

**GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT OF THE INTERNALLY DISPLCED PERSONS OF
OKWANG SUB COUNTY, OTUKE DISTRICT, UGANDA.**

A thesis

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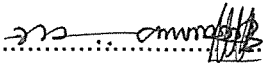
September, 2012



DECLARATION A

I **Tumusiime Ezra** do hereby declare that this Research dissertation is my own initiative and effort which has never been presented for an award in any University or high institution of learning.

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DECLARATION B

I confirm that the work reported in thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled " **Government resettlement Of The Internally Displaced Persons Of Okwang Sub Count, Otuke District, Uganda**" prepared and submitted by Tumusiime Ezra in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of conflict Resolution and Peace building has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of _____

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the almighty God for His Love and Grace who enabled me to carry out my research study successfully. Also to my family, particularly my late mum Mrs. Getrude Kabara for her parental guidance, encouragement and prayer support towards the achievement of this research study before God called her. May her soul rest in eternal life.

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ACRONYMS

ATECD	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CSOPNU	Civil Society Organizations for Peace in Northern Uganda
GoU	Government of Uganda
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army.
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Policy
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Programme
SACCO	Savings and Credit Society Cooperatives
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Programme

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on the resettlement process of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and analyses the challenges which hindered the sustainable resettlement of IDPs. The displacement in northern Uganda was caused by the conflict between the LRA and the government of Uganda. This conflict persisted and lasted for about 20 years and the magnitude of the displacement caused the people to be considered one of the heights in the world. Most of the IDPs have been living in camps throughout the period of their displacement and this has weakened them considerably in all aspects of life. As such, there is need to come up with strategies that can ensure the process of resettlement of IDPs is properly managed because it constitutes critical aspects of peace-building in northern Uganda. The research revealed that, the majority of the IDPs have indicated the need for security and Peace; the presence and availability of public services especially schools, health centers and proper roads in their original areas, facilitation with return kits, access to land and physical help such as building shelters for extremely vulnerable individuals and widows among the most important things they needed for sustainable resettlement of the IDPs in northern Uganda. Also the study reviewed the literature related to topic under investigation. It covered most of the literature written about the role government and other actors played in resettling the Internally Displaced Persons in northern Uganda, Okwang Sub County, and Otuke district during the closure of the protection camps up to the relocation of the camp population to their areas of resettlement. The research focused on IDPs in Otuke district in Okwang Sub County and it was carried in three villages of Pat Oyali, Barlegi and Barocok in Okwang Sub County of Otuke district. Otuke district was chosen because almost the entire population was displaced by violent armed conflicts. There was need to analyze the challenges facing their resettlement in order to propose strategies for ending their displacement by way of having an effective and efficient resettlement process. As a result of this research, the study made some recommendations for promoting sustainable resettlement of IDPs in northern Uganda: enhance peace and security especially in the Acholi sub region so that IDPs can gain confidence to move from the camps to their original home places; promoting integral economic development aimed at establishing sustainable livelihoods among former IDPs; creating conditions of safety and dignity which involves effective delivery of social services at resettlement areas. The implementation of the above recommendations is the duty of all stakeholders but most especially the government of Uganda, local governments, the international community, IDPs and local communities. A concerted effort is required from all these actors by way of facilitating the process of resettlement of IDPs to their homes in order to end the many years of displacement in northern Uganda.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Introduction

This study focuses on the resettlement of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda. The resettlement of IDPs families and communities is a worldwide concern, as most of the world's armed conflicts affect mainly children and women. An estimated number of 100,000–200,000 children under the age of 18 in any armed conflict are involved in governmental and nongovernmental armed forces (Achvarina and Reich, 2006). Reintegration efforts address physical, psychological and social rehabilitation needs of IDPs, enabling the returning men, women and children to function their daily activities and responsibilities (Cohn, 1998; Jareg, 2005; MacMullin and Loughry, 2002; McCallin, 1998; Nylund, 1998; UNDP, 2005; Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, 2000).

The international community more especially United States was a major contributor of humanitarian and development assistance in northern Uganda. In 2007, the U.S. provided nearly \$116 million in assistance to the region. The U.S. for many years had been the largest contributor to the World Food Program, which provides food to those in the Internally Displaced Persons camps. Other support was given for water and sanitation, health care programs, and income generation efforts. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was been the primary U.S. government agency active in the north.

The global figure for people who have been displaced by the over 125 violent conflicts around the world since the end Cold War is 25 million people (International Alert, 2006:1). The displacement in northern Uganda came up as result of the armed conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) of Joseph Kony and the government of Uganda that started in 1986. The scale of displacement within Uganda is not only the

highest in Africa but also one of the highest in the world (UNDP Uganda,2007:11). The Acholi sub region has been the main battlefield for the LRA insurgency in Uganda. The recent studies indicate that more than 90% of the population in the four district of Acholiland, namely: Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum ,Otuke and Pader have been displaced by the war.(Oxfam Briefing paper, 2007:8).

As the community of the Acholi started going back to their real home land, the government implemented program to facilitate their resettlement and reintegration into their communities in northern Uganda. The Peace Recovery and Development Programme (PRDP) project is a comprehensive plan by government to eradicate poverty and improve the welfare of the people in Northern Uganda, following the 20 year old war between the Lord's Resistance Army and Ugandan government. The project was to be implemented in 40 districts starting with 14 programs. Out of the 1.1 trillion earmarked for the PRDP project, government was to contribute 30% whereas the rest will be funded by the donors.

This research, therefore, analyses the process of returning IDP as an indispensable aspect of peace building. The study focused on Otuke District, Okwang Sub County as a case study. The findings of this case study have been used to propose strategies for effective and efficient voluntary return of the internally displaced persons in northern Uganda.

Background to the study

The first major displacement of the local population in Gulu district as a result of the LRA conflict occurred in September 1996 when the government of Uganda ordered the rural population of Gulu district into what were termed as protective camps. The major reasons for establishing the camps were: to protect civilians from cross firing; to reduce on abductions of civilians; and to enable the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) to bring a swift conclusion to the war. The government of Uganda had thought that by

clearing out the country side, this would cut off rebels and give free rein to UPDF units. As it turned out, however, these camps which were meant to offer temporary protection for the civilian population became a common feature of life in northern Uganda where IDPs have experienced a lot structural violence (UNDP volume 11, September 2006).

In an effort to deal with the IDP crisis, the government of Uganda came up with a national policy for internally displaced persons in August 2004 to establish the principles which would serve as a guide to government institutions, humanitarian and development agencies while providing assistance and protection to IDPs in the country. In this regard, Uganda became one of the few countries in the world to develop and adopt a national policy to uphold the rights of IDPs (Brookings Institution, 2006). The policy drew a lot of inspiration from the guiding principles of internal displacement developed by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in 1998. It also builds on existing international humanitarian law and human rights instruments and relevant national laws.

