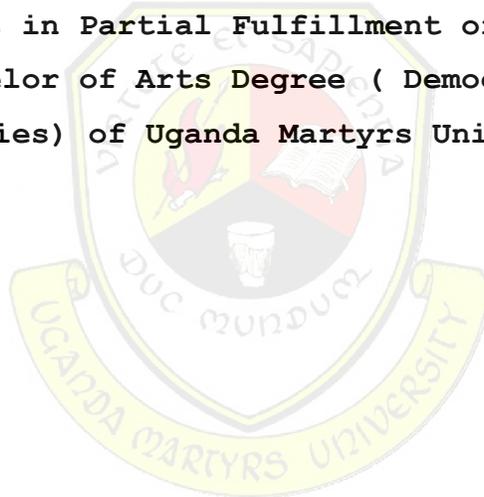


ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON LAND USE IN KATAKWI DISTRICT

A case study of: Palam Sub-county

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Institute of Ethics and
Development Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Award of Bachelor of Arts Degree (Democracy and Development
Studies) of Uganda Martyrs University**



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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved Son Ocuwai Adrian and my lovely father Ocuwai Pius; they have supported me tirelessly, emotionally, financially, academically and spiritually

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I wish to extend my sincere thanks gratitude to all those who contributed to the completion of this study materially, morally, spiritually and financially. God bless you.

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I am grateful to the entire staff and management of Uganda Martyrs University Nkozi for all the excellent work they are doing for this Nation and beyond. Keep it up.

To my dear friends Emmanuel Eripu, Lunzu, Julio thanks for being by my side throughout this academic struggle. God bless you

Special Thanks go to the leadership of Palam Sub-county Katakwi district for permitting me conduct this study from their Sub-county and all the respondents for the information that made this research report.

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Thank you all

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DLG	District Local Government
EU	European Union
EDF	European Development Fund
FAO	Food and Agricultural organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoU	Government of Uganda
IDP	Internally Displaced People
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
KII	Key Informants Interviews
LC	Local Council
LCI	Local Councilor One
LCII	Local council Two
LCIII	Local Councilor Three
LG	Local Government
LGMSD	Local Government Management and Service Delivery
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LEMU	Land and Equity Movement of Uganda
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NDP	National Development Plan
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister

PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Program
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Programme
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-County. It established the factors leading to poverty, found out specific ways in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-county and established strategies being undertaken by different stakeholders to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. Case study as a methodological research design using both quantitative and qualitative approaches of data processing, collection, presentation and analysis were used by the researcher.

It found out Climate Change, Laziness/negligence, Insecurity, Unemployment, Poor Farming methods, Alcoholism and Little Government Support. Illiteracy, Sickness, Poor road networks and Poor land use were other factors leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county.

Ways in Which Factors that Underlie Poverty Relate to Land Use were revealed by this study to be: Land Conflicts, Insecurity, Poor farming methods, Climate Change, Sale of land, deforestation, Unemployment, Soil Exhaustion and Loan security.

On the other hand, strategies undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty on land use according to the study were: Community Sensitizations, Settling land conflicts, Land Demarcations, Community Mobilization, educating children and Provision of trees. These were being undertaken by several stakeholders like: Clan Leaders, Area Land Committee members, NGOs and CBOs, SAS, Parish Chiefs, Politicians, the Police, Neighbors and Forestry Departments.

The study concluded that, government had tried to introduce some programs like Poverty eradication plan (PEAP), National Development plan (NDP) Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) frame work to guide and facilitate this process the process of poverty alleviation. It however noted that, the implementation design could not fully alleviate poverty. It therefore affirmed that, poverty can be eradicated fully, but requires more efforts from government, other stakeholders and the community themselves

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Land is not simply an economic resource; it is an important factor in the formation of social and cultural identity and in the organization of religious life. It is also an enormous political resource, defining power relations between and among individuals, families and communities under established systems of governance.

It has become the key resource of connotation being the main source of livelihoods for the returning communities of Palam Sub-county. People of this Sub-county lived in IDP camps for two decades because of the negative activities of cattle rustling. Important to note however is, as they attempted to resettle at their ancestral traditional land, large portions of it had been taken away by either the greedy rich and powerful individuals in their communities or government. This has worsened their income levels and has left some as squatters at what originally belonged to their grandparents and their departed relatives, hence the driving factors that motivated the researcher to undertake this study.

This study was undertaken to investigate the wider impact of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-County, Katakwi District. This chapter looked at: the background to the study, statement of the problem, general and specific objectives, research questions, and scope of the study, significance of the study, justification for the study, definition of key terms and conceptual framework. This dissertation is also comprised of Chapter two which entails thematic review of the literature; chapter three entail methodology that guided the research. Chapter four contains the

data presentation, analysis and discussions, while chapter five has summary of key findings, conclusions and recommendations generated by the study

1.1 Definitions of key terms

Poverty: Refers to the lack of basic human needs like housing, medical care, clothing and food faced by certain people in society. African nations typically fall toward the bottom of any list measuring small size economic activity, such as income per capita or GDP per capita, despite a wealth of natural resources. In 2009, 22 of 24 nations identified as having "Low Human Development" on the United Nations' (UN) Human Development Index were in Sub-Saharan Africa

Land Tenure: This means land ownership, management and control of land to minimize land degradation and retain or even maintain productivity.

Land use: The term refers to the purpose to which land is put by humans for plantations, row-crop agriculture, animal rearing or human settlements.

Development: The term development refers to the acquisition of traits, characteristics, and technologies of progressive societies. Inherent in this attribute is the process of a society gradually moving from very simple, to a more sophisticated way of life. Boothroyd and Davis (1991, p.2) definition of the term development embraces "any planned quantitative or qualitative change in a system." While their definition recognizes more broadly the planned adaptation to environmental pressures, or the intentional creation of new system patterns," it clearly rules out

development initiatives which are individualistic, unplanned, and a "one-man-show."

Economists define the term development to mean the exploitation of scarce resources to provide people with goods and services (Todaro, 1981; Rostow, 1985). From this perspective, development is not an end in itself but a means to achieve socio-economic and political goals.

1.2 The Background to the Study

Foley, (2012, pg-12), Director of the Institute of the Environment, University of Minnesota, argues that the global community now faces a "crisis in land use and agriculture that could undermine the health, security, and sustainability of our civilization. He adds "we are putting tremendous pressure on the world's resources." With 70 million new people per year, Foley argues (2012) argues, "If we want any hope of keeping up with these demands, we'll need to double, perhaps triple, the agricultural production of the planet in the next 30 to 40 years." (Yale University's Environment Press release, 2012)

Reduction of poverty has become the major challenge for the international community over the coming few years. While poverty is a global phenomenon, it is particularly pervasive in sub-Saharan Africa where in 2005 more than 46% and 70% of the population lived on less than \$1 and \$2 a day, respectively (World Bank, 2005; UNDP, 2005).

Like in many other developing countries, poverty is one of the major challenges faced by policy makers in Uganda. Although poverty (measured in head count below the poverty line) in Uganda fell from 56% in 1992 to 35% in 1999, more recent estimates indicate a national increase in poverty by four percentage points,

reaching 39% in 2002. About half of the rural households are classified as poor and poverty is more acute for crop farmers than for those practicing non-crop agriculture such as livestock and fishing. The fact that agriculture remains the key economic activity in Uganda (contributing 40% of the GDP, 85% of export earnings and 80% of employment) and the main source of livelihood for the vast majority of the population, especially in the large subsistence segment, indicates the importance of this sector's performance for food security and poverty reduction (Appleton and Sewanyana, 2003)

In 2009, 22 of 24 nations identified as having "Low Human Development" on the United Nations' (UN) Human Development Index were in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2006, 34 of the 50 nations on the UN list of least developed countries are in Africa. In many nations, GDP per capita is less than US\$5200 per year, with the vast majority of the population living on much less. In addition, Africa's share of income has been consistently dropping over the past century by any measure. In 1820, the average European worker earned about three times what the average African did. Now, the average European earns twenty times what the average African does. Although GDP per capita incomes in Africa have also been steadily growing, measures are still far better in other parts of the world(International Human Development Indicators, 2011).

Despite large amounts of arable land south of the Sahara Desert, small individual land holdings are rare. In many nations, land is subject to tribal ownership and in others; most of the land is often in the hands of descendants of European settlers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (IRIN, 2005). The same report explains that about 82% of the arable land in South Africa is owned by those of European descent. Many nations lack a system of

freehold landowning. In others, the laws prevent people from disadvantaged groups from owning land at all. Although often these laws are ignored, and land sales to disadvantaged groups occur, legal title to the land is not assured. As such, rural Africans rarely have clear title to their own land, and have to survive as farm laborers. Unused land is plentiful, but is often private property (IRIN, 2005).

Shepherd and Mitchell (2013) observe that most African nations have very poor land registration systems, making squatting and land theft common occurrences. This makes it difficult to get a mortgage or similar loan, as ownership of the property often cannot be established to the satisfaction of financiers. This system often gives an advantage to one native African group over another, and is not just Europeans over Africans. For example, it was hoped that land reform in Zimbabwe would transfer land from European land owners to family farmers. Instead, it simply substituted native Africans with ties to the government for Europeans, leaving much of the population disadvantaged. Because of this abuse, foreign aid that was destined for land purchases was withdrawn

Uganda covers a total surface area of approximately 241,038 square kilometers of which 18.2 per cent is water and 81.7 per cent is land. A total of 42 per cent of the available land is arable land although only 21 per cent is currently utilized, mostly in the southern parts of the country. Land is fairly evenly distributed throughout the country with the average land holding being about 1.6 to 2.8 hectares in the south and 3.2 hectares in the north. Land ownership comprises four different forms of tenure, namely; customary tenure, freehold, leasehold and mailo (NDP, 2013).

Land degradation, low and declining agricultural productivity, and poverty are severe interrelated problems in Uganda, as in much of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Although poverty declined and the economy recovered during the 1990s as a result of improved security, macroeconomic stabilization, and market liberalization in Uganda, sustainable development has not yet been achieved (Collier and Reinikka, 2001).

Poverty is still severe, especially in rural areas and problems of low agricultural productivity and land degradation appear to be getting worse. Farmers' yields are typically less than one-third of the yields obtained on research stations, and yields of major crops have been stagnant or declining for most farmers since the early 1990s (Deininger and Okidi, 2001). Most communities in rural Uganda perceive that crop productivity is declining and that food insecurity and land degradation have increased since the early 1990s (Pender et al. 2001b). This perception is supported by agricultural statistics, which show that per capita food production in Uganda is declining. This trend is putting at stake the food security of the rural and urban poor (NEMA 2001; UBOS 2002c).

A great part of the land in Uganda is held on customary rights and is usually subject to restrictions such as transfer outside the family and the clan. The successions follow the native rules and certain family, clan or communal rights that have to be respected. Freehold land was given as a grant to the citizens of Uganda and existing institutions by the colonial masters before independence in 1962. Leasehold has, since Independence, been granted from public land vested in the Government which was represented by the Uganda Land Commission, until the promulgation of the new Constitution in 1995. Since then, this role has been taken over by

the District Land Boards. Mailo is, in principle, a feudal land tenure system, originating from an agreement between the King of Buganda and the British Government in 1900. Mailo land is today treated more or less as freehold land tenure. The land Act allows a system of multiple land tenure (Uganda National Household survey 2006).

