

# Effects of Internal Migration and Resettlements on Land Use: A Case Study of Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme, Kakumiro District (1992-2016)

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## ABSTRACT

The study was about examining the effects of internal migration and resettlements on land use and management in Kakumiro District focusing on Bugangaizi resettlement scheme as a case study. It aimed at identifying the socio-economic threats to land use, how the resettlement activity affects the people of Bugangaizi and examining the existing mechanisms the government has put in place for effective land management in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme. The thesis adopts a multi-methods, comparative approach, drawing on survey data from over 244 rural households and in-depth interviews with farmers. The study found out that Resettlement completely changed land use practices in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme due to population pressure. The land in Bugangaizi communally used before resettlement today replaced and owned by individual households and also divided by individual settlers. Therefore, surrounding citizens had no right to use the former areas, those which had been communally used before resettlement.

The study concluded that it is worthy stating that this study does not claim as being exhaustive of studies on forced migration and its implications. More related studies are needed in future to undertake an in-depth look into how refugees can serve as potential assets for their hosts especially if their skills and expertise are well managed can represent an all-round potential for the benefit of host communities. It should be noted that, not only deforestation but also land degradation by itself affected indirectly by resettlement. Because of this unplanned and unregulated forest cuttings and land cover changes within the study area have had an impact on land degradation.

Therefore, the study calls for coordinated efforts for resources use and management at different levels, land use policy formulation, devising alternative sources of livelihoods and fuel, regulating migration and involvement of the wider community in policy formulation and implementations.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and conceptual framework.

### 1.1. Background to the study

The study was about examining the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Kakumiro District focusing on Bugangaizi resettlement scheme as a case study.

*How to cite this paper:* Lwanyaga Ivan "Effects of Internal Migration and Resettlements on Land Use: A Case Study of Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme, Kakumiro District (1992-2016)" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-6 | Issue-6, October 2022, pp.920-961, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd52000.pdf



IJTSRD52000

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Uganda provides an interesting case of a country that started with unequal land distribution across regions, followed by massive rural-rural migration due to population explosion in the recent past. The country, like most sub-Saharan African countries, is very heterogeneous, with about 53 tribes that have tremendously mixed due to migrations since the country's independence in 1962. These characteristics of rural Uganda can enable us to quantitatively

explore the sources of land conflicts by mainly relating land conflicts to migration history, community heterogeneity, and the functioning of customary institutions. Land is an essential pillar of human development and economic growth in Uganda since the agriculture sector employs 73% of the working population and contributes 24% to gross domestic product (Ministry of Agriculture, 2010). However, land conflicts have become a major threat to rural agricultural communities in the country. The gravity of the issue led to the passing of the controversial and highly contested Land Act of 2010 that aims to protect lawful and bona fide occupants from illegal evictions (Uganda, 2010).

Land is the most important natural resource all over the world. It is a place from which human beings are exploiting a number of resources. Almost all food production for the world population is derived from land, and the need to produce more is increasing from time to time due to an increase in population. For increasing production, either area under cultivation must be expanded or its productivity needs to be increased (Taffa, 2002). Because of these land-use and land-cover change plays an important role in global environmental change. It is one of the major factors in affecting sustainable development and human responses to global change. The scientific community has now come to recognize diverse roles of land-use and land-cover change (Turner et al., 1995, Giest and Lambin, 2002). Consequently, the need for an understanding of land usage has been increasingly recognized in global environmental research (Lambin and Giest, 2003).

The land issue in Uganda remains culturally and politically sensitive yet is recognized as central to economic development (Mwesigye and Matsumoto, 2013). Land conflicts in Uganda can be broadly categorized into three major types: boundary, inheritance, and eviction (sometimes termed as land grabbing)-related conflicts, which emerge differently. Due to the historically disproportionate population distribution in the country, land scarcity became rampant in densely populated areas earlier than in other parts. Land scarcity, coupled with soil exhaustion due to over cultivation and absence of technology adoption to maintain higher yield on small pieces of land, led to emigration from the densely populated communities. Emigration was sometimes arranged by society leaders who visited other kingdoms that had unoccupied land to secure land for their subjects. For instance; Paul Ngologoza, Mukombe, among others, the then saza (county) chiefs of Kigezi, one of the densely populated regions at the time, played an important role in resettling the

Bakiga people of Kigezi in the kingdoms of Ankole and Tooro from the late 1940s to the 1960s with the assistance of the colonial masters (Ngologoza, 1998, as cited in Mwesigye and Matsumoto, 2013). At this time, land acquisition was free, and a token of appreciation to the chief or king who settled the immigrants was given.

Land is a complex phenomenon in all societies. It is a resource in terms of space it provides, the environmental resources it contains, and the capital it represents and generates. Land is a commercial asset that can be used and traced as a critical factor of production. It is a key factor in shaping the individual and collective identity representing the most essential pillar of the nationalism and the national development through its history, cultural expression with spiritually and aesthetic values. The Land sector therefore has a critical and crucial role to the Agricultural and industrial performance of the farmer in Bugangaizi county Kakumiro District.

According to Mwesigye and Matsumoto, (2013) the increasing land value enabled, the original owners to start claiming land from the immigrants, which have led to increased tenure insecurity and high incidences of eviction-related conflicts. In the host/receiving communities, populations were highly heterogeneous, the consequence of commingling of immigrants from different ethnic/tribal backgrounds. Tribal heterogeneity makes it hard to establish informal conflict resolution mechanisms common to all tribes in a community. Secondly, the mixing of tribes weakens and, in most cases, lead to a breakdown of previous ethnic-specific land customary tenure arrangements and commonly agreed-upon procedures of resolving conflicts found in the place. Coupled with the weak (almost non-existent) formal institutions, land evictions have escalated in those areas.

Other forms of land conflicts, boundary and inheritance conflicts, have existed for long but these have been amicably solved by clan members and elders in the community in the past, especially in homogeneous communities. Boundary conflicts have persisted because of poor land demarcation procedures. Individuals plant live plants at the land borders to mark their boundaries. However, these plants can be uprooted and replanted in a different location without the owner noticing the change, especially if boundary monitoring is minimal, as it has always been in the past in many rural areas in Uganda because of the land abundance angle. With land getting scarce, cases of trespassing and boundary manipulations have increased recently in Uganda.

This is especially rampant in places where the household head is a woman or is relatively poor, the most vulnerable groups due to the inferior position they hold in the community. Inheritance conflicts, on the other hand, emanate from disagreements among siblings on how to share the land following the death of a parent. Until recently, in many cultures, girls and women were not allowed to inherit land after the death of the parents or husband. To date, even with the existence of a law requiring equal sharing of property, many communities still follow traditional beliefs and deprive women of their rights to inherit land, leading to inheritance-related conflicts (Mwesigye and Matsumoto, 2013).

According to Rugadya (2009) the value of land as for Uganda is naturally high as a strategic socio-economic asset, where wealth and survival are measured by control of, and access to land. As a wealth and survival asset, it is a central element in the most basic aspects of subsistence for many, particularly among the poor despite its being characterized by complex social relations of production. It is therefore the single most important determinant of a rural family's livelihood and well-being, if land is the subject of dispute, it may fall out of the land market for quite a long time, since disputes and the attendant litigation is often protracted eating away resources and time that would otherwise be used in beneficial engagements, thus draining on resources of poor households and the economy.

Rugadya (2009) claims that, it is clear that one of the main reasons underlying the increased incidence of land conflict is the failure of the prevailing land tenure systems to respond to the challenges posed by appreciation of the value of land in a way that would enhance effective tenure security, thus property rights are deficient. It is useful to place land conflicts into a broader context of increasing land values and scarcity. If land values increase in an environment where access to land across groups is highly unequal or governed by other factors such as ethnicity, it can give rise to conflicts that run along ethnic lines and spread to areas completely unrelated to land. This appreciation is attributed to increased population, a key variable that underlies the need for better definition of property rights to land.

Uganda's population is growing at a high rate of 3.2 per cent and is projected to shoot up to 39.3 million in the year 2015 and 54.9 million in 2025 due to high fertility rate (6.7) this relatively high level of population growth has led to increased land scarcity and it is also characterized by considerable regional diversity. Population densities vary from 12 per km<sup>2</sup>

in the North to 282 per km<sup>2</sup> in the West (Mugisha, 1998). Rapid population growth, combined with either limited opportunities for non-agricultural employment or, in other areas, increasing non-agricultural demand for land, is a key factor that causes land values to appreciate, resulting in higher competition for a limited or decreasing amount of land available. This is the major driver for conflicts across generations or ethnic groups as most of the land conflicts are in highly populated areas, a population policy might also be a key element in averting an escalation of land wars in Uganda.

Land disputes are evidence of pressure points in land use – localities in which competition over resource use increases, trouble spots in the definition and regulation of tenure rights, in which old rules (on mailo and other registered tenures) and norms (customary) are no longer sufficient to sustain orderly use and co-existence of land users and owners. In other words, tensions over use of land and other resources have the potential to grow into bigger and societal level (ethnic or religious) conflicts if not responded to on time. Inequitable distribution of resources where powerful groups marginalize the weak could in particular be a source of grievance and conflict, where property rights are not responsive to scarcity of resources in a way that allows equitable access, efficient use and security of tenure (Rugadya, 2009).

The study was carried out in Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme, in Kakumiro District of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom. Migration and resettlement in the Bunyoro-Kitara area can be traced back to colonial times when the British administrators gave large sections of kingdom land to Buganda landlords in an attempt to quell rebellion from Bunyoro. In 1973 this resettlement was formalized with government's creation of the Kagadi-Ruteete Settlement Scheme aimed at depopulating the Kigezi region and expanding national development. In 1992 the Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme was created in which 5,000 Bakiga families from Kigezi were moved to Kibaale. The following year 3,000 Bakiga families who were evicted from Mpokya in Kabarole district moved to the Kisiita Resettlement Scheme, also in Kibaale (present day Kakumiro District). There are no written rules governing the scheme and the population of Kibaale/Kakumiro has almost doubled since the early 1990s because of the migration. The Omukama noted that, a migration settlement policy can stop encroaching on private kingdom land. Private property like royal tombs are being encroached upon by migrants because of loopholes in the system. The policy can help to

reduce tensions over land ownership and land use in the highly populated Kibaale district (Tugume, 2009).

There is a long history of resettlement in Bugangaizi, especially the spontaneous form of resettlement, from the Northern part of the country. In principle, the present government believes that resettlement is one of the ways to self-sufficiency. If properly implemented; a resettlement program will have positive contribution to food security. The government policy states that voluntary resettlement which will not create conflicts between settlers and local population would have to be carried out to relieve land shortage due to population pressure and to increase food security (Baligye, 2002). In this case investigator interested on impacts of resettlement on land use and land cover changes at the study area. This is because of the area was highly influenced by the government resettlement program. Due to this reason land use and land cover changes are accelerating from time to time as a result of resettlement.

## 1.2. Problem statement

Despite of the continuous efforts by the Government of Uganda to effectively resettle migrants, there is a lot of conflicts and unresolved question concerning land use in Bugangaizi.

The Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme of 1992 was not welcomed by the indigenous Banyoro. The community members felt threatened, marginalized and discriminated on access to land use (The Weekly Observer, 2009). Community members think; that the Bakiga and other immigrants are arrogant, land grabbers and their direct involvement in politics of the region is equally vehemently opposed.

The lack of land use policy has led to tensions over land ownership and land usage in the already highly populated Kakumiro district. However resettlements continued unabated despite the existing strain on resources (Tugume, 2009).

According to GOU report on resettlement (2001), the rapid population growth and land scarcity has forced farming families to expand their agricultural fields on to natural forests with the introduction of resettlement. As a result, large areas, which were under dense forest cover, are now exposed to deforestation, which leads into environmental degradation and land use and land cover change. The lack of current knowledge of the extent and magnitude of land use and land cover change due to resettlement to promote sustainable land management encouraged the researcher to address the problem. Therefore, land use/land cover change and promotion of sustainable land management due to resettlement

remain the main problem of the interest of the research (BehailuAssefa, 2010). The lack of policy has led to tensions over land ownership and land usage in the already highly populated Kakumiro district. However resettlements continued unabated despite the existing strain on resources (Tugume, 2009).

## 1.3. Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study was to examine the effect of migration and resettlement on land use in Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme, Kakumiro District

## 1.4. Specific objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives

1. To identify the socio-economic threats to land use in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme
2. To identify how the resettlement activity affects the people of Bugangaizi.
3. To examine the existing mechanisms the government has put in place for effective land management in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme.

## 1.5. Research questions

The study answered the following questions

1. What are the socio-economic threats to land usage in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme?
2. How does the resettlement activity affect the people of Bugangaizi?
3. What mechanisms has the Government put in place for effective land management in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme?

## 1.6. Scope of the study

The scope of the study was sub-divided in to three sections. That is the geographical scope, content scope and time scope as indicated below:

### 1.6.1. Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme (Bugangaizi East & West Counties), in Kakumiro District of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom.

### 1.6.2. Content Scope

The study focused on the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management. The study specifically focused on; identifying the socio-economic threats to land usage; identifying the political threats on land allocations in resettlement schemes; and to identify some of the existing mechanisms the Government Uganda has put in place for effective land management of Resettlement schemes.

### 1.6.3. Time scope

The research reviewed documents on land issues of Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme for the period 1992-2016. The study recorded the available information for analysis and the research report was from August 2017 to October 2018.

### 1.7. Significance of the study

The findings of this study might be appreciated by the different categories of people, organizations and a spectrum of academicians as pointed out below:

To the government, the findings of the study might be of help in examining the political- threats to land use and management. This Study finding might help the Ministry of Lands in formulating appropriate policies aimed at enhancing and bringing peace, social stability and sustainable development in resettlement schemes.

To academicians, the study findings might be useful to future researchers since it might serve as an addition to the existing literature as well as knowledge especially in the field of existing threats on land resettlements and migrations.

Furthermore, findings might most likely provide a basis for stronger land management policies within the political and social context of the country at large.

To the researcher, the study might be of importance because it's a fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Masters of Public Administration and Management.

Land use information might be used to find solutions for natural resource management issues such as wise use of land resources, water quality, forest guarding, and a plant-based food production system. Studying land use land cover change data were significant for acquiring information for further land use and land cover change studies at the resettlement village.

The results of the study could also contribute meaningful feedback to the lower local and the higher governments including farmers concerning on land use and land cover changes. Land-use data are important for the study area, as well as regional activities which were undertaken by researcher (e.g. the frequently planted crops, deforestation and the role of local government on halting against deforestation. This research might also be important to assess how farmers benefited from resettlement compared to their original place. This might help to evaluate the way of the life of the people at the new destination and to assess ways of living conditions of the people at the resettlement village.

### 1.8. Definitions of Operational Terms

**Resettlement:**-is the voluntary change of their original place to the newly established area for the sake of free land for agriculture and grazing (YntisoGebre, 2004).

**Land use:** - is an approach defines as a series of operations on land, carried out by humans, with the intention to obtain products and/or benefits through using land resources (Duhamel, 1998).

**Deforestation:**-is the cutting down and clearing of trees for different purposes.

**Land degradation:** - defined as the loss of utility or potential utility or the reduction, loss or change of features or organisms which cannot be replaced (Taffa, 2002).

## 2. STUDY LITERATURE

### Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical review, Literature review and the conceptual framework. The literature survey identifies the gaps is attempting to fill, literature review identifies the models and theories other scholars have used to study a similar problem in similar environment elsewhere and the conceptual framework provides the framework of analysis for the study.

