

**IMPACT OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES ON LIVELIHOODS OF HOST COMMUNITY  
IN KALOBYEI INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT IN TURKANA WEST SUB - COUNTY**

**<sup>1</sup> Lokuruka Erot Moses & <sup>2</sup> Dr. Naomi Nduta Njoroge, PhD**

<sup>1</sup> Masters Candidate, Department of Social and Development Studies, Mount Kenya University, Kenya

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer, Department of Social and Development Studies, Mount Kenya University, Kenya

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**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study is to assess how income-generating activities affect the host community's quality of life in the Kalobeyi integrated settlement in Turkana West Sub-County. The following goals served as the study's guidelines; to evaluate the effect of participation, access to resources and investment on the livelihoods of host community in Kalobeyi integrated settlement in Turkana West Sub – County. The leading theories for the study were the Chambers Participatory Development Model and Resource Dependency Theory (RDT). Descriptive survey research design was used for this investigation. The 1000 residents who are involved in IGAs inside the host community in Turkana West Sub-County was the study's target population. Stratified random sampling technique was employed. The 120 county government officials, 20 NGOs coordinators and 20 members of women groups who are involved in IGAs inside the host community in Turkana West Sub-County was the study's target population. Content validity and Cronbach reliability test was adopted. Quantitative methodologies were used in the data analysis. Quantitative data was evaluated using the SPSS software, version 26, and descriptive statistics. Multiple regression analysis and variance analysis was used to examine the dependent and independent variables of the study. The findings show that respondents generally perceive little involvement of leaders in improving livelihoods. Majority of respondents generally agree that there is monitoring and evaluation and government support in improving livelihoods. The study concluded that there is some recognition of community ownership and awareness, but it is not very strong. Monitoring and evaluation and availability of funding contribute to improving livelihoods. There is a strong agreement that government support and community support are important and somewhat effective in improving livelihoods. The study recommended that there is need to increase efforts to involve leaders in livelihood improvement projects. There is need to maintain and strengthen government and community support systems.*

**Key words:** Participation, Access to Resources, Investment, Livelihoods, Integrated Settlement

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Group Settlement Scheme, an assisted migration program that started in operation in Western Australia and other areas of Europe in the early 1920s, may have served as the model for settlement scheme programs. Initially referred to as the Soldier Settlement Plan, it was established immediately following World War I (Gabbedy, 1988). There were more than 4,500 settlement plans in more than 140 nations by the end of the 20th century. Global settlement scheme programs increased phenomenally during the post-World War II economic boom and continued to do so well into the 1970s and 1980s. Around 500 settlement plans were launched globally between 1970 and 1975, when it was at its height. The growth of settlement schemes has slowed down in North America and Europe during the last 20 years, nevertheless, as the majority of technically desirable sites has already been created (Gachagua & Wangu, 2007).

Most low-income individuals in the globe get their income from income-generating activities, or IGAs. Numerous organizations enable the underprivileged to obtain jobs through IGAs. Improving the social, economic, and environmental quality of human settlements as well as everyone's living and working situations is the primary goal of settlement plans programs, particularly for the poor in rural areas. Using these IGAs, the problem of unemployment in rural communities can be effectively handled by identifying and empowering individuals whose modest, emerging shops can be an excellent source of job generation (Gachagua & Wangu, 2007). Opportunities are found to support these IGAs, with a focus on enhancing the potential for income production through technology access and highly successful skills training programs. Settlement schemes have become a major occurrence in many regions of the world due to factors such as population pressures, the loss of natural resources, and rapid economic expansion (Mengistu 2005). In order to help individuals, adapt to the biophysical, social, and administrative systems of their new surroundings and start new lifestyle trends, settlement scheme programs relocate people from their original settlement places to new resettlement districts (Kashahun, 2000).

The Kenyan government launched settlement scheme programs as soon as the country gained independence in 1963 (Harbeson, 1971). Chambers (1969) pointed out that the government has employed the settlement plans to accomplish a number of objectives. Among these have been the relocation of landless households, the redistribution of land, the integration of ethnic groups, and the relocation of people from high-pressure to low-pressure locations (Danida, 2019). Over the years, the approach to settling refugees has been based on the idea that the situation is "temporary" and that a speedy solution will be found to the problem of displacement. But as long as the situation of indefinite displacement persisted, it became evident that the prevailing settlement model could not adequately address the needs, circumstances, or future prospects of both host communities and refugees. There is an unequal rise in the economy of the region, and the current camps are overly dependent on them for development and revenue (Gachagua & Wangu, 2007).

UNHCR (2023) reports that compared to the Kalobeyei refugee settlement, the general socioeconomic situation and wellbeing of the host community have not greatly improved. The primary reason for this may be that the refugee community generally receives greater support services than the hosting communities since they have better accessibility to basic amenities like water, sanitation, education, and health. Thanks to various humanitarian groups. Programs for settlement schemes are a potential remedy that could go beyond enhancing livelihoods and make use of places like Turkana West Sub-County that are thought to be underutilized. Nevertheless, rather than enhancing their standard of living, the majority of Kenya's settlement initiatives have been beset with difficulties and problems, putting the settled population at risk of becoming even more destitute.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Currently, there are many income generating activities (IGAs) that have been implemented in Kalobeyei integrated settlement thanks to World Food Programme (WFP) and other humanitarian organizations who have assisted in setting up temporary market places and shops for traders to sell their wares for the benefit of

the hosting communities as well as the refugees. However, these IGAs do not perform as expected and there has not been any meaningful change in the income and standards of living among the host community (Danida, 2019).

