**INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES FACED BY PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS IN KASENYI INDUSTRIAL AREA, NGWEDO SUB COUNTY- BULIISA DISTRICT, UGANDA**

**BY**

**OGWANG FRANCIS**

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## DECLARATION

I Ogwang Francis do hereby declare that, this research report Titled**-*Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Challenges of Project Affected Persons in Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa District, Uganda*** is my own work and to the best of my knowledge it has never been presented for the award of a Degree in any other Institution of Higher Learning, where quotations and reference of other scholars appears, due and suitable citation has been done.

Signature …………………………………... Date………………………

## APPROVAL

This research report titled –***Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Challenges of Project Affected Persons in Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa District, Uganda*** has been done under my supervision and is hereby approved.

Supervisor: Dr. Alex Barakagira

Signed: ……………………….………………….Date: …………………………

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

[DECLARATION ii](#_Toc95150383)

[APPROVAL ii](#_Toc95150384)

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENT iii](#_Toc95150385)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS v](#_Toc95150386)

[List of Tables and Figure viii](#_Toc95150387)

[List of Tables and Figure viii](#_Toc95150388)

[LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS ix](#_Toc95150389)

[Definition of Key Terms xi](#_Toc95150390)

[CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION 1](#_Toc95150391)

[1.2 Oil Discovery in Uganda 1](#_Toc95150393)

[1.3 Problem Statement 2](#_Toc95150394)

[1.4 General Objectives of the Study 2](#_Toc95150395)

[1.4.1 Specific Objectives 3](#_Toc95150396)

[1.4.2 Research Questions 3](#_Toc95150397)

[1.5 Significance of the Study 3](#_Toc95150398)

[1.6 Study Justification 4](#_Toc95150399)

[1.7 Scope of the Study 5](#_Toc95150400)

[1.7.1 Content scope 5](#_Toc95150401)

[1.7.2 Geographical scope 5](#_Toc95150402)

[1.7.3 Time Scope 5](#_Toc95150403)

[1.8 Theoretical Framework. 5](#_Toc95150404)

[CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW 9](#_Toc95150406)

[2.1 Introduction 9](#_Toc95150408)

[2.2 Oil History in Uganda 10](#_Toc95150409)

[2.2 Procedural development process as a result of some projects’ development 15](#_Toc95150410)

[2.3 Livelihood challenges faced by resettled people as a result of different projects’ development 19](#_Toc95150411)

[2.5 Views and Opinions of displaced persons from other areas 21](#_Toc95150412)

[2.6 Conclusion 23](#_Toc95150413)

[**CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY** 24](#_Toc95150414)

[3.1 Introduction 24](#_Toc95150416)

[3.2 Research design 24](#_Toc95150417)

[3.3 Study Population 25](#_Toc95150418)

[3.4 Sample Size 26](#_Toc95150419)

[3.5 Sampling Techniques and Procedure 26](#_Toc95150420)

[3.6 Data Collection tools 27](#_Toc95150421)

[3.6.1 Questionnaires (Appendix I) 27](#_Toc95150422)

[3.6.2 Interview Guide (Appendix II) 28](#_Toc95150423)

[3.6.4 Document Review 28](#_Toc95150424)

[3.7 Data Analysis 28](#_Toc95150425)

[3.7.1 Quantitative analysis 28](#_Toc95150426)

[3.7.2 Qualitative analysis 29](#_Toc95150427)

[3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data Collection instruments 29](#_Toc95150428)

[3.8.1 Validity Test 29](#_Toc95150429)

[3.8.2 Reliability Test 29](#_Toc95150430)

[3.9 Procedure for Data Collection 30](#_Toc95150431)

[3.8 Ethical Considerations 30](#_Toc95150432)

[**CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS OF THE STUDY** 31](#_Toc95150433)

[4.1 Introduction 31](#_Toc95150435)

[4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Displaced Persons who took part in this study 31](#_Toc95150437)

[4.3 Procedural resettlement process in the affected areas of Kasenyi Industrial Area- Ngwedo Sub County 33](#_Toc95150438)

[**CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS** 50](#_Toc95150441)

[5.1 Introduction 50](#_Toc95150443)

[5.2 Discussion of Findings 50](#_Toc95150444)

[5.2.1 Procedural and Efficient Resettlement Process in the Affected areas 50](#_Toc95150445)

[5.2.2 Community attitudes, views and opinions of affected people about the Oil Project 52](#_Toc95150446)

[5.2.3 Livelihood Challenges of Project Affected Persons in the Kasenyi Industrial Area 53](#_Toc95150447)

[5.3 Conclusion 54](#_Toc95150448)

[6.1 Recommendations of the Study 55](#_Toc95150449)

[Areas for Further Research 56](#_Toc95150450)

[REFERENCES 57](#_Toc95150451)

[APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE 65](#_Toc95150452)

[APPENDIX 1I: KEY INFORMANT GUIDE 74](#_Toc95150453)

[APPENDIX III: SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION TABLE 77](#_Toc95150454)

[APPENDIX IV: MAP OF NGWEDO AND KASENYI OIL INDUSTRIAL AREA 78](#_Toc95150455)

[OIL INDUSTRIAL PARK 78](#_Toc95150456)

# **List of Tables**

[Table 1. Sampling Technique 27](#_Toc65247169)

[Table 2. Background Characteristics of Respondents 31](#_Toc65247170)

[Table 3. Views and Attitudes of the Affected People on the Oil Project **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247171)

[Table 4. Livelihood support to members after resettlement **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247172)

[Table 5. Amount of compensation received (Shs.) **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247180)

[Table 6. Pattern of utilization of compensation **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247181)

[Table 7. Provisions of basic amenities **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247182)

# **List of Figures**

[Figure 1. Occupation/Pattern & source of family earning, average earning **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247210)

[Figure 2. Status of Landholding after displacement **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247211)

[Figure 3. Average Position of Land holding and Market Value **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247212)

[Figure 4. Household Structure **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247213)

[Figure 5. Possession of Livestock before and after displacement **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247214)

[Figure 6. Possession of Household Assets **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247215)

[Figure 7. Pattern of daily consumption expenditure **Error! Bookmark not defined.**](#_Toc65247216)

# **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS**

ADB African Development Bank

CBO Community Based Organization

CDO Community Development Officer

CEDAW Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women

CNOOC China National Offshore Oil Company

COVID 19 Corona Virus Disease of 2019

CPF Central Processing Facility

CRC Convention on the Rights of a Child

CSO Civil Society Organization

DWRM Directorate of Water Resources Management

EIA Environment Impact Assessment

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

IFC International Finance Corporation

IMF International Monetary Fund

MEMD Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

MGLSD Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development

MLHUD Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development

NEMA National Environment Management Authority

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

PAPs Project Affected Persons

PAU Petroleum Authority of Uganda

PEPD Petroleum Exploration and Production Department

PSA Production Sharing Agreement

RAP Resettlement Action Plan

RDC Resident District Commissioner

RCDAP Resettlement Community Development Action Plan

SFI Strategic Friends International

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

STOIIP Stock Tank Oil Initially In Place

TEPU Total E&P Uganda

UNOC Uganda National Oil Company

UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UWA Uganda Wildlife Authority

VSLA Village Savings and Loan Association

WB World Bank

WTO World Trade Organization

# **Definition of Key Terms**

**Displacement**

Displacement is viewed by Agrawal & Redford (2009), Cernea (2005) as any activity carried on by an agency of the government, local governmental body or action in connection with code enforcement or a public improvement or development program. Operationally, in this study, displacement is seen as any physical removal of people from their homes to other designated areas by the government of Uganda for the development of the oil and gas sector in Uganda.

**Forced Displacement**

Forced displacement also known as forced migration is the involuntary or coerced movement of a person or people away from their home or home region (UNHCR, 2019). In this study forced displacement refers to compelled dislodgment of the people from their homes (Kasenyi) to other selected areas.

**Livelihoods**

A livelihood according to Dodd (2020) comprises the capabilities, asserts- including materials and social resources- activities for a means of living. Taking off from this definition, in this study, livelihoods are viewed as any means of securing requirements for basic living after displacement.

**Petroleum**

Petroleum is a naturally occurring black yellowish liquid found beneath the earth’s surface or a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons which is present in suitable rock strata and can be extracted and refined to produce fuels including petrol, paraffin, and diesel oil. In this study the definition will also include a liquid found beneath the Earth’s surface that can be refined into fuel, a fossil fuel, created by the decomposition of organic matter over millions of years.

**Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs)**

According to (WB 2015) PAPs refers to a person or household affected by direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether affected or not the affected must move to another location. The operational definition ofPersons affected persons refers to persons affected, denied, or restricted to access economic assets, shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood in their previous homes because of the oil project development.

**Resettlement**

Resettlement refers to the movement of people from one place, area to another where authorities have agreed to settle them permanently. It is the act or instance of settling or being settled in another place (Alfred, 2009). Resettlement in this study refers to the process of moving people to a different place to live, because they are no longer allowed to stay in the area where they used to live.

**Resettlement Action Plan**: This is a legal binding document in which the project proponent or other responsible entity (government of Uganda and oil development Company’s) specifies the procedures to be followed and actions taken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the project.

**ABSTRACT**

This study sought to investigate “Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Challenges of Project Affected Persons in Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa District, Uganda”. The inspiration was to explore the provision of due compensation to restore livelihoods of displaced people to pave way for government projects. The study was guided by three objectives: Establishing procedural and feasible resettlement process in the affected areas; Explore attitudes, views and opinions of affected people about the Oil Project and Identifying livelihood challenges of affected persons in the Ngwedo Sub County. The study was carried out in Ngwedo Sub County that houses Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area/CPF, [Buliisa District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buliisa_District), which is in the [Western Region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Region,_Uganda) of [Uganda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda).

The study utilized a descriptive study design, a total of 301 respondents participated in this study. 274 PAPs were selected utilizing Krejcie’s sample determination formula, while purposive sampling was applied to reach key expert informants and snowball sampling for PAPs. To generate the required data, the study utilized interview schedules for the selected male and female household heads, a guided questionnaire for the key informants. Quantitative data was analyzed through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) while qualitative data was analyzed on the basis of study objectives.

The key findings of this study disclose that the government of Uganda and her partners in the project did a good job in the initial stages of community engagements and made reasonable offers, but those offers have not been duly met. The type of homes promised to the affected people aren’t the ones provided instead the small houses, compressed and devoid of a proper homely environment have been given which is far less than what they expected. Valuations of property lost that were made a decade ago have not resulted into payment/compensation to date, and some felt these delayed compensations should attract profit.

People in the area were severely hit by lack of water for domestic use, drought and some families were having food shortages. There was a general feeling that community members got a raw deal. Dependent on the responses from the field, this study recommends that the government her partners should as much as possible review the design of houses to meet the basic needs of the affected people; secure resources and expedite the infrastructure needs of the resettled persons, complete the remaining compensations exercise as per the Resettlement Action Plans(RAPs), and also move quickly to finish the construction of the promised homes, schools, hospitals and also purchase and allocate the land accordingly before shifting the people. The study further recommends that there should be a functional system of documenting claims, complaints and grievances with clear feedback mechanisms and in confidentiality; establish an effective community based institutional framework for information sharing, decision making and feedback grievance and redress mechanism, this would allow affected people to use internal mechanism to resolve disagreement rather than resorting to court to seek justice. Lastly, the government of the Republic of Uganda through the concerned Ministries or agencies must include post resettlement engagement/monitoring to ascertain progress and current affairs affecting the Project Affected Persons.

In cases when physical displacement is unavoidable, it is imperative that resettlement be planned and implemented in a manner that does not obstruct or harden the livelihoods of project affected persons. Considerate resettlement hence must plan to lessen risks of joblessness, homelessness and other related challenges.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

# **INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background of the Study**

Involuntary resettlement to give way to development projects yields austere social-economic hardships that result in long term livelihood challenges for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) if not well planned. These potential physical, economic and sometimes environmental project impacts call for strong policies, laws and strategies for a win-win solution. Providing due compensation to restore livelihoods of displaced people especially in developing nations can be a tall order. McDonald (2006) rightly observes that the outcomes of these resettlements around the world end in recurring horror stories. Essack (2014) contends that the situation gets worse when the people being displaced are already poor and wanting in social, political and economic power.

