

EVICTEES SETTLEMENTS ON HOST COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND ITS SECURITY IMPLICATIONS TO MEMBERS OF HOST COMMUNITY

¹*Regina Wairimu Kamande, ²Dr. Ann Merecia Sirera & ³Dr. Gerald Mutonyi

^{1,2&3} Kenyatta University

***Email of the Corresponding Author: kamanderegina47@gmail.com**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of Mau evictees' settlement on the security of the host community in Narok County, Kenya.

Statement of the Problem: Community security ensures the safety, stability, and well-being of a population, but evictee settlements often encroach on host community resources, undermining this security.

Methodology: The study used a cross-sectional survey and phenomenological design, targeting 32,750 adults hosting evictees, with 459 respondents selected through multi-stage sampling. Data were collected via questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions, and analyzed using descriptive statistics, multinomial logistic regression, and thematic analysis with triangulation.

Findings: The results showed that evictee settlements negatively affect the security of host communities. Agricultural and pasture acreage land reduced by about 60%, and other natural resources were also strained. Multinomial regression confirmed a significant effect ($B = -1.663$, $p = 0.003$). Respondents further highlighted that civic participation, social integration, and conflict resolution mechanisms are key strategies for safeguarding host community security.

Conclusion: The study concludes that evictee settlements lead to the encroachment of host community resources, creating strain that undermines community security.

Recommendation: The study recommends that government provide alternative settlements prior to eviction and establish policies to strengthen host community protection, participation, and conflict resolution practices.

Keywords: *Natural resources, Resource strain, community security, Evictees settlements, environmental degradation, infrastructure security.*

INTRODUCTION

According to recent data, 272 million people live outside their country or community as evictees (UN world Migration Report 2020), however there is little knowledge on how evictees settlements affect the host communities' security. The area is comparatively understudied compared to what is known about evictees living in settlements, camps, and hosting communities, making the unknown security impacts challenging in the instances of hosting internally and other migrating populations. The impact of evictees settlement on security of hosting community seems to be obscured, leading to normalization of security challenges with far-reaching effects on the livelihoods of residents. Community's security revolves around ensuring the safety of its citizens and their property, therefore, any intrusion that might cause instability whether real or imagined could have far-reaching consequences. The Copenhagen School of security perceives community security as 'the sustainability, within acceptable conditions for evolution of traditional patterns of language, culture and religious and national identity and custom' (Buzan, 1991). These are expected to enable safeguard the livelihoods of a community, and thus ensuring continuity. Infiltration by evictees could cause insecurities in many ways including adulteration of culture, therefore forestalling its development. However, this is often overlooked as focus is normally on the evictees who are most of the time viewed as most vulnerable as compared to host community.

According to Tatiana, Pined, Sara, and Joseph (2020), community security is a strategy that includes a variety of elements that promote human livelihood, including, but not limited to food security, human security, health security, economic/labor market welfare, environmental security, and personal security. The human development, on the other hand, promotes upward mobility and progression in all aspects of life. The other element of community security which is state building, refers to activities that allow a nation or state to provide its citizens with fundamental services and functions in order to fulfill their duties and obligations (Henning & Sattelberge, 2017).

While international and African cases such as those involving evictees and undocumented migrants in Turkey, Pakistan, Sudan, and Rwanda and in other countries offer valuable comparative insights, they should not overshadow the specificity of local contexts. The Narok case in Kenya, in particular, deserves focused scholarly attention due to its unique socio-cultural, historical, and ecological dimensions. Hosting of Evictees in Narok especially those involving communities in Mau Forest are not primarily the result of conflict or natural disasters,

but are instead rooted in complex intersections of indigenous land rights, environmental conservation efforts, and contested land tenure systems. These factors have shaped intricate dynamics between evictees and host communities, marked by competition over resources, identity negotiations, and socio-political marginalization. As such, the Narok case offers a critical lens through which to examine the localized impacts of evictees settlements, encroachment and the broader security implications to the members of the host community

Asia-Pacific communities continues to host millions of asylum seekers, for example, Turkey is home to 4% of Syrian refugees, who are helped by the government, which provides them with amenities like education and healthcare (Ostrand, 2015). This anger Turkish host community who perceive that resources intended for members of the host community were being used at the price of the evictees well-being, and were not charmed by the occurrence. Pakistan is not exceptional, as it is home to over three million Afghan refugees (Baloch et al., 2017). Tree felling may lead to deforestation with negative effect on environmental security, while lack of resources could lead to economic insecurity, thereby affecting livelihoods of the community.

