

THE EFFECTS OF RESETTLEMENT OF BAKIGA IN KIBAALE

DISTRICT:

A CASE STUDY OF KAGADI SUB COUNTY

KIBAALE DISTRICT

BY:

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DECLARATION

Unless where otherwise acknowledged, this dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Signed

Sewante Mathias

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with the approval of the university supervisor.

Signed

Mr. Kaddu Ronald (Supervisor)

DEDICATION

For my late beloved father and mother Alibankoha Matia and Nyabagenda Valleria who introduced me to the “Academic landscape”

May your souls rest in peace!

Special dedication goes to Mr. Nsamba Peter and Byenkya Vincent for their commitment, sacrifice and patience they had so as to see me through all the years of academic struggles.

May God reward them abundantly!

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I am also grateful for the encouragement given to me by my sister Akiiki Nakate Mary and my friend Ngondwe Ponsiano whenever I could get zonked during this research.

To all my friends for their moral support during the entire exercise.

Nevertheless, I wish to make it clear that, even with all the assistance from the individuals and my sister's family generally acknowledged above, I am entirely responsible of my errors of fact interpretation in the dissertation.

.....
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

F – Female

M – Male

URDT – Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme

NGO – Non Governmental Organisations

LCIII – Local Council Three

LCV – Local Council Five

B.SWSA – Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration

LCI – Local Council One

SIDA – Sub – county Integrated development Association

H.E- His Excellence

ABSTRACT

This study focused on a number of aspects concerning the effect of the resettlement of the Bakiga on the socio-economic and political issues with specific reference to Kagadi sub-county, Kibaale District.

Kibaale district is a multi-ethnic community drawing from the Banyoro, Bakonjo, Baganda, Bamba, Bafumbira, Bakiga, Batooro, Banyarwanda and other ethnic groups which have lived in harmony and have become relatives through marriages, trade and brotherhood. Although waves of conflicts surfaced during the Nyangire revolt of 1918 and the Mubende Banyoro committee immediately before the 1964 referendum, these were either sustained nor did they follow the specific pattern as it was the case during and after 2002 elections of the district chair person.

Prominent and sustained ethnic conflict was sparked off by the elections of the district chairperson in Kibaale district in 2002.

During the 2002 local council elections, especially the elections of the district chairperson, the voting behavior was based on ethnic alliances. Based on the game of the numbers, the 'Bafuruki' (alliance of settler ethnic groups) successfully fueled Mr. Rulemera against Mr. Ssekitooleko Ssali representing the Mubende- Banyoro community (alliance of the

indigenous communities). The results of elections fueled further ethnic violence which made it practically impossible for the chairman elect to govern the district.

The cease fire was brokered by H.E the President of the Republic of Uganda. A compromise chairperson was selected through a series of dialogue meetings of the two alliances. Finally the chairperson elect was sworn in office and resigned on the same day to pave way for fresh elections of the compromise chairperson.

The study employed the use of probability and non probability sampling techniques where a total of 36 respondents were purposively sampled because either of their leadership positions or their experiences in relation to citizenship and Kibaale conflict.

According to the nature of the problem that was under investigation, the study was largely designed to be a qualitative one for the creation of room for probing and exploration.

