

THE IMPACTS OF LAND REFORMS ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN  
LAMOGE SUB-COUNTY, AMURU DISTRICT

BY

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### DECLARATION

I Oyet Alfred, declare that this dissertation is my original work and has never been presented anywhere for any award of any other university.

Signature..........Date.....12/08/2015.....

### APPROVAL

This is to certify that this, research report has been done under my supervision and guardians. It is now ready for submission and examination as the university supervisor.

Signature.  .....

Ms. Nakawungu Faridah

Date.  .....

## DEDICATION

This Research report is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr. Omona Kenneth and Lamwaka Grace and every child of Ponciano Okello Apai and Abur Karla for the love and feel of belongingness, the courage they bestowed to me which has devoted me to the completion of this course.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UBOS	-	UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
UNICEF	-	UNITED NATION CHILD EDUCATION FUND
LRP	-	LAND REFORMS PROGRAM
ALB	-	ACHOLI LAND BOARD
PRDP	-	PEACE RECOVERY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
LTD	-	LIMITED
UNGA	-	UNITED NATION GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
NGO'S	-	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SPGC	-	PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LAND SERVICES
ORAM	-	ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL MUTUAL HELP
PEAP	-	POVERTY ERADICATION ACTION PLAN
PRSP	-	POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIC PLAN
MDG'S	-	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
PMA	-	PLAN FOR MODERNISSTION OF AGRICULTURE
PAF	-	POVERTY ACTION FUND
NLPWG	-	NATIONAL LAND POLICY WORKING GROUP
SAGE	-	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GANT FOR EMPOWERMENT
VB	-	VINCENT BUKENYA
NAADS	-	NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES
UNNS	-	UNITED NATION NATIONAL SEVICES

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UNLP	-	UNITED NATION LAND POLICY
NLP	-	NATIONAL LND POLICY
ANOVA	-	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
TV	-	TELEVISION
LC	-	LOCAL COUNCIL
CVR	-	CONTENT VALIDITY RATIO
PHD	-	DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
SPSS	-	STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES
UK	-	UNITED KINGDOM
ZADP	-	ZIMBABWE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
H/Q	-	HEAD QUARTER

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## ABSTRACTS

This research was done on the impacts of land reforms and poverty reduction in Lamogi Sub County, Amuru district. The objective of this research was to establish the relationship between land reforms and poverty education in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district with the specific objectives of determining the level of monetary poverty in Lamogi sub county, determining whether land reforms has significant effects on the long term capital accumulation by the next generation to estimate the effects of reforms on educational attainment levels of residents and determine the impacts of land reforms on poverty levels in Lamogi sub county, Amuru District. The methodology design of these research has employed cross sectional survey design that has help to examine the data for these short time, using the regression, correlation analysis and the analysis of variance to assess how categorical variable about land reforms and poverty reduction. The sample size of the population under study in Lamogi sub county is 73 respondents, who was interviewed with a self-administered questionnaire and semi structured instrument to collect data from the respondents couple with key informants interview and documents analysis to obtain the secondary data. The finding indicate that there is appositive and significant relationship between land reforms and poverty reduction in Lamogi sub county, Amuru District, together with positive impacts on poverty as indicated by household income(daily consumption),asset accumulation, educational attainment, reduction in domestic violence, reduction in alcohol abuse and increase monogamisity which have remain high among the residents with high percentage. The conclusion is that land reform had a significant and positive impact on poverty reduction seen also in accumulation of human and physical capital. Though there is a weak negative relational and reforms and poverty reduction which could have risen due to the respondent not knowing what land reforms could be or the questionnaire being translated to the local language arising to errors. There commendation for this research findings is that embarking on community sensitization about land reforms programs as many still do not understand what land reforms is all about for them, embarking on gender equity within the national land administration to ensure equal representation in decision making, planning and implementation of the right that affects gender in decision makings. And finally encouraging compensation to expropriate public land interest couple with empowering large land holders.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 Background of the study

#### 1.1.1 Historical background

Land reforms in Uganda can be traced to the land reform decree of 1975 and the land Act of 1998, both of which were intended to ensure a more just division of land ownership and use (National Land Policy, 2011). The study contains one of the main errors which had become a belief that land reform consists essentially of the simple distribution and re-allocation of land, this failure can be laid partly on the erroneous interpretation of the needs of the population of which majority (<80%) are predicted to be in agricultural sector in Amuru though being promoted from subsistence to commercialization (UBOS, 2012). This research will also review the rationale and the level of land reform implementation in Northern Uganda, Amuru, Lamogi sub-county in particular, highlighting main types of land reforms and the quantitative accomplishment under each of them.

In recent years eliminating poverty has become the most important development objective (UNGA, 2000). As inequality in the distribution of production inputs, especially agricultural lands, seems to be the main cause of rural poverty, combating poverty by providing greater access to land for poor households in developing countries is becoming increasingly common. The principal objective of this study is an exploration of how access to land might reduce poverty in Amuru, Lamogi Sub County.

#### 1.1.2 Theoretic background

In a theoretical perspective, Physiocrats states, “that, the wealth of nation solely depends on the value of land”, increase in the value of land increases wealth of nation, truly land reforms would be a necessary prerequisite to increase wealth in the hand of many Ugandan and Lamogi people hence becomes a good method in reducing poverty among the people since land provide arena to perform various economical activities which can acts as a means in poverty reduction (Morgan. 1955).

### **1.1.3 Conceptual background**

Conceptually, poverty refers that a household is considered to be poor if it falls below a given threshold level of welfare. Broadly, this study will take for assessing welfare among the individuals. For this study welfarist approach is taken which is solely compared on individual utility levels that they derived from land, depending on the assessment of the individuals themselves (Ravallion, 1994).

Indeed, policies to grant secure access to land for the rural poor can greatly increase their welfare. A successful redistributive land reform may increase small household production and contribute directly and immediately to reducing poverty and economic inequality. If the aim is to reduce poverty, the more important concern is not production increase per sect, but on whose fields this production will increase.

### **1.1.4 Contextual background**

Among the range of policies being discussed to alleviate poverty, there is now a growing literature recommending improved access to land for the rural poor (Carter, 2003; Deininger, 2003; de Janvry et al, 2001). However, in many countries large tracts of productive land lie idle while at the same time peasants with smaller holdings survive on marginal and often environmentally fragile lands (Heath and Binswanger 1996). The World Bank development research group, sustainable rural and urban development team December 2007, gives recognition of the importance of institutions that provide security of property rights and relatively equal access to economic resources to a broad cross-section of society has renewed interest in the potential of asset redistribution, including land reforms. Empirical analysis of the impact of such policies is, however, scant and often contradictory. This paper uses panel household data from India, together with state-level variation in the implementation of land reform, to address some of the deficiencies of earlier studies. The results suggest that land reform had a significant and positive impact on income growth and accumulation of human and physical capital. The paper draws policy implications, especially from the fact that the observed impact of land reform seems to have declined over time. They gave an account on Land Reforms, Poverty Reduction, and Economic Growth, evidence from India (Klaus Deininger, Songqing Jin, Hari K. Nagarajan). However this is closely related to my study in that both seek to eradicate poverty in an economy.

Land reform and poverty alleviation in Mozambique paper for the southern African regional poverty Network, human sciences research council, (Simon Norfolk and Harold Liver sage, [simon.norfolk@teledata.mz](mailto:simon.norfolk@teledata.mz), [harold\\_liversage@teledata.mz](mailto:harold_liversage@teledata.mz)). The paper focuses on the experiences of the land component of this project, which functions as a partnership between World Vision (UK), the provincial government land services (SPGC) and an NGO, The Association for Rural Mutual Help (ORAM). It does not attempt to review the impact of the other components of the ZADP nor to evaluate the implementation of the land component of the project. Rather, we have looked at the extent to which the objective of the new land tenure policy in alleviating poverty has been realized and have concentrated on the contextual, practical and conceptual challenges that have faced a provincial programme of land tenure reform. These research was finding how land can be used for various project that are livelihood thus with the aim of reducing poverty but the gap they left is that they failed to clearly point out various reforms and measure related to land problems but still explain land reforms and poverty elevation.

## **1.2 Statement of the problems**

In Amuru district, majority of the people rely on land as the sole improver of welfare, its importance can be witnessed as; many women are employed as chamber worker to earn daily income which in turn they use it to improve their welfare which is the measure of poverty. People who are engage in the land market are transacting in land to generate income for which the purpose is to improve their welfare indicated by paying schools fees, buy food among others. Not forgetting the contribution of land through agricultural production which for a long time remains as the only livelihood option for the people of Amuru, Lamogi Sub County.

Although this benefits that is accruing from land is still exists, the methods of land ownership like customary ,lease-hold, free-hold, Mailo-land, and fragmented system that does not allow maximum production from the land like informs of agriculture products, income from land transaction have still remain predominantly minimum despites of the effort to bring these reforms, people are still not informed about the existence of land governing laws which makes solving land related problems have remain complicated in the regional judicial administration more so northern region of Uganda.