Katakwi district was carved out of Soroti District in 2007. It is bordered by Napak District to the North, Nakapiripirit District to the East, Kumi District to the South, Ngora District and Soroti District to the Southwest and Amuria District to the West. The district's 'chief town', Katakwi, is located approximately 55 kilometers (34 miles), by road, north of Soroti, the largest town in the Teso region (Source ,Uganda District Map, 2010). The district is made up of Toroma and Usuk Counties with ten Sub-counties, namely: Palam, Ongongoja, Usuk, Katakwi, Ngariam and Katakwi Town Council (Usuk County). Others are Magoro, Toroma, Omodoi and Kapujan (Toroma County). Like many other districts in Teso region, the district passed through a number of insurgencies in the hands of Uganda Peoples' Army rebellion, cattle rustling, and the effects of Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) invasion from other neighboring districts in the region which led to loss of human life and property. These forced innocent people out of their precious land for settlements in to the internally displaced people's camps prohibiting them to work, save and invest to provide for their own welfare.

Palam Sub-County is one of the ten Sub-counties that make up Katakwi district. It has six parishes, namely: Olilim, Palam, Okwamomwar, Ngariam, Odoot and Acanga. It is located in the Northern part of Katakwi district directly bordering Iriiri (Napak district) from the North, Ongongoja from the West, Usuk North

West, Katakwi from the South and Ngariam Sub-county from the east. Palam being the Sub-county bordering Napak was the victim of cattle raids by the Karimojongs and currently it is subjected to cattle thefts. The border area being left for many years for security concerns paved way for land grabbing, construction of three different training schools for the army and police by the government without compensation as earlier occupants flee to katakwi for safety (Palam Sub county Development Plan 2010). Much needs to be conducted by both the state and no-state actors for sanity restoration in the sub county.

This study sought to find out the impact of poverty on land use and came up with some sustainable solutions.

1.3 The Statement of the Problem

In Palam Sub-county, land is the main source of livelihoods for the locals whose majorities have not attended formal education to guarantee formal or private employment. Their livelihood is dependent on land for crop production and animal rearing for commercial or consumption.

On the sad note, there is increased land grabbing in Palam by some powerful individuals and government agencies. Land grabbing heightened as the rightful owners lived in IDP Camps for safety from the brutality of the Karimojong cattle rustlers. Unfortunately, as they tempted to resettle, largest chunks of their land had mark stones placed by government or some powerful individuals without their knowledge. To their surprise, construction of three security personnel training facilities on over forty kilometer (40km) piece of their land located at Olilim and Palam parishes namely; the UPDF infantry and artillery training schools and the Police Anti-terrorism schools by government was going on with nothing like compensation leaving

them with no alternative but to become squatters at their neighborhoods or with relatives.

These events have led to increase in poverty among the people of Palam. The majority of those whose land have been taken or grabbed maliciously are also undertaking negative land use patterns for survival such as; de-afforestation for charcoal burning, brick burning and sale fuel in tertiary institutions and hotels in the region, overgrazing, bush burning for hunting and over ploughing.

On the sad note, Justice has not been attained by the affected families because of their inability to hire credible lawyers to represent them demand compensation for the lost land because of poverty. This has further resulted into increased cases of violent conflicts as a response to land grabbing tendencies, migration, un-clarity in procedures of land acquisition, ownership and inheritance which has further been amplified by the nature of the stagnant land verses the growing population and the peoples increase demand for land and its use.

The above happenings are the driving force that interested the student to undertake this study. It was therefore conducted to assess the impact of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-County.

1.4. General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the impact of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-County.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To establish the factors leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county

- ii. To find out the specific ways in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-county.
- iii. To establish the strategies being undertaken by the stakeholders to address impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county

1.5 Research Questions

- i. Which factors have led to poverty in this Sub-County?
- ii. How have the factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-county
- iii. Which strategies are being undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty in this Sub-County?

1.6 Scope of Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

This study was undertaken in Palam Sub-County Katakwi District. Specifically, it was conducted in the three Parishes namely; Odoot, Palam and Olilim in Palam Sub-county. The three parishes were selected for the study because they have the highest poverty rates in the Sub-county (Palam Sub-county Community Development Budget Conference paper, 2014).

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study assessed the impact of Poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county in Katakwi District. It established the factors leading to poverty, found out specific ways in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use and established the strategies being undertaken by different stakeholders to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. The study further sought to understand how different stake holders at different levels (village, Parish, Sub-county, District, National and International) were engaging on issues of poverty.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study looked at the period running from 1995 to April 2016. This time scope was selected because it is remembered for the enactment of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda that is governing Uganda up to date. The same constitution in Article 237 states that, land belongs to the people and provided for the procedures to follow in the enactment of the land act.

1.7 Justification for the Study

The people of Palam Sub-county have gone through regrettable impacts of insurgencies caused mainly by cattle rustling by their immediate neighbors the Karimojongs. These acts led to loss of lives, property and fear. The able bodied persons were forced to flee their land to take refuge in the Internally Displaced Peoples camps. This incapacitated the people to work and find resources like food, education, clothing, medical care and other survival requirements and therefore leading to poverty.

Such situations interested the researcher to undertake this study to assess the impact of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. This enabled him to establish the factors leading to poverty, finding out specific ways in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-county and to establish the strategies being undertaken by different stakeholders to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. The findings from the study shall also add data on issues of poverty and land use which will be used by future researchers as references

1.8 Significance of the Study

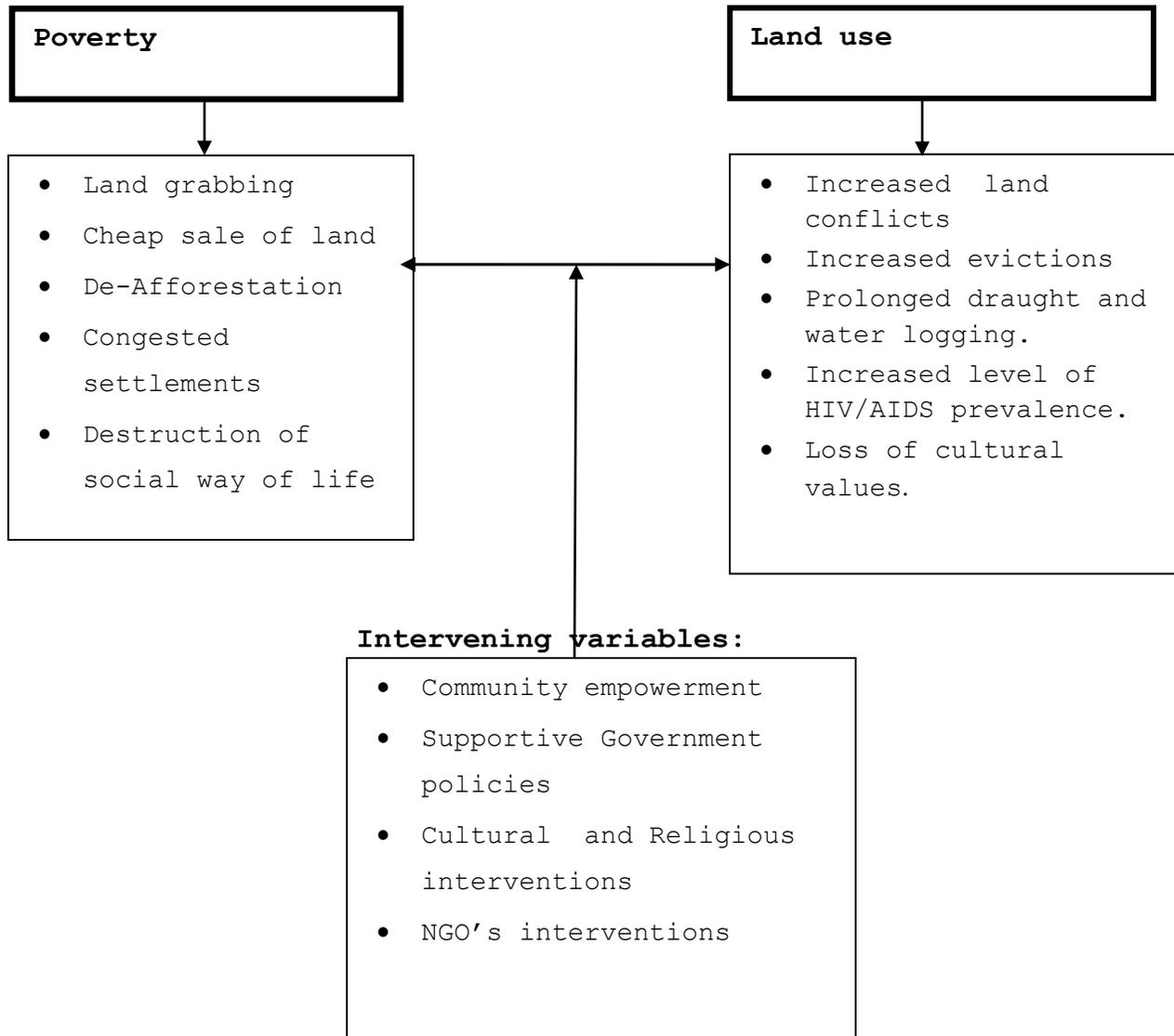
The finding from this study is intended to provide enriching information to the communities, the state, Non-Government organizations, and faith based organizations working in the land sector. This will help them devise acceptable and sustainable strategies to address negative impacts of poverty on land use not only in Palam but other parts of the world with similar challenges.

The study through its findings further shall be used by the international and local civil society organizations in undertaking evidence based lobbying and advocacy in land sector. The research being the most underfunded sector in government shall be helped by the findings from this study as witnessed in the 2013 National land policy.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables (IV)

Dependent Variable (DV)



A conceptual framework refers to the way ideas are organized to achieve a research project purpose (Shields, Patricia and Rangarjan. N,2013). According to Miles and Huberman (1994), "A conceptual framework explains, either graphically or in narrative form the main things to be studied, the key factors, constructs or variables and the presumed relationships among them."

In this study, this conceptual frame work presented the relationship between independent variable (IV), dependent variables (DV) and intervening variables. It stated that, poverty which is the study independent variable (IV) is characterized by; Land grabbing, Cheap sale of land, De-Afforestation, Congested settlements and destruction of social way of life. These characteristics have led to ;Increased land conflicts, Increased evictions, Prolonged draught and water logging, Increased level of HIV/AIDS prevalence and Loss of cultural values which are the characteristics of dependent variables(DV) in this study.

The intervening variables of the study is characterized by; Community empowerment, Supportive Government policies, Cultural and Religious interventions and interventions by the NGOs.

To address the gap between the independent and dependent variables, the above characteristics of intervening variables have to be instituted to influence and better the relationships between the dependent and independent variables of this study.

This will work towards addressing the negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county and help people in forging better strategies of dealing with poverty and saving their land.

1.9 Conclusion

In conclusion therefore, chapter one presented the definition of key terms, back ground to the study, statement of the problem, general and specific objectives. The research questions, scope of the study, justification of the study and conceptual framework were also looked at in this chapter. This is chapter is therefore the director of this study.

The next chapter which is two presents the literature review on the impact of poverty on land use.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter analyzed the existing literature on the impact of poverty on land use from the Global, Continental, Regional, Continental, National and local levels from scholarly and policy sources. It also reviewed the literature in line with the study objectives of the study, that is; the factors leading to poverty, the specific ways in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use and strategies being undertaken to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use.

2.1 Factors Leading to Poverty

The British Prime Minister declared in 2001 that, African poverty is "a scar on the conscience of the world". In recent years, globalization and technological inflation have made it only worse. It only helped further excluding the continent and widening the gaps with the rest of the world. However development economists and experts from all boards are now approaching the problem from new angles to provide innovative ways to fight African poverty (Bolnick, 2006).