Africa is not unique, that is, thousands of people flee their homes forcibly each year due to a variety of reasons, (Brown, Msoka, & Dankoco (2015). According to Fajth, Bilgil, Craig, Melissa (2019), a substantial influx of Congolese refugees in Rwanda had a negative impacts due to pressure both on diminishing resources. Eastern Africa continues to experience a significant influx of immigrants from other nations. Aid organizations estimate that Somalia communities host 2.9 million internally displaced persons which is the highest numbers in East Africa (Human Right Watch, 2015). The evictees immense pressure on already limited resources, including healthcare, education, and housing, which strain public services and infrastructure. This increased demand and competition for limited resources, potentially fosters tensions between IDPs and host communities.

Likewise, in Sudan's rural Darfur region, host hundreds of internally displaced people who are at odds with the host community over available natural resources such as water, land, and grazing areas, which are already scarce in this arid region (Sakr 2023). This competition heighten conflict between IDPs and the host community, as both groups vie for limited resources necessary for their livelihoods. Additionally, resource disputes strain social relations and amplify existing grievances, potentially leading to increased violence and instability. The assumption is that evictees' settlement causes conflict in a host community that compromises

security. This withstanding, only a few studies have been conducted to evaluate the effect of evictees' settlement on the host community with no information on host community security.

Evictee settlements both inside and outside of the host community have occurred in Kenya as a result of conflict, disaster, conservation, and development-related factors (Kinyeki, 2018). The Mau Forest evictees who are the subject of this study were evicted for conservation reasons. As a result, they were forcibly removed in four phases between 2004 and 2019, totaling 10,290, 40,289, 2900, and 154,000 (Amnesty International Kenya, 2007 & Maasai Mau Forest Status Report, 2007). Following their eviction, evictees were hosted by friends and family in Narok County, Kenya, where some eventually set up camp sites placing an undue burden on the host community's local resource (Human Right Watch, 2019), and which is likely to lead to host community-immigrant tensions. As already been highlighted, competing for resource creates animosity. Notably, a few scholars have examined the implication of the resource-based tension on security of the host community. This study aims to investigate the consequences of the Mau evictees' internal settlement on the host community security in Narok.

Statement of the problem

Encroachment into a host community by evictees seeking asylum has become a global concern and more prevalence in developing countries such as Kenya where evictees encroach on resources of the host community. The deplorable conditions of the evictee could lead to many human challenges that could affect the security of the host community. Kenya is not exceptional as it hosts victims of evictions due to various reasons. Among them, evictees from Mau-forest who settle in Narok county placed a burden on the host community local resources (Human Rights Watch 2019). Despite this understanding, few studies focus on plight security of host communities. Therefore, there is a dearth of knowledge on the effect of evictees settlement on security of the host community. Studies that have been conducted have mainly focused on different aspects of security but without a holistic security implication. For instance, Faith, Bilgil Craig, Melissa, Siegel (2019), studied effect of Refugees on Social Life in host communities while International Communities of the Red Cross (2021), did a study on effects of immigrants to host community environs. Although these studies are informative on the effects of the evictee settlement in different aspects of the host community, they fall short of providing a holistic picture of the host community security. Therefore, the problem that propelled this study was that despite the resources strains that the evictees put on host community security there is a little empirical knowledge on how this could affect security of

the host community. Therefore, this study sought to investigate effects of evictee settlements on the host community security.

Research objectives

- i. To assess effects of strain on natural resources by Mau evictees' settlement and its security of the host community in Narok county, Kenya.
- ii. To investigate the contribution of Mau evictees' settlement on the environment degradation and its implication on the security of the host community in Narok county, Kenya
- iii. Analyze infrastructure strain caused by evictees' settlement and its impact on the host community's security in Narok county.

EMPIRICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

Security is a critical aspect of any group as all aspects of growth and wellbeing are anchored on it making members of the communities to engage openly and collaborate effectively on human development which, foster an environment ripe for innovation and progress of developments (Greco & Polli 2021) Host community security is therefore a core concern in both developed and developing countries where evictees are settled. This is because of the livelihood of both the host community and the evictees is dependent on resources. The meagre resources, due to the demands as a result of increased population out of evictees' settlement creates a complex situation for the host community security as natural resources, economic development and psychosocial relations are affected by the evictees settlements which may have far reaching security implications for both host community and the new settlers (Barman 2020). Therefore, it is imperative to understand different ways in which the evictee settlement compromises security of the host community as a result of encroachment in host community resources. This section reviews the literature that demonstrate different ways in which the evictee settlement may influence the security of the host community.

Resources strain by evictees settlements and its implication on host community security

Host community security resources which include their farming land, grazing land, water area, timber, infrastructure and environment as a source of their livelihood could be under risk due to encroachment by evictees. Zell & McCullough's (2020) study in Canada on evictions and evictions prevention established that evictees settlements increased house instability. For example, settlement on agricultural land reduces land acreage for agricultural cultivation which could affect employment and income generation. Evictee settlement could increase pressure on land leading to food insecurity. This not only poses malnutrition hazards but has direct

implication for security of the community as it interferes with the health and wellbeing of residence as poor health has direct impact on health security and also with personal security which are both components of human security. In line with this view, UNHCR (2020) report, established that settled evictees cause social-economic and health problem as they exert more pressure to host community natural resources such as land and water, causes reduction on agricultural land acreage that affect food security of the host community. Notably, although, the resources strain is discussed, the studies fall off explaining how this could affect the security of the host community. According to UN HABITAT (2009) deprivation of natural resources such as land due to encroachment are crucial tool in political economy of armed conflict that threaten the wellbeing of a community due to boundary disputes, land property dispute, access and use dispute over water land, timber, grazing land and transit rights. Gooch (2019), observed that resource conflict is complex and, in turn, ascribed with highly sensitive historic and symbolic values that may be linked to national or group identity, or to a specific livelihood. Notably, most communities have their traditional economic resources that are conducted in a specifics way that are valued. For example, the host community in Narok where the study will be conducted are nomadic pastoralist. They move with their large herds of cattle grazing their animals. Encroachment on this land would mean that land for grazing is reduced leading to conflict. In relation to this view, the scarcity or abundance of a specific natural resource fundamentally influences the conflict dynamics. To this end, the communities may coexist peacefully when there is plenty but during scarcity, conflicts arise. The vicious cycle of conflict as dictated by climate acts as a barrier towards community security. This withstanding, few studies examine the effect of evictee settlement on security of host community. This study seeks to assess the effect of the evictee settlement on security of the host community. Literature suggest that evictee settlement could threaten host community resource. For instance, Norwegian refugee council (2022) observed that the host community is always confronted by challenges of responding to large population in their limited land Peter, Gray & Opitz (2021). The situation worsens when there is lack of existing strategy for the evictees who reside in informal settlement and camps, However, there is lack of research addressing physical and social security that are affected by the evictee settlements.

Rugadya (2009) study on escalating land conflict in Uganda established an increase of land dispute between land owners and evictees in urban area accounting for 36% compared to rural areas which account for 33%. This urban surge in conflict presents significant security implications for the host community. Urban areas, with their denser populations and limited resources, are particularly vulnerable to such disputes. The concentration of conflicts can

exacerbate tensions and lead to heightened risks of violence, as competing groups vie for scarce resources and territorial control. It is therefore evident that land dispute between owners and evictees over land use increased trouble which could trigger insecurity within the host community. This withstanding, there has been limited focus on empirically analyzing the effects of evictee settlement on the security of the host community. This is an omission that this study wishes to address.