Currently, the consequences of such an organized reforms created societal problems like Apaa land conflicts between Amuru residents, Lamogi and government headed investors where women strip themselves naked in front of government ministers (Acholi Times, 2015), similarly Teso women also did the same because the road has been made to pass from their land (Rupiny News Paper, Thursday 11/06/2015), land conflicts between Amuru residents and the west Nile residents, in Agago districts between Acholi and Lango sub region, clans fighting between themselves, and lakang land grabbing among others still prevails despite of the reforms made, hence as a general create high levels of poverty among the people, for this reason there is need for land reforms to battle down the likeliness of the impacts of this land related problems in Amuru and Uganda with the general outcome of poverty reduction.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study (general objectives)**

The overall objective of this study is to establish the relationship between land reform and poverty reduction in Lamogi sub-county, Amuru District.

#### **1.3.1 Specific objectives**

- i. To determine the level of monetary poverty in Lamogi sub-county.
- ii. To determine whether land reform have significant effect on the long term capital accumulation by the next generation in Lamogi Sub County.
- iii. To estimate the effects of the reforms on educational attainments level of the residents.
- iv. To determine the impacts of land reforms on poverty level in Amuru Districts, Lamogi sub county.

### **1.4 Research questions**

- i. What is the level of poverty in Amuru-Lamogi sub-county?
- ii. What is the level of long-term capital accumulation in Lamogi Sub County?
- iii. What is the level of educational attainment among the people of Lamogi Sub County, Amuru districts?



- iv. What is the relationship between land reforms and poverty reduction in Lamogi Sub County, Amuru district?

### **1.5 Hypotheses**

H<sub>0</sub>: there is no significant relationship between land reform and poverty reduction in Lamogi sub county Amuru districts.

H<sub>1</sub>: there is significant relationship between land reform and poverty reduction in Lamogi sub county Amuru districts.

### **1.6 Scopes**

#### **1.6.1 Geographical scope**

The study will take place in Amuru District, Lamogi sub-county. It covers all the five parishes in and 65 villages which was set up by the government according to the core principles of dividing sub-county headquarters (H/Q). I have selected Amuru, Lamogi sub-county because it's one of the district with the highest land related problems that is resulting in to increasing poverty rate among the people of Acholi and the general economy prevailing in the state of poverty.

#### **1.6.2 Context scope**

This study will focused on finding how poverty can be reduced through land reforms policy as stated in the national land policy 2011, and also try to estimate the ultimate effects of land reforms on educational attainment as a tool for alleviating poverty, but also determining the effects of land reforms on tenancy long term capital accumulation in the next generation while keeping the general objectives of reducing poverty among the people of Lamogi sub-county in Amuru District.

#### **1.6.3 Time scope**

This study will take place in periods from 2010-2015 is the time these research will cover, looking at period before land reform and after land reforms.

#### **1.6.4 Theoretical scope**

Physiocrats theory states that, "the wealth of nation is determined by the value of land". It was advanced by the Physiocrats, led by Quesnay, believed that the wealth of nations was derived solely from the value of agriculture land. The theory was advanced by Françoise Quesnay (1694-

1774) and Anne Robert Jacques Turgot (1727-1781) in 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Physiocrats are most commonly known for these simplistic economic ideology, for this matter this theory explains land reforms through its positive relation with it because for poverty to be reduced the value of land must be maximally obtained since land is the sole provider of wealth individually and when summed it becomes the national wealth of nation. In summary land reforms is positively related to these theory in bringing about poverty reduction.

### **1.7 Definitions of Key Terms**

#### **Land**

It's the solid part of the earth surface (contrasted with the sea and water), oxford advanced learners dictionary, 1991.

#### **Reforms**

It's to become or make better by removing/putting right faults, errors (advanced learners dictionary).

#### **Reduction**

An act of reducing or being reduced (Advanced learners dictionary).

#### **Poverty**

The state of being poor or existing into small amounts or state of being inferior (The new penguin English dictionary, 2000, Robert Allen)

#### **Effect**

Change produced or caused/results/outcome/impression produced in the mind of spectator or listeners (Advanced learners dictionary, 1991 4/e, Chief Cowie).

### **1.8 Significance**

- 1) This study will help me as a students to pass my course and also gain knowledge on proper way in carrying out the research now and in future when am applying my course in the employment market and will also be the basis for master incase am moving to the next level of study.

- 2) This research will also be helpful to the government when it comes to policy making since the results of the research will be the actual voice of the people of Amuru Lamogi Sub County, it will be a good yard stick in solving major rural problems by the governments.
- 3) This thesis will also help the next researcher in the university or school of economics and applied statistics as the literature and a guide to the students taking the course.
- 4) The thesis will help the community where the research has been carried in their areas and not only but the general community in Uganda facing the problem the research is intended to solve.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW.

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter will discuss the related literature that has reviewed concerning land reform policies and poverty reduction. Particularly it will be look at other people's work on how policy of land reform has impacted poverty theoretically, conceptually and empirically.

#### 2.2 Theoretical Reviews

##### Poverty and Poverty Reduction

The Physiocrats, or the "Economists" as they called themselves, were the first school of economic thought. They represented a reaction against the policies of Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683). It was the Classical Economists who provided the intellectual map and the justification for capitalism and market economies. A key idea of Physiocracy was that agriculture (land or extractive industry which included grasslands, pastures, forests, mines and fishing (Vaggi, p 871) was the productive sector of an economy. The economy was divided into landlords, farmers and artisans. Quesnay's *Tableau économique* is a model of the flows of commodities among the three sectors. Land is seen as the source of the net product (net product that may be regarded as a surplus). Trade and industry perform a function but were seen as sterile in that they produce non net product as a reaction against the extreme mercantilist policies of Colbert, the Physiocrats advocated *laissez faire* policies. The believed that if the *ordre positif* (positive order or rule of man) could be made consistent with *ordre naturel* (the order of nature not to be confused with the state of nature), the wellbeing of society could be increased. This has been concretized in Uganda's main policy frame work" the Poverty Eradication Action Plan" (PEAP), initially formulated in 1997 and under implementation since then. The PEAP(local equivalent of the PRSP) has recently been revised and spells out government intentions and actions for poverty reduction until 2008, with a view to eventually reducing absolute poverty to less than 18% by 2013/2014 and reaching most of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG's) by then 2015. The PEAP is implemented through a series of sector wide and local government development and local government development and investment plans, such as the plan for modern station of agriculture (PMA) and the medium a term competitiveness strategy for the

private. These are operationalized through the medium term expenditure frame work, the Poverty Action Fund (PAF) and annual national and district budget frame work papers. Implementation is carried out with in a decentralized frame work, with the private sector play a growing role in service delivery.

From the notion that wealth of nation solely depends on land implies that when the people are not having access to land from various land related constraints they are likely to have poor welfare which is a sign of poverty for example, insecurity as a driver of poverty, “In Kitgum District, the villagers cited the 20-years lord’s Resistance Army insurgency as the major factor contributing to poverty. The insurgency has led to loss of life property, physical and the abduction, physical and physiological trauma and displacement. In addition people have express fear to go cultivate, send children to school or to access market. Women are particularly affected because of their burdensome gender determined roles; they had to take additional roles which were preserved for men (Lwanga Ntale and McLean, 2004). In a country where poverty is largely a transient phenomenon, with the poor at any time having a high probability of improving their position, then policies should primarily focused on social safety nets that help people to manage their present deprivation, rapidly return to anon-poor status and reduce vulnerability(short term unemployment allowances, micro-credit, new skills acquisition programs), by contrast in a country where a significant proportion of the poor are chronically poor, then the basic policies to redistribute asset(land),direct investment toward basic physical infrastructures, reduce social inclusion and provide long term social security will be necessary if poverty is to be significantly reduced.

### **Land Reform in Uganda’s Context**

These research will be guided by the Physiocrats ideology which states “that wealth of nation solely depends on the value of land”, for this case the value of land in these case will be referred to as the demand backed by the its ability to be productive in boosting peoples welfare, Physiocrats were a group of economists who believed that the wealth of nations was derived solely from agriculture. Their theories originated in France and were most popular during the second half of the 18th century. Physiocracy was perhaps the first well developed theory of economics. They called themselves *économistes* (economists) but are generally referred to as Physiocrats in order to distinguish them from the many schools of economic thought that

followed them. Physiocrat is derived from the Greek for "Government of Nature". The principles of Physiocracy were first put forward by Richard Cantillon, an Irish banker living in France, in his 1756 publication *Essai sur la nature du commerce en général* (Essay on the Nature of Commerce in General). The ideas were later developed by thinkers such as François Quesnay and Jean Claude Marie Vincent de Gournay into a more systematic body of thought held by a united group of thinkers.