Apart from political and social reasons (e.g. corruption, ethnic violence), many economists reason that the absence of economic growth is in part due to a detrimental geography that impacts on the economy. But in many cases, oil-rich African countries are also more likely to be exploited by other countries or powerful corporations who always find a way to not pay much-needed taxes as required by the tax policies in these African countries. The evasions of these taxes are done in billions and billions of dollars .They reason that in most developing countries,

disparities pose the problem of redistribution of wealth, but many African countries are simply too poor to redistribute anything. The average income level is sometimes so low that even working people live under poverty (www.pogerties/blog/poverty.causes of poverty in Africa (Bolnick and Joel, 2006).

In line with the above presentation, the researcher agrees with the argument of the British Prime minister on poverty as the scar to the conscience of the world. This is because, countries with poor communities have continuously been begging for financial, technical donations from the rich countries. Uganda on the other hand has exempted some companies from taxes, yet the already poor citizens are paying taxes in many ways. Agoa, Hilton hotels and Kalangala palm growers (fortune buto cooking oil) are being exempted yet they make abnormal profits, while some individuals directly evade taxpaying leaving the burden to the common man. This is has contributed to poverty to some extent.

Structural adjustments are other major causes of poverty. Cutbacks in health, education and other vital social services around the world have resulted from structural adjustment policies prescribed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank as conditions for loans and repayment. In addition, developing nation governments are required to open their economies to compete with each other and with more powerful and established industrialized nations. To attract investment, poor countries enter a spiraling race to the bottom to see who can provide lower standards, reduced wages and cheaper resources. This has increased poverty and inequality for most people. It also forms a backbone to what we today call globalization. As a result, it maintains the historic unequal rules of trade (IMF & World Bank, 2013)

International trade policies, for example, are incomparably more important than international aid to end African poverty and help its countries to integrate the global market. Surprising? Not that much considering the global competition that the continent has to face: not only are the US, the European Union protecting their key industries (especially those that Africa could compete with, like agriculture), but now Asian countries also got in the game, spearheaded by India and China. These have left the would be richer populations in Africa exploited and made more poor by those pretending to assist them by aid offer using their impoverishing greedy laws(Louis Kasekende, 2010)

World Bank Debt Report (The facts, Issue 312 - May 1999) revealed that, when a country grows economically, overall poverty reduces. If the national income is not equally distributed among all communities in the country, there is a risk that poorer communities will end up poorer, and individuals will feel it most. It pointed out conflicts and unrests as factors leading to poverty. It pointed out that, about 33% of communities in absolute poverty live in places of conflict. In the past, countries like Rwanda and Sri-Lanka have suffered poverty as a result of years of tribal and civil wars. In recent years, Afghanistan, Iraq and the like are all going through difficult times and poverty is rife in these areas. Unrests result in massive loss of human live, diseases, hunger and violence, destruction of property and infrastructure, economic investments and quality labour. It is also a put-off for foreign investments. Wealth can never be created in such an environment.

Indeed some of the policies from the international bodies like the World Bank, IMF have contributed to poverty in developing countries. Their trade restrictions on imports and exports have

left people poorer. They come with strings attached and their repayment interests are too high. This has led to multiple borrowings and income inequalities that affect the local tax payers, hence leading to poverty.

Hari Srinivas (2012) notes that location of some countries as well as communities within the country have contributed to vicious circles of poverty in many countries. He explains that Geographic and ecological factors such as mountains, swamps, deserts and the like have also made life conditions unbearable in many places. This is why some rural areas are poorer than others, even in the same country. For example, poverty in the Andes, Peru is six times higher than communities in the Amazonian region. In other instances, some communities are cut off from the main economic centers of the country. They find themselves located so far from roads, markets, health services, schools and economic facilities. This makes it just impossible for the locals to access support and assistance, and also makes it discouraging for economic investors to consider investing there. In Bangladesh for example, poverty is severe in areas of physical remoteness, as indicated by the fact that seven rural districts are home to half of the country's severely stunted children, he asserts

Natural disasters Droughts, floods, hurricanes and other unexpected natural events cause deaths, illness and loss of income. In Ethiopia alone, there were 15 droughts (and famines) between 1978 and 1998 that led to the displacement, injury, or death of more than 1 million people. In better connected communities, families are able to come out of poverty and get on with their lives, but other remote and less accessible communities suffer for longer periods. Ill Health and Disability reduces the productivity of human resources. Poverty can get worse if communities are affected with diseases such as Malaria and HIV

aids. Diseases cause many deaths and children are left with no parents or care givers. Household wealth can also drain quickly with disable members. In many communities, disabled members are looked down upon and not allowed to inherit assets. They are considered a stigma and excluded from public events and exposure. This mentality can adversely affect the well-being of families. For example, the incidence of poverty is 15-44% higher in households with a disabled head or adult (World Bank: Poverty Net 2010).

Hari's submissions are indeed agreeable to the researcher's views as well. The Geographical locations of some African countries like Uganda being landlocked, some regions having bad weather like draught have raised their costs of living. Importers in Uganda have to pay more costs through taxes to Kenya or Tanzania. While regions like Karamoja with draught have higher costs of living. Incurring such costs have been the contributing factors of poverty.

According to Maxwell (2009) Inheritance of Poverty is a cause and sustaining factor of poverty. He explains that, families that have had a lifetime of poverty tend to pass on the situation to their children. They cannot afford education for their children and children grow with no skills. Children work on the same family farms, and marry into families with similar conditions as they turn adults. They in turn pass on the tradition to their children.

Insufficient Education, Training and skills among people a factor to blame for poverty. People who are educated or had some training or skills are in a better position to apply ideas and knowledge

into fixing basic problems and enhancing their livelihoods. They are able to plan, follow instructions and get reach out to access information, tools and support that can improve their livelihoods. In the absence of training, skills or education, people cannot help themselves. They cannot prevent diseases, and cannot apply new ways of doing things. The result is that their poverty situations is worse of and are even more vulnerable than before.

Gender discrimination has led to poverty among many women in the world. In many African communities, girls were not allowed to be in school. Families preferred to invest in boys' education than in girls. Women were also not allowed to do major economic activity and had less ownership of lands and assets. This idea negatively impacts on the well-being of women, and the development of their children is also impacted negatively. Gender discrimination needs Global action (MSU Women and International Development, 2010).

Diseases in Africa and in particular HIV-AIDS are another major threat to economic development. As an academic (Whiteside, 2002.P.27) puts it: "one of the main consequences of the disease is that it impoverishes individuals, households and communities", thus further entrenching the bad, punishing and the life threatening roots of poverty in developing African countries in the Central and North.This is a vicious cycle by which poverty boosts the spread of HIV which in turn increases poverty. The case of the poor in South Africa shows that despite the country's substantial growth, that wealth is still too concentrated in the hands of an "uninfected" minority. That way the gap between the rich and the poor only gets bigger and bigger, making it harder for impoverished populations to catch up with the well-off (A.G. Hopkins journal of Africa, 2009).

The above presentations that gender discrimination, diseases, inheritance of poverty, Insufficient Education, Training and skills are responsible for the existence of poverty in Africa, Uganda inclusive. Women rights to property ownership are common in Africa, many people are affected with diseases like HIV/AIDS and many families have no access to quality education. This has left many people in Africa poor. This has spiraled to their descendants leading to income inequalities which have made the poor to remain poor and the rich are continuously getting richer. In Uganda, there is very wide gap between the poor and rich.

Starting to feel slightly overwhelmed? We're just talking about everyday life poverty here! ... So, not only does proper education help eradicate a great deal of diseases (STIs) sanitation, but there is also a direct link between levels of education and poverty, noted Goran Hyden (2009). Hyden (2009) explains that "Authoritarian rule in most countries has only made the situation worse, deepening both levels of education and poverty in Africa. For that reason, although some argue that authoritarian regimes can better spur development in some cases (China, Singapore), but in this case democracy seems more appropriate for the case of African countries that are poor to gain capital (Pg.13)" (Harbor, 2002).

So far local governments, international aid and market reforms had only a minimal effect on the population. Consequence: folks have had to solve their problems on their own, outside the system. It is only recently that new international policies, such as the United Nations' Millennium Development Goal (MDG) in Africa, have stopped overlooking the effect of politics on local economies: transparent and accountable government, rule of law, public resources management, free and fair election combined with an

active civil society are now recognized as a vital factor of poverty alleviation. This whole forms what specialists now call "good governance" (Goran Hyden, 2009). Considering the extent of corruption and violence of local councils and governments, it's not surprising that a huge part of the African population can only fend for itself most of the time, relying on a makeshift economy. This makes them hard to reach by international aid but at least they have an alternative system to fall back upon: coping through sharing. Not only farmers in rural areas but African urbanites as well manage to avoid the claws of the law. This makes many development policies totally ineffective in managing the people's needs.

Issues of governance as stipulated above are partly to blame for poverty in Uganda, which the researcher absolutely agrees to. The form of authoritarian or dictatorship and military governance has greatly contributed to exaggerated spending's for military equipment, recruitment of thousands of security personnel to crack down opposition at the expense of service delivery to citizens. The result of such dictatorship is partly to blame for corruption among the ruling government sympathizers, ministers, and those in key positions of government like the case in UNRA, OPM where billions have been lost. These practices have been sustained by selective justice of the culprits even when known leaving the burden to the poor individuals on ground. This explains how bad governance has been a factor leading to poverty in Uganda and most African countries.

Recent studies show that the major cause of low incomes in the rural areas of Uganda has been stagnating agricultural production (Deininger and Okidi, 2001). They explain that one major constraint to improved agricultural productivity in Uganda; as in

many of the sub-Saharan African countries, is land degradation. There is ample evidence of widespread land degradation in Uganda as manifested in high rates of soil nutrient loss, soil erosion and compaction and water logging. (Nkonya et al., 2004.Pg. 14) acknowledges that more than 85% of water contamination and more than 15% of biodiversity and topsoil loss have been attributed to soil erosion and deforestation (NEMA, 2002; GOU, 2004)

The extent of land degradation, however, varies between regions. For instance, while the Arua and Kapchorwa districts experience relatively fewer soil and land degradation problems, other districts such as Kabale and Kisoro are heavily eroded (GOU, 2002). The densely populated and extensively cultivated highlands and the overstocked cattle corridors of the severely de-vegetated dry lands of Uganda are identified as the most fragile ecosystems in the country (NEMA, 2002).Exacerbated by poverty, a fast growing population, and inadequate tenure security, land degradation poses a threat to national and household food security and the overall welfare of the rural population in Uganda (Nkonya et al., 2004).

Most sources of vulnerability were found to be inherent to rain-fed smallholder agriculture, which is usually characterized by unpredictable weather, pest attacks, livestock epidemics and poor seed quality. Panel survey analysis revealed relative stability in consumption among the middle class, but extreme volatility among the poor and those just above the poverty line. Detailed examination of food prices indicated price volatility as more important for welfare than the level of prices, particularly when considering longer-term effects such as investments in new technologies. This highlighted the importance of greater market integration to stabilize the price of agricultural commodities,

particularly those most important for poor households such as maize (Stoorvogel and Smalling, 1990).