Lack of tenure security thrust evictees to further encroach land that is classified as unfit for human habitation such as riparian and dumpsites. As already highlighted, land have symbolic meaning that may be highly valued by the host community. Riparian lands for example, have long been held as water catchment areas of the community. Xiang, Zhang & Richardson (2016) observe that Riparian zone provides a variety of resources to organisms, including availability of water and subsidies which are resource flux of additional energy, nutrients, and materials benefit. Invasion on such land could lead to tension which could escalate to be cradle of conflict between the host community and evictee settlers. Although feasibility of conflict, seems foreseeable, there has been little focus by scholars on the effects evictee settlement on the security of the host community.

Arguably, evictees settlement puts pressure on other natural resources. Water is integral to all aspects of human welfare, including security, energy, food, and health. Threat to water adequacy could amplify food insecurity, poor health and sanitation which unpleasantly affect security of the community OCHA (2010). For example, a state of tension between the host community and evictees in Ghana over resources such as water capacity due to deforestation activities by evictees was found to be detrimental to host community developments (Samuel 2021). Earlier, Whitaker (2002) study in Tanzania had linked refugees to scarcity of water as water sources were diverted to refugee's camps. This study explored the extent of deforestation by evictees and threats caused to host community security in Narok county, Kenya

In Kenya several studies established water shortage is as a result of human activities. Influx of population add pressure to already vulnerable ecosystem. As highlighted, evictees settlement lead to extraction, over use, and exploitation of resources such as land, water and timber source among others (Ali 2017). The competition on natural resource caused by evictees create surge demand on resources which could affect the survival mechanism of the host community.

The reviewed literature greatly focused on shortage and competition of resources such as farming land, grazing land, water source, infrastructure, timber and environment which was heightened by evictees settlement in a host community.

(Vemuru, Sarkar & Fitri 2020) analyzed ecosystem impact by the evictees on host community in Ethiopia. The study found that 758,199 refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia impacted social life by causing environmental degradation in search of livelihood. The author suggests evictee settlement led to resource depreciation. Such depreciation could affect economic wellbeing of the host community. However, there is lack of research exploring the extent to which resource exploitation and exhaustion by evictee settlement threaten security of the host community.

This resource strain and environment degradation not only undermines the immediate wellbeing of host community members leading to heightened competition, potential conflicts, and deteriorated living conditions but also hampers long-term development. The scarcity of resources can disrupt local economies, hinder infrastructure development, and undermine efforts to improve social services, which are crucial for sustainable nation-building. Furthermore, the strain on resources can exacerbate social tensions and conflicts, diverting attention and resources away from critical development projects. As communities grapple with the immediate pressures of resource depletion, long-term goals such as economic growth, education, and healthcare advancement may be compromised as human security, human development and state building are interdependent.

A few studies have examined the effects of evictee settlement on the host community. Research is needed to examine the specific linkage between evictee settlement on host community resources and the potential threat to the host community security as depletion of resources due to increased demands are a threat to not only human security but also development and nation building which are components of human security.

Theoretical framework

Theoretical reviews describe the phenomena that a certain study is founded on. The theory that has been selected sheds light on importance areas to focus on for a better understanding of effect of the evictee's settlement on the host community. This theory includes: Social conflict theory, Human security framework.

Conflict Theory

Social Conflict Theory which was first developed by Karl Marx (1818-1883) states that society is in state of perpetual conflict because of competition for finite resources. The central tenets of conflict theory underscore social inequality, the division of resource and how this could result to conflicts between social economic classes. Conflict theory examines power dynamics and social inequalities within society, it suggests social phenomenon such resource strain could result from competition within groups leading into conflict. In relation to this study, it sheds

light on the effects of scarce resources on livelihoods of people. When both evictees and host populations depend on limited resources such as arable land, grazing areas, water, and basic infrastructure their coexistence often triggers tensions rooted in perceived or actual inequalities in access and control. This competition could lead to land fragmentation, overuse of natural resources, and environmental degradation, all of which not only strain local livelihoods but also escalate social divisions and conflict potential. The theory highlights how these pressures, when left unaddressed, can erode social cohesion, foster resentment, and ultimately threaten the stability and well-being of both communities, revealing the broader human security implications of displacement and resettlement.

