APPROACHES INFLUENCING READINESS FOR PEACEFUL EXCAVATION OF MINERALS IN KENYA: THE CASE OF MUI BASIN COAL MINES IN KITUI COUNTY.

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DECLARATION

This research Project report is my original work and has not been presented for academic award in any other university.

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This research project has been presented for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project work to my loving wife Pauline Mwanziu, my loving daughters Linet Kaluki and Christine Muthoni who have been my support and a source of inspiration in this journey, may God richly bless you.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
ASB	Accounting Standards Board
CANCO	Community Action for Nature Conservation
CBN	Cost of basic needs
CBO	Community-Based Organization
EBR	Export beneficiation ratio
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EIM	Environmental impact management
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
Ltd	Limited company
MMSD	Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NET	National Environment Tribunal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NRC	Natural Resource Charter
PBR	Production beneficiation ratio
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategies Paper
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify approaches influencing readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui basin coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya. It sought to answer research questions on the extent to which relocation of displaced communities systems, stakeholders cultural practices, civic education and government compensation policies influence peaceful excavation of coal mines in Mui basin. The study reviewed related literature from books, articles and journals in order to get more insight on these factors identified to influence peaceful mining. This study employed a descriptive survey research design and target village elders, excavating personnel and local administration in Kitui County. Stratified sampling technique was used to ensure that respondents who were purposefully selected were evenly distributed to represent the whole sub-county. The study used questionnaires, interview schedules and focus group discussion to collect empirical data from the obtained sample size. Document analysis was also done to evaluate available information in regard to the onset of the mining process. Each item in the research tools was developed to address a specific objective. Collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using descriptive statistics. The study findings revealed that loal communities in Mui Basin mine fields were relocated to pave way for excavation causing violence between excavators and local communities. Cultural practices cause violence between excavators and local communities at a high extent. This was because excavators' and locals' traditions, lifestyle and beliefs differ, thus causing each group to undermine the others way of life an aspect that could cause conflict. The study further revealed that majority of this challenges where constituted by lack of proper information about the excavation processes which eventually erupt into violence. Moreover measures taken by the government to address eruption of violence include holding public barazas and seminars for key players to ensure prevalence of peace in the area. To achieve readiness for peaceful excavation of mineral excavation the study recommended that: individuals, families and ethnic groups must engage the preparation thorough self-examination and assessment to ascertain and determine the relevance of existing values and socio cultural system to their economic progress and wellbeing, and select and retain only those values that are capable of helping society to achieve its economic progress and development goals through the enhancement of entrepreneurial emergence, and discontinue with values that do not allow individuals to actualize their potentials and explore opportunities for profitable economic engagement. Having explored the approaches influencing readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya, the researcher proposes a study on the influence of excavation of minerals in Mui Basin coal mines on local residents' social economic status.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Conflict for resources has characterized human lifestyle throughout history around the world. A resultant effect of conflicts is displacement of populations, loss of lives and increase of widows and orphans, hence increased poverty. In Kenya, socio-political and economic rights bequeathed and protected by the constitution have not been fully actualized and the public still face significant challenges in regard to their security and livelihoods where struggle for resources are the main cause of these challenges. These challenges are often felt most severely in situations of instability, conflict and fragility. Women are most affected and are in the end unable to maintain their livelihoods, making the lives of their children even more precarious and uncertain (Deutsch, 2007).

One of the most important aspects of conflicts and need for peace building in the ASALs is to understand the complexities and the primary cause of conflicts. The situation is aggravated by the rapid shifts towards conventional laws and resolution mechanisms that do not largely give due recognition to local mechanisms. Effective community participation and involvement increases community ownership and community contributions (both financial and in kind) and enhances the sustainability of project outputs in the long term. Furthermore, it is important to ensure that gender issues are considered in such interventions.

Addressing scarcities in the ASALs requires actions at local, national and river basin levels. It also calls for actions at global and international levels, leading to increased collaboration between nations on shared management of water resources (rivers, lakes and aquifers). It requires an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach to managing water resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. Integration across sectors is needed. This integration needs to take into account development, supply, use and demand, and to place the emphasis on people, their livelihood and the ecosystems that sustain them (Yakubu, 2010).

In many aspects, indigenous knowledge and values for communities in the ASALs have proved to offer a golden key to unlock the door to peace between warring communities. Peace facilitators in a communal conflict situation need to be responsive and sensitive to the indigenous cultural and knowledge systems and values of the communities they work with, if they are to make any sustainable impact. Communities often not only have their own customary legal orders, but also have access to state or other legal systems. While communities may be able to appeal to different legal orders, not all people have equal access to all options (UNDP Human Development Report, 2011).

All legal orders rely, to varying extents, on the same basic procedural modes to handle disputes avoidance, coercion, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication. The preferred path to cooperation and conflict aversions

in relation to natural resources normally requires the process path of negotiations, mediation, and, arbitration. The process of negotiation is one of the most common forms of local-level dispute resolution, in part because it usually costs less than other methods, but also because it allows disputants to work out their own resolutions, often leading to more satisfying and enforceable settlements (Atieno, 2006).

The disputants seek to move beyond their impasse through discussion and persuasion, culminating in a collaborative decision. Negotiation is relatively inexpensive; allows much flexibility in scheduling and procedures; respects local values and customs; encourages participation by community members; and involves collaborative decision-making by the disputants. Consensus emerges from wide-ranging discussion, often fostering reconciliation among disputants. Local socio-cultural and political institutions can serve as a framework for dispute processing (Glew, Bhanji & Vander Jaqt, 2003).

Negotiations often involve the use of mediators' individuals who help disputing parties reach a decision. Mediators by definition lack the authority to impose a settlement. Yet, when effective, they can considerably influence the negotiating process. Their goal is to foster an ongoing exchange of views so that a dialogue of compromise may emerge. The process of arbitration involves submitting a dispute to a mutually agreeable third party, who renders an advisory or binding decision. In practice, the distinction between mediation and arbitration can be quite fuzzy. Rural communities use a bargaining model based on

collaboration, consensus building, and mutual agreement for both processes. The boundary is also often unclear between arbitration and adjudication, the latter process being based on decision-making by a judge or an administrative officer (Osumo, 2001).

Decision-making in adjudication is vested in judges and administrators, who possess the authority to impose a settlement on disputants. It is sometimes depicted as the antithesis of negotiation. Adjudication is more likely to apply legal norms in a rigid manner, to offer all-or-nothing decisions, to be expensive, and to show little concern about the complexities of local relationships. There are many issues about the accessibility and appropriateness of adjudication for processing disputes in small communities (Osumo, 2001).

For communities in the ASALs, there is obvious value to understanding and formally recognizing the role that local institutions and mechanisms play in conflict resolution and raising cooperation in access and use of natural resources. It must however be recognized, that adaptability to changing circumstances and a willingness to incorporate new ideas is a hallmark of indigenous knowledge systems. It is therefore preferred to view indigenous knowledge as a repertoire of ideas and techniques which individuals and communities draw upon when resolving problems, including resource conflicts. A key aspect of this conflict management toolbox is the flexibility that its users have when faced with a particular situation. Therefore, any attempt to codify indigenous responses to conflict may lead to even

greater problems, as local people find themselves restricted in the methods for dispute resolution that are available to them (Mwangi, 2013).

Local people faced with community conflicts use the same mechanisms available to them for other resource conflicts. These include various forms of negotiation, mediation, arbitration and adjudication. The patterns that individual disputants follow in seeking satisfactory resolution of their disputes depend on a variety of factors, including personal knowledge, past experiences, available resources; their status or rights within (or outside) their community, and so on. A similar range of options exists for communities engaged in conflicts with other communities or with state or private entities (Manson, 2013).

It must be indicated that by suggesting that a particular form of dispute resolution is most appropriate for a given ASAL community, it may actually affect the balance of power in that community by weakening the position of those who reject that structure. In a community where men traditionally control dispute resolution processes, for example, women may wish to have access to venues which better protect their individual rights. For them, external courts and other non-indigenous mechanisms may actually offer a better chance for an equitable decision. One cannot assume that all forms of conflict resolution based on local or indigenous knowledge are based on achieving consensus, fair and equitable, supported by all community members with equal enthusiasm, or capable of promoting sustainable resource management (Wisp, 2008).

Bloody conflicts over coal mining have now become a common occurrence in Kitui County in Tseikuru and Kyuso districts in Mwingi North constituency, Malalani and Twambui areas in Mutito constituency, and Engamba and Mutha zones in Kitui South. According to Mutua (2014) exploitation of coal deposits in parts of the Mui Basin in Kitui County will not start until an additional part to the deal is signed and effected. The locals have been up in arms over the invaders whom they insist should be driven back to their places of origin before a serious and tragic fight erupts. There have been conflicting reports over the ownership and capacity of the Fenxi Company to undertake the project. This has sent mixed signals to the local community, raising fears that the residents will get a raw deal from the project. As such, the High Court has blocked the signing of the mining contract between the government and Fenxi, and given the government up to October 23 in 2014 to file its response to the case. The court case has however elicited divided opinion among residents and the leadership saying it was premature to have gone to court.

Ngungi (2012), states that though Fenxi has won the tender to develop blocks C and D of the Mui coal bed, signing the 21-year mining contract is only expected to come after negotiations for benefit sharing among the Chinese firm, the government and the local community is concluded. Gazettment of the 10-member Mui Basin Liaison Committee gives the community a legal avenue to negotiate for compensation terms with Fenxi and the government. Blocks C and D of the Mui Basin are estimated to hold about 400 million tonnes of coal valued at KSh 3.4 trillion going by current market rates. Blocks A and

B, which are still in the tendering stage, are yet to be fully explored to determine their total potential. The four blocks are estimated to have 30,000 households who will have to be moved to pave the way for the project. The residents are afraid that botched up resettlement process could impoverish generations of Mui basin residents. There is however a general consensus that the project could transform the local and national economy by providing cheap electric power. The current Mining Act is however silent about compensation of the locals where minerals are discovered. The Act says that 80 per cent of the revenue generated should go to the central government, 15 per cent to the local government and five per cent should be used to develop projects that benefit locals. This is what makes the people feel that if they go into the project with the current Mining Act, they won't benefit. The general feeling is that the mining should await the full implementation of the Constitution, conclusion of the General Election and setting up of county governments, which will negotiate better on our behalf. A preferable benefit sharing agreement would be one that would give locals shareholding in the mining firm that would guarantee a steady source of income in the future.