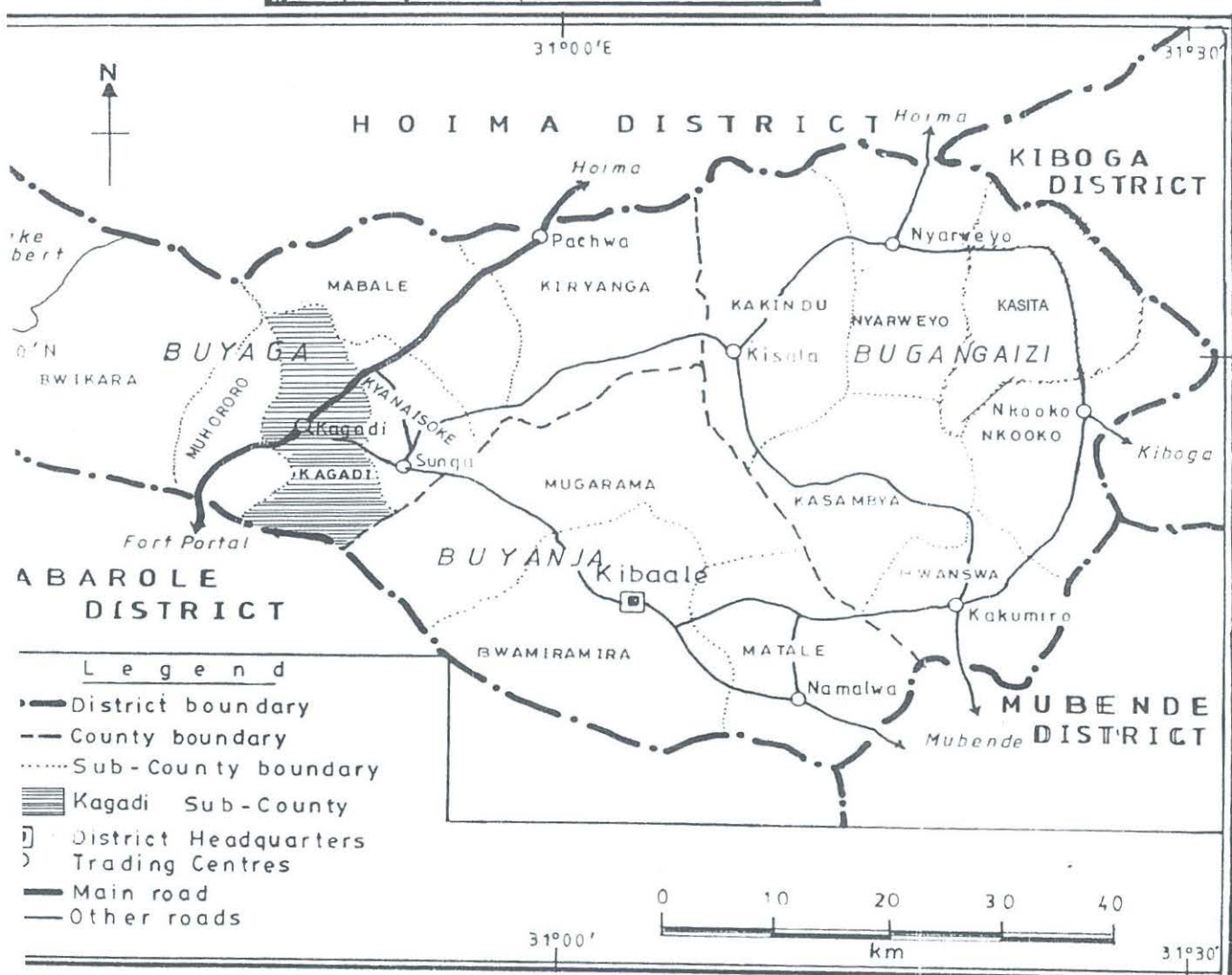
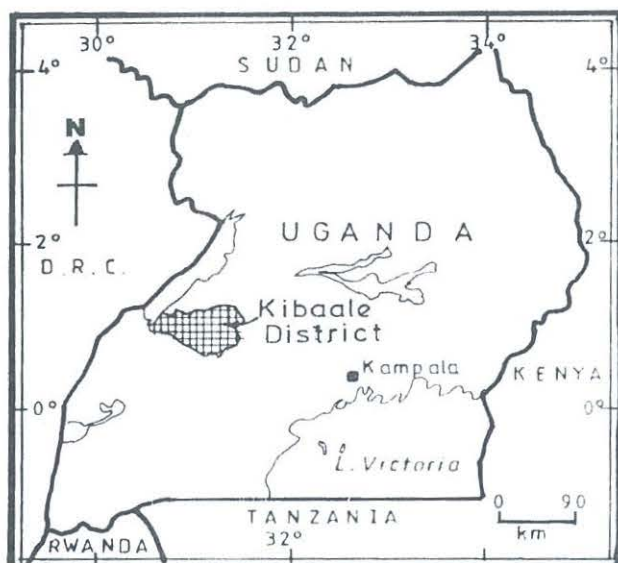
Data was obtained by the use of questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussion methods. After which it was edited coded and analysed

by the use of table drawings which put respondents in percentages and literature interpretation followed subsequently.

The study observed that as Uganda strives to put in place national programmes to propel its development into the future, there is a major setback whereby the citizens in certain communities do not view themselves first as Ugandans, instead they see themselves as members of certain tribes and often directly conflict with other tribes who live with them. Consequently, it becomes difficult to mobilize people towards national development programmes like education, health and infrastructural development. Some are taken up by tribal conflicts and they are diverted from development causes.

In conclusion, the settlers have to assimilate themselves into the local culture settings in terms of learning Runyoro and their culture instead of trying to impose their own culture on the Banyoro which makes the Banyoro feel underrated.

LOCATION OF KAGADI SUB-COUNTY IN KIBAALÉ DISTRICT



CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The study investigated the socio- economic and political effects of the resettlement of the Bakiga in Kagadi sub-county in Kibaale district.

Much as there is no precise definition of resettlement schemes, but we can only say that, resettlement schemes involve establishing people upon the land on a planned basis.

(Kabera, 1983) such schemes in Africa and elsewhere in the world have resulted from certain factors such as aspects of man land relationships caused by demographic or environmental forces or by development projects in certain places. The campaign to conserve wild lands is one of the factors which have created the need for organizing resettlement schemes in Uganda.

Resettlement and related problems are not new phenomena in Africa given that, ethnic communities like the Kikuyu in Kenya were displaced by the colonial settlers from the high potential agricultural areas of the cultural and rift valley provinces to the coastal low lands and land in valley. Indeed, those who were not willing to be resettled in such areas decided to migrate to Uganda up to Kigumba in Masindi (Illingworth, 1964).

1.1 Back Ground of the Study

Kibaale district is the district found in the mid Western Uganda located in Bunyoro kingdom which was initially inhabited mainly by the Banyoro. In the colonial era, the British used the Baganda another tribe to take over that kingdom. The British gave out most of the land to the Baganda as a reward for their collaboration with them. Some Baganda afterwards became absentee landlords.

The desire to establish resettlement schemes in Kibaale District dates back in 1961, when Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda him self directed an ex-service men's resettlement scheme at Ndaiga on the shores of Lake Albert in the former "lost counties" of Buyaga. The major factors that attracted the Kabaka to establish this scheme were the availability of free land and productive soils. Nevertheless the scheme failed to succeed due to the social tension that existed between the Baganda and the Banyoro in this area at the time.

