



# **UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**Faculty of Agriculture  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND  
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**

**Mobility and re-settlement patterns of land evictees in  
Uganda's oil exploration areas**

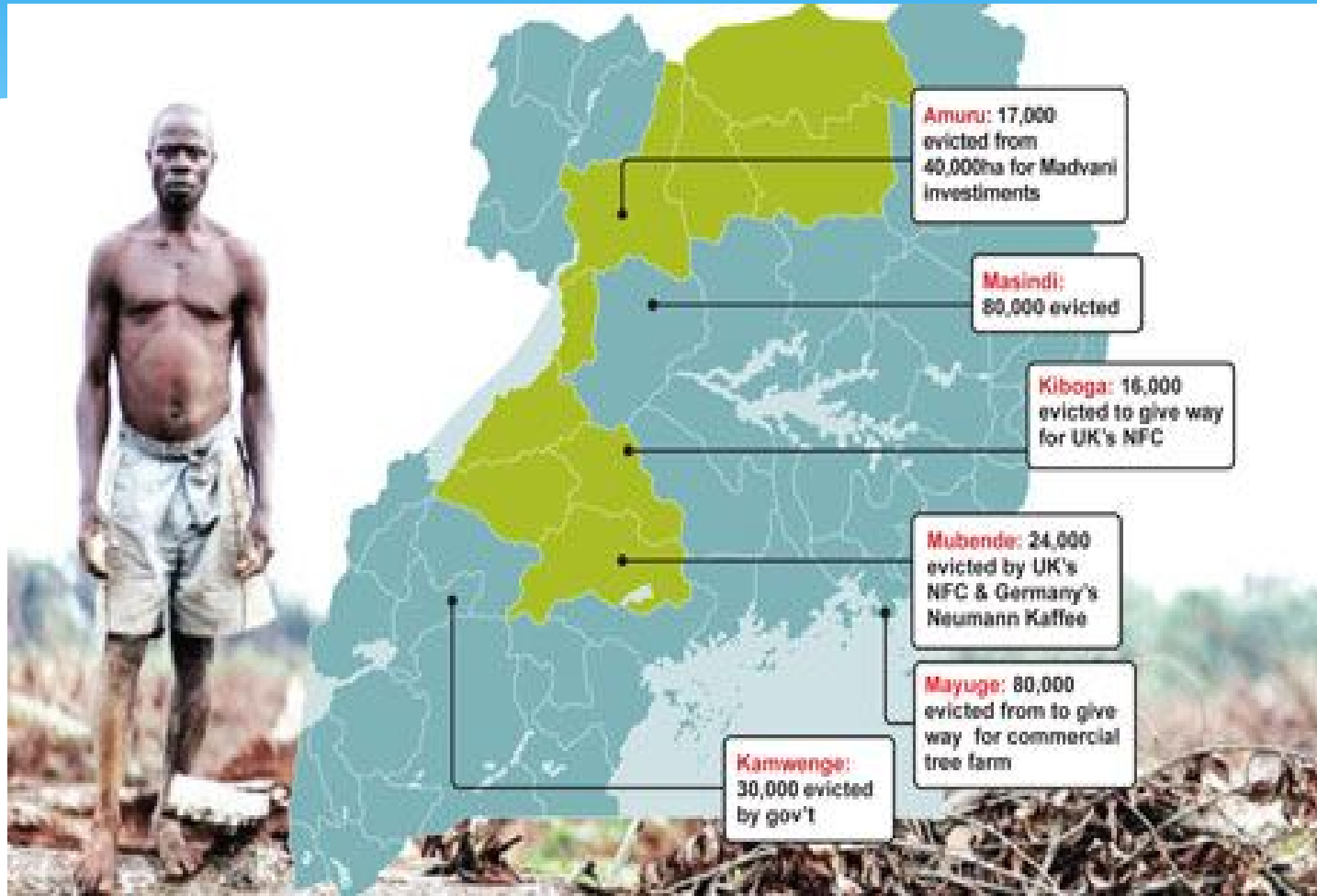
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# Scale of land eviction

- \* Forceful acquisition of land equals 220 million hectares of mostly agricultural land in Sub Saharan Africa in the last decade
- \* Evictions have left a significant ecological footprint as well as livelihood impacts in the affected areas.
- \* Land concessions are often premised on the prospects of increased investment and macro-level benefits

# Eviction in Uganda

- \* 2,041 evicted from four villages in Mubende district to enable a German company to set up a coffee plantation
- \* In Buliisa, 1191 pastoralists were forcefully evicted from proposed oil exploration sites.
- \* 7000 people were evicted from a proposed petroleum refinery site