Within the basin itself, opinion is divided on how the mining should be carried out but what is apparent is the fact that lack of information is hindering useful engagement with the community, making it difficult for the local people to make informed decisions. They say if they knew first-hand what is expected of them, it would be easy to engage meaningfully with the authorities but now it is my case against that of the rest. Their major fear is that

there is the possibility that the government would forcefully take over the land and only compensate those who agree to relocate. But the villagers say they will resist such a move, saying that without proper agreement, they will not budge (Kavinya, 2012).

Controversy surrounding the award of a multi-billion shillings coal mining tender to the Chinese company Fenxi Industry Mining Group has been seen to intensify with details pointing to possible collusion with a Kenyan firm operating from behind the scenes. Some politicians are also shown as having clashing interests in the coal project, filing contradicting reports in support and opposition to the Chinese company's suitability for the lucrative tender (Ngungi 2012).

Fenxi Industry Mining Group was picked in November 2011 by the Ministry of Energy to develop block C and D of Mui Coal Basin in Kitui County in an investment valued at more than Sh8.5 billion, but the deal has now run into controversy over corruption claims (Ngungi 2012). The local political elite has vowed to lobby to shoot down the tender in the Cabinet and in Parliament, claiming the Chinese company was a "proxy", and that it was awarded the tender irregularly at the behest of powerful individuals angling for a share. The Law Society of Kenya chairman has also been lining up a suit to block the signing of an investment agreement between the government and Fenxi before full disclosure on the company. But the Assistant minister for Defence from the County who led a 15 member delegation to China in March

2012 filed a report, giving Fenxi a clean bill of health to proceed. The LSK boss was apparently a member of this delegation whose cost for their one week trip was fully paid for by the Chinese company. However, the May trip led by the Mutomo Member of Parliament for a similar trip to China with 14 people and sponsored by the government pointed out that Fenxi Industry Mining Group was a briefcase company that did not exist in China (Mutua, 2014). Therefore the current study sought to find out on approaches influencing peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui basin coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya

1.2 Statement of the problem

Conflicts have the potential of undermining development efforts if not addressed sufficiently. It is thus important to take knowledge of the local people in resolving these conflicts. As such, a stakeholder approach then becomes of ultimate necessity. Some of the development support programmes have opted to this dimension utilizing traditional methods of conflict resolution as well as using innovative ways such as supporting activities of women, which has seen them earn respect as peace makers in most communities. A number of community initiatives in conflict resolution and peace building have emerged. Women have increasingly taken the lead in the peace-building initiatives in the recent past and though this was not readily acceptable to men initially, the success has earned them respect and recognition.

Addressing the root causes of conflicts has been recommended to avoid calamities. The government as a whole has been variously called to take a

long lasting solution to protect the lives of affected communities and prevent a further escalation of violence. It can do this by building on the positive environment created by the new and progressive constitution, to address the thorny land issue via appropriate legal and institutional reforms in order to reduce marginalization and ease tensions. Cattle rustling and clashes over grazing and farming land are relatively common between communities in the ASALs and often escalate into revenge attacks. Allowed to continue, this will continue to threaten the stability of the eco-zone, unless the governments acts decisively to ensure dialogue among warring groups, inclusive representation for all communities, and equitable access to land and natural resources.

On the whole, there is need for collaboration with other stakeholders to support conflict management initiatives to foster dialogue between different groups in the arid and semi-arid lands such as pastoralist groups and between pastoralists and sedentary farmers. Cognizance is recommended that triggers of conflicts such as drought, famine, and conflict are highly interlinked. None of the problems can be solved without addressing the others. Therefore this study sought to investigate approaches that influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals.

1.3 Purpose of the study

This study was to investigate the approaches influencing readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals Mui Basin coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the study

This study was guided by the following objectives:

i. To determine the extent to which relocation of displaced communities systems influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County.
ii. To establish the extent to which stakeholders cultural practices influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County
iii. To determine the extent to which civic education to the locals influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County
iv. To determine the extent to which government compensation strategies influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County

1.5 Research questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions;

i. How does relocation of displaced communities systems influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County?
ii. To what extent does stakeholders cultural practices influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County?
iii. How does civic education influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County?

iv. How do government compensation strategies influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County?

1.6 Significance of the study

The study might be beneficial to the local administrations in mineral rich regions in Kenya by provide information on the status of community participation and challenges the community is facing. They might be helped to identify policy gaps and make appropriate recommendations for programme intervention on excavation of mineral and putting in mind the interests of the local communities. The study might contribute towards a framework for further research by filling the existing gaps in the field of peace building. The study might also be important to future researchers and research scholars/academicians who may use the research findings as a source of reference in their future studies.

This research study might directly feed into the Government of Kenya Vision 2030 Second Medium Terms Plan whose theme is "Transforming Kenya: The pathway to devolution, socio economic development, equity and national unity." This study reflects the theme, as it looks at the social and economic of the extractive sector value chain. The study might also provide data to be used by stakeholders for effective environmental management.

1.7 Limitation of the study

This study was carried out in Kitui County. However, due to the large number of displaced persons by the mining process the researcher was not able to involve everybody in the Sub-County facing similar situation. To mitigate this limitation,

the study limited itself to only 30% of the elders who were enough representation of their communities and also in more elite on matters affecting them. The other issue was poor road infrastructure, and distance between one point to the other. As a result, the researcher used accessible means of transport like hiring motor bikes or a taxi to move him from one point to the other.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

Delimitations of the study are those characteristics that arise from limitations in the scope of the study (defining boundaries) and by the conscious exclusionary and inclusion decisions made during the development of the study plan (Borg & Gall, 2004). The research involved village elders, local administration, Liason committee executive and officials in the excavating company. The inclusive nature of the respondents provided a wider scope of responses to meet the objectives of the study.

1.9 Assumptions of the study

The researcher made the following assumptions;

i. The researcher assumed that all the respondents lived and stayed within sampled divisions and that the information shared was truthful.

ii. The researcher assumed that all respondents could read and understand English language.

iii. The researcher assumed that respondents were willing to share information.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Approaches refer to peaceful measures undertaken by various stakeholders to ensure that the success of the kickoff of mining among the local communities and excavators;

Consultation refers to the process whereby the affected persons, on their own or through their organizations or appointed representatives are provided an opportunity to be heard and to participate in the decision-making process on matters involving any proposed eviction so that they can protect their legitimate collective interests and shall include appropriate documentation and feedback mechanisms

Court refers to the High Court in whose area of jurisdiction the land in question is situated; a court established under Article 162(2) (b) of the Constitution;

Land includes a building or any dwelling structure erected on land;

Locals refer to indigenous people whose ancestral background lies within the coal mine fields;

Minerals refers to all minerals and mineral substances, precious metals, precious stones or non-precious minerals, but save for the purposes extraction, does not include clay, murram, limestone, sandstone or other stone or such other common mineral substances thus for this study minerals refers to coal;

Open-cast	refers to any uncovered excavation which has been made from the surface for the purpose of winning minerals;
Peaceful co-existence	refers to living in harmony among stakeholders without conflict or violent up laws;
Peaceful excavation of minerals	refers to absence of violence in the extraction of coal in Mui Basin mines;
Precious metals	refer to gold, silver or metal of the platinoid group in the unmanufactured state, including ores containing such meta;
Protected area	refers to an area within which an exclusive right prospecting is acquired under a protection notice;
Protection notice	refers to a notice posted by the holder of a prospecting right in the prescribed manner for the purpose of creating a protection area;
Readiness for peaceful excavation	refers to prior preparation of the local communities and the excavators to be organized for the on-start of mining.

1.11 Organization of the study

This study was organized in five chapters. Chapter one presented the background to the study, the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, study questions, significance of the study, limitations, and delimitations of the study, basic assumptions for the study definition of key terms and organization of the study. Chapter two presented the literature review, on different scholars' works relating to the approaches influencing peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui basin coal mines on the following sub topics; concept of approaches, influence of relocation of displaced communities systems, stakeholders cultural practices, civic education and government compensation strategies on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines, as well as the summary, theoretical and the conceptual frameworks for the study.

Chapter three presented the research methodology detailing the research design, target population, sample and sampling procedures, data collection instrument, validity and reliability of the instruments, procedure for data collection and data analysis methods. Chapter four consisted of data presentation, findings and discussions, where tabular presentation and narrative discussions of the data was done. Chapter five consisted of the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study which will be drawn from the data analysis in chapter four.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the literature review, on different scholars' works relating to the approaches influencing peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui basin coal mines on the following sub topics; concept of approaches, influence of relocation of displaced communities systems, stakeholders cultural practices, civic education and government compensation strategies on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines, as well as the summary, theoretical and the conceptual frameworks for the study.

2.2 Concept of approaches

Violence may appear to be a superior technique for resolving conflicts or achieving desired ends because it has obvious and tangible strategies and weapons. techniques are often more difficult to visualise and there is no shortage of moral and practical dilemmas that sceptics are able to raise as impediments to taking nonviolence seriously (Sharp, 1985).

Duan (2003) states that many reasons can be offered for the employment of nonviolence: it is a 'weapon' available to all, it is least likely to alienate opponents and third parties, it breaks the cycle of violence and counter-violence. it leaves open the possibility of conversion, it ensures that the media focus on the issue at hand rather than some tangential act of violence and it is the surest way of achieving public sympathy. Further, it is more likely to produce a constructive rather than a destructive outcome, it is a method of conflict resolution that may

aim to arrive at the truth of a given situation (rather than mere victory for one side) and it is the only method of struggle that is consistent with the teachings of the major religions.

In addition there are reasons for the employment of nonviolence that go beyond the conviction that is a useful, or even the only 'correct' method of conflict resolution. Nonviolence can also be the basis for a way of life: it is consistent with a belief in the underlying unity of humankind and it is the only method of action, interpersonal or political, that does not block that path to what has often been called 'self-realisation'.

According to Gene (2005) nonviolence is the personal practice of being harmless to self and others under every condition. It comes from the belief that hurting people, animals or the environment is unnecessary to achieve an outcome and refers to a general philosophy of abstention from violence based on moral, religious or spiritual principles. Nonviolence also has 'active' or 'activist' elements, in that believers accept the need for nonviolence as a means to achieve political and social change.

2.3 Influence of relocation of displaced communities systems on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

Many people would jump with joy if minerals were discovered in their locality; this is not the case for the people of a location in Kitui County. Palpable fear and uncertainty has enveloped the coal rich Mui basin in Kitui County, more so among the womenfolk as talk of displacement gains momentum with mineral

mining set to kick off. There is widespread fear among residents over the fate of the land they call home and have occupied for many years from which they will be displaced. The land has been awarded to the Chinese Fenxi Mining Industry Company which has been given a contract by the Government to mine the industrial mineral. Fear is greater among the people who for years have tilled the fertile land to produce food for their families. They are worried because they have little information about their fate and many of them have not welcomed the move (Ngoolo, 2012).