Although faced with insufficient funding, the Bamba Chakula model has created business opportunities and offered both locals and refugees greater choice while also reducing the requirement that recipients sell food rations at a loss. KISED II (2023-27) report indicates that 2,505 refugee businesses in Kakuma camp and 359 in Kalobeyi settlement were registered and 1,160 businesses received valid business permits. According to UNHCR (2023), the indicators for self-reliance outcomes for the residents outside Kalobeyi settlement are similarly poor, the local population is still not happy with their lot in life; food insecurity is rampant, there is no variety in the diet, access to healthcare is still restricted, and the majority of refugees claim to be entirely or primarily dependent on food.

Despite the implementation of various income-generating activities (IGAs) in Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement in Turkana West Sub-County, there remains a gap in understanding the true impact of these activities on the livelihoods of the host community. While IGAs are intended to alleviate poverty and enhance economic opportunities, their effectiveness and sustainability in achieving these goals within the specific context of Kalobeyi remain unclear. Without a comprehensive understanding of the actual impact of IGAs, it is challenging to design and implement targeted interventions that address the unique needs and challenges faced by the host community.

While there is some existing literature on income-generating activities and their impact on livelihoods in various contexts, there is a notable gap in research specifically focused on the Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement in Turkana West Sub-County. Existing studies often provide generalized insights that may not fully capture the socio-economic dynamics, cultural nuances, and environmental factors that shape the effectiveness of IGAs in this particular setting.

### **Objective of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of income generating activities on the livelihoods of host community in Kalobeyi integrated settlement in Turkana West Sub – County. The following goals served as the study's compass;

- To evaluate the effect of participation on the livelihoods of host community in Kalobeyi integrated settlement in Turkana West Sub – County
- To identify the access to resources on the livelihoods of host community in Kalobeyi integrated settlement in Turkana West Sub – County
- To evaluate the investment on IGAs on the livelihoods of host community in Kalobeyi integrated settlement in Turkana West Sub – County

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Empirical Literature Review**

#### **Influence of participation of host community in income generating activities on sustainable livelihood**

Following decades of violent conflicts in Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Tanzania became home to thousands of refugees seeking shelter. By the end of 1994, Tanzania— known for its hospitality and open-door policy— was hosting close to 1.3 million refugees in its northwestern region, making it one of the top four refugee-receiving countries in Sub Saharan Africa. The majority of these refugees settled in 13 main camps in the northwestern districts of Karagwe, Ngara, Kasulu, Kigoma and Kibondo. In some of these districts, refugees outnumber Tanzanians five to one— making it perhaps the most pronounced forced displacement crisis. By the end of May 1994, the Benaco refugee camp in Ngara district had become the largest in the world (OHCHR, 2018).

Although international press has covered the conflicts in the Sudan region extensively, the effects of returnees' reintegration on sustainable livelihoods of host communities have not received much attention. Findings from Leer in South Sudan indicated that contrary to expectation, host communities play a leading role in the returnees to socio-economic reintegration than government, the international community and civil society organizations. Immediate support provided by host communities centered on the provision of basic needs like food, water, shelter, productive assets and start-off money, all of which are hinged on established traditional kinship ties and relationships of trust and reciprocity. Nevertheless, the influx of returnees resulted into competition for various scarce resources creating conflicts and tensions that threatened the realization of durable peaceful co-existence between the returnees and their hosts. Although a burden in the short term, reintegrated returnees collectively participate in community activities and make their contribution to the improvement of their conditions and general development of the area using diverse skills that they possess and or acquire over time in the displacement and or refugee camps. National and international effort on sustainable returnee re-integration should focus on strengthening the participation of host communities, provision of critical basic needs and services, accelerated access to land, and decisive internal political stabilization.

The Refugees Act of 2021 is expected to improve the integration and involvement of refugees in socio-economic endeavors, thereby bolstering national and local growth. In protection and other programming activities, age, gender, and diversity mainstreaming and inclusion were prioritized, facilitating vulnerable groups' access to specialized services in accordance with the goals of county and sub-county authorities. Decisions about strategy are made that affect how well community projects work. However, this relationship contains a subliminal paradox. Everything relies on who actually carries out the decisions that have been taken (Amason, 2000). Actual implementation is quite different from decision making. Not all good decisions bring out the intended outcome. This is so basically due to other uncontrollable or unforeseen factors. It would therefore be great if the caregivers get a chance to do the implementation of the IGA themselves. This will give them a chance to learn from the challenges encountered. If they learn, they may become better implementers in the future. The participation of the host communities in activities of the IGAs should be meaningful to ensure locals get meaningful income.