In the policy preamble, it indicates clearly the fundamental recognition that internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality the same rights and freedom under constitution and other laws, as do all other persons in Uganda. However, the conditions of life to which IDPs have been exposed in the camps have denied them the opportunity to enjoy their human rights as the citizens of Uganda. The right to life in dignity and the freedom of movement have eluded IDPs in Northern Uganda for many years. By March 2006, one study indicated that 129 people and 58 children under the age of 5 years died each day in the camps as a result of violence and preventable diseases Civil Society Organizations for Peace in Northern Uganda (CSOPNU, 2006)

The Peace Recovery and development plan for northern Uganda (PRDP), 2007 is another vital document which was produced by the government of Uganda in order to guide the transition from humanitarian to development response in northern Uganda. The PRDP came into operation in July 2008. It is a comprehensive plan of action to

strengthen coordination, supervision, and monitoring of performance of the programs and activities to better achieve a common set of results. The overall goal of the PRDP is to consolidate peace and security and lay the foundation for recovery and development. This was to be achieved through four core strategies objectively that are mutually reinforced namely; consolidation of the state authority, rebuilding and empowering communities, revitalization of the community and peace-building and reconciliation (PRDP, 2007)

It has been observed that in the Acholi sub region which had the longest history of mass internal displacement, movement out of 'mother camps' has been notably more tentative than in the Lango region. By March 2007, while 76% of IDPs in the Lango region had already returned to their villages of origin, in the Acholi sub region only 1% had returned to villages of origin, further 24% were in new settlements and 75% remained in the mother camps (Refugee Law Project Briefing paper, 2007)

Also Okwang Sub County was heavily affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebel warriors and Karamojong cattle rustlers which caused massive displacement of its communities into neighboring areas of Barlegi, Apala Corner, Obim, Pat Oyali, Barlonyo, Orit, Agweng Trading Centre, Ogur Corner and Angolocom for safety and protection by the government army.

The displaced communities settled themselves in protected camps in these areas where they sought for relief and safety from the pressures of the rebels and cattle rustlers who were destroying their livelihoods by looting foodstuff, birds and destroying property. Animals threatening their lives and rebels abducting their young boys to join the rebel army and girls were turned into sex slaves and some being subjected to forced labor to carry loots far away rebel hiding camps within the country or inside Southern Sudan.

These displaced communities lived in the camps from the years of 2003 - 2006, but between 2006 - 2009, was the period that all the Internally Displaced Person's (IDPs) camps were closed, decongested and all occupants asked to relocate back to their areas of origin, referred to as "*areas of return in their places of origin*". From the time of return for all Internally Displaced Persons to their places of origin, many of them experienced conflicts of land disputes since some of them found their land had been taken up or being used by people who settled on those lands during the period of displacement, especially neighbors and relatives who claimed all or part of the land to be their own.

Other conflicts included domestic violence which is violence against women due to heavy drinking of alcohol and violence against girls as a result of forced marriage because their families were forcing even young girls into early marriage because they were bartered for dowry of heads of cows and money as alternative family survival in the areas for resettlement though in their areas of origin.

Statement of the problem

Internally displaced persons in northern Uganda are a result of the war between the Government forces and the Lord's Resistance Army of Joseph Kony. Following the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between these two conflicting parties IDPs had increased the desire to return home. The challenge was however, how to be facilitated in the resettlement process after over 20 years of displacement. The resettlement process had further brought about two categories of IDPs namely; those who have intentions to be resettled home and another category of those IDPs who wanted to remain in the main camps where they have lived for almost more than a decade. The children who were born in the camps and have grown up from the camps have known these camps as their homes. As such, the process of resettling the IDPs was complicated by the fact that these two categories of IDPs have differences in

needs, interests, and positions and all of them needed to be considered in order to promote a peaceful and sustainable resettlement.

Scope of study

The research focused on IDPs in Otuke district in Okwang Sub County and it was carried in three villages of Pat Oyali, Barlegi and Barocok in Okwang Sub County of Otuke district. It also focused on how the government of Uganda facilitated the process of returning of the IPDs in their original land and homes. The study focused on mainly on the period starting from August when increased return of IDPs began to take place in northern Uganda up to August 2008.

Objectives of the study

General Objective

To assess how the government of Uganda facilitated the resettlement process of IDPs in northern Uganda.

Specific objectives

- i. To investigate the role of the government in facilitating the resettlement process of the IDPs
- ii. To analysis the process of resettlement of IDPs to their own land of origin.
- iii. To identify challenges facing the resettlement of IDPs

Research Questions

- i. What is the role of the government of Uganda in facilitating the resettlement of the IDPs?
- ii. What is the process of resettlement of the IDPs to their land of origin?
- iii. What are the challenges facing the resettlement of IDPs?

Justification of the study

This research was timely due to the need to end the displacement in northern Uganda which had lasted for more than 20 years. As Peace and security continues to improve in the Acholi sub region, need to establish the strategies of facilitating the process of enabling peaceful and sustainable return of IDPs to their homeland. Therefore, there is urgent need to generate data that can inform the process of return and peace-building in northern Uganda. Upon investigating and assessing problems facing the return facilitation of returnees (IDPs), this study also makes vital recommendations on what the stakeholders should do in order to ensure an effective and efficient facilitation of settlement of IDPs in northern Uganda.

Operational Definition of key Terms

Community: A group of people living in the same location, or a group of people who share common interest, concerns, religion, work and trade, or a society and people in it, or people of a specific region or government.

Efforts: This refers to the initiatives or interventions of an organization or institution with the aim of improving the standard of living of a particular community located in an area.

IDPs: The community (s) of a particular area displaced out of their areas of origin into other areas in search for safety or protection for temporal settlement as a result of national disaster like civil war, rebel war, landslides or outbreak of contagious diseases.

Presuppose: This refers to prior assumption of an ideology, suggestion, conclusion and judgment about a particular case or scenario or situation of a particular geographical location and its community.

Policy: Set of rules and guidelines put in place by the organ of public authority aimed at regulating procedures and resources utilization for the benefit of the entire community.

Poverty: It refers to physical poverty (lack of food, land and housing), social poverty (lack of opportunity to interact with other people), political poverty (lack of ability to influence people in positions of power) and spiritual poverty (lack of relationship with God).

PRDP: Special plan of action, adapted to the conflict contexts in Northern Uganda, to strengthen coordination, supervision and monitoring of development activities aimed at Providing socio economic recovery of IDPs in areas of return.