Land reform, property and mineral rights under common law, ownership of the land includes ownership of the minerals in the land. However, the law in Kenya developed in such a way that the right to minerals can be separated from the title to the land (Mining Act Chapter 306, 1972). Therefore, when considering the effect of mining on land rights and access to land communities that previously lived on the land where minerals have been discovered are usually resettled to pave way for effective excavation. Fear of leaving their fertile land to unfertile land is mainly suffered by communities who are relocation by the government. This is mainly because they lack attachment to the new land allocated to them as they have bonded attachment to their ancestral land. Separation breaks the family fabric as no effective strategies are put in place to ensure that relocation/resettlement puts into account the issue of family unity, thus being taken to different places, far distance from their relatives.

Poor road infrastructure, lack of water for domestic use and their cattle and pasture especially to where they will be resettled leaves the displaced communities in deprived conditions posing them to security threats as a result of banditry.

2.4 Influence of stakeholders cultural practices on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

Culture provides the platform for gender ideologies. It defines the rights, responsibilities and relations between men and women. Culture is a distinctive pattern of ideas, beliefs and norms that distinguish a community's way of life. Baden (2000) notes that, culture determines the gender ideologies, rights and responsibilities of men and women. These ideologies influence access to, and control over, resources and participation in decision making.

Social impacts in India are particularly associated with new mining expansion. Rao (2005) noted that displacement from traditional occupations has forced people into scavenging in Jharkhand. The neglect of social and cultural issues around minerals and mining has created a space for extreme leftist or Maoist movements – as observed by Chandra Bhusan, the associate director of Centre for Science and Environment in the dialogue on mining held by them in New Delhi in April 2007. Chandra showed that India's mineralised tracts are co-terminus with "conflict zones". Company officials, bureaucrats and technical experts including mining engineers have not sincerely engaged with the social issues, including the fact that the legal instruments are of colonial vintage,

anti-poor, and are unable to deal with contemporary realities. Foreign Chinese who relocate to Kitui County to carry on with the coal excavating process have different social cultural practices for instance they value dogs as a meal while the local communities regard to the dogs as the prime household security organs.

Contreras et al (2000) found that one major group of factors is concerned with labor, in terms both of the employment of people from the specific community and the effects on migrant labor. This includes such factors as job opportunities, job creation, retrenchments, wages and benefits, working conditions, health and safety, HIV/AIDS, training and skills development, housing for mine workers and their families, employment of women and child labor, effects on migrant labor, and so on. Economic factors include mining contributions to GDP, exports and taxes – these affect the communities indirectly, depending on the way that governments allocate the proceeds, that is, whether a suitable amount is allocated to the specific community affected by the mining. The tax regime, for example, often centralizes the allocation of tax revenue, in which case insufficient benefit would accrue to the local areas where the main impacts are felt.

In Kenya, number of mines or mining companies contribute to adjacent communities by certain amenities to the community. According to Mbathi, (2014) mining contractors who are foreigners should ensure they have established communal trust with the hosting community to ensure that their cultures do not create conflict of interest among them. Hostels or other accommodation

established by mines or plants in the midst of more established communities often causes conflict, as the miners are likely to have different interests, cultural backgrounds and political affiliations to the established residents. The mining companies are moving away from hostel accommodation to family-type units but in many cases migrant workers do not want to invest in urban accommodation.

Religion provides a basis of cultural norms in a society. These religions while heterogeneous in nature influence cultural norms and behavioural patterns. In Kitui County the communities value their African traditions that is deep rooted in their culture. Rituals like holy shrines where indigenous Africans have conducted their religious activities fall under the protected area where excavation is bound to take place. This has subsequently caused the local communities to perceive the excavators as the unnecessary evil that is a threat to their traditions. Contrary the local culture is lost when foreign excavator intermarries with locals and they either abandon their cultures depending on the parties that is whoever in the relationship is subject to or is subjected to on the lands laws.

2.5 Influence of civic education to locals on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

After the government surveyed and drilled wells which have coal deposits, the community welcomed the idea. However, there is a huge disconnect between the residents and Key opinion leaders on matters regarding to the onset of the mining due to the misconception of right information of the process.

According to many residents, the community has not been in the know in terms of education and information about the whole project. According to Ngungu (2011) the locals are hostile towards excavators because they only saw people entering their shambas and started clearing the bushes and drilling the wells.

The community, through various meetings help subsequent to the turn of events, has through various opinion leaders and heads of various CBOs, all from the soon to be affected areas, through Mining and quarrying activities, expressed a myriad of issues. These issues are based on a range of aspects from Economic, social, environmental, cultural and Political. These concerns are in the government bid to effective peace building tried to be educated through workshops to be conducted in regard to Limestone quarrying, sand harvesting and coal mining, on which methods will be used ,especially coal mining, before the exercise starts.

Communities are also affected by the ways in which mining interacts with their physical environment. These effects cover a large number of aspects, from the disposal of solid wastes to pollution of water sources and air to the need to reclaim mined-out areas. This is expected to play out especially in Mui Basin (Muasya, 2011). However, the situation is changing as a result of increasing public awareness and consumer pressure. The mining industry through the government of Kenya‘s NEMA, has realized the economic benefits of improved environmental management and has increasingly been participating in or even leading this improvement. According to the view of at least one of the

respondents, many of the current problems may be summarized by the concept of “environmental justice". At least in the past, pollution and environmental degradation followed the line of least resistance, with cost considerations rather than the interests of adjacent residents usually determining the methods of waste disposal.

Since most mines are established in what are then rural areas, most of the adjacent residents are among the poorest in the country, the least sophisticated in terms of technology and interaction with authorities and therefore the least able to offer resistance. Poor people are also affected most by environmental degradation because they have less access to alternative sources of water, cannot afford defenses such as filters and cannot afford to move elsewhere.

They are also concerned about a lack of clear, efficient and effective procedures, or training and awareness campaigns, to enable communities to monitor environmental management. A further concern is what is seen as a passive role of government on these issues (Muthetwa, 2000).

2.6 Influence of government compensation strategies on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

According to reports, the contractor is set to start work on the site soon. Mui Basin is estimated to have more than 400 million tons of coal deposits and the government said the mining will create wealth and jobs and improve infrastructure of the area. Kavyu-Kura (2013) states that about 20,000 residents of the coal-rich Mui basin have formed a local outfit that would cushion them

from undue exploitation during the actual mining of the industrial mineral. Recently, the Mui community representatives met under the aegis of the Regional Institute for Social Enterprise (RISE) NGO and formed the Mui Environment Protection Initiative (MEPI) to take care of the interest of the locals during the actual exploitation of coal. MEPI, it was unanimously agreed would fight to ensure both the safety of the locals and their environment. The body would also ensure that there was sufficient compensation and proper resettlement of families that would be displaced besides other associated benefits for the locals.

According to, Temi Mutia (2013) the residents were prodded into forming civic benefit organization would ensure they reaped the full benefits from the huge coal deposits in their area. He further emphasized the locals to come up with a mechanism to ensure that they were neither short changed by the state nor investors interested in coal mining. Exploration studies had shown that the coal found in Mui basin was more superior to the South African coal. Mutia thus urged the community to ensure that the lion share of the royalties from coal proceeds went to them and their environment was not badly degraded during the actual coal mining.

Government policy on environmental management includes a risk-averse approach and the polluter-pays principle, consideration of the ―no-go option, equitable and effective consultation and the principles of integrated environmental management. Government encourages regional co-operation.

Legislation on mine health and safety is satisfactory but government intends to strengthen implementation. The Mining Act Cap. 306 of the Laws of Kenya is silent on rehabilitation of mines after mineral exploitation. However, the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2000 require good environmental practice even after exploitation of the mineral. Hence it is mandatory for the rehabilitation of mines.

One of the major constraints in rehabilitation programs is the informal mining operations existing and the land tenure as far as the mines is concerned. In particular the licensing and administration of quarries leaves room for environmental malpractices. The Environmental Act is relatively new and its implementation has yet to be realized since the enacting body National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) is partially fully in force. In spite of this there are private miners that have taken the initiative to rehabilitate their used mines a case in point is the Bamburi Portland Cement Company Ltd (Osumo 2001).

The enacting body NEMA for example is toothless, is a toothless bulldog, lacking legislative power to reinforce and prosecute individuals and organizations contravening most of its provisions Quarrying activities and any other open cast mining should come under one government department. Quarrying activities are currently licensed by the Local Authorities who have no manpower or skills to do so. They operate from revenue collection and land allocation only without any regard to the actual activities carried out. They

are unable to assess the quantity and production capacity and hence duration of quarrying to go hand in hand with their development plans. The unable to assess the environmental degradation and the rehabilitation program thereof required after the quarrying/or mining.

Kariuki (2002) states the environmental issues are a concern of all of us and individuals may not be able to handle or rehabilitate some the mines Coal mining in the Mui Basin is soon to get started. Environmental Impact Assessment has been done and relevant pollution control measures have been put in place. Conversely, issues regarding to risks that the mine poses via Aid Mine Drainage (AMD) top the list of environmental concerns in the area. The process of AMD starts deep underground or with the spoils with the oxidation of the mineral pyrite (fool's gold). This leads to the oxidation of the pyrite in two stages, the first one producing sulphuric acid and ferrous sulphate and the second stage orange-red ferric hydroxides and even more sulphuric acid. Pyrite is associated with coal and is the main host of sulphuric acid in coal. During normal weathering, acid is produced at a slow rate. This rate is slow such that natural neutralization can readily remove the acidity.

2.8 Theoretical framework

This study adopted the Peace building theory. Lederach's (2000) presents theories on peace building which identify relationships as a central component. Lederach (2000) also argues that one of the most important needs is for peace builders to "find ways to understand peace as a change process based on relationship

building" (Lederach 2000). Further, he mentions that the need of peace building framework towards relationship-building and similar processes is essential rather than a heavy focus on the political and legal aspects of peace agreements, truth commissions and criminal tribunes. In the international community's past peace building practices, the main focus has turned towards the political rather than the personal which has tended to mask the underlying psychosocial processes that mainly contribute to the willingness and readiness of people to choose a path of peace and reconciliation rather than engaging in further mass violence and/or abuse of human rights. As argued by Paffenholz (2009), there is a need to set light to relationship building and reconciliation in which peace building can take place (Paffenholz, 2009). Although relationship building is a long-term process and it has to be started as soon as possible in order for peaceful achievements to take place.

