

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

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**Abstract:** *The study focused on the Bugangaizi displacement plan as a case study to examine the impacts of internal migration and relocated people on the management and utilization of land in Kakumiro District. Its objectives included determining the economic and social risks to land usage, the impact of rehabilitation on the Bugangaizi community, and the procedures that are now in place for efficient land management under the Bugangaizi Rehabilitation Scheme. According to the results, 75% of the people polled generally disapproved that Bugangaizi uses clear rehabilitation criteria. This shows that there is no harmonica-related policy or structure in place at the federal level. In the survey, 12.1% of respondents disapproved, and 12.3% were undecided. It should be highlighted that relocation has a secondhand effect on both land deterioration and rainforest. Because of this, the state of the land has been impacted in the research region by unexpected and unregulated forest cutting and changes to the land's cover.*

**Keywords:** internal migration, resettlements and land use

## Background to the study

In this study, the Bugangaizi resettlement plan is used as a case study to examine the impact of movement and moves on the management and development of land in Kakumiro District. An intriguing example of a nation with uneven land distribution across regions is Uganda. After experiencing a recent increase in population, Uganda experienced a large-scale rural-to-rural migration. The nation, like the majority of sub-Saharan African nations, is extremely diverse, with 53 distinct communities that have greatly intermixed since the nation gained sovereignty in 1962 as a result of migration.

By primarily linking land conflicts to migratory history, communal variability, and the operation of conventional organizations, the aforementioned features of rural Uganda can enable us to quantitatively assess the roots of land disputes.

Since the agricultural industry employs 73% of the people who are employed and accounts for 24% of the country's GDP, land is a crucial pillar of both developmental and economic progress in Uganda (Wilson, S., 2011). Land disputes, however, are now a serious threat to the nation's rural agricultural populations. The seriousness of the situation prompted the passage of the contentious and hotly fought Land Act of 2010, which tries to defend legitimate and lawful occupants against wrongful evictions (Olawepo, 2016).

The most valuable resource available on earth is land. It is a location where people are utilizing a variety of resources. Land provides almost all of the world's food supply, and there is a pressing need to generate more.

Because of these factors, changes in land use and land cover are crucial contributors to ecological change on a worldwide scale. It is one of the key elements influencing long-term growth and societal adaptation to climate change.

The academic community is well aware of the various functions that changing land use and land cover play (Ayalew, 2013). As a result, the importance of comprehending how land is used has been acknowledged in worldwide ecological study.

Although it is acknowledged that the land issue in Uganda is crucial for economic expansion, it is still an important cultural and political issue (Mwesigye, F., and Matsumoto, T., 2013). Boundary, inheritance, and eviction-related conflicts—which are occasionally referred to by the name "land grabbing"—are the three main categories into which land disturbances in Uganda can be broadly classified.

## Problem statement

Despite the legislature of Uganda's ongoing attempts to successfully resettle migrants, there are several controversies and unanswered questions regarding land use in Bugangaizi. The Banyoro natives did not support the 1992 Bugangaizi Displacement Scheme. The community's participants see threats, marginalization, and discrimination regarding employment opportunities, educational opportunities, and having access to social programs (The Observer, 2019). The district leadership in place right now

has made permanent this bigotry. People in the neighborhood believe that the Bakiga are haughty, land speculators, impolite, and disrespect the King. They also believe that the Bakiga will not speak Runyoro. It should be mentioned that even those who purchased land but are native Banyoro do not have title papers for the land they live on.

### Specific objectives

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

### Research questions

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

### Methodology

#### Research design

The study's use of an ongoing investigation approach made it easier to collect the necessary data from a wide range of sectors. The question-and-answer format gives researchers the freedom to gather information on attitudes as well as the subject's activities and behavioral patterns. In order to gather sufficient data and sufficient details, the investigator will employ qualitative as well as quantitative techniques of data collecting and analysis. By combining the two approaches, it will be possible to comprehend the data both numerically and figuratively as well as narratively.

#### Study participants

The study community is a collection of people drawn from the broader population who have something in common, like similar age, sex, or health status (Bell 2009).

#### Sample Size determination

In practice, the sample size used in a study was determined basing on the expense of data collection, and the need to have sufficient statistical power. The sample size for this study was selected basing on the criteria set according to Roscoe's rule of thumb (cited in Sekaran, 2013). A sample size of 100 respondents was selected, because it is manageable in that it minimized costs and time.

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Sample size
District Technical Staff	20	10
Political Leaders	7	7
Residents	150	40
NGOs/CBOs	5	5
Religious Leaders	3	3
Cultural/Opinion Leaders	15	15
Others	30	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2022**

The researcher supplied over 244 questionnaires to the respondents in Bugangaizi but only 100 respondents expected to return and thus consider by the study. Therefore, 97.6% of the respondents participated in the study.