In 1972 it was found that Bunyoro still had land that was largely unutilized because Bunyoro was sparsely populated. In this case, Kigezi however was densely populated leading to Kigezi local authorities to contact Bunyoro kingdom officials who allowed the Bakiga-people from

Kigezi to re-locate to one part of Bunyoro that is currently in Kibaale district.

Approximately a total of over 15,000 people were resettled in Kagadi resettlement in Kibaale district which by then was Hoima district. The resettlers became prosperous and this encouraged more Bakiga to come to Kibaale. However in the process they eventually went beyond the areas originally gazetted for them. This created fear on part of the Banyoro who see themselves as the legitimate owners of the land.

Kibaale district and Kagadi sub county in particular is a multi-ethnic community drawing from the Banyoro, Bankozo, Banganda, Bamba, Bafumbira, Bakiga, Batooro, Banyarwanda and other ethnic groups which have lived in harmony and have become relatives through marriages, trade and blood brotherhood totaling to 33956.

Although waves of conflicts were faced during the Nyangire Revolt of 1918 and the Mubende Banyoro Committee immediately before the 1964 referendum, these were not either sustained nor did they follow a specific pattern as was the case during and after the 2002 elections of the district chairperson.

Climate

Kibaale district and Kagadi sub county in particular has a favourable climate. It enjoys a bi-model rainfall type which varies between 1000mm-1500mm per annum that is to say moderate high rainfall. Rainfall comes in two peaks; one from March – May and the other from September – December. However, the western part of the district bordering the rift valley is generally dry.

Temperatures are relatively high varying between 15⁰c and 30⁰c with the hottest temperatures recorded in the rift valley zone.

This bi-modal type of rainfall is conducive from rain fed agricultural production throughout the year and crops mainly grown include bananas, tobacco, coffee, maize, beans and tea among others.

Topography

Kibaale district is part of the central plateau with an altitudinal range of about 2000-4000ft above sea level. The lowest area of the district is occupied by Lake. Albert at 2040ft above sea level while one of highest point is Magoma hills (5100ft above sea level) in Kasambya sub-county Bugangaizi county.

Soils

The process of erosion and accumulation that acted upon the land surfaces gave rise to several types of soils in Kibaale district. In exception

of the low lands which are covered by alluvial and Lake deposits, the soils of the district are not ferrallistic type. Productivity of these soils largely depends on favourable rainfall, adequate depth and maintenance of the humic top soil. However, some clay deep loams of Kagadi sub-county in Buyaga catena are sufficiently fertile to support a diversity of crops.

Vegetation

There are three broad categories of vegetation in the district namely; the modified equatorial type, the wooden savannah mosaic and savannah grassland.

The wooden savannah mosaic covers a greater part of the district and forms a transitional zone from the modified equatorial vegetation to the open savannah grassland. It is common in sub-counties of KyanaISOKE, Mabaale and Kagadi inclusive.

Economic Activities

Kagadi sub-county is mainly involved in agriculture. It is mainly subsistence production, food crops such as sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas, millet, beans, ground nuts, maize and tobacco are grown substantially. There is local brew and trade in Kagadi town council.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The resettlement of the Bakiga from Kigezi in Kabale to Kibaale district is being looked at as another wave of colonization the Banyoro experienced during the colonial era when their land was taken away and given to the Baganda as a reward for their collaboration with the British. The few Bakiga who were allowed to settle in one county, after their economic prosperity encouraged more to come and eventually went beyond the areas originally gazetted for them and to the extent of being the dominant tribe in these areas. This has created fear on the part of the Banyoro who see themselves as legitimate owners of the land. In order to consolidate their economic strength, the Bakiga decided to acquire political power and consequently they took over most of the Local Council positions and the climax was when a Mukiga Rulemera Fred was elected Kibaale district LC V Chairperson. This reinforced the already existing fear and resentment on the side of the Banyoro who saw this as another wave of colonization. This led to some clashes between the Banyoro and the Bakiga and the government had to intervene to diffuse the crisis. However still, the Banyoro feel marginalized because in addition to many pieces of land being occupied by the Baganda absentee landlords, one has the Bakiga occupying more land and are growing in numbers and economic strength. It is upon this state of affairs, that the researcher

feels it appropriate at the time to study the dynamics of the Bakiga settlement in Kagadi sub-county Buyaga county of Kibaale district.

1.3 Research Objectives

Objectives of the Study

To find out how the Bakiga resettlement has caused the current land conflicts in the district.

To assess the effects of Bakiga resettlement on the culture of the indigenous.

To know the political dynamics that have resulted from the resettlement.

To explore the economic activities among the resettlers and the Banyoro and their resultant effects on the welfare of the indigenous.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The research was conducted in Kibaale district located in mid western Uganda. The district comprises of three counties and seventeen sub-counties and two town councils but the study was focused on one sub-county-Kagadi and in specific parishes-Ruteete, Kenga and Kagadi and three local councils (LC1) per parish and lastly four households per LC1 all totaling to 36 households.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The findings will reveal the current political upheavals in the district, and how they can be resolved.

The study will find out how the welfare or well being of the Banyoro has been affected that is whether it has improved or declined.

The study will bring to light the cultural changes especially among the indigenous people or how the Banyoro culture has changed for example assimilation, change of language among others.

The findings will help in resolving peacefully the land conflicts existing currently in Kibaale district.