The approach to peace building is versatile and the general view is that peace building aims to create sustainable living conditions for states or specific societies after violent conflicts. Peace building is used as a method for post-war regions/states in order to erase or minimize previously causes of conflict. In order for peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts and operations to be truly successful, it has to include comprehensive efforts to consolidate peace, identify and support structures within the fragile society (Paffenholz, 2001). This process will advance a sense of confidence and wellbeing among people. Through talks, negotiations, agreements and most important, integration, ending civil strife can be the only chance for survival. Efforts may also include disarming the previously warring

parties and the restoration of order, the custody and possible destruction of weapons, repatriating refugees, advisory and training support for security personnel, monitoring elections, advancing efforts to protect human rights, reforming or strengthening governmental institutions and promoting formal and informal processes of political participation. An important element in the definition of peace building is the work toward reconciliation. It means that peace building should incorporate citizens for the purpose of integration that is separated ethnically or by other means (Lederach 2000). Therefore the theory formed a good base for this study as it sought to explained peace building on measures to ensure members of a community coexist peacefully with each other.

2.8 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework is a diagrammatical presentation of variables in the study. The framework illustrates the interrelationship between dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable for the study are approaches on peaceful excavation of coal in Mui coal mines in Kitui county. The independent variables are relocation systems, stakeholders culture and civic education.

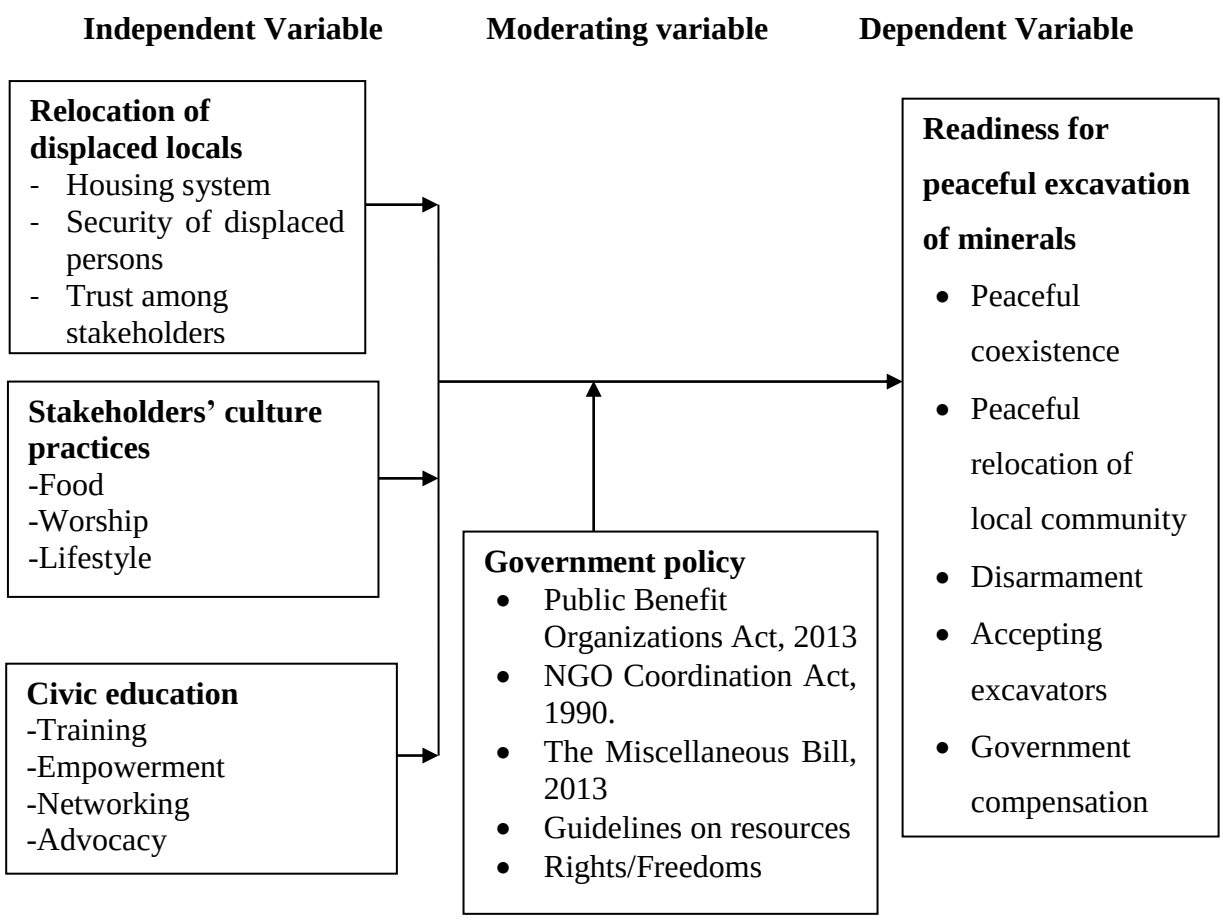

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

The dependent variable in this study was on approaches on peaceful excavation of coal in Mui coal mines in Kitui County. Peaceful coexistence in mining fields is influenced by several factors that constitute the independent variables.

The moderating variables, according to Kothari (2004) are independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study but can have an effect on the dependent variable. In this study, government policy framework is the only moderating variable. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter outlines the overall methodology to be used in the study. This includes the study design, target population, sampling design, data collection procedure/instruments used, and data analysis method.

3.2 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive research design. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) define descriptive research as a process of collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the study subject. Descriptive research designs are used in preliminary and exploratory studies to allow researchers to gather information, summarize, present and interpret it for the purpose of clarification. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) on the other hand give the purpose of descriptive research as determining and reporting the way things are. Borg &Gall (2006) noted that descriptive research is intended to produce statistical information about aspects of education that interest policy makers and educators. The steps involved in descriptive research are: formulating the objectives of the study, designing the method of data collection, selecting the sample, data collection and analyzing the results, Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). This study fitted within the provisions of descriptive research design because the researcher employed all the steps of descriptive research in his study on the approaches on peaceful excavation of coal in Mui coal mines in Kitui.

3.3 Target Population

A population is the entire group of individuals, events or objects that have a common observable characteristic (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). The total population consisted of 2400 locals who own land that falls under the Mui coal mines thus 600 community elders represented the locals, 20 contracting excavators, 20 local administrators and 20 Liason committee members.

Table 3.1 Sample frame

Respondent	**Target population**	**Sample percentage**	**Sample size**
Local administrators	20	100%	20
Local community members	600	30%	20
Liason committee members	20	100%	20
Excavators	20	100%	20
Total	**660**		**80**

Source: Kitui County Devolution office

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling procedure

The sampling plan describes the sampling unit, sampling frame, sampling procedures and the sample size for the study. The sampling frame describes the list of all population units from which the sample was selected (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). A sample size is a subset of the population to which researcher intends to generalize the results. Any statements made about the sample should also be true of the population (Orodho, 2002). According to Oso and Onen

(2005), purposive sampling starts with a purpose in mind and the sample is thus selected to include people of interest and exclude those who do not suit the purpose. The study purposefully sampled the respondents where senior managers and middle level managers in the excavating company, village elders, chiefs and executive members of the Liason Committee as they are involved in day to day running of the mining preparation activities. Therefore the study sampled 20 respondents in every group of the respondents. Therefore the total sample was 80 respondents.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The study used questionnaires to collect empirical data from the obtained sample size. Each item in the questionnaire was developed to address a specific objective and research questions. The kinds of questions contained in the questionnaire were structured (closed-ended), unstructured (open- ended), or contingency questions. The structured questions had a list of all possible alternatives from which the respondents selects the answer that best describes their situation while unstructured questions gave the respondent complete freedom to respond to the question in his or her words. Contingency questions are subsequent questions that the researcher employed to probe for more information. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents by the researcher.

To assign meaningful number responses, variables were measured at interval or ratio scale while questionnaires rating employed Liker scale (Dankit, 2004). Likert scale is used to measure perception, attitude, values and behavior. The rating scale consists of numbers and description which are used to rate or rank the

subjective and intangible component in research. The numbers in the Likert scale are ordered such that they indicate the presence or absence of the characteristic being measured.

3.6 Validity and reliability of the research instruments

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) describe the validity in quantitative research as "construct validity". The construct is the initial concept, notion, question or hypothesis that determines which data is to be gathered and how it is to be gathered. They also define reliability as a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials.

3.6.1 Validity of the research instruments

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) assert that quantitative researchers actively cause or affect the interplay between construct and data in order to validate their investigation, usually by the application of a test or other process. In this sense, the involvement of the researchers in the research process greatly reduced the validity of a test. Data quality was incorporated in the entire study process especially at the data collection point to include completeness of questionnaires, legibility of records and validity of responses. At the data processing point, quality control includes; data cleaning, validation and confidentiality. There are three types of validity which were addressed and stated; Face validity with pre-testing of the instruments was a good way to increase the likelihood of face validity. Content validity is the use of expert opinions, literature searches, and pretest open-ended questions to help establish content validity.

3.6.2 Reliability of the research instruments

The most popular methods used in estimating reliability is the use of measures of internal consistency. The questionnaire was pre-tested, but not part of the sample population in the study to avoid double inclusion of pre-test participants in the main study. Their feedback helped in making vital adjustments to enhance reliability and validity of the study findings. To ascertain the reliability of the data collection instrument, the results of pilot study were examined by professionals co-opted in the study who includes other researchers, and the Supervisor and modifications were done based on the responses obtained.

$$r = r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{\sqrt{n\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}\,\sqrt{n\sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2}}.$$

In this study, research tools yielded a coefficient correlation of 0.78 that was deemed very appropriate for this study.

3.7 Data Collection procedure

This study collected primary data. For primary data, the researcher collected first-hand information from respondents. The study utilized a questionnaire to collect the data. The preference for a questionnaire was based on the fact that respondents were able to complete it without help, anonymously, and it is cheaper and quicker than other methods while reaching out to larger sample (Bryman, 2008; Cohen et al., 2007).

The questionnaires were administered to the respondents to be filled as the researcher waited. The researcher sought permission from the management of every organisation and with the help of a trained (on methods of data collection)

research assistant; the researcher and the assistant distributed the questionnaires to the respondents. Every effort made to ensure personal delivery and administration of the instrument in order to ensure a higher return rate of the questionnaires.