Uganda as a nation has been blessed with the discovery of oil, and to advance the oil sector to commercial and contemporary standards, displacements are inevitable and consequently people’s lives are affected. This study set to explore how inescapable involuntary displacements have affected the livelihoods of the people of Kasenyi industrial area in Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa District- Western Uganda.

The introduction part of this study covers the background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope and framework of the study.

* 1. **Oil Discovery in Uganda**

The Petroleum Exploration and Production Directorate (PEPD) in Uganda (2020) provides a chronological detail of the history of oil discovery in Uganda. The history follows the confirmation that Uganda’s rift valley basins contain commercially exploitable reserves of oil and gas. Although the area of interest is the Albertine Graben, other identified areas in the region include Hoima Basin, Lake Kyoga Basin, Lake Wamala Basin, Kadam-Moroto Basin. The Albertine Graben proved most prospective area for petroleum in Uganda.  It forms the northern most part of the western arm of the East African Rift Valley System, 500 km long, averaging 45 km wide and 23,000 sq Km.  It runs along Uganda’s western border with the Democratic Republic of Congo and is a distance of 1,200 Km from the nearest coast.

By the end of 2013, Uganda’s proven oil reserves were estimated by the Ugandan Petroleum Exploration and Production Department to be 6.5 billion barrels, which are expected to yield at least $2 billion per year for 30 years once oil production commences. In light of these potentially transformative discoveries, Uganda faces a number of policy choices, and the welfare of the local communities in the Albertine Graben region is a priority concern (Kuteesa, 2014)

## 1.3 Problem Statement

Involuntary resettlement, forced displacement and forced migration, although used interchangeably denote forced population movement from an area of their known habitation to an area usually decided by the state or other authorities (World Bank, 2010). This in effect distorts people’s livelihoods, disorganizes their social cohesion, in worst cases tempers their culture. Galtung (1990) observes that displacement and resettlement programs when not structurally handled well, leads to violence. This notion is supported by Essack (2014) who notes that Involuntary forced displacement resulting from project-induced displacement is a form of structural violence typically imposed upon the poor people of the Third World in the name of development. It is also rightly noted that the whole process of displacement is often without traces of consistent use of terror, brutality and coercion (Oksala, 2011).

The discovery of oil in Uganda in the Albertine region and its eventual commercialization meant that people on the said areas had to be displaced to pave way for oil production. Consequently, the village of Kasenyi in Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa district was displaced from the now Kasenyi Industrial area. Fast (2015) observes that, where policies and other forms of regulations are effectively enforced, resettlement and displacement is achieved through democratic ideals and socially acceptable processes. This study intended to explore the effects of involuntary resettlement on the livelihoods of the people of Kasenyi- Buliisa district in Uganda so, the outcome of the study would guide the policy makers on how best the negative impacts of displacement can be mitigated.

### 1.4 General Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to investigate involuntary resettlement on the livelihood challenges faced by the Project affected Persons in Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa district.

### 1.4.1 Specific Objectives

1. Establish procedural resettlement process in the affected areas of Kasenyi Village, Ngwedo Sub County that guarantee livelihood safeguards.
2. Explore attitudes, views and opinions of project affected persons on involuntary resettlement and the Oil Project in Ngwedo Sub County
3. Assess livelihood challenges of project affected persons residing in Kasenyi Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County.

### 1.4.2 Research Questions

1. What are the procedures ideal for displacing and resettlement of people for a development project?
2. What are the views and attitudes of the affected people on the oil project in their area?
3. How are the livelihoods of affected people of Ngwedo challenged as a result of displacement and resettlement in a new area?

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

Whereas development projects like oil development are necessary for economic development,

people’s livelihoods who are involuntarily displaced also matter and are of paramount importance. It is hence important to explore processes that underpin just and agreeable steps in resettling these people and consequently avoid brutality, coercion or mistreatment. It is vital that affected people are involved in identification of resettlement area, provided with psycho-social support and provided with basic socio-economic services to restart a new life. This study highlights various oil and gas development projects in the Albertine region and detail processes of resettling displaced people. It is anticipated that the research contains information for maintaining the integrity of the environment and best practice in handling compensations of communities throughout the petroleum activities, ensuring that the land needed for such oil and gas infrastructure is acquired in a fair and transparent way with the consent of the original land owners. Besides, the study also elucidates more on livelihood challenges project affected persons face in the resettlement process in the Albertine region, Western Uganda which in fact intends to help both the government and major oil companies understand as to why or when and/or how PAP’s need to be fairly and promptly compensated for their land and other property as could be deemed appropriate in the Ugandan setting.

This study adds to the body of knowledge on the nature of exploration and production activities and hence assist the various stakeholders on determining the right solutions to the future resettlement problems since the petroleum industry in Uganda is still in its early phases and yet the topic of Uganda’s oil industry is also very new to many stakeholders in the country.

The study also assists the major oil companies and various government bodies like MEMD, MLHUD, DWRM, UNOC, NEMA, UWA, PAU, and local governments to better understand their roles and responsibilities in handling resettlements, environment management which is an important tool towards sustainable development and be able to adjust wherever possible. This is also particularly important in reviewing and re-designing appropriate policies and standards related to resettlement actions and environment compliance in the Albertine region in Uganda.

### 1.6 Study Justification

Building knowledge in the field of development induced displacement and resettlement is imperative especially in a developing country like Uganda. It is valid to understand how livelihoods of displaced people is challenged and accordingly tailor appropriate avenues in which to operate and ensure livelihoods sustainability even in situations of displacements.

The study is informed on basis that Uganda’s oil and gas sector has transitioned from the exploration phase to the development phase in preparation for oil production (the operations phase). The extraction, processing, and distribution of oil require a great deal of infrastructure, which demands considerable acquisition of land from local communities surrounding project sites. Therefore, the study examines the influence of subsequent resettlement actions on the livelihoods of the PAP’s due to project land acquisition associated with oil and gas exploration and production in the Albertine Graben region of Uganda.

Subsequently, the output of the study is a report offering an insight into the major oil related projects that have or will displace people in various local communities in the Albertine region, western Uganda for example Tilenga; Kingfisher; the East African Crude Oil Pipeline; the Kabaale Industrial Park; and the Hoima–Kampala Petroleum Products pipelines projects. The findings therefore discuss the consequences of this actual or future displacement on the lives and livelihoods of local people in Uganda’s oil region, as well as appropriate mitigation measures that enhances affected people’s livelihoods.

### 1.7 Scope of the Study

### 1.7.1 Content scope

The study specifically looked into the livelihoods of displaced people and the challenges encountered as a result of displacement and also established perceptions and attitudes of displaced persons on development projects like the oil project in the area.

### 1.7.2 Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Kasenyi Oil Industrial area which is in Ngwedo Sub County, [Buliisa District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buliisa_District), in the [Western Region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Region,_Uganda) of [Uganda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda). It is at the same time the location of a "Central Processing Facility (CPF) found on coordinates (36N 328214.03mE 242157.38mN, 328800.13mE 240776.63mN, 330687.16mE 241577.62mN, 330101.07mE 242958.38mN) Uganda gazzette (2019); access road, construction camps, accommodation facilities, a workshop and feeder pipelines" of Uganda's oil fields. Ngwedo is located on the shores of [Lake Albert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Albert_(Africa)), approximately 110 kilometers (68 mi), by road, north of [Hoima](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoima), the largest city in [Bunyoro Sub-Region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bunyoro_sub-region). It is here where displacements have taken place and apparent consequences inevitable.

### 1.7.3 Time Scope

Before the Kasenyi Oil Industrial Park a lot of activities took place because the history of the oil and petroleum development dates back in 1925. This study however concentrated on activities from 1985 when the petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act was enacted and the World Bank pledged to support its development. It is within this period that initial community engagements started, displacements effected and a new era for displacement started.

### 1.8 Theoretical Framework.

A theory to a study provides scientific justification (Vinz, 2015), it serves as structure and support for such an investigation. According to Kivunja (2018); Bala,Madhu (2008), the ideas, abstractions, and assertions explains and or predicts relationships and connections between or among the phenomena under study. In context, when people are displaced from their known homesteads and have to be resettled in a new place, is the process done transparently and equitable? Hence, this study was guided by the Theory of Social Justice that was propounded by Rawls in 1971 and is deeply rooted in fairness and equitable treatment of human beings. The researcher picked this theory because it ensures that holders of private property adhere to certain minimum standards in their relation with other beneficiaries in society. Rawls emphasizes the importance of egalitarianism and distributive justice. In the case of oil discovery in Uganda and in the Albertine region, distributive justice becomes essential especially in the areas of land, land acquisition, resettlements and development. All these are key variables of this study making the choice of the theory appropriate. It is imperative hence to imagine that those who engage in social cooperation choose together, in one joint act, the principles which are to assign basic rights and duties and to determine the division of social benefits. Men are to decide in advance how they are to regulate their claims against one another and what is to be the foundation charter of their society.

**1.9 Conceptual Framework**

## Fig 2.1 Conceptual Framework

**Independent Variable**

**Dependent Variable**

**Intervening Variable**

**Livelihood challenged of affected persons**

**Involuntary Displacement**

* Community engagements
* Equitable bargaining
* Fair and timely compensation
* Social-economic considerations
* Environmental Protection

* Government Policies
* Training
* Security
* Income insecurity
* Food insecurity
* Health insecurity
* Vulnerability
* Job insecurity

Figure 1, shows the relationship between the dependent and independent variable of the study. They are described as follows:

**Independent Variables:** The independent variables have been described as the variable that the experimenter control or changes and the variable is seen as having a direct effect on the dependent variable. The Independent Variable in this study was Involuntary Displacement of People. Displacement caused by development projects in away forces people from their own known livelihoods to new selected places. In Uganda, the oil discovery has escalated these displacements, more especially in the Albertine region.

**Dependent Variable:** The dependent variable has been described as the variable that is being measured and tested in an experiment. In this study, Project Affected Person’s livelihood was the dependent variable. Moving from their places of origin, stakeholders have to ensure commitment to peoples livelihoods security for an equitable transition to a new life and place

**Intervening Variables:** An intervening variable has been described as hypothetical variable that are used to explain causal link between other variables. Variables like government policy on forced displacement, commitment to set standards, empowering PAP’s are key in the displacement process.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights empirical evidence about involuntary resettlement and displacement emanating from oil exploitation projects, it reviews people’s attitudes towards resettlement and expound on the other themes of the study pertaining the resettlement process and how it affects the livelihoods of affected communities and recommended best practice for resettlement of project affected person's as part of the available literature.

According to Wilmsen & Webber, (2016) human displacement for development is a growing global crisis. There are rapid changes in the global economy spurring unprecedented infrastructure development in recent decades (Mathur, 2014). Much of this development is occurring in the developing world probably because they too want to match with the world economy or for reasons of delivering quality services to their citizens. This notion of development is supported by Fast (2015) who noted that developing countries increasingly need to tap their natural resources to

produce energy to sustain economic growth.

Score of scholars have observed that as large-scale projects are planned and justified in the name of societal progress, it is confirmed that displacement exposes people to a set of risks which, if left unmitigated, generally exacerbate impoverishment (Abuya, 2013; Bisht, 2009; Cernea & MacDowell, 2000). Whereas developmental projects like road, railways, hospital, airport infrastructure is necessary, it is also true that often these projects result in social dislodgment of people, and sometimes slip into structural violence. This emanates mostly when displacements take place totally disordering people’s livelihoods and in most cases without owed compensations.

People who resettle to make way for large-scale infrastructure development are widely acknowledged as vulnerable to a range of impoverishment risks in the field of development induced displacement and resettlement (Ramsay, 2017). The unequal power between the State and the people is most evident in these evictions, what is essential then are the safe guards to and standards to protect affected populations with equitable resettlement.

## 2.2 Oil History in Uganda

According to Patey (2015) the earliest reference to oil in Uganda was in reference to an oil seepage near Kibiro on the shores of Lake Albert which was known to the indigenous people who lived in the area.

The first contribution to the evaluation of the country’s hydrocarbon potential was by E. J Wayland, a Government geologist, who documented numerous hydrocarbon occurrences in the Albertine Graben in the 1920’s (Patey 2015).