#### **Access to resources on income generating activities of host community**

In this study by Verme and Schuettler (2019) review existing research, both theoretical and empirical, on the impact of forcibly displaced persons on residents' livelihoods in host communities in developing countries, with an emphasis on African experiences. The findings shows that the presence of a large number of refugees also represents an economic "shock" to the host economy once refugees begin to interact with residents on a large scale. Many empirical studies find that relative prices for goods and services may change markedly, leading to potentially large gains and losses on the part of different groups of residents. For example, food will tend to become more expensive, which benefits local farmers but hurts local workers that do not own agricultural land.

Topline achievements include inclusion and participation of refugees in legal and policy frameworks, including in national and county development plans and policies (Refugees Act, 2021; County Integrated Development Plan II; Turkana County Climate Change Policy). The area has also experienced enhanced socio-economic integration and interaction among refugees and host communities, leading to peaceful co-existence and host communities also benefit economically from the market linkages (supply chain, employment) provided by the refugee operation.

Additionally, Kalobeyei integrated settlement has made it easier for both host communities and refugees to obtain essential social services like energy, housing, healthcare, education, WASH, agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management, as well as chances for economic involvement. The goal of the Kalobeyei plan is to construct a productive and resilient urban structure that can withstand changing circumstances. It was

formulated through a collaborative effort including multiple stakeholders and the host and refugee community of Kalobeyei. It should provide the necessary guidance to the Turkana County Government, relevant agencies, and implementation partners so that they can monitor the development of the new settlement, help direct investments, promote economic growth, and ensure progress toward the County's goal of developing urban settlements that are functional and commercially vibrant.

### **Influence of investment on income generating activities.**

Evaluation of UNHCR's Livelihoods Strategies and Approaches shows that The revised livelihood monitoring indicators (results from 15 countries) combined with e-survey results and KII on the topic of impact show beneficiaries experienced at least moderate increases in income, savings, and access to employment and business opportunities (UNHCR, 2018). The impact results apply to a small number of PoC in each programme. For the impact areas of access to loans from a financial institution and access to formal and long-term employment, the results are variable. The main internal factors hindering efficiency and effectiveness are limited programme budgets and the barriers of the one-year project cycle (UNHCR, 2018). The predominant internal factors hindering effectiveness as reported by global livelihood staff are limited budget (62 per cent), vii barriers related to the one-year budget cycle (41 per cent), and situational analysis not adequately applied to intervention design (19 per cent).

Programme design and implementation need to be more inclusive, particularly to ensure inclusion of persons with disability and others who may be marginalized. Further support to local businesses and startups is required, including access to easy, flexible financial support schemes, grants and soft loans, and business development advisory and coaching services. Integrated end-to-end support for livelihoods protection and promotion is needed, targeting the poorest (e.g., graduation approach). In order to reach a consensus on the use of public and community lands, as well as socioeconomic infrastructure and amenities, it is imperative that communities and local authorities engage in regular consultation, especially those that will be used or improved under KISED, to avoid any legal disputes or ownership conflicts (WFP,2019). In the case of land use, agreement with the relevant authorities and communities should be made following due diligence including land regularization processes before an investment is made or infrastructural development initiated.

### **Theoretical Framework**

#### **Chambers Participatory Development Model**

As stated by Chambers (1983), Gandhi's (1962) writings are the model's original source. With outside parties serving as financiers and facilitators, community poverty mitigation models (CPDM) prioritize small-scale development that enables the impoverished to engage meaningfully and successfully in the process of community development (Chambers, 1983). When we talk about external actors, we mean organizations or agencies, whether national or local, that get involved in the development of communities by addressing their problems. According to Nkpoyen, Agba, Okoro, and Ushie (2009), the approach emphasizes citizen engagement in decision-making as the solution to an efficient community development program.