3.8 Data Analysis

Before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires were sorted, checked and edited for completeness and consistency. The data was then coded to enable the responses to be grouped into various categories. Descriptive statistics technique was used to analyze the quantitative data. Coding was done in SPSS, analyzed and the output interpreted in frequencies, percentages, mean scores and standard deviation. The findings were presented using tables. This enhanced by an explanation and interpretation of the data.

3.9 Ethical considerations

The study conducted in an ethical manner. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents and assured that the information given was treated confidentially and their names were not divulged. Informed consent form was sought from all the participants that agree to participate. A research approval was sought and given a letter of approval from the University of Nairobi. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents.

3.10 Operational definition of variables

Table 3.2 Operationalization table of variables

Objectives	Variable	Indicators	Measurement	Scale	Data collection methods	Tool of Analysis
To determine the extent to which relocation of displaced communities systems influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals	Displacement	No. of locals displaced by the proposed mine fields	Frequency Percentage Mean Standard deviation	Ordinal Nominal	Questionnaires Observation	SPSS on collected data Pearson's
To establish the extent to which stakeholders cultural practices influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals	Cultural practices	Kind of cultural practices and way of life	Frequency Percentage Mean Standard deviation	Ordinal Nominal	Questionnaires Observation	SPSS on collected data Pearson's
To determine the extent to which civic education to the locals influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals	Civic education to locals	No. of locals enlightened on displacement and peace	Frequency Percentage Mean Standard deviation	Ordinal Nominal	Questionnaires Observation	SPSS on collected data Pearson's
To determine the extent to which government compensation strategies influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals	Government compensation strategies	Fairness in acquisition of land	Frequency Percentage Mean Standard deviation	Ordinal Nominal	Questionnaires Observation	SPSS on collected data Pearson's

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter contains the findings of the study based on the specific objectives. It also provides the interpretation and discussion of the findings. The study sought to investigate approaches influencing readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui basin coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya.

4.2 Response rate

The study targeted locals who own land that falls under the Mui coal mines, contracting excavators, local administrators and the Liason committee members. Hence, the study sampled 20 respondents in every group of the respondents. Therefore the total sample was 80 respondents. After data collection all questionnaires were returned from the locals and administration (100 percent response rate each, 16 questionnaires from the contracting excavators (80 percent response rate) and 18 Liason committee members turned up for the focus group discussion (90 percent response rate). The study therefore realized a response rate of 92.5 percent. This response rates were sufficient and representative and conforms to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) stipulation that a response rate of 50 percent is adequate; 60 percent is good and 70 percent and over is excellent for analysis and statistical reporting. This commendable response rate was due to

extra efforts that were made via personal calls and courtesy visits to remind the respondents to fill-in and return the questionnaires.

4.3 Demographic Information of the respondents

This study first sought to find out the gender, age distribution, position held in the community, length of stay in the area and land sizes of locals to establish an insight on the study respondents' characteristics. To establish the respondents gender distribution the study requested the respondents to indicate their gender orientation. Information from the respondents on gender distribution was as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	13	65.0	18	90.0	16	100.0
Female	7	35.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

From the study findings presented in Table 4.1 majority of the local administrators (65%) and community elders (90%) were male. Also all the excavators were male. This was an indication that majority of leadership positions in the community within the study area are male depicting gender parity in representation. These findings were an implication that majority of the decisions made within the communities in the study area were predominated by men while

women were passive in decision making in the community. This was in agreement with Baden (2000) who notes that, culture in most African communities determines the gender ideologies, rights and responsibilities of men and women. These ideologies influence access to, and control over, resources and participation in decision making.

The study further sought respondents' age bracket and presented the findings in Table 4.2 and Table 4.3.

Table 4.2 Respondents' distribution by age group

Age in years	Local administrators		Excavators	
	Frequency	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Below 35 years	1	5.0	0	0.0
36 - 45 years	8	40.0	12	75.0
46 - 55 years	7	35.0	4	25.0
Over 56 years	4	20.0	0	0.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

Information contained in Table 4.2 shows that most (40%) of the local administrators and majority of the excavators (75%) were between 36 to 45 years. These findings were an indication that many of the people who were engaging in the mining preparation in Mui Basin where at their prime age. Therefore they were in a position to make informed decisions in regard to peaceful mining process.

Table 4.3 Age distribution of community elders respondents

Age in years	Frequency	Percent
Below 50 years	5	25.0
51 - 60 years	13	65.0
61 -70 years	2	10.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**

Data contained in Table 4.3 showed that majority of the community elders (65%) who participated in the study were between 51 to 60 years. This was an indication that they had vast knowledge on the culture, practice and beliefs of the local people and were in good position to provide relevant information for the study. The findings concur with UNDP Human Development Report, (2011) that indigenous knowledge and values for communities in the ASALs have proved to offer a golden key to unlock the door to peace between warring communities. The report further states that peace facilitators in a communal conflict situation need to be responsive and sensitive to the indigenous cultural and knowledge systems and values of the communities they work with, if they are to make any sustainable impact. Communities often not only have their own customary legal orders, but also have access to state or other legal systems.

The study then sought to establish the positions held by the various local administrators and presented the findings in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Positions held by local administration

Position held	Frequency	Percent
Chief	7	35.0
MCA	2	10.0
Senior assistant chief	3	15.0
Education officers	3	15.0
D.O.	1	5.0
Administration police	2	10.0
Ward development committee	2	10.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**

According to the study findings the study conducted wide representation of the administrators to ensure that various offices that would give the voice of the people were used to ensure that information collected for the study ensured vast representation of the communities within the study area. This was in line with Atieno (2006) whose report indicates that all legal orders rely, to varying extents, on the same basic procedural modes to handle disputes avoidance, coercion, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication. The process of negotiation is one of the most common forms of local-level dispute resolution, in part because it usually costs less than other methods, but also because it allows disputants to work out their own resolutions, often leading to more satisfying and enforceable settlements.

The community elders posts held in the community was sought to add on to the voice of the local communities. The responses were as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Elders' position

Position held	Frequency	Percent
clan elder	11	55.0
Priest	4	20.0
Elder council member	3	15.0
women group	2	10.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**

Table 4.5 shows that majority of the community elders were clan elders (55%). This was an indication that the study respondents were drawn from the grass-root level. Therefore collected data was more reliable since it was sourced from family representation validating the reliability to get information from local communities who are more affected by the preparation for coal mining in Mui Basin.

The study further sought to find out the experience in duration of the local administrators and presented the findings as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Length of periods local administrators have been in positions held

No of years	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 years	1	5.0
5 - 10 years	8	40.0
11 - 15 years	5	25.0
Over 15 years	6	30.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**

As shown in Table 4.6 most of the local administrators (40%) were in their current positions for 5 to 10 years. This is an indication that majority of the administrators have acquired vast experience in their held position since only 5 percent of them had been in the position for less than 5 years. This was an implication that they were in capacity to effectively carry out their duties so as to ensure peaceful coexistence in their areas of service.

The study the sought to find out the period they had lived in the county – Kitui – the responses were as presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Length of stay in the sub county of administrators and excavators

No. of years	Administrators		Excavators	
	Frequency	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Less than 5 years	3	15.0	12	75.0
6 - 10 years	1	5.0	4	25.0
Over 15 years	16	80.0	0	0.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

According to majority of the local administrators (80%) they had been in the sub-county for over 15 years while majority of the excavators had been in the sub county for less than 5 years. This was an indication that majority of the local administrators had been in Kitui County for a very long time and were in a position to give valid information on the preparation process of coal mining in Mui Basin. However majority of the excavators have only been in Kitui County since the preparation for excavation process. Thus they were bound to face violence with locals since they would regard them as outsiders.

The study asked the excavators whether they were trained on how to carry out mining and presented their responses in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Excavators' responses on whether they are trained on excavation

Trained	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	62.5
No	6	37.5
Total	**16**	**100.0**

According to majority (62.5%) of the excavators they had been trained on mineral excavation. This was an indication that a great percentage of the persons to be involved in the mining process had received training, thus they were in a position to carry out the exercise safely. Then the study sought to find out who trained the trained excavators ad presented the findings in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Excavators' responses on the training institution

Institution	Frequency	Percent
University	1	6.3
Chinese company	9	56.2
Not trained	6	37.5
Total	**16**	**100.0**

Table 4.9 reveals that majority of the trained excavators, they indicated that they were trained by the Chinese company that was preparing for excavation of coal in Mui Basin mines. Only 1 of the excavators had university training on excavation.

This was an indication that coal mining will be handled by many persons who had general knowledge on excavation training.

4.4 Influence of relocation of displaced communities systems on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

To establish whether relocation of displaced communities influence peaceful readiness for excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County (Objective I) the study sought to establish the land size owned by most of the local residents within the mine fields and presented the findings in Table 4.10

Table 4.10 Size of land owned by locals as perceived by elders

No. of acres	Frequency	Percent
Less than one acre	1	5.0
1 - 10 acres	11	55.0
11 - 20 acres	5	25.0
More than 20 acres	3	15.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**

The study findings in Table 4.10 shows that majority of the residents in Mui Basin mine fields owned land amounting to 1 to 10 acres. This was an indication that majority of the residents owned large chunks of land that lie on the mining field. This is an implication that land under coal field was privately owned by the local communities. The study further asked the elders to indicate whether their

personal land falls under the mine fields. Their responses were as shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Elders' response on whether their land falls under the coal mines

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	19	95.0
No	1	5.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**

From the study findings presented in Table 4.11, majority of the community elders (95%) indicated that their land fell under the proposed coal mines. This was an indication that the respondents who participated in the study were victims of the displacement that was underway. This was thus an implication that they were rightful to give relevant information since they suffered the same problems as locals in the study area.

To find out on the extent most of the respondents' land that fell under the proposed coal mine field, the research sought from the community elders the extent of which their land was affected by the proposed mine field. Their responses were as presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Elders' response on the amount of land under the coal mine fields

Response	Frequency	Percent
Whole land	17	85.0
A section of my land	2	10.0
Not applicable	1	5.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**

According to (85%) of the community elders the whole of their land fell under the proposed mine fields. This was an indication that many of the local communities were relocated from the whole chunk of their land following the demarcation of Mui Basin. This prompted the study to find out whether locals had settled on this land and whether they had been displaced. According to all the elders the whole of the land where Mui Basin coal mines lies were previously settled by local residents who were relocated to pave way for excavation causing violence between excavators and local communities. This was an implication that relocation of locals would lead to violence. These findings agree with Ngoolo (2012) statement that intense fear and uncertainty has enveloped the coal rich Mui basin in Kitui County, more so among the womenfolk as talk of displacement gains momentum with mineral mining set to kick off. There is widespread fear among residents over the fate of the land they call home and have occupied for many years from which they will be displaced. Fear is greater among the people who for years have tilled the fertile land to produce food for their families.