The Physiocrats saw the true wealth of a nation as determined by the surplus of agricultural production over and above that needed to support agriculture (by feeding farm laborers and so forth). From the idea of Physiocrats, land reform is an element put forward by the Physiocrats society in economic civilization. The theory that is put forward by the Physiocrats is in line with Uganda's effort to review their land policies with the aim to revitalize the productive capacity of the poor hence an effort to poverty reduction, the Odoki (1988) and the Sempebwa (2003) Constitutional Review Commissions, underscored the importance of a comprehensive national land policy, to harmonize the diverse needs for human settlement, production and conservation, by adopting best practice in land utilization for purposes of growth in the agricultural, industrial, and technological sectors, taking into account population trends, without losing control over the structuring of land tenure systems. In 2001, the Ministry responsible for lands instituted a multi-sect oral and multidisciplinary National Land Policy Working Group (NLPWG) to steer the policy making process and deliver for Uganda a systematic framework for articulating the role of land in national development, land ownership, distribution, utilization, alienability, management And control. To ensure that the Land Policy is relevant and consistent with other policy position, various policies and strategic plans developed by different Government Ministries and Agencies were reviewed. Stakeholder input was secured from countrywide consultations in ten (10) Regional Consultative Workshops and several Special Interest Groups Consultative meetings. Memoranda and submissions were received from various institutions, including civil society organizations and Ugandans in the Diaspora. Government agencies, charged with regulation of land use and planning, and departments .Responsible for enforcement of land laws, and the maintenance of law and order, were also consulted. A National Land Conference was held in May 2010, to build consensus on contentious issues and to adopt policy statements and strategies contained in the draft. This policy therefore reflects the views of Ugandans. It is a hallmark of the rare sense of dialogue and collaboration between the Government and the Citizenry in

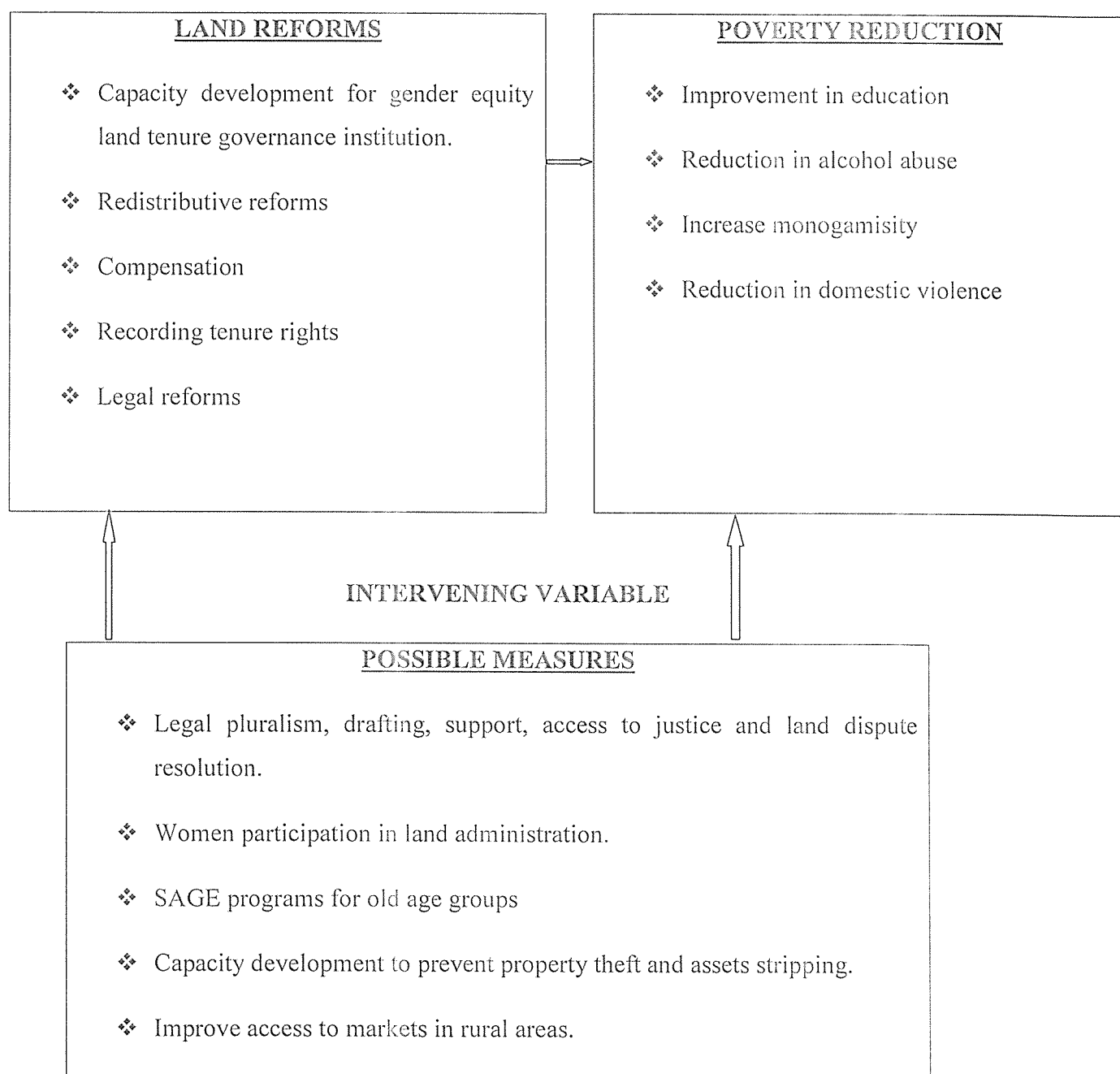
tackling, arguably, the most emotive, culturally sensitive, political volatile and economically central Issue in Uganda. The participation of all stakeholders will continue to be sought and enhanced by encouraging regular consultations and dialogue during the implementation of this policy. The Government, on its part, will provide an enabling policy environment through the establishment of essential institutions and provision of sufficient financial support. In this way, I am confident that we will collectively achieve the vision of the National Land Policy of “Sustainable and optimal use of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy”. One study find that the number of identifiable land form laws across states is positively related to the extended of poverty reduction but not agricultural productivity (Basely and Burgess, 2000). For this reason, is what will drive my research since it has worked in India, then my study will focus in trial in Amuru-Lamogi sub-county for poverty reduction.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework (Models)

This is how my diagrammatic representation in the interconnection between variables in the study will take.

#### INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

#### DEPENDENT VARIABLE



(Source: Researcher, 2014/2015)



## 2.4 Related Literature

According to (Boulding, 1986; Okun, 1975), some economists argue that the abolition of poverty can come only from development, not from redistribution wastes resources instead of making everybody richer. This type of development strategy is applicable in some developing countries, but it does not seem appropriate in Uganda as the country has few resources that are favorable to development. For example, Uganda faces much higher transport costs being land-locked (V.B Sebukyu, 2007). Its only access to the sea is through Kenya and so it depends greatly on its neighbor who in practice dictates its economy (Blaikie et al., 1980). Further, factors such as its mountainous terrain make internal trade harder and so the arguments of Boulding and Okun seem unrealistic in our context. In relation to the study Okun and Boulding only emphasize on redistribution rather they left a gap on other reforms measures that are applicable to Uganda hence the literature is only relevant to a smaller extent to my study.

According to UBOS, an individual is classified as poor if residing in a household whose real private consumption per adult equivalent is below the absolute poverty line for Uganda (Uganda Bureau Of Statistics, 2010), monetary poverty in Uganda based on 2006 and 2009 units, says the proportion of people living in household with aggregate consumption below poverty line was 28.3% in 2009 and 23.4% among the children in such household. This reflects that, poor households have proportionately more children. The northern region has proportionately the largest proportion of monetary poverty in 2009(50.8%), followed by east (27.4%), whereas central has the lowest with 13%. This is in relation to my study as redistributive land reform is one among which must be adopted to alleviate poverty in my study areas. Uganda Bureau Of Statistics (UBOS) found out the general monetary poverty in Uganda but my study will this time Centre particularly in AmuruLamogi Sub County and make comparison with the data that they have found out hence it's relevant to the study.

According to (Mao, 1971), there are others who argue for a communal farming system. They maintain that this type of system in principle contributes to equity, efficiency, agricultural growth and a reduction in rural poverty. However, this argument has become politically discredited (Griffin et al, 2002). For example, the Chinese communal farming system has been shown to be highly inefficient (Khan, 1983). The emphasis is now in the former communist

countries, where communal systems were widely adopted, is on de-collectivizing and privatizing state and collective farms. This is closely related to the study area where part of the community are in communal land ownership for this matter Mao said it was not efficient in attaining the value of land in poverty reduction, this means there is need for land reforms if the desired level of poverty is to be reduced. Distortion in the land market where due to political intervention where 1% levy on land being sold or tax holidays for investors, directly or indirectly favors large landowners through indirect subsidies, advantageous taxation and credit facilities. Such advantages lead to further investment in land, hence arise in its price. These results in small farmers seeing their purchasing power of land eroded (Vincent B.Sebukyu, and CARITAS Uganda). There for this it makes land reforms essential since communal farming is found to be one of the causes to inequality and poverty.