Conflict theory explain that human beings including their relations with each other and their environment are determined by the availability of resources such as land, water, air, forest, economic growth and psychosocial relation in which they survive on. Evictees settlement could increase competition over resource, in return, host community will want to protect and hold those resources while evictee could invade into host community to obtain those resources as their right. This dynamic could lead to social division and social struggle between the evictees and the host community which could be detrimental to host community security.

Although the theory explains how scarcity of resources could lead to conflict, hence affecting security, it is limited in explaining specific security issues that may arise from such tension. Therefore, the study draws on human security framework to understand the security compromised

Human security Framework

According to Abutundu (2003), the human security framework emphasizes the protection and well-being of individuals by addressing economic, social, political, environmental, and psychological dimensions of security. It focuses on safeguarding fundamental freedoms essential for survival, livelihood, and dignity, while highlighting the need for political, social, and cultural systems that build resilience (UNDP, 1994). Human security is both a condition and a process, epitomized by freedom from pervasive threats to rights, safety, and livelihoods (Buzan, 1991; UNDP, 1994). In the context of evictee settlement, this framework is critical in understanding how resource competition, land scarcity, and environmental degradation undermine host communities' food security and well-being (Gooch, 2019; Vemuru, Sarkar, & Woodhouse, 2020). Moreover, the strain on resources and disruption of socio-cultural cohesion often escalate conflict risks and weaken trust among community members (Fajth et al., 2019; Human Rights Watch, 2020). Therefore, applying human security to evictee settlement dynamics underscores the importance of inclusive policies and sustainable strategies to protect

the most vulnerable and ensure peaceful coexistence (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2021; UN-Habitat, 2020).