### 2.1. Theoretical review

Diffusion Theory Resettlement and Chambers Participatory Development Theory (CPDT) will be adopted in this study.

The **diffusion theory** has its origin in the natural sciences, particularly in plant and animal studies. It has also been of great concern to researchers in geography and sociology; who are interested in the diffusion or spread of phenomena over space and time. Diffusion theory attempts to interpret resettlements in terms of location. The theory focused on the interaction, spread, contact, change, and growth of resettlement patterns and the physical distances separating the original settlements from the new resettlements, and the local economic resources of the new sites (Woube, 2005; Akpanudoedehe, 2010).

Diffusion theory identified three types of diffusion processes. The first type reveals that first adopters of innovators, who are early majority, are followed by the second adopters who are the late majority, and the third adopters are those who arrive last. Adoptive process of APs depend on a number of factors including geographical barriers such as mountains, rivers, lakes and deserts, other factors are languages, cultures, ethnicity, income, and bureaucracy (Hagerstrand, 1965 cited in Woube, 2005).

Diffusion theory highlights four stages in which resettlement manifest itself. The first stage refers to the physical transfers of APs to a new site; the second is the adoption process to the biophysical and human environments. The third is the achievement of socio-economic development by the APs; and the fourth is the ability of APs to manage the biophysical and human environment. (Woube, 2005).

The implication of diffusion theory of resettlement to this study cannot be related. The theory enables the

researcher to understand the stages of resettlement process. That first people most move, they have to adopt to the new environment; and adoption here entails giving and taking new culture, domestic economic reform to match the new environment and a new set of social relations. The theory also amplified barriers to effective resettlement or factors that may limit or fast track the process of resettlements. These include desert, mountains, lakes, river, culture, ethnicity, income and bureaucratic bottleneck. The theory therefore guided the making of the research questionnaire and will aid the discussion of findings in chapter five of this study (Woube, 2005).

According to Chambers (2013), the **Chambers Participatory Development Model (CPDM)** has its origin from the works of Gandhi (1962). CPDM focused on small scale development that allows the poor to be adequately involved and participate effectively in development process of their communities with external agents acting as facilitators and financiers (Chambers, 2013). External agents here refer to local or international organisation or agencies that intervene in the plight of communities to carry out development projects. The model stresses citizen participation in decision making as a panacea for effective community development programme (Nkpoyen, Agba, Okoro & Ushie, 2009).

CPDM posits that top-down development strategies, where decisions and programmes about community development are done without inputs from affected communities (ACs) or APs is ineffective and disempowering in both developed and developing nations. The model argued that development should not be limited to material wellbeing of members of ACs or APs; but should incorporate capacity building, political, economic and socio-cultural wellbeing. The thrust of the model include the advocacy for adopting strategies to empower the most disadvantaged group (Chambers, 2013).

CPDM is imperative in this study because it enables us to view government and other agencies or organizations involved in the development of "New Bakassi" and the resettlement APs as external agents. And as such, the external should incorporate APs in the planning process for effective decision making and implementation of the resettlement scheme. External agents here include Cross River State Emergency Commission, nongovernmental organisations and other international donor organizations. Operating within the frames of CPDM, external agents are not expected to concentrate on the material development of the people of Bakassi alone, but should develop their capacity including training

on commercial skills acquisition as well as ensuring their socio-cultural wellbeing. In other words; the development of the APs of Bakassi should be holistic and broad-based.

## 2.2. Literature review

The study employed an integrative literature review with theoretical and conceptual models by resorting to relevant related research on Migration and settlement on Land use. This would help to understand migrants' situations as a burden or an opportunity for the socio-economic development of the societies under scrutiny. The purpose of the theoretical framework with the review of relevant literature therefore, is to place the research problem within a context of related studies that will help guide the study towards achieving its objectives.

### 2.2.1. Migration: Process and its Impact

People are moving from one area to another for different reasons. The two principal forces that play prominent role in this regard are the push and the pull forces which work at area of origin and destination respectively. Push forces which work in the migrant's home area, are pressures which persuade the person to move away and might include the impact of natural disasters (drought, floods, and famine), low wages, persecution and civil war. The pull forces are those which attract the migrant to a particular destination. Good social and welfare services, a pleasant environment and political freedom are typical pull factors. Broadly speaking, push and pull factors fall into four categories: physical, economic, social and political. Quite often, sorts of complementarities exist between particular push and pull factors (Witherick, 2009; Carr, 2009; Newbold, 2010). Whatever the cases are these processes and actions eventually result population gain or loss to the area of destination and origin respectively. The area that receives population without any question experiences population pressure, and consequently environmental problems. That is why Amacheret *et al.*, (2008) state that migration is a temporary outlet for population pressure, but often it only creates new population pressures and new environmental degradation in the region of immigration.

Migration itself creates migration networks and migration systems; a process described by Haas (2010) migration often leads to more migration. The same author further states the situation as follows: Besides financial and human capital, social capital needs to be recognized as a third crucial factor determining people's motivation and ability to migrate. The formation of an established migrant community at one destination will increase the likelihood of subsequent migration to the same place.

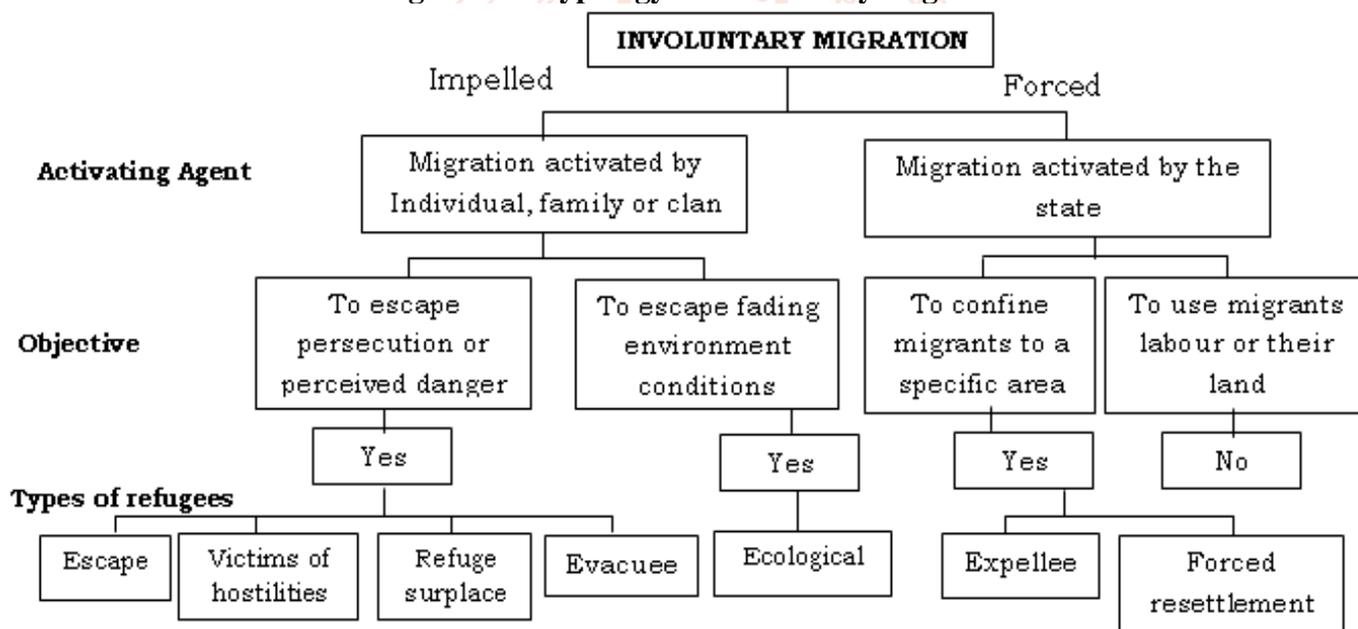
The cost and risk reducing role of networks makes migration, once set in motion, notoriously difficult for governments to control (Haas, 2010:1590). This means that once there are migrants in a particular destination they attract others through social networking and other attachments, especially kinship. According to Haas (2010), social capital, in the form of strong kinship and social bonds, facilitates the migration of group members.

The type and volume of migrants in the world is given in Zelinsky's work (2006) where he puts forward five Phases. He argues that as a nation or region progresses through the various stages, there are orderly changes both in the types and amount of mobility, as well as changes in the types of migrant. The general transition is from very limited geographical and social mobility towards much wider more complex form of movement (Zelinsky, 2006).

Rogge's typology initially identifies two classes of involuntary migration: forced and impelled. The typology continues by outlining seven distinct types

of refugees and their characteristics. It should be noted that the terms forced and impelled were introduced into the migration literature by Petersen (1958, p. 261). According to Petersen, the difference between these two classes of migration lies in the amount of free choice an individual has when they are involved in forced migration. Forced migrants are expelled from an area by an external force, such as a government, the people involved have absolutely no choice in the matter of their removal. In Africa, examples include Ugandan Asians expelled by the Amin regime in the 1970s, or South Africans forcibly removed to homelands under Apartheid. Impelled migrants, on the other hand, do retain some degree of choice regarding their possible flight. Before making the decision to migrate, 'impelled' migrants have the opportunity to weigh the factors involved and then make a choice between moving or remaining in the face of an external threat. Recent African examples of impelled migration include Somalis or Rwandans fleeing to neighboring states. Most, but not all, African refugees fall into the impelled category

**Figure 2.1: Typology of Involuntary Migration**



**Source: Rogge 2009**

The motivation for a refugee's migration becomes important when their legal status is determined. According to Rogge's typology, some types of refugees are more likely to obtain official recognition than others. Ecological refugees, for example, almost never receive official international recognition, but do sometimes receive international assistance, such as Malians in Niger (2014) and Tigrayans in Sudan (2014).

According to UNHCR (2002), the main causes of forced migration are wars and armed conflicts. The UNHCR report indicates that some causes of armed

conflict are related with attempts to control economic resources such as oil, metals, diamonds, drugs or contested territorial boundaries. In countries such as Colombia and the Sudan, oilfield exploration has caused and intensified the impoverishment of women and men. Entire communities have been targeted, killed and displaced in the name of oil development resulting into war. The control of resources is like the exercise of power and is gendered. El Jack (2003:10-11) argues that those who do not have power or resources do not usually start wars. Therefore, unresolved struggles over resources usually cause

armed conflicts. Moreover, conflict tends to cause and perpetuate inequalities between ethnic groups and discrimination against marginalized groups thereby making way for the outbreak of conflicts.

Migration is selective in nature. Socio-demographic or socio-economic characteristics such as age, race, income, housing tenure, education, and marital status of the individual dictate the decision to migrate to a certain place (Newbold, 2010). The same source further underlines that the most important determinant of migration is age, with the young consistently more likely to migrate than older individuals (Newbold, 2010). Similarly, Carr (2009) argues that young, unmarried, or recently married adults are the most likely to migrate, often to establish an independent household. The same source further states that rural-frontier migrants are poorer, less educated, and have less wage labor experience (Carr, 2009).

### 2.2.2. Resettlement

Resettlement is a complex process that involves intricate combination of social, economic and political factors that renders the outcomes. The process involves a range of factors with constructing and contradictory view often resulted in tensions and conflict among the resettles and host community on natural resource use. Let alone improving the economic conditions of the displaced population, the past and different sources of literature explained resettlement is costly and risky activity which often fails to restore full social and economic cost of the resettlement (Alula Pankhurst, 2003).

Resettlement is a durable solution, a tool for international protection, and an international responsibility and burden-sharing tool. If, resettlement is effectively used, it is important to understand each of these concepts, and to proactively plan for resettlement as part of operational protection strategies. An assessment of the protection environment in the host country and region, as well as the country of origin, is a key step in identifying appropriate durable solutions, including whether to pursue resettlement for a given case (UNHCR, 2012). Resettlement has frequently been undertaken to rehabilitate populations that have been adversely affected by natural disaster, unfavorable climatic conditions and/or political conflict. The current intraregional resettlement program (including the case discussed here) comes into this category. The official objective of the current resettlement schemes, as stated in various documents, is to prevent famine (or attain food security) by moving people from drought prone and overcrowded areas to sparsely populated regions and unoccupied virgin lands (Yntiso Gebre, 2002).

Previous studies have been primarily focused on forced displacement and resettlement and have been highly critical about its adverse impacts on people's livelihood and wellbeing (McLean, 2000 and Stradee, 2003). These findings have led to the general conclusion that resettlement is a threat rather than an opportunity to improve wellbeing and insure optimal biodiversity conservation. But there is subtlety in the origin of resettlement. As YantisoGebre, pointed out, "Voluntary migrants are defined as people who, for some reason, willingly left their habitual environment or place of origin, and resettled in settings other than their own. In terms of resource and service provision, most voluntary migrants were appeared materially better off than most involuntary relocates" (2002). The voluntary resettlement may be a better option as people are found to be re-established sooner than involuntary resettlement (Yantiso Gebre, 2002).

The movement of peoples and the establishment of resettled communities have always been the dynamic feature of history and had resulted in the culturally diverse world we know today (David, 2002). It is a feature of many parts of the third world, especially in the more remote and ecologically marginal areas, that human activity is to a large extent controlled by nature.

Involuntary displacement, on the other hand, is commonly planned and executed by external agencies without peoples' genuine consent. In an attempt to tackle this limitation (Yntiso Gebre, 2004), has proposed a modified conceptual scheme which identifies four major types of resettlement.

Resettlement, land settlement, and transmigration all refer to the phenomenon of population redistribution, either planned or "spontaneous". The first term seems to be the more appropriate to the Ugandan context, as it suggests the deliberate moving of people to selected areas other than their own. "Resettlement is characterized by two main features (*Dessaegn Rahmato*, 2003). These are a movement of population and an element of planning and control". In its broader definition, people may be involved in resettlement either on their own initiative or under external circumstance which force them to do. When people resettle to a new place under their own initiative, this may be called "spontaneous resettlement". If the resettlement is imposed on people by an external agent in a planned and controlled manner, it may be called "planned resettlement" (Asrat Tadese, 2009).

### 2.2.3. The concept of land use

Land use refers to the human manipulation of land for a variety of purposes such as agriculture, industrial complexes, recreation areas, and human settlement

(Vink 2005). In definition, land use is straightforward: it is the purpose for which land is used. A more detailed description provided by FAO (1995) states that "land use concerns the function or purpose for which the land is used by the local human population and can be defined as the human activities which are directly related to land, making use of its resources or having an impact on them" (FAO 1995, pp 21). In reality, the choice of how landowners use land is a complex interaction that includes the characteristics of the land, the landowner and economic situation in which the choice is made (Vesterby 2001). Complexity arises in part because land is an economic resource and has many distinguishing characteristics. The location of the land to an important feature such as a transportation links or a city center, its productivity, credibility, and topography all determine its agricultural value and future returns to crop production. In addition, "land may simultaneously pose characteristics that are favorable to and detract from its value for a particular use, creating tradeoffs in land-use decisions," (Vesterby 2001). Management skills, tendencies, preferences, present situation, and economic expectations of individual landowners affect how these factors are evaluated. Other factors that also influence land-use choices are likely to include expectations of future income, level of risk aversion, and age (Daugherty 1997).