Access to land, the key productive asset for the rural population in Uganda, is extremely limited because of the very high fertility and population growth rates, which averaged 3.5% per annum over the past decade according to Stoorvogel and Smalling (et al, 1990). They explain that, high degrees of uncertainty over tenure security prevail under some of Uganda's key land tenure systems, and this reduces incentives to adopt land conservation practices and protect soil fertility by terracing, fallowing and applying manure and fertilizers. For example, the bulk of the land in Uganda is under customary systems governed by communal rules enforced by elders and clan leaders (Wortmann and Kaizzi, 1998)

Land degradation is a serious problem that contributes to the low and declining agricultural productivity and to food insecurity which fosters the existence of poverty among most communities in Uganda. This is evidenced in mainly rural communities who depend on Agriculture as their main livelihoods and income sources. The major forms of land degradation in Uganda are soil erosion, soil fertility mining, soil compaction, waterlogging, and surface crusting. In some regions of Uganda, 60 to 90 percent of the total land area is affected by soil erosion (NEAP 1992). Soil fertility mining in Uganda is occurring at among the highest rates in SSA, with an estimated average annual rate of total nutrient depletion of 70 kilograms of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) per hectare in the 1980s (Stoorvogel and Smalling, et al, 1990). Wortmann and Kaizzi (1998) estimated even higher rates of soil nutrient depletion for several farming systems in central and eastern Uganda in the mid-1990s. This affects income levels of

communities in those areas which is dominant in Uganda (NEMA, 2001).

The researcher overwhelmingly agrees the presentations of Agricultural practices and land use patterns for being responsible for poverty existence in Uganda and other poor states in the World. Agriculture in Uganda for instance is the back bone of the economy employing about 80% of the population especially the majority rural population. Many people depend on crop production and animal rearing for a living. Important to note is that, crop production and animal rearing is conducted on land. The land has been on the other hand depleted by the human and natural events. The climate change effects like prolonged draught, floods and other disasters like landslides have greatly disadvantaged and productivity leading to vicious cycles of poverty.

Foley argues that the global community now faces “. a crisis in land use and agriculture that could undermine the health, security, and sustainability of our civilization. . .” (Foley, 2012, Pg.12). The efforts directed at climate change as a mitigation measure has received enormous attention, however, human population growth, and the corresponding rising global demand for meat and dairy products, as well as the growing need for bio-energy from corn, sugarcane, and other sources have not been accorded equal cause for concern. This is a view echoed by international experts, such as Foley who argue that “. We are putting tremendous pressure on the world’s resources. With 70 million new people per year, if we want any hope of keeping up with these demands, we’ll need to double, perhaps triple, the agricultural production of the planet in the next 30 to 40 years” (Yale University’s Environment Press Release, 2012).

2.2 Ways in Which Factors that Underlie Poverty Relate to Land Use

Many theoretical studies have conceptualized the connection between rural poverty and the environment as a 'downward spiral', where poverty coupled with population growth leads to environmental degradation and thus worsens poverty. The study explains that poor farmers are limited to labor intensive production strategies, as they are unable to use external inputs such as fertilizers to support sustainable intensification and are therefore destined to contribute to natural resource degradation. Even if it is endowed with some natural resource assets, a household may be poor if it lacks complementary assets such as human capital or physical and financial farm assets. Some attempts have been made to study the factors that reduce poverty and at the same time increase investment in land management (Reardon & Vosti, 1995; Duriappah, 1996; Barrett et al., 2005).

Poverty acts as a constraining factor on households' ability to invest in mitigating land degradation. Poor households are unable to compete for resources, including high quality and productive land, and are hence confined to marginal land that cannot sustain their practices, which perpetuate land degradation and worsen poverty. The poor and food insecure households may contribute to land degradation because they are unable to keep land in fallow, make investments in land improvements or use costly external inputs. Due to credit constraints, inadequate tenure security and weak institutions, poverty can also cause farmers to take a short-term perspective, which limits incentives for long-term investments in soil conservation (Kabubo, 2003)

In rural societies, landless or near-landless people and people with insecure tenure rights often constitute the poorest and most vulnerable groups. Poorer and marginalized groups tend to have secondary rights that rarely extend beyond use rights. And what rights they have are often unprotected and weak, especially in the case of women. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has worsened this vulnerability, particularly in Africa (IFAD, 2010).

Land issues have an impact on everyday choices and prospects of poor rural people. For example, issues of land access and security of land tenure strongly influence decisions on the nature of crops grown, whether for subsistence or commercial purposes. Such issues also influence the extent to which farmers are prepared to invest (both financially and in terms of labour) in improvements in production, in sustainable natural resources management, and in the adoption of new technologies and promising innovations. They also have an impact on people's access to financial services and on their capacity to interact and take advantage of markets. The structure and functioning of land tenure systems are important factors in determining how the benefits of agriculture-based activities are divided among various individuals and groups within households and communities (IFAD, 2010).

Land tenure systems can therefore have a major impact on the outcomes of externally supported projects and programmes designed to improve the livelihoods of poor rural women and men. At the same time, externally supported projects could further threaten poor people's access to land and tenure security. For example, the introduction of new technologies or irrigation schemes often increases land values. If all existing rights, including secondary rights, group rights and multiple user arrangements, are not adequately considered, the technologies or schemes can result

in the loss of access to land by poor and vulnerable groups. Similarly, the opening up of new roads to facilitate market linkages can result in the influx of new, often better-resourced settlers and an increase in social conflicts (IFAD, 2010)

Evidence from recent studies in East Africa also confirms that the effect of poverty on land management is ambiguous. Holden and Shiferaw (2000, 2002) acknowledged that in Ethiopia poorer households had less ability to invest in soil- and water-conservation measures, implying that poverty contributes to land degradation. They also noted that improved off-farm income opportunities are likely to reduce investments in soil and water conservation and increase soil erosion, while substantially increasing household income.

Commercially oriented farmers in the Mayuge district of Uganda deplete soil nutrients at a faster rate than do their less wealthy, subsistence-oriented counterparts. Other studies have found insignificant or mixed impacts of different forms of wealth or income on adoption of improved land management practices (Gebremedhin, Swinton and Pender, 2002). They explain that, the impacts of poverty on land management and land degradation thus appear to be very complex and context specific, and may vary depending on the nature of the poverty experienced, as well as the type of land degradation considered. Further research is thus needed to identify such relationships in the context of Uganda.

Excessive human use of land, water and other natural and human made resources is influenced by poverty. The Elgon and Kigozi regions of Eastern and western Uganda have been victims of these poverty outcomes. Much as the government on several occasions attempted to undertake awareness creations based on metrological

reports on the likely disasters, people have lightly taken these serious. The reasons are, no space no land outside their regions for Agricultural use and settlements because of poverty that also prohibits their acquisition of land and other resources for survival. The occurrences are further tagged on four major factors: population, economics, the environment and culture. A population is described by its size (the numbers of people by category of age, gender and other characteristics), rate of growth or decline, spatial distribution (for example, urban versus rural, and the distribution density of population density) and migration. Economics includes institutions for ownership or common use of land, incentives for incentives for land exploitation or conservation, markets or other institutions for dealing in land as well as the products of and inputs to land, labour force availability and sources and conditions of capital and credit. The environment includes the physical chemical and biological quality of land, air and water, including climate. Culture includes political institutions; government, commercial, and individual policies towards land use; styles of life; expected roles of women, men, children and elderly in paid work and family life; levels of education; and religious and traditional views of relations between human and their land and water (Clawson, 2001).

In relation to the above literature reviewed as presented, argued and discussed by a number of authors, it is paramount for the researcher to acknowledge that, their presentations rotated on soils and other environmental issues on land use relate to poverty. It is indeed these environmental issues as draught, floods and land degradation leading to decline in soil fertility. These factors have led to low productivity which has affected income levels of the majority poor who are employed by

Agriculture. This to a larger extent explains how the factors that underlie poverty relate to land use.

Wortmann and Kaizzi (1998) explain that most of humanity lives on just a few dollars a day. Whether you live in the wealthiest nations in the world or the poorest, you will see high levels of inequality. The poorest people will also have less access to health, education and other services. Problems of hunger, malnutrition and disease afflict the poorest in society. The poorest are also typically marginalized from society and have little representation or voice in public and political debates, making it even harder to escape poverty. By contrast, the wealthier you are, the more likely you are to benefit from economic or political policies. The amount the world spends on military, financial bailouts and other areas that benefit the wealthy, compared to the amount spent to address the daily crisis of poverty and related problems are often staggering (World Bank Development Indicators report, 2008)

Poverty is a serious problem in Uganda, and is predominantly concentrated in rural areas. Nationwide, the percentage of Ugandans living in poverty is estimated to have declined from 56 percent in 1992-93 to 35 percent in 1999-2000. However, poverty reduction has been more significant in urban areas (Appleton 2001a). The effect of poverty on land management is hard to predict. On one hand, poverty reduces farmers' ability to pay for investments in land improvement and accentuates the short-term perspective of farmers, which may limit their interest in making long-term investments in soil and water conservation. On the other hand, poor people may have more incentive to conserve their land, because they own little else than the land they occupy, unlike their wealthy counterparts, because they may have few alternative

investments available to them, and because the opportunity costs of their labor in making labor-intensive investments in land improvement may be lower than the labor costs of wealthier households (Pender and Kerr 1998; Clay 2002).

The researcher contends with the presentation made by Pender, Kerr, Clay and Appleton that poverty levels are high among the rural communities than those in urban. Poverty effects on land management are unpredictable because of the different activities of farmers on land.

Uganda's dry lands are a dry belt stretching between the country's northeastern and southwestern borders encompassing 84,000 km² or 43% of the country's total land area and more than 40 districts. Annual rainfall averages 1350mm. popularly known in Uganda as the "Cattle Corridor", the belt supports about 90% of the national cattle population, mainly kept by pastoral and agro pastoral communities (UNDP, 2009). The rainfall is irregular and the region experiences periodic drought and increasing frequency of floods. The belt is interspersed with water bodies, such as Lakes Kyoga, Bisina, Opetta, and Mbuuro. Sandwiched between the wetter areas to the west and south, the belt has some of the largest stands of indigenous woody biomass outside protected areas in Uganda. There is evidence that the cattle corridor has experienced large-scale land clearing and conversion over the past several decades and currently, it is estimated that 9% of the land is lost annually to land clearing (Lufafa, 2009).

Within the cattle corridor, poverty rates are highest in eastern and northeastern Uganda, with up to 80% of the population living below the poverty line in some areas. Pressures on resources in the cattle corridor are in part driven by population increase.

Uganda's population is one of the world's fastest growing; rising at 3.2% per annum compared to the global average of 1.1%. These increases as well as greater quest for prosperity are leading to unsustainable land use practices (UBOS and ILRI 2009).

The northeastern part of Uganda specifically the Karamoja is a dry belt receiving little rains which makes it difficult for them to undertake crop production. This has left them to undertake animal rearing which is unsustainable in dry seasons because of limited pasture as a result of periodic draughts leading to the death of animals. Such occurrences are to blame for high poverty rates in Karamoja as compared to people in other parts of Uganda receiving adequate rainfall like Buganda.

2.3 Strategies Being Undertaken by Stakeholders to Address the Negative Impacts of Poverty on Land Use

Poverty reduction is one of the overarching objectives of most of Sub-Saharan Africa and other low-income countries. Accordingly, one of IFPRI's major research themes focuses on policies and strategies for poverty reduction. It also contributes to IFPRI's ongoing investigation of policies and strategies that foster broad-based and environmentally sustainable agricultural and rural development (Joachim von Braun, 2005).