Stakeholders: Are different organizations and institutions participating in the development initiatives to improve the livelihood of the community of a given location in a particular administrative area.

Strategic planning: Systematic planned activities for a specific community of an administrative area organized within the development framework.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

This chapter reviewed the literature related to this study. It covered most of the literature written about the role government and other actors played in resettling the Internally Displaced Persons in northern Uganda, Okwang Sub County, and Otuke district during the closure of the protection camps up to the relocation of the camp population to their areas of resettlement.

Concepts, Opinion, and Ideas from Authors/ Experts

Conflict in relation to IDPs

Peace journalists Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick (2005) adopt the definition of conflict as a ubiquitous phenomenon in human and social reality, a major force motrice. In this context of this study, conflict was the force that brings about the phenomenon of IDPs. The conflict can be destructive, but it can also be creative force for change. In the light of IDPs conflict was a force that escalated to violence causing people to flee from their homes and places of habitual residence. The IDP phenomenon highlights conflict as potential destructive force, which once not well managed brought about loss of lives and poverty. This type of conflict retards development in affected areas. In the cases of northern Uganda, the LRA conflict which had led to very high numbers of IDPs and has caused the region to lag behind compared to the rest of the country. Basic development indicators indicate that progress towards the Millennium Development Goals particularly in northern Uganda is behind schedule (UNDP, 2007:3)

The observations of Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick on conflict situations are also manifested in IDP situations whereby resources are scarce for example employment,

income, housing and water; power is unequal distributed; and unresolved grievances exist from the past. Further to that as Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick have pointed out, in IDPs camps; conflict is also exacerbated by poor communication; incorrect or biased perceptions; lack of trust and lack of value of the relationships existing between them.

A combination of these factors which are observable in IDP camps create conditions in which IDPs are vulnerable to violent behavior; which may in turn, harden their attitudes and deepen contradiction. In this case, IDPs camps are a type of structural violence; while they are meant to protect people, instead they make people to become more vulnerable. This is what Mahatma Ghandi meant when he said: "I object to violence because when it appears to do good, the good is only temporary. The harm it does is permanent". This observation of Ghandi is true of IDPs camps; while they temporarily protect people, the harm they do to the people seems permanent.

The role of the government

Since the late 1990s Uganda government had been engaged by the international community in a vast number of post-conflict reconstruction initiatives including such initiatives as the creation of an amnesty law, mine action programmes, human security initiatives, and livelihood recovery programmes supported by UNDP. However after almost a decade of disparate, *ad hoc* and short term projects and programmes, the GoU recognized the need to take forward the SSR initiatives in a comprehensive and joined-up manner. This has resulted in the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda for the period of 2007- 2010 (*Post Conflict Development Strategy in Uganda Report by Elijah Dickens Mushemeza, November 2008*).

Based on the previous researches, the PRDP was set out as a commitment by the GoU to stabilize and provide post-conflict reconstruction across the Northern Region. It is expected to provide a single overriding framework, which all stakeholders should adopt

in implementing their individual programmes. The overall goal of the PRDP is to consolidate peace and security and lay the foundations for recovery and development. The PRDP sets out a commitment by the GOU to stabilize and provide post-conflict reconstruction across the northern region. It provides a single overriding framework, which all stakeholders will adopt in implementing their individual programmes. The overall goal of the PRDP is to consolidate peace and security and lay the foundations for recovery and development,(*Elijah Dickens Mushemeza, Journal of 2003 report*).

According to the researcher, PRDP has four strategic objectives it aims to achieve as a proactive way to resettle IDPs into their places of origin, namely:

- 1) Consolidation of state authority,
- 2) Rebuilding and empowering of communities,
- 3) Revitalization of the economy.
- 4) Peace building and Reconciliation (*Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda, 2007-2010*).

The estimated cost of the PRDP representing investments over a three year period was Uganda Shilling 1,091,734,734,169 or \$ 606,519,297 US Dollars. This represents some \$ 58 per person over the three years. The PRDP implementation was expected to start slowly in the first year whereby only 20% of the total investments would be required to kick starts the programme. Momentum would be gained in the second and third year whereby 30% and 50% of the resources would be invested, respectively. Trends of IDPs movement out of the camps into their places of origin started by August 2006 was based on the factors of security, physical and mental preparation, bush clearing implements and agricultural tools, relief food supplies, food production inputs, shelter material, mosquito nets, repair and rehabilitation of boreholes and other water sources which costing Uganda shillings. 8,581,988,145 (*PRDP Report, 2007-2010*).

From the time of returning of IDPs from the main camps throughout the districts of Lango Sub region, the government has responded through three specific program

areas, namely: NUSAF - schools, health centers and boreholes were rehabilitated; PRPD - food aids were supplied to formerly displaced communities, irons sheets given to IDP families, village roads rehabilitated, Village Savings and Credit Scheme formed by small village groups to join SACCO savings credit network at grass roots and NAADS-agricultural seeds, farm implements and technical services were provided to fulfill its obligations in restoring the economy back to the communities affected by the displacement from the LRA insurgency in the Northern Uganda (*Lira District Disaster Management Committee Report, 2008*).

The PRDP estimates that upon arrival, 70% of IDPs in northern Uganda was provided with return kits (containing food and household items) was worth Ugandan shilling 627,000 to enable them settle peacefully. Livelihood support was provided on a needs basis as outlined in the community recovery programme.

Related Studies

Factors hindering the resettlement of the IDPs

Land conflicts are dominant in post-conflict northern Uganda for a number of reasons. The return process has escalated land conflicts. Many elders who knew land boundaries died during displacement or now feel they must remain in camps because they cannot rebuild their homes. Widows and children born in camps struggle to identify land and in some cases are denied their rights to family land because male relatives push them off the land. This has caused many to remain behind in camps or to endure land disputes with their own family members (*Report on Northern Uganda Conflict Assessment by SPRING/USAID, October 2009-October 2010*).

Land disputes are common in virtually all societies. In an ideal setting, strong institutions and transparent procedures can resolve such disputes or at least channel them into a process that minimizes their potential to foster violent conflict. However, in settings characterized by insecurity, inequality and weak or unrepresentative

institutions, such grievances may be aggravated through sheer neglect or predatory or discriminatory policies. Such risks are often most acute in humanitarian settings in which armed conflict is either ongoing or recently ended. Whether fighting has resulted in mass displacement and hostile occupation of land or merely destroyed trust between groups sharing boundaries or access to land resources, the seeds of current instability and future conflict have been sown.