Oil exploration continued intermittently through the 1930’s but came to a halt during the Second World War. Serious exploration work commenced again in early 1980’s with the acquisition of aeromagnetic data across the entire Graben and the subsequent follow up ground geophysical and geological work in the late 1980’s and 1990’s.  Seismic data was first acquired in the Graben during 1998 and several surveys have been undertaken to date. Over one hundred wells have been drilled from 2002 to date and more are planned. PAU website provides the summarized highlights of key historical journey of oil discovery in Uganda from 1925- to date. Early efforts according to Wayland (1925) included; report of the existence of Oil seepages in Uganda, then acquiring 9,578-line km of aeromagnetic data that identified three depo centers along the entire length of the Graben in 1983, 1985-the first Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act is enacted (now repealed)-1990; Cooperation Agreement between Uganda and Congo (DRC) for Joint Exploration and Development of Common fields signed, then in 1991first Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) between Petrofina Exploration Uganda and Government signed over the entire Albertine Graben. In 1997**-** Licensing of Exploration Area 3 (Semliki Basin) to Heritage Oil and Gas Limited (HERITAGE). 2002 to 2004,Drilling of Turaco-1, 2 and 3 wells by HERITAGE and ENERGY AFRICA and reaching Total Depth (TD) of 2,487m, 2963m and 2980m respectively; One of the horizons (zones) was tested and confirmed presence of natural gas but heavily contaminated by Carbon-dioxide, Kuteesa, (2014)**;** Feasibility Study on Refining undertaken by Government; implementation commences, 2008 to 2014;21 discoveries made; 116 wells drilled, 6.5 billion barrels of STOIIP confirmed, 499 billion cubic feet of gas 2012-Oil and Gas Revenue Management Policy approved, Tullow Oil’s acquisition of Heritage assets is finalized and Farms down to CNOOC and Total, MEMD,(2014);Memorandum of Understanding on Commercialization signed between Government and Licensed oil companies.

Involuntary Resettlement which is synonymous with forced displacement is defined by Wikipedia as the coerced movement of people from their home or home region which can be due to natural disasters like floods, land and mudslides, earthquakes, hurricanes, famine, disease, etc., persecution, war, human rights violations. Others will move to make way for road and railway construction, public spaces and amenities like water treatment plants, irrigation farms, hospitals, leisure parks, stadiums etc., minerals extraction and mining, electricity production, oil exploration, mining activities and so many other development projects ( Asmita (2018)).

People who are resettled due to development of factories and manufacturing industries, road construction, hydro power production and mining will often receive some type of compensation from the developing companies or the government. However, those displaced by natural disaster and civil unrest are not quite so lucky. No matter the cause of migration, there are always consequences that come with it. (CNOOC Uganda ltd, 2016)

Road construction projects, usually follow a compensation structure for example in the case of the Hoima - (Kaiso-Tonya road) construction, the locals that were moved were compensated with cash which most used as start-up capital for their businesses, buy farmland, pay their children’s school fees, and for some to settle debts. However, this is not always the case in projects where the law is pushed aside in favor of using force to evict people which leads to loss of productive resources, having to survive on insufficient amounts of money to replace income, economic loss, and an absence of livelihood restoration programs and projects to assist the displaced people(Max & Anyuru,2016).  
It is important to note that Hoima Town has become an attractive and dynamic center of economic activity and rapid developments leading to its being upgraded to municipality and recently to city status following the tarmacking of the 90km Kaiso-Tonya road due to the discovery and exploration of oil in the Albertine Graben region (Mugisa, 2016).

The construction of good roads such as “The Northern” and “Southern Bypass” roads around Kampala city’s suburbs, the Kamwenge-Kabarole highway has not only gone a long way in lightening traffic, linking areas that formerly seemed too far from each other and enabling cross-country drivers to bypass the city’s busy main downtown area, it has also led to a reduction in transport costs, easy access to development of hotels and lodges that boost the tourism sector of the country at large, local restaurants and rest houses that cater to the numerous drivers that use the routes, several large shopping centers, extensive farmers’ markets such as the ones at Kalerwe, Busega in Kampala, Mpanga in Kabarole which provide employment to a large percentage of the locals and so many more along the areas through which it crosses, changing the livelihoods of many Ugandans (Bwire, 2015). These are the benefits that come with development of infrastructure in any place just like oil development project in Kasenyi, as long as the processes are followed based on the existing laws and regulations.

However, many locals were removed from their homes that they had known their entire lives and forced to make home elsewhere in order to make room for the construction of these roads changing their way of life as they knew it and livelihoods especially for the poor and vulnerable like the single mothers and their children who survive from hand to mouth on a daily basis and had to suddenly start up elsewhere on compensation that either took too long to be made after cut of date, or from scratch due to lack of legal ownership, land certificates and titles which were used to determine rights to compensation.

Max, Anyuru et al (2016) attest to the fact that resettlement often interrupts schooling. In many households, owing to drops in income and living standards, children may never return to school, instead being drafted into the labor market earlier than might otherwise have occurred. Other groups, such as the elderly and the disabled, might also face higher risk intensities in the displacement and resettlement processes (Cernea, 2000). There can also be increased hostility in the host communities towards the new settlers due to increased competition for already limited community resources like water sources, health facilities, schools, employment opportunities, etc. ( Cernea, 2000). This may have a negative impact on the development of these communities due to the pressure on local resources (UNHCR, 2011).

Some key issues among the new settlers (the displaced peoples) which include loss of productive resources, having to survive on insufficient amounts of money to replace lost income, economic loss, an absence of livelihood restoration programs and projects to assist them and even when those productive assets and resources are renewed for example in cases where the displaced are finally fully compensated, they are still faced with “starting from scratch” and the time it takes for enterprises to yield products and income. In the meantime, during this period of living in limbo, their families, especially women and children, end up suffering (Max & Anyuru, 2016). Many young boys may end up working as laborers at the development sites that caused their families’ migration and the girls end up becoming sexual workers because of the demand from the influx of migratory working men that may have come in without their families at a point where social accountability is already weakened by too many other cares (Bank Information center, 2014).

The Tilenga Project is operated by Total E&P Uganda (TEPU), and covers three (03) Production Licenses (PLs) from Contract Area (CA) -1 and three (03) PLs from LA-2. The PLs include; Jobi-Rii, Gunya, Ngiri, Kasamene-Wahrindi, Kigogole-Ngara and Nsoga. (Petroleum Authority of Uganda- PAU, 2020). The project includes the following facilities;

* Development of a Central Processing Facility (CPF) with capacity to process 190,000 barrels of oil and 700,000 barrels of total liquid per day.
* Drilling of over 426 wells (200 water injector wells, 196 oil producer wells, 2 polymer pilot wells and 28 reference wells) which are planned to be drilled on 31 well-pads.
* Over 160 kilometers of flow-lines which will transport crude oil and water from the wells to the CPF.
* 95 km 24-inch feeder pipeline which will transport the processed crude oil from the CPF in Buliisa to the export hub and Refinery in Kabaale in Hoima District.
* Other supporting infrastructure include; Victoria Nile Crossing, Temporary and Permanent Operation Support Base camps and a Lake Water Abstraction Station.

According to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA, 2019) The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA Report). The total land requirement for the Tilenga Project is approximately 2,400 acres. The land acquisition process included developing and implementing five (05) RAPs in a phased manner. The land acquisition process for the Tilenga project stands at 25%, with only RAP 1 for the oil industrial area at 98% implementation, while the planning phase for the other four (04) RAPs was concluded, and implementation commenced in April 2021.

The Tilenga FEED Phase 1 commenced in January 2017 and the three (03) contractors, namely, Technip, Fluor and CB&I submitted their final deliverables on 24th July 2017, PAU (2020). By the end of Phase 1, there was a significant decrease in the estimated costs for the Engineering, Procurement, Supply, Construction and Commissioning (EPSCC Phase-2 for the oil and gas production facilities including the CPF, lake water abstraction and flowlines, which began in October 2017 and the FEED Phase deliverables were submitted to the PAU on the 30th May, 2018. These were reviewed by a multi-disciplinary team from the PAU and several discussions held between the operator and Government to align on some technical aspects in the FEED Phase 2.

* TEPU has undertaken the FEED for the Enabling Infrastructure including access roads, wellpads, construction camps and Industrial Area among others. These facilities are key enablers required prior to the drilling operations and construction/installation of the oil and gas facilities.
* In addition to the FEED, the PAU monitored and participated in the technical studies for the Tilenga Project: sub-surface studies, whose results will be incorporated in the revised FDPs and PRRs expected to be submitted by TEPU prior to FID; Drilling and Well Engineering studies including optimization of well designs, well trajectories, well count and pad number and location; Geotechnical and geophysical survey works for the CPF, Nile Crossing, Well-pads, Flow-lines and Feeder-lines and the Lake Water Abstraction (LWA) area and Enabling Infrastructure (EI) areas; ground-water investigations during 2018/2019 in the Tilenga project area; annual well integrity campaigns to check integrity of wellhead assemblies and production trees of exploration and appraisal wells.
* The ESIA report for the Tilenga project was submitted to NEMA in June 2018. The PAU and other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) reviewed the report and submitted comments to NEMA. Subsequently, the PAU organized two public hearings for the ESIA on 12th and 15th November, 2018 in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts, respectively. One of the key issues raised during the review included the lack of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Tilenga project. Following the hearings, an updated ESIA report was submitted and NEMA issued a conditional ESIA certificate for a period of 10 years in April 2019.

## 2.2 Procedural development process as a result of some projects’ development

In Uganda, as is with other countries, the government may be required to acquire and take over ownership of land. This may be triggered by the need for infrastructure development for electricity generation and distribution, roads, mineral and petroleum development among other things (Max et al., 2016). In these instances, involuntary resettlement or displacement of people becomes inevitable (Kangave, 2012; Ogwang and Vanclay, 2019). This happens when the development project is perceived to be of greater benefit to the general population. This notion is a viewpoint that is usually held by the investment stakeholders such as the government and international financial institutions that fund the projects (Kangave, 2012; Max et al., 2016). The opinions of affected communities and their attitudes towards involuntary resettlement have been researched globally and locally (Asmita, 2018; Gomersall, 2018; Cernea, 2003). Land serves not only as a source of livelihood in economic terms but is also perceived in spiritual terms as a place where the ancestors and the dead have been laid to rest (Max et al., 2016). To illustrate the spiritual significance of land, Max et al (2016) attest to the fact that in households where compensation for transfer of the graves was not given, some project affected persons held guilt consciences with a sense of betrayal of their dead loved ones whose remains were not relocated. That notwithstanding, the destruction of ancestral shrines in which they could appease the ancestors and receive healing for certain ailments rendered these people spiritually helpless as they had no ancestral shrines in the new areas of relocation. In conformity to best practice recommendations which require that resettlement should be done in a culturally sensitive manner, Gomersall (2018) gives an account of a case in which the cultural heritage sites were reconstructed in the new areas of resettlement. The beneficiaries reported to be satisfied with this kind of comprehensive reorganization Gomersall (2018). In this case, Gomersall (2018) further reveals preferences of project affected persons in regard to compensation and resettlement. He reports that while all the affected households preferred cash compensation, some preferred concentrated resettlement while others opted for scattered resettlement. Only one household relocated to another town altogether (Gomersall, 2018). These revelations surfaced as a result of consultations held with the project affected persons. Whereas, this case illustrates a bottom- up approach to resettlement, Max et al (2016) cite cases in which project affected persons were given notice of resettlement a few months to project implementation. Of the interviewed people, some reported that initial consultations had only been made with the community leaders and the communities had not been engaged in decision making until the very last stages of the negotiation process (Max et al., 2016; Ogwang and Vanclay, 2017). By and large, the project affected persons held the view that they should be engaged in decision- making from the very beginning (Ogwang and Vanclay, 2019) and follow up communications and engagements should be done (Asmita, 2018; Ferguson and Vanclay, 2017) with well stipulated mechanisms for addressing complaints and seeking legal redress (Ferguson and Vanclay,2017; Max et al., 2016). In as much as development projects are viewed to be an opportunity to make people's lives better, this viewpoint is largely held by project proponents, moreover at the macro-economic level (Kangave, 2012; Ijabadeniyi and Vanclay, 2020; Asmati, 2018). At the grassroots level, however, locals feared that this development would attract immigrants who would then compete with them for jobs and further cause poor livelihood outcomes for the local people (Max et al., 2016). Moreover, displaced persons may suffer the effects of socio-cultural disintegration in psychological terms and other ways that go beyond just the economic benefits of the development project.