1.6 Research Questions

1. Has the current land conflict in Kibaale district been caused by the resettlement of the Bakiga?
2. Is there any change in the culture of the indigenous brought up by the Bakiga?
3. Have the Bakiga brought up political dynamics?
4. Have the indigenous people economically benefited from the presence of the Bakiga in their area?

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Weerakody (1970), resettlement schemes involve provision of land to the resettled people by the resettlement scheme operators. For instance resettlement schemes in dry zones in Sin-lank aiming at the resettlement of large families from the crowded south western part of the Island, initially provided holdings of 5 acres of irrigated land, plus 3 acres and 1 acre of highland.

Though resettlement schemes involve the colonization of problems from habitants, resettlement over the long term have considerably potential for increasing production, living standards and disposable incomes (LSR, 1986).

Resettlement schemes can lead to the growth and development of towns according to Pahang Tenggara (1972). For instance, in Malaysia there was a threshold of approximately 15,000 in habitants for a significant mix of primary, secondary and tertiary activities. This does not necessarily mean that, this population has to be concentrated in one middle size town. The population thus was divided in to small settlements which were located close to each other and shared a common

group service centre that functions as a locality town with a service area population of 15,000. This land of settlement pattern has become common and has for instance been recommended for Hney-hang in Thailand and Udawalawe in Sri-lanka.

Some authors would even maintain that, a certain concentration of people is necessary to provide the stimulus and economic conditions needed for technical improvement and development in general. An intriguing argument presented by Boserup (1981) sees population growth resulting from the establishment of resettlement schemes as a main stimulus towards technological progress.

Resettlement schemes in Africa have involved large investments in the past and the scale of future investment is potentially enormous. In social, economic and environmental terms however, the record of past schemes have been discouraging. Not only have they given rise to many problems but outright failures and collapses have been common.

The land settled has some times been un-cultivated bush or forest and in other cases, was already cleared and developed resettlement (Purseglove, 1950). The agricultural systems have ranged from family small holdings formed traditionally, to highly centralized and mechanized cash crop

farming. In some schemes almost all operations have been left to the self help and initiatives of the resettles, in other many operations have been carried out by a resettlement organization in Uganda, the south Busoga resettlement scheme more or less ceased to exist in 1961. And in Kenya the Lambire valley resettlement scheme started in 1951, was a virtual failure by 1959.

It is a sad observation as further noted by Mburugu (1994) that resettlement schemes have proceeded in total disregard of the wishes of the people to be resettled. This has led to a lack of concern for people's welfare reflected in failure to restore agricultural and other employment opportunities, failure to maintain and promote education, health care among others. It has been common to place displaced people in social settings where their culture and life style conflicts with their values of the host communities and therefore, generate long-standing enmity between.

According to Kabera (1983) government has had to move people from certain areas to vacant or relatively empty areas which vacant lands are increasingly harder to find.

Consideration of the host community in the receiving area has rarely been of major concern in the past resettlement programs. However, conflicts and strained relations can easily result from competition between hosts and resettlers for the use of common but scarce resources such as water points and grazing areas. Resettlers also bring with them children who have to be accommodated in the available schools no matter how limited in number these schools might be. Provision of social services to resettlers in the areas of health training and employment might also lead to conflicts, depending on the characteristics of the resettled population.

Since it is rare that implementing agencies find empty lands on which to resettle the displaced families, the risks are that, population density in receiving areas will increase suddenly to levels above the carrying capacity to the land. (Marquardt, 1994). As a result, natural resources available to both hosts and in comers will be over utilized.

Differential allowances may arouse feelings of jealousy and generate strained relations between in-comers and hosts. It is therefore necessary to accord both groups equal treatment especially in the provision of common services such as education, water, health and road improvement such as treatment will not only reduce the potential for

social conflicts but will also encourage the hosts to perceive the resettlers as having brought long lasting benefits to the community.

On the other hand as noted by Marquardt 1994, resettlement schemes reduce the amount of public land devoted to conservation activities. Relocating such lands for settlement provides only short term relief to population pressure. The land eventually runs out. In similar explanation Mburugu 1994, argues that, land runs out because of the various activities resettlers engage in for instance the resettlement areas resettlers earn money from the sale of agricultural products, involvement in non-farm activities such as trading and charcoal burning.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter outlines the design; the procedures used for data collection and data analysis techniques. It outlines the sampling procedure and methods that were used in conducting the survey.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used the case study research design to help him study the dynamics of the Bakiga settlement in Kagadi sub county Kibaale district.

3.2 Sample Selection and Size.

With the use of probability and non probability sampling techniques a total of 36 households were selected purposively.

In addition to the above, the snow ball too was used. This is where one respondent led the researcher to other key informants-elders, local council leaders, settlers and indigenous people.

The researcher used the above sampling procedure because it was easier for him to easily access the respondents who were assured of having the information and it was a time saver other than sampling procedures for example random sampling where even the researcher develops bias of

whether to have picked or landed on unknowledgeable respondent about the problem under investigation. This gave way to the researcher to use his sampling technique than others.

3.3 Data Collection.

In this research, different types of data collection methods were employed as per the set objectives. The exercise of collecting information was conducted by the researcher himself. He was the one concerned with the administration of interview schedules, focus group discussions and questionnaire sessions in the field.

3.4 Research Instruments.

3.4.1 Interviews

Interviews were conducted among the purposively selected households in the study area. These constituted the largest component of the study population. During this specific research, the researcher carried out interviews in direct contact with the respondents.