Around 30% of the 25 million people who live in the Amazon are in rural, isolated areas. Still, public consultations were carried out with the help of local associations (Carlos Augusto/Ministry of the Environment/Handout, 2012). Listening to the local communities was central to the success of the Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA) since implementation began in 2002. It wasn't easy, given that 30% of the 25 million people who live in the Amazon are in rural, isolated areas, without Internet access.

"When you're leaving Brasilia in the middle of the Brazilian territory heading to the Amazon, the shortest trip you can take is to Belem, which is two and a half hours away if you fly," says World Bank's Senior Environmental Specialist Adriana Moreira, Project Manager. "In addition, trips by car and by boat are always needed to reach the conservation units."

Still, public consultations were undertaken with several communities over the last 10 years thanks to the help of local associations (formed by rubber tappers, river populations, indigenous peoples, etc.). "They form a social fabric that is extremely important in the Amazon," she notes. These talks helped define policies for land occupation and management, for example. Conservation parks were created throughout the Amazon, as along with areas for sustainable use. Each conservation unit has an executive council comprised of representatives from the Brazilian government, civil society associations and local administration, among other stakeholders (Moreira, et al, 2012).

The communities were trained on agricultural and extractive techniques to ensure the preservation of natural resources. Additionally, they learned how to prevent and extinguish forest fires. Such strategies improved livelihoods, and helped preserve cultures which may otherwise have been lost. "These benefits not only affect Brazilians, but also have a lasting impact across the globe," Moreira adds.

Like in Amazon, consultations with local affected people promoted their participation, understanding, ownership and sustainability of the interventions. It makes it easier to realize the real problems affecting people and helps in designing strategies for their redress like trainings on identified gaps. The researcher agrees and supports the initiative taken by the Brazilian

government and its partners in helping people preserve environment which would contribute to improving their income sources.

The implementation of reforms like removing restrictions on women's land ownership, making provisions for joint titling, and reforming family law so that women can inherit land and retain rights in case of divorce or widowhood have been undertaken by the government and the development partners. This involved offering legal literacy programs to inform administrators and judges, as well as the general public, about the reforms and working with customary authorities to discuss the importance of women's land rights. Deliberate inclusion of women on local land administration committees encouraged them to register their land. An analysis of the land management and administration processes from the early stages indicated that , in Ethiopia's land registration process, having more women on the local land committees increased attendance at meetings relating to land registration and raised awareness of the new family code that aims to strengthen women's property rights. This and other studies show that improving women's land rights should be done through multiple channels, rather than through simple, one-step solutions (LEMU, Land Rights in Africa, 2011).

Government strategies of putting in place policies that boost income and productivity while reducing adverse effects on the environment involve trade-offs have been helpful to poverty reductions. For example, improving education sector is shown to lead to higher incomes and better soil nutrient balances. Although opportunities for wins all around the board are few, this report provides a wealth of information to help the farmers and policymakers of Uganda and other diverse nations weigh their

options for increasing agricultural productivity and sustainability. Its analysis of the complex relationships among different interventions will surely prove useful in designing policies and strategies for addressing land degradation and poverty sustainably (Joachim von Braun Director General, IFPRI 2005)

Funding and implementing policies to help farmers break out of the cycle of land degradation, declining productivity and poverty is an urgent need in Uganda, as is the case in many other developing countries. The government of Uganda has responded to this challenge by designing the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), which is one of the strategies of the Poverty Eradication Action Program (PEAP). The goal of the PMA is to transform the largely subsistence agriculture in Uganda into commercially oriented farming, to contribute to government's efforts to alleviate poverty, and to address the land degradation problem in the country (MAAIF and MFPED, 2000).

The researcher agrees to the above literature to some extent. The government has indeed put in place policies that support communities to boost incomes through frame works like PEAP, PMA and offered funding to run them. These have helped some farmers gain incomes. On the other hand, it is important to acknowledge that they did not benefit every poor citizen. The implementations were marred by corruption, political interference

The considerable reduction in poverty over the years is attributed to Uganda's general economic development, significant public investment in physical infrastructure, and several targeted Government interventions. Lower trade costs across the country, driven by improved transport infrastructure and better-integrated

agricultural value chains have been particularly important in ensuring agricultural households share the benefits of economic growth. Increased demand in the context of rapid urban growth and an increasingly connected region has created numerous income-earning opportunities for poor households. Government supported SACCOs have enabled many households to grow their enterprises, particularly those which emerged to advance the common economic interests of a particular group. Government interventions such as the Vegetable Oil Development Project in Kalangala have also had a transformative impact on the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. Gaps in public service delivery have successfully been addressed, through the Peace, Recovery and Development Programme in the north for example (Uganda poverty report, 2014)

Infrastructure improvement especially the road network, power generation and education improvement have reduced costs of production, transport and enhanced knowledge of the poor. This has however been undertaken by government in few areas of Uganda where there are potentials for taxes, leaving the most rural areas with high poverty rates like Karamoja at their original states. More is therefore required in the regions lagging behind in order to improve their income levels

Partner country poverty reduction strategies are central to Swedish development cooperation. The PEAP 2004 is grouped around five pillars and environment has been mainstreamed under each one of them. Sustainable use of the natural resource base, particularly soil and forests, is seen as one of four key priorities for enhanced production, competitiveness and income. The first two PEAPs stress that poverty is both the cause and the consequence of environmental degradation. PEAP 2004 also includes recognition that industrial processes, economic development and

the elites are causing environmental degradation. Overall, environment and natural resources are well and consistently integrated in the PEAP. However, the mobilization around environmental issues relies strongly on donor support and civil society (NEMA and OPM, 2003)

In September 2011 the United Nations General Assembly called for building a world with no land degradation. And, in October 2011, parliamentarians of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification reaffirmed this goal by issuing a declaration calling for zero land degradation and for adopting sustainable land management as the way to achieve sustainable development (UN FAO, 2012).

Established in 2009, the Peace Recovery and Development Programme (PDRP) has strengthened coordination and monitoring of national and internationally supported programmes and investments in northern Uganda. Various interventions under PRDP have greatly contributed to improvement in access to key social services like health, water, education and roads to empower communities and revitalize the economy in the North. This has created more employment opportunities and increased incomes among the communities and hence reducing poverty (OPM, 2013).

More is also being learned about how effective governance especially local governance can reduce land degradation. Strong local institutions and regulation, linked with national institutions and policies, have given local communities the tools they needed to manage natural resources such as land, water, and forests. For example, a 2011 study of four African countries showed that the number of land and water management by-laws enacted by communities was strongly correlated with the level of

decentralization in each country. The findings suggested that the more decentralized a country is, the more likely local communities will take collective action to address natural resource challenges. Of course, strong local governments and other local organizations alone are not sufficient for sustainable natural resource management. Households and communities also need access to markets, remunerative prices, and other incentives (Uganda Land Alliance, Population, land and Governance in Africa, 2012).

First, the education and empowerment of women is very crucial in fighting poverty. It must begin with the education of girls. Pedro (2014) acknowledges that, the Uganda government and development partners have made genuine efforts to achieve this goal. Special arrangements have been made to improve attendance and performance of girls. This has improved the enrolment rates which more importantly reduced the drop-out rates significantly and improved performance. By staying in school longer, girls marry late and reduce fertility - making family planning least controversial. Educated women get good jobs and incomes and become empowered including in determining their reproductive behavior in terms of the number of children they want and how to space them without pressure from their spouses (Uganda poverty report, 2014).

Second, agriculture which has been recognized as the principal pillar of Uganda's economic growth and development has received government budget support although not commensurate enough. With some 90 percent of Uganda's population (depending on how an urban area is defined) dependent on agriculture, the government made some focus on agrarian reforms with full support to small holder farmers in line with the global agreement that small holder farmers are productive, efficient, environmentally-friendly and least socially disruptive compared to large-scale farmers through

the introduction of the National Agricultural Advisory Services. Since Uganda's economy is built on small holder farmers, what was needed was the support to increase productivity per unit of land. They further needed smart subsidies, marketing, storage including cold storage and agro-processing facilities to add value and reduce losses especially of perishable produce. These arrangements increased incomes, created jobs and reduced poverty (Uganda poverty report, 2014).

Uganda's authorities and development partners have made concerted efforts to promote growth with equity. Uganda's thirty years' experience with structural adjustment program which focused on growth hoping trickle-down mechanism have distributed equitably the benefits of growth but it did not fully attain its goals. James Gustave Speth, former Administrator of UNDP, remarked in 1998 that "Uganda is a leading example of an African country that is doing many of the right economic things to lift its people out of poverty. It has posted growth rates averaging over 6 percent a year for a decade. Yet two-thirds of the population remain in absolute poverty, and per capita income is only now approaching the level attained in 1970 [when Obote I government was overthrown]" Therefore the time has come to combine growth with equity (Development Cooperation Seminar, 1999).

2.4 Summery of Literature

This chapter reviewed literature according to the themes guided by specific objectives of the study, that is, the factors leading to poverty, the specific ways in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use and strategies being undertaken to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use.

The factors leading to poverty according to the majority authors were politically and socially motivated. These were hidden under

international policies imposed on Africans in disguise of loans, donations, foreign aid and technological transfer by World Bank, IMF and UN.

On the other hand, the same literature presented climate change effects like draughts, floods, landslides, bad governance and poor farming methods leading to soil exhaustion as other factors leading to and sustaining poverty in developing countries like Uganda. The most impoverished people were revealed to be those living in rural communities because of over dependence on Agriculture as lively source.

Some authors in the literature also explained how factors that underlie poverty relate to land use and strategies undertaken by stakeholders to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use. The relationships and strategies relied majorly on Agricultural production, how its bad practices lead to poverty and how enacting supportive policies, increasing funding to the sector and building capacities of citizens have been undertaken to improve income levels.

Important to note however is that, the above literature was not straight as issues presented covered poverty and land use globally with very little focus on the Sub-county that has gone through insurgencies for decades like Palam Sub-county.

The findings from this study underpin the importance of bottom-up approach that is valued critical in developing countries like Uganda on paper, although not practiced. This facilitated generation of new information on how poverty has impacted on land use in rural Palam Sub-county. The findings are also cross cutting and focused. It clearly brought out cultural, political, social, environmental and religious issues in line with the study purpose.

This will be very helpful in adding relevant information on factors leading to poverty, how factors that underlie poverty relate to land use and strategies undertaken by different stakeholders in addressing negative impacts of poverty on land use.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter presented approaches and methodologies used in the study. The chapter described the study design, study population, study area, sampling techniques and procedure, data collection techniques, data analysis and presentations, data quality control measures, ethical consideration, study Limitations and Delimitations

3.1 Research Design

The study employed a case study as research design with both quantitative and qualitative approaches to collect information related to study. The case study was chosen because it narrowed the study to one subject in a single Sub-county to enrich the study richer than spreading it. Quantitative approaches were used to simplify and present data obtained from the study numerically for easy understanding by the readers. Quantitative data presentation was used on numerical data in figures, tables and bar graphs. Whereas Qualitative approaches were used to give the descriptive presentation and analysis of the data. Qualitative approaches helped in the expression of information gathered from study in words to make them understandable by readers. Employing qualitative and quantitative approaches cross fertilized data to make it more useful and understandable by readers.

3.2 Study Population and Sample

Population of study refers to a group of individuals from which samples are taken for measurement (Singh, 2007). In this study, it referred to the total number of the four categories of respondents

targeted in the study that is; Technical Government officials, Elected leaders , Civil Society Organizations, Traders and community members.

The District Land Officer, District Commercial Officer, Senior Assistant Secretary, Parish Chiefs, GISO and the police constituted Technical government officials. This category was selected to be part of the study participants because they are directly involved in land Administration and management.