Land use is the human use of land. Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as resettlement and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods. It also has been defined as "the arrangements, activities and inputs people undertake in a certain land cover type to produce, change or maintain it" (FAO/UNEP, 1999). Land use: the sequence of operations carried out with the purpose to obtain goods and services from the land, characterized by the actual goods and services obtained as well as by the particular management interventions undertaken by the land users. Land use is the single most important driver of land degradation as it focuses on interventions on the land which directly affect its status and impacts on goods and services (Ballayan, 2008).

Land use is commonly defined as a series of operations on land, carried out by humans, with the intention to obtain products and/or benefits through using land resources. Whereas, Land cover change is commonly defined as the vegetation (natural or planted) or man-made constructions (buildings, etc) which occur on the earth surface. Water, ice, bare rock, sand and similar surfaces also count as land cover. Land use and land cover have some

fundamental differences. Land use refers to the purpose the land serves, for example, recreation, wildlife habitat or agriculture; it does not describe the surface cover on the ground. For example, a recreational land use could occur in a forest, shrub land, grasslands or on manicured lawns. Land cover refers to the surface cover on the ground, whether vegetation, urban infrastructure, water, bare soil or other; it does not describe the use of land, and the use of land may be different for lands with the same cover type. For instance, a land cover type of forest may be used for timber production, wildlife management or recreation; it might be private land, a protected watershed or a popular state park (Ryan Coffey, 2013).

Land use and land management practices have a major impact on natural resources including water, soil, nutrients, plants and animals. Land use information can be used to develop solutions for natural resource management issues such as salinity and water quality. For instance, water bodies in a region that has been deforested or having erosion will have different water quality than those in areas that are forested. Forest guarding, a plant-based food production system, is believed to be the oldest form of land use in the world (UN, 2007).

#### **2.2.4. The socio-economic threats to land usage in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme**

It is generally assumed by many experts that land use/cover changes to be one of the most important environmental concerns at national or international level. This is so because it has direct links on the planet's climate change, biodiversity loss, loss of wetlands, land fragmentation, livelihood change, an increase of diseases and desertification (Grauet *et al.*, 2003; Campbell *et al.*, 2005; MEA, 2005; Zhao *et al.*, 2006; Falcucci, Maiorano and Boitani, 2007; Haqueet *et al.*, 2008; Kamusoko and Aniya, 2009; Kangalawe, 2009; Ayalewl, Kassahun and Woldetsadik, 2012; Bewket and Abebe, 2013). Hence, decision makers at different levels need to be acquainted with the main causes of land use/cover changes so as to devise strategies of interventions ahead of the occurrence of problems. Surprisingly, there are no uncomplicated factors that can be classified as drivers and effects of land use/cover changes (Campbell *et al.*, 2005). Accordingly, McNeill (2006) indicates that there is no simple relationship between population and environmental degradation. He further argues that whenever the relationship between the two is considered necessary attention should be given to its intricacy. For this reason, there is no point of consensus among scholars and experts on what population dynamics results on the natural environment.

Resettlement occurs frequently in real life and there is no doubt that it causes major economic losses and cultural disruption. There are convincing statistics that shows that involuntary resettlement is not a minor or secondary problem. Dams and reservoir projects such as Gezhouba Dam in China and Dienjanakov Reservoir in India displaced 383 and 90,000 people respectively. The magnitude of displacement varies according to population density and ecological conditions (Cernea, 2000). The socio-cultural cum economic implications of resettlement in developed and developing countries has also been reported by Jibril (2006), Olawepo (2000, 2006), and Johnson (2009). The socio-political and psychological cost of involuntary resettlement has been unavoidably high and in some cases irreversible (Jibril, 2006; Olawepo, 2008). For instance, the construction of Jebba Lake to boost waterpower to drive the turbine in upstream Jebba led to the relocation of over 6,000 APs in 42 villages in Niger State, Nigeria (Olawepo, 2008).

According to Cernea (2000) sociological studies has increasingly revealed the psychological and socio-cultural stress, high mortality and morbidity associated with involuntary resettlement. As a result of involuntary resettlement in most part of the world, farming system were destroyed, arable lands and social support networks are dismantled leaving many small and medium families impoverished. Environmental degradation including loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water is also associated with involuntary resettlement. Ayanda (2008) posits that involuntary resettlement affects the organization and structure of local market, different from the previous patterns.

Resettlement inevitably causes social change. The provision of modern houses in 21 resettlements site at Jebba is one of the positive consequence of force relocation. Olawepo (2008) observed that 1374 modern housing units were provided at Kalema, Bukah, Gbajibo, Leaba, Salkawa among other resettlement sites. Despite the positive structural change in Jebba resettlement site in terms of housing, most families suffered occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy. Farmers were rooted out of their farm lands while fishermen and hunters were taken to places where their occupations were impeded (Olawepo, 2008).

Although the negative impact of involuntary resettlement on APs are obvious, United Nations High Commission for Migrants (UNHCR) is using resettlement as a vital tool for protecting and providing durable solutions for war migrants. Resettlement is also use by UNHCR as a global

responsibility sharing mechanism to reduce the burdens of international agencies responsible for migrants and warring communities. The strategy involves comprehensive efforts of stakeholders and a multifaceted resettlement programmes. It includes the provision of resettlement opportunities to war APs in the countries of first asylum and those volunteering to accept migrants (UNHCR, 2004).

Land degradation in arid and dry sub humid areas resulting primarily from man-made activities and influenced by climatic variations is desertification. This is primarily caused by overgrazing, over drafting of ground water and diversion of water from rivers for human consumption and industrial use all of which are driven by over-population. The primary reasons of desertification are overgrazing, over-cultivation, increased fire frequency, water impoundment, deforestation, over drafting of ground water, increased soil salinity and global climate change (UNDP, 2003). To avert desertification, sustainable land use in the dry lands is critical. Any form of land use in the dry lands is sustainable if it can continue indefinitely. Sustainability, therefore, depends on properties both of the resource and the way it is managed. The quality in a resource that renders its use sustainable is its resilience, but resilience can also only be defined for a particular form of use (a field that would be resilient if organically farmed might not be resilient if used for camel racing). Because of its dual nature (land use and environment), resilience is therefore, very variable from place to place and even from time to time. A good test of the resilience of a resource is its ability to recover from a shock, be it climatic or a change in land use. The bigger the shock absorbed, the greater the resilience (UNDP, 2003).

Disturbance of the land through deforestation, urban sprawl, agriculture and other human influences substantially defragments our landscape and changes the global atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, the principal heat-trapping gas, as well as affect local, regional, and global climate by changing the energy balance on Earth's surface (Wilson, 2001).

Current efforts to combat global warming focus on reducing the emission of heat-trapping gases, but do not fully address the substantial contribution of land use to climate change. Since even small changes of 100 square kilometers in urban development or deforestation can change local rainfall patterns and trigger other climate disruptions, science and public policy must evolve to factor in all of the components of human- induced climate change. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and minimizing the loss of

forests and other ecosystems are measures we need to take to reduce global warming.

Accordingly, McNeill (2006) indicates that there is no simple relationship between population and environmental degradation. He further argues that whenever the relationship between the two is considered necessary attention should be given to its intricacy. For this reason, there is no point of consensus among scholars and experts on what population dynamics results on the natural environment.

According to the study conducted in Costa Rica shows that propensity of deforestation increases with accessibility as well as desirability of the land for agriculture (Rosero-Bixby and Palloni, 2008). The same study further reveals that deforestation is found to be high in areas where there is high population concentration. McNeill (2006) reaffirms that population exerts unprecedented pressure on the natural environment directly or indirectly. He further argues that the speculations that much of the world's cropland will be changing to nature will not be materialized for the reason that many of the poor farmers in developing countries will continue clearing forestland.

According to Drechsel, Kunze and Vries (2001) in Sub-Saharan Africa similarly shows that fast growing population has been exerting substantial stress on natural resources and the agricultural populations are moving to hitherto unoccupied and protected areas resulting in biophysical deterioration like soil fertility and deforestation. FAO data (cited in Drechsel, Kunze and Vries, 2001:414) indicate that, in Africa there is "much more land under cultivation and much less under fallow than required for soil regeneration" emanating from population pressure. In the same manner Mather and Needle (2000) argue that there is a general trend of forest cover decline in areas of fast population growth and spreading out forest cover in areas of low population increase. The same authors further contend that countries with fast and accelerating agricultural yield greater than population growth appeared to experience shirking size of forest cover.

FAO (2012) indicates that in recent decades the tropics, specifically South America and Africa have been considered the largest source of net forest loss. The MEA (2005) on the other hand, forecasted that land use change, primarily the continuing expansion of agriculture, is projected to continue to be a major direct driver of change in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.

People are moving from one area to another for different reasons. The two principal forces that play prominent role in this regard are the push and the pull forces which work at area of origin and destination respectively. Push forces which work in the migrant's home area, are pressures which persuade the person to move away and might include the impact of natural disasters (drought, floods, and famine), low wages, persecution and civil war. The pull forces are those which attract the migrant to a particular destination. Good social and welfare services, a pleasant environment and political freedom are typical pull factors. Broadly speaking, push and pull factors fall into four categories: physical, economic, social and political. Quite often, sorts of complementarities exist between particular push and pull factors (Wetherick, 2000; Carr, 2009; Newbold, 2010). Whatever the cases are these processes and actions eventually result population gain or loss to the area of destination and origin respectively. It should be noted that, the area that receives population without any question experiences population pressure, and consequently environmental problems. That is why Amacher *et al.*, (1998) state that migration is a temporary outlet for population pressure, but often it only creates new population pressures and new environmental degradation in the region of in-migration.

Most severe desertification is found in areas where rapidly increasing human populations are contributing to rapidly changing land use patterns (Ehrlich and Ehrlich, 1990; MEA, 2005). The effect of fast and accelerated population increase on the environment was best summarized by the work of Bewket (2003:26) as "whereas natural effects such as climate change are felt only over a long period of time, the effects of human activities are immediate and often radical". To this effect, countries have devised policies and strategies so as to reduce fast increasing population. But reduction of population size alone is not sufficient to combat human induced environmental changes (Hardin, 1999). Rather many other factors aggravate human induced environmental changes. Factors like consumption as well as volume of pollutants that have produced in the process alter the environment (Hardin, 1993). Population growth varies over space.

Intensification in agriculture does not always come under the conditions of population pressure or market forces. A major obstacle to intensification is the environment. The relationship between population density and agricultural intensity is strongest with modest environmental constraints to land quality (Brookfield 2004). In environments where there are severe environmental constraints, agricultural

production is reduced or even inhibited. Lele and Stone (2009) argue that soil conditions and rainfall are constraints to agricultural improvement in Africa. Although the environment, including soil conditions, may not limit intensification, it influences how intensification is pursued (Goldman 1993). Netting (2003) found that farmers adapt to their environment and are able to support large populations without having optimal environmental conditions. They do this by maintaining crop diversity, using crop residues, and using other small, resourceful farming and household techniques that maximize crop output and household activities.

Population growth may also affect the natural environment. In Honduras, Stonich (2009) found evidence that soil degradation and deforestation are directly associated with fragmentation of landholdings and population pressure. In Kisii District, Western Kenya, decades of population pressure led to numerous adjustments including land fragmentation, agricultural intensification, intercropping, and encroachment into forests, woodlands, and water catchment areas (Okoth-Ogendo and Oucho 1993). This same trend is also occurring in Kabale District, Uganda, with the shift from intensive cultivation of the hillside fields to conversion of wetlands to agricultural fields.

Sanjuga (2003) explored the socio-cultural impact of refugees on developing or host communities. This study encompasses the issues of social or relational as well as religious, linguistic and ethnic character which arise when large groups of refugees arrive within a given host community. She explored this type of impact in relation to communities within the nations of Pakistan and Tanzania two of the main refugee hosting nations in the world. Pakistan currently provides asylum for around 2 million Afghans, a number which has continued to rise and fall since 1979 when the Soviets invaded that country during the Cold War. The host government sometimes responds negatively toward the refugees, suggesting it holds a fear that the refugees might pose a threat to national security.

### **2.2.5. How the resettlement activity affects the people of Bugangaizi.**

Resettlement is a voluntary or involuntary movement of large number of people from one place (which is usually the original settlement) to another (which is a new settlement), and this movement is not without consequence (Akpanudoedehe, 2010). It is the spontaneous or planned movement of people from their original settlement sites to resettle in a new one where they have to adapt to the biophysical, social and administrative system of the new environment.

During relocation or adaptation process, APs may face physical and mental stress (Woube, 2005). Resettlement can either be forced or voluntary (Jubril, 1990).

Resettlement programmes have predominantly focused on the process of physical relocation rather than on the economic and social development of the displaced and other negatively affected people. This has severely eroded the development effectiveness of resettlement and rehabilitation programmes and heightened the impoverishment risk of the re-settlers. According to Cernea (1998) risks to adversely affected people are not a component of conventional project analysis. The key economic risks to affected people are from the loss of livelihood and income sources such as arable land, common property resources such as forests, grazing land, ground and surface water, fisheries, etc and changed access to and control of productive resources. The loss of economic power with the breakdown of complex livelihood systems results in temporary or permanent, often irreversible, decline in living standards leading to marginalisation. Higher risks and uncertainties are introduced when diversified livelihood sources are lost. Loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activity can adversely affect household food security, leading to under-nourishment. Higher incidence of diseases associated with deteriorating water quality can result in increased morbidity and mortality. High mortality rates, immediately after involuntary resettlement in Kariba and High Aswan dams, are cases in point. As Cernea notes (1998), forced displacement tears apart the existing social fabric, leading to socio-cultural disarticulation.

Compensation for lost property including land has become one of the major social problems associated with involuntary resettlement. In most countries, assets considered in the calculation of compensation usually include land, houses and crops. Cash/money compensation is the usual practice (Brotoisworo, 2000; Akpanudoedehe, 2010). In as evidence in the works of Jubril (2006) and Olawepo (2008), compensation including replacing old houses for new/modern ones in a different location and cash payment for other lost property. However, in most cases the means of livelihood of displaced families/APs are largely ignored in Nigeria.

Whitaker's (2002) work on the impact of migrants in host communities also gives a brighter attraction in this regard. He states that social relations between migrants and hosts also had negative consequences. He indicates that migrant camps or settlements are associated with problems such as drunkenness, prostitution, and social promiscuity. And that crime

rate rise sharply in migrant situations, especially for murder, armed robbery, and illegal possession of firearms. His study of Western Tanzania revealed that migrants and local hosts often collaborate and cooperate with one another to rob local host communities as well as engage in other criminal activities and armed banditry becomes a norm in the settlement. The case study revealed that this is mainly as a result of drastic population increase without corresponding increase in employment leading to frustration among the already aggrieved and distressed population. On this basis Whitaker (2002) opined that the sudden presence of migrants and relief resources changed social and economic opportunities for host communities in both negative and positive ways. For instance the local hosts who already had access to resources, education, or power positively benefit from the migrant presence as some local hosts take advantage of changing opportunities for their own benefit, especially with increased local upsurge in business and trade.

#### **2.2.6. The existing mechanisms the government has put in place for effective land management**

Indigenous population losing land, houses, economic trees, resources and other assets due to involuntary resettlement have to rebuild their incomes and financial assets elsewhere. This requires effective planning, implementation and evaluation of resettlement scheme (ADB, 2010). According to Cernea (2000) a good resettlement plan should embody government responsibility APs rights, protection of host population or community interest, and environment protection. He observed that although these frameworks are functional requisites for effective resettlement programme, most developing nations including that of Africa lack guide lines, and were there exist lack of experts and policy inconsistency hinders its implementation.