An important tool used during the interview process was an interview guide which was designed in English and later translated into Runyoro. Runyoro language was not only understood by the Banyoro (indigenous) respondents, but also by the resettlers (Bakiga).

3.4.2 Questionnaire.

This is a set of questions prepared on a piece of paper. It is most similar to interviewing, except in this case, there may be no direct contact between the researcher and the one given the questions.

Copies of these questionnaires were delivered to people like the sub-county chairpersons, parish chiefs. Local council chairpersons in the nine (9) selected villages and three other knowledgeable respondents from their three respective parishes. Use of this technique however, was limited because few respondents, apart from the parish chiefs and local council chairpersons knew how to read and understand the questions.

The questionnaire helped the researcher to generate data especially on the factors that led to the land conflicts.

Questionnaire method was appropriate for the research data collection because respondents who had many things to attend to such as office work, gardens grazing et cetera, managed to fill in the required information

Since they were delivered early enough, filled questionnaires were picked by the researcher from respondents during the time of administering interviews.

The questionnaire was conducted with the investigation of the level of knowledge, the nature of attitude and the response towards resettlement.

3.4.3 Focus Group Discussion.

This is a basic idea gathering technique employed in many group exercises. It is based on a free wheeling discussion started by an open ended and some how provocative question forwarded by the researcher. It involves general and non- leading opening statements in order to avoid biasing the ideas of the participants. It is a free and non- committal way of exploring ideas.

Focus group discussion is one of the techniques the researcher applied in order to generate data on the socio economic and political spheres of Kagadi- sub-county.

In order to get reliable and unbiased data, the researcher made sure that, these sessions were not dominated by respondents who were most vocal. Indeed, silent participants especially women, were asked to give their ideas. These sessions were conducted in Ruteete and Kenga parishes respectively. Each session was conducted in a time frame of at least not more than 35 minutes.

The topics considered for the session were the “Land conflicts and resettlement crisis” causes and impacts. At the beginning of each session, the researcher began by introducing himself, welcoming the participants, the purpose and, benefits of the sessions. The topic under consideration was written on a manila paper and placed in front of the participants. In order to ensure that all participants understand the requirements of the topic, the researcher first read it before them and translated it into Runyoro. This enabled participants who were not well conversant with English to also give their views in the local languages. (Runyoro, Rukiga, Luganda, et cetera).

3.4.4 Secondary Sources.

Apart from the raw data collected from the field, more information was obtained from secondary sources. For example topography relating to relief, soils, drainage and, land use from the district planning unit. More information was obtained from Makerere University main library and institute of social research.

3.5 Data Analysis.

Data analysis means studying sample data in order to obtain from it information about the population from which the data was obtained.

After the necessary information had been collected processing and analysis of data was done mainly through the stages of editing, coding, frequency formation and, tabulation.

The editing phase was done immediately after collection of all the questionnaires from respondents. The researcher first of all identified the correctly answered questions and the errors. This was done in order to a certain completeness, accuracy and, consistence.

Coding involved the classification of answers given to various questions into meaningful categories so as to bring out the expected pattern. Here the verbal responses were converted with numbers for easy handling. This stage was followed by frequency formation and tabulation. The number of respondents who gave a particular answer to the question was determined and the number of respondents failing under the same category was counted. This, like editing and coding, was after which turned to figures.

The analysis of the collected data was largely done by use of percentages and tables. The use of percentages and tables was very advantageous especially in drawing up of meaningful interpretation.

3.6 Limitations of the Study.

In order to come up with a successful accomplishment of this research, a number of problems were encountered.

Some respondents in the first place, tended to conceal information despite the assurance given to them at the beginning. Some respondents had a bias on the study because it was sensitive. The researcher was therefore, wrongly perceived as one of the instigators of tribal conflicts.

In addition, many government agencies and non governmental organisations (NGOs) had previously interviewed them quite a good number of times about the problems they are facing. In return the settlers and indigenous have not got the positive response to their problems as expected. Just like the previous studies therefore, the respondents expected nothing beneficial to achieve from this study and that there was no need for them to waste their “staggering” amount of time by providing the researcher with information.

Nevertheless, through intensive explanation, the researcher managed to convince them of the purpose of the study and he was able to extract information from them.

Moreover translation of the questions into local dialects especially Runyoro to some knowledgeable respondents was time consuming and thus limiting the number of respondents per day. However, it was important for the researcher to collect different ideas from different people of different understanding because this enable better planning especially for the rural society.

Due to the remoteness of the study area, it was tiresome and expensive for the researcher to cover the three perishes in the sub county. The feeder roads are very poor and impassable especially during the wet season.

The inadequate funding for the research which operated against the successful completion of the study also deserves mention. The money needed for field research like traveling, acquiring tools necessary was too inadequate.

In terms of past research, little has been done on the effects of the resettlement schemes on the socio-economic and political spheres of the hosted place in Uganda and Kagadi sub-county in particular. Therefore, there was a general lack of related literature.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results and the analysis related to the effects of resettlement of Bakiga on the socio-economic and political dynamics of Kagadi sub-county and Kibaale in general. It deals with the testing of various objectives based on research questions that were utilized for the study.

The study findings are broadly discussed under the sub themes of views of district leaders, views of the sub county leaders and views of the people at the grassroots. A summary of the key findings and observation are also made preceding the recommendation and conclusions of the study.

4.2 Social demographic characteristics of the study participants

Table 1. Respondents in the Study.