As a result, steps that can be taken by humanitarian actors and others actors like the government to be conscious of land grievances, avoid aggravating them and set the stage for their eventual resolution are of crucial importance. Conversely, failure to take such steps can result in consequences such as; delay to life-saving activities and loss of safe access to disputed areas; Security risks to field staff because agencies inadvertently come to be perceived as partial; diversion of aid by parties to land conflicts; aggravation of insecurity in operational areas, possibly even culminating in a return to conflict; Loss of land rights and livelihoods for female-heads of household and other vulnerable groups; and Undermining of institutions central to community identity and coherence;

As the IDPs in areas of return suffered losses of assets, livestock and productivity during displacement into camps, the last stages of the humanitarian effort now required to resettle them is socio economic recovery support, the researcher observed. Now is the time to consolidate social service gains through recovery efforts aimed at restoring infrastructure and governance and to look ahead to kick starting the economic development of the region.

Before the start of the insurgency, Northern Uganda was known as the “grain basket” for Uganda, with areas of good soil, flat terrain and good precipitation (although rainfall has become less reliable) plus more than 3 million cattle. However, after years of mass food distributions in IDP camps and 81% of people having stopped cultivation altogether the agricultural sector in Okwang Sub County is underdeveloped and

underproductive, growing at only 1.9% a year compared with 6 - 10% in the rest of the country (*Otuke District Development Report, 2010 - 2011*).

The districts of Gulu and Kitgum, comprising the Acholi sub region, are historically the poorest in the country and are subject to high levels of food scarcity, increased mortality rates, and a lack of access to health and education facilities. As a result of violent conflict in Acholi increased the economic and political marginalization of the people, frustrating attempts to generate long-lasting improvements in economic, human and social development.

The lack of reintegration support, the fear of rebel reprisals and an absence of profitable employment opportunities in the Acholi sub region have combined to deter many people from returning home. Of those who attempted a return, many could only find work using their military skills in private security firms, while others rejoined the army as the government tried to improve security in the north. Consequently, many soldiers were only temporarily taken out of military service, bringing into question the effectiveness of the demobilization and reintegration programme in making a significant, long-term reduction in Uganda's burdensome military budget.

An entire society was systematically destroyed physically, culturally, emotionally, socially, and economically. "The extent of suffering according to international benchmarks constituted an emergency out of control." the livelihood, the culture, the children, the public health, and the family structure and life of a community. The result is unnatural rates of physical depletion and socio-economic regression of the community, and a radical undermining of its capacity for preservation, regeneration, and development, as a group.

To reconstruct the society back to normal is the one of the factors contributing to the hindering factors among the internally displaced persons in northern Uganda.

According to the recently concluded Northern Uganda Land Study for the world bank (February,2008), return in the Acholi sub region was still very low, out of over 1.1 people who lived in IDP camps, only 55,000 people(5%) had returned to their original homes, while 359,000 people(32%) had moved to transit camps "new settlement" and "decongestion sites". In Gulu and Amuru district, 88,000 people IDPs had left the main/mother camps to transit sites(120 newly created transit sites), while in Kitgum district, 77,000 people had gone to the satellites areas (69 transit sites), 194,000 people in Pader had moved closer to their villages(171 transit sites)

Gender issues in resettlement process.

Gender refers to social relations between men and women. It is socially constructed since it describes social beings. Gender assigns different social roles to men and women. Socially through culture defines the characteristics of women and men. While sex is physical, gender is about social characteristics (Margaret Rugadya and Eddies Nsamba, 2008)

For the purpose of gaining a better understanding of women's rights to land under customary tenure, there is need to unpack customary land tenure. This constitutes a bundle of rights which includes; the right to derive benefit from the asset, the right to decide who shall be permitted to use the asset and under which conditions, the right to derive income from use of the resources, the right to consume, destroy and transform the land and right to sell or bequeath the asset (transfer right).

The women are the main users of land and producers of outputs from land; 68% of Ugandans are subsistence farmers (census, 2002). Women comprise 50.9% of Ugandan's total population, contribute 80% to food production, and provide 60% labor for crop planning, 70% labor for crop weeding, 60% labor for harvesting yet they directly own only 8% of land and related means of production Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS, 2006).

Patriarchal structure of rights in land impacts on agricultural productivity, food security and poverty. Customary tenure itself is a challenge, though still dominant and preferred tenure especially in northern Uganda. It contains inherent discriminatory practices, inheritance and attitude to women's ownership in society, non-recording and demarcation of customary tenure makes grabbing by individual easy to the disadvantages of those who are unable to physically defend themselves, the structure of institutions that govern access and use of land under customary tenure are purely male such as councils of elders.

Most women lack the financial and human capacity to rebuild their shelter and livelihood in the place of origin and worse still the social safety nets that would have held them are either weakened or broken or turned predators on their land rights. They have been exposed to threats of disinheritance by clan leaders and relatives and boundary extension by neighbours. There is denial of land access rights more especially the guardians and increased land grabbing of what is rightfully for orphans and widows or sell of land. In addition to that female headed households take long to have their land disputes resolved and this trend has not been reversed during the resettlement process. Some female headed households have also been propelled into the land market due to the social-economic squeeze or to absence of livelihood options; higher probability of descending in abject poverty or destitution at the end of displacement.

The resettlement process in northern Uganda is also affected by HIV/AIDS. Women are generally at the high risk to HIV/AIDS in conflict situations; three times higher than in normal situations. As such, the prevalence rates in the IDPs camps found in northern Uganda are very high. In addition, food insecurity is forcing women and girls into prostitutions in which they are exchange sex for food and this increase their vulnerability to HIV. Land grabbing and disinheritance of orphans and widows as well as the impact of HIV, land access, food security has also affected women's potential to resettlement.

This situation is aggravated by the lack of capacity of both the traditional and statutory land administration and management institutions, many of which are not on the ground and are failing to perform to expectations or enforce decisions made.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter gives the methodology which guided the study. It outlines the study area, study population, sampling producers, sampling size, methods of data collection, research tools, methods of data processing, limitation of the study and time frame of the research.

Research design.

The study adopted descriptive designs which used qualitative and quantitative research methods. The qualitative mode used helped in providing detailed explanations and information from the respondent in their respective places. Quantitative methods were used to illustrate statistical findings for simplifications and easy interpretation.

Study area

The research was focused on IDPs in Otuke district in Okwang Sub County and it was carried in three villages of Pat Oyali, Barlegi and Barocok in Okwang Sub County of Otuke district. Otuke district was chosen because almost the entire population was displaced by violent armed conflicts. There was need to analyze the challenges facing their resettlement in order to propose strategies for ending their displacement by way of having an effective and efficient resettlement process.

Research population

The study population comprised of the internally displaced persons and the returnees from both the main camps and transit locations across Otuke district. This was the population where the sample size was selected from.