Operational Framework

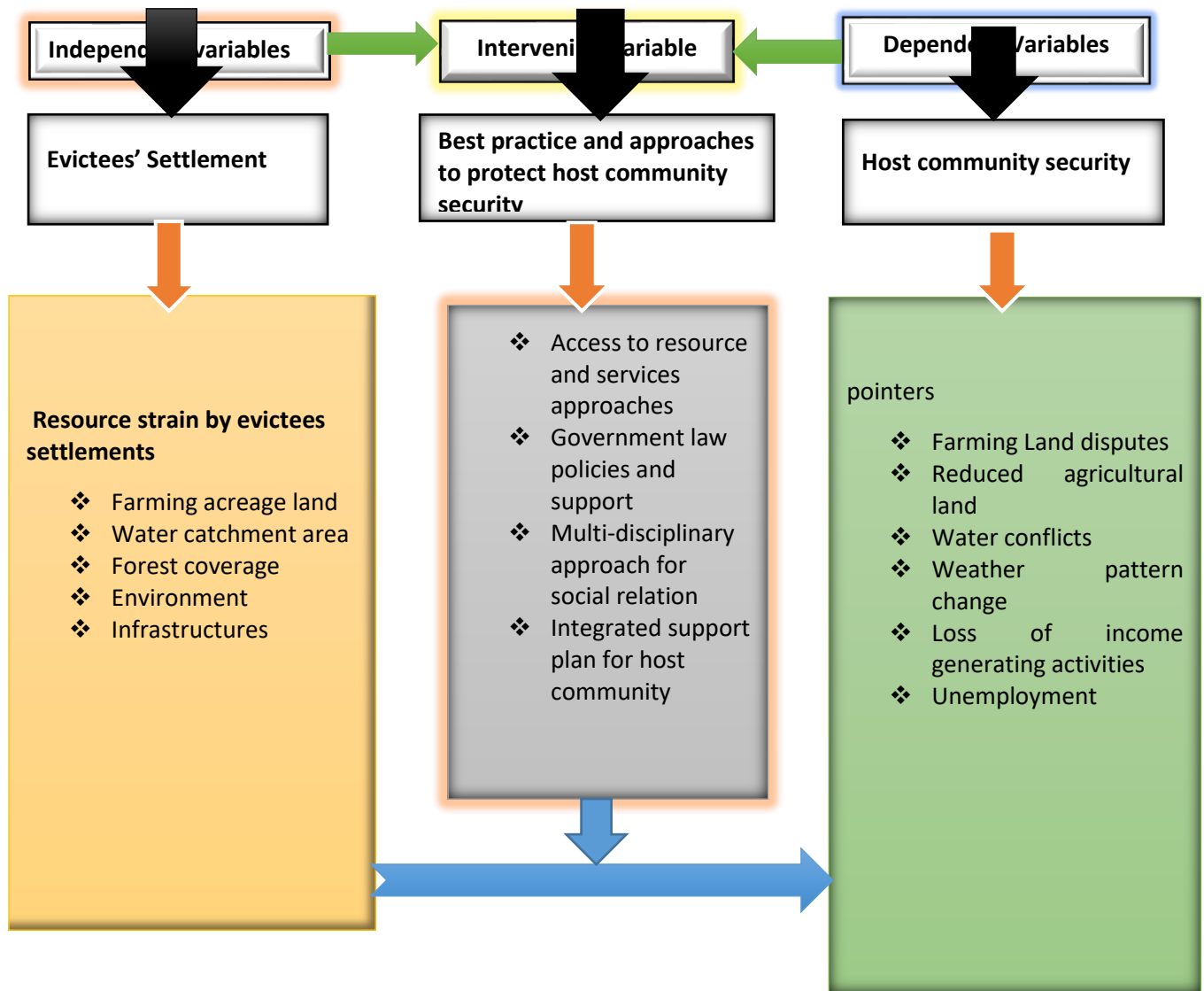


Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work

The conceptual frame work illustrates the relationship of the variable studied. The independent and dependent variables in this study was evictees' settlements on host community resources and its security implications to members of the host community. The indicators that were measured were: effects of evictees settlements on farming acreage land, water catchment area, forest coverage, environment and Infrastructures and its security implication to members of the host community. The relationship of the independents variable and dependents variable was verified in presence of intervening variables which were the best practices and approaches by

the host community which include; community-oriented approaches, enactment of repatriation policies and laws, multi-disciplinary approach for social relation, integrated support plans for host community and implementation of conflict resolution technique.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study embraced a mixed research approach which include a descriptive cross-sectional survey and phenomenological research design. Target population for this study were adult's inhabitants of Narok county who comprises host community, local security authority and humanitarian agencies. According to KNBS (2019) Narok county is among most populated county with population of approximate 1,157,873 populations: 579,042 males, 578,805 females and 26 intersexes. The selection of this population was based on the understanding that local community's adults in Narok host Mau Forest evictees hence they understand better the security challenges evictee settlement pose to their community. The other population of interest for this study were the local security authority and humanitarian agencies. The study utilized multi stage sampling which include both probability and non-probability techniques to achieve the objectives of the study. Multi-stage sampling technique is preferred sampling technique for large population where every sub-population is desired to be presented

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The study sought 459 participants to take part in the research. As seen in the table, 360 questionnaires were distributed Out of 360, 338 were returned leading to a rate of 93.9, all 20 participants set for interview participate, while in focus group out of the anticipated 60 participants, 48 at a response rate of 80 % participated. The study overall response rate of 92.3% which was deemed adequate to address the concerns of the study. Sataloff and Vontela (2021) observed that a response rate of 60% and above is adequate in responding to the concerns of the study

The study sought to examine the extent to which resource strain by the evictees' settlement affects security within the host community. To ascertain the extents to which resource strain of the evictees' settlement affects security within the host community the respondents were presented with a table with statements that relate to resource strain and possible effect on

security of the host community. They were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with multiple statements presented.