According to Griffin et al, (2002), there are some arguments in favor of land tenure reform in line of redistributive land reform. However, Griffin et al. (2002) maintain that land tenure reform will either have no significant effect or make matters worse. The case for land reform rests not on the existence of defective tenure contracts, but on the concentration of land ownership rights and the inefficiency, inequality and poverty that this creates. The core of land reform is thus a redistribution of property rights in cultivable land. Enhancing of incomes and access to assets (pillar of PEAP), along under it stipulate programs such as PMA, NAADs, giving the focus to the active poor. Tackling the land issues is essential for poverty reduction (land policy reform); this is because the poor criticizes unlawful eviction without compensation and over changing ground rent. Another aspects of relevant is to avoid land fragmentation, land tenure reforms has been under active in the economy but remains unresolved discussion, therefore a policy analysis needs to be assess on proposal against this criterion which is in line with my research hence aligning with my reforms programs that will help in poverty reductions in Uganda. Therefore there is high level of significant to land reforms and poverty reduction and becomes relevant to poverty reduction.

According to (Biswanger et al., 1995; 1998) land reforms sometimes confront the long entrenched view that large-scale, commercial agriculture is more productive, and that the reforms fragment land into unproductive, small units. However, various studies show that small farms have better total factor productivity than do large, and hence utilize resources more efficiently. A

national land policy is essential for the sustainable management of land resources, since it's known that the majority of Ugandans are dependents on land for employment and survival. It's crucial for integrated and effective system responding to a wide variety of intra sectorial variables between land sector and other productive sector in the economy without comprehensive policy, it's a challenge to confront the facts that land is a factor of production influenced by and interacting with socio-cultural process as well as macro level policy process and strategies whose strategic management is important for significant and sustainable economic growth and social transformation. There for this literature relate clearly between my dependent and independent variables since it was explaining about large scale productivity from commercial agriculture which is an outcome from land, because of this welfare maximization is attained out of the production from agricultural output through employment and direct provision of food stuffs to the consumers and also to the national economy to bring about high national product that help the government provide the pro poor program hence poverty reduction. This clearly explains the relationship that exists between my dependent and independent variables.

According to John Locke (1689), "though the earth and all inferior creatures are common to all men, yet every man has a "property" in his own "person." This nobody has any right to but himself. The "labour" of his body and the "work" of his hands, we may say, are properly his. Whatsoever, then, he removes out of the state that Nature hath provided and left it in, he hath mixed his labour with it, and joined to it something that is his own, and thereby makes it his property." (Locke, 1689, cited in Morgan, 2005, p. 692). Locke's philosophical idea was that everyone should have a God-given right to property for their support and convenience which is essentially acquired by the application of their labor. Nobody has a right to take another's property away for any reason without consent. He argues an issue of basic human rights. After all, access to land leads to access to shelter, food, employment and improved livelihood, amongst other things (Ghimire, 2001).

According to (Sen, 1999; Tendulkar and Jain 1995), equity is a key factor in battling poverty, and that it can also increase social welfare, Locke's thoughts seem well founded.

Therefore, this study will focus on how such reforms can be helpful in Amuru, Lamogi sub-county in poverty reduction. The reduction of poverty has been on the agenda of development agencies like NGO's and even government, for that reason one of the approach in trying to

improve the living standard is to reduce poverty through focusing on land programs such as reducing the concentration of land holdings, creation of farm units capable of autonomous development which is often opposed by people, for example Madhivani sugar projects that has caused dramatic behavior as a tool for the weak in Apaa land holders in Amuru, Lamogi sub-county. Northern region actually has been highest in number of poor person (Amuru, Lamogi sub-county inclusively) compared to other regions in Uganda, with lowest / poorest welfare indicators (see UNNS-2005/06, UNNS-2009/10, PRDP-2007), it reflects the highest stages of house hold extreme poverty in the region, therefore a need for my study particularly in Amuru-Lamogi sub-county. According to Hon. Daniel Omara Atubo, Minister For Land And Urban Development, the Uganda Nation Land Policy (UNLP) was formed in 2011 after a widely consultative and highly interactive process to come up with a vision of the policy of "sustainable and optimal use of land and based re-sources for transformation of the Uganda's society and economy". This goal of the policy is to "ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilization and management of Uganda's land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development". (National Land Policy, NLP, 2011)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter elaborates the methods and the material used to collect data, research design, sampling methods, and data sources among others. It also gives the description of the study area in terms of location, climate, economic activities and population among others.

#### **3.2 Research design.**

This study employed a cross sectional survey design since it examined data for a short time, it also used descriptive correlation and regression analysis since it is interested in examining the relation between land reforms and poverty reduction. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was also performed to assess how any of the categorical variables on the land reforms and poverty reduction.

#### **3.3 Population and study area**

The study was conducted in Amuru District Lamogi Sub-county among residents; it included a total of 90 respondents within the five parishes (18 in Obia parish, 20 in Apaa parish, 15 in Labwo parish, 18 in Got Apwoyo parish and 19 from Oboge parish), Lamogi sub county, Amuru District (source: sub national project report, UBOS, 2014).

#### **3.4 Sample Size**

A sample size representative of the study population used was 73 respondents (source: according to, Krejcie and Morgan, 1970)

#### **3.5 Sources of Data**

The sources of data was both primary and secondary.

##### **3.5.1 Primary Data**

This involved collection of data directly from respondents who are living in designated areas.

### **3.5.2 Secondary data.**

The secondary data required a report which has been compiled by field researchers, internet, magazines, text book, newspapers, TV news that concerns land reforms and its impact on poverty reduction

## **3.6 Data Collection Methods and instrument**

### **3.6.1 The questionnaire survey**

This study used a self-administered questionnaire and semi structured instruments to collect data from respondents. McMillan and Schumacher (2001) recommend a questionnaire if the researcher knows that the respondents will be in position to answer the questionnaire. Closed ended and scaled items was carefully used to generate information of influence, facilitate response since the questions with multiple choices and data shall be categorized easily. The scaled items, according to Macmillan and Schumacher (2001) allow fairly accurate assessments of opinions. Similarly, it had the ability to solicit information from several respondents within a short time (Gupta, 1999).

### **3.6.2 Key Informant Interviews**

Face to face interviews was carried out with the local leaders like LC3, LC2 and various area councilors, from these are designed in a way that more specific and truthful answers are got. These helped to capture information, not provided by the questionnaires. This method was preferred because of its flexibility and ability to provide new ideas on the subject (Kothri, 1990).

### **3.6.3 Document Analysis**

Secondary data from materials such as textbooks, newspapers, journals and internet was used to back up primary information and relate the findings to other approaches already in existence. The method used document checklists and guides to get views from other writers which are instrumental especially in comparison analysis and literature review.

### **3.6.4 Observation**

The study used observation method to find out for himself what's exactly on the ground.

### 3.7 Ethical consideration

After the approval of the proposal, the researcher got a letter of introduction from the School Of Economics And Applied Statistics to enable me to proceed to the field. After ascertaining the reliability of the instruments, the researcher then proceeded to administer the area of study. Interviews was conducted and recorded by the researcher. The data collected was computed with the use of computer, edited and coded to minimize obvious errors. Then data was grouped into tables and frequency graphs. The collected data was analyzed using scientific package for social sciences; interpreted and then discussed.

### 3.8 Validity and Reliability

The interview guide and the questionnaire was cross examine for approval by the research experts to ensure the appropriateness and consistency of information generated since content validity ratio which was suggested by Lawshe (1998) to determine the reliability of data collected.

$$\text{Content validity ratio (CVR)} = \frac{(n_a - N) / 2}{N/2}$$

Where, CVR = Content Validity Ratio,  $n_a$  = number of respondent who will accept that land reform will have an impact on poverty levels in Lamogi sub-county,  $N$ =total number of correspondents, 2 = constant.

This gave us values ranging from positive one to negative one, where appositive answer indicate that land reforms had an impacts on poverty reduction and negative answer showed that it doesn't have any impacts on poverty reduction.

### 3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation.

The primary data was entered in SPSS and it was then cleaned and analyzed using SPSS.

Analysis of the data was conducted using the following:

a). Using a correlation and regression analysis to determine the outcome variable (poverty reduction).

b). Analysis of variance(ANOVA) was done to examine further the impacts of land reforms in reducing poverty, to examine this the contribution of land reforms in reducing poverty, alongside was conducted.

### **3.10 Limitation in the study.**

The expected challenges that I have faced was hostility from residents of Lamogi sub-county and capturing data due to the problems of under declaration of recall and reluctant to give information on their land and level of capital accumulation.