Representatives of Elected leaders included; Area LCV District councilor (Palam), LCIII chairperson, Sub-county Area Land Committee members, LC II and LC I Chairpersons. The work of this category is dispute resolution, policy making and supervision of poverty alleviation projects and land administration.

The Civil Society Organizations were represented by the Clan leaders, Religious leaders and NGO staff. These categories were selected because of their roles of dispute resolution, community empowerment, advocacy and resource mobilization.

The traders were represented by the Shop owners (local traders). For the traders, they are part of the community, supply goods and services which are basic necessities in communities.

Lastly, are the Community members (Women, Men, PWDs, Widows and returnees)? They are the most affected by poverty, users and owners of the land.

The Sample size is defined as an estimation of the population parameter (Singh2007).The National Housing and Population Census (2014) put the total population of the people of Katakwi district at 162,116 consisting of 10,247 male and 10,941 females. The total population of Palam Sub-county (study area) is 13,225 people .A total of Fifty nine (59) respondents were interviewed, which was the sample size of thisstudy.

Table 1: Summary of the Sample size and study participants

Category of respondents	No. of respondents		Total
	Male	Female	
District Land Officer	1		1
District Commercial Officer	1		1
Area LCV District councilor(Palam)		1	1
LCIII chairperson	1		1
Senior Assistant Secretary	1		1
Parish Chiefs	1	2	3
GISO	1		1
Sub-county Area Land Committee members	1	1	2
Police	1	1	2
LC II Chairpersons	1	1	2
LC I Chairpersons	2	2	4
Clan leaders	2	2	4
Religious leaders	2		2
NGO staff	1	1	2
Shop owners (local traders)	1	1	2
Community members (Women, Men, PWDs, Widows)	12	18	30
Totals	29	30	59

3.3 Study Area

Katakwi district was carved out of Soroti District in 2007. It is bordered by Napak District to the North, Nakapiripirit District to the East, Kumi District to the South, Ngora District and Soroti District to the Southwest and Amuria District to the West. The district's 'chief town', Katakwi, is located approximately 55

kilometers (34 miles), by road, north of Soroti, the largest town in the Teso region (Source ,Uganda District Map 2010). The district covers an area of 2,477.13 Sq Km and is located on the Northern plateau characterized by extensive flat plains with grassland savannah and frequent shrub vegetation. The National Housing and Population Census (2014) put its population at 162,116.

Palam Sub-county (study area) is one of the ten Sub-counties that make up Katakwi district. It has six parishes namely: Olilim, Palam, Okwamomwar, Ngariam, Odoot and Acanga. It is located in the Northern part of Katakwi district directly bordering Iriiri (Napak district) from the North, Ongongoja from the West, Usuk North West, Katakwi from the South and Ngariam Sub-county from the east. The Sub-county (study area) has a total population of 13,225 people with 7,048 being male and 6,177 being female.

The Sub-county is being chosen for study because it has gone through several disasters originating from among others: cattle rustling from Karimojongs, UPA rebel activities, pro-longed draught, and seasonal floods effects of the Lords Resistance Army in Teso which forced people to the IDP camps. This made the people unable to participate in economic, social and development activities to generate for them some incomes to survive on, hence making them poor. The table below presents the district population disaggregated by sex.

Table2: Katakwi District Population Profile

County	Sub-county	Household Population		Population		
		Number	Average size	Male	Female	Total
Toroma	Kapujan	2,490	5.8	6,979	7,489	14,468
Toroma	Magoro	3,467	5.3	9,058	9506	18,564
Toroma	Omodoi	2,972	5.7	8,187	8,879	17,066
Toroma	Toroma	2,178	5.4	5,773	6,052	11,825
Usuk	Katakwi	6,385	5.3	17,570	19,211	36,781
Usuk	Katakwi T/C	1,710	3.8	3,343	3,604	6,947
Usuk	Ngariam	1,869	4.7	4,298	4,529	8,827
Usuk	Ongongoja	2,986	5.6	8,342	8,320	13,225
Usuk	Palam	2,484	4.9	7,048	6,177	13,225
Usuk	Usuk	3,780	5.6	10,247	10,941	21,188
Total						162,116

Source: National Population and Housing Census, provisional results. November. 2014

3.4 Sampling Techniques

Singh (2007 p102) defines sampling method as the process of selection of sampling units from the population to estimate population parameters in such a way that the sample truly represented the population.

Purposive sampling

This method was employed to select a total of twenty nine (29) respondents' to constitute the key informants for the key informants' interviews which was in-depth. They were the representatives of the government technical official, elected leaders, civil society organizations and traders. These key Informants included: One District Land Officer, one District Commercial Officer, One Senior Assistant Secretary, Three Parish Chiefs, One GISO and Two police Officers. Others were: One Area LCV District councilor (Palam), One LCIII chairperson, and two members of the Sub-county Area Land Committee, two LC II and four LC I Chairpersons. Four Clan leaders, two Religious leaders, two NGO staffs and two Shop owners were purposively sampled. The above mentioned respondents were purposively selected to participate in the study because; they are duty bearers and possess some knowledge on poverty and land use.

Simple random sampling

Simple random sampling is a form of sampling in which every unit of the population known, anon zero probability is being selected and this implies equal probability for every unit being selected Singh (2007).

This technique was used to select the thirty (30) community members from the three target parishes of Palam Sub-county consisting of men, women, youth, widows and persons with disabilities. This method was used because of its advantages of being cost effective and time saving and its effectiveness in covering many respondents within a shorter time. Using this method also reduced biased and provided equal opportunities for selection of every target category that constituted the study. The

researcher wrote names of all villages per Parish (Palam 5, Olilim 7 and Odoot 6) on a clean sheet of paper, folded and then placed all in a box. He shook the folded papers several times. He went ahead to invite two independent persons per Parish to pick one paper each at random. These independent persons picked Akwaradada and Acoite villages from Odoot Parish, Sirye and Morulinga Villages from Olilim Parish and finally Palam and Oramun villages from Palam Parish. The thirty participants, that is, 5 per village made the sample for community members who took part in the three FGDs

3.5. Data Collection Methods/Techniques

During data collection, the researcher used both primary and secondary data collection methods. This was conducted as follows;

3.5.1 Primary Data Sources.

Primary data were obtained using three methods. These included; Questionnaires (KIIs), focus group interviews (FGDs) and observations. Key informants Interviews (Questionnaires) which are in-depth interviews were administered on twenty nine (29) respondents. Focus group Discussions were conducted on thirty (30) respondents from the six selected villages of the three target parishes. Observations were used on all the 59 study participants while administering questionnaires and conducting Focus group discussions. This enabled the researcher to observe and discover the unsaid during interviews and facilitated the attainment of first-hand information from the study participants.

3.5.2 Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data was acquired from various libraries and internet through the review of records in books and surfing the internet. This enriched the dialogues during data presentations. Secondary

data further enabled the study to realize what was said by other authors about the study subject.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

All information gathered during the interviews (questionnaires, FGDs and observations) was edited and analysed before being grouped into meaningful responses / answers to the different questions in line with the study objectives.

Information from secondary sources were reviewed and analysed for contextual information in order to get more insight in line with the study subject. This facilitated data presentations in themes developed in line with study objectives. The presentations were then made using both qualitative and quantitative methods in tables, graphs and the contents explained in words for easy understanding by readers. This also facilitated the researcher in deriving conclusions and recommendations from the study findings.

3.7 Quality Control Measure

Prior to data collection, Questionnaires and interview guides were pre-tested. The purpose of pre-testing was to form appropriate questions that the selected respondents understood. It also allowed the researcher to sharpen them in line with the study purpose. Pre-testing exercise further aided the researcher to identify question ambiguity and response categories, interview instructions and also provide the insight into the level of understanding of both the respondents and the researcher. Additionally, the pre-testing exercise gave the researcher some insights of how to systematically conduct the interviews.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Land issues are contentious in the Teso region including in Katakwi and Palam Sub-county. To avoid being misunderstood as

aland grabber or agent of those with dubious intentions, the researcher observed the fundamental ethical conduct of behavioral research. He obtained introductory letter from Uganda Martyrs University before going to field and while there, he l informed respondents of the study objectives, sought their informed consent, observed confidentiality and anonymity by use of pseudo names. He did not stop at that, but went ahead to inform the district and Sub-county leadership of the study and its purpose. The LCI, II and three offices were also notified about the research prior to its commencement.

3.9 Limitations and Delimitations

The study used a case study design targeting one Sub-county and only three Parishes. Basing on that, people from the other parts of the Sub-county who thought they were left out since the study subject affects the larger part of the population. The researcher explained to those who were not targeted that, information from the sampled Parishes concerned the whole Sub-county and their views would represent that of the whole Sub-county including theirs.

On the supervision part, the researcher envisaged that, the supervisor would have many students to supervise, coupled with other official responsibilities at his disposal. He thought this would provide him with minimal time guiding him. To address this limitation, he maintained regular contact with the supervisor through internet, phone calls and adhering to the agreed upon supervision schedules. This worked out perfectly

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to logically present the information obtained from the field in a meaningful manner for easy understanding by users. It is one of the core sections of the research that determines whether the research was a success or not. This chapter presents, interprets and discusses data collected in the course of the study. The presentation is according to the themes.

4.1 Respondents Characteristics

In this study, the overall totals of fifty nine (59) respondents that is, 29 men and 30 women were interviewed: The 29 male represented 49.15% of the total participants and 30 female represented 50.84 % of the total participants who took part in the study. They consisted of five categories of people namely; the Government technical officials (9), the elected leaders (10), the civil society (8), Traders (2) and the Community members/ parents (30).

One District Land Officer, one District Commercial Officer, one Senior Assistant Secretary, three Parish Chiefs, one GISO and one Police constituted Technical government officials. Representatives of Elected leaders included; One Area LCV District councilor (Palam), One LCIII chairperson, two Sub-county Area Land Committee members, two LC II and four LC I Chairpersons.

The Civil Society organizations were represented by the four Clan leaders, two Religious leaders and two NGO staff.

On the other hand, traders were represented by two Shop owners (local traders).

Lastly, the Community members (Women, Men, PWDs, Widows and returnees) were 30 respondents

Respondents of this study were of four different age brackets of between: 20-30, 31-50, 51-70 and 70+.

Study respondents of the age bracket between 20-30 years were 20 (8 male and 12 female) in total. They were mainly the youth, returnees who do not know their land boundaries because of being born in camps and losing parents

The second age bracket was of respondents of between 31 and 50 years. They were 24 in total (14 male and 10 female). This had almost all categories of respondents from community members, Government Technical staff, and elected leaders, members of the CSOs and community members. They are decision makers, implementers and parents. Their experience was believed to be very vital and cross-fertilizing the findings of this research.

Respondents of third category were of between 51 and 70 years of age. They were 11 in total; that is: 5 males and 6 females. Most of these were Clan and Religious leaders retired officers undertaking oversight roles, politicians and few parents. This category of respondents have seen the evolution of primary education from the time of missionaries, they studied when there was no UPE and watched UPE from its introduction till to date. Their experience has been very helpful in the study as well.