Respondents	M	F	Total	Percentages
Elders	5	3	8	22.2
LC leaders	5	3	8	22.2
Settlers	7	4	11	30.6
Indigenous	6	3	9	25.0
Total	25	13	36	100

Source: Primary data

4.3 The Impact of the Settlers on the Political Aspect of Kagadi Sub-County.

4.3.1 Views of the District leaders

Expressing the needs and feelings of the people, the district LCV chairman said that Kibaale resettlement crisis must be understood from impact of the 'lost counties' phenomenon.

In the colonial times and immediately after, there was marginalization of the Banyoro by the colonial powers and the Baganda chiefs. For instance, if any Munyoro wanted to access sponsorships they needed to change their names use Kiganda names and acquire a kiganda clan. This alienated the Banyoro from their own culture and sense of belonging. The Banyoro of Kibaale have therefore been left behind in terms of social

economic development. The possibility that under the decentralized government system, their politics and political offices could easily be influenced and managed by 'foreigners' is real and threatening to the population.

On the other hand on the land issue, he said that, the Bakiga who are seen as "settlers" feel that they have a right to land in Kibaale by constitutional rights of being Ugandan citizens, but the Banyoro feel that land in Bunyoro belongs to them by heritage. According to the Banyoro, and any body who wants to settle in Bunyoro must first consult and get their permission. The modern concept of citizenship seems to depend on some abstract rules that do not make a lot of sense to the ordinary person and derives its powers from a government that is 'distant' and invisible in the daily life of an ordinary person.

4.3.2 Views of sub-county leaders

According to the LCIII chairman of Kagadi sub-county, there were few clashes in this sub-county compared to other parts of the district due to equality in numbers of the Banyoro and the settlers. According to him, this neutrality is exemplified by the fact that 8 LCs out of 21 are headed by the 'settlers'. He also claimed that there is co-existence in his sub-county due to sensitization seminars. For this reason, he further claimed

that there were few land problems in Kagadi sub-county. However, he accepted that elections in are based on ethnic sentiments. He further revealed that there was a steady string of new arrivals although these would normally settle on public land. But placing these new arrivals in the broader context of the Kibaale resettlement crisis, they could be probable causes of a deepening crisis.

4.3.3 Views of the people at the grassroot

This is one of those most affected during the clashes. It is a settler's community comprising Bakiga, Bakonjo and Baganda. They established this settlement in 1971 and most of the adult men said their parents brought them as young children. Respondents of this revealed that their parents bought land from the indigenous people when they came in 1971, although the government resettlement scheme was being implemented at the time.

One of the settlers respondent, Zikansagiza Patrick of Kagadi North the Director of Zika Foundations Schools said that, before they were brought to Kagadi resettlement camp, they were in Kabaale and over populated with little income generating activities. The ways through which they acquired land were through the resettlement policy where every body was entitled to get 10 acres, through buying from the indigenous and lastly

the indigenous subsequently would just offer them land free of charge and confirmation would be by buying them alcohol while demarcating the boundaries of the piece of land given to him.

The indigenous were doing this purposely to protect themselves from the wild animals that used to eat their food crops. In this way, they used the settlers as safe guards because the Banyoro were very few and other parts were bushy.

These grassroot respondents further revealed to the researcher that there were no land wrangles between the settlers and the indigenous. The few that were there were in between the settlers alone being caused by their leaders who distributed land to them unevenly or by putting 3 people on the same piece of land all having identifications and certificates of ownership of that piece of land. This was more especially when the first recipient delayed to occupy it.

The few land wrangles that occurred in the few areas like Kenga, Kabamba and Kyaterekera were instigated by politicians whereby the settlers exercising their political rights of participating in local politics in every part of the county where they go, threatened the indigenous candidates on the grounds that since settlers are big in number they may outvote them.

With that threat, the indigenous people used the Mubende Banyoro Committee which fights for the regain of Bunyoro land from the Baganda to threaten the settlers by grabbing land from the non Banyoro and by physically beating people. This subsequently raised the consciousness for tribal belonging and the urge to defend one's tribe mates and their interests.

It was found out that due to over population and utilization of the available land by the settlers that used to lie redundantly, the indigenous became aware of the land as an important asset.

In the realization, everybody now is trying to protect the little he or she has and those who don't have enough in reference to their perception, have gone ahead to encroach and at times grab the land that belongs to others mostly, that for the widows, orphans and those they see economically weak in their stand.

All this being activated by a lot of influx of the settlers illegally from Kabale and Kisoro districts in the southern part of Uganda.

Table II: Land Conflict Cases Reported At the Sub County

Cases	No	Percentages
Between settlers and indigenous	10	27.8
Within the settlers them selves	15	41.7
Within the indigenous them selves	11	30.6
Total	36	100

Source: primary data.

When asked what they thought the causes of the resettlement crisis in Kagadi and Kibaale were, the respondents enumerated the following;

The first was political incitation. The respondents felt that politicians used them to gain votes for their electoral posts. They even had a feeling for fear in respect of the previous 2006 national elections.

The next one was tribal discrimination. This community also felt that they were tribally discriminated against especially by calling them “Bafuruki”. They revealed that they did not feel like they were “Bafuruki” because they have lived most of their lives in Kibaale as adults and for the young people and children they were born in Kibaale. There could therefore be no way that they are settlers.