There is also expectation of other informal political interference since the government has been using tricky methods similar to mine to grab people's land making people reluctant to give reliable information necessary.

The error was slightly higher since the questionnaire was turned into the local language (Acholi) because other correspondents don't understand English. Because of lectures programs in the university, time constrain in the completing became limited making it more costly since time is inversely related to cost of any activities



## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINDING

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the characteristics of the respondents and discusses the finding of the study which is the impacts of land reforms and poverty reduction; indicated by level of monetary poverty, capital accumulation, level of educational attainment, and lastly the relationship between land reform and poverty reduction. The various results were now arrived at through comparisons of frequency tales, graphs and carrying out regression analysis to determine the relationship between land reform and poverty reduction.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics

**Table 1: Shows number of household members for the respondents**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Below 3	5	6.8
between 4 and 5	22	30.1
between 6 and 7	25	34.2
above 8	21	28.8
Total	73	100.0

*(source:primary data,2015)*

The tables above indicate that most families in lamogi subcounty have members in their families between 6 and 7 with a percent of 34.2, followed by members between 4 and 5 with 30.1%, with the second last of members being more than 8 with 28.8% and the least being household with family member below 3 with only 6.8%. This finding indicates that most households in lamogi subcounty are nuclear families indicated by members between 6 and 7 and above 8 having greater percentage.

**Table 2: Showing male family members under study**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Below 3	27	37.0
between 4 and 5	38	52.1
between 6 and 7	7	9.6
Above 8	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0

*(source:primary data,2015)*

The finding in this study indicate that out of the 73 respondents,males family member between the age of 4 and 5 are more with apercentage of 52.1%,and below 3,between 6 and 7 and above 8 share the remaining percentage of 37%,9.6% and 1.4% respectively. There fore it means that males are fewer among the household who responded.

**Tables 3: Showing age distribution of family members less than 18 years**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Below 3	22	30.1
between 4 and 5	39	53.4
between 6 and 7	8	11.0
Above 8	4	5.5
Total	73	100.0

This table 3, above is explaining the number of members of household in the respondents who are still under age, the findings is that many households have more under age members between 4 and 5 and below 3,with above three having the least at a percent of only 5.5%. The finding then discusses that the household under study has more members under 18years with the total number of 39 out of 73.This also means that because of poverty many get married early and produce children for number rather spacing.

**Table 4: Showing gender of head of household heads**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	49	67.1
Female	24	32.9
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

The table, 4 show that there are more male headed households than female households in Lamogi sub county Amuru district. Table for discusses it that male household's heads are taking a percent of 67.1% and female with only 32.9% as illustrated in the frequency table above, male having higher percentage compared to female.

**Table 5: Showing household head age distribution**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Below 20 years	13	17.8
between 20 and 29 years	9	12.3
between 30 and 49 years	26	35.6
above 50 years	25	34.2
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

Table 5 is discussing for us that most households are being headed by heads to which their age is lying between 30 and 49 years with a percentage of 35.6% and the least is households having their heads between 20 to 29 years with a percent of only 12.3%.however the tables is indicating that the age distribution for heads of age between 30 and 49 and age above 50 years are closer in percentage terms of 35.6% and 32.4% respectively. Since the number of household's heads between 30 and 49 years and above 50years, this indicate that there are likely to be age population of households in the sub county than small age resulting in to old age poverty.

**Table 6: Showing marital status of household head**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Married	45	61.6
Divorced	11	15.1
Widowed	12	16.4
Single	5	6.8
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

The table above shows that LamogiSub County has more married people with a percent of 61.6%, but out of the 61.6%, 15% are divorced and 16.4% are widowed and only 6.8% are respondents, who are single, imply that there are some proportion of child headed household in the sample under study. The table above is also illustrated graphically as shown below indicating how marital status are distributed among the respondents of Lamogi sub county, Amuru district.

**Table 7: Showing educational level attainment of household**

Response	Frequency	Percent
primary 7 and below	28	38.4
0'level	18	24.7
A 'level	15	20.5
diploma-PhD	12	16.4
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary, 2015)*

The finding in the table above is explaining that there are more households with members who have only attain primary 7 and below with 38.4%, followed by 24.7% are 0'level attainments, then A 'level with 20.4% and diploma to PhD holders having 16.4%. This implies that the people of LamogiSub County relatively can read and write. From the table it also indicate that after every level of education it means that there are dropouts as the number as well as the percent keeps dropping after every academic level attain. Reduction in the number of households heads

who precedes to next level from primary it was at 38.4% and at 0'level it drops to 24.7%, further more as household heads proceeds to A' level it decrease further to 20.5%, at the end of the educational level only 16.4% finish, these means that Lamogi sub county has highest number of households heads who finish primary 7 and below which is an answer of research question three (3).

**Table 8: Showing employment status of household heads**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
yes, full time	28	38.4
yes, part time	8	11.0
yes, self employed	31	42.5
no, unemployed	6	8.2
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

Out of the sample population of 73, there are more respondents who are self-employed with a total number of 31 individuals at 42.5%, 28 of them are employed at full time with 38.4% and 8 of them are part time with 11% and the unemployed are 6 in number with 8.2%. This implies that most households are engage in self-employment though there is an element of unemployed in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district.

**Table 9: Showing section of work in the economy**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	45	61.6
civil servant	15	20.5
SME	2	2.7
Industry	2	2.7
other, specify	9	12.3
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

In the finding in the table above, have notice that 61.6% are employed in the agricultural sector followed by civil servants of 20.5% and SME and industrial sector are with only 2.7% then the rest are employed in other sectors of the economy. This means that most dropouts from primary 7 and below are self-employed in agricultural sectors as seen from the subsequent subsection explanation like 7, 6, and 5. These means low levels of education makes many not to be employed in other sectors but they only see agriculture as the source of lively option in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district.

**Table 10: Showing section of the economy of work before land reform**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	47	64.4
civil servant	6	8.2
SME	11	15.1
Industry	1	1.4
others, specify	8	11.0
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data,*

*2015)*

The finding discusses that before the land reform many respondents were still employed in agricultural sectors with 64.4% more than other sectors with industrial sector the least with only 1.4%. These illustrate that before the land reforms most households were employed in the agricultural sectors with total number 47 respondents out of 73 are employed in agricultural sectors with a 64.4% greater than half of the total half of other sectors in Lamogi Sub County, Amuru district. However after the LRP many people became employed in the civil servants work as in table 9 at 20.5% increase from 8.2% in the sub-county.

**Table 11: Showing asset possession before land reforms**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
below 5	47	64.4
exactly 5	5	6.8
between 5 and 9	19	26.0
above 10	2	2.7
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

The findings in the table above shows that before land reforms many respondents had low asset accumulation with such respondents having a percent's of 64.4% and only 2.7% have asset accumulation of only about 2.7%,and 26% between 5 and 9, and 6.4% exactly 5. In addition, the summary indicate that most asset possession of the people are obtain from land after carrying out agricultural activities as evidence that up to 64.4% are self-employed in agricultural sector in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district.

## **4.2 Determination of whether land reforms have significant effect on long term capital accumulation by the next generation in Lamogi Sub County**

### **Poverty Reduction**

#### **4.2.1 Quantity of Land**

**Table 12, Show quantity of land held by respondents in carrying out economic activities**

Response	Frequency	Percent
we always had enough land to carryout economic activities	35	47.9
we had enough land but not the type we need to carryout economic activities	14	19.2
we do not have enough land to carryout economic activities	14	19.2
not always had enough land	10	13.7
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

The finding from the table states that 47.9% of the respondents always had enough land to carryout economic activities and 19.2% are respondents who had enough land but not the type of land they want to carryout economic activities as well as 19.2% of the respondents do not have enough land to carryout economic activities, and those who completely do not have enough land are at 13.7%. the implication is that since up to 47.9% always had had enough land ,then that implies that land reforms has significant effect on long term capital accumulation, because land will provide the ripple effect for accumulation of other asset hence forming the basis for poverty reduction in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district. These summaries then that distribution of the respondents who always had enough land greater compare to not always had land hence explaining that there is significant effect of land reform to long term capital accumulation.

#### 4.2.2 Educational Attainment

Tables 13, Show the levels of educational attainment of household heads

Response	Frequency	Percent
We are highly educated in our family	29	39.7
we are educated but not suitable for the job market	9	12.3
we are totally illiterate in our family	7	9.6
we are somehow educated in our family	28	38.4
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

The findings in the above summary shows that among the respondents, household's heads illiteracy rate is low since many of them at least have reach school and know how to read and write. This is because the level of educational attainment of respondents who are highly educated in various household is up to 39.7%, and somehow educated are up to 38.4% which the different



is not much, it's because some members use the self-employment in agricultural sector to get money to invest in educational sector.