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms entitlements and eligibility of affected persons (APs). Here APs entails all persons who lose or stand to lose physical and non-physical assets as a result of involuntary resettlement. It includes all persons residing in the affected area irrespective of their legal or ownership of titles. It involves squatters and encroachers whose structures, crops and other physical and non-physical assets are destroyed as a result of involuntary resettlement. It include vulnerable groups who are particularly disadvantaged as a result of resettlement; that is the very poor without legal titles to assets; it involves ethnic minorities, pastoralists, indigenous people and households headed by women (ABD, 2010).

Resettlement plans should also take into consideration short-term and long-term income strategies for APs. The short-term income strategies (STIS) should include compensation for land, payment of subsistence allowances, house construction grants, and payment of transportation allowance or cost of removal to new settlement, tax waivers, special assistance to vulnerable group such as widows, the aged, disabled and orphans. The Long-term income strategies (LTIS) include physical and non-physical economic activities that could provide and cater for sustained source of livelihood over a long period of time for all APs. It includes the provision of employment, training for income generating small and medium enterprises (SMEs). It entails the provision of low or no interest loans to APs (ADB, 2010).

Monitoring and evaluation are vital tools in resettlement planning and implementation. Monitoring here entails a continuous process of collecting, analyzing and reporting the progress of resettlement activities for the purpose of providing information for adjustment and proper implementation of the resettlement plan. Evaluation is a process of judging outcomes with set goals or objectives as entrenched in the master plan of the resettlement programme or scheme. Monitoring and evaluation ensures that entitlements (both physical and non-physical) are delivered to APs (UNHCR, 2004; ADB, 2010).

The planning and implementation of resettlements could also be successful if provision is made for adequate funds and personnel's. Effective participation of APs in the planning and implementation process of resettlement schemes is necessary. APs should be involved in every sphere of the programme. They should be involved in evaluating whether the resettlement programme is going as planned (Jubril, 2006; ADB, 2010).

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms, the distinct ethnic, cultural and political attributes of the APs, this requires professional or experts. The social organization of the APs should be catered for in the plan. It involves not only returning the people to their former lives, but enhancing their living standards, welfare and provision of means of sustaining the improved order (Cernea, 2000).

Changes in farming systems are driven by underlying biophysical, socioeconomic and political influences. Biophysical factors include changes in the condition and fertility of soils, climate change, and the presence of pests and diseases. Socioeconomic factors hypothesized to affect changes in farming systems include price incentives and disincentives, changes in

regional comparative advantage and factor markets (i.e. land and labor), non-farm labor opportunities, decreasing farm size, access to credit, the availability of infrastructure, the availability of agricultural or natural resource management technologies, and availability and access to agricultural extension and training. Political factors such as privatization of government services, market liberalization (particularly with respect to agricultural inputs), decentralization, land tenure, and civil strife also affect changes in farming systems. Cattle rustling were identified as a serious and unique problem having a profound impact on farming systems in some regions of the country.

### 2.3. Gaps to be filled

I have read around the Bugangaizi but no one has conducted my topic of study.

According to Shombe Oshore (2015), Impacts of Resettlement Schemes on Land Use And Land Cover Changes, In Gumgumuta Settlement Village, In Boredawored Gamo-Goffa Zone, Southern Regional State Of Ethiopia. The study found out that Land use and land cover changes occur at all levels from global to local and changes can have cumulative impacts at broader scales due to the introduction of resettlement particularly at the study area. The basic reason for this land use and land cover change was increasing number of population growth. This study was aimed at identifying and describing the impact of settlement schemes on land use and land cover changes of the Gumgumuta resettlement village. Photograph for ground verification; questionnaires, interview and field observation were used for acquiring information to identifying and describing the impact of settlement schemes on land use and land cover changes. The importance of understanding the link between land use and land cover changes have been emphasized either directly or indirectly. Within a decade, land use and land-cover changes in the study area is mainly caused by government resettlement program as a result of increasing population pressure, especially from 2004 AD to 2014AD. Resettlement completely changed land use practices in Gumgumuta resettlement village. The land in Gumgumuta communally used before resettlement today replaced and owned by individual households and also divided by individual settlers. Resettlement not only affected land use and land cover change but also highly influenced the way of the life of the settlers. Deforestation was also the consequence of resettlement at the study area, which was the most measurable process of land use and land-cover changes at the study area. Not only deforestation but also land degradation by itself affected indirectly by

resettlement. Because of this unplanned and unregulated forest cuttings and land cover changes within the study area have had an impact on land degradation.

According to Agba, A. M. Ogaboh (2010) in his study on the socio-economic and cultural impact of resettlement on Bakassi people of Cross River State, Nigeria was examined. The study elicited data from 516 respondents who were purposively selected from the Bakassi resettlement site at EkpiriIkang in Cross River State. Data were generated with the aid of structured questionnaire and statistically analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. It was observed that, the resettlement of Bakassi people significantly influenced their occupations, culture and accommodation pattern. The study concluded that, the socio-economic and cultural impact of resettlement on Bakassi people of Nigeria is unavoidably high. Farming systems are destroyed and social supports network are dismantled, consequently most small and medium families are adversely affected and impoverished. Domestic economies are disrupted and occupations lost. The dignity to life is lost because of lack of privacy necessitated by inadequate accommodation for APs. Families are rooted out of their traditional practice and way of life. The situation at the resettlement site in EkpiriIkang, Cross River State commands the urgent attention of all stakeholders to avoid further humanitarian crisis. It was recommended among others, that the Affected Persons (APs) should be properly compensated and adequate accommodation provided.

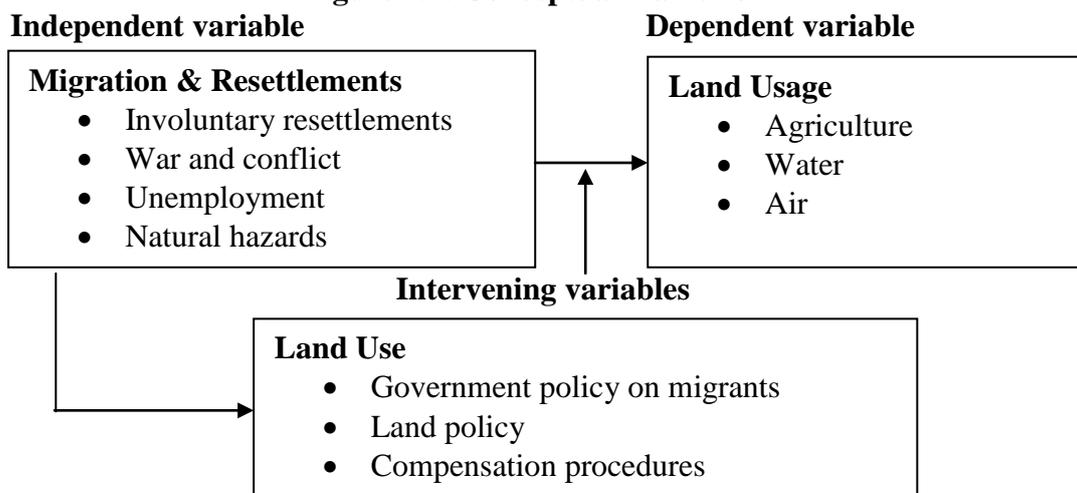
According to Mukasa G (2012), it is evident that Uganda is one of the countries of Africa that is experiencing significant population growth as well as land use/cover dynamics. Land use/cover induced degradation of natural resources is a major challenge to the country's development. The main objective of this study was to investigate the impact population dynamics has had on land use/cover in Luwero district. A total of 210 farm house holds from three kebeles: 105 from the local people and 105 from migrants were surveyed. The study found out that natural population increase, migration, urbanization, agricultural intensification, institutional weakness, land tenure insecurity, famine and drought, and poverty as root causes. Therefore, the study calls for coordinated efforts for resources use and management at different levels, land use policy formulation, devising alternative sources of livelihoods and fuel, regulating migration and involvement of the wider community in policy formulation and implementations, hence the need for this research

## 2.4. Conceptual framework

In order to understand Effects of Migration and Resettlements on Land Use: A Case Study of Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme, Kakumiro District,

a conceptual framework has been developed, which is shown below (Figure 2.2). This was developed based on an initial literature review undertaken on the effect of migration and resettlement on land usage.

**Figure 2.2: Conceptual framework**



**Source: Researcher (2018)**

A number of factors were identified as contributing factors of migration and resettlement. For purpose of this study they were categorized into war and conflict, unemployment and natural hazards. Land usage was the dependent variable and the study is concerned with determining factors leading to its variation in Bugangaizi. The dependent variable in this study was looked at in terms of Agriculture, water and air. It should be noted that, effectively settled migrants face limited oppositions and conflicts from the residents.

The intervening variable included political environment, Government policy on migrants, land policy and settlement policy that influenced the relationship between the independent variables (migration and resettlement) and the dependent variable (Land use). It should be noted that, when migration and resettlement procedures are clearly followed, resettlement tends to be effective and thus positively impacting on land use.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.0. Introduction

This chapter presents research methods. It highlights research design and data collection methods.

### 3.1. Research design

Research design is a plan used by researchers to collect data to fill gaps by answering research questions. The research design of the study is divided into four that is research approach, research strategy, research duration and research classification.

There are basic approaches to research. A phenomenology approach was used in this study. This approach was used because it was based on the way people experience social phenomena in the world in

which they live. It further focused on understanding why something is happening rather than being able to describe what is happening. This approach was further used because it yielded valuable data.

Research strategies refer to a general plan of how the researcher goes about answering the research questions. The research strategy reflected that the researcher had thought carefully about what he/she is doing. This study used a case study research strategy, because it helped the researcher to develop a detailed and intensive knowledge about a single case or small number of related cases. It was therefore useful where there was a need to gain a rich understanding of the context of the research and the process being enacted. It further involved interviews, observations, questionnaires and documentary analysis

The study used a longitudinal research design, this helped to gather data required from all sectors at large. The question and answer process gave the researcher the flexibility to collect data and not only on the subject's activities and behavior pattern, and also on the attitudes.

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis so as to capture the details and adequate information. The use of both methods was to ensure that the data is effectively interpreted using the numbers, figures as well as the narrative.

### 3.2. Study population

The Study population is a study of a group of individuals taken from the general population who share a common characteristic, such as age, sex, or health condition (Bell 2009). The group of 2007

respondents was studied for different reasons, such as their response towards resettlement and land usage in Bugangizi. The study population comprised of both managerial and non-management people of the district and the residents of Bugangaizi.

### 3.3. Sample Size

Sample size is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample. The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal was made in references about a population from a sample. In practice, the sample size used in a study was determined basing on the expense of data collection, and the need to have sufficient statistical power. The sample size for this study was selected basing on the criteria set according to Roscoe's rule of thumb (cited in Sekaran, 2003). A sample size of 250 respondents was selected, because it is manageable in that it minimized costs and time.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2007}{1 + 2007 * 0.05^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2007}{1 + 2007 * 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{2007}{1 + 5.0175}$$

$$n = \frac{2007}{6.0175}$$

$$n = 333.5$$

Where: n= Sample Size

N = Population

e = 0.05

**Table 3.1: Distribution of respondents**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Sample size
District Technical Staff	57	40
Political Leaders	42	30
Residents	1789	95
NGOs/CBOs	48	32
Religious Leaders	10	9
Cultural/Opinion Leaders	3	2
Others	58	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>250</b>

**Source: primary data**

The researcher supplied 250 questionnaires to the respondents in Bugangaizi but only 244 were returned and thus considered by the study. Therefore, 97.6% of the respondents participated in the study.

### 3.4. Sampling methods

Sampling methods were classified as either probability or non-probability. The study used random, purposive and stratified sampling methods

#### 3.4.1. Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling involved selecting a certain number of respondents basing on the nature of their occupation. This method was used to select respondents from the different sectors in Bugangaizi. This method was appropriate because the sample selected comprises of informed persons who possessed vital data that is comprehensive enough to allow gaining a better insight into the problem.

#### 3.4.2. Stratified sampling

Stratified sampling involved organizing the units in the population into strata using common characteristics, in this way every person in the selected strata had an equal chance of being represented.

### 3.5. Data collection

Data for this study was collected and analyzed through using qualitative techniques such as pointing towards document analysis, interviews and questionnaire survey. The primary data was collected from the respondents in Bugangaizi district based situations, secondary data comprised of reference concerning research subject as the use of the existing Bugangaizi's information was realized within the overall research structure.

#### 3.5.1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire was a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. The researcher used the self-administered structured questionnaire to collect data from the primary respondents. The self-administered structured questionnaires contained questions on which variables like: personal profile; adequacy and effectiveness of staff among others. This instrument was administered to all valid respondents. These questionnaires captured socio demographic characteristics of respondents, their attitudes towards migration and resettlement on Land usage. This method was used because it collects a lot of data in little time.

#### 3.5.2. Interview guide

In interviews, information was obtained through inquiry and recorded by enumerators. The researcher used the interview guide to collect data from the Bugangaizi. This was done after the researcher has made an appointment with them. The researcher used the assistants especially those who were well conversant with the local language and who are so

influential in the area to arrange and conduct these interviews. At the end of the day, the researcher obtained not only verbal but also non-verbal information.

### 3.5.3. Observation

Observational methods entailed the observation and description of a subject's behavior. This approach was used when collecting data in this study. The researcher used usual skills to see how resettlement of migrants is done in Bugangaizi. Using observation skills, the researcher made conclusions based on what he has seen and notes. This method gave direct participation in this research.

### 3.6. Access to data collection sources

The researcher obtained the consent of potential respondents, and explain to them the purpose and nature of the research, not only to ensure that participation in the research is voluntary, and also given to the full. When respondents volunteered to participate in the research, they were assured of confidentiality, and the assurance of their rights to withdraw from the research especially if and when questions asked, or if the process in general, shall tend to trigger emotional responses and affect self-understanding.

### 3.7. Ethical considerations

The nature of this research study indicated the existence of some potential ethical problems in the areas that are related to the maintenance of confidentiality, disclosures, avoidance of false or deceptive statements, institutional approval, informed consent to research inducements for research participation and reporting of research results. All responsible precautions were taken regarding the collection of primary data and reporting of the results. In addition, the researcher knows the limit of the confidentiality pursuant to an ethical code of conduct that made every attempt to keep private and confidential the identities of all the respondents. As a result, the researcher stated during the face to face interview that all information that was provided by the respondents is for research purposes only, and was treated with strict confidence. This was ensured to protect privacy and confidentiality, the dignity and welfare of all participants particularly the community of Bugangaizi.

### 3.8. Validity and reliability of the instrument

Reliability is directly related to the validity of the measure. There are several important principles. First, a test was considered reliable, but not valid. To ensure the appropriate of the research instrument, content validity index was determined. Content validity referred to the degree to which the test actually measures or is specifically related to the traits

for which it was designed. It showed how adequately the instrument samples the universe of knowledge, skills perceptions and attitudes that the respondents were expected to exhibit.