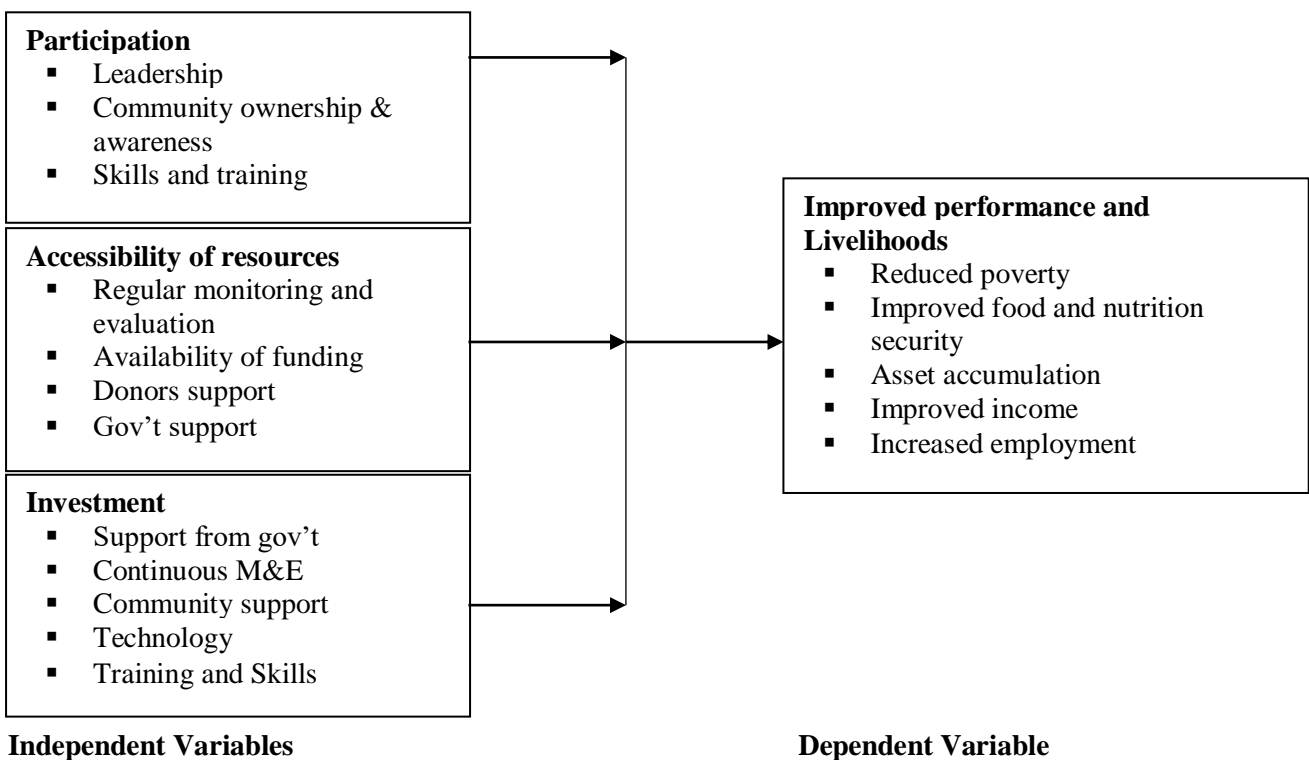
According to CPDM, when decisions and initiatives for community development are implemented without addressing affected communities (ACs), top-down development policies are ineffective and degrade both developed and developing countries. According to the paradigm, development should take into account sociocultural, political, economic, and capacity building in addition to the material well-being of those who are impacted. Chambers (1983) argues that the model's central thesis advocates for the adoption of policies aimed at empowering the most disadvantaged group. In order to ascertain how the host community views, engages in, and benefits from the income-generating activities in Kalobeyei integrated settlement in Turkana West Sub-County, CPDM is essential to this study. The framework of the Chambers Participatory Development Model, development practitioners can work collaboratively with the host community in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement to enhance the impact of income-generating activities on livelihoods and promote sustainable development outcomes.

### Resource Dependency Theory (RDT)

The Resource Dependency Theory (RDT) postulates are used to frame the study in order to explain why public secondary schools start businesses in order to generate extra revenue. The theory, which is based on the open system theory, says that although all organizations have internal resources, most of them are not self-sufficient and need external resources to support their operations and goals (Gulati & Sytch, 2007). Accordingly, it is believed that a lack of resources is what motivates corporations to start new businesses in order to lower uncertainty and bankruptcy risks. At its core, Resource Dependency Theory posits that organizations are dependent on external resources to survive and thrive. These resources can include financial capital, raw materials, technology, information, expertise, legitimacy, and more. According to RDT, organizations strive to minimize their dependency on external sources while maximizing control over critical resources (Gulati & Sytch, 2007).

Resource Dependency Theory provides a useful framework for analyzing the complex relationships and power dynamics that characterize interactions between organizations in diverse contexts. It underscores the importance of understanding and managing resource dependencies to enhance organizational effectiveness, resilience, and strategic advantage.

### Conceptual Framework



(Source: Author, 2023)

### METHODOLOGY

For the study on the impact of income-generating activities (IGAs) on the livelihoods of the host community in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana West Sub-County, a mixed research methodology was employed to capture both the quantitative impacts and the qualitative experiences of community members. The research design used in this study was descriptive.

The 120 county government officials, 20 NGOs coordinators and 20 members of women groups who are involved in IGAs inside the host community in Turkana West Sub-County were the study's target population.

The total population was 180 respondents. The sample size was 90 county government officials, 15 NGOs coordinators and 18 members of women groups.

Primary data, both qualitative and quantitative, was the main emphasis of the research. The reliability of the study was tested using Cronbach's Alpha. The researcher used SPSS version 26.0 to prepare the data for analysis by coding, categorizing, and structuring it appropriately.

Descriptive statistics, including mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and variance was used in the study to compile and explain the key findings of the data. The researcher presented the descriptive statistics in tables, graphs, or charts to provide a clear overview of the data distribution. The study applied inferential statistical techniques where multiple regression model was used to examine how the various variables relate to one another and regression analysis such as ANOVA and model summary, to analyze relationships, patterns and the differences within the data.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Response Rate

**Table 1: Response Rate**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Returned questionnaires	111	90
Unreturned questionnaires	12	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Researcher (2024)*

Table 1 presents the response rate of a survey based on the frequency and percentage of returned and unreturned questionnaires. The data indicates that out of 123 distributed questionnaires, 111 were returned and 12 were not. This means that the vast majority of respondents (90%) completed and returned the questionnaire, while a small minority (10%) did not answer.