Thus the study sought to find out reasons that caused locals to resist displacement and the findings were as shown in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Respondents' responses on reasons locals resist displacement

Reasons	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Locals are reluctant to leave their ancestral land	9	45.0	11	55.0	10	62.5
Low land compensation rates	8	40.0	6	30.0	4	25.0
Disintegration of family fabric	1	5.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
Embrace development	2	10.0	1	5.0	2	12.5
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

As shown in Table 4.13, majority of the community elders and excavators (55% and 62.5% respectively) indicated that most of the residents were reluctant to leave their ancestral land during displacement. Whilst most of the local administrators (45%) indicated that low land compensation hindered peaceful relocation of displaced member of the communities in Mui Basin coal mines. This was a notion that was highly raised by the Liason committee members' focus group discussion, since they stated that many residents felt like they were being relocated to unproductive lands that are of lesser value compared to their initial

lands. These findings were an indication that relocation of displaced local community members were attached to their current pieces of land more than the new lands being allocated to them an element that could easily revoke violence if not properly handled. These findings concur with Ngoolo (2012) who reports that fear of leaving their fertile land to unfertile land is mainly suffered by communities who are relocated by the government. This is mainly because they lack attachment to the new land allocated to them as they have bonded attachment to their ancestral land. Also separation breaks the family fabric as no effective strategies are put in place to ensure that relocation/resettlement puts into account the issue of family unity, thus being taken to different places, far distance from their relatives.

The study further sought to find out from the respondents whether land mines acquisition process was done in an appropriate manner and presented the findings as shown in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Respondents perception on whether mining land acquisition process was appropriately done

Response	**Local administrators**		**Community elders**		**Excavators**	
	Frequency	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Yes	8	40.0	6	30.0	16	100.0
No	12	60.0	14	70.0	0	0.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

As shown in Table 4.14, majority of both the local administrator and community elders (60% and 70% respectively) indicated that acquisition of mine lands was not done appropriately. This was contrary to all the excavators who agreed to the fact that all lands were acquired in an appropriate manner. This was an indication that both the local communities and the foreign excavator do not agree on major concept on the kickoff of the mining activity, thus violence in bound to take place when the parties involved disagree on how issues were handled to prepare for coal mining. These findings are in line with Mwangi (2012) statement that fear is greater among the people who for years have tilled the fertile land to produce food for their families. They are worried because they have little information about their fate and many of them have not welcomed the move. Therefore, when considering the effect of mining on land rights and access to land communities that previously lived on the land where minerals have been discovered are usually resettled to pave way for effective excavation.

4.5 Influence of stakeholders cultural practices on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

The second objective of the study sought to establish whether cultural practices influence peaceful excavation of coal minerals in Mui coal mines. Therefore the study sought to find out the extent to which cultural practices causes violence between the excavators and the local communities. The findings were presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 The extent at which cultural practices causes violence between excavators and local communities on preparation for mining activities

Extent	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
High extent	11	55.0	12	60.0	10	62.5
Low extent	9	45.0	8	40.0	6	37.5
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

Table 4.15 shows that cultural practices cause violence between excavators and local communities at a high extent as perceived by majority of the respondents (55% local administrators, 60% community elders and 62.5% excavators respectively). This was an indication that cultural practices are among the major influences of violence between the excavators and local communities.

The study then sought from the respondents whether they perceived that cultural practices hinder peaceful readiness for excavation for minerals and presented the findings in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Respondents' perception on whether culture practices hinder peaceful readiness for excavation of coal

Response	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	80.0	17	85.0	14	87.5
No	4	20.0	3	15.0	2	12.5
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

According to majority of the local administrators (80%), 85 percent of elders and 87.5 percent of excavators' cultural practices hinder peaceful readiness for excavation of coal in Mui Basin mines. This was an indication that majority of the cultural practices of the local communities and that of the excavators' differed provoking violence in the area.

The study further sought to find out the kinds of cultural practices that hinder peaceful readiness for excavation of coal mines in Mui Basin mines and presented the findings as shown in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Cultural practices hindering readiness for peaceful excavation for coal mines

Cultural practices	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Intermarriage	5	25.0	5	25.0	4	25.0
Difference in cultural practices	15	75.0	15	75.0	12	75.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

As presented in Table 4.17, 75 percent of the respondents indicated that difference in cultural practices between that the excavators and the locals hinder peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines. This was an indication that excavators' and locals' traditions, lifestyle and beliefs differ, thus causing each group to undermine the others way of life an aspect that could cause conflict. These findings were also revealed by the Liason committee who stated that the foreigners' way of life differed with the local communities. For instance the Chinese eat dogs that the local community held with esteem as a home guard, also the local communities had setup holy shrines at different points in the proposed mine field and the graves of their relatives that are held with prestige. Also intermarriage between African girls and the excavators was held as unacceptable as the communities felt that the babies borne from these interracial relations were not culturally accepted. These opinion differences made the involved persons to fell that the other party's way of life was socially unacceptable.

The study issued the respondents with statements on the factors that relate to cultural practices and readiness for excavation of minerals. They were provided for with a scale to find out whether they agreed or disagreed with the factors. The responses were presented as shown in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Factors under consideration on peaceful readiness for mining activity in Mui Basin

Factors under consideration	Local administrators				Community elders				Excavators			
	Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Interracial marriages occur due to the presence of mining process	12	60.0	8	40.0	14	70.0	6	30.0	12	75.0	4	25.0
Local communities are not prepared on aspects brought about by discovery of minerals on their land	11	55.0	9	45.0	12	60.0	8	40.0	11	68.8	5	32.2
Spread of HIV and young girls pregnancy are frequent due to presence of foreign excavators	11	55.0	9	45.0	11	55.0	9	45.0	10	62.5	6	37.5
Local communities get jobs that boost their financial status in the mines	11	55.0	9	45.0	12	60.0	8	40.0	4	25.0	12	75.0
There is wholesome development of the areas surrounding the mines due to improved infrastructure	7	35.0	13	65.0	5	25.0	15	75.0	15	93.8	1	6.2
The government has a housing scheme to relocate displaced communities in mining fields	1	5.0	19	95.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	12	75.0	4	25.0
Compensation administered to displaced communities is adequate or equivalent to their lost land	5	25.0	15	75.0	2	10.0	18	90.0	16	100.0	0	0.0
Mean	**8**	**41.4**	**12**	**58.6**	**8**	**40.0**	**12**	**60.0**	**11**	**71.4**	**5**	**28.6**

Table 4.18 shows that majority of the local administrators and elders disagreed averagely to the statements issued to them (58.6% and 60% respectively). Whilst majority of the excavators 71.4percent agreed to the statements. This was an indication that excavators were yet to build trust with the local communities so as to ensure peaceful excavation of minerals. These findings concur with Mbathi's (2014) suggestion that mining contractors who are foreigners should ensure they have established communal trust with the hosting community to ensure that their cultures do not create conflict of interest among them. Hostels or other accommodation established by mines or plants in the midst of more established communities often causes conflict, as the miners are likely to have different interests, cultural backgrounds and political affiliations to the established residents.

4.6 Influence of civic education to locals on peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

The third objective of the study sought to determine whether civic education to locals influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui Basin coal mines. The study requested the respondents to indicate the methods used to create awareness on coal mining within the study area and their responses were as shown in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19 Modes of creating awareness to displace communities

Awareness methods	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Public barazas	2	10.0	4	20.0	4	25.0
Liason committee	6	30.0	6	30.0	6	37.5
Civic education	3	15.0	2	10.0	6	37.5
Not enlightened	9	45.0	8	40.0	0	0.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

As shown in Table 4.19 most of the administrators and elders indicated that local communities are not enlightened at all on measures to be taken to relocate them form their previous land. This is an implication that relocation of displaced communities are likely to be faced by violence due to lack of adequate information on the motive of their relocation. These findings agree with Kavinya, (2012) who states that lack of information is hindering useful engagement with the community, making it difficult for the local people to make informed decisions. It would be easy to engage meaningfully with the authorities but now it is my case against that of the rest. Their major fear is that there is the possibility that the government would forcefully take over the land and only compensate those who agree to relocate. But the villagers will resist such a move without proper agreement. The findings also concur with Ngoolo (2012) who argues that local communities are worried because they have little information about their fate and many of them have not welcomed the move to relocate them.

The study further sought to establish the challenges facing displacement of local communities and presented the findings as shown in Table 4.20

Table 4.20 Respondents' responses on challenges facing displacement of locals

Challenges	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Lack of proper information	3	15.0	6	30.0	2	12.5
Resistance from locals	4	20.0	3	15.0	6	37.5
Middle men	4	20.0	3	15.0	2	12.5
low compensation rates	9	45.0	8	40.0	6	37.5
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

Information from the study revealed that most of the local communities complained of low compensation rates offered by the government, while at other times middle men who negotiate their cases oppressed their interest. Majority of this challenges where constituted by lack of proper information about the excavation process which eventually erupt into violence. This was an indication that the relocation process has been faced by many challenges owing to misinformed local communities. This is in line with a report by Ngungu (2011) that states that the locals are hostile towards excavators because they only saw people entering their shambas and started clearing the bushes and drilling the wells. The findings also agree with Osumo (2001) who states that negotiations often involve the use of mediators' individuals who help disputing parties reach a

decision. Mediators by definition lack the authority to impose a settlement. Yet, when effective, they can considerably influence the negotiating process. Their goal is to foster an ongoing exchange of views so that a dialogue of compromise may emerge. The process of arbitration involves submitting a dispute to a mutually agreeable third party, who renders an advisory or binding decision.

4.7 Influence of government compensation strategies on readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines

To determine whether government compensation strategies influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui Basin coal mines – Objective four, the study sought to find out measures taken by the government to address eruption of violence. The responses were presented in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Measures taken by the government to address eruption of violence

Activities	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Nothing	5	25.0	4	20.0	0	0.0
Hold civic education	1	5.0	3	15.0	3	18.8
Public barazas	5	25.0	5	25.0	3	18.8
Seminars for key players in society	4	20.0	5	25.0	2	12.5
Beef up security	5	25.0	3	15.0	8	50.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

According to 25 percent of local administrators and 20 percent of community elders the government is doing nothing to address eruption of violence between local communities and excavators. Holding public barazas and seminars for key players were indicated as measures being taken by the government to ensure prevalence of peace in the area. However half of the excavators 15 percent of the elders and 25 percent of administrators indicated that the government has beefed up security in the study area. These findings were an indication that the government effort to address to eruption of violence in Mui basin coal mines is very little and more need to be done.