In order to determine the reliability of the scales, the instrument was presented and the results are given in the table below:

**Table 3.2: reliability of instruments**

No. of items	Section of the questionnaire	Cronbach's Alpha
1	The socio-economic threats to land use	.701
2	How the resettlement activity affects the people of Bugangaizi	.691
3	The existing mechanisms the government has put in place for effective land management	.666
<b>Average</b>		<b>0.686</b>

**Source: primary data**

The reliability coefficient for the three sections above exceeds 0.65 as can be seen from table 3.2, the lowest was 0.691 and the highest was 0.701. The average was 0.686. according to Chadwick, Bahr and Aibrecht (1984) as cited in Ehlers (2002) are of the opinion that reliability was acceptable at a level of 0.6 or above, with absolute reliability of 1.0 implying that the scales on the questionnaire that were used to measure the three sections indicate that the instrument was reliable to collect data.

### 3.9. Data processing

For case of reporting and interpretation, the data obtained was checked, edited, coded and reduced into tables and figures for validation before processing for the presentation of the findings. The questionnaire data was converted into numbers one for each of value, so that analysis that only accepted numerical data was used. Frequencies, percentages and correlation analysis were used to determine the effect of migration and settlement on land Usage in Bugangaizi.

### 3.10. Data analysis

The data was analyzed using the descriptive statistics, with the aid of the package (Scientific Package for Social Sciences) which besides being user friendly, is appropriate for handling standard deviation, inferential statistics like correlations which were used to measure the relationship between the variables plus regressions in the study.

### 3.11. Data Presentation

The researcher then presented the data got from the primary and secondary source using the SPSS

software and the results were presented in tables for easy interpretation.

### 3.12. Limitations to the Study

The researcher was faced with some problems which are constraints to the study. Some of the problems are as mentioned below.

The study needed sufficient time, which is lacking given that the researcher had many other activities and obligations to meet. However the researcher endeavored to re-allocate and fix time to meet all obligations including completing the research report in time.

Most of the secondary data was out dated and the current one is somehow difficult to access. This made

it hard for the researcher to compare existing data with current issues. However, the researcher focused on the current information.

Another challenge was financial constraints. The researcher used the available resources with maximum control to allow completion of the research project.

Data collection was carryout during heavy rains and this hampered the time that had been allocated for data collection. However the researcher had two research assistant, sub county chiefs and community development officers who voluntarily supported the researcher to report on time.

## 4. DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDING

### 4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the fieldwork while clustering of raw data, discussing on clustered raw data, presenting of different tables and figures and interpretation of the results based on analyzing the existing the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Kakumiro District focusing on Bugangaizi resettlement scheme as a case study.

The chapter begins with a brief introduction of the gender, age group, religion, marital status and where the respondents came from to come to Bugangaizi. The analyses of the report in this chapter are derived from observations of the respondents and documentary evidences on the contributions of the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Kakumiro District focusing on Bugangaizi resettlement scheme as a case study.

The chapter addresses the following research questions:

1. What are the socio-economic threats to land usage in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme?
2. How does the resettlement activity affect the people of Bugangaizi? And
3. What mechanisms has the Government put in place for effective land management in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme?

### 4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The basic socio-demographic characteristics of respondents were probed, key among them included the following; gender, age, marital status current, level of education, and years of work experience.

#### 4.1.1. Sex of respondents

The gender of the respondents was necessary in order to the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme. The study asked respondents about their sex/gender. The results are indicated in table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1: Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	155	63.5	63.5	63.5
	Female	89	36.5	36.5	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Primary data**

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 63.5% were generally male and 36.5% were female. This implies that more male participated in the sturdy than the female respondents. The data about gender reflects gender balance between men and women meaning the research was not gender biased. It happened often that whenever the household head was present, other household members beckoned him to answer the questions from the questionnaire.

#### 4.1.2. Age of respondents

The study also considered the age characteristic to be very essential in examining the contributions of the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme. The study asked respondents about their age groups. The results are indicated in table 4.2 below:

**Table 4.2: Age group**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-29	53	21.7	21.7	21.7
	30-39	99	40.6	40.6	62.3
	40-49	59	24.2	24.2	86.5
	50+	33	13.5	13.5	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

**Source: primary data**

According to the table above, 40.6% of the respondents were between 30-39 years, 24.2% were between 40-49 years, 21.7% were between 20-29 years, and 13.5% were of 50 and above years when asked about their age groups. This represents those years when people are most active and with enormous experience in terms of engagement in work activities. This therefore implies that majority of the respondents were mature and energetic thus provided valid information regarding the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme.

#### 4.1.3. Responses on the marital status

The study also considered the marital status to be an important characteristic towards the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme. The study asked respondents of their marital status. The results are indicated in table 4.3 below:

**Table 4.3: Marital status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	168	68.9	68.9	68.9
	Single	58	23.8	23.8	92.6
	Separated	18	7.4	7.4	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

**Source: primary data**

According to the table above, 68.9% of the respondents were married, 23.8% were single and 7.4% were separated. The results indicate that, more respondents were married compared to single and the separated. Marital status is an important variable affecting fertility behavior since most of the births take place within marital union. So the change in the distribution of marital status has an important bearing on the size and structure of families and households.

#### 4.1.4. Religion of respondents

The study considered that religion an important characteristic towards the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme. Therefore it asked respondents about their religion. The results are indicated in table 44 below:

**Table 4.4: Religion**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Muslim	29	11.9	11.9	11.9
	Anglican	57	23.4	23.4	35.2
	Pentecostal	37	15.2	15.2	50.4
	SDA	12	4.9	4.9	55.3
	Catholic	104	42.6	42.6	98.0
	Others	5	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

**Source: primary data**

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 42.6% were Catholics, 23.4% were Anglicans, 15.2% were Pentecostal, 11.9% were Muslims, 4.9% were SDA, and 2% were of other religions. This implies that the respondents had a religious affiliation and the fact that religion doesn't allow deceit; they therefore provided relevant information necessary to the study.

#### 4.1.5. Education of respondents

The study considered education level to be relevant in examining the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme. Therefore the results on the education of respondents are as indicated in table 4.5 below:

**Table 4.5: Level of education**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Masters	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Bachelors	46	18.9	18.9	20.5
	Diploma	72	29.5	29.5	50.0
	Certificate	23	9.4	9.4	59.4
	UACE	7	2.9	2.9	62.3
	UCE	16	6.6	6.6	68.9
	PLE	38	15.6	15.6	84.4
	Others	38	15.6	15.6	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 29.5% had attained a diploma as their highest level of education, while 18.9% were bachelors holders, 15.6% were PLE and other education level holders, 9.4% were certificate holders, 6.6% were UCE holders, 2.9% were UACE holders and 1.6% were Masters holders. This implies that the respondents to the study had attended school and could understand the questionnaire and interview guide effectively, hence providing relevant information necessary to the study.

#### 4.1.6. Where did you come from to come to Bugangaizi?

The study sought it important to examine where the migrants to Bugangaizi came from to come and reside there, as it would be relevant in examining the effect of migration and resettlements on land use and management in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme.

**Table 4.6: Where did you come from to come to Bugangaizi?**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Kitaihuka village	1	.4
Ibanda District	2	.8
Kabale	18	7.4
Buwekura/Kiyuni Sub County	2	.8
Mpokya-Kabalore	52	21.3
Fortpoto	3	1.2
Bugangaizi	61	25.0
Kasese	5	2.0
Mubende	7	2.9
Kagadi	11	4.5
Kibaale	13	5.3
Kiboga	4	1.6
Kanungu	3	1.2
Kyegegwa	2	.8
Mityana	1	.4
Kisoro	4	1.6
Rukungiri	3	1.2
Kyenjojo	4	1.6
Kamwenge	2	.8
Karunguza	2	.8
Kakumiro	8	3.3

Buyaga	3	1.2
Kasambya	1	.4
Kampala	2	.8
Mukono	1	.4
Hoima	2	.8
Mbale	1	.4
Luwero	1	.4
Isingiro	1	.4
Toro	1	.4
Kyankwanzi	1	.4
Kiyuni	1	.4
Bushenyi	3	1.2
Masaka	2	.8
Ntungamo	3	1.2
Gamba	1	.4
Lira	1	.4
Nanve	1	.4
Rubirizi	1	.4
Soroti	1	.4
Wakiso	1	.4
Rwanda	3	1.2
Mbarara	3	1.2
Rakai	1	.4
Total	244	100.0

**Source: Primary data**

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 25% were born and residents of Bugagaizi and 21% came from Mpokya-Kabalore district. However, 7.4% of the respondents came from Kabaale, 5.3% came from Kibale, 4.5% came from Kagadi, 3.3% came from Kakumiro, 2.9% came from Mubende, 2% came from Kasese, 1.6% came from Kiboga, Kisoro and Kyenjojo, 1.2% came from Fortpoto, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Buyaga, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Rwanda and Mbarara, 0.8% came from Ibanda district, Buwekura Kiyuni sub County, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Karunguza, Kampala, Hoima and Masaka; while 0.4% came from Kitaiyuka village, Mityana, Kasambya, Mukono, Mbale, Luwero, Isingiro, Toro, Kyankwanzi, Kiyuni, Gamba, Lira, Nanve, Rubirizi, Soroti, Wakiso and Rakai. This implies that Bugangaizi comprises of different people with different cultures and could provide relevant information needed by the study and they came from different parts of the country.

#### **4.2. The socio-economic threats to land usage in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme**

It is generally assumed by many experts that land use/cover changes to be one of the most important environmental concerns at national or international level. This is so because it has direct links on the planet's climate change, biodiversity loss, loss of wetlands, land fragmentation, livelihood change, an increase of diseases and desertification (Grauet *et al.*, 2003). Hence, decision makers at different levels need to be acquainted with the main causes of land use/cover changes so as to devise strategies of interventions ahead of the occurrence of problems. Surprisingly, there are no uncomplicated factors that can be classified as drivers and effects of land use/cover changes (Campbell *et al.*, 2005).

Accordingly, McNeill (2006) indicates that there is no simple relationship between population and environmental degradation. Resettlement occurs frequently in real life and there is no doubt that it causes major economic losses and cultural disruption. There are convincing statistics that shows that involuntary resettlement is not a minor or secondary problem. This section therefore aims at examining the socio-economic threats to land usage in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme, and the results are as indicated below:

#### 4.2.1. Occupational dislocation

The study asked respondents whether families suffer occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy. The results are indicated in table 4.6 below:

**Table 4.7: Families suffer occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	53	21.7	21.7	21.7
	Disagree	48	19.7	19.7	41.4
	Not sure	31	12.7	12.7	54.1
	Agree	77	31.6	31.6	85.7
	Strongly Agree	35	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 45.9% generally agreed that families suffer occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy. This implies that there is unemployment in Bugangaizi. However, 41.4% of the respondents disagreed and 12.7% were not sure.

During an in-depth interview with an elderly woman at Bugangaizi, she stressed how the poor quality and number of rooms provided for them have destroyed the social capital, social safety and demographic structure of the community. She stated

*“Some of my siblings are in Kampala, Kabalore and Mubende; if there were houses or rooms you would have come to meet many people at home. Formerly, a person has so many rooms and stayed with his children, but now that is no more the reason why many of our people are migrants. All our children have migrated”.*

Jubril (2006) and Olawepo (2008) observed that resettlement causes not only occupational dislocation, but affects the socio-political and psychological lives, and the impact has been unavoidably high and in some instances irreversible. Ayanda (1988) argued that involuntary resettlement affects the organization and structure of local markets different from the old ones. The occupational disruption of traders in Bugangaizi resettlement camps supports this observation. Traders who trade on fish and other marine life could not do that effectively again, because of the relocation exercise; they are taken far from their source of trade.

#### 4.2.2. Loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water

It is a common practice in Bugangaizito combine crop production and rearing of animals. The latter is conducted for various purposes including prestige, source of income, draught power, and sources of manure. The study asked respondents whether there is loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water. The results are indicated in table 4.7 below:

**Table 4.8: There is loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	7.8	7.8	7.8
	Disagree	42	17.2	17.2	25.0
	Not sure	14	5.7	5.7	30.7
	Agree	106	43.4	43.4	74.2
	Strongly Agree	63	25.8	25.8	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 69.2% generally agreed that there is loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water. This implies that migrants occupy farms lands when resettling in Bugangaizi. However, 25% of the respondents disagreed and 5.7% were not sure, during interview and review of participatory field investigation has clearly indicated that there is shortage of grazing land. One of the reasons mentioned by farm households is that more and more land was brought under cultivation due to population pressure that in turn, triggered the need for additional agricultural land.

#### 4.2.3. Psychological and social-cultural stress

The study asked respondents whether there is psychological and socio-cultural stress among the people. The results are indicated in table 4.8 below:

**Table 4.9: There is psychological and socio-cultural stress among the people**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	13	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Disagree	28	11.5	11.5	16.8
	Not sure	16	6.6	6.6	23.4
	Agree	118	48.4	48.4	71.7
	Strongly Agree	69	28.3	28.3	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 76.7% generally agreed that there is psychological and socio-cultural stress among the people. This implies that there is a mix in cultures and it affects the behavior of people of Bugangaizi. However, 16.8% of the respondents disagreed and 6.6% were not sure. From the interviews and observations,

*“it became clear that resettlement causes host and settler communities to lose their original ways of life. This is because cultures are mixed through integration which is key for successful resettlement between host and settler communities. Hence, what emerges is a hybrid community which has some attributes of both host and settler communities. The biological makeup of the people in these communities due to intermarriages can even change. That is if resettlement is successful and integration between these two communities thrive”.*

#### 4.2.4. High Mortality and morbidity due to involuntary resettlement

Mortality and morbidity refers to the “serious declines in health that result from displacement-caused social stress, insecurity, psychological trauma, and the outbreak of relocation-related illness”. The study asked respondents whether there is a high mortality and morbidity associate with involuntary resettlement. The results are indicated in table 4.9 below:

**Table 4.10: There is high mortality and morbidity associated with involuntary resettlement**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	25	10.2	10.2	10.2
	Disagree	41	16.8	16.8	27.0
	Not sure	74	30.3	30.3	57.4
	Agree	79	32.4	32.4	89.8
	Strongly Agree	25	10.2	10.2	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 42.6% generally agreed that there is high mortality and morbidity associated with involuntary resettlement. This implies that the resettlement in Bugangaizi had a grave impact on the health of the Bugangaizi population, with much illness and many deaths in the first years from the different conditions, particularly disease, climate and diet. However, 27% of the total respondents disagreed and 30.3% were not sure. During interview and use of observation techniques, mortality and morbidity levels far above that of the general population would indicate that all is not well among the resettled population. High levels of mortality and morbidity are predicted to hurt the social structure of the resettled population, contributing to marginalization.

#### 4.2.5. Poor farming systems

The study asked respondents whether there are poor farming systems in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.10 below:

**Table 4.11: There are poor farming systems in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	20	8.2	8.2	8.2
	Disagree	33	13.5	13.5	21.7
	Not sure	17	7.0	7.0	28.7
	Agree	120	49.2	49.2	77.9
	Strongly Agree	54	22.1	22.1	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 71.3% generally agreed that there are poor farming systems in Bugangaizi. This implies that as a result of involuntary resettlement, farming system were destroyed, arable lands and social support networks are dismantled leaving many small and medium families impoverished. However, 21.7% of the total respondents disagreed and 7% were not sure. The farming system in the study site is characterized by sedentary mixed farming with crop production as the main and livestock rearing as auxiliary practices. While the local migrants farmers follow the oxen-based farming. The farmers still employ their age old indigenous technology for crop production and animal husbandry. Annual crops are mainly cultivated for meeting household subsistence needs. Whatever surplus is produced in the form of cash crops or animals is mainly meant to cover the simple domestic necessities of the family and pay land taxes.