Sampling procedure

The households which were visited were selected by random sampling, the three villages were purposively selected since the intention of the researcher was to ensure that at least three villages in Okwang sub-county Otuke district were covered. This allowed for easy access and increased chances of getting target groups of respondents. The respondents to be interviewed in each of the villages were selected by taking transect walk in different directions from one village to another. The interview would count five household while taking the transect walks and request for an interview with any household members as long as he/she was an adult. In cases where the interviewer failed to get anybody to interview in that house, then the next house would be considered.

For the focus group discussion, only the persons who fell in the required groups and were willing to participate in the discussion were mobilized. They also fell within a particular category of people such as the heads of the households, youths, women and men.

Sample Size

The sample size of the study was 1500 households making it total of 300 people as a sample size that was got from the study population based on Morgan table. Each household was represented by one member of the family who was an adult according to the 1995 Ugandan Constitution.

Data collection Instruments

Both primary and secondary data sources were used to collect various data concerning the topic under investigation. The different data collection methods were applied during the data collection exercise.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires were administered to the sampled population and the researcher was able to solicit ideals on the topic under study. Initial testing of the questionnaires and fact finding of whether the right questions were being asked was carried out by the researcher and thereafter, the questionnaire was amended and polished. Interviewers who were knowledgeable and competent in both English and Acholi language were then selected and trained on how to administer the questionnaires to the respondents. In order to ensure that the correct data was collected throughout the study, a second check was carried out in which the interviewer were tested by allowing them to collect data for 1 day and this data was then entered and analyzed and feedback given to each interview to clarify any misunderstanding before the actual data collection work undertaken.

Focused group discussions

Another source of collection of primary data was through conducting focus group discussions in the three villages within Okwang Sub County in Otuoke district. A total of 6 focus group discussions were conducted within the three villages. Two focused group discussion were conducted in each of the three villages. The group of 8-12 people was drawn from among target groups of heads of the family, independent youth and both women and men. The focus group discussions also enabled the researcher to solicit for clarifications on some particular issues which were not answered very clearly from the questionnaires.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

The researcher ensured validity of the instrument by computing the content validity index (CVI). The CVI was computed on a non standardized instruments which covered 5 lecturers, experts in the field of conflict and peace building of social sciences for

validation of each item with 4 point likert scale rating. The result of expert rating were used to compute the CVI which resulted into 0.85 which was acceptable

(Amin 2005)

The reliability of the non standardized instruments on government resettlement of internally displaced persons was tested using the cronbach's alpha coefficient which is provided in spss. The reliability results indicate that overall results was 0.95 which meant that the instruments were valid and hence internally consistent(Amin 2005) and the instrument was acceptable.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before data gathering

Upon accomplishment of defending and acceptance of the research proposal, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the College of Higher Degrees and Research of Kampala International University, seeking for permission from the administration of Buyende District to allow him to get access to employee to participate in the study.

During data gathering

Due to the nature work and busy schedule of some prospected respondents, the researcher through the heads of departments and supervisors scheduled appointment for such respondents. The researcher was available to give necessary explanation on some question where need was. Then the researcher carried out a pilot study before the actual research to check feasibility of the research instrument, in order to make necessary improvement and adjustments in the and to avoid wasting time. The researcher also made use of secondary data by reviewing available relevant text books, journal articles, periodicals, manuals dissertations, publications and visiting websites of the concerned organization.

After data gathering

After two weeks, primary data was collected through questionnaires which respondents returned back to the researcher which allowed the researcher to go ahead to analyze the data. Completed (SAQs) were coded, edited, categorized and entered into a computer for the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) for data processing and analysis.

Data analysis.

Data was examined and analyzed with the objective of the study. The following statistical parameters were employed;

1. The frequency and percentage distribution for the demographic characteristics of the respondents.
2. The mean and an item analysis for objective 3,4, & 5.

Using the following numeral values, the means for each item were interpreted as follows;

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fair
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Poor

Ethical considerations.

To have access to the respondents and also for clear identification before the research study, the researcher got a letter from the school of post graduate Kampala International University introducing the researcher to the authorities where the study was carried out. Also the researcher first acquired permission of the concerned ministers and respondents with the assurance that the information given by them shall be treated with the confidentiality it deserves so as to let them (respondents) express their views / ideas objectively.

Limitations during the study

Problems of poor roads: The study was conducted in northern Uganda. The study was conducted during the rainy season and most roads used for traveling were in very bad state. This was further complicated by poor road access to some of the households which required a lot of effort in order to access them.

Many of the respondents were involved in cultivation work during the period of the study. Therefore, they were not readily accessible from the camps. In overcoming these challenges, the interviewers had to adjust their time for field visits in order to suit the respondent's schedule of cultivation activities.

There was a problem of translation, most of the respondents to questionnaires and participants in the focus group discussions could only speak and understand English very well. Therefore, interviewers who were fluent in both English and Luo languages had to be used to ensure proper translation in the two languages throughout the researcher which consumed a lot of time. Many respondents showed little interest and willingness to provide the required information giving reason that they have participated on several research studies but nothing good ever worked out for them.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter presents, analyses, discussion and interprets the research findings. The findings were discussed in themes which included demographic distribution of respondents; the role of the government in resettlement of the IDPs, factors hindering the process and challenges faced while resettling the IDPs.

Background information of the respondents

Table 1: Information about the respondents

Category of the respondents	Total
Already resettled	150 households
Not yet resettled	150 households
Grand Total	300 Households
Gender	Total
Male	100
Female	200
Total	300

Source: Field data

Resettled and Not-resettled

The statistics contained in the above table shows that respondents were equal represented both the resettled and those who were not yet resettled by the

government of Uganda. This reveals that the information that was provided was from the target population and making it very relevant to the topic under investigation.

Respondents by gender

The above table shows that most of the respondents were females showed by the total of 200 female. It was attributed to the effects of the armed conflict which lasted for more than 20 years and killed most of the men in the region. The households interviewed showed that the researcher found in most cases the female member of the household who represented the entire household. There were many widows and orphans as well child-headed households but this was outside the target population of the study so the child headed households were not included in this study.

The pace of the process of resettlement for IDPs is also influenced by the different roles and responsibilities performed by women and men in the process which is based on gender issues. Through this research it was found out that men and boys have a vital role to play in the process of resettlement of IDPs because they are the final decision makers in the families. For example whether to accept the items that were distributed by the government and other concerned agencies or not. Men also participate in the physical preparations required for resettlement such as clearing the ground and building shelter. Households that don't have strong adults and youths members of the family were facing some challenges in resettlement.

Table 2: Background information of the respondents.