4.4 The impact of the settlers on the social set up of Kagadi

The study showed that there were changes in the culture. The researcher observed that the language of the Banyoro is no longer the real Runyoro but a mix of both Runyoro and Rukiga or Runyankole words. Other settlers have completely failed to learn Runyoro or mix it and this apply to some Banyoro too.

The indigenous respondents revealed to the researcher that the settlers have failed to assimilate themselves into the local culture settings in terms of learning Runyoro and their culture. Instead they are trying to impose their own culture on the Banyoro which makes the Banyoro feel underrated.

However, on a positive note, women particularly saw themselves as a link bond- due to intermarriages between the two communities. Women also revealed that both Banyoro and non Banyoro women are involved in SIDA revolving fund for women. Besides, this predominantly settler community revealed that Banyoro women helped to hide their Bakiga friends during the clashes. It shows there is a willingness to live together and co-exist.

4.5 The impact of the settlers on the economy of Kagadi

The respondents revealed to the researcher that after the Bakiga from Kigezi were relocated to one part of Bunyoro that is Kibaale and specifically Kagadi resettlement camp, they settled and became prosperous. This encouraged more Bakiga to come to Kibaale to the extent of going beyond the areas gazzeted for them.

Economically, the Bakiga dominates the economic sector of Kibaale by owning the major trading businesses and being the key suppliers of food. Increase in human population has caused competition for social facilities like health services, water sources and grazing lands. This has created conflicts among the Bakiga and Banyoro strata in the area.

However because of the various activities the Bakiga are engaged in, their presence has contributed to the growth and development of the area a good example of the Bakiga's contribution to the growth and development of Kagadi sub-county is the increase in trade especially in the sub county its self and the neighboring markets in Hoima, Muhoro and Kibaale.

Non governmental organisations (NGOs) such as URDT have also picked up interest in the area because of her increasing population. URDT is trying to solve both environmental and sanitation problems in the area

by mobilizing the rural communities to plant trees and construct for them water tanks at subsidized costs respectively.

Strength by acquiring political power and consequently, the Bakiga took over most of the local council positions and the climax was when a mukiga Rulemera Fred, was elected Kibaale district LCV chairman. This reinforced the already existing fear and resettlement on the part of the Banyoro who show this as another wave of “colonization”.

On the positive side, the settlers have developed the Kagadi town and other rural trading centres. The increase in population has created ready market for the produce within and market out side because they produce in high quantity which enables the indigenous to sell their produce too alongside the settlers.

Table III: People Involved In Trade

Traders	Trading Centres			Total	Percentage
	Ruteete	Kagadi T/C	Kenga		
Indigenous	03	06	05	14	38.8
Settlers	06	08	03	17	47.2
Others	01	04	00	05	13.8
Total	10	18	08	36	100

Source primary data.

4.6 A summary of key findings and observations

The research confirms that a resettlement crisis actually exists in Kibaale and Kagadi in particular.

That the resettlement crisis is based on the Banyoro land issue, which is a historical colonial creation

Recent immigrants into Kibaale and politics are the immediate causes of the resettlement crisis

The resettlement crisis is aggravated by a legal framework (1995 constitutional and land Act 1998) that does not take into account the historical reality and the traditional concept of 'citizenship in Bunyoro'.

Intermarriages are still a cement between the settlers and the indigenous people. This can be cashed on.

Language (Runyakitara) is also a bonding factor despite the citizenship crisis. On the other hand, negative use of language is a divisive factor between the two communities.

Most ordinary people are willing to resume their co-existence and are interested in their right to access and use land for their livelihood

There is a fear both real and perceived in areas dominated by Banyoro like Kenga; middle-aged elders talked to told the researcher that the Bakiga have an agenda to take all the land from the Banyoro. The Bakiga (in Ruteete) on the other hand, fear that the Banyoro are envious of the developments generated by them. They are afraid that the Banyoro may vandalize their assets. Their entry into politics is largely to use political power to protect their assets (wealth).

The Baganda fear that government will be pressurized into confiscating their legally owned land and give it to Banyoro.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The researcher examined the effects of the resettlement of the Bakiga in Kagadi Sub-county, Kibaale district. The research comprised of 36 respondents; elders, indigenous, settlers and local leaders with the district chairman inclusive.

The study was designed largely to be a qualitative research so that there could be more room for probing and exploration. Thus the researcher mostly used interviews, self administered questionnaires and focus group discussions as methods of data collection and all respondents were purposively sampled due to their leadership positions or their experiences in relation to citizenship and Kibaale crisis.

5.2 Conclusion

The Bakiga had been accepted as citizens until when they were seen as threat because of their increasing demographic strength, their economic power and, success in taking over district political power. In this case, ethnic identity, time spend in one place, land, historical, demographic, political and, economic factors play a role in determining how one is accepted in a given area.

There is a challenge in institutional building and management of such institutions which is striking a balance between the perceived rights of the indigenous people over the resources of the sub county and the district and fair representation of all those who make a contribution to the resource envelope of the district regardless of their ethnic backgrounds.

Conflict disrupts trade, spoils development, infrastructure, discourages investment and depress economic growth. It frequently spills beyond conflicting communities. Endemic conflict demands more long term solutions and conflict prevention and management are essential parts of the equation. The nature of Kibaale conflict underscores the arguent need to understand its causes and consequences and develop new ways to handle it.

5.3 Recommendation

There is need for the government to address the land issue in order to solve the problems of Kibaale.