Recommendations for best practice suggest that any project that is required to undertake resettlement must prepare a Resettlement Action Plan to guide the execution of its activities. As defined by the International Finance Corporation (2002), " a Resettlement Action Plan is a document drafted by the sponsor or other responsible parties for resettlement (such as government agencies), specifying the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities (IFC, 2002).

While a detailed resettlement action plan may be developed and documented, Gomersall (2018) and Max et al. (2016) attest to the fact that its implementation may take on a different course depending on the context and the circumstances in the affected community (Gomersall 2018; Max et al. 2016). To corroborate this fact, Gomersall (2018) gives a detailed account of a poverty alleviation resettlement in which during the project implementation phase, more households were displaced than had been earlier planned. In the Ugandan context, similar case scenarios are illustrated by the analytical research done by Max et al (2016). However, unlike the cases cited by Gomersall (2018) in which further resettlement was done amicably, Max et al. (2016) unearthed resettlement processes that were marred with inadequate compensation, cases of no compensation at all, forceful evictions some of which caused deaths, non-engagement of project affected persons in decision making and unclear mechanisms for lodging complaints and seeking legal redress.

To successfully implement a land acquisition and resettlement plan, Sapkota and Ferguson (2017) argue that the consideration of resettlement policies and practices at international, national and local levels is crucial. These authors further assert that this consideration determines the outcome of the implementation of the resettlement action plan (Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017). The case cited by Asmita (2018) illustrates this.

At international level, the World Bank (WB), the International Finance Corporation IFC (2012) and Regional development Banks such as the African Development Bank (ADB) stipulate the land acquisition and resettlement frameworks that development partners should adhere to. Some of the principles of a proper land acquisition and resettlement include;

* Assessment of resettlement impacts and preparation of the resettlement plan.
* Consultation of affected communities, active participation of affected persons in decision making and availing mechanisms for grievance redress.
* Managing resettlement impacts to achieve sustainable development outcomes for displaced persons.
* Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement.

At national level, the implementers of a development project that requires involuntary resettlement of people must adhere to the national and local resettlement policies in addition to those of the international financing institution such as the World Bank (Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017). In the case of Yudongxia Reservoir construction that commenced in 2000 in China, the People's Republic of China had to comply with the Asian Development Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement as it was the financier of the project (Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017). At the national level, this same project was implemented in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for the Construction of Large and Medium- sized Water Conservancy and Hydropower Projects (Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017).

In Uganda, the legal instruments that guide the compulsory acquisition of land by government comprise the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda Article 237, the Land Act Cap 227, The Land Regulations 2004, the Local Government Act Cap 243 (Section 17), the Land Acquisition Act Cap 226 (Section 2-12), the National Land Policy 2013 and the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act, 2013 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework, (2016). In the case of the operations that are to be undertaken by the Petroleum projects in Kikuube, Hoima, Buliisa, and Nwoya districts, the implementing parties involved are meant to comply with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework that was developed by the development partners and the Government of Uganda. This framework provides guidance on how the land acquisition and resettlement process should be carried out in compliance with the Ugandan laws and the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environment and Social Sustainability (2012). The framework is based on 12 principles that highlight the need for respect of human rights, the need to maintain affected people's sources of livelihoods and to minimize social disruptions among other things (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework, 2016). Whereas this particular framework was developed in a bid to guide the implementation of land acquisition for the Petroleum projects, Max et al (2016) had developed a more general Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework as laid out in a 2015 document. These authors based the recommended framework on results of an analytical research that comprised case studies encompassing a Conservation project in Kibaale, an oil development and a road infrastructure project in Hoima and a hydroelectric power development project in Buikwe (Max et al., 2016).

Drawing from the cases cited by Sapkota and Ferguson (2017), Gomersall (2018) and Max et al (2016), it has been demonstrated from empirical evidence that a context- specific approach to resettlement of people is also a very essential aspect of the resettlement process. With compliance to the principles stipulated in the available frameworks, several researchers have revealed that project implementers can register considerable success (Gomersall, 2018; Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017). In contrast, a breach in certain principles can cause tensions between project affected persons and the project implementing parties (Max et al., 2016; Asmita, 2018). As much as the frameworks for resettlement exist at all levels from the international to the national levels, Kangave (2012) argues that, by and large, the agreements between the funding agencies (usually an international financing institution or a foreign investor) and the implementing government are always in favor of the investor. Kangave (2012) further explains that these agreements contain clauses that render local legal instruments useless in helping to address the grievances of local people who may want to seek legal redress. In the final analysis, Kangave (2012) concludes that the third world countries, in their dependence on foreign 'aid' for development projects are often compelled to sign binding agreements which protect the interests of the investor at the expense of the local people. In concurring with this assertion, Asmita (2018) explains that failures in translating policy into practice emanate from differences in bargaining powers between the experts in charge of the financial viability of a project and those in charge of its social viability. Cases that illustrate this reality are cited by Asmita (2018) and Ijabadeniyi and Vanclay (2020) in South Africa, Kangave (2012), Ogwang and Vanclay (2019) and Max et al (2016) in Uganda. From their discourse analysis of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports, it was revealed by Ijabadeniyi and Vanclay (2020) that project proponents understand what is required of them as recommended by best practice but they tend to manipulate legislative requirements for corporate gain as opposed to social good. This is a re-iteration of Kangave (2012)'s assertions. As pointed out by Asmita (2018), the solution to the challenge of failure to adhere to policy must go beyond the mere creation of more stringent regulatory policies and laws. Rather, efforts to address such a challenge should be aimed at creating a willingness by project proponents to balance corporate gain with the greater social good (Ijabadeniyi and Vanclay, 2020).

## 2.3 Livelihood challenges faced by resettled people as a result of different projects’ development

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living’ (Carney, 1998).

Best practice requires that project implementers should manage resettlement impacts to achieve sustainable development outcomes for displaced project-affected persons (Asian Development Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement 1996). Sustainable development stems from a sustainable livelihood. Carney (1998) argues that a livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Carney, 1998). Whereas there have been reports of improvement in livelihoods after resettlement (Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017; Gomersall, 2018), there are also cases in which project-affected persons became more impoverished (new poverty) after resettlement (Max et al., 2016; Ogwang and Vanclay, 2019). Several authors agree and acknowledge that involuntary resettlement is a complex exercise which comprises political, socio-cultural and economic aspects (Ijabadeniyi and Vanclay, 2020; Kangave, 2012; Asmita, 2018). The livelihood challenges faced by project affected persons stem from the connectivity of these aspects as illustrated in the cases cited by Max et al (2012) and Asmita (2018) and other authors.

In the experience of implementing a livelihood restoration plan, Asmita (2018) revealed that project affected persons got cash compensation for their land as valued based on the official rate of land transactions recorded with the land revenue authorities in the district. Well knowing that this compensation rate was below the replacement value for land of similar quality, Asmita (2018) also argues that the project implementers must have been compelled to cut costs due to inadequate budgetary allocations. Like in the case detailed by Asmita (2018), inadequate compensation and cases of no compensation at all have been reported in the Ugandan context as well Max et al., (2016).

For displaced persons who get cash compensation for land, the choices they make in utilizing this money determine whether they will end up with a meaningful sustainable livelihood Max et al., (2016). These authors cite a case in which some project affected persons invested in motorcycling businesses that collapsed within a few years. Similar cases of making bad investment choices have been reported by Ogwang and Vanclay (2019) with affected people plunging themselves further into impoverishment. Moreover, those that get displaced from rural to urban areas must face the challenges of dealing with a high cost of living (Gomersall, 2018; Ogwang and Vanclay (2019); Max et al., 2016), having to develop new skills to fit in the labour market (Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017; Gomersall, 2018) and may face hostile tendencies from host communities Max et al., (2016). In one of the host communities, resettled people had to deal with cases of theft and higher prices of commodities as host communities held the view that these people had amassed a lot of money from the compensation package Max et al., (2016).

Delayed compensation (Gomersall, 2018; Ogwang and Vanclay, 2019) render affected persons vulnerable to inflation such that they may not get land that is worth the former land they once owned while forceful evictions Max et al., (2016) render people homeless with limited options for restoration of their livelihoods. Furthermore, development projects often attract immigrants that may compete for the available jobs with the local people (Max et al., 2016).

Vulnerable groups such as widows and children may not benefit from cash compensations in which money is handed over to men (Asmita, 2018; Max et al., 2016). The loss of land from which such groups of people depend on as a source of livelihood can cause profound impoverishment. The economic impacts of these challenges are often compounded by the disarticulation of communities (Gomers all, 2018; Asmita, 2018). Within these communities, people have socio- cultural relations in which non- cash transactions are part of the mechanisms in which these people recover from financial shocks and can then maintain their livelihoods (Max et al., 2016).

In an attempt to address these challenges, the livelihood restoration plan laid out by project implementers must take on a comprehensive approach (Asmita 2018). This comprehensive approach requires that re-skilling of people, giving original inhabitants of the land priority in employment within the project and monitoring the post resettlement status of affected persons is done (Gomersall, 2018; Sapkota and Ferguson, 2017).

## 2.5 Views and Opinions of displaced persons from other areas

People’s views and opinions often determine the success or failure of a project. Mohanty & Mohanty, (2009) looking at the Etalin Dam built in Dibang Valley of the Indian State of Arunachal Pradesh observed several views from different angles. The dam was viewed as a global mega-biodiversity hotspot and home to indigenous Idu Mishmi community and was hence hugely opposed by those community members, although on approval, the government indicated it was floated as a public – private collaboration. The Idu community viewed the project as destruction to both socio-ecological and indigenous lives and would have a lasting threat on culture and their livelihoods. On the other hand, India’s Environment Ministry had been on approval spree of development projects in spite of what the indigenous people thought of those projects. It is apparent, that the governments in the world have their way of approving gigantic development projects notwithstanding the views or opinions of the people.

Authors like Pattnaik (2013) and Sarma, (2017) are convinced that these kind of moves are not anything less than land grabbing, because it involves transferring resources by the government away from the community and yet the economic returns are only enjoyed by the developer. This has led to a rancorous history between the Indian government and the north-Eastern India. This has always ended in people protesting and the government responding with direct violence. The justification is that the project is bringing development and the indigenous people are resisting change. While this may be true, it is imperative to bring people and or their representatives at the forefront of such development projects so that the projects can enjoy some positive support than be enforced upon them through force. Gabriel (2014) opinion on this is that involuntary forced eviction is based on unequal power relationships between the State and project affected people as most of the displaced are usually marginalised people who are already devoid of social, political, and economic power in society.

Displacement is now a common practice in Africa and Uganda in particular, all justified by the need to build infrastructure for serving the communities better. However, according to Lam & Paul, (2014), Agrawal & Redford, (2009) whereas, these projects are necessary there’s need to understand that land use is a contentious issue in whatever context, whether development or of conservation. The debate often involves what should take precedence, people’s livelihoods, biodiversity, cultural sites, nature and so many related concerns. To rest the fears and conspiracy theories of indigenous affected people, there’s need for comprehensive community engagements.

A community in the eyes of James et al (2012) is a social unit or a group of living things) with commonality such as norms, religion, values, customs or identity. Communities do share a sense of place situated in a given geographical area (village, town, or neighbourhood) or in the modern world a virtual space through communication platforms. These relations are durable with possible genealogical. To change these geological ties cannot hence happen overnight or just through coercion. People take offense and quickly, there’s complexity in the way people reconcile their knowledge, views and the suggested development projects (Tinkler, 2008). Opinions held about a project then have a considerable impact on a project and the extent to which it is handled by government or developer (Richardson, 1948). Understanding communities’ opinion is necessary in a bid to get them to change their mind, accept and embrace the project (Schmeidl & Bose, 2016), Suiter et al 2016). This actually would also enable community participation in the activities of the project. When the networks of communities are handled well, through due communication, ambiguities and unnecessary judgements are managed (Huckfeldt, 2007).

On resettlements, Angrist and Pischke (2010); Lam & Paul, (2014) observe that resettlement programs remain at very low standards as government policies only focus on economic-based compensation which often excludes socially and economically marginalized groups. When people are displaced and consequently resettled, there is a misnomer that both governments and developers have settled their part of bargain, yet people’s livelihood have changed and require coping strategies. Drawing from the Rana displaced indigenous people- Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve in Nepal it is observed that out of the 42 displaced Rana households, more than 80% of them expressed negative opinions concerning their new homes in the Dhokka Block. These resettled people faced a number of difficulties in the new settlements, particularly the poor quality of the land which resulted in shortage of food meaning they had to work harder thus weakening their social relations. They also described the new place in terms of: “Nobody will like it” (Lam 2014). New places come with a distortion in neighborliness, reduced spaces, barriers in social interactions and sometimes increased social unrest. When previous treasured social interactions become less, newly resettled people become sad, unhappy and confined.