#### 4.2.3 Daily Consumption

Table 14, showing the daily consumption per day in ugx

Response	Frequency	Percent
Above ugx.3000 daily	53	72.6
Exactly ugx,3000 daily	10	13.7
less than ugx.3000 daily	2	2.7
sometimes nothing completely	8	11.0
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the table above it indicates that up to 72.6% have their daily consumption of above ugx 3000 daily, those who consume exactly ugx 3000 are 13.7%, less than ugx are only 2.7% and those who consume nothing completely in a day are 11.0%. implying that many people are above poverty line in Lamogi sub county from the table above.

#### 4.2.4 Monthly Earnings

Table 15, Showing monthly earnings from land by households

Response	Frequency	Percent
more than ugx.100000 monthly	31	42.5
less than ugx.100000 monthly	10	13.7
exactly ugx.100000	11	15.1
I don't know the amount	21	28.8
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the table above, 42.5% earn more than ugx 100000, 13.7% earn less than, 15.1% earn exactly ugx 100000 and those who don't know their earnings from land are at 28.8%. The finding indicates that majority of the respondents get their monthly earnings from land as sole provider of their welfare.

#### 4.2.5 Asset Holding

Table 16, Showings levels of asset holding among households in the sample

Response	Frequency	Percent
I have bought some asset in my family	38	52.1
have never bought any asset in my family	14	19.2
I used to have asset already, if any specify	13	17.8
I don't have any asset holding	8	11.0
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

In table v, the summary tells us that more than a half i.e. 52.1% of the respondents have at least bought some asset, only 19.2% have never bought any asset and 17.8% used to have assets already and 11% don't have any asset holdings. The implication is that out of the land majority of the respondents have acquired asset for their households and as a results the long term capital accumulation are likely to be incremental since it showed positive progress.

#### 4.2.6 Level Of Education

Table 17, Showings the expected levels of education among households in the future

Response	Frequency	Percent
my children will study until they succeed	35	47.9
I have no hope for my children	14	19.2
the government might help them	21	28.8
there is no future in my children education	3	4.1
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the finding of the study may respondents are confident that their children are going to study until they succeed with up to 47.9%, and those who trust in the government are with

28.8%, those without hope for their children are having 19.2% then those who have no future at all are having 4.1%. These implies that most respondents are realizing the benefits of studying and a certain proportion understand that it's also the responsibility of the government to provide for their children education.

#### 4.2.7 Land Conflicts

Table 18, showing experience by households in land conflicts

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	25	34.2
a lot of time	26	35.6
little of time	10	13.7
Somewhat	12	16.4
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

In the study finding as summarized by the table above, majority of the respondents with 34.2% have not experience land conflicts but also those who experience it a lot of time are high at 35.6% and 13.7% and 16.4% are little of time and somewhat respectively. These imply that despite the high land conflicts capital accumulations simultaneously were also growing in Lamogi sub county.

#### 4.2.8 Wellbeing

Table 19, showing the levels of wellbeing among the households

Response	Frequency	Percent
affected farming and land market	43	58.9
has never affected me in any way in terms of wellbeing	14	19.2
affects but does not prevent me from proceeding with my activities	5	6.8
does not make land selling easy	11	15.1
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

In the subsequent table above, 58.9% responded that land conflicts affected farming and land conflicts which above average, 19.2% responded and said has never affected them in terms of their wellbeing, 15.1% says does not make land selling easy (destabilizes the land market), 6.8% says it affects but does not prevent from proceeding with other activities. For this matter farming which has the multiplier effects on capital accumulation is affected according to the respondents and distortion of land market imply that the transfer of proper from non-productive owner to a productive owner is made difficult which disobey the rule for property ownership.

#### 4.2.9 Major Asset Holding

Table 20, showing major asset holding among the respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Land	47	64.4
Job	10	13.7
Machines	7	9.6
others, specify	9	12.3
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

In this table above the major asset holding is land with a percent of 64.4%, job having a percent of 13.7%, machines at 9.6% and then others at 12.3%. This means that the major asset possession of the respondents is land which leads to the accumulation of others in the long run hence it has significant effects on long term capital accumulation. This clearly states the array that land is the major asset possession among the people of Lamogi sub county Amuru district.

### 4.3 Determination of the level of monetary poverty in Lamogi sub county

#### Poverty Level (Before Land Reform)

##### 4.3.1 Educational Attainment

Table 21, showings how people with high poverty level have low educational attainment

Response	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	6	8.2
Disagree	6	8.2
not sure	9	12.3
Agree	11	15.1
strongly agree	41	56.2
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the above table 56.2% of the respondents strongly disagree that people with high poverty level have low educational attainment, 15.1% agree, 12.3% are not sure, 8.2% disagree and 8.2% strongly disagree. This means that the majority of the people of Lamogi Sub County strongly agree with the statements that in households that the educational levels are low are sign of high poverty levels. In the discussion further people who are poor do not have enough resource to invest with it in the education of members of their households hence ending up with low educational attainments.

##### 4.3.2 Alcohol Abuse

Table 22, shoes the level of alcohol abuse among families with high poverty level

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	3	4.1
Disagree	9	12.3
not sure	16	21.9
Agree	14	19.2
strongly agree	31	42.5
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

In the finding as summarized by the table above, 42.5% agree with the statements that families with high poverty are experiencing high levels of poverty, 19.2% agree, 21.9% not sure, 12.3% disagree and only 4.1% strongly disagree. This implies that poor house hold when subjected to poverty engage into drinking alcohol to try to forget the problems. This is on the notion that land ownership is not yet properly instituted to improve property right that encourage drastic economic activities to enhance the welfare of the people of Lamogi sub-county, Amuru district.

#### 4.3.3 Monogamisisity

**Table 23, shows whether there is high monogamisisity among families with high poverty level**

Response	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	1	1.4
Disagree	11	15.1
not sure	21	28.8
Agree	20	27.4
strongly agree	20	27.4
Total	73	100.0

*(Source: primary data, 2015)*

The outcome of the study indicate that high monogamisisity levels exist in families who are poor with the proportion of those who strongly agree up to 27.4%, which is equal to those who agree but 28.8% are not sure about the notion that monogamy families are common among the house with high poverty level, 15% disagree and only 1.4% strongly disagree. This indicate that as poverty reduce more among the people, the more people leave the mentality of marry many wives in the sub county among the respondents

#### 4.3.4 Domestic Violence

Table 24, showing if domestic violence is related to high poverty level

Response	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	6	8.2
Disagree	4	5.5
not sure	11	15.1
Agree	16	21.9
strongly agree	36	49.3
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the above table 4, 49.3% strongly agree that domestic violence is highly associated to high poverty level, 21.9% agree with the statements, 15.1% not sure, 5.5% disagree and 8.2% strongly disagree. The discussion continue and in the notion that household under poverty state is not naturally happy and parents end up not agreeing on certain matter which with the results leads to domestic violence among the households who responded in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district. This analysis implies that domestic violence are reduce with a reduction in poverty since men no longer still food from the family to go and use for drinking, quarrels because of food shortage among others.

#### 4.3.5 Community Conflicts

Table 25, showing the level of conflicts in community which is poor.

Response	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	3	4.1
Disagree	5	6.8
not sure	9	12.3
Agree	22	30.1
strongly agree	34	46.6
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

This study which is meant to answer the research question 1 is that from the table above, 46.6% strongly agree on the notion that there is high conflicts among the community with high levels of poverty as people look for survivals with power than wisdom, 30% just agree with the statements, 12.3% are not sure and 6.8% disagree then the 4.1% strongly disagree on this notion. The discussion continue and say this could be accounting for the increasing conflicts in the highly poverised region of which AmuruLamogi sub county exist.

#### Poverty Level (After Land Reform)

#### 4.3.6 Customary Institution

Tables 26, Showing response on working with customary institution.

Response	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	3	4.1
Disagree	9	12.3
not sure	18	24.7
Agree	13	17.8
strongly agree	30	41.1
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the above table 41.1% of the respondents strongly agree that working with customary institution to support the gender equitable governance of land tenure makes formal statutory dispute resolution mechanism accessible to rural women and men of Lamogi sub county, Amuru district, 24.7% are not sure about the notion in the respondents quest, 17.8% agree, 12.3% disagree and 4.1% strongly disagree on the notion. These imply that people of Lamogi Sub County strongly agree that such reforms are the solution to the chronic land problem in Amuru district, Lamogi Sub County. Failure to involve customary institution leads to situation as in the ideal situation in the problems statement where women strip them self-necked since they were not involve in decision making, there with up to 41.1% agreeing means it is a necessity to reduction in poverty.