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
35 – 45	120	40
46 -60	80	27
26 – 34	65	21
18 – 25	30	10
61 above	5	2
Total	300	100
Marital Status		
Married	80	27
Single	50	16
Widow(er)	135	45
Divorced /separation	30	10
Others	5	2
Total	300	100
Longevity in the area		
Years		
1	50	34
2	40	27
3	35	23
4	20	13
5	05	03
Total	150	100
Religion of the Respondents		
Catholic	132	44
Protestant	102	34

Muslims	24	08
Others	42	14
Total	300	100

Source of livelihood

Peasant Farming	176	58
Small scale business	50	17
Other Sources	34	11
Note sure	40	14
Total	300	100

Occupation

Self employed	180	60
Public employee	40	14
None	80	26
Total	300	100

Reasons for leaving the camps

To dig on my land	150	50
Told by the leaders to leave	40	14
Evicted	60	20
Poor conditions in camps	20	06
Went with my family	05	02
Others	25	08
Total	300	100

Levels of education

None	70	23.3
Primary	140	46.6
Secondary	60	20

Diploma	23	7.7
Degree	7	2.33
Total	300	100

Source: Field data

Age of respondents

The age of the respondents ranged from 18 to 60 above. The majority of the respondents fell in the age group of 35 – 45. This was attributed to abduction of the youths during the armed conflict where most young people were forced to join rebels and those who refused to join them were killed. It is also an important interpretation that can be drawn from the above table considering that most of the respondents were above 20 years of age, they were generally mature men and women, so the findings of this research are reliable and relevant to the topic under investigation.

Marital status of the respondents

The table above shows that the widow and widower with 45% were the majority in the study area followed by the married with 27%. This was revealed as a result of the men and women who died during the armed conflict. Some of the women died in camps due to diseases and others were giving birth and lacked proper medical care.

Longevity in the areas of residence (years)

The respondents who had stayed in the study area for only one year were the majority with 34% dominated the research followed by those who had stayed there for two years with 27%. This was attributed to the period when the study was carried out; this was when people had gained confidence about security in the area of study. During this period northern Uganda had stabilized politically and the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) was in full control of almost all parts of northern Uganda. Those who had

stayed for about five year were only 3% because during that period of time, northern Uganda had not yet stabilized and most people feared to risk their lives by settling in areas they were not sure of.

Religion of the Respondents

According to the table above, it shows that the Catholics are the majority in the area of the study with 44%, followed by the Protestants with 34%, then the others with 14% and last the Muslims with 08%. This reveals that the people in the area of study are God fearing and thus their data is reliable because they tell the truth. This made the researcher to have the confidence in the data collected.

Respondents' Source of Livelihood

The above table clearly indicates that most people with 58% are famers meaning that they dependent on land as a factor of production. This makes land an issue for the government of Uganda to consider when trying resettling people in order to have sustainable resettlement in northern Uganda. Some of the people, who are involved in small scale businesses, are not yet resettled and can't access land. They started the business as an alternative to livelihood. This study also revealed that those who are not sure about their source of livelihood are staying with their relatives and some in the camps and they are still waiting for the government to resettle them.

Occupation of the Respondents

As far as the main occupation is concerned, (60%) of the respondents reported self employed, (14%) reported being employed by public and (26%) reported none employment. Observations in the field showed that the majority of the respondents were having no occupation of any sort, and these are household members of the formerly IDPs who had returned from displacement between 1 - 2 years ago. This

indicates that they were the most vulnerable community groups who need access to support from government resettlement program to improve on their livelihoods.

Respondents' main reason for leaving the camps

From the above table, it is indicated that people interviewed had varying main reasons for leaving the camps. These reasons are classified as the pull and push factors for resettlement. However, it has come out clearly that majority of the IDPs; their main reason for leaving the camps was to dig on their own land. This was made possible for the improved security and greater freedom of movement in the northern region. Being able to cultivate on their own land promotes sustainability of the resettlement process as they can be engaged in livelihood.

Furthermore, where the respondents' main reason for leaving the camps included pressure from the leaders conditions; some were evicted from the camps; poor conditions in the camps, these negative factors which can faced IDPs to return home against their choice. Under such circumstances resettlement can't be sustainable.

Level of Education

According to the table above it is indicated clearly that majority of the people interviewed stopped in primary one with 46% both men and women. This was attributed to the long armed conflict which lasted about 20 years. During this period people were displaced from their homes and taken to camps which didn't have educational facilities. This contributed to the big numbers of the people who missed out the chance of going to school. Also those who had gone to school were in better position during the resettlement period because they were given some leadership positions. They used their positions and got some items which helped them during resettlement period.

Role of the Government

Table 3: The role of Government in facilitating the resettlement process of the IDP(N=100)

Responses	Mean	Interpretation
The internally displaced persons who had benefited from NUSAF	3..23	Good
The internally displaced persons who had benefited from PRDP	2.43	Very Good
The internally displaced persons who had benefited from NAADS	3.29	Fair
The internally displaced persons who had not benefited from any of the listed government programmes	2.13	Poor
Other government stakeholders	2.11	Poor
Mean index	3.21	

Source: field data

According to the table above it shows that 2.43 mean average of respondents benefited from PRDP, 3.23 benefitted from NUSAF, 3.29 benefiting from NAADS and 3.23 not having access to any government programme and 2.11 mean average of the

respondents benefited from other stakeholder apart from government. Therefore the majority of respondents accessed PRDP during the time of IDP resettlement into places of origin through food distribution, tarpaulins and water and sanitation. And 2.13 are those respondents who reported access to no government support.

Land issues and IDPs

Table 4: The internally displaced persons who were staying on their own land

Responses	Mean	Interpretation
The internally displaced persons who had owned land	2.86	Very Good
The internally displaced Persons who had not yet owned land	2.14	Fair
Mean Index	2.55	

Source: Field data

Table above shows that mean average of 2.55 of all the respondents are not staying on their own land and only mean average of 2.86 of the respondents stay on their own land. The people who stay on their own land are the landlords where the IDPs camps were constructed because these places were protected by UPDF, so people didn't move any where during the armed conflict that lasted about 20 years.

Throughout the years of displacement, the land owners whose land had been occupied by IDPs camps and the army detachments had not received any form of compensation from government of Uganda. They have become dissatisfied about the continued occupation of their land because they feel that they have not been appreciated for their generosity. During the data collection many of them were complaining that government was behaving as if it acquired their land when actually they are being unlawfully deprived of

their land rights because the government has not gone through the conditions and procedures provided in the relevant statutes like 1995 constitution.

The boundaries of the land become an issue when the government started to resettle the IDPs because most of them couldn't remember the exact boundaries. Also some of the youth who were born in the camps wanted to resettle on land which they didn't have or own. This has created tension and conflicts among the people in northern Uganda. This is a critical issue that government of Uganda should consider while resettling IDPs.