Yaniv (2004) advises, that in making decisions, people should continuously solicit enough opinions in the hope of improving their own judgment, enjoy integrated benefits of accuracy and diminished bias.

## 2.6 Conclusion

The discovery and exploration of oil in Uganda brought much hope for development, a new economic face for the entire country, a surge in employment opportunities and high expectations for change in the living conditions and standards of the locals. However, it also comes with a need to move the people occupying the land on which the oil has been discovered to other identified places or compensate them as a motivation to relocate on their own (Rice, 2009). What is needed in the country today is a just and pragmatic framework within which displacements are executed and a humane and transparent process in resettlements of the displaced people to avoid the “oil curse” like in other countries, which hitherto lacking or not fully grown in Uganda.

## CHAPTER THREE

## METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology upon which the study was able to establish the effects of forced resettlement on livelihoods of oil development project affected people. It represents the study design, area of study, population of study, sample and sampling techniques used, data collection tools, data analysis, ethical considerations and validity and reliability of methodology.

## 3.2 Research design

Orodho (2003) define research design as the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems. Kothari (2004) also observes that a design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. The researcher used a descriptive research design which is a scientific method that includes observation and description of the behaviour of a subject without influencing it, was instrumental in guiding the researcher most especially in asking appropriate questions like what, where when. The goal of descriptive research design according to Nassaji (2015) is to describe phenomenon and its characteristics. Shona (2019) and Sharma (2019) both view descriptive research design as a perfect avenue for utilization in a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods to investigate one or more variables. It is accurate and systematic in describing population, situation, or phenomenon. Descriptive research design is also famed in answering questions like what, when, where, and how.

Descriptive research design was an appropriate choice for this study because of its depth in answering questions like what, when, where, and how, which result in both quantitative and qualitative data. The study also used the mixed methodology approach (Triangulation) to address the central objectives and research questions of the study. Mixed methodology approach according to Schoonenboom & Johnson (2017) is the type of research in which a researcher or team of researchers combines both segments of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Cresswell et al (2003); Morse (1991); Tashakkori & Teddlie (1998) argued that the most common and well-known approach to mixing methods is the triangulation design and the validation is to obtain different but complimentary data of the same subject to best understand the research problem.

Furthermore, Greene and Caracelli (1997) have highlighted a number of purposes or justifications for mixing methods to include the following; to test the consistency of findings obtained through different instruments, to clarify and build on the results of one method with another, and to show how the results from one method shape subsequent methods or research decisions. These justifications are so convincing to be adopted by the researcher in this particular study that seeks to explore livelihood challenges in the process of displacement and resettlement that would necessitate a combination of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The study used two segments – a quantitative segment and a qualitative segment. The quantitative segment addresses property lost, property estimates in monetary terms, compensations, further expectations and related issues. The qualitative segment on the other hand, captured attitudes, views and perception and practices of people forcefully resettled by the oil project in the area. The researcher guided by these scholarly details, and taking Ngwedo sub county as a case, utilized In-depth interviews and questionnaires as primary data collection tools to garner adequate and relevant information from the different stakeholders in the study area and other key informants from the line Ministry (MDAs) in Kampala.

## 3.3 Study Population

The population of this study covers the displaced and now resettled people, the Local leaders in the area, the government authorities (especially the Petroleum Authority), the oil companies in the area and the Civil Society Organizations in the area like experts in the area of displacement and resettlement. Kasenyi in Ngwedo Sub County had a surveyed population of 3,214 Tilenga RAP1: Social Baseline Report (2018). The five Civil Society Organizations that participated in this study were mainly those accessed from Buliisa and Masindi.

A total of 274 residents from the Ngwedo Sub County but specifically from Kasenyi Village were included in the study, and at least a total of 5 officials from the local leaders, 5 from the Petroleum Authority of Uganda, 5 Community leaders (Youth/Women/Group leaders), 2 from petroleum company, 5 CSO’s and 5 resettlement experts, giving us a total of 301 respondents for the entire study.

## 3.4 Sample Size

A statistically efficient sample design is critical to the success of the study since it is directly related to the quality of data. Sample design has implications for the magnitude of the sampling errors as well as the representativeness of the data collected (Tilenga RAP1 Social Baseline Report 2018). The unit of analysis was a household for quantitative data and the population size of the settlement 3,214 (Tilenga RAP 1, Report, 2018). The average household size was 7 individuals- the estimated total number of households in Ngwedo Sub County was 494. Therefore, the sampling unit of this study was a household. Therefore, the total sample size calculated based on 494 households using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) computed Table for sample size determination derives as 274 respondents (*see Appendix III*).

Sample size

n = z2 ⋅ p (1 − p)

d2

n – sample size

d – acceptable sampling error

p – proportion of population

at 95% confidence level, sampling error = 0.05

n = 1.962(0.5)(1 − 0.5)

0.052

n = 273.6

**n ≈ 274**

## 3.5 Sampling Techniques and Procedure

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) define sampling as a formulation of a procedure of selecting the subjects or cases to be included in the sample. This study majorly utilized random sampling as a way of ensuring that resident respondents were selected and purposive sampling technique was used to select other key expert respondents as shown in Table 1 below.

## Table 1. Sampling Technique

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Respondent Category** | **Sampling Technique** | **Consideration** |
| Petroleum Authority of Uganda Officials | Purposive | Office held/ Company activities |
| Local Leaders | Purposive sampling | Experience, Office held, Area knowledge |
| Youth/Women Leaders | Purposive Sampling | Local positions and community activities |
| CSO/Settlement experts | Purposive Sampling | Office held |
| Resettled residents | Snowball Sampling | Project Affected Persons |

## 3.6 Data Collection tools

A combination of tools was utilized to collect data but being mindful of the prevailing COVID 19 situation in the country, the researcher used questionnaires to collect data from households (displaced persons). Direct in-depth interview guides were utilized for Community leaders, Local government leaders, CSO’s and Local Government officials and Oil Company officials.

## 3.6.1 Questionnaires (Appendix I)

The researcher developed a detailed questionnaire that provides answers to the specific objectives of the study for respondents in this category. The questionnaire method helped to obtain specific responses from the target respondents which are easy to analyze. It also gave an accurate profile of the situation and the data provided was used to describe who, what, how, when and where concerning the variables in the study and also establish the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

## 3.6.2 Interview Guide (Appendix II)

An interview guide was used to keep the collection of data from key expert informants who comprised the CSO’s, Local government officials, and resettlement experts focused. Interview guides are a good tool as they enable the researcher gather in-depth information around the topic to meet specific needs. The researcher then clarifies unclear issues in the guide to the respondent to garner relevant and adequate data

## 3.6.4 Document Review

Information on the topic was collected from already existing archived documents. Research and conference papers, journal articles and annual reports that can be accessed from the oil companies in the area and Petroleum Authority of Uganda website.

## 3.7 Data Analysis

Shamoo and Resnik (2003) described data analysis as a process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. For this study, two forms of data namely qualitative and quantitative was collected using different tools necessitating the researcher to separately review, and analyzed the data to draw conclusions.

## 3.7.1 Quantitative analysis

The data generated from the questionnaires, was compiled, sorted, edited and coded to have the required quality, accuracy and completeness for research. Data entered into the computer with the facilitation of Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) for analysis. The statistics that SPSS is capable of handling are far more complex than the statistics that are provided by excel which makes it more desirable as an analysis tool. The data was sorted, coded and analyzed according to the research questions and specific analytical tools were used during the analysis.

Using SPSS, the data was cleaned and analyzed according to the research questions where frequency tabulations are generated to present the results of the sample characteristics and item means, standard deviations, Pearson correlation and Chai square test were generated to present the results of the objectives of the study.

## 3.7.2 Qualitative analysis

Qualitative data was obtained by way of an interview guide. These was used to reinforce information gathered using the questionnaire to draw meaningful conclusions.

Data acquired from the interviews was analyzed into a controllable form and a description constructed around it. Examples were used in the description in order to review trends and evaluate the respondents’ opinions/perspectives on the area of study. This data was grouped into simple content categories, themes and sub-themes, closely examined and compared for similarities and differences. From the review of documents about the area and operating companies especially the company strategic plan, reports, and policies useful findings in the reviewed documents was used in the discussion in chapter five.

## 3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data Collection instruments

In order to make sure that quality and relevant data was collected, the research instruments were pre-tested for reliability and validity as follows;

## 3.8.1 Validity Test

To ensure validity of the data collection instruments, they were pre-tested through a pilot study. The purpose was to establish their suitability in generating relevant data, based on the objectives of the study. The piloting was done in Kyakaboga resettlement area. Which is outside the targeted study area in the district. Questionnaires were administered among (10) households, and five (5) interview schedules among community leaders. The purpose here was to identify any omissions and gaps in generating the expected data to address the objectives of the study. A revision of the instruments was done in accordance with the aims of the study and in consultation with the University Supervisor.

## 3.8.2 Reliability Test

The quantitative segment, the researcher ensured data collection exercise is preceded by instrument pretest then take multiple measurements, observations or samples and also check the truth of the record with an expert/ lecturer to verify response consistency and customize questions so that only appropriate questions are asked. According to Amin (2005), test-retest reliability can be used to measure the extent to which the instrument can produce consistent scores when the same group of individuals is repeatedly measured under same conditions. The results from the pretest were used to modify the items in the instruments.

## 3.9 Procedure for Data Collection

When this proposal was successfully defended and a letter of introduction to the field for data collection from Nkumba University obtained, two research assistants were identified, trained and deployed for data collection. In the first week data collection instruments was pre-tested for validity and reliability before full application. Still in the first week, contacting and making appointments with respondents will be done. This was by two research assistants whose minimum qualification was a University degree. In the proceeding weeks’ interviews were conducted and then collected data was organized and sorted for correctness.

## 3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethics are the norms or standards for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong.

Ethical standards prevent against the fabrication or falsifying of data and therefore, promote the pursuit of knowledge and truth which is the primary goal of research (Russell, 2011). When carrying out research the following ethical considerations were observed. An Introductory letter was sought from Nkumba University. The researcher was careful not to cause physical or emotional harm to respondents and ensure objectivity during the research so as to eliminate personal biases and opinions.

On the other hand, plagiarism is the unethical practice of using words or ideas, it can be planned or accidental use of another author/researcher or your own previous works without proper acknowledgment (Enago Academy, 2018). Plagiarism was avoided through the following ways, avoiding copying and pasting of the text verbatim from secondary data but rather, restating the idea in own words, paraphrase the ideas correctly, quoting exactly what is in the documents and accordingly cite any ideas that are not mine.

## CHAPTER FOUR

## ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

## 4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the presentation of results and findings of the study on Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Challenges of Project Affected Persons in Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area- Ngwedo Sub County- Buliisa District in Western Uganda. The presentation of the results is guided by the study objectives as:

Establish procedural resettlement process in the affected areas of Kasenyi Industrial Area, exploring attitudes, views and opinions of project affected persons (PAP) about the Oil Project in their area, and identifying livelihood challenges of project affected persons residing in the Kasenyi Industrial Area. The chapter however, starts with a presentation of the analysis of some demographic characteristics of the residents who took part in the study.

## 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Displaced Persons who took part in this study

The table below summarizes the sex of displaced persons that participated in this study.

## **Table** 2. Gender Characteristics of Respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sex of Respondents** | | **Percentage%** |
| Female | 151 | 55 |
| Male | 123 | 45 |
| Total | 274 | 100 |

Source: Field Data 2020

Table 2 above represents only the displaced respondents and show 55% of these being female and the remaining 45% are male. Although children were not part of the population under study, the researcher purposed to know the average number of children per household. The study reveals an average number of children as 7 and 4 as adults per household. This is almost 11 persons on average per household among displaced persons.

## Table 3: Displacement Status of Respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fully Displaced | 241 | 88.1% |
| Partly Displaced | 33 | 11.9% |
| Total | 274 | 100 |

***Source: Field data 2020***

It was imperative to ascertain the displacement status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), how many had been fully displaced and how many had remained and what plans were in place to move all persons to a new site. The study established that 88 percent of the respondents reported to have been totally displaced and moved to a new site, while 11.9% were partially displaced.