The study also sought to find out whether the government and the mining company had addressed advocacy to ensure readiness for peaceful excavation of

minerals in Mui Basin coal mines. Respondents' responses were as shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 The mining company/government has adequately addressed on advocacy

Addressed on advocacy	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	5.0	2	10.0	10	62.5
No	19	95.0	18	90.0	6	37.5
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

Data contained in Table 4.22 shows that majority of the local administrators (95%) and community elders (90%) disputed the fact that the government and the mining company had adequately addressed advocacy prior to peaceful mining in Mui Basin coal mines. These findings differed with 62.5 percent of the excavators. This was an indication that much needs to be done to ensure that the local communities and the excavators peacefully coexist with each other in the sub-county.

The study further sought to find out reasons that were owing to continued violence between local communities and excavating company. The respondents information was presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 Reasons for continued violence

Reasons	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very low compensation	1	5.0	2	10.0	1	6.2
Many locals are still not enlightened	14	70.0	13	65.0	11	68.8
Lack of advocacy time	5	25.0	5	25.0	4	25.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

Table 4.23 shows that majority of the local communities are still not enlightened on issues regarding to the kick off of coal mining this causing eruption of violence in the area. These findings were an indication that more awareness forums and other measures needs to be put into place to ensure that locals embrace the development that is bound to take place in the area due to peaceful excavation of minerals. These findings agree with Ngoolo (2012) who states that local communities are worried because they have little information about their fate and many of them have not welcomed the move.

The study requested the respondents to indicate their obligations to ensure readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui Basin coal mines. Their responses were presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 Respondents' obligation to enhance readiness for peaceful mining activity

Obligations	Local administrators		Community elders		Excavators	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Peaceful demonstration	1	5.0	2	10.0	1	6.2
Educating locals	5	25.0	5	25.0	4	25.0
Peace talks	14	70.0	13	65.0	11	68.8
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

Table 4.24 reveals that majority of the respondents (70% of local administrators, 65% of elders and 68.8% of excavators) indicated that they hold peace talks to ensure readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Kitui County. This was an indication that majority of the key players within the coal mine basin spread peace messages to ensure that coal mining starts without violence. This was also indicated by the Liason committee members group discussion that revealed that area leaders are actively holding peace talks to ensure that coal mining starts with absence of violence.

The study sought to find out whether the respondents perceived that they had individually fulfilled their obligation to ensure peaceful kickoff of coal mining in Mui Basin. Their responses were presented in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25 Elders' and administrators obligations in maintaining that mining kick off peacefully

Responses	Local administrators		Community elders	
	Frequency	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Yes	15	75.0	17	85.0
No	5	25.0	3	15.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**

Table 4.25 shows that majority of the community elders and local administrators indicated that they had effectively adhered to their obligations to ensure peaceful kick off of coal mining in Kitui County. This was a notion that was also realized by the group discussion that every key player in the issue felt that they had done this part to ensure readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals but, points on others to have failed. This was an indication that blame game hindered effective readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals since all concerned parties felt that they each had done their part owning eruption of violence to others.

The researcher thus requested the respondents to indicate their reasons for failure or success in meeting their obligation in readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals. The responses were as shown in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26 Respondents' reasons for success or failure

Reasons	Local administrators		Community elders	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Lack of forums	1	5.0	2	10.0
Limited time	15	75.0	15	75.0
Lack of funds	4	20.0	3	15.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**

According to majority of the administrators and local elders (75%) time was the main hindrance for them to be able to effectively conduct civic education to local communities and also ensure peaceful coexistence among the excavators and the local communities. This was an indication that key players in the community fail to effectively exercise their role in ensuring readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in the study area owing to time, resources and lack of proper knowledge.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether coal mining in Mui Basin had negative impacts that outweighed positive impacts on local communities. The findings were as presented in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27 Negative impacts outweigh positive impacts on local communities due to coal mining

Negative impacts outweigh positive impacts	Local administrators		Community elders	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	80.0	19	95.0
No	4	20.0	1	5.0
Total	**20**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**

Table 4.27 shows that majority of the administrators and community elders agreed to the fact that negative impacts outweigh positive impacts in regard to the establishment of coal mining in Mui Basin mines. This was also highlighted by the Liason committee group discussion who stated that majority of the local communities negatively perceived the impact of setting up of coal refineries and other mining related structures. This was therefore an implication that the government and other key players are yet to establish firm strategies to ensure that excavation kicks off with the right mind set of local communities and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of study, conclusion and recommendations of the study in line with the objectives of the study on the approaches influencing readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui basin coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The purpose of this study was to identify approaches influencing readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui basin coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya. It sought to answer research questions on the extent to which relocation of displaced communities systems, stakeholders cultural practices, civic education and government compensation policies influence peaceful excavation of coal mines in Mui basin. The study reviewed related literature from books, articles and journals in order to get more insight on these factors identified to influence peaceful mining. This study employed a descriptive survey research design and target village elders, excavating personnel and local administration in the study area. Stratified sampling technique was used to ensure that respondents who were purposefully selected were evenly distributed to represent the whole sub-county. The study used questionnaires, interview schedules and focus group discussion to collect empirical data from the obtained sample size. Document analysis was also done to evaluate available information in regard to the onset of the mining

process. Each item in the research tools was developed to address a specific objective. Collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using descriptive statistics.

To establish whether relocation of displaced communities influence peaceful readiness for excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County (Objective I), the study findings revealed that majority of the residents in Mui Basin mine fields owned land amounting to 1 to 10 acres. Moreover 95 percent of the community elders indicated that their land fell under the proposed coal mines. According to all the elders the whole of the land where Mui Basin coal mines lies were previously settled by local residents who were relocated to pave way for excavation causing violence between excavators and local communities. This was an indication that many of the local communities were relocated from the whole chunk of their land following the demarcation of Mui Basin.

However, majority of the community elders and excavators (55% and 62.5% respectively) indicated that most of the residents were reluctant to leave their ancestral land during displacement. Whilst most of the local administrators (45%) indicated that low land compensation hindered peaceful relocation of displaced member of the communities in Mui Basin coal mines. This was a notion that was highly raised by the Liason committee members' focus group discussion, since they stated that many residents felt like they were being relocated to unproductive lands that are of lesser value compared to their initial lands. This was an indication that both the local communities and the foreign excavator do not agree

on major concept on the kickoff of the mining activity, thus violence in bound to take place when the parties involved disagree on how issues were handled to prepare for coal mining.

The second objective of the study sought to establish whether cultural practices influence peaceful excavation of coal minerals in Mui coal mines. Therefore the study sought to find out the extent to which cultural practices causes violence between the excavators and the local communities. The study findings revealed that cultural practices cause violence between excavators and local communities at a high extent as perceived by majority of the respondents (55% local administrators, 60% community elders and 62.5% excavators respectively).

According to majority of the local administrators (80%), 85 percent of elders and 87.5 percent of excavators' cultural practices hinder peaceful readiness for excavation of coal in Mui Basin mines. 75 percent of the respondents indicated that difference in cultural practices between that the excavators and the locals hinder peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines. This was an indication that excavators' and locals' traditions, lifestyle and beliefs differ, thus causing each group to undermine the others way of life an aspect that could cause conflict. These findings were also revealed by the Liason committee who stated that the foreigners way of life differed with the local communities. For instance the Chinese eat dogs that the local community held with esteem as a home guard, also the local communities had setup holy shrines at different points in the proposed mine field and the graves of their relatives that are held with prestige. Also

intermarriage between African girls and the excavators was held as unacceptable as the communities felt that the babies borne from these interracial relations were not culturally accepted. These opinion differences made the involved persons to fell that the other party's way of life was socially unacceptable.

The third objective of the study sought to determine whether civic education influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui Basin coal mines. The study requested the respondents to indicate the methods used to create awareness on coal mining within the study area. Most of the administrators and elders indicated that local communities are not enlightened at all on measures to be taken to relocate them from their previous land.

Information from the study revealed that most of the local communities complained of low compensation rates offered by the government, while at other times middle men who negotiate their cases oppressed their interest. Majority of these challenges where constituted by lack of proper information about the excavation proses which eventually erupt into violence.

To determine whether government compensation strategies influence readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui Basin coal mines – Objective four, the study sought to find out measures taken by the government to address eruption of violence. According to 25 percent of local administrators and 20 percent of community elders the government is doing nothing to address eruption of violence between local communities and excavators. Holding public barazas and seminars for key players were indicated as measures being taken by the

government to ensure prevalence of peace in the area. However half of the excavators 15 percent of the elders and 25 percent of administrators indicated that the government has beef up security in the study area. These findings were an indication that the government

Data from the study findings shows that majority of the local administrators (95%) and community elders (90%) disputed the fact that the government and the mining company had adequately addressed advocacy prior to peaceful mining in Mui Basin coal mines. These findings differed with 62.5 percent of the excavators. This was an indication that much needs to be done to ensure that the local communities and the excavators peacefully coexist with each other in the sub-county.

Majority of the respondents (70% of local administrators, 65% of elders and 68.8% of excavators) indicated that they hold peace talks to ensure readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Kitui County. This was an indication that majority of the key players within the coal mine basin spread peace messages to ensure that coal mining starts without violence. This was also indicated by the Liason committee members group discussion that revealed that area leaders are actively holding peace talks to ensure that coal mining starts with absence of violence.

According to majority of the administrators and local elders (75%) time was the main hindrance for them to be able to effectively conduct civic education to local communities and also ensure peaceful coexistence among the excavators and the local communities. However, majority of the administrators and community

elders agreed to the fact that negative impacts outweigh positive impacts in regard to the establishment of coal mining in Mui Basin mines.

5.3 Conclusion from the study

The study concludes that primarily socio-cultural factors can influence both positively and negatively entrepreneurial emergence in a society. The references in the analysis confirm that socio-cultural values and circumstances of a people would influence their behaviour and decisions as a people and as individuals not only in terms of their social lives but also in their economic lives and this includes their decisions in embracing excavation of minerals in their ancestral lands. An individual, although is a unique personality, he is nevertheless a product of his society. He is subject to the values and influences of his society. In other words socio-cultural environment has significant impact in shaping individual values which directly influence his decisions and actions in all endeavours impacted to him from the presence of foreigners in their ancestral land and also subsequently their relocation.