### Descriptive Statistics

**Table 2: Participation**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Leaders are involved in improvement of livelihoods	123	2.0081	.09017
Community ownership and awareness has improved livelihoods	123	2.1707	.37781
Skills and training help in improving livelihoods	123	2.9919	.09017
There is decision making involvement in improving livelihoods	123	3.0081	.09017
There is civic engagement in improving livelihoods	123	3.0488	.21629
There is inclusivity in improving livelihoods	123	3.5203	.50163
There is feedback mechanism in improving livelihoods	121	3.5785	.49585

*Source: Researcher (2024)*

The table provides the number of respondents (N), mean scores, and standard deviations for various items related to participation in improving livelihoods. These statistics offer insights into the central tendency and variability of respondents' perceptions. Respondents disagreed that Leaders are involved in the improvement of livelihoods as evidenced by the (Mean 2.0081, SD 0.09017). The low mean close to 2 indicates that respondents generally perceive little involvement of leaders in improving livelihoods. The small standard deviation suggests that this view is consistent among respondents.

Respondents disagreed that community ownership and awareness has improved livelihoods as shown by the (Mean 2.1707, 0.37781). A mean slightly above 2 indicates some positive perception of community ownership and awareness, but it is not strong. The higher standard deviation compared to the previous item suggests more variability in responses. Respondents were neutral that skills and training help in improving livelihoods as evidenced by the (Mean 2.9919, SD 0.09017). With a mean close to 3, respondents moderately agree that skills and training help in improving livelihoods. The small standard deviation indicates a consistent view.

Respondents were neutral that there is decision-making involvement in improving livelihoods as evidenced by the (Mean 3.0081, SD 0.09017). This mean suggests moderate agreement that there is decision-making involvement in livelihood improvement. The small standard deviation reflects consistent responses.

Respondents were neutral that there is civic engagement in improving livelihoods as evidenced by the (Mean 3.0488, SD 0.21629). The mean slightly above 3 suggests moderate agreement on civic engagement in livelihood improvement. The standard deviation indicates some variability in responses. Respondents were neutral that there is inclusivity in improving livelihoods as shown by the (Mean 3.5203, SD 0.50163). A higher mean suggests stronger agreement that inclusivity plays a significant role in improving livelihoods. The larger standard deviation indicates a wider range of responses.

Respondents were neutral that there is feedback mechanism in improving livelihoods as shown by the (Mean 3.5785, SD 0.49585). The highest mean indicates that respondents view feedback mechanisms very positively in their role in improving livelihoods. The standard deviation shows a relatively broad range of responses.

**Table 3: Access to Resources**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is monitoring and evaluation in improving livelihoods	123	2.1138	.34364
There is availability of funding in improving livelihoods	123	2.5610	.49830
There is donor support in improving livelihoods	123	2.8780	.32857
There is government support in improving livelihoods	123	2.9268	.26148
Technological resources like mobile phone ownership are used in improving livelihoods	123	2.9512	.21629
Natural resources like land ownership are used to in improve livelihoods	123	3.1220	.37516
Communication infrastructure help in improving livelihoods	123	3.5203	.50163

*Source: Researcher (2024)*

Majority of respondents disagreed that monitoring and evaluation in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 2.1138, SD 0.34364). The mean score of 2.1138 indicates that respondents generally agree (since 2 corresponds to 'agree') that there is monitoring and evaluation in improving livelihoods. The relatively low standard deviation (0.34364) suggests that the responses are fairly consistent.

Respondents were neutral that availability of funding in improving livelihoods as evidenced by (Mean 2.5610, SD 0.49830). With a mean score of 2.5610, responses are slightly towards the agreement side of neutral (closer to 2.5, which is halfway between 'agree' and 'neutral'). This suggests a moderate agreement regarding the availability of funding for improving livelihoods. The higher standard deviation indicates more variability in responses. Respondents were neutral that donor support in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 2.8780, SD 0.32857). The mean score of 2.8780 is close to neutral but slightly leaning towards agreement, indicating mixed perceptions about donor support in improving livelihoods. The lower standard deviation suggests consistency in responses.



Respondents were neutral that government support in improving livelihoods as evidenced by (Mean 2.9268, SD 0.26148). Similar to donor support, the mean score of 2.9268 is nearly neutral with a slight tilt towards agreement, indicating mixed but generally moderate perceptions about government support. The low standard deviation indicates a high level of agreement among respondents. Respondents were neutral that technological resources (e.g., mobile phone ownership) in improving livelihoods as evidenced by (Mean 2.9512, SD 0.21629). The mean score of 2.9512 is almost neutral, showing a balance of views on the use of technological resources in improving livelihoods. The very low standard deviation suggests a strong consensus among respondents.

Respondents were neutral that natural resources (e.g., land ownership) in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 3.1220, SD 0.37516). The mean score of 3.1220 leans slightly towards neutrality with a slight tendency towards disagreement, indicating mixed or uncertain views on the use of natural resources like land ownership in improving livelihoods. The standard deviation shows moderate variability in responses.