# What remains after eviction



# Research Problem

- \* Hundreds of people have been evicted and more are under threat of eviction from their land
- \* The geographical limitations of Albertine region– a lake, National parks, forest reserves and an escarpment means that land for development is scarce, hence pricey
- \* Insufficient empirical evidence on resettlement patterns, what informs mobility, resettlements and livelihood decisions

# Objective

Describe the mobility patterns and re-settlement outcomes of land evictees

# Research Question

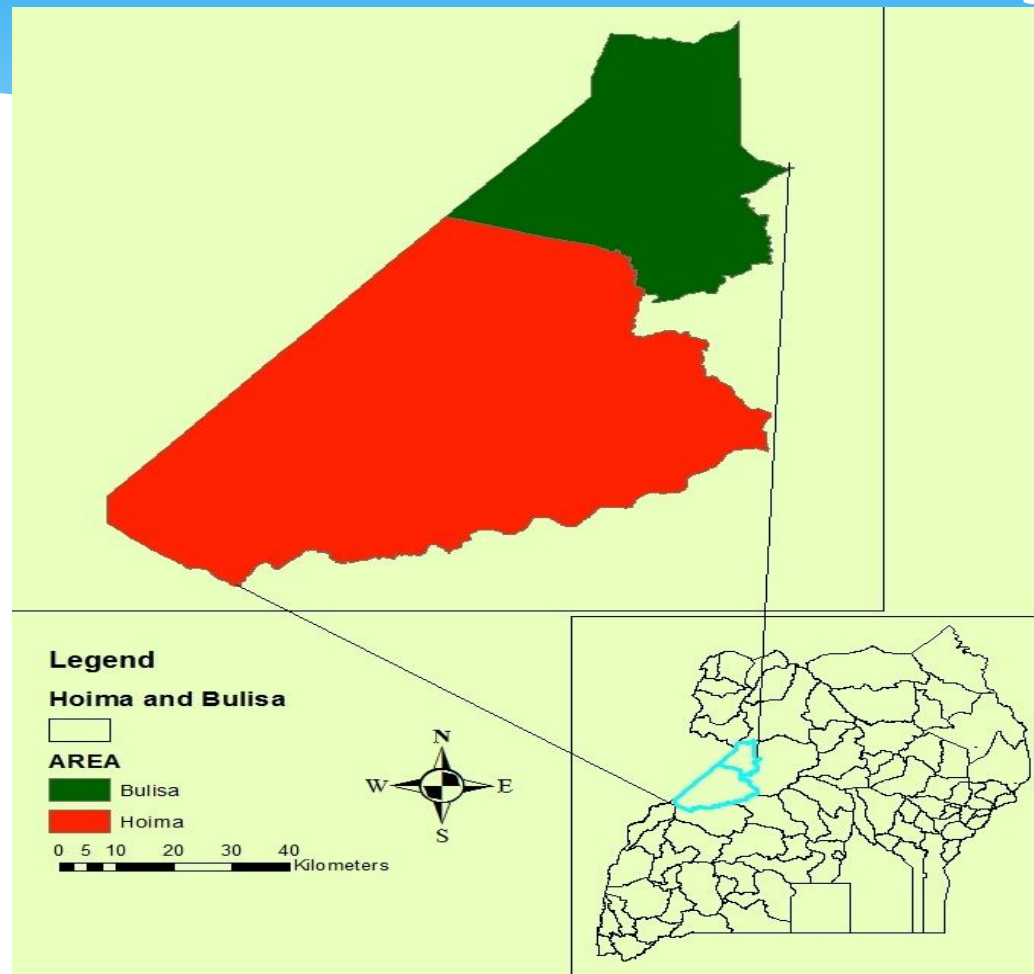
1. What types of mobility decisions do evictees employ to respond to eviction shock?
2. What are the socio-economic factors associated with different decisions to follow a particular mobility scenario?
3. What are the priority factors directly informing differentiated decisions to follow particular mobility scenarios?