The last and fourth category of 70 years and above were 3 respondents consisting of 2 males and 1 female. The details are as illustrated in the table below:

Table 3: Showing respondents representation by percentage and age bracket

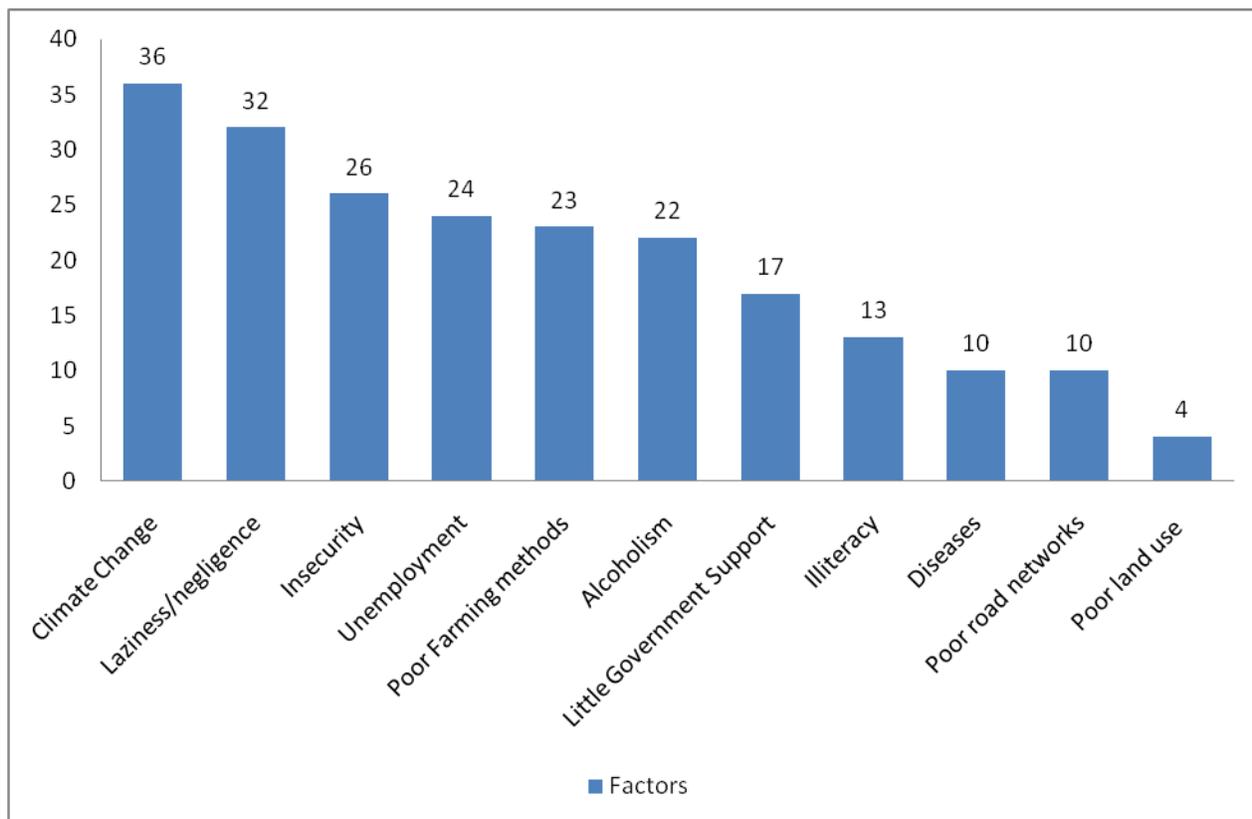
Sex	Age Bracket (in years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	20-30	8	13.55
	31-50	14	23.72
	51-70	5	8.47
	70+	2	3.38
Female	20-30	12	20.33
	31-50	10	16.94
	51-70	6	10.16
	70+	1	1.69

Source: Primary Data

In relation to the specific objectives of the study, this theme sought to establish the factors leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county. It revealed that, these factors included;

Climate Change 36 (61.01%), Laziness/negligence 32 (54.23%), Insecurity (cattle rustling, displacement 26 (44.06%), Unemployment 24 (40.67%), Poor Farming methods 23 (38.98%), Alcoholism 22 (37.28%), Little Government Support 17 (28.81%), Illiteracy 13 (22.03%), Sickness 10 (16.94%), Poor road networks 10 (16.94%), and Poor land use 4 (6.77%). These are illustrated in the figure as below;

Figure 2: Showing Factors Leading to Poverty in Palam Sub-county



Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in 2016)

The details of factors leading to poverty are elaborated as below;

The majority respondents (36 constituting 61.01%) revealed climate change as being one of the factors leading to poverty in Palam sub-county. This was revealed by the section of mainly Clan and Religious leaders, Area land Committee members , LCIII councilors, Parish Chiefs, SAS, and section of community members. They argued that, climate change has led to prolonged draughts and floods as a result of water logging. Floods have led to the destruction of food crops in the gardens, uncertainties in rainfall patterns that have greatly interfered with the

traditional planting, while prolonged draughts have led to the drying of food crops in gardens ;hence interfering with harvests in Palam Sub-county. People of Palam rely on Agriculture as the main source of livelihoods by mainly growing food crops like cassava, sweet potatoes, sorghum, and ground nuts that take approximately between three and five month to mature. Part of the food is eaten, while part of it is sold to generate income to take care of their families. Unpredictable weather caused by climate change has left people in a quagmire state with unexpected floods and prolonged draught destroying foods in the gardens noted community members.

“Some of us here do not trust crop growing anymore because of the risks associated to climate change. Every year, we are being punished by floods and draught and yet our main survival means is Agriculture. Some people in our community have resorted to goat and sheep raring as an alternative income source, unfortunately Karimojongs still sneak to steal these animals as people do not have cows. This has left us the poorest Sub-county in the District (FGD with communities of Olilim Parish at Sirye village on 11th April 2016)”

Laziness and negligence was established by the study as another factor leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county. They 32 (54.23%) constituting mainly of political leaders like LCIII chairperson, LCII chairpersons and LCV councilor, NGO staffs , Religious leaders, Parish Chiefs, ACDO , traders and community members reported that, many able bodied people of Palam including the youth, men and some leaders are generally lazy to do some work to generate them incomes to sustain themselves and families. They instead prefer going to the trading centers early to do gambling activities other than going to their gardens or engaging in resourceful income generating activities. Such negative community attitudes or characters of laziness and negligence were learnt

from IDP camps where most youth were born and grew up and got spoiled by relief handouts from NGOs. Some of these lazy people in communities have become thieves in communities they live. Unfortunately, the young generations are growing up seeing and inheriting this cancer of negligence and laziness. On the sad note, the leadership is doing very little to address the situation and at times join the lazy community members in their acts. Such tendencies have left people unproductive, un-resourceful and a menace to development in Palam Sub-county

The study also found out insecurity as another factor leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county. The study participants consisted of some community members, police, GISO, Area Land Committee members and councilors argued that, Insecurity in Palam was as a result of cattle rustling activities of the neighboring Karimojongs that forced all people of Palam to the Internally Displaced Peoples (IDP) camps for close to 20years. Through cattle rustling, all cattle belonging to the people of Palam were forcefully taken using the power of the gun and those who tried to resist were killed. They argued that, before 1980s, people of Teso depended on cattle and crops for a living. The cattle provided meat; milk and its products were sold to earn money to take care of their financial needs like education of their children, clothing, medical care and other basic necessities. Palam being the Sub-county bordering Karamoja faced the biggest wrath of cattle rustlers by Karimojongs in Teso and the resultant effect was displacement of people from their comfortable homes to the IDP camps. This made them completely unproductive and dependent on hand outs from government and NGOs, revealed one clan leader.

“When my Cows were taken away by the Karimojongs, I knew that was the end of life as it provided everything I

needed. In fact, I remember my first born who was in senior four at Teso College Aloet Soroti. He had to get back home because I had no any income source to pay the required fees. Unfortunately, he joined rebel activities of UPA in 1987 and was killed by government forces in 1990. His other siblings had also to stop studying because I had no other alternative source of incomes to pay school fees for them as cows were gone; the alternative was to turn to God through prayers for life (KII with One Clan Leader of Palam at Oramun village on 11th April 2016)“

Unemployment was also revealed by 24(40.67%) respondents as another factor leading to poverty in Palam. The SAS, GISO, ACDO, LCV councilors and section of Religious and Clan Leaders, Political leaders, community members and Area land Committee members reported that, many people of the current generation did not get chance to go through formal Education system because of inadequate income sources and trauma they went through because of the insurgencies by rebel activities and loss of cattle. Very few parents who were working out of The sub-county managed to educate their children to some fair levels and NGOs only supported few children from the worse affected and vulnerable families to attend technical trainings especially carpentry, bricklaying and concrete practice and tailoring for girls. Unfortunately, some did not complete the trainings because of expiry of funding by some NGOs. This left most people with no knowledge and skills to find formal or private jobs to facilitate them earn a positive living to provide for their lively hoods. Very minimal percentages of the population (7%) in Palam sub-county are formerly employed in NGOs, Government and undertaking private businesses.

Poor Farming methods were reported by 23 (38.98%) respondents as the other major factor causing poverty in Palam Sub-county. This was reported by the section District and Sub county officials, NGO staff and Area land committee members. They argued that, in many

occasion, people use the same piece of land each year to grow traditional crops like; cassava, sorghum, sweet potatoes and millet. It is the same piece of land being used as grazing grounds for the few animals acquired through the government re-stocking, NUSAF, NAADS and CDD programs. This has resulted in soil exhaustion, poor crop yields which has contributed to a sustained vicious cycle of poverty in the study area. Worst of all, land is their main source of livelihood and employment of the people in the area. This has been worsened by water logging from the waters flowing from Bugisu via Sebei, Karamoja to the low lying Palam enroute to Lake Kyoga and River Nile. The poor farming methods employed by the people of Palam is to blame for poverty, noted ACDO.

“The communities of Palam are allergic to change, we have tried in many occasions to sensitize them to accept change and use modern farming methods of either growing quick maturing crops other than the traditional farming methods. Much as there still cases of insecurity by the Karimojongs, we advised them to rear some animals to boost their income, but these went to the deaf ears. This is partly to blame for the current poverty people are going through (KII with the ACDO of Palam at the Sub-county headquarters on 16th April 2016)”

This research also found out Alcoholism as one of the factors leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county. They 22(37.28%) respondents reported that, the majority of men, youth and some women have resorted to abnormal drinking of Alcohol. The behavior was learnt from the Internally Displaced Peoples camps and it has grown to a higher level where some people wake up and start as early as 6:00am up to 11:00pm or beyond. Originally, the Iteso drunken local brew made from millet (AJON/MALWA) and they drunk in groups after garden work from 2:00 pm beyond and as a way of sharing ideas. However, with the learnt behaviours from camps, stress and the introduction of gins packed in polythene papers

(Waragi) sold at five hundred shillings (500) per packet; people have lost values and devote their time to alcohol instead of work. Over consumption of these alcoholic drinks has not only led to poverty, but reduced productivity levels of the community and aided immorality which has amplified the spread of diseases like HIV and AIDS. This explains why there is poverty in Palam Sub-county.

The other factor leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county was revealed by the study to be Little Government Support. This was reported by 17 respondents constituting 28.81% of the study participants. They consisted of the section of Clan Leaders, Area Land Committee members, LCI and II members, and community members. These respondents argued that, much as the government is aware that, they went through hell in previous years like, the LRA and UPA rebellion, cattle rustling and climate change effects, it has done less to address the situation. At times the little support like NAADS, NUSAF and CDD go to the people with some resources to survive on. This has led to poverty in the Sub-county noted the community

“Some of our leaders have been unfair with us. Imagine five members from the same family of the LCs and those in leadership benefiting from every government programs leaving out the more vulnerable people like us?. The government has done little to punish these culprits. This to some extent contributed to the chronic poverty we go through (FGD with the communities of Odoot at Odoot Primary School on 10th April 2016)”.