Respondents agreed that communication infrastructure in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 3.5203, SD 0.50163). With a mean score of 3.5203, respondents tend to be neutral but lean towards disagreement about the role of communication infrastructure in improving livelihoods. The standard deviation indicates a significant spread in responses.

**Table 4: Investment on IGAs**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is government support in improving livelihoods	123	1.8374	.46824
There is community support in improving livelihoods	123	2.1626	.45039
There is investment in technology in improving livelihoods	123	2.4715	.50123
There is private sector involvement in improving livelihoods	123	2.7967	.40406
There is public sector involvement in improving livelihoods	123	2.9512	.25135
There is investment efficiency in improving livelihoods	123	3.1220	.37516
There is investment in human capital in improving livelihoods	123	3.4309	.51345
There is return in investment in improving livelihoods	123	3.5935	.54076

*Source: Researcher (2024)*

Respondents disagreed that government support in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 1.8374, SD 0.46824). The mean score of 1.8374 indicates that respondents generally agree (close to 'agree' but slightly stronger) that there is government support in improving livelihoods. The moderate standard deviation suggests that most respondents have similar views. Respondents disagreed that community support in improving livelihoods as evidenced by (Mean 2.1626, SD 0.45039). With a mean score of 2.1626, respondents also generally agree that there is community support in improving livelihoods. The standard deviation indicates moderate variability in responses.

Respondents disagreed that, investment in technology in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 2.4715, SD 0.50123). The mean score of 2.4715 suggests respondents lean towards agreement about investment in technology for improving livelihoods, although it's closer to neutral. The standard deviation indicates some variability in opinions. Respondents were neutral that private sector involvement in improving livelihoods as evidenced by (Mean 2.7967, SD 0.40406). The mean score of 2.7967 is closer to neutral but slightly leaning towards agreement, indicating mixed perceptions about private sector involvement. The moderate standard deviation suggests variability in responses.

Respondents were neutral that public sector involvement in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 2.9512, SD 0.25135). The mean score of 2.9512 indicates a neutral perception with a slight lean towards agreement regarding public sector involvement. The low standard deviation suggests consistent responses. Respondents

were neutral that investment efficiency in improving livelihoods as evidenced by (Mean 3.1220, SD 0.37516). The mean score of 3.1220 is slightly above neutral, indicating a tendency towards slight disagreement on the efficiency of investments in improving livelihoods. The moderate standard deviation suggests some variability in responses.

Respondents were neutral that investment in human capital in improving livelihoods as shown by (Mean 3.4309, SD 0.51345). The mean score of 3.4309 leans towards disagreement, suggesting respondents feels that investment in human capital may not be adequate. The standard deviation indicates considerable variability in views. Respondents agreed that return on investment in improving livelihoods as evidenced by (Mean 3.5935, SD 0.54076). With a mean score of 3.5935, respondents generally disagree that there is a satisfactory return on investment in improving livelihoods. The higher standard deviation suggests a wide range of opinions.

**Table 5: Livelihoods of host community**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There are reduced levels of poverty of host communities	123	3.7236	.51694
There is improved food and nutrition security of host communities	123	3.9593	.53406
The host communities have accumulated assets	123	4.1870	.41190
There is improved income security of host communities	123	4.4797	.50163
There is increased employment rate of host communities	123	4.6748	.47037
There is improved literacy rate of the host communities	123	4.7480	.43596
There is improvement in infrastructure of the host communities	123	4.9024	.29793

*Source: Researcher (2024)*

Table 5 provides data on the livelihoods of the host community, including various indicators such as poverty levels, food and nutrition security, asset accumulation, income security, employment rate, literacy rate, and infrastructure improvement. Each indicator is assessed based on a mean score and its standard deviation.

Respondents agreed that reduced levels of poverty as shown by (Mean 3.7236, SD 0.51694). The mean score of 3.7236 suggests that respondents generally agree that there are reduced levels of poverty in the host communities. The standard deviation indicates moderate variability in responses. Respondents agreed that improved food and nutrition security as evidenced by (Mean 3.9593, SD 0.53406). The mean score of 3.9593 indicates a strong agreement that food and nutrition security has improved. The standard deviation suggests moderate variability.

Respondents agreed on accumulated assets as evidenced by (Mean 4.1870, SD 0.41190). With a mean score of 4.1870, respondents show strong agreement that host communities have accumulated assets. The relatively low standard deviation indicates less variability in responses.

Respondents agreed on improved income security as shown by (Mean 4.4797, SD 0.50163). The high mean score of 4.4797 reflects strong agreement that income security has improved significantly. The moderate standard deviation suggests some variability in responses. Respondents strongly agreed on increased employment rate as evidenced by (Mean 4.6748, SD 0.47037). A mean score of 4.6748 shows very strong agreement that the employment rate has increased substantially. The standard deviation indicates moderate variability.