During interviews and observation, it was discovered that despite the positive structural change in Bugangaizi resettlement site in terms of housing, most families suffered occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy. Farmers were rooted out of their farm lands while fishermen and hunters were taken to places where their occupations were impeded.

It should be noted that Changes in farming systems are driven by underlying biophysical, socioeconomic and political influences. Biophysical factors include changes in the condition and fertility of soils, climate change, and the presence of pests and diseases.

#### 4.2.6. Dismantling of arable lands

The study asked respondents whether arable lands and social support networks are dismantled. The results are indicated in table 4.11 below:

**Table 4.12: Arable lands and social support networks are dismantled**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	22	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Disagree	25	10.2	10.2	19.3
	Not sure	35	14.3	14.3	33.6
	Agree	116	47.5	47.5	81.1
	Strongly Agree	46	18.9	18.9	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 66.4% generally agreed that arable lands and social support networks are dismantled. This implies that the people of Bugangaizi no longer acquire support from NGOs. However, 19.3% of the total respondents disagreed and 14.3% were not sure. On observation and interview, it was discovered that, as a result of involuntary resettlement in Bugangaizi, farming system were destroyed, arable lands and social support networks are dismantled leaving many small and medium families impoverished. Environmental degradation including loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water is also associated with involuntary resettlement.

Ayanda (2008) posits that involuntary resettlement affects the organization and structure of local market, different from the previous patterns. The loss of support networks makes the already difficult and stressful experience of relocation and resettlement more troubling and daunting. Social dislocation can have a great effect on the maintenance of traditional cultural practices, and mental health.

#### 4.2.7. The structure of local market is destroyed

The study asked respondents whether the structure of local market is destroyed. The results are indicated in table 4.12 below:

**Table 4.13: The structure of local market is destroyed**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	29	11.9	11.9	11.9
	Disagree	57	23.4	23.4	35.2
	Not sure	31	12.7	12.7	48.0
	Agree	87	35.7	35.7	83.6
	Strongly Agree	40	16.4	16.4	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 52.1% generally agreed that the structure of local market is destroyed. This implies that there is market diversification in Bugangaizi. However, 35.2% of the respondents disagreed and 12.7% were not sure.

During interviews, it was discovered that the farmers in the sub-region grew mainly food crops during the second season with very few cases where cash crops like cotton were planted. The major food crops planted were sorghum, groundnuts and pigeon peas which occupied the largest area of cropped land during the second season. Cassava, sorghum, and groundnuts were the most produced crops. Given that own production contributes not only the largest proportion of the households food sources through direct consumption of the produced crop but also the greatest percentage as a source of income for the households through sale of crops. It is therefore, not surprising to see that groundnuts, sorghum and millet which were the main crops sold for cash income were also the most produced food crops in the region

#### 4.2.8. Rooting farmers out of their lands

The study asked respondents whether farmers were rooted out of their farm lands. The results are indicated in table 4.13 below:

**Table 4.14: Farmers were rooted out of their farm lands**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	46	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Disagree	71	29.1	29.1	48.0
	Not sure	45	18.4	18.4	66.4
	Agree	50	20.5	20.5	86.9
	Strongly Agree	32	13.1	13.1	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 48% generally disagreed that farmers were rooted out of their farm lands. This implies settlers and migrants are given government land. However, 33.6% of the respondents agreed and 18.4% were not sure. Some farmers in Bugangaizi lost the land they had settled on for over twenty (20) years.

While land is an important source of both livelihood and food security for millions, it is increasingly becoming clear that there is a need to diversify the productive and livelihood base to other activities. Moreover the increasing pressure on land and increasing costs of agriculture, coupled with the rapid expansion of economic activities, call for resettlement and development programmes to actively facilitate the building of capacities of negatively affected people so that they can take advantage of new economic opportunities.

#### 4.2.9. Land degradation

Land degradation is the loss of utility or potential utility or the reduction, loss or change of features or organisms which cannot be replaced. Definition of land degradation is the process that causes temporary or permanent lowering of current or future productive capacity of land (Hussien, 2006). The study asked respondents whether cases of land degradation are high in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.14 below:

**Table 4.15: Cases of land degradation are high in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	15	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Disagree	14	5.7	5.7	11.9
	Not sure	10	4.1	4.1	16.0
	Agree	82	33.6	33.6	49.6
	Strongly Agree	123	50.4	50.4	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the results in the table above, majority of the respondents 84% generally agreed that cases of land degradation are high in Bugangaizi. This implies that in increase in the number of people in Bugangaizi, causes the land to lose its fertility. However, 11.9% of the respondents' disagreed and 4.1% were not sure.

During interviews, one of the respondents in Bugangaizi argued that,

*“Resettlement schemes in Bugangaizi are hastily conceived, poorly planned and executed, and resulted in considerable hardship. It is due to this reason that resettlement in Bugangaizi not only destroys the flora and fauna and exacerbates the environmental degradation but also claims the life of the people. Some environmentalists argue that resettlement is destroying the remaining natural resources of the country and thereby aggravating the environmental degradation problem”.*

An increasing rate of population growth is among the major causes of land degradation in study area. This is because the increasing population leads to the requirement of more agricultural production, which requires more land with traditional agricultural practice. Getting this new agricultural land is not a simple task and it resulted in the expansion of farming activities to erosion prone marginal areas, serious deforestation, a decrease in fallow period and continuous cultivation of the land.

#### 4.2.10. High cases of deforestation

Deforestation is a major issue in Ethiopia, since it is one of the main causes of the prevailing land degradation and loss of biodiversity and vegetation cover. The study asked respondents whether there are high cases of deforestation in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.15 below:

**Table 4.16: There are high cases of deforestation in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	7.8	7.8	7.8
	Disagree	12	4.9	4.9	12.7
	Not sure	3	1.2	1.2	13.9
	Agree	57	23.4	23.4	37.3
	Strongly Agree	153	62.7	62.7	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

**Source: primary data**

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 86.1% generally agreed that there are high cases of deforestation in Bugangaizi. This implies that, due to increased number of people in the area, people tend to cut trees so as to acquire land for grazing. However, 12.7% of the respondents disagreed and 1.2% were not sure. During the study, it was observed that the impacts of deforestation from time to time in Bugangaizi resettlement village have been experiencing a full range of the known deforestation-related problems like shortage of firewood, timber, soil erosion and landslides. Firewood and timber deficit will be increasing because of deforestation. This is because of destruction of natural vegetation.

On interview, one of the respondents argued that,

*“As population grows, plots cannot be left fallow as long as before. Everything began to change. Trees don't get time to regrow. Shrubs, and latter grasses come to dominate the fallow, leaving their seeds and massive root systems to create weed problems for crops. The soil is exposed to sun and rain for longer, and gets harder to work. Soil fertility is no longer fully restored. Yield start to decline”.*

During the survey, it was observed that,

*“Faming with the introduction of resettlement was main proximate causes of forest loss in the study area. The expected net benefits from these proximate causes of forest loss are in turn influenced by underlying factors, such as improving the way of life of the people, but there were radical change on land use. The expansion of land cultivated for maize, potato, haricot bean and greater timber extraction and charcoal production have been the proximate causes of land cover change and also factors for deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Bugangaizi resettlement site”.*

It should be noted that, population growth alone does not necessarily destruct the natural resources and the environment rather when it occurs in conjunction with certain socio-economic circumstances (Tsighe, 1995). The same author further states that history of agricultural policy in Ethiopia did not evolve in response to internal demand rather it was dictated by external pressure (Tsighe, 1995). Resource degradation in Ethiopia is often the result of many interplaying factors. Studies so far point out population dynamics, land tenure, institutional and socioeconomic conditions, and government policies as the most prominent factors of degradation

#### 4.3. How the resettlement activity affects the people of Bugangaizi

Resettlement is a voluntary or involuntary movement of large number of people from one place (which is usually the original settlement) to another (which is a new settlement), and this movement is not without consequence

(Akpanudoedehe, 2010). It is the spontaneous or planned movement of people from their original settlement sites to resettle in a new one where they have to adapt to the biophysical, social and administrative system of the new environment. During relocation or adaptation process, APs may face physical and mental stress (Woube, 2005). Resettlement can either be forced or voluntary (Jubril, 1990).

Resettlement programmes have predominantly focused on the process of physical relocation rather than on the economic and social development of the displaced and other negatively affected people.

According to Cernea (1998) risks to adversely affected people are not a component of conventional project analysis. The key economic risks to affected people are from the loss of livelihood and income sources such as arable land, common property resources such as forests, grazing land, ground and surface water, fisheries, etc and changed access to and control of productive resources. The loss of economic power with the breakdown of complex livelihood systems results in temporary or permanent, often irreversible, decline in living standards leading to marginalisation. Propensity of deforestation increases with accessibility as well as desirability of the land for agriculture (Rosero-Bixby and Palloni, 2008).

This section therefore aims at examining how the resettlement activity affects the people of Bugangaizi; the results are indicated as below:

#### 4.3.1. Compensation for the lost property

Compensation includes land, payment of subsistence allowances, house construction grants, and payment of transportation allowance or cost of removal to new settlement, tax waivers, special assistance to vulnerable group such as widows, the aged, disabled and orphans. The study asked respondents whether compensation for the lost property including land it's one of the major problems. The results are indicated in table 4.16 below:

**Table 4.17: Compensation for the lost property including land it's one of the major social problems**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	69	28.3	28.3	28.3
	Disagree	63	25.8	25.8	54.1
	Not sure	21	8.6	8.6	62.7
	Agree	49	20.1	20.1	82.8
	Strongly Agree	42	17.2	17.2	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 54.1% generally disagreed that compensation for the lost property including land it's one of the major social problems. This implies that the people, who lost their land to migrants when resettlement was being carried out, received money in compensation for their lost properties. However, 37.3% of the respondents agreed and 8.6% were not sure.

On interview, one of the respondents stated that,

*“Assets considered in the calculation of compensation usually include land, houses and crops. Cash/money compensation is the usual practice”*

In as evidence in the works of Jubril (2006) and Olawepo (2008), compensation including replacing old houses for new/modern ones in a different location and cash payment for other lost property.

#### 4.3.2. Decline in the standards of living

The study asked respondents whether there is a decline in living standards of people in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.17 below:

**Table 4.18: There is a decline in living standards of the people in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	34	13.9	13.9	13.9
	Disagree	120	49.2	49.2	63.1
	Not sure	31	12.7	12.7	75.8
	Agree	37	15.2	15.2	91.0
	Strongly Agree	22	9.0	9.0	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 63.1% generally disagreed that there is decline in living standards of the people in Bugangaizi. This implies that people of Bugangaizi can afford the necessary needs of life. However, 24.2% of the respondents agreed and 12.7% were not sure.

On interview, one of the respondents argued that,

*“Deficient housing can compromise the most basic needs of water, sanitation, and safe food preparation and storage, allowing the rapid spread of communicable and food-borne [sic] diseases, overcrowding brings both physical and psychological dangers”. A lack of adequate housing is one problem that a resettled population should not encounter, and therefore must be addressed before resettlement, even if mass homelessness is not likely.*

The leaving condition of the people at the resettlement village is varied from households to households which were highly influenced by livelihood strategies of the individual households. Livelihood strategies or carefully devised plan of action served as a measure for favor or disfavor for everybody in the study village.

#### 4.3.3. Loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activity

The study asked respondents whether there is loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activities. The results are indicated in table 4.18 below:

**Table 4.19: There is loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activity**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	27	11.1	11.1	11.1
	Disagree	25	10.2	10.2	21.3
	Not sure	32	13.1	13.1	34.4
	Agree	69	28.3	28.3	62.7
	Strongly Agree	91	37.3	37.3	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 65.6% generally agreed that there is loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activities. This implies that livelihood has been displaced due to lack of grassing lands, and there is rampant deforestation. The people of Bugangaizi lack the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term. However, 21.3% of the respondents disagreed and 13.1% were not sure.

On interview, one of the respondents argued that,

*“Mixed subsistence farming and the animal husbandry were mutually interdependent kind of livelihood for all households at the study area. However, all household heads were mentioned that crop production is more important than livestock production to them in terms of immediate food supply and income to the household. Rearing of livestock is considered as a supplementary and also an important means of survival in case of unexpected crises and shock such as natural or manmade problems. Rearing of animals also were sources for household consumption and sold to market such as milk, and milk products and for agricultural purposes. Agriculture in the study area is highly subsistence-oriented but half of households managed to be self-sufficient in food supply, due to loss of land for farming and grazing.”*

During interviews, farm household heads mentioned number of problems that were constrain their agricultural livelihoods such as shortage of labor, crop and animal disease, pest, drought and Shortage of land were some of hindrance mentioned by the surveyed households.

It should be noted that, higher risks and uncertainties are introduced when diversified livelihood sources are lost. Loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activity can adversely affect household food security, leading to under- nourishment.

#### 4.3.4. Incidences of diseases

The study asked respondents whether there are higher incidences of diseases associated with sanitation. The results are indicated in table 4.19 below:

**Table 4.20: There are higher incidences of diseases associated with sanitation**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Disagree	59	24.2	24.2	28.3
	Not sure	49	20.1	20.1	48.4
	Agree	96	39.3	39.3	87.7
	Strongly Agree	30	12.3	12.3	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 51.6% generally agreed that there are higher incidences of diseases associated with sanitation. This implies that the sanitation level differs among people of Bugangaizi. Since people have different cultures and mode of living, they behave differently which leaves the sanitation level at risk. However, 28.3% of the respondents disagreed and 20.1% were not sure. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS are prevalent and hospitals in Bugangaizi reported that cases of HIV/AIDS were in ascendancy.

On interview, one of the respondents argued that,

*“There can be great damage to the social structure and functioning of the resettled people, especially with regards to traditional ceremonies and social groups. The dispersal of extended familial groups and neighbours effectively destroys parts of communities”.*

Refugee agencies' reports (UNHCR 1999) show that there has been evidence of outbreak of diseases related to water and environment. The common diseases often experienced in the settlement areas are malaria, cholera and guinea worm. Hence the host communities are faced with a big problem of diseases as a result of unsafe environmental practices. The areas are overcrowded and sanitation is very poor. Medicines are not sufficient and where they are available the people are unable to pay for the medicine. In order to get a solution to this problem majority of community members resort to traditional and herbal medicines for the treatment of common ailments.

#### 4.3.5. High mortality rate

The study asked respondents whether there are cases of high mortality rate among the people of Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.20 below:

**Table 4.21: There are cases of high mortality rate among the people of Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	16	6.6	6.6	6.6
	Disagree	40	16.4	16.4	23.0
	Not sure	53	21.7	21.7	44.7
	Agree	103	42.2	42.2	86.9
	Strongly Agree	32	13.1	13.1	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 55.3% of the respondents agreed that there are cases of high mortality rate among the people of Bugangaizi. This implies that the children and people of Bugangaizi don't have a balanced diet. They eat one meal in a day. However, 23% of the respondents disagreed and 21.7% were not sure. It should be noted that large concentration of population as a result of the refugee presence produced large quantities of human excreta and other waste which in fact has seriously affected sanitation in some refugee-host communities.

It should be noted that, higher incidence of diseases associated with deteriorating water quality can result in increased morbidity and mortality. High mortality rates, immediately after involuntary resettlement in Bugangaizi, are cases in point.