#### Sampling methods

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

**Purposive Sampling**

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

**Stratified sampling**

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

**Questionnaire**

The survey was a type of investigation tool used to collect data from participants. It included a number of queries and other prompts. The self-administrated structured survey was utilized by the researcher to gather information from the main respondents. The self-administrated questionnaires with structure had inquiries on things like personal characteristics, the staff's suitability, and efficacy, among other things. All eligible respondents were given this questionnaire. These questionnaires collected information on participants' socioeconomic background, views toward migration, and resettlement's impact on land use. This technique was adopted since it can gather a lot of data quickly.

**Interview guide**

In interviews, information was obtained through inquiry and recorded by enumerators. The researcher used the interview guide to collect data from the Bugangaizi. This was done after the researcher has made an appointment with them. The researcher used the assistants especially those who was well conversant with the local language and who are so influential in the area to arrange and conduct these interviews. At the end of the day, the researcher obtained not only verbal but also non-verbal information.

**Observation**

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

**Data analysis**

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

**Results**

**Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

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

**Sex of respondents**

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

**Table 1: Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Male	155	63.5	63.5	63.5
	Female	89	36.5	36.5	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

**Source: Primary Data, 2022**

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

**Age of respondents**

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

**Table 2: Age group**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	20-29	53	21.7	21.7	21.7
	30-39	99	40.6	40.6	62.3
	40-49	59	24.2	24.2	86.5
	50+	33	13.5	13.5	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data, 2022**

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

**Responses on the marital status**

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

**Table 3: Marital status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Married	168	68.9	68.9	68.9
	Single	58	23.8	23.8	92.6
	Separated	18	7.4	7.4	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data, 2022**

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

**Religion of respondents**

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

**Table 4: Religion**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Muslim	29	11.9	11.9	11.9
	Anglican	57	23.4	23.4	35.2

	Pentecostal	37	15.2	15.2	50.4
	SDA	12	4.9	4.9	55.3
	Catholic	104	42.6	42.6	98.0
	Others	5	2.0	2.0	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data**, 2022

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

#### **Education of respondents**

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

**Table 4: Level of education**

Valid Masters	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Diploma	72	29.5	29.5	50.0
Certificate	23	9.4	9.4	59.4
UACE	7	2.9	2.9	
UCE	16	6.6	6.6	68.9
PLE	38	15.6	15.6	84.4
Other	38	15.6	15.6	<b>100.0</b>
Total	244	100	100.0	

Source: **Primary Data**, 2022

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

#### **Where did you come from to come to Bugangaizi?**

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

**Table 6: Where did you come from to come to Bugangaizi?**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Kitaihuka village	1	1.4

Ibanda District	2	1.8
Kabale	18	7.4
Buwekura/Kiyuni Sub County	2	.8
Mpokya-Kabalore	52	21.3
Fortpoto	3	1.2
Bugangaizi	61	25.0
Kasese	5	2.0
Mubende	7	2.9
Kagadi	11	4.5
Kibaale	13	5.3
Kiboga	4	1.6
Kanungu	3	1.2
Kyegegwa	2	1.8
Mityana	1	1.4
Kisoro	4	1.6
Rukungiri	3	1.2
Kyenjojo	4	1.6
Kamwenge	2	1.8
Karunguza	2	1.8
Kakumiro	8	3.3
Buyaga	3	1.2
Kasambya	1	1.4
Kampala	2	1.8
Mukono	1	1.4
Hoima	2	1.8
Mbale	1	1.4
Luwero	1	1.4
Isingiro	1	1.4
Toro	1	1.4
Kyankwanzi	1	1.4
Kiyuni	1	1.4
Bushenyi	3	1.2
Masaka	2	1.8
Ntungamo	3	1.2
Gamba	1	1.4

Lira	1	1.4
Nanve	1	1.4
Rubirizi	1	1.4
Soroti	1	1.4
Wakiso	1	1.4
Rwanda	3	1.2
Mbarara	3	1.2
Rakai	1	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2022

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

#### Occupational dislocation

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

**Table 5: Families suffer occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly disagree	53	21.7	21.7	21.7
	Disagree	48	19.7	19.7	41.4
	Not sure	31	12.7	31.6	54.1
	Agree	77	31.6	14.3	85.7
	Strongly agree	35	14.3	100.00	100.00
	Total	244	100.00		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 45.9% generally agreed that families suffer occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy. This implies that there is unemployment in Bugangaizi. However, 41.4% of the respondents disagreed and 12.7% were not sure. During an in-depth interview with an elderly woman at Bugangaizi, she stressed how the poor quality and number of rooms provided for them have destroyed the social capital, social safety and demographic structure of the community