Respondents strongly agreed on improved literacy rate as shown by (Mean 4.7480, SD 0.43596). The mean score of 4.7480 indicates very strong agreement that literacy rates have improved significantly. The low standard deviation suggests consistent responses. Respondents strongly agreed on improved infrastructure as shown by (Mean 4.9024, SD 0.29793). The highest mean score of 4.9024 shows nearly unanimous agreement

that there has been significant improvement in infrastructure. The very low standard deviation indicates very little variability in responses.

### Correlation Analysis

**Table 6: Correlation Analysis**

		<b>Participation</b>	<b>Access to Resources</b>	<b>Investment</b>
<b>Participation</b>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.045	-.033
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.621	.716
	N	123	123	123
<b>Access to Resources</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.045	1	.397**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.621		.000
	N	123	123	123
<b>Investment</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.033	.397**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.716	.000	
	N	123	123	123
<b>Livelihoods of Host Community</b>	Pearson Correlation	.032	.315**	.125
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.722	.000	.168
	N	123	123	123

*Source: Researcher (2024)*

The correlation between participation and livelihoods of the host community is very weak and positive ( $r = 0.032$ ). However, the high P-value (0.722) indicates that this correlation is not statistically significant. This means that changes in participation are not significantly associated with changes in the livelihoods of the host community. The very weak and non-significant correlation suggests that participation levels do not have a meaningful impact on the livelihoods of the host community. This lack of significant correlation implies that other factors might play a more critical role in influencing livelihoods, or that the participation variable, as measured, does not capture the aspects of involvement that could affect livelihoods.

There is a moderate positive correlation between access to resources and the livelihoods of the host community ( $r = 0.315$ ). The P-value (0.000) is well below the threshold of 0.05, indicating that this correlation is statistically significant. This suggests that improved access to resources is significantly associated with better livelihoods for the host community. The moderate positive and statistically significant correlation indicates a meaningful relationship between access to resources and the livelihoods of the host community. This suggests that when individuals in the host community have better access to resources (such as financial resources, educational opportunities, or essential services), their overall livelihoods improve. Policymakers and development programs might, therefore, focus on enhancing resource accessibility to improve community well-being.

The correlation between investment and livelihoods of the host community is weak and positive ( $r = 0.125$ ). However, the P-value (0.168) is above the threshold of 0.05, indicating that this correlation is not statistically significant. This suggests that changes in investment are not significantly associated with changes in the livelihoods of the host community. Although there is a weak positive correlation, it is not statistically significant. This indicates that, within the sample analyzed, investment levels do not have a significant direct impact on the livelihoods of the host community. It's possible that the type or focus of investments might not be directly addressing the factors that influence livelihoods, or that the benefits of investment take longer to manifest in measurable changes in livelihoods.

## Regression Analysis

**Table 7: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.318 <sup>a</sup>	.101	.079	.32060

a. Predictors: (Constant), INVESTMENT, PARTICIPATION, ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Source: Researcher (2024)

The R value represents the simple correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable. An R value of 0.318 indicates a low to moderate positive correlation. This suggests that there is a positive but relatively weak overall linear relationship between the independent variables (Investment, Participation, and Access to Resources) and the dependent variable (Livelihoods of Host Community). R Square represents the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables. An R Square value of 0.101 indicates that approximately 10.1% of the variation in the livelihoods of the host community can be explained by investment, participation, and access to resources. This suggests that the model has limited explanatory power.

Adjusted R Square adjusts the R Square value based on the number of predictors in the model and the sample size. It provides a more accurate measure of the goodness of fit, especially when multiple predictors are used. An Adjusted R Square of 0.079 indicates that about 7.9% of the variance in the livelihoods of the host community is explained by the model, accounting for the number of predictors. The slight decrease from R Square to Adjusted R Square suggests that the model may include predictors that do not add substantial explanatory power. This value measures the average distance that the observed values fall from the regression line. A standard error of 0.32060 indicates the typical deviation of the observed livelihoods of the host community from the values predicted by the model. A lower standard error would indicate a more precise estimate.

The low R and R Square values indicate that the model does not explain a large proportion of the variance in the dependent variable (Livelihoods of Host Community). While there is some degree of correlation between the predictors and the dependent variable, the relationship is not strong. The Adjusted R Square being lower than R Square suggests that the inclusion of multiple predictors (Investment, Participation, and Access to Resources) does not substantially improve the model's explanatory power.

**Table 8: Anova**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.381	3	.460	4.477	.005 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	12.231	119	.103		
	Total	13.612	122			

a. Dependent Variable: LIVELIHOODS OF HOST COMMUNITY

b. Predictors: (Constant), INVESTMENT, PARTICIPATION, ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Source: Researcher (2024)

The sum of squares indicates the total variation in the dependent variable that the model attempts to explain. The regression sum of squares (1.381) represents the variation explained by the predictors. The residual sum of squares (12.231) represents the variation not explained by the model. The total sum of squares (13.612) is the sum of the regression and residual sums of squares, representing the total variation in the dependent variable. Degrees of freedom are associated with the sum of squares. For the regression, df is the number of

predictors (3) minus 1. For the residual, df is the total number of observations (123) minus the number of predictors plus 1 (3 + 1), resulting in 119. The total df is the total number of observations minus 1 (122).