#### 4.3.6. Crime rate

The study asked respondents whether there is high crime rate in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.21 below:

**Table 4.22: There is high crime rate in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	13	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Disagree	32	13.1	13.1	18.4
	Not sure	6	2.5	2.5	20.9
	Agree	111	45.5	45.5	66.4
	Strongly Agree	82	33.6	33.6	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 79.1% generally agreed that there is high crime rate in Bugangaizi. This implies that there are many cases of robbery, madder, rape, prostitution, child abuse, to mention but a few in Bugangaizi. However, 18.4% of the respondents disagreed and 2.5% were not sure.

During interviews, one of the respondents said that,

*“Migrant camps or settlements are associated with problems such as drunkenness, prostitution, and social promiscuity. And that crime rate rise sharply in migrant situations, especially for murder, armed robbery and illegal possession of firearms”.*

Another resident in Bugangaizi stated that,

*“Migrants and local hosts often collaborate and cooperate with one another to rob local host communities as well as engage in other criminal activities and armed banditry is a norm in the settlement”.*

On this basis Whitaker (2002) opined that the sudden presence of migrants and relief resources changed social and economic opportunities for host communities in both negative and positive ways. For instance the local hosts who already had access to resources, education, or power positively benefit from the migrant presence as some local hosts take advantage of changing opportunities for their own benefit, especially with increased local upsurge in business and trade.

#### 4.3.7. Development of small businesses

The study asked respondents whether there is development of small businesses in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.22 below:

**Table 4.23: There is development of small businesses in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	15	6.1	6.1	9.0
	Not sure	11	4.5	4.5	13.5
	Agree	111	45.5	45.5	59.0
	Strongly Agree	100	41.0	41.0	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 86.5% generally agreed that there is development of small businesses in Bugangaizi. This implies that trading shops have cropped up. People of Bugangaizi have joined micro-finances and browed money, which has enabled them to start up small scaled businesses for themselves. However, 9% of the respondents disagreed and 4.5% were not sure.

During interviews, one of the respondents reported that,

*“A few of the migrants engage in farming in and around the camps but the majority is engaged in market ventures including selling of farm produce”.*

During interviews and observation, it was discovered that many refugees have invested remittance money in small businesses, thus fuelling refugee settlements' economy”. The findings show that the refugees through their own initiatives have extended telephone links and business communication centres to the communities especially those in the central.

Furthermore, the markets for instance, which hitherto according to the findings had very few shops have now expanded. Cooked food and drinking shops are now available and houses have been built by both hosts and refugees for rental. Others are also engaged in transport businesses and benefit by renting them out to relief agencies in which they earn hard currency as well as acquiring land for farming activities.

In a study Hill (1998) cited Codjoe (2006) described the migrant farmer as a ‘capitalist’ rather than a ‘peasant’ who buys land from land owners and conventionally uses the proceeds from one land to purchase another crop land. Furthermore, most women are also engaged in bread baking which is one of the fastest businesses in the settlements. Sadly however, bread baking in these societies involves extensive use of forest wood which further places burden on woodland.

#### 4.3.8. Employment activities

Employment refers to the ability of the resettled population to gain work, either in the employment of a third party, or in public projects that will aid the collective, such as with some form of agriculture. The study asked respondents whether employment activities have increased in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.23 below:

**Table 4.24: Employment activities have increased in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	12	4.9	4.9	4.9
	Disagree	80	32.8	32.8	37.7
	Not sure	11	4.5	4.5	42.2
	Agree	89	36.5	36.5	78.7
	Strongly Agree	52	21.3	21.3	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 57.8% generally agreed that employment activities have increased in Bugangaizi. This implies that small scaled businesses have cropped up due to urbanization. However, 37.7% of the respondents disagreed and 4.5% were not sure. On interview and observation, it was discovered that the proximity and ability of the resettled population to work has a great impact upon their ability to prosper in their new location. Employment, or the lack of it, is a vital part of any community. High levels of unemployment or idle people appear to result in problems such increased crime, and among a recently resettled population the chances for creating new jobs are probably limited.

One of the respondents notes that

*“Creating new jobs is difficult and requires substantial investments. Unemployment or underemployment among resettles often endures long after physical relocation has been completed.”*

Another respondent argued that:

*“On the part of employment opportunities which apparently serve as a yard stick for measuring crime rate in most refugee-host communities; it is a major challenge for the government. The government could and cannot readily provide jobs hence; equally qualified forced immigrants are unable to obtain jobs in the country”.*

In view of social services and employment the government details the officials of the Social Welfare Organization to offer counseling services in order to assist refugees solve their problems (UNHCR, 1999). Most of these problems were associated with depression, deprivation and frustration resulting from joblessness and other adverse socioeconomic conditions among other factors.

#### The level of insecurity

The root causes of long-standing refugee populations stem from the very states whose instability engenders chronic regional insecurity. The study asked respondents whether there is high level of insecurity among the people of Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.24 below:

**Table 4.25: There is high level of insecurity among the people of Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	25	10.2	10.2	10.2
	Disagree	73	29.9	29.9	40.2
	Not sure	24	9.8	9.8	50.0
	Agree	67	27.5	27.5	77.5
	Strongly Agree	55	22.5	22.5	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 50% generally agreed that there is high level of insecurity among the people of Bugangaizi. This implies that there is high crime rate in Bugangaizi. However, 40.2% of the respondents disagreed and 9.8% were not sure.

A police officer in Bugangaizi stated that:

*“The high crime rate in the area is mainly as a result of drastic population increase without corresponding increase in employment leading to frustration among the already agressed and distressed population”.*

During review of documents and reports, it was discovered that certain degree of personal, interpersonal and inter-group conflicts which impacted negatively social integration. Conflict occurred between refugees and their hosts as well as among migrants themselves. Migrant -host conflict arises as a result of competition over resources as well as from socio-cultural differences. Conflict among migrants tends to cause anxiety and insecurity in the refugee settlements as well as the host communities

Homer-Dixon, (1991) one known theorist in group identity conflict and population movement recognizes that group identity conflicts are inevitable so long as large-scale population movement is provoked. In his view, inter-group hostility should be expected as different ethnic and cultural groups are propelled together under the circumstances of deprivation and stress. For one group would emphasize its own identity while denigrating, discriminating against, and attacking outsiders.

#### 4.4. The existing mechanisms the government has put in place for effective land management

The planning and implementation of resettlements could also be successful if provision is made for adequate funds and personnel's. Effective participation of APs in the planning and implementation process of resettlement schemes is necessary. APs should be involved in every sphere of the programme. They should be involved in evaluating whether the resettlement programme is going as planned (Jubril, 2006; ADB, 2010).

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms, the distinct ethnic, cultural and political attributes of the APs, this requires professional or experts. The social organization of the APs should be catered for in the plan. It involves not only returning the people to their former lives, but enhancing their living standards, welfare and provision of means of sustaining the improved order (Cernea, 2000).

Resettlement plans should also take into consideration short-term and long-term income strategies for APs. This section aims at examining the existing mechanisms the government has put in place for effective land management. The results are indicated as below:

##### 4.4.1. Planning of resettlement scheme

Indigenous population losing land, houses, economic trees, resources and other assets due to involuntary resettlement have to rebuild their incomes and financial assets elsewhere. The study asked respondents whether there is effective planning, implementation and evaluation of resettlement scheme. The results are indicated in table 4.25 below:

**Table 4.26: There is effective planning, implementation and evaluation of resettlement scheme**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	68	27.9	27.9	27.9
	Disagree	91	37.3	37.3	65.2
	Not sure	53	21.7	21.7	86.9
	Agree	16	6.6	6.6	93.4
	Strongly Agree	16	6.6	6.6	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 65.2% generally disagreed that there is effective planning, implementation and evaluation of resettlement scheme. This implies that the government does not plan on how to resettle migrants. However, 13.2% of the respondents agreed and 21.7% were not sure.

During interviews, one of the respondents stated that

*“A good resettlement plan should embody government responsibility APs rights, protection of host population or community interest, and environment protection”.*

According to Cernea (2000), he observed that although these frameworks are functional requisites for effective resettlement programme, most developing nations including that of Africa lack guide lines, and were there exist lack of experts and policy inconsistency hinders its implementation.

#### 4.4.2. Legal and regulatory framework

The study asked respondents whether there is legal and regulatory framework that ensures transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in the development of policies that affect land management. The results are indicated in table 4.26 below:

**Table 4.27: There is legal and regulatory framework that helps in development of policies that affect land management**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	90	36.9	36.9	36.9
	Disagree	89	36.5	36.5	73.4
	Not sure	35	14.3	14.3	87.7
	Agree	24	9.8	9.8	97.5
	Strongly Agree	6	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 73.4% generally disagreed that there is legal and regulatory framework that ensures transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in the development of policies that affect land management. This implies that there is no clear policy on compensation for land, payment of subsistence allowances, house construction grants, and payment of transportation allowance or cost of removal to new settlement, tax waivers, special assistance to vulnerable group such as widows, the aged, disabled and orphans. However, 12.3% of the respondents agreed and 14.3% were not sure.

During the review of documents and records on resettlement and migration, it was discovered that, *“Uganda government provides initial reception for refugees and migrants accords them the status and generally provides land for their settlement. The migrants are further given access to services and local facilities such as medical, food, water, shelter, education, energy, social services and employment”*.

All these are achieved through the government’s co-ordination and collaboration with UNHCR and various implementing partners for the purpose of meeting refugee needs in Uganda.

Discussion with an official of the Refugee Board and UNHCR as well as a careful study of some available official reports from their outfit, shows that the past and present implementing partners include: Christian Council of Uganda, National Catholic Service (NCS), Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), Action Aid Ghana, Save the Children Fund, U.K., International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) among others.

#### 4.4.3. Resettlement guidelines

The study asked respondents whether there are clear resettlement guidelines used in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.27 below:

**Table 4.28: There are clear resettlement guidelines used in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	80	32.8	32.8	32.8
	Disagree	103	42.2	42.2	75.0
	Not sure	30	12.3	12.3	87.3
	Agree	21	8.6	8.6	95.9
	Strongly Agree	10	4.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 75% generally disagreed that there are clear resettlement guidelines used in Bugangaizi. This implies that the government lacks a policy and system on settlement. However, 12.1% of the respondents agreed and 12.3% were not sure. There is need for a clear policy on settlement. It should be noted that effective policy implementation depends largely on availability of financial resources and its sustainability.

#### 4.4.4. Clear definition of entitlement and eligibility terms

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms entitlements and eligibility of affected persons (APs). The study asked respondents whether resettlement plan defines terms entitlements and eligibility of affected persons. The results are indicated in table 4.28 below:

**Table 4.29: The Resettlement plan defines in clear terms entitlements and eligibility of affected persons**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	74	30.3	30.3	30.3
	Disagree	82	33.6	33.6	63.9
	Not sure	55	22.5	22.5	86.5
	Agree	29	11.9	11.9	98.4
	Strongly Agree	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 63.9% generally disagreed that the resettlement plan defines in clear terms entitlement and eligibility of affected persons. This implies that the affected people are not recognized. However, 13.5% of the respondents agreed and 22.5% were not sure. When reviewed the resettlement books and reports, it was discovered that affected persons entails all persons who lose or stand to lose physical and non-physical assets as a result of involuntary resettlement. It includes all persons residing in the affected area irrespective of their legal or ownership of titles. It involves squatters and encroachers whose structures, crops and other physical and non-physical assets are destroyed as a result of involuntary resettlement. It include vulnerable groups who are particularly disadvantaged as a result of resettlement; that is the very poor without legal titles to assets; it involves ethnic minorities, pastoralists, indigenous people and households headed by women (ABD, 2010).

#### 4.4.5. Monitoring the resettlement activities

Monitoring here entails a continuous process of collecting, analyzing and reporting the progress of resettlement activities for the purpose of providing information for adjustment and proper implementation of the resettlement plan. The study asked respondents whether the resettlement activities are clearly monitored and evaluated. The results are indicated in table 4.29 below:

**Table 4.30: The resettlement activities are clearly monitored and evaluated**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	73	29.9	29.9	29.9
	Disagree	100	41.0	41.0	70.9
	Not sure	38	15.6	15.6	86.5
	Agree	22	9.0	9.0	95.5
	Strongly Agree	11	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	244	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 70.9% generally disagreed that the resettlement activities are clearly monitored and evaluated. This implies that the government lacks the necessary monitoring competencies and human resources. Therefore, the resettlement of people of Bugangaizi has no clear system followed. However, 13.5% of the respondents agreed and 15.6% were not sure.

One of the respondents during interviews suggested that,

*“services like, teaching about sustainability of soil and management of natural vegetation resources are an issue including remind of household heads of selecting best crop items, calculate costs of the fertilizer, seeds and pest management”.*

Another respondent suggested that

*“The government should also help farmers cultivate what inputs (seed, fertilizer, etc) are needed, suggest what to plant on conservation structures or functions, the way in which variety of natural vegetation cover work together for the modification of the environment”.*

More to the above, another respondent stated that,

*“Bugangaizi Local government together with NEMA should block cutting of trees for charcoal production. However, the problem is still continuing based on destruction of natural vegetation and unwise use of marginal land for farming activities”.*

Monitoring and evaluation are vital tools in resettlement planning and implementation. Monitoring and evaluation ensures that entitlements (both physical and non-physical) are delivered to APs (UNHCR, 2004)

## 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.0. Introduction

At this chapter summary, Conclusions and recommendations were made. Under this chapter summary of the main points which encompass over all study topics particularly on stressing at the introduction and discussions including results were target areas of this chapter. Conclusions including results and findings were elucidated. Based on discussions and results findings were illustrated and described. Finally based on findings, demerits of this thesis had been recommended.

### 6.1. Summary

The objective of this study was to assess how demographic and non-demographic factors impacted land use in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme. In view of this, the study attempted to find out the socio-economic threats to land usage in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme, the resettlement activity affect the people of Bugangaizi and the mechanisms has the Government put in place for effective land management in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme. The summary of the key findings of the study is presented as follows.

#### 6.1.1. The socio-economic threats to land usage in Bugangaizi Resettlement scheme

From the results above, it was discovered that families suffer occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy. This is proved by 45.9% of the respondents who agreed. This implied that there is unemployment in Bugangaizi.

The study found out that there is loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water, there is psychological and socio-cultural stress among the people, there are poor farming systems in Bugangaizi and there is high mortality and morbidity associated with involuntary resettlement. This implied that the resettlement in Bugangaizi had a grave impact on the health of the Bugangaizi population, with much illness and many deaths in the first years from the different conditions, particularly disease, climate and diet.

The study further found out that arable lands and social support networks are dismantled. This is proved by 66.4% of the respondents who agreed. This implied that the people of Bugangaizi no longer acquire support from NGOs.

#### 6.1.2. How the resettlement activity affects the people of Bugangaizi

The study found out that compensation for the lost property including land it's not one of the major social problems. This is proved by 54.1% of the respondents who disagreed. It further found out that

there isn't decline in living standards of the people in Bugangaizi. This implied that people of Bugangaizi can afford the necessary needs of life.

The study found out that there is loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activities, there are higher incidences of diseases associated with sanitation, there are cases of high mortality rate, there is high crime rate and there is high level of insecurity among the people of Bugangaizi

The study found out that, there is development of small businesses in Bugangaizi and employment activities have increased in Bugangaizi. This is proved by 57.8% of the respondents who agreed. This implied that small scaled businesses have cropped up due to urbanization.