5.4 Recommendations for the Study

To achieve readiness for peaceful excavation of mineral excavation the following specific steps must be taken:

i. Individuals, families and ethnic groups must engage in thorough self examination and assessment to ascertain and determine the relevance of existing values and socio cultural system to their economic progress

and wellbeing, and select and retain only those values that are capable of helping society to achieve its economic progress and development goals through the enhancement of entrepreneurial emergence, and discontinue with values that do not allow individuals to actualize their potentials and explore opportunities for profitable economic engagement.

ii. Government on its part must set an agenda for a positively changing social behaviour and societal expectation. It must come to terms with the new world order of values and the trend around the world, and be committed to enthroning societal values and behaviour that are consistent with requirements for economic progress and independence for individuals. There cannot be any meaningful social reengineering and value reorientation without the committed involvement of government and leaders of thought in society.

iii. Government must evolve comprehensive enlightenment programmes to enable people know the new values, appreciate their essence, cherish them and key into them, and habitually act on them. This can be achieved through the establishment of socio-cultural orientation and change agencies that consist of sociologists and psychologists who can design and implement relevant and effective value reengineering and reorientation programmes that can usher in and inculcate in individuals and groups a new set of desirable values.

5.5 Recommendations for further Research

Having explored the approaches influencing readiness for peaceful excavation of minerals in Mui coal mines in Kitui County, Kenya, the researcher proposes the following;

i. A similar study is recommended in other sub counties of Kitui county to assess the generalizability of the study findings. This should also include a comparison of urban and rural areas. In addition, a larger sample should be applied to include indigenous locals would enhance more opinions from a wide scope of respondents.

ii. Further a study is recommended on the influence of excavation of minerals in Mui Basin coal mines on local residents' social economic status.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LOCAL ADMINSTRATORS

Instructions: This questionnaire is to collect data for purely academic purposes. All information will be treated with strict confidentiality. **Do not write your name or any identification on this questionnaire.** This questionnaire is divided into **TWO** sections. All respondents **MUST** complete their sections. Put a tick (√) to the correct option or fill in appropriately in the blanks provided as applicable to you.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

1. What is your gender? Male [ ] Female [ ]
2. What is your age group? Below 35 years [ ] 36 – 45 years [ ]
   46 – 55 years [ ] Above 56 years [ ]
3. Kindly indicate you post in local administration ……..…….
4. How long have you been in the administration post?
   Less than 5 years [ ] 5 – 10 years [ ] 11 – 15 years [ ]
   Over 15 years [ ]
5. How long have you lived within the sub county? Less than 5 years [ ]
   5 – 10 years [ ] 11 – 15 years [ ] Over 15 years [ ]

SECTION B: Approaches on Peaceful Excavation of Minerals

6. Were the lands where the mines basin lies previously settled by people? Yes [ ] No [ ]
7. Was the displacement of the locals from the mine basin fields violent? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer ……
8. What are the challenges you incur when accessing leases and registration of contract for mining purpose in the mining basin? ……..……
   ……
9. Is the community made aware of the importance of carrying out the mining process on their land? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain how it happened

……..……....

……

10. In your opinion do you find the process used to acquire mining land appropriate? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer ……
11. What cultural practices do you find done by the local communities causes conflict of interest between you and the people? ……...……
12. To what extent does preparation for mining activity in Mui Basin causes violence among excavators and local communities
    a. Very high extent [ ] c. High extent [ ]
    b. Moderate extent [ ] d. Low extent [ ]
13. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on approaches on peaceful excavation of coal? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place using the following scale;

    1 – Strongly agree 2 – Agree 3 – Strongly disagree 4 – Disagree

Factors under consideration	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Interracial marriages occur due to the presence of mining process				
Local communities are not prepared on aspects brought about by discovery of minerals on their land				
Spread of HIV and young girls pregnancy are frequent due to presence of foreign excavators				
Local communities get jobs that boost their financial status in the mines				
There is wholesome development of the areas surrounding the mines due to improved infrastructure				
The government has a housing scheme to relocate				

displaced communities in mining fields				
Compensation administered to displaced communities is adequate or equivalent to their lost land				

14. What has the government done to improve the situation of negative reports from the communities regarding the mining activities preparation in the county? …….
15. Has the mining companies and the government done enough to addressed advocacy to the affected communities? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer……
    ……
16. What is your obligation when carrying out your mining/quarrying activities in Mui basin Kitui County to ensure peaceful displacement of local communities?……
    ……
17. Do you think as a leader you have done enough to meet your obligation vested in your by your people in maintaining that mining process kicks off peaceful? Yes [ ] No [ ]
    Explain your answer …….
18. Does the negative impact outweigh positive impact on the local communities? Yes [ ] No [ ]
    Explain your answer …….

Thank you for participating.

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EXCAVATORS

Instructions: This questionnaire is to collect data for purely academic purposes. All information will be treated with strict confidentiality. **Do not write your name or any identification on this questionnaire.** This questionnaire is divided into **TWO** sections. All respondents **MUST** complete their sections. Put a tick (√) to the correct option or fill in appropriately in the blanks provided as applicable to you.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

1. What is your gender? Male [ ] Female [ ]
2. What is your age group? Below 30 years [ ] 31 – 35 years [ ]
   36 – 40 years [ ] Above 41 years [ ]
3. How long have you been involved in excavation activities?
   Less than 5 years [ ] 5 – 10 years [ ] 11 – 15 years [ ]
   Over 15 years [ ]
4. Have you ever received any training on excavation of minerals?
   Yes[ ] No [ ]
   Explain your answer (If yes by whom or if no why)…….

SECTION B: Approaches on Peaceful Excavation of Minerals

5. Were the lands where the mines basin lies previously settled by people? Yes [ ] No [ ]
6. Was the displacement of the locals from the mine basin fields violent? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer …….
7. What are the challenges you incur when accessing leases and registration of contract for mining purpose in the mining basin? ……
8. Is the community made aware of the importance of carrying out the mining process on their land? Yes [ ] No [ ]
   Explain how it happened ……....

9. In your opinion do you find the process used to acquire mining land appropriate?

   Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer ……

   ……

   What cultural practices do you find done by the local communities causes conflict of interest between you and the people?

   ……

   ……

10. To what extent does preparation for mining activity in Mui Basin causes violence among excavators and local communities

    a. Very high extent [ ] c. High extent [ ]

    b. Moderate extent [ ] d. Low extent [ ]

11. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on approaches on peaceful excavation of coal? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place using the following scale;

    1 – Strongly agree 2 – Agree 3 – Strongly disagree

    4 – Disagree

Factors under consideration	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Interracial marriages occur due to the presence of mining process				
Local communities are not prepared on aspects brought about by discovery of minerals on their land				
Spread of HIV and young girls pregnancy are frequent due to presence of foreign excavators				
Local communities get jobs that boost their financial status in the mines				
There is wholesome development of the areas surrounding the mines due to improved infrastructure				
The government has a housing scheme to relocate displaced communities in mining fields				

Compensation administered to displaced communities is adequate or equivalent to their lost land				

12. According to your own opinion, are tenders awarded fairly to mineral mining companies? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer
    ……..……
    ……
13. In Mui Basin, how much are the mineral resources in terms of the number of deposits and amount in each deposit?
    ……
    ……
14. What is your obligation when carrying out your mining/quarrying activities in Mui basin Kitui County to ensure peaceful displacement of local communities?
    ……
    ……
15. As companies of mining and quarrying, do you think you have done enough to meet your obligation in maintaining that mining process kicks off peaceful? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer
    …….

Thank you for participating.

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY ELDERS

Instructions: This questionnaire is to collect data for purely academic purposes. All information will be treated with strict confidentiality. **Do not write your name or any identification on this questionnaire.** This questionnaire is divided into **TWO** sections. All respondents **MUST** complete their sections. Put a tick (√) to the correct option or fill in appropriately in the blanks provided as applicable to you.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

1. What is your gender? Male [ ] Female [ ]
2. What is your age group? Below 50 years [ ] 51 – 60 years [ ]
   61 – 70 years [ ] Above 71 years [ ]
3. What position do you hold in your village?
   Clan elder [ ] Priest [ ] Elder council member [ ] others (specify) ……..…….
4. How much land do you own?
   Less than one acre [ ] 1 – 10 acres [ ] 11 – 20 acres [ ]
   Over 20 acres state how many acres […….]
5. Have you land been affected by the proposed mine field?
   Yes[ ] No [ ]
   Explain your answer……

SECTION B: Approaches on Peaceful Excavation of Minerals

6. Were the lands where the mines basin lies previously settled by people? Yes [ ] No [ ]
7. Was the displacement of the locals from the mine basin fields violent? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer ……
   ……
8. What are the challenges you incur when accessing leases and registration of contract for mining purpose in the mining basin?

……..……

……

9. Is the community made aware of the importance of carrying out the mining process on their land? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain how it happened

……..……....

……

10. In your opinion do you find the process used to acquire mining land appropriate? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer

……..……

11. What cultural practices do you find done by the local communities causes conflict of interest between you and the people?

……...……

12. To what extent does preparation for mining activity in Mui Basin causes violence among excavators and local communities

    a. Very high extent [ ] c. High extent [ ]

    b. Moderate extent [ ] d. Low extent [ ]

13. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on approaches on peaceful excavation of coal? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place using the following scale;

    1 – Strongly agree 2 – Agree 3 – Strongly disagree

    4 – Disagree

Factors under consideration	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Interracial marriages occur due to the presence of mining process				
Local communities are not prepared on aspects brought about by discovery of minerals on their land				
Spread of HIV and young girls pregnancy are frequent due to presence of foreign excavators				
Local communities get jobs that boost their financial status in the mines				

There is wholesome development of the areas surrounding the mines due to improved infrastructure				
The government has a housing scheme to relocate displaced communities in mining fields				
Compensation administered to displaced communities is adequate or equivalent to their lost land				

14. According to your own opinion, are the communities affected by the mine basin fields happy with the discovery of minerals on their land? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer ……
……
15. Has the mining companies and the government done enough to addressed advocacy to the affected communities? Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain your answer……
……
16. What is your obligation when carrying out your mining/quarrying activities in Mui basin Kitui County to ensure peaceful displacement of local communities?……
……
17. Do you think as a leader you have done enough to meet your obligation vested in your by your people in maintaining that mining process kicks off peaceful? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Explain your answer ……
18. Does the negative impact outweigh positive impact on the local communities? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Explain your answer …….

Thank you for participating.