The significance level (P-value) indicates the probability that the observed F-statistic could occur by chance. A P-value of 0.005 is well below the typical threshold of 0.05, suggesting that the regression model is statistically significant. The regression sum of squares (1.381) relative to the total sum of squares (13.612) indicates that the model explains about 10.1% of the total variation in the dependent variable (as seen from the R-squared value in the model summary).

This reaffirms that, while the model is statistically significant, it explains a limited portion of the variance in livelihoods. Access to Resources, Investment, and Participation collectively contribute to the model's significance. However, given the limited explanatory power (10.1%), it is likely that other unmeasured factors also play a crucial role in determining the livelihoods of the host community

**Table 9: Coefficients**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.970	.670		4.432	.000
	PARTICIPATION	.099	.185	.047	.537	.592
	ACCESS TO RESOURCES	.397	.119	.317	3.345	.001
	INVESTMENT	.001	.124	.001	.006	.995

a. Dependent Variable: LIVELIHOODS OF HOST COMMUNITY

Source: Researcher (2024)

When all independent variables are zero, the expected value of the livelihoods of the host community is 2.970. The intercept is statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ), indicating that it provides meaningful information about the baseline level of livelihoods.

Participation has a positive but very weak effect on the livelihoods of the host community. The unstandardized coefficient (0.099) suggests that a one-unit increase in participation is associated with a 0.099 increase in the livelihoods score. However, the effect is not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ), indicating that participation does not have a significant impact on the livelihoods in the context of this word

Access to resources has a positive and significant effect on the livelihoods of the host community. The unstandardized coefficient (0.397) indicates that a one-unit increase in access to resources is associated with a 0.397 increase in the livelihoods score. The standardized coefficient (0.317) shows that access to resources is the most important predictor among the three variables. The effect is statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ), emphasizing the critical role of resource access in improving livelihoods.

Investment has an extremely weak and negligible effect on the livelihoods of the host community. The unstandardized coefficient (0.001) suggests that a one-unit increase in investment is associated with a 0.001 increase in the livelihood score. However, the effect is not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ), indicating that investment does not have a meaningful impact on the livelihoods in this model.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The data indicates varying levels of agreement among respondents regarding different aspects of participation in livelihood improvement. Respondents perceive minimal involvement of leaders in livelihood improvement

efforts. There is some recognition of community ownership and awareness, but it is not very strong. These are seen moderately positively. Respondents perceive some level of civic engagement and decision-making involvement. These aspects are perceived very positively, indicating they are well-regarded in improving livelihoods.

There is a general agreement that monitoring and evaluation and availability of funding contribute to improving livelihoods. Responses indicate mixed perceptions about the roles of donor support, government support, and technological resources in livelihood improvement. There is neutrality or slight disagreement about the use of natural resources and communication infrastructure in improving livelihoods.

There is a strong agreement that government support and community support are important and somewhat effective in improving livelihoods. There is moderate agreement on the investment in technology and private sector involvement, although these areas show more mixed perceptions. Public sector involvement is viewed neutrally, with a slight lean towards agreement. Investment efficiency, investment in human capital, and return on investment show mixed perceptions, with a general tendency towards disagreement.

There is need to increase efforts to involve leaders in livelihood improvement projects. This could be achieved through targeted leadership engagement strategies and programs that emphasize the importance of their role. There is need to implement initiatives that foster greater community ownership and awareness. Given the positive perception, expanding skills and training programs can further support livelihood improvements. Providing more platforms for civic engagement can enhance inclusivity and collective decision-making. There is need to maintain and further strengthen the practices of inclusivity and feedback mechanisms. There is need to investigate the reasons behind the lower ratings for leadership involvement and community ownership.

The government should continue and enhance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, given the strong agreement on their importance. Address the moderate agreement on funding availability by making funding sources more accessible and transparent. Foster stronger collaborations with donors and government bodies to increase their perceived effectiveness in improving livelihoods. Encourage greater use of technological resources, ensuring that their benefits in livelihood improvement are well communicated and supported. Develop programs to better utilize natural resources like land ownership in livelihood strategies, addressing any existing concerns or barriers. Investigate the reasons behind the neutral to slightly negative perceptions of communication infrastructure and work on targeted improvements in this area.

There is need to maintain and strengthen government and community support systems, given the strong agreement on their positive impact. Address the mixed perceptions by increasing and better communicating the benefits of technological investments in livelihoods. There is need to foster more private sector involvement and partnerships to improve perceptions and effectiveness in livelihood programs. Enhance public sector initiatives to shift neutral perceptions towards stronger agreement on their effectiveness. Review and optimize investment strategies to improve efficiency and address concerns. Increase investment in human capital through education, training, and skills development to change the current perceptions. Implement better evaluation and monitoring processes to ensure that investments yield satisfactory returns and address the existing dissatisfaction.

### **Recommendations for Further Studies**

Investigate the long-term sustainability of income generating activities (IGAs) in the Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement and their impact on the livelihoods of the host community

Explore the gender dynamics within IGAs and their differential impact on the livelihoods of male and female members of the host community

Study the extent to which IGAs contribute to livelihood diversification among the host community members in the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement.

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