Bunyoro kingdom should take up mediation and peace making roles. The kingdom should perceive all the people in Bunyoro as its subjects. The

kingdom should thereof spearhead the mediation, reconciliation and arbitration roles, it should rise above emotions.

Encourage integration and intermarriages integrating 'Bafuruki' into social, political and, cultural dimensions of the district as opposed to assimilation.

Implementation of the land and resettlement policies. Speedy reclamation of land from the absentee landlords and its redistribution by the district land board to lawful occupants.

Provision of information and civil education. Intensive civil education, social and political mobilization to build consciousness is a necessary task. Educate people on matters of law, policies and nationalism. There are people who do not know the law against sectarianism violence against persons and property or one on security of people and their property. People should rise above prejudice and learn to live and work together in order to break the small tribal, religious and political circle to bigger patriotics and nationalistic circle. People should adopt higher values that build communities.

The settlers have to assimilate themselves into the local culture settings in terms of learning Runyoro and their culture instead of trying to impose their own culture on the Banyoro which makes the Banyoro feel underrated.

The electoral process should also be honest especially at the district level so that the ordinary people are not used by politicians for their own ends.

Government must “buy-off” the non Banyoro candidates by offering them employment opportunities. Then there should be control of the influx of other people. Put resettlement policy in place.

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APPENDIX I

Dear Sir/Madam,

Cordial greetings! I am Sewante Mathias a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in Social Work and Social Administration. I am carrying out a study on the topic, **“The effects of the Resettlement of the ‘Bakiga’ in Kibaale District”**.

This research is mainly intended for the fulfillment of the requirements for an award of the above Degree. Please answer the following questions as honestly as possible, all the information given will be treated with the highest confidentiality and used only for the purpose of this study.
Thanks.

SECTION A: PARTICULARS

1. NAME.....
2. SEX.....
3. AGE.....
4. PLACE/VILLAGE.....
5. OCCUPATION.....

SECTION B: LAND OWNERSHIP AND TENURE

6. What is your place of origin?

.....

7. Do you own land where you stay?

Yes ☐

No ☐

8. How did you secure that land?

.....

9. Have you ever heard of land conflicts?

Yes ☐

No ☐

10. If YES where and when?

.....

11. Have you ever been involved in land conflicts?

Yes ☐

No ☐

12. What were the causes of that/those land conflicts?

.....

13. Were they resolved?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If No why

.....

If yes

16. How were they resolved?

.....

SECTION C: ECONOMIC

17. Explain how Kagadi was performing economically before the Bakiga were resettled on its land

.....

18. How has Kagadi Sub County been affected economically after the resettlement of the Bakiga?

.....

SECTION D: SOCIAL

19. Explain the social changes that have been experienced after the resettlement of the Bakiga in Kagadi Sub county

.....

SECTION E: POLITICAL

20. Do you think the resettlement has had any impact on the politics of Kibaale as a whole?

Yes ☐

No ☐

21. If yes how has it affected the politics of Kibaale?

.....

Thanks, God Bless you.

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE

SECTION A: PARTICULARS

NAME.....

SEX.....

AGE.....

PLACE/VILLAGE.....

OCCUPATION.....

SECTION B: LAND OWNERSHIP AND TENURE

- What is your place of origin?
- Do you own land where you stay?
- How did you secure that land?
- Have you ever heard of land conflicts?
- If YES where and when?
- Have you ever been involved in land conflicts?
- What were the causes of that/those land conflicts?
- Were they resolved? If No why If yes why
- How were they resolved?

SECTION C: ECONOMIC

- Explain how Kagadi was performing economically before the Bakiga were resettled on its land
- How has Kagadi Sub County been affected economically after the resettlement of the Bakiga?

SECTION D: SOCIAL

- Explain the social changes that have been experienced after the resettlement of the Bakiga in Kagadi Sub county

SECTION E: POLITICAL

- Do you think the resettlement has had any impact on the politics of Kibaale as a whole?
- If yes how has it affected the politics of Kibaale?

APPENDIX III

Focus Group Discussion Guide

- Where do people currently in this area come from (Probe only if necessary)
- Do they own land?
- In which ways do they secure land?
- Have you ever been involved in land conflict or at least heard of it anywhere? Where exactly?
- What do you think were the causes of such land conflicts?
- Were they resolved? (Probe)
- Do you feel comfortable with your stay here or with the settlers? (Probe)
- Have the settlers become active participants in current politics locally?
- What is that you think is forcing them to get involved to the extent of standing for LC V other than leaving it to the indigenous Banyoro? (Probe)
- Is there anything that we have left out untackled and would be necessary?



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

To.....

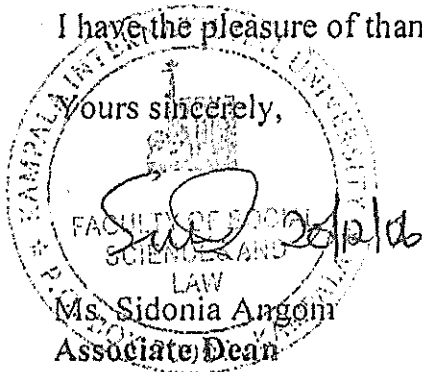
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.....

This is to introduce to you Mr/Miss SEMAWTE MATHIAS.....
who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/She is
working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement
for the award of a degree. I here by request you, in the name of the University,
to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for this
work.

I have the pleasure of thanking you in advance for your cooperation!

Yours sincerely,



Ms. Sidonia Angom
Associate Dean