#### 4.3.7 Gender Equity

Tables 27, Showing responses on gender equity within land administration

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	3	4.1
Disagree	9	12.3
not sure	12	16.4
Agree	21	28.8
strongly agree	28	38.4
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

The table above shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with 38.4% on the notion that improvement in gender equity within national land administration will ensure equal representation in decision making, planning and the implementation of the process that affects their rights to decision making will improve the wellbeing (reduced poverty), 38.4% agree, 16.4% not sure, 12.3% disagree and 4.1% strongly disagree. This results show that people of Lamogi strongly agree on equal participation in land administration as a means of the reforms governing land issues, their expectation through this finding is that after the reforms chronically poor vulnerable group like the women who are the one who often battle with fighting poverty are empowered through equal participations in national land administration. The outcome has the largest percentage agreeing since women were not often involve in decision making as per taking land issues, these has been indicated from women using the defense tool for the weak to defend their land meaning land reforms truly have significant impacts in welfare improvement among the Lamogi people.

#### 4.3.8 Policies and Laws

Tables 28, Showings responses on provision of policies and law

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	2	2.7
Disagree	2	2.7
not sure	22	30.1
Agree	18	24.7
strongly agree	29	39.7
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the finding above in table 8,39.7% strongly agree that provision of policies and laws that provide clear, transparency in the process of restitution and providing claimants adequate assistance like legal and paralegal aid will help solve the problem which will later boost their wellbeing(poverty reduction), 24.7% agree , 30.1% not sure, 2.7% disagree and 2.7% strongly disagree. The people of Lamogi truly believe that policies and laws more so laws governing property ownership has boosted the right to resources usage boosted their production which indirectly has helped in welfare improvement among them that's is the reason for their strong agreement in support of policies like provision of laws in solving some micro and macro problems that has been facing them which became effective in poverty reduction.

#### 4.3.9 Land Use Planning

Tables 29, showing responses to provision of land use planning

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	2	2.7
Disagree	8	11.0
not sure	18	24.7
Agree	10	13.7
strongly agree	35	47.9
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

In the findings of the study, 47.9% of the respondents strongly agree on the land use planning so that it regulates how people use their land in a positive way which impacts in poverty reduction, 24.7% are not sure about the notion, 13% just agree, 11% disagree with the notion and only 2.7% strongly disagree with the notion that when land use planning is introduced will lead to poverty reduction. From this analysis the people of Lamogi sub county strongly agree with this notion since in the subsequent table, land is not equally distributed among the people and so those who have even are not making it productive in a way that boost welfare, leading to the strong agreement with the notion with up to 47.9%.

#### 4.3.10 Compensation Funds

Tables 30, Showing compensation implementation response

Response	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	1	1.4
Disagree	2	2.7
not sure	9	12.3
Agree	20	27.4
strongly agree	41	56.2
Total	73	100.0

(Source: primary data, 2015)

Out of the 73 respondents 56.2% strongly agree and 27.4% agree with the notion that compensations should be generally implemented to expropriate public interest to bring about joint family decision making about the use of compensation funds will help in poverty reduction, 12.3% are not sure, 2.7% disagree with the notion and only 1.4% strongly disagree with the notion. This is because from the previous section of demographic character there more male headed households than female and so men always want to be in charge of everything either within the households or outside the household. The implication is a result of up to 56.2% strongly agrees on the policy that was responded for. These shows that Lamogi people love that incase of use of their land in a way that suits public interest, compensation needs to be done, the results of not compensating can lead to the ideal situation of what happen to Teso women when the road pass from their land and compensation was not done, implying its important in poverty reduction.

#### 4.4 Determination of the impacts of land reforms on poverty level in Lamogi sub county, amuru district

##### 4.4.1 Correlation table

Table 31, showing the relationship between land reform and poverty reduction.

Correlations			
		Poverty reduction	Land reforms
Poverty reduction	Pearson Correlation	1	-0.096
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.419
	N	73	73
Land reforms	Pearson Correlation	-0.096	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.419	
	N	73	73

(Source: primary data, 2015)

After the transformation of the variables for land reforms and poverty reduction, then using Pearson 2-tailed correlation, the results indicate that there is negative very weak correlation between land reforms and poverty reduction of the figure  $-0.096$ , with a significant value of

0.419 and the sample population(N) of 73 respondents. The results implies that there is ignorance from the side of the respondents about how land reforms can be used to reduced poverty among them and also it could be that most of them do not understand the interpretation of the questionnaire since it's written in English needed to be translated in the local language (Luo) hence accounting for the negative weak correlation of only, -0.096.

#### 4.4.2 Regression analysis

Table showing the level of significant between land reform and poverty reduction.

**Table 32, Model Summary.**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.096	0.009	-0.005	4.05787
a. Predictors: (Constant), Land reforms				

(Source: primary data, 2015)

In the model summary we have standard error of the estimate at 4.05787, adjusted regression square at -0.005, the coefficient of correlation square at 0.009 and the coefficient of correlation (R),at 0.096.

**Table 33, Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA)**

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	d.f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.862	1	10.862	0.660	0.419
	Residual	1169.110	71	16.466		
	Total	1179.973	72			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Land reforms						
b. Dependent Variable: Poverty reduction						

(Source: primary data, 2015)

Table 34, Regression Table

Coefficients								
Model		Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for b	
		b	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	19.426	2.345		8.286	0.000	14.751	24.101
	Land reforms	-0.047	0.057	-0.096	-0.812	0.419	-0.161	0.068
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty reduction								

(Source: primary data, 2015)

From the model;  $Y = 19.426 - 0.096X + e$ , where, Y (poverty reduction) and X(land reforms), the value of poverty reduction will be 19.426 if land reforms is zero when all other factors are held constant(i.e,  $e = \text{constants}$ ). From the table above since the level of significant is less than 0.005 i.e its 0.000,I reject the null hypothesis' in favor of alternative hypothesis that there is significant relationship between land reform and poverty reduction in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the conclusion and recommendations of the study. Specifically, it contains the summary of the study findings, conclusion, policy recommendations and the areas identified for future research.

#### 5.1 Discussion

The research finding is that, the level of monetary poverty among the people of Lamogisub county has remain low as the greatest percentage of people below poverty is low compared to those above poverty line of ugx.3000 or world bank standards of \$1 per day, with a percentage of up to 72.4% and less than and sometimes nothing in daily consumption is only 2.7% and 11% respectively couple with monthly earnings of above UgX 100000 higher with up to 42.5%. also the research finding has found out that there is high significant between land reforms and long term capital accumulation which indicate that land reforms is viable in reduction of poverty in Amuru districts, additionally this has been shown clearly with improving educational attainment though there is weak negative relation between land reforms and poverty reduction but the level of significant remains high, these weak relationship does only show that other respondents do not understand what land reforms are and perhaps the questions are transferred to the local language which deviate the actual truth which has been challenge by research finding ,which is found that land reforms have significant impacts on poverty reduction because the value of land is the demand backed by ability to be productive in welfare improvement.

#### 5.2 Conclusion

The indices of poverty in Amuru district ( Lamogi sub county inclusive) have remained very high and/or deteriorated over time despite there are various land reforms programs like working with customary institution and land use planning among others. There was therefore need to carry out a scientific investigation to establish the impact of land reforms on poverty reduction in Lamogi sub county, Amuru district. This study sets out to analyze the role of land reforms in poverty reduction of rural households in Lamogisub county, Amuru district. The results show that land reforms programs has been found to have created a positive impact in poverty

reduction, manifested in four ways - household income(daily consumption), asset accumulation, education attainment, reduction in domestic violence, reduction in alcohol abuse and increase monogamismity.

Evidence from the study show that the percentage of daily consumption above poverty line of ugx.3000 is statistically significantly higher with a percentage up to 72.6%, asset accumulation of up to 52.1%, educational attainments and expectation of education in their future is 39.7% and 47.9% respectively which are all highest in the respondents quest though there is very weak negative relation between land reforms and poverty reduction.

Lastly, evidence also shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between land reforms and poverty reduction (represented by the regression table). Reported monthly earnings from land by the individuals, education, size of asset holding (majorly land), the number of household members who are employed and household size which indicate increase monogamismity also impact positively in poverty reduction. Generally for the model, there is positive significant relationship between land reforms and poverty reduction in Lamogi sub county, Amuru districts.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

Deriving from the evidence and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations followed:

(I).Encourage the improvement in land reforms program. This is based on the finding that land reforms are having a positive impact on poverty reduction in Lamogi Sub County, Amuru district. The programs can be encouraged by the government and development agencies since they are positively impacting on some of the welfare indicators and serving the needs of the rural poor which can contribute to the fight against poverty. This can be arrived at by supporting the land governing institution like clan Elders, Chiefs, NGO's for instance in terms of training for management as well as proper use of land.

(ii) Embark on community sensitization on land reforms programs. This recommendation stems from the finding that the community do not understand what land reforms is all about and most of them mistake it to be a way of taking their land as to during interview many of them do not



understand the concept of land reforms. Members can be sensitizing through the local radio station, schools, elders training, cultural leaders involvement among others.