The findings are presented in the table

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis on Resource strain and security of the host community

	Agree		Disagree		Neutral		Total		Mea	SD
	F	%	F	%	F	%	N	n		
Evictees' settlement reduces agricultural land acreage for the host leading to armed conflict.	274	81.1	37	10.9	27	8.0	338	4	1	
Evictees' settlement leads to reduced food production by host community which in turn lead to violent food theft	310	91.7	18	5.3	10	3.0	338	4	1	
Evictees' settlement leads to fight over water between host and evictees	298	88.2	27	8.0	13	3.8	338	4	1	
Evictees' settlement increased clearing of forest leading to environment degradation	244	72.2	71	21.0	23	6.8	338	4	1	
Evictees' settlement did not cause climate change on host community space leading to conflict	72	21.3	249	73.7	17	5.0	338	2	1	
Evictees' settlement did not add pressure to the available infrastructure	44	13.0	290	85.8	4	1.2	338	2	1	

Source: Field Data 2024

As can be seen from the table, majority of the respondents 274 (81.1%) agreed that evictees' settlement reduces agricultural land acreage for the host, while 37 respondents (10.9%) disagreed with the statement, and 27 respondents (8.0%) were neutral. This was further supported by a mean of 4, indicating that the respondents generally agreed with the statement

as per the 5-point Likert scale used. A total of 310 respondents (91.7%) agreed that evictees' settlement leads to reduced food production by the host, while 18 respondents (5.3%) disagreed with the statement, and 10 respondents (3.0%) were neutral. 298 respondents (88.2%) agreed that evictees' settlement leads to fight over water competition between host community and evictees, while 27 respondents (8.0%) disagreed with the statement, and 13 respondents (3.8%) were neutral. The number of respondents who agreed that evictees' settlement causes climate change due to increased clearing of forest in the host community were 244 (72.2%), while 71 respondents (21%) disagreed with the statement, and 23 respondents (6.8%) were neutral.

The last 2 statements tested respondents' perceptions on whether evictees' settlement has no negative effects on the host community with the focus on the climate change level in the host community's space and addition of pressure on the available infrastructure. The statements were framed in negative form to test respondents' perceptions on each. On the statement that evictees' settlement does not cause climate change on host community space leading to conflict, 71 respondents (21.3%) agreed, while 249 respondents (73.7%) disagreed with the statement, and 17 respondents (5.0%) were neutral. Similarly, the statement that evictees' settlement did not add pressure to the available infrastructure received low scores in the Agree (13.0%) and Neutral (1.2%) categories and high score in Disagree (85.8%) category.

Overall, data presented indicate a general perception that evictees' settlement has vast negative impacts on the resources in host community leading to insecurity. Accordingly, competition for the meagre resources lead to resource strain due to increased population in the host community leading into insecurity. As captured, conflicts as a result of reduced agricultural land other than spiking food insecurity could adversely have effects on community security. Further given that the main economic activity in Narok is pastoralism, competition for water resources can significantly contribute to insecurity due to resource depletion. Since pastoral communities depend heavily on access to water for their livestock, diminishing water sources can intensify conflicts between groups vying for these crucial resources. This competition often exacerbates tensions, leading to disputes and sometimes violence. The scarcity of water not only threatens the livelihoods of pastoralists but also disrupts social cohesion, increasing the likelihood of security challenges. This finding resonate with Mutunga (2021) who observed that competition over scarce resources more specifically land and water is a major source of conflict in semi-arid areas. Therefore, the perceptions of insecurity as a result of competition for resources is not unfounded. There are different ways in which the security of the host community could be affected. In line with this view, the UNHCR (2020) report highlights that

the settlement of evictees often leads to socio-economic and health challenges for host communities by increasing pressure on natural resources such as land and water, thereby reducing agricultural land and threatening food security which this study conducted in Narok supports these findings, revealing that the influx of evictees particularly from the Mau Forest has strained local resources, escalated competition over grazing and farming land, and contributed to rising tensions and insecurity within host communities.

While these insights provide valuable perspectives, they are based primarily on descriptive statistics, which, although useful for identifying patterns and trends, do not permit broader generalization and establishment of statistical significance.

Descriptive data provides a foundational understanding of the trends and observable patterns, but it does not offer conclusive results. Therefore, to be able to ascertain whether evictee settlement has significant effect on both natural resources and other resources of the host community multinomial logistic regression analysis, was conducted to assess the effect of resources competition due to evictee settlement on host community security.