## Fig 1: Motives for selecting current resettlement site

***Source: Field data, 2020***

Respondents indicated that the motives to move them to the current sites Ngwedo, Kigwera, and Buliisa Town Council was majorly government and her partners and not negotiable. As depicted in Fig 1 above, forced decision by government was (40%), 39.5% was an earlier government plan that had to be followed while 20.5% was an environmental consideration recommended by environmental experts.

## 4.3 Procedural resettlement process in the affected areas of Kasenyi Industrial Area- Ngwedo Sub County

Objective one of this study focused on the procedural resettlement of the people in Kasenyi area. The findings reveal that there were numerous community engagement meetings that involved community leaders, Project Affected Persons (PAPS), government representatives from PAU, Buliisa District Local government especially from the CAO’s office, the Community Development Office, the Land Office, the office of the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) and Total E&P Uganda (TEPU) Oil Company officials. It was established that 90% of all the respondents that participated in this study attest to this as true.

*“I think the negotiation part was done well, all responsible parties participated and probably got knowledge of the impending project and what to expect, what followed is a story for another day” NGO official November 2020*.

Respondents indicated that these community engagements covered negotiations on land compensations, compensation periods, government position on new settlement, issues of infrastructure in the new site, transportation of affected people from the old to the new sites, food, employment, processing land titles, livelihood support of project affected persons in the new site, type of houses to be constructed in the new site and percentage compensations before displacement. It was revealed that affected persons wanted to be paid more than 70% of what was due to each beneficiary, before they moving to the new place.

*“Engaging communities in a bid to improve their livelihoods was essential in the displacement process, because there were potential risks that could arise from such evictions if it was not done orderly and systematically. To avert these possible challenges, engaging, protecting and reconstructing project affected persons is a huge step for equitable resettlement. We followed guidelines from the LARF, Compensation Act and the Land Act of the republic of Uganda and IFC standards for every step in engaging local people”. Oil Company Official- November 2020”*

*.*

*“Community engagement offered diplomacy a chance to address issues from all involved parties, these initiatives are healthy because they prevented forced displacement which would have negative impacts even on the intended project, the displaced people ought to have been satisfied with the model of displacement before evicting them. Local Leaders”*

These community engagements also involved agreeing on how much an acre of land should be compensated. The that affected persons expected 6.000.000- 12.000.000 Shillings (six to twelve million) but were given 3.500.000 (three million five hundred thousand) per acre for those who opted for cash. However, it was established that some respondents opted for land for land.

According to government officials in the area and Oil Officials who participated in this study, their plan for displacement was three pronged;

## Table 4: Planned Scheme for Displacement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Stage** | **Activities/ Tasks** |
| 1 | Screening | * Identification of any displacement risks * Categorising significant risks (high risks) * Identifying potential leaders and community opinion leaders for fruitful engagements |
| 2 | Assessment | * Identifying direct and indirect impacts on livelihoods and environment * Ensuring that the impending displacements follow the laws and guidelines * Plan for an engagement roadmap that minimizes confrontations |
| 3 | Management | * Discuss for courteous settlements * Ensure all stakeholders have access to needed information * Manage livelihood concerns and follow resettlement plans * Monitor activities |

*Source: Field data November 2020*

Project affected persons that the researcher interviewed confirmed the fact that most livelihood concerns and people’s rights like suitable housing, privacy, security in the new area, employment opportunities in the upcoming project and timely compensations were adequately discussed and agreed upon in the consultative meetings. Over 80% of displaced people believed that community engagements were adequate and covered all pertinent issues that had to be discussed.

The study further established that the Government through Total E&P Uganda contracted part of the livelihood restoration activities to Living Earth Uganda (LEU), Community Integrated Development Initiative (CIDI), PEARL Engineering and Future Option Uganda which have given relative support to the community as captured below:

**Living Earth Uganda (LEU)**

Living Earth Uganda was contracted by Total E&P to provide dry food ration to over 600 PAPs under the Resettlement Action Plan 1(RAP1) for a period of six months. This was in view of the fact that displacement caused destabilization in food production and hence it was imperative that PAPs were provided with an initial dry ration as they settled down to embark on producing their own food for subsequent consumption period.

**Community Integrated Development Initiative (CIDI)**

Community Integrated Development Initiative came in to take over from LEU and engage the PAPs in actual food production since the dry ration approach was not a sustainable idea. To this note CIDI provided a wide range of support both hardware and software/mentorship related trainings on the different enterprises.

The kind of support was observed at the level of cassava cuttings, vegetable seeds and related assortments, tree seedlings, bee hives, savings kits to the VSLA groups to mention but a few. According to TEPU Livelihood restoration strategy, this formed a more sustainable approach to the restoration goals and efforts. All these arrangements were necessary to ensure a smooth resettlement process and limit any social upraising emanating from a flawed displacement plans.

## Community attitudes, views and opinions of project affected persons (PAP) about the Oil Project in their area

Objective Two of this study focused on community views, opinions of affected persons about the entire project.

The study established that respondents had varied opinions especially amongst affected persons and community leaders. Figure 3 summarizes PAPs view on the entire resettlement process.

## Figure 3: PAPs View on the Resettlement Process

*Source: Field data- November 2020*

From the analysis, the majority 81% of the respondents (222) were not satisfied with the entire resettlement process while only 19% viewed the process as satisfactory. Explaining the reasons for their dissatisfaction. PAPs revealed that compensation amounts were unfair (low), and the process delayed. Some respondents considered the process as coercive. A considerable percentage (31%) of the respondents believed that PAPs were not fairly engaged and that the engagement process was rushed. A meagre section of respondents perceived the process as satisfactory. These were the ones that had been fully compensated and had no problem with the place to which they were moved. Regarding the views and challenges of PAPs, the verbatim extract indicated;

***“****The money that we were offered was very little, most of us asked for six million per acre (6.000.000) Uganda shillings but we were offered only three million five hundred thousand shillings only (3.500.000/). The government and Oil Companies engaged the district to come up with agreeable compensation rates as if the land that is to be taken was for the district.*

*The land value has increased, imagine how many years have passed? Even if our land was undervalued, our money should have been paid promptly, now the value from that initial figure has changed and still we have not been paid yet.****”***

***“****We are in Court suing the government and their investors for nonpayment, you can imagine it has come to this level, during negotiations they assured us that our money would be paid on time, now we have to seek legal redress to be paid- who is going to meet those costs?****”***

*“They took the leader’s views not ours, at first, all of us were involved and participated in the negotiations but later they picked a few individuals and that’s when things started worsening, for me I think they could have paid those leaders and they ate our money.*

*The land compensated was according to what one had previously, so no gain, the houses constructed with their poor roofs were also proportionate to what one had before. Now they came and designed the houses the way they wanted- almost equivalent to a prison cell for those who had thatched houses. This place is hot, and the designs of these houses are so small and hot. It beats the purpose that with all the inconvenience our lives are not better****”****.*

Local leaders at the district expressed dismay about nonpayment claims by PAPS, some of these leaders revealed that villagers (PAPs) received the money and moved to big towns, squandered their fortune and now that the money is over they are coming back to make false claims. When asked on why some PAPs resorted to Court for help, these leaders had no convincing reason, instead they were tongue-tied. One of the community leaders also living in the new settlement area said;

***“****We had high expectations from this project, a full economic package with excellent schools, hospitals with adequate equipment’s and staff and unconditional livelihood support. Even for compensation, these oil companies had the capacity to pay ten million (10.000.000/) per acre, we expected jobs for all our children, not Executive Directors but drivers, cleaners to mention but a few according to how they have studied. All these as it is, is now a mirage, but what is done is done.****”***

***“****A few people expressed hope in the future that Ngwedo, Kigwera, Buliisa and Wanseko (new settlement areas) would shine and all the promised goods and services come through once commercial oil production starts.****”***

## Livelihoods of project affected persons residing in the Kasenyi Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County

The third objective of this study concentrated on highlighting livelihood aspects and challenges of affected persons in Kasenyi. To facilitate easy transformation and movement to new settlement areas the government and the oil company organized transport for PAPs, constructed grinding mills, organized and distributed crop seed for planting and subjected PAPs to capacity building in the areas of agriculture, health and enterprises development. There were also trainings on financial literacy that were conducted for PAPs, including supporting settlers in opening bank accounts.

On verifying the claims of oil companies, it was established through this study that during the process of shifting, over half (51%) of the settlers indicated that they faced a lot of challenges, indeed, majority of respondents (82%) reported that the officials were neither cooperative nor supportive during the relocation process. As a result, members had to incur costs of hiring vehicles to transport their belongings to the new site or carry them on their head, and some had to use motor cycles. It was also established that contrary to what was agreed in the negotiation stages, there was no mobile medical facility to assist members who experienced health problems during the journey to the new resettlement site. About three quarters of the respondents (74%) reported that they went directly to the current site of resettlement without any help. Upon reaching the settlement area, most of the respondents (71%) reported that they were provided fully furnished houses, and over half (52%) found the houses provided adequate to accommodate their family members.

## Figure 4: Transportation to the New settlement site

After reaching the new resettlement site, 45 percent of the respondents indicated that they found difficulties in accessing basic social services such as schools and health facilities. Illnesses like malaria, flue were also very rampant adding on the burden to most of the displaced community.

**Employment and other assistance provided to affected persons**

From the analysis, an overwhelming number 98% of the respondents (269) indicated that there were no members of their households provided with jobs regardless of the fact that they are all PAPs and were promised jobs. However, over half 53% of the respondents reported to have received training on self-employment and basic enterprises, but 47% reported to have never received any type of training for self-employment.

## Figure 4. Occupation/Pattern & source of family earning, average earning

*Source: Field data – November 2020*

Some aspects like agriculture, business and services like drug shops, bars and shopping centers had improved compared to the life before as seen in figure 4 above. A considerable number of respondents 68% reported doing better on average in the current place than before.

## Figure 5. Status of Landholding after displacement

*Source: Field Data – November 2020*

There was still a nostalgic attachment by many respondents about their former place. There was less attachment to the new settlement as 49 percent of the respondents indicated that their perceived possession of land deteriorated, 30 percent indicated that there was no improvement and only 20 percent reported improvement in livelihood.

## Figure 6. Average Position of Land holding and Market Value

*Source: Field Data – November 2020*

Figure 6 presents the average position land holding and market value of respondents before and after resettlement, the results show that average position of all land holding improved after resettlement. The homestead value increased because they have permanent houses and provision for water harvesting. In addition, the market value of the land holding improved tremendously for all land positions, land encroachment was reported to have reduced in the new site since their land was titled.

## Figure 7. Household Structure

*Source: Field Data – November 2020*

Figure 7 show the results on the nature of household structure before and after resettlement, and it reveals that 73.4% of respondents who had semi-permanent structures had accessed permanent household structures after resettlement. Before resettlement, only 12.8% of the project affected people had permanent structures. Over half of the respondents 66.5% and 33.5% reported access to one solar panel and two or more solar panels respectively after resettlement.

## Figure 8. Possession of Livestock before and after displacement

*Source: Field Data – November 2020*

Figure 8 shows the results on the average number of livestock possessed by the respondents before and after displacement. The result shows that bullock owned by respondent increased from 3.5% to 6.1%, chicken increased from 15.6% to 20.4%, Milk cow from 12.5% to 17% and sheep increased from 6.7% to 8.1%. However, respondents on average reported reduced possession on number of goats from 10.7% to 9.9% after resettlement. There was however a general feeling that livestock numbers will improve as they settle in their new settlement places.

## Figure 9. Possession of Household Assets

*Source: Field data 2020*

Respondents reported a steady increase in possession of all household assets especially household furniture, watches, transport machines after relocation as shown in Figure 9. The marked gain in household assets was also reported due to the possession of a tractor which never existed in the whole community before displacement.

## Figure 10. Pattern of daily consumption expenditure

*Source: Field data- November 2020*

Respondents experienced marked increase in expenditure on all fronts of daily consumption after relocation compared to the life before. The biggest increased was recorded on house repair which increased by four fold from 222,143 Shillings to 816,667 Shillings in the new settlement. Some respondents did not find the new constructed houses appealing and had to redesign them to have comfort. Marginal increase in daily consumption expenditure was only recorded on alcohol and tobacco consumption from 14,708 Shillings to 18,125 Shillings after displacement. This marginal increase in Alcohol and tobacco was attributed to decrease in disposal income in the new settlement sites.