### Societal acceptance, integration and stability

It was resolved during fieldwork that each migrant has a person of reference to whom he is attached and with home he confers owes confidence. Even in areas pioneering land acquisition, there is always a confident among the pioneer settlers. The nature of personal relationship is psychologically intricate. The importance of such a person or persons in the pioneer fringe area has been indicated as offering support for the migrant to compact all kinds of problems in the new areas. Such convenience is not restricted only to rural-rural migration only but has also been observed in rural-urban migrations. Lesile. J. A. K (1963), describes such a situation with reference to the city of Tanzania Dar-es Salaam:

*"It would be difficult to find a single African who arrived in Dar- Es Salaam knowing not a soul. almost every African who decided to come a known relationship; this relation will meet him, take him in and feed him and show him the ropes, help him to seek a job, for months if necessary until he considers himself able to launch out for himself and take a room of his own"*

In rural –rural migrations, the link person selected had been instrumental in offering information regarding the presence of land for acquisition, negotiated the purchase of the holding and aided the migrant during the search for the holding by offering free accommodation, food and drinks. The link person had also introduced the migrant to the community and to the authorities in the area.

### Government's role in inducing migrations

There are two government schemes in the greater Kibaale District the first scheme called Kagadi-Ruteete resettlement scheme, with its headquarters in Ruteete, was started around 1972. It was a voluntary migration scheme for people in over population parts

of the then Kigezi district (Kabaale, Kisoro and Rukungiri), Bushenyi and Kanungu, people were given the option of moving to Buyaga county where they were given 10 acres of public land.

The second resettlement scheme took place in 1992 and it was involved involuntary resettlement of Bakiga evicted from Mpokya forest, Kabarole district. Each family was given 5 hectares (approx. 12.5 acres).

### **The Kagadi resettlement scheme**

From the available evidence negotiations to resettle the over populated Bakiga in Buyaga County were started by the late Paul Ngororogoza, the then secretary general of Kigezi when he negotiated with the Omukama of Bunyoro at the time and the central government. About 100 square miles were reserved for this purpose. The scheme was officially declared a resettlement scheme in 1973 by the then minister of lands and natural resources, with the consent of Bunyoro District Administration

According to the camp commandant, the gazetted land measures approximately 100 square miles. Each family was allocated 10 acres and so far about 3900 plots have been allocated. Over the years several groups of people have been resulted in this scheme as shown below;

1. In 1992, the Kigezi group, mainly from Bufumbira, Ndorwa, Rukiga and Rubanda.
2. In 1974-75, 811 families who were returnees from Tanzania.
3. In 1976, 48 families from Bugisu (only 4 families remained).
4. In 1975-1985 another group from Kigezi
5. In 1990, 182 families from Rwampara, Mbarara district.
6. In 1990, 242 families expelled from ibunga prisons farm.
7. In 1991, 101 families from Igara and 167 families from Sheema, Bushenyi district.

According to the available records, a total of 3975 families have been resettled on this scheme, giving a total population of 19231 people (1997 census). Out of the 3975 families, the Kigezi group (Kabale, Rukungiri Kisoro) is 2020 families, giving 50.80% of the total.

The scheme was guided by the following rule and regulation, which govern the scheme.

1. The scheme should be joined by landless destitute from all parts of Uganda that are densely

populated after the approval of the concerned ministry.

2. Any allocation of land in the gazette areas is supposed/must be done through the office of the commandants
3. Every settler should be allocated one plot of (10) acres.
4. In case of a settler extends to another plot, it should be considered his and should not plant perennial crops, since it can be reallocated to another landless person.
5. In case the settler dies and doesn't have relatives like wife and children to take over the plot, it should be reported to the commandant, who will register it for re-allocation.
6. Selling and buying of land within the gazetted area/the resettlement scheme is illegal.
7. If a settler leaves his plot without any development on it and stays away for more than six months, the plot may be reallocated to another landless person.
8. In case grazing land has been allocated to a settler, it should not be considered his permanently. He can use it as long as he has cattle. However, the commandant can make adjustments in as far as the size of the land is concerned.

### **The Bugangaizi Resettlement Scheme**

The eviction of Bakiga in 1992 from Mpokya game reserve (Kibaale forest in Kabarole District, met the negotiations by the then member of parliament of Bugangaizi county and central government to resettle the Bakiga in Bugangaizi county. Approximately 100 square miles was reserved for this purpose. The immigrants were resettled first in Kisiita Sub County, then Nkooko Sub County and Nalweyo Sub County.

A small group of immigrants were later in Kasambya Sub County (in Rwamalenge parish).

It has been established that according to the agreement reached between central government and the local government, 3000 families were to be resettled. Each family was given a plot measuring 5 hectares (approximately 12.35 acres). It's not finally resettled. There are no official records, but local estimates put the figure to close 6000 families.

There appears to be a lot of confusion in this resettlement scheme. There were no set and written rules and regulations that governed the scheme.

The settlers were given a probation period of 2 years during which the settler were not allowed to sell and

not to move outside the resettlement area. According to the indigenous Banyoro of Kisiita, the settlers were not allowed to sell their land at all. The practice on the ground is that the settlers are sub-dividing their plots and selling to new immigrants, and they are also buying land from outside the resettlement area.

The source of confusion in this resettlement scheme appears to have stemmed from the composition of the resettlement committee, which was headed by a rehabilitation officer from the central government. The LC officials were excluded and did not take part in the allocation of plots and other major decisions. After a few years the resettlement committee became important, the LCs were taken over by the Bakiga who were now in the majority.

These LCs started dishing out land to their fellow Kinsmen. Several cases of corruption and nepotism were reported in Kisiita where LCs were pocketing a mere 5000= to dish out land as big as 20 acres. The LCs which is dominated by Bakiga is still allocating, unoccupied land to new immigrants, irrespective of the status of ownership whether it is mailo or public land. It's estimated that out of the total land occupied by this scheme 75% is private mailo land.

### **Unofficial increase of settlers in Bugangaizi Counties**

It ought to be noted that long before the first official resettlement scheme in 1972 some non-indigenous Banyoro had migrated to Kibaale district [presently Kakumiro district], acquired land and settled among Banyoro. Some of the immigrants are reported to as early as 1990s.its reported that the Banyoro pleased to their local leaders and central government to bring in some settlers to shield than against wild animals and vermin, which had become a great threat to their life. Igayaza and Kikwaya parishes in Kakindo sub county, Bugangaizi is heavily sailed by Bakiga on grounds of buffer zone between the forest (elephant corridor) and the Banyoro settlements. The bakiga were just encouraged in these places which used to be called 'ekisindeky' enjojo (elephant corridor) in Miyoma forest. The local chiefs were allocating land to Bakiga immigrants at a token fee (sometimes a mere jerry can of local brew) much of Mpeefu, which is now heavily settled by non-indigenous Banyoro, used to be a hunting ground.

Some cases of willing buyers and willing sellers were reported in Bugangaizi East and West Counties where many of the Bakiga who came to work in the tea plantation at muzizi bought land from the communities. Some of the rich Bakiga in the resettlement schemes in later years started buying land outside the gazette areas from the local people.

As land became increasingly a commercial commodity in Bugangaizi, some indigenous Banyoro started encouraging Bakiga to migrate and buy land in their areas. But this was done on secret grounds some Banyoro even engaged Bakiga agents to bring in settlers to whom they would sell part of their bibanja holdings.

Land evasion incidences by no-indigenous people were reported in Kijwenge area in Bugangaizi West County. Illegal allocation/sale of public land by LC's in exchange for token payment was reported rampant in Nyamachumu parish and Kenga parish in Buyanja County, and also in Mpeefu sub county, Buyaga County. Some of these allocations are on private mailo of absentee landlords. LC officials on Kakumiro district, Bugangaizi East County are reported to have illegally sold part of Iguramwa forest reserve to Bakiga settlers in the last 15 years.

### **6.1.3. The existing mechanisms the government has put in place for effective land management**

The study found out that there isn't effective planning, implementation and evaluation of resettlement scheme, there isn't legal and regulatory framework that ensures transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in the development of policies that affect land management and that there aren't clear resettlement guidelines used in Bugangaizi. There is need for a clear policy on settlement.

The study found out that the resettlement plan does not define in clear terms entitlement and eligibility of affected persons. This is proved by 63.9% of the respondents who disagreed. It further found out that the resettlement activities are clearly monitored and evaluated. This is proved by 70.9% of the respondents who disagreed. This implied that the government lacks the necessary monitoring competencies and human resources. Therefore, the resettlement of people of Bugangaizi has no clear system followed.

### **6.2. Conclusions**

Resettlement completely changed land use practices in Bugangaizi resettlement scheme due to population pressure. The land in Bugangaizi communally used before resettlement today replaced and owned by individual households and also divided by individual settlers. Therefore, surrounding citizens had no right to use the former areas, those which had been communally used before resettlement. However, impact of resettlement scheme on land use and land cover changes at the study area were at the accelerating rate. Due to this reason land use and land cover changes are accelerating from time to time as a result of resettlement.

There has been considerable land use/land cover change in the study area between. The most significant of these changes accounted about 70 per cent of land was prepared for agriculture but the rest 30 per cent of land under vegetation cover. This could be the reason why cultivated areas show a reverse trend to that of vegetation covers within a decade. There was land cover change in the study area because of demand for agriculture and settlement land for sustaining increasing population. Local government was given attention to distribute land for landless households rather than conserving land resources.

In a nutshell, these research findings have set the ball rolling for future migratory studies. Several issues have been put across for both scholars and government to ponder over. The researcher has concluded with an anticipation that academicians will find the study meaningful for further researches, while the government can as well take its consented efforts on the issues raised on internal migration, land acquisition and usage, and take a right course to curb down rampant environment with seemingly no plans to cater for posterity.

### 6.3. Recommendations

Firstly, it was observed in this study that various government policies of development set in motion their own streams of population movements themselves and the 'push' and 'pull' factors of the areas of origin and destination. Government has therefore, a role to play in migration, which result in the search for land for settlement. Since land is one of the greatest assets Uganda has, it's vital for government to be concerned about the rate at which this resource is being claimed it's recommended that government establishes a special board or committee to oversee the implementation of the land reforms in Kakumiro district. And the land fund as provided for in the constitution should be rolled out in Kakumiro district. But more importantly, monitoring rural migrations in search of land for settlement their origin and destinations, the potential of both the immigrants and out-migration areas to support higher densities than the current levels and the provision of the major physical infrastructure is necessary for stabilizing migrations.

Uganda lacks a comprehensive national resettlement policy. Matters concerning resettlement have become so complicated that adhoc interventions and uncoordinated response to crisis as they arise can no longer work. The only policy objective in the constitution due to the natural disasters as it is contained in the national objectives and directive.

Principles of policy objective XXIII is headed natural disasters and it states.

A comprehensive land audit should be carried out in all sub counties in the district to establish who is where. On whose land and how he/she acquired the land. This will sort out those who qualify to be lawful occupants or bonifide occupants from those who are accused of settling illegally or invading the land. The provisions of the land Act, 1998 should be used to sort out this. Emphasis should be put on the immigrants who have settled outside the government resettlement schemes after 1995. Because it's evident that increased "un-official" re-settlements are reported to have occurred between 1998-2002.

It is imperative for the government to realize that large flows of migrations are actually going on but unfortunately, have not been given appropriate attention. Equitable rules and regulations should be formulated to govern the 2 government resettlement schemes. And "unofficial" resettlements be stopped forth until a clear national resettlement policy is put in place.

Proper planning in the immigration areas is, therefore, required in order to promote economic development without endangering the environment. It is recommended that a land use survey of Uganda be undertaken so as to establish the current population density levels up to the parish administrative levels. This will assist in identifying unoccupied areas where future migrations should be directed.

This study has indicated that land is changing hands through cash payments and the prices are increasing quickly without any control. And it's quite absurd that illegal allocations/sale of public land by LCs in exchange to token payment is much rampant in Nkookosub County, a case in point is the sale of part of Iguramwa forest reserve to Bakiga migrants in the last 13 years. And in some cases, land is being lent out to Bahima whose animals are destructive to both crops and the environment through over grazing. Therefore, the local government is appealed to cater for both the haves and have-nots if social harmony is to be ascertained in Kakumiro District. Government ought to come out with a policy and define guidelines relating to land purchases. Otherwise, the current practice is likely to lead to the creation of landlords, squatter and tenancy in a country that will rely on agriculture as a backbone for most of the population for many years to come.

"Most Ugandans are self-employed, mainly in agriculture where 80% of the population earns less than half of national income" (PEAP, Feb2001).

The resettlement and rehabilitation should improve the standards of people displaced. The displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living. Host communities should be offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlements.

Immigrants should be helped with integration into their host community. As many measures should be taken to mitigate the impact of migration on the host community and these measures include; consultations with host communities and local governments and arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between immigrations and the host community. But also 'un official' voluntary in Kakumiro District should be monitored to enable environment meet its carrying capacity National environment management authority (NEMA) should come in to educate on tree planting and other environmental conservation measures if there is to be sustainable development in the Kakumiro district.

Lastly, peaceful co-existence is a sine-qua-non for development. Current migrants in Uganda necessitate the crossing of tribal boundaries. By and large, there have not been wide spread rejections of migrants; although in a few instances the indigenous attitudes would reveal that they (immigrants) should go, government should resettle them somewhere else. But generally, the Banyoro were appreciative of the socio-economic development in Kakumiro District though still were hesitant to accept that, the prevailing development is as a result of immigrants. Nevertheless, government should be on alert to any tendencies that may disrupt peaceful co-existence, as well as to stop those which tend to create strong feelings against migrants. This can be through social mobilization to explain and facilitate the integration of the communities, preventive actions in other areas of Uganda settled by immigrants should be taken on by an NGO can come up for peace and democracy among the host and immigrant's communities, land administration in Kakumiro district should be strengthened. These steps are essential if development of rural welfare, raising the standards of living and improving agricultural productivity have to be achieved at national rather than ethnic level.

Population increase has played a major role on land use and land cover changes and there should be strategies that are proposed to strengthen family planning programs.

Local institutions should be strengthened to enable resettles to improve their land use and land cover changes through participatory processes.

Under the present population pressure in the study area, intensification of farming methods will be recommended in order to sustain the productivity.

In the study area, level of illiteracy is high, despite the fact that the contribution of educated manpower is unquestionable. Responsible government bodies and households therefore, should encourage sending their children to school and hence improving the literacy level.

There should be also land use planning by identifying the proper land for specific purpose so that the marginal lands will not be put into use.

Most part of the area may be entirely deforested and converted to plots of farmlands within very short period of time unless appropriate environmental protection and rehabilitation measures are taken. Hence, it is imperative to take all the necessary measures by the local government officials, NGOs, and other concerned bodies to rehabilitate the deforested environment.

Local government as well as community participation is lacking in protection of communally owned vegetated areas. Hence, rehabilitation practices on degraded lands and overgrazed postures have to be launched to minimize land degradation.

#### **Proposed areas for further research**

- The role of land tenure systems on the development of Kakumiro district
- There is need for research to be carried out, throughout the district to analysis the impact of internal migration on social economic development.
- There is need for further research on the factors that cause Ugandans to migrate as well as causes, which lead to involuntary settlements.
- Further research on what can be done to let the host and migrant's communities integrate freely to propel development forward is long overdue.
- Further research is required on how conservative cultures undermine societal development in Uganda.

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