Access to land

Table 5: The internally displaced persons who had access on the land

Responses	Mean	Interpretation
The internally displaced persons who had owned land	2.90	Fair
The internally displaced Persons who had not yet owned land	2.10	Poor
Mean Index	2.50	

According to the table above indicates that average mean of 2.90 have access to land and they can use for cultivation and 2.10 mean average those ones who don't have access to land. The ones who don't have access to land have tried to get another alternative to livelihood by starting small income generating activities like having small shops near their homes. However, this needs the startup capital which is still a challenge to many.

Process

Table 6: The process of Resettlement of Internally displaced Persons(N=100)

Responses	Mean	Interpretation
Providing Security	2.27	Good
Government Formulated National Policies	3.13	Fair
Negotiations with the conflicting parties	3.07	Poor
Promoting the National ownership of human Coordination	3.20	Fair
Provision of Facilitation in terms of Funds, construction of health centers, schools, roads	3.33	Very Good
Mean Index	3.56	

According to the table above indicates that the government of Uganda tried to provide relative Peace for the IDPs to return to their homes. Provision of security to ensure that people are resettled peacefully without any other interruption from the rebels again with mean average of 2.27.

The government of Uganda formulated policies to guide the Resettlement of IDPs in Northern Uganda. These policies helped in guiding all the stakeholders who were involved in the resettling IDPs and made the process much easier to conduct and had mean average of 3.13.

Facilitation of the government in terms of finances according to the findings has 3.33 mean average which means that the IDPs were given some facilitation to easier their going back to their homes and leaving the camps. By the government providing facilitation to the IDPs in northern Uganda was facilitating the resettlement process.

Table 7: Challenges facing the resettlement of the internally displaced persons (N=100)

Responses	Mean	Interpretation
IDPs facing the financial assistance to return	3.43	Very Good
The aged internally displace persons	2.06	Poor
The disabled internally displace persons	3.03	Poor
Security in the their home areas	2.13	Fair
Lack of Basic Services like Health services	2.23	Fair
No compensation for the protracted use of land for camps	2.02	Poor
Risk of eviction by private land owners	2.01	Poor
The land that was looted	2.03	Poor
Mean Index	2.42	

The findings revealed that majority of the people needed the financial assistance to enable resettle and establish their homes. However, this was a challenge where by the government of Uganda provided some financial assistance to few people. On top of that little that was provided was lost in corruption. So the intended beneficiaries of the government programs didn't benefit much. This made some of the IDPs to refuse to return to their homes due to lack of assistance to enable them construct houses and start a new beginning.

According to the table above the study revealed that the IDPs wanted security as one of their most need for successful resettlement of the IDPs in northern Uganda. They attached this factor on the effect of the armed conflict which affected them and forced them from their own homes to camps. They believe that when the government of Uganda provides security, then they will be able to resettle in their own land peacefully.

This was a serious challenge because it caused some IDPs to fear to return to their own land and preferred to remain the camps for security purposes.

Security in this context goes hand in hand with peace. People want to feel secure from physical attacks by the rebels, the army, army bandits. These attacks include killing, robbery, abductions, maiming, assault, rape, defilement. The adequate presence of well trained police force based in the areas of resettlement of the IDPs can regularly carry out patrols and arrest the criminals to ensure that law and order is kept. Once security is assured, then people can hope to have sustainable resettlement in northern Uganda.

Also the people were faced with the challenge of provision of public services in their home areas such as the schools, health centers, public roads, safe water and electricity facilities. The people revealed that when they have access to public services, it will make their lives better than that of the camps where many people are congested and suffer many diseases.

The findings have revealed that people have different reasons for resettlement and therefore, there is needs for policy makers and actors who are shaping the process of resettlement for the IDPs to take into account the differences in needs and interests of men and women and also among men and women of different age groups in working towards sustainable resettlement in northern Uganda.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Main factors influencing the resettlement process

This research has found out that a grand total of 90% of all who were interviewed in the study area supported by the resettlement process. However it revealed some challenges that hindered the quick resettlement of IDPs which included the land issue, gender issues and public services like health centers and schools. These factors can be categories as push and pull factors which can determine whether resettlement in that context is voluntary and sustainable

50% of the people from the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) revealed that resettlement was good initiative that would allow them have access on their own land and cultivate their own products to sustain their families since most of their husbands had died during the armed conflict that lasted about 20 years.

Also the study revealed that many people were resettled due to the pressure of the elders. Both the local and central government officials have tried to support the people to resettle in their own land as it was revealed from the informal meetings with the local people.

Poor living conditions in the camps was given as one factor forcing the IDPs to be resettled by the government of Uganda back in their original land. Most of the IDPs have complained about the crowded conditions which have resulted into hygiene and sanitation within the camps. This has led to rampant outbreak of disease such as cholera, dysentery and many others.

Challenges encountered during the resettlement process.

Majority of the people revealed that major obstacle to the resettlement of IDPs in Okwang Sub County was the uncertainty about the peace process and security. Although currently there is relatively some peace in northern Uganda. The fear among IDPs in northern Uganda concerning the security situation was compounded by their past negative which made them not to trust both Joseph Kony and government of Uganda.

Also the lack of public services such as functioning schools and Health centers, access to safe water, roads and markets at resettlement locations. The absence of functioning schools is both hindering the resettlement and in some instances causing separation of families which exposes children to many risks when they are separated from their parents. Lack of public services at the resettlement locations is generally a big factor that was preventing many people in the camps from returning home.

A challenge of access to land was another factor that was hindering the resettlement process. The affected categories of people include women and particularly widows, orphans and male children born out of wedlock. They are facing problems in access their customary land rights as a result of weak land management structures under customary system and abuse of land rights of vulnerable by powerful members of the community who are grabbing their land.

The need for physical help such as constructing shelter especially for extremely vulnerable individuals such as widows, elderly people, disabled and child-headed households. These categories of IDPs also needs physical help by way of helping them to shift from the camps to original areas by providing them with means of transport since most of them are also physically too weak and sickly to walk long journeys and carry heavy luggage on their heads.

Recommendations

Although the resettlement of IDPs in northern Uganda has been on the increase following the signing of the cessation of hostilities agreement between the government of Uganda and LRA in August 2006, it is taking place tentative especially in the Acholi sub region due to the several factor discussed above that do not promote a voluntary and sustainable resettlement.