## Table 5. Pattern of utilization of compensation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Expenditure Item | Minimum(Shs) | Maximum (Shs) | Mean (Shs) |
| Purchase of land for cultivation | 1,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 5,227,273 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 100,000 | 11,000,000 | 4,084,615 |
| investment in business/IGA | 500,000 | 25,000,000 | 8,700,000 |
| Education of the children | 50,000 | 15,000,000 | 3,210,000 |
| Day to day consumption | 2,000 | 3,400,000 | 661,875 |
| Medical and health care | 20,000 | 4,000,000 | 1,154,688 |
| Repayment of old debts | 650,000 | 15,000,000 | 4,907,143 |
| Saving in the banks | 10,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 17,500,000 |
| Legal expenses for compensation | 15,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 17,500,000 |
| Expenditure on social functions | 5,000 | 3,500,000 | 457,308 |
| Investment in fraud organization | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |

*Source: Field data- November 2020*

Most of the money received from compensation exercise was put into savings and legal expenses (17,500,000 shillings) for litigation and dispute settlement as shown in Table 5. The second most items that money was spent on were business startups and purchase of land for cultivation at an average of eight million seven hundred thousand shillings (8.700.000) and five million two hundred twenty-seven thousand two hundred seventy-three shillings (5,227,273) respectively. It was interesting to note that respondents on average utilized less money on daily consumption, social functions and investments. Respondents are strangers in the new site as friends were scattered through the displacement process. There social ties had been broken hence inability to engage in social functions.

## Table 6. Provisions of basic amenities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Basic amenities | | Before(%) | After(%) |
| Water | Bore hole | 98.5 | 72.4 |
| Rain tank water | 1.5 | 27.6 |
| Electricity | 1 solar panel | 94.5 | 78.7 |
| 2+ solar panel | 5.5 | 21.3 |
| Medical facility | Govt H/C | 99.5 | 92.3 |
| Private HC | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Avogera HC upgraded | 0.0 | 7.1 |
| Schools | Govt Sch. | 98.2 | 94.6 |
| Private Sch | 1.8 | 5.4 |
| Market | Govt market | 13.1 | 34.7 |
| Kisomere daily market | 80.3 | 63.9 |
| Wanseko daily market | 6.6 | 1.4 |
| Public transport | Boda-boda | 99.5 | 99.3 |
| Motorcycle | 0.5 | 0.7 |

*Source: Field Data-November 2020*

Respondents reported increased access to rain water harvesting facilities from 1.5% to 27.6% compared to before where the main source of water was limited to borehole (98%) as shown in the Table 6 above. In case of access to electricity majority of respondents (94%) had access to one single solar panel before resettlement which dropped to 78.8% in the new resettlement site. More respondents recorded a significant increase in owning two or more solar panels from 5.5% to 21.3%.

In terms of medical facilities not much changed save for the upgrade of Avogera Health Centre in the area. For schools, there was a slight increase from 1.8% to 5.4% percent in members whose children accessed private schools after displacement. There was increased access to government market from 13.1% to 34.7%, whereas access to Kisomere and Wanseko daily markets dropped by 16.4% and 5.2% respectively. For public transport, the use of motorcycles remained the main means of transport for the respondents.

## Figure 11: Project Affected Persons challenges in new settlement

*Source: Field data- 2020*

As indicated in figure 11, upon reaching the new resettlement site, 45% of the respondents indicated that they found difficulties in accessing schools. Other related challenges faced by settlers included high cost of purchasing land in new place as reported by 28% of the respondents and finding a house for rent 14% for those that had to first repair the new provided houses. The costs for rent were also high because the landlords knew that these category of tenants had received a lot of money from compensations.

**Social relationship in the new settlement/ host village**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Relationship in the new settlement/ host village | Frequency | Percent |
| No change | 129 | 47% |
| Improved | 68 | 25% |
| Good | 50 | 18% |
| Strained | 27 | 10% |
| Total | 274 | 100% |

The majority of respondents 47% reported that there was no change in the settlement/host village, 25% reported that the relationship improved, 18% reported that the relationship was good and the least 10% had a strained relationship with residents as shown in Table 7. “The *neighborhood changed completely, actually some of us lost our friends completely because they have been resettled far away and accessing them is hard” PAP* in Ngwedo.

For others responses 25% of residents showed cordial relations with the new community with others displeased with the new communities.

Women, especially the married ones complained of their husbands totally or partially abandoning them after receiving payments. It was revealed that some married men migrated to Biiso, Hoima city, living their wives and families to fend for themselves. Men were mainly concerned with compensations mainly. Issues of land acquisition were explained and understood in meetings.

Through Living Earth Uganda (LEU) andCommunity Integrated Development Initiative (CIDI) the government of Uganda and Total endeavoured to encourage community participation and engagement in profitable livelihood enterprises. This is besides the arrangements for relief food/dry rations, seed for planting (Cassava stems, vegetable seeds and related assortments), skills development and groups savings in addition. Some of the respondents were also given tree seedlings for planting though with long term returns and many have embraced it. These interventions seem insufficient among some respondents, but more than 68% percent of all the PAPs interviewed registered positive appreciation concerning their current livelihoods.

## CHAPTER FIVE

## DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Introduction

This chapter is divided into three key sections; the first part presents the discussions of findings from the study following the objectives of the study. The second part presents the conclusion of the study drawn from the discussion of the study findings and the third part brings out the recommendations generated from the study findings.

## 5.2 Discussion of Findings

As mentioned earlier this study examined Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Challenges of Affected Persons in Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa District, Uganda. There was one independent variable which is involuntary resettlement and Livelihood challenges of affected people was the dependent variable. Emanating from the analysis of findings, here is the discussion following the three objectives of the study.

## 5.2.1 Procedural and Efficient Resettlement Process in the Affected areas

Literature indicated that resettlement of people especially those who are poor must be done according to procedure to ensure improvement in incomes, general livelihoods and enhanced service delivery in terms of health, road infrastructure, schools and other necessary infrastructures (Max et al 2016 & Essack 2014). The findings indicated that the project was necessary for the general development of the area alongside, the line Ministries just as was confirmed by (Max et al., 2016) who contended that involuntary resettlement or displacement of people becomes inevitable (Kangave, 2012; Ogwang and Vanclay, 2019). This is because the project was perceived to be of greater benefit to the general population of Uganda and the region. This notion was also supported by (Kangave, 2012; Max et al., 2016).

The displacement and resettlement process in Uganda is guided by IFC standards, The Uganda 1995 Constitution that spells out modalities of compensation, 1965 Land Acquisition Act Cap 226, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (2016) and The land act Cap 227 among other available laws.

Furthermore, in Uganda, as is with other countries, the government may be required to acquire and take over ownership of land. This was triggered by the need for infrastructure development for roads as well as mineral and petroleum development. It was true that the government of Uganda followed to ‘just’ some extent the required procedures of displacing and resettling the people but not entirely the whole process.

The government and its partners, Total E&P worked through contracted third parties (Companies) like Living Earth Uganda (LEU), Community Integrated Development Initiative (CIDI). From the findings LEU, was contracted by Total E&P to provide dry food ration food to all the over 600 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under the Resettlement Action Plan 1(RAP1) for a period of six months. This was in view of the fact that displacement caused destabilization in food production and hence it was imperative that PAPs were provided with an initial dry ration as they could settle down to embark on production of their own food for subsequent consumption period.

Community Integrated Development Initiative (CIDI)came in to take over from LEU and engage the PAPs in actual food production since the dry ration approach was not a sustainable idea. To this effect, CIDI provided a wide range of support both hardware and software/mentorship related trainings on the different enterprises.The kind of support was observed at the level of cassava cuttings, vegetable crop seeds and related assortments, tree seedlings, beehives, savings kits to the VSLA groups among others. This according to TEPU, Livelihood Restoration Strategy formed a more sustainable approach to the restoration goals and efforts. It was revealed by local leaders that initial engagement conducted for both PAPs and Non PAPs were done, radio announcements aired out,RAP surveys conducted and resettlement process monitored and project disclosure done. The contention was on the quality of services offered, the commitment level and the expected consistence. Some local leaders believe that this was just done to get them (community members) excited and after abandon pre-maturely which was the general thinking. Some community members noted that what was offered at the very beginning especially in terms of the quality of houses to be constructed for each individual, the size of the land to be offered in the new resettlement area and the services to be offered were “so romantic” but currently we live in very tiny and hot houses.

“*The compensation plan involved attractive packages which are contrary to what we later received, retorted another community member.”* There was a general consensus among community members that what was offered at negotiation stage was not what had been delivered and yet displacement had already taken place.

## 5.2.2 Community attitudes, views and opinions of affected people about the Oil Project

The findings indicate that there were mixed feelings more of conspiracy theories due to the earlier exploration, many thought there was no oil while others believed that oil had already been sold and the promise of a better full economic package seemed not attainable. Also, contrary to what Ijabadeniyi and Vanclay (2020); Asmita (2018) discovered that project proponents understand what is required of them as recommended by best practice, findings indicated that the main parties involved seemed to have manipulated legislative requirements for their own good and not for the good of the displaced communities.

There was also high expectation from the Oil company in terms of compensation for land and property thereon. Some thought they would have the opportunity to own land in Kampala or Hoima when being compensated land for land, this was as earlier noted that people’s expectations were not met by the project. This is not to suggest that all the people would be transformed into billionaires overnight but it appears the minimum expectations were not met or were partially met.

Many eagerly waited for general opportunities that come with new projects like jobs, supply of goods and services, people in the area claim that jobs became political and many of the people who benefited from the project came from other parts of the country. True the entire nation was supposed to benefit from such a huge project, but the indigenous people should and must be given priority in these allocations, and where skill and knowledge was needed; trainings should have been offered to them.

Under individual household there was fear of delayed payment, fear of spouses running away with compensation money and these fears have eventually come to pass. Probably, government had no control over some of these challenges, but community engagements and trainings at the onset of such projects should have been priority to prepare community members of what is eminent

There was high expectation from the general public domain about possibilities of remarkable economic transformation coming directly from the oil proceeds. Hoima as city now is having some steady progress in terms of infrastructure, but was still inadequate compared to radio programs that promised them a full economic package in fields of life. The communities had viewed this with hopes of tapping the oil benefits within the short term, unfortunately, these expectations were not yet realized by the time of this study.

The public especially the communities of Buliisa and the entire Albertine graben originally thought tapping into the oil sector for direct or indirect benefits would be far much easier given the fact that this much needed resource was discovered within their respective localities. This in a long run appear to have turned out to be much complexed and hence, requires much level of organization, resources and commitment to be able to tap into the industry either through direct employment, service provision (food, water) and related engagements.

There were considerable reduced energies, (waning hope) shifts in individual and groups interests to some of the less demanding options to continue sustaining their individual livelihoods. To them, the oil project was a fairy tale and efforts were now focused in how each individual household survived beyond the oil hopes.

Community involvement in a number of programs for example: in-kind compensation (land for land), allowed the affected people to identify the land, tour it and pay for the land. Project affected persons were provided with dry ration (rice, beans, sugar, salt and maize flour for 6 months, Livelihood restoration (bee keeping, cassava and vegetable growing, extension services) but community members felt that they were only involved at low levels of decision making and as such they could not effect policy and programs in the area.

## 5.2.3 Livelihood Challenges of Project Affected Persons in the Kasenyi Industrial Area

A score of scholars including Bwire (2015); Cernea, (2000), resources UNHCR (2011) have rightly observed that projects affect the livelihoods of people especially loss of productive resources, employment, friends and other related losses. Findings indicate that the displaced persons in Kasenyi village, Ngwedo Sub County were not different, they lost their land.

The cattle keepers and crop farmers were most affected. Production had greatly reduced and food security in some families had decreased. Some community members were involved in a number of productive activities using the compensation funds they received. Some of the activities include; bee keeping, cassava and vegetable growing, the PAPs received extension services. Some challenged families were supported with dry ration (rice, beans, sugar, salt and maize flour). According to community leaders, the food ration was given for the first 6 months after displacement, and they stopped. During the study, PAPs had challenges in accessing the following essential items;

* *Water for human consumption and livestock production was a big issue.*
* *Increased production and value addition of Agricultural products.*
* *Farming as a business was still a big challenge and*
* *There was a major challenge of drought*

Some of the challenges like food security, employment and lack of productive land can easily be reduced if the government and its partners completed all compensations. Then families would be able to purchase land on their own and move on with their livelihoods.