Multinomial logistic regression analysis

To conclusively examine the general objective of the study as mentioned, a multinomial logistic regression analysis to assess how evictees' settlement and encroachment influenced availability of natural resources and various dimensions of host community security. The dependent variable includes different types of security impacts (e.g., reduced agricultural acreage land could lead to various insecurity dimensions such as armed conflicts, reduced food production, deforestation, environmental degradation and pressure on available infrastructures.

Table 2: Multinomial Regression Analysis

In your own opinion, explain how the evictees settlement and encroachment contributed to scarcity of resources and how this could impact the overall security of the host ^a		B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Interval for Exp(B)	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Evictees settlements on host community resources and its impact on host community security	Intercept	12.753	3.901	10.687	1	0.001			
	Armed conflicts	-1.563	0.558	8.559	1	0.003	0.190	0.062	0.578
	Reduced food production	1.264	0.586	4.586	1	0.032	3.505	1.112	11.044
	Environmental degradation	-4.468	1.082	16.679	1	0.000	0.012	0.001	0.100
	Pressure on the available infrastructures	2.340	1.080	10.340	1	0.000	0.720	0.003	0.004

The logistic regression analysis reveals that evictees' settlement and encroachment significantly impact the host community's security through several key resource-related

factors. Armed conflicts ($B = -1.563$, $p = 0.003$) and environmental degradation ($B = -4.468$, $p < 0.001$) are both significantly associated with reduced odds of host community security, suggesting these factors undermine stability and safety. In contrast, reduced food production ($B = 1.264$, $p = 0.032$) and pressure on available infrastructure ($B = 2.340$, $p < 0.001$) significantly increase the likelihood of insecurity, indicating that resource scarcity caused by evictee settlements contributes to tensions and vulnerabilities in the host community.

The logistic regression analysis reveals that evictee settlement and encroachment significantly compromise the security of host communities by intensifying pressure on essential resources. Key factors such as armed conflict as way to cope with emerging disputes as result of forced benevolence and environmental degradation are closely linked to declining community stability and safety. Additionally, challenges like reduced food production and increased strain on infrastructure further heighten the risk of insecurity. Overall, the findings indicate that the influx of evictees contributes to growing tensions, resource competition, and vulnerabilities, ultimately threatening the well-being and security of the host population.

CONCLUSION

The study determined that the settlement of the Mau evictees in the area negatively impacted on the resources in the host community. The evictees' settlement in the community lowers the acreage for agricultural land, reduces food production, degrades the environment because of cutting of trees. The resources that have been most affected by the settlement of the evictees are water, infrastructure, land, unemployment, and water. The findings of the study reveal that the settlement of evictees within the host community has exerted considerable pressure on critical resources, notably land, water, forests, and infrastructure. The encroachment into host community by the evictees has led to encroachment on agricultural land, thereby diminishing the land available for cultivation and consequently reducing food production. Given the finite nature of land, the host community has experienced heightened competition for space, resulting in a tangible loss of agricultural acreage. Moreover, the expansion of settlement areas has contributed to forest degradation and necessitated changes in traditional land use practices. The population increase has also intensified demand for water resources, thereby threatening both local livelihoods and the ecological equilibrium of the region.

This situation reflects Social Conflict Theory, which explains how competition over scarce resources leads to social tensions and conflicts, especially when there are perceived inequalities in access. The host community's struggle over land and other resources highlights underlying structural inequalities that threaten social cohesion and stability amid of evictees settlement.

From a Human Security perspective, the compounded socio-economic and environmental challenges have compromised the safety and well-being of the host population. Reduced access to critical resources correlates with declining income and economic hardship. These findings emphasize the need for integrated approaches that address resource management, promote social inclusion, and support sustainable development to strengthen community security.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends that the government and relevant agencies assess the security implications of evictee settlements on host communities and thoroughly review the impact of encroachment on critical resources such as land, water, and forests. Settlement of evictees should only proceed if adequate resources are available in the host area. If resources are insufficient, alternative land should be provided to avoid straining the host community. Additionally, there should be continuous monitoring and evaluation of how evictee settlements affect local resources to ensure sustainable use and prevent resource depletion.

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