This study gives recommendations to main areas where both the central and local governments and the international community can support the resettlement process for IDPs so as to promote effective and efficient voluntary resettlement for peace-building in northern Uganda

Another important way to improve security in northern Uganda was to strengthen the security sector. The Uganda police have the duty of keeping law and order in this country and therefore, there is need to de-militarize law enforcement in northern Uganda. A well trained and properly paid civilian police force must replace the military forces who have been accused of using excessive force, engaging in sexual violence and theft of IDPs properties in northern Uganda.

There is need to promote integral economic development in order to achieve sustainable resettlement in northern Uganda. The Peace, Recovery and development plan is the government's comprehensive programme for northern Uganda which can be used as the means for attaining this goal. Government started to implement this three year plan in July, 2008. It is intended to provide safe water, revise education, establish security, improve roads, provide emergency relief, fight HIV/AIDS and expand farming with oxen and plough to support food production and incomes across the north. All these activities are necessary for purpose of promoting livelihoods and integral development among IDPs who are being resettled by the government.

This research found out that the problem of land rights vulnerability was common among IDPs in northern Uganda which hindered the sustainable resettlement process. This was caused by lack of proper policies on land rights under both the customary and statutory system as a result of which many women and children and particularly widows, orphans had no land rights. Therefore, the central and local governments should work closely together to ensure protection of land, housing and property rights of IDPs in northern Uganda. This involves setting up a scheme to properly investigate and document cases of people who have lost their property and land as result of the displacement caused by the LRA conflict.

Since some of the young people were born in the camps, there is need to sensitize the people about their land rights. The IDPs need to understand the principle and practice of land ownership under customary tenure.

The Acholi culture promotes protection of land rights of the vulnerable through activities such as planting trees to mark boundaries. This also helps community in preventing land disputes from arising among the people and to reduce the violent inter-clan land conflicts commonly associated with the resettlement process in northern Uganda.

One major way through which a sustainable resettlement can be promoted in northern Uganda is through implementing gender democratic governance. As IDPs resettle, there is need to establish structures of governance at all levels of the society which can ensure that the views of all people including vulnerable members of the community such as women, children and persons with disabilities are represented. Therefore, there is need to support local structures in order to build its capacity to enable them promote and establish programs which are gender sensitive in nature.

In summary therefore, it is very important for all stakeholders to consider the process of resettlement of IDPs to their original homes as a very critical stage of peace-building for northern Uganda. This calls for the concerned effort of the central and local governments in Uganda, the international community, all IDPs in order to bring the over 20 years of displacement in northern Uganda to an end.

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The constitution of Uganda 1995

Peace Recovery Development Plan, 2007

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Appendix 1: Transmittal Letter



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OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

July 13, 2011

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: REQUEST FOR TUMUSHIME EZRA MCR/10002/81/DU
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building.

He is currently conducting a field research of which the title is '
Government Resettlement of the Internally Displaced Persons of Otuke District, Okwanct Sub-County."

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Dr. Mwaniki Roseanne
Associate Dean Social Sciences, (SPGSR)

Appendix II: Informed Consent Form

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Tumusiime Ezra that will focus on Government Resettlement of the internally Displaced Persons of Okwang sub county, Otuke district, Uganda.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and the right to withdraw my participation any time.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for them.

Initials: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX III: GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Mr. /Mrs. /Madam/Hon. /Rev.

Preamble: I am Ezra pursuing a Masters Degree in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building of Kampala International University. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree, I am undertaking a research entitled, **The Government Resettlement Of IDPS In Okwang Sub County Otuke District Uganda**. The study will be conducted in Otuke District of Uganda.

SECTION A

1. Location of respondent Sub-County.....

(i)

Parish.....

(ii)

Village.....

2. Gender of the respondents (Tick one) (a)Male b)

3. Religion(Tick one) a) Catholic b) Protestant c) Islam d) Others

4. Marital status (Tick one) a) Married b)Single c)Divorced
d)Widow

f) Widower

5. Level of education

(a) None ()

(b) Nursery ()

(c) Primary ()

(d) Secondary ()

(e) Tertiary ()

6. Age

18-25

26-34

35-45

46-60

61-above

SECTION B: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

1	2	3	4
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

Role of the Government

The role of Government in facilitating the resettlement process of the IDP(N=100)

Responses	4	3	2	1
The internally displaced persons who had benefited from NUSAF				
The internally displaced persons who had benefited from PRDP				
The internally displaced persons who had benefited from NAADS				

The internally displaced persons who had not benefited from any of the listed government programmes				
Other government stakeholders				
Mean index				

Land issues and IDPs

The internally displaced persons who were staying on their own land

Responses	4	3	2	1
The internally displaced persons who had owned land				
The internally displaced Persons who had not yet owned land				
Mean Index				

Access to land

The internally displaced persons who had access on the land

Responses	4	3	2	1
The internally displaced persons who had owned land				
The internally displaced Persons who had not yet owned land				
Mean Index				

Process

The process of Resettlement of Internally displaced Persons (N=100)

Responses	4	3	2	1
Providing Security				
Government Formulated National Policies				
Negotiations with the conflicting parties				
Promoting the National ownership of human Coordination				
Provision of Facilitation in terms of Funds, construction of health centers, schools, roads				
Mean Index				

**Challenges facing the resettlement of the internally displaced persons
(N=100)**

Responses	4	3	2	1
IDPs facing the financial assistance to return				
The aged internally displace persons				
The disabled internally displace persons				
Security in the their home areas				
Lack of Basic Services like Health services				
No compensation for the protracted use of land for camps				
Risk of eviction by private land owners				
The land that was looted				
Mean Index				

APPENDIX IV: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

1. Have any of your immediate family members resettled?
2. Are there people still remaining in the camps?
3. What are the reasons for your resettlement?
4. What are the challenges facing the resettlement process?
5. What could like the government to provide to sustainable resettlement in northern Uganda?
6. Do people have access to land for cultivation?
7. What are your sources of livelihood?
8. What has the government of Uganda done in the process of resettlement?
9. How is life camp?
10. What recommendations do you have for the government and other stakeholders?

APPENDIX V: RESEARCH CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal data

Names : Tumusiime Ezra

Sex : Male

Marital Status : Single

Date of Birth : 30th May 1979

Nationality : Ugandan

Religion : Protestant

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Educational Background

Year	Institution	Award/Qualification
2008-2011	Kampala International University	Masters in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building
1999-2003	Nkumba University	Bachelor of Public Administration and Management
1997-1998	Bugamba S.S.	UACE
1993-1996	Ibanda S.S.	UCE
1986 -1992	Katiri Primary School	PLE

Working Experience

2004-2012 Worked in Uganda People's Defense Forces

Languages spoken

- English
- Runyankole
- Swahili

Hobbies

- Playing volley ball
- Reading
- Watching documentaries
- Travelling

Referees

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