(iii) Embark on the gender equity within the national land administration to ensure equal representation in decision making, planning and implementation of the right that affects gender in decision making time. This is because have found that women are the key actors in fighting poverty in most rural areas (Lamogi sub county, Amuru district inclusive),for these matter making decision without their involvement will have no meanings.

(iv) Encouraging compensation to expropriate public interest and bring about joint decision making on the use of compensation fund and also reduce mistrust. This is because many respondents have had complaint that they are not always compensated when government effort in developing public land also affect their private land, doing this will bring trust on the government by the public and controls shame full scenario like women stripping them self-naked before the public to defend their land.

(v) Empowering large land holders. From the finding because there are undistributed land among the community but in the hand of productive owners, the government needs to empower them with mechanism that enable them to make land productive so as to fight the chronically poor status they are in. This can be inform of providing tractors for each parish, provision of fertilizers and strengthening the land market are all good sign to the land owners.

#### **5.4Areas for Future Research**

Further research can be conducted in the following areas which have been outside the scope of this study in order to inform both academicians and policy makers with stake in the land reforms programs and particularly rural land reforms, includes:

- Land Reform and Small Scale Farming
- Land Reforms and Economic Growth
- Land Reform And Income Inequality

The research include; correlation of the impact of land reforms in poverty reduction and secondly, a regression to assess the level of significant of land reforms on poverty reduction while controlling for spillover effects from specific associations like ALB in Amuru district, Lamogi sub county.

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**ANNEX ONE:**  
**Field Budget**

ITEMS	QUANTITY	RATES	AMOUNTS
Reams of paper	1	12,000	12,000
Pens	5	500	2,500
Proposal printing and binding	3 copies	12,000	36,000
Transport	30 days	10,000	300,000
Accommodation and food	—	—	100,000
Dissertation printing	4	12,000	48,000
Binding	4	10,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	—	—	50,000
Total		56,500	588,500

**ANNEX TWO**  
**WORK SCHEDULE**

ACTIVITIES	FEB	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
Introduction to leaders and security, survey and observation.					
Distribution of questionnaires					
Carry out interviews					
Collection of the remaining questionnaires					
Organization and collection data collected.					

### ANNEX THREE

#### RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS FOR INTERVIEW (QUESTIONNAIRE)

##### Introduction to Interviewers

Kindly put a tick to the response which best describes the situation of the respondent. For questions which are not applicable to the respondents, please kindly mark with an X on the question number. Please note that the period before land reforms programs (LRP) is the duration from 1975 and 1998. The period that will be referred to will be a time after land reform program (LRP) is period between 2000 to date.

#### ANNEX THREE: QUESTIONNAIRE

##### ADDENDUM A

##### DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Interview schedule No..... Date.....

Parish..... Village.....

1.1 How many members are there in your household?

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (i) <input type="checkbox"/> Below 3  | (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 4 and 5  |
| (iv) <input type="checkbox"/> Above 8 | (iii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 6 and 7 |

1.2 How many members of your family are males?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 | (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 4 and 5  |
| (iv) <input type="checkbox"/> Above 8    | (iii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 6 and 7 |

1.3 How many members of your family are children (under 18 years?)

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (i) <input type="checkbox"/> Below 3  | (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 4 and 5  |
| (iv) <input type="checkbox"/> Above 8 | (iii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 6 and 7 |

1.4 Gender of head of household

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) <input type="checkbox"/> Male | (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> Female |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

1.5 Age of head of household at last birthday.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) <input type="checkbox"/> Below 20 years  | (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 20 and 29 years  |
| (iv) <input type="checkbox"/> Above 50 years | (iii) <input type="checkbox"/> between 30 and 49 years |

1.6 Marital status of head of household

- (i) ☐ Married (ii) ☐ divorced  
(iv) ☐ Single (iii) ☐ widowed

1.7 Highest educational level of the head of household.

- (i) ☐ Primary 7 and below (ii) ☐ 0'level  
(iii) ☐ A 'level (iv) ☐ diploma and above

1.8 Are you formally employed?

- (i) ☐ Yes, full time (ii) ☐ yes, part time  
(iv) ☐ No (iii) ☐ No, self employed

1.9 If yes, in what section of the economy do you work?

- (i) ☐ Agriculture (ii) ☐ Civil Servant  
(iv) ☐ Industry (iii) ☐ small medium enterprises  
(v) ☐ Others, specify.....

2.0 Before the land reform program, in which section of the economy did you work?

- (i) ☐ Agriculture (ii) ☐ civil servant  
(iv) ☐ Industry (iii) ☐ small medium enterprises  
(v) ☐ Others, specify.....

2.1 Before the land reform program (LRP), how many assets did you have?

- (i) ☐ Below 5 (ii) ☐ exactly 5  
(iv) ☐ Above 10 (iii) ☐ between 5 and 9

**ADDENDUM B**

**POVERTY REDUCTION**

2.2 Which of these statements best describes the amount of land that you hold to carryout economic activities?

- (i) ☐ We always had enough land to carryout economic activities to boost our welfare.  
(ii) ☐ We were having enough land but not the type we want to carryout activities that improves our welfare.



- (iii) ☐ We have enough land to carryout activities that improves our welfare.
- (iv) ☐ Not always had enough land.

2.3 Which of the following statements best describe the level of education attainment in your family or to you yourself?

- (i) ☐ We are highly educated in our family
- (ii) ☐ We are educated but not suitable for the job market
- (iii) ☐ We are totally illiterate in our family
- (iv) ☐ We are somehow educated in our family.

2.4 Which of the following best describe the amount of your daily consumption per day in ugx.

- (i) ☐ Above ugx.3000 daily
- (ii) ☐ Exactly ugx.3000 in daily consumption
- (iii) ☐ Less than ugx.3000 daily in consumption
- (iv) ☐ Sometimes nothing completely in daily consumption

2.5 How much do you earn monthly from the land that you have

- (i) ☐ More than ugx.100000 in a month
- (ii) ☐ Less than ugx.100000 in a month
- (iii) ☐ Exactly ugx.100000
- (iv) ☐ I don't know the amount I earn in a year.

2.6 Which of the following best describe the level of your asset holding for the past one year?

- (i) ☐ I have bought some asset in my family
- (ii) ☐ Have never bought any asset
- (iii) ☐ I used to have assets already, if any specify.....
- (iv) ☐ I don't have any asset holding

2.7 What is your expectation about the level of education in your family future?

- (i) ☐ My children are going to study until they succeed.
- (ii) ☐ I have no hope for my children
- (iii) ☐ The government might help them

(iv) ☐ There is no future in education for my children

2.8 Have you ever experience land conflicts?

(i) ☐ No (ii) ☐ a lot of time

(iv) ☐ Somewhat (iii) ☐ little of time

2.9 Which of the following statements best describes your wellbeing amidst land conflicts?

(i) ☐ It has extremely affected farming and land market

(ii) ☐ It has never affected me in any way in terms of wellbeing

(iii) ☐ It affects but does not prevent me from preceding with any activities

(iv) ☐ It does not make land selling's easy for me

3.0 Which one is your major asset holding in your family or that which you own?

(i) ☐ Land (ii) ☐ Job

(iv) ☐ Machines (Iii) ☐ Others, specify.....

## ADDENDIUM C

### POVERTY LEVEL

Please kindly fill in the table below which will help to show the pattern of poverty level measures basing on various variable uses in the measures of poverty in an economy before and after land reforms program (LRP) implementation in Amuru District, Lamogi Sub County. The values recorded are reflected in comparison to the World Bank poverty level measure of \$1 per day.

#### 3.1 POVERTY LEVEL-BEFORE LAND REFORM

On a scale of 1-5, tick in the appropriate box on how you strongly agree/disagree with the statement given.

Scale	5	4	3	2	1
	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree

### *Before land reforms*

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
People with high level of poverty have low educational attainment.					
Alcohol abuse is higher among households with higher poverty level.					
There is higher monogamisty among families with high level of poverty.					
Household with high level of poverty has high level of domestic violence.					
Conflicts in community which is poor is higher as people look for living with strength rather wisdom.					

### 3.2 POVERTY LEVEL-AFTER LAND REFORM

Scale	5	4	3	2	1
	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree

### *After land reforms*

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Working with customary institution to support the gender equitable governance of land tenure makes formal statutory dispute resolution mechanism accessible to rural women and men of AMURU DISTRICT					
Improvement in gender equity within the national land administration will ensure equal representation in decision making, planning and implementation of the process that affects their rights to decision making will improve the wellbeing(reduced poverty)					
Provision of policies and law that provide clear, transparency in process of restitutions and providing claimants with adequate assistance like legal and paralegal aid will help solve the problem which will later boost their wellbeing(poverty reduction)					
Introduction to land use planning will affects the way people use their land in appositive way that later have an impacts of chasing poverty.					
Compensation should be generally implemented to expropriate public interest to bring about joint family decision making about the use of compensation funds will help in poverty reduction drastically					

*THE END, THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.*