# Study Area

- Located in the Lake Albert crescent agro-ecological zone
- Experiences a bimodal rainfall of up to 800 mm
- Vegetation is characterized by dry Hyporrhenea Grassland Savannahs

# Methods – area of study



# Area of study- Livelihood activities

- \* Subsistence crop production
- \* Pastoralism
- \* Agro pastoral activities
- \* Other activities; charcoal burning, roadside markets for direct sale and hunting

Note: All land in the study area is under customary land tenure systems

# Methods - Study design

- A survey study was conducted in Hoima and Buliisa districts
- Household interviews were administered to sample evicted households to obtain data on location, income, expenditure, dominant livelihood strategies, land size and land ownership before and after eviction

# Methods - Sampling

- A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select evictees
- At the 1<sup>st</sup> three sub counties were purposively selected; at 2<sup>nd</sup> stage, 1 parish was selected from each sub county; at 3<sup>rd</sup> stage, two cells (the smallest unit in local government)
- A sample of 376 respondents from 7,191 evicted households.

# Data Analysis

- \* A multinomial logit (MNL) model was used to analyze the determinants of evictees' mobility direction and resettlement outcomes
- \* MNL model (Eq\_1) assumes that probability of using a certain mobility pattern by a household is independent from the probability of choosing another mobility pattern
- \* The choice of the explanatory variables is based on data availability

# Results

## **Mobility patters**

1. Re-integration
2. Commons
3. Township

# Characterizing post eviction characteristics

Variables	Sample respondents (N=376)
<b>Socio-economics</b>	
Average age of respondents	39
Percent of respondents below 55 years old	85
Average number of people in a household	5
Average monthly household income (UGX)	61,747
Gender (Percent of male evictees)	57
<b>Education level</b>	
Percentage of respondents who never attended school	28
Percentage of respondents who attended primary school	66
Percent of respondents who attended at least secondary school	6
<b>Land size and resettlement</b>	
Percent of evictees re-integrated	53.9
Percent of evictees who settled in the commons	17.6
Percent of evictees who settled at town/landing site	28.4
Average land size before eviction	3.4 acres
Average land size after eviction	0.89 acres

**Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of land evictees**



# Mobility Patterns - Commons

Management variables	Coefficients	t-ratios
<b>Commons</b>		
Age	-0.0002 (0.00)***	-1.78
Gender	0.36 (0.13)*	2.79
Education	0.74 (0.15)*	4.82
Livelihood Activity	-0.45 (0.17)*	-2.57
Land ownership – tenure regime	0.07 (0.08)	0.96
Land size	0.12 (0.12)	1.06
Household size	0.11 (0.13)	0.79
Income	0.22 (0.13)***	1.75
Total Asset holding	0.37 (0.18)**	2.03
Log likelihood	-834.025	
Pseudo R_Square	0.34	
<b>Number of respondents</b>	376	
<b>Base category; Re-integration</b>		

# Commons Pattern

- \* Gender, this pattern was followed by 97% male-headed households
- \* Significant level of asset holding
- \* Family size averaging 9 members
- \* A large family size offers opportunities to diversify both within-farm activities and off-farm activities

# Mobility Patterns - Township

Management variables	Coefficients	t-ratios
<b>Township pattern</b>		
Age	0.19 (0.54)	0.35
Gender	0.32 (0.21)***	1.50
Education	1.53 (0.47)*	3.25
Livelihood activity	1.50 (0.47)*	3.20
Land ownership- tenure regime	-1.37 (0.42)*	3.22
Land size	1.45 (0.000)*	7.61
Household size	0.24 (0.13) ***	1.32
Income	1.52 (0.16)*	9.79
Total Asset holding	-1.68 (0.47)	3.58
Log likelihood	-834.025	
Pseudo R_Square	0.34	
Number of respondents	376	
<b>Base category, Re-integration</b>		

# Township pattern

- \* More than 79% of the women sampled migrate as dependants, and of the remaining 21%, 64% moved to the landing sites.
- \* Women mobility to the lakeside offered an empowerment opportunity
- \* 76% of evictees who followed Township pattern derived their livelihood from off-farm activities before eviction

# Re-integration pattern

- \* Characterised by the same identity - potentially drive people into micro-spaces
- \* Small scale farmers mainly found small plots in the nearby communities
- \* 69% of households relied on kinship networks to find available land for crop production
- \* Immigration in the new area accounted for 47% of the entire population

# Conclusion and Recommendation

- \* Mobility is dependent on pre eviction livelihood activities
- \* Recovery of evictees requires relief intervention and considerable technological transfer to boost their productive paths
- \* Relief/external injection of support ensures a more sustainable recovery, or at least one which minimizes risk

# Recommendations

- \* Provide emergency relief services at the onset of evictions
- \* Offer fair compensation to help households to plan and move to their choice destinations
- \* Develop a resettlement plan based on previous livelihood activities because evictees do not diversify but rather drop out of economic activities.