## 5.3 Conclusion

Involuntary Resettlements are necessary world over for building infrastructures that benefit economies of different nations and improving livelihoods of their people. However, when that is done, the process of compensation must be quicker and transparent, and the payments given to the affected persons should be adequate, to facilitate a smooth transition to newer places. As it is inevitable to displace people to pave way for development projects, affected persons need be equitably compensated to allow their livelihoods to stay as much as possible unhampered.

Accordingly, the Project Affected Persons of Kasenyi welcomed the oil project in their area and looked at it as a blessing from the Almighty God. They were also aware of the oil activities in their areas since these activities had been there for about 10 (ten) years by the time of the study. The government and its partners had not honoured their part of the bargain, which in the eyes of the community looks like land grabbing. However, all hope is not lost as some projects like schools, some roads and a hospital had been implemented. What was needed now was to complete all promised compensations, deliver all the promised services and when production of oil commences, grant these people a full economic package.

Whereas, the study established that government and its partners tried as much as possible to engage project affected persons, along the way, there was total breakdown of communication, leading to some of the affected people to resort to court to seek justice.

***“Whereas, Uganda has good laws and regulations in place, adherence to these laws when displacing and resettling Project Affected people is wanting”.***

## 6.1 Recommendations of the Study

* The government should as much as possible review the design of houses to meet the basic needs of the affected people.
* The government should secure resources and expedite the infrastructure needs of the resettled persons as promised in the RAP. This way, each party quickly get what they want without one party reneging on what they promised.
* Formation of strong community based framework, including organized groups for improved and sustainable household’s incomes that enhance activities like - small scale agriculture and animal keeping using conventional practices, petty trade, village savings groups so as to enhance the livelihood of the affected persons.
* The government of the Republic of Uganda through the concerned Ministries or Agencies must include post resettlement management plan (post resettlement evaluation) to ascertain progress and current affairs affecting the PAPs.
* Government should establish an effective community based institutional framework for information sharing, decision making and feedback grievance and redress mechanism. This would allow affected people to use internal mechanism to resolve disagreement rather than resorting to court to seek justice.
* Establish a functional system of documenting claims, complaints and grievances with clear feedback mechanisms and confidentiality.
* Agreed upon actions should be done in real time. Like one leader said “time is money”, land which was valued 10 years ago cannot be compensated a decade later because then the value has changed, and providing that compensation was then looked at as deliberate dishonesty.

## Areas for Further Research

* Revisiting the relevance of current legislations in addressing Resettlement Action Plan Challenges in Uganda
* Evaluate the environmental impacts of Resettlement Action Plan in the new sites
* Effective Monitoring models of resettlements in Uganda

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## APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

**Introduction**

I am Called Ogwang Francis a Masters student at Nkumba University. I am requesting you to kindly participate in my academic study geared at establishing equitable displacement and congenial resettlements of persons affected by the Oil project in Kasinyi- Buliisa district. There’s no anticipated detriment on your part as a respondent and all views, opinions and recommendations you give will be strictly for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Your co- operation is highly appreciated.

**I seek your Consent.**

Consent granted Not granted

If respondent consents proceed and if not abort and proceed to other sampled respondents

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

1. Is family head male, female or child? (Child is any age below 18 years).

2. (A) Displaced from……………………. (B) Settlement Address:….

3. Status of resident A- Partly Displaced B. Full displaced

4. If partly to what extent: (A) Agricultural land/Homestead (official)

(B) Agricultural land/Homestead (personal arrangement)

5. Year of Resettlement in the New Village/Town:

6. Reason for selecting the present site of Resettlement:

(A) Resettlement is provided by the Government or Company? If company provide name

7. Total No. of the family members A- Adults B. Children

8. Occupation/Pattern & source of family Earning:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Pre-displacement* | Total Earning | Post-displacement | Total Earning |
| (i) Agriculture  (ii) Business  (iii) Service  (iv) Employment  (v) Any other |  |  |  |

9. Status of Landholding after Displacement: Improved / status quo / Deteriorated.

10. Position of Land holding: Pre-Displacement Post-Displacement

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Land | Total Land | Nature of Tittle | Market Value | Type of Land | Total land | Nature of Title | Market Value |
| (a)Irrigated  (Single/Double)  (b) Non-irrigated  (c) Encroached  (d) Lease/Share  (e) Homestead  (f) Garden  (g) Net area shown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(B) HOUSE POSITION Pre-Displacement Post-Displacement

(a) Permanent/Semi/Permanent

(b) No. of rooms -

(c) Electricity –

(d) Latrine/Bath

11. Live-Stock Position

Market Value Pre-Displacement Post-Displacement

Bullock –

Milk cow –

Goat –

Sheep –

Chicken –

12. Other Asset Held

Pre-Displacement Post-Displacement

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Assets | No | Assets | No |
| TV/Radio  Motor Cycle  Bicycle  Tractor  Household  Furniture  Watches  Any other |  |  |  |

13. Pattern of consumption expenditure (per day)

Pre-Displacement Post-Displacement

Major Head of Expenditure

1. Food –
2. Clothing –
3. Consumer Durable –
4. Alcohol/Tobacco
5. Medicine & health care –
6. Fees for children –
7. Housing repair/maintenance –
8. Social functions -

14. Total amount of compensation received:

15. House

16.2 Land (owned)

17.3 Land (encroached)

18. Garden

19. Trees/Fruits bearing Trees –

20. Standing crop

21.Shifting Allowance –

22.Consumption/Maintenance Allowance –

23. Pond

24. Well

25. Pattern of utilization of compensation

26. Purchase of land for cultivation: -

27. Improvement of land: -

28. Purchase of consumer durables

29. Investment in Business/Income generating activities: -

30. Education of the children: -

31.Day to day consumption: -

32. Medical & Health care: -

33. Repayment of old debt to Bank/co-operative/Money lender/Relative

34. Saving in the Banks

35. Legal expenses to secure compensation: -

36. Expenditure on social functions: -

37. Investment in Fraud Organization: -

38. Any other expenditure

39. Saving Position: Pre-Displacement- Post-Displacement

(A) Institutional

(B) Non-Institutional

Money lenders / Traders / Relative –

40. Debt-Position Pre-Displacement Post-Displacement

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source | Purpose | Amount | Source | Purpose | Amount |
| 1. Institutional   (i)Bank  (j) SACCO  (iii) Any other  (B) Non-Institutional  (i) Money lenders –  (ii) Trader –  (iii) Relative –  (iv) Other - |  |  |  |  |  |

41. Are you satisfied with compensation amount: Yes/No

If no, the reason of dissatisfaction:

42. Did you face any problem during shifting: - Yes/No

43. Mode of transport arranged: Government/ self/NGO

44. Were the official co-operative during shifting: - Yes/No

If no, how did you manage the transport of your belonging: -

45.Was there any mobile medical facility during shifting: - YES/NO  
46. Did you stay in any rehabilitation camp or directly to the present site of resettlement/ rehabilitation: Yes/No

47. Amount spent on shifting: -

48. Type of House provided: - Developed / Semi-Dev./Tiles/ Is it adequate for the family.

49. (a) Is there any job provided to any member of the family: Yes/No

(b) If yes nature of job: - skilled/unskilled/Temp/Perm

50. Job to female if any

51. Training received for self-employment if any: - Yes/No

52. Did you receive any assistance for self-employment? Yes/No

If yes – institutional agency/ Non-institutional source:

1. Amount received (b) Extent of utilization

53. Opinion on the amount of compensation: Satisfactory/not satisfactory/manageable

54. Did you face any problem at the new place of settlement; Purchase of land/House/use Access to school, health center

55. Relationship in the New settlement/Host village: - Good/Improved/ Strained/ No change

Family/Friendship/Neighbour/Community Intra family relation

If strained the reason why.

56. Opinion on present settlement vis-à-vis displaced village: = satisfactory/Not satisfactory If

Not satisfactory, the points thereof: -

57. (a) Was there any protest movement: Yes/No

(b) If yes the result of the movement

58. Formation of any organisation to redress problem displacement? Yes/No

59. Migration of family member in search

of job/work if any: -

If yes no. of persons/nature of job and period of such migration: -

60. Major diseases faced by you: Pre-Displacement/Post-Displacement

61. Provisions of Basic amenities: - Pre-Displacement Post-Displacement

(a) Drinking Water –

(b) Electricity –

(c) Medical facility –

(d) Educational Institution: -

(e) Bank/SACCO etc-

(f) Fair price shop –

(g) Nearest market –

(h) Public Transport

62. Any other information which the respondent desires to present: -

## APPENDIX 1I: KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

**Dear respondent,**

I am Called Ogwang Francis a finalist student at Nkumba University and undertaking a study titled- ***Involuntary Resettlement and Livelihood Challenges of Affected Persons in Kasenyi Oil Industrial Area, Ngwedo Sub County, Buliisa District.***

I am requesting you to kindly participate in this academic study geared at establishing equitable displacements and resettlement in this area and beyond. There’s no anticipated harm on your part as a respondent and all views, opinions and recommendations you give will be strictly for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Your co- operation is highly appreciated.

**I seek your Consent.**

Consent granted Not granted

**Section A:**

Sex of Respondent: ……………………………………………

Organization/Institution: ……………………………………………………………………

Position: …………………………………………………………………………

Period (in completed years) spent with the organization/ Institution: …………………

**Section B: Community’s Attitudes, Views and Opinions about the Oil Project in the area**

1. What in your opinion are the people’s views and attitudes regarding this oil project? [***Probe for services offered to the community and the quality of the services***]
2. How were such services offered in the community? Care to document the process and the players mentioned by the respondent
3. What has the government/ Oil Company offered/offering community members

(community and Individually)

1. What has been the level of participation/engagement of the community in such services?
2. What is the level of utilization of these services by the community in new resettled areas?
3. How best could community members get more engaged in such services for equitable and improved displacement and resettlement process?
4. What do you consider as the major community needs in the resettled areas?
5. How can these needs mentioned above be addressed?

**Section C: Livelihood Challenges of Displaced People**

1. What livelihood action plan pre-arranged or agreed upon between government/ oil company and the community in the area?
2. Was this action plan adhered to and is being implemented according to plan?
3. What is the quality of the following below in the settlement area?

* Access to water
* Access to electricity (or any form of power for lighting)
* Food
* Employment
* School
* Health facilities
* Land for cultivation

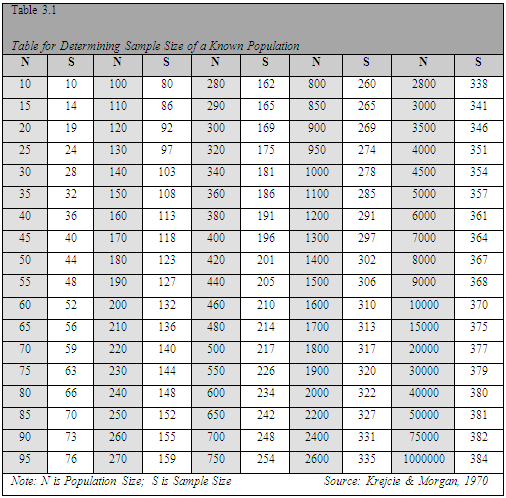
1. How have the displaced people generally been affected? (care to document all responses)
2. What are the current livelihoods challenges affected by the displaced people?
3. How can those livelihood challenges be addressed?

**Section D: Desirable Resettlement Process**

1. Would you term the Kasenyi evictions as forced? Why?
2. What was the legal framework in which these evictions were executed?
3. Were pre-displacement engagements with evictees comprehensive enough? Why?
4. Have the displaced people been equitably compensated? Why?
5. What is the tenure/property right arrangements for the displaced people?
6. What in your opinion is a fair displacement process?
7. What is your recommendation (s) for future displacement plans in Uganda?

**I Thank you so much for your time**

## APPENDIX III: SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION TABLE



## APPENDIX IV: MAP OF NGWEDO AND KASENYI OIL INDUSTRIAL AREA

# **OIL INDUSTRIAL PARK**