#### Psychological and social-cultural stress

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

**Table 6: There is psychological and socio-cultural stress among the people**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly Disagree	13	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Disagree	28	11.5	11.5	16.8
	Not Sure	16	6.6	6.6	23.4
	Agree	118	48.4	48.4	71.7
	Strongly agree	69	28.3	28.3	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data, 2022**

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

#### **Poor farming systems**

The study asked respondents whether there are poor farming systems in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.9 below:

**Table 7: There are poor farming systems in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly disagree	20	8.2	8.2	8.2
	Disagree	33	13.5	13.5	21.7
	Not sure	17	7.0	7.0	28.7
	Agree	120	49.2	49.2	77.9
	Strongly agree	54	22.1	22.1	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data, 2022**

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 71.3% generally agreed that there are poor farming systems in Bugangaizi. This implies that as a result of involuntary resettlement, farming system were destroyed, arable lands and social support networks are dismantled leaving many small and medium families impoverished. However, 21.7% of the total respondents disagreed and 7% were not sure.

#### **Dismantling of arable lands**

The study asked respondents whether arable lands and social support networks are dismantled. The results are indicated in table 10 below:

**Table 8: Arable lands and social support networks are dismantled**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly Disagree	22	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Disagree	25	10.2	10.2	19.3

	Not sure	35	14.3	14.3	33.6
	Agree	116	47.5	47.5	81.1
	Strongly agree	46	18.9	18.9	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data**, 2022

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

**Table 9: Compensation for the lost property including land it's one of the major social problems**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly Disagree	69	28.3	28.3	28.3
	Disagree	63	25.8	25.8	54.1
	Not sure	21	8.6	8.6	62.7
	Agree	49	20.1	20.1	82.8
	Strongly agree	42	17.2	17.2	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data**, 2022

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

**Table 10: There is effective planning, implementation and evaluation of resettlement scheme**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly Disagree	68	27.9	27.9	27.9
	Disagree	91	37.3	37.3	65.2
	Not sure	53	21.7	21.7	86.9
	Agree	16	6.6	6.6	93.4
	Strongly agree	16	6.6	6.6	100.00

	Total	244	100.00	100.00	
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Source: **Primary Data, 2022**

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

**Legal and regulatory framework**

The study asked respondents whether there is legal and regulatory framework that ensures transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in the development of policies that affect land management. The results are indicated in table 13 below:

**Table 11: There is legal and regulatory framework that helps in development of policies that affect land management**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly Disagree	90	36.9	36.9	36.9
	Disagree	89	36.5	36.5	73.4
	Not sure	35	14.3	14.3	87.7
	Agree	24	9.8	9.8	97.5
	Strongly agree	6	2.5	2.5	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data, 2022**

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

**Resettlement guidelines**

The study asked respondents whether there are clear resettlement guidelines used in Bugangaizi. The results are indicated in table 4.14 below:

**Table 12 There are clear resettlement guidelines used in Bugangaizi**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly Disagree	80	32.8	32.8	32.8
	Disagree	103	42.2	42.2	75.0
	Not sure	30	12.3	12.3	87.3
	Agree	21	8.6	8.6	95.9
	Strongly agree	10	4.1	4.1	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: **Primary Data, 2022**

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 75% generally disagreed that there are clear resettlement guidelines used in Bugangaizi. This implies that the government lacks a policy and system on settlement. However, 12.1% of the respondents agreed

and 12.3% were not sure. There is need for a clear policy on settlement. It should be noted that effective policy implementation depends largely on availability of financial resources and its sustainability.

#### Monitoring the resettlement activities

Monitoring here entails a continuous process of collecting, analyzing and reporting the progress of resettlement activities for the purpose of providing information for adjustment and proper implementation of the resettlement plan. The study asked respondents whether the resettlement activities are clearly monitored and evaluated. The results are indicated in table 4.15 below:

**Table 13: The resettlement activities are clearly monitored and evaluated**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Valid	Strongly Disagree	73	29.9	29.9	29.9
	Disagree	100	41.0	41.0	70.9
	Not sure	38	15.6	15.6	86.5
	Agree	22	4.5	4.5	95.5
	Strongly agree	11	4.5	4.5	100.00
	Total	244	100.00	100.00	

Source: Primary Data, 2022

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

#### Conclusions

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

#### Recommendations

Firstly, it was observed in this study that various government policies of development set in motion their own streams of population movements themselves and the 'push' and 'pull' factors of the areas of origin and destination. Government has therefore, a role to play in migration, which result in the search for land for settlement. Since land is one of the greatest assets Uganda has, it's vital for government to be concerned about the rate at which this resource is being claimed it's recommended that government establishes a special board or committee to oversee the implementation of the land reforms in Kakumiro district.

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