The study further found out Illiteracy as a factor leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county. They 13 (22.03%) respondents consisting of the SAS, ACDO, political leaders , the section of Clan and religious leaders, Area land Committee members revealed

that, many parents and the entire community members of Palam have not gone through formal education systems. This has left them with inability to read and write that aid informed decisions making to better their lives. This has created avenues for land grabbers to take advantage of such decisions to aid the theft land belonging to these majority illiterate people. Important to note is that, even in business, one must have some little knowledge of writing and reading in order to count money, culcuate profits and plan better for the little resources at hand. This basic knowledge is also lacking in the majority of the population of the people of Palam Sub-county that is why, very few with basic Kiswahili language knowledge are serving in sugarcane plantations of Kakira and Lugazi as casual laborers while others are spread in Kampala and other parts of Uganda as security guards, revealed one Government Technical staff.

"To prove me wrong or right, you go to the Sugarcane plantations of either Lugazi or Kakira and greet any casual laborer in the local Ateso language. He /she will perfectly respond to you in Ateso. When you try the same with the private security guards, you will not be surprised to get the same response. That is an indication that, the majority of the current Teso generation are illiterate and this explains it being the cause of poverty as the pay they receive is too small ranging from between 50,000 to 100,000 which cannot help us grow (KII with One Government staff of katakwi at Katakwi District Headquarters on 16th April 2016)"

The other cause of poverty in the study sub-county was revealed to be diseases. They 10(16.94%) respondents who consisted of the sections of Parish chiefs, police, traders and Clan leaders noted that, the majority of the people of Palam are suffering of late with different diseases including HIV and AIDS, hepatitis "B", Tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid, other Sexually transmitted and

airborne diseases. They explained that, HIV and AIDS was spread in the study Sub-county by mainly the security forces like the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces(UPDF) and the Anti-Stock Theft Unit(ASTU) police deployed by the government along the borders and at the IDP camps to guard people from the threats posed by the Karimojong cattle rustlers. To aid and look for survival, these security forces enticed people's daughters and women with money, food and other non-food items and infected them. The spread was aided by congestion in camps that the locals also got entangled in the mix. Coupled with the presence of the above mentioned diseases, these have left people weak making their productivity abilities very low, hence poverty.

There is very Poor road networks in Palam Sub-county, the study revealed through 10(16.94%) study respondents. The respondents who consisted of Sub-county, Parish and Village political leaders and traders noted that, the road network of Palam is the worst in the whole katakwi District. This has made the movement of goods and services mainly agricultural products to the district very difficult. The main causes of bad roads have been poor soil texture, water logging and floods washing away roads. The Sub-county also has very little revenue base to get some financial resources to undertake regular maintenance of roads and procurement equipment to aid road work. This has contributed to damaging of perishable agricultural items, sale at low rates to traders and demoralization of farmers to grow cash crops that would have improved their income levels. The climate change effects of prolonged draught and floods that are uncertain has made farmers to lose hope and therefore remained poor.

"We have lost hope in crop growing because of unexpected prolonged draught destroying what we worked hard for and

water logging equally making our precious cassava rotting on ground each year (FGD with communities of Oramun in Oramun village on 10th April 2016)”

The minority 4(6.77%) respondents also reported Poor land use measures as the other factor that has led to poverty in Palam Sub-county. This was revealed by SAS, ACDO, NGO staff and the Parish Chief. They argued that, Poor land use measures in Palam Sub-county included; overgrazing, deforestation, over grazing and use of chemically treated seeds and seedlings that destroy soil fertility and leads to soil exhaustion. The effects of such negative practices on land have greatly contributed to poor yields of crops, spread of animal disease and death. These practices were also blamed by the respondents on land grabbing leaving some people with little pieces for use.

Table 4: Showing Factors Leading to Poverty

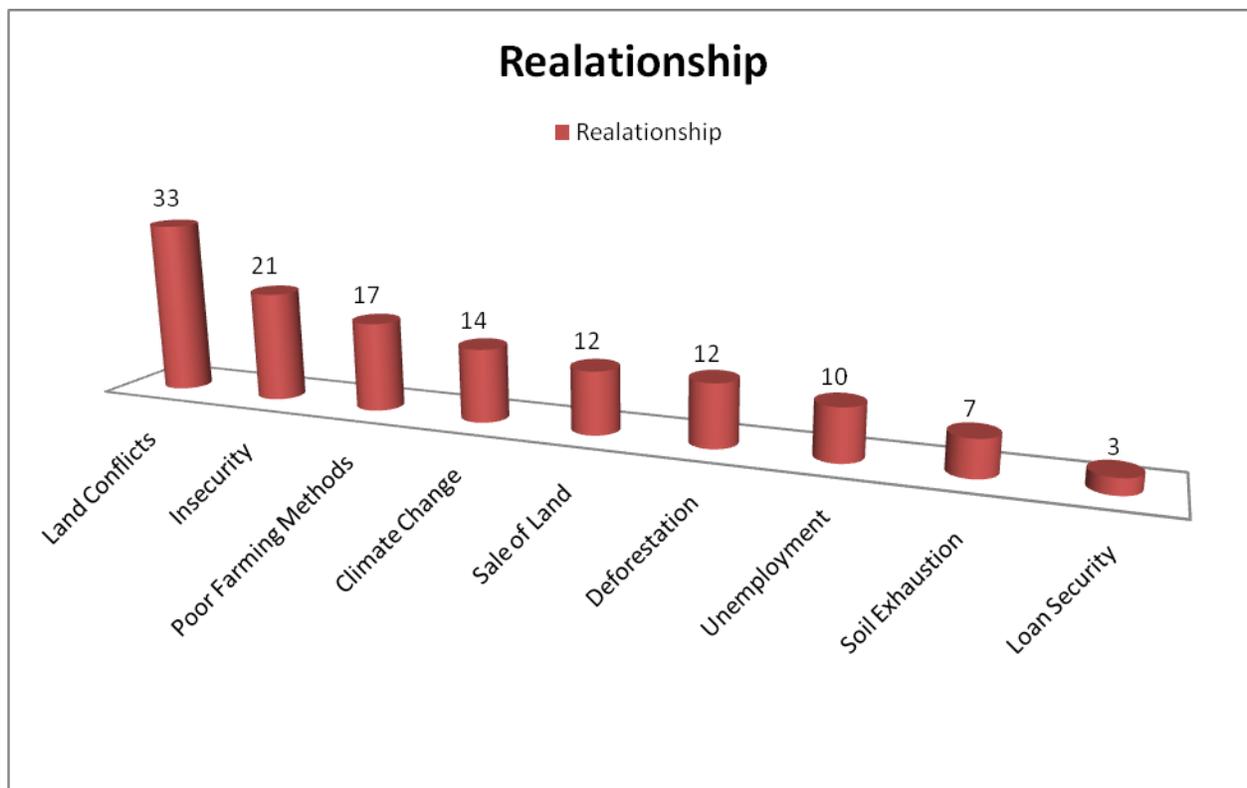
Findings	Frequency	Percentage
Climate Change	36	61.01
Laziness/negligence	32	54.23
Insecurity	26	44.06
Unemployment	24	40.67
Poor Farming methods	23	38.98
Alcoholism	22	37.28
Little Government Support	17	28.81
Illiteracy	13	22.03
Diseases	10	16.94
Poor road networks	10	16.94
Poor land use	4	6.77

Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in 2016)

4.2 Ways in Which Factors that Underlie Poverty Relate to Land Use

With reference to the specific objective two of this research study, this theme sought to find out the specific ways in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-county. These are summarized and illustrated in the Figure below;

Figure 3: Showing Ways in Which Factors that Underlie Poverty Relate to Land Use



Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in 2016)

Land Conflicts/grabbing 33 (55.93%), Insecurity 21 (35.59%), Poor farming method (cattle keeping) 17 (28.81%), Climate Change 14 (23.72%), Sale of land 12 (20.33%), deforestation 12 (20.33%), Unemployment 10 (16.94%), Soil Exhaustion 7 (11.86%) and Loan security 3 (5.08%).

The above Ways in Which Factors that Underlie Poverty Relate to Land Use as illustrated in the above figure are elaborated as below;

The majority respondents reported to this research study that land conflicts was one of the underlying factors showing how poverty relate to land use. The 33(55.59%) respondents consisting of a section of the District and Sub-county technical officers, NGO staff, Religious and Clan leaders and Area land Committee members argued that, there are land conflicts as a result of land grabbing. They reported that, there is increased land grabbing by mainly people with financial resources, those in the army and local leaders. The government has taken acres of land to construct the UPDF Artillery training, UPDF infantry training and the Police Anti-Terrorism training schools at the Sub-county. The owners of these pieces of land have not been compensated up-to-date. Study participants reported that, the land belonging to widows, orphans and the elderly persons have been grabbed leaving them helpless. Such incidences have led to serious conflicts that to some extent have led to loss of lives, court injunctions prohibiting people from accessing and utilizing them. In delaying to battle, time goes on and has made people to remain poor. This explains how poverty relates to land use.

Insecurity was also revealed by the section of study participants to be one of the underlying factors that showing how poverty relates to land use. They revealed that, people of Palam have gone through several incidences of insecurity from mainly the Karimojong cattle rustlers, the UPA and LRA rebel activities that drove the population to the IDP camps. The camp life and insecurity left the population of Palam unproductive and dependants on NGO and Government handouts. This was revealed by study participants consisting of LCIII chairperson, a section of

Sub-county councilors, Clan leaders and religious leaders and community members. They reported that, insecurity made people very poor with the inability to look for resources to take care of their needs. Insecurity have left people of Palam in IDP camps and therefore denying people access and use of their incomes.

“My long stay in the IDP camp for long left me handicapped for nearly 20 years, I could not access my own home, grow crops to feed my family, take care of my children and be independent as the family head(KII with one Clan Leader of Palam at Oramun village on 13th April 2016)”

Poor farming methods were further found out by the study to be the other factor underlies how poverty relates to land use. They 17 (28.81%) respondents consisting of the section of the district technical and political duty bearers, area land committee members, CSOs and community members argued that, people in Palam practice poor farming methods like over grazing, bush burning in preparation of land for planting and planting of similar crops in the same piece of land each year. Iteso were originally cattle keepers with little knowledge on crop production. With the stealing of their animals by the Karimojongs, the only alternative source of livelihood was crop growing; unfortunately they were not well versed with better land use methods for Agriculture. Poor farming methods contributed to exhaustion of soils that result to poor harvests. A poor yield on the other hand negates peoples abilities to earn acquired resources to provide for themselves and their dependants.

Respondents consisting of mainly the government technical officers, LCIII councilors, Police, GISO and some clan leaders revealed to the study that ,Climate Change as the other factor that relate poverty to land use in Palam sub-county. They 14 (23.72%) respondents noted that, the effects of climate change like prolonged draught and floods have greatly interfered with

Agricultural activities of the communities of Palam Sub-county. There are unpredictable rainfall patterns in the area. This has contributed to water logging in gardens containing people's crops and therefore causing destruction. On the other hand, there are cases of prolonged draughts in the area that destroys people's gardens. The negative impacts of land use have greatly contributed to poverty in the study areas. Study participants revealed this to be the other way land use relate to poverty in the study Sub-county

Sale of land was also revealed by 12 study participants constituting 20.33% of the respondents. They reported that, some people especially those with land near to the Internally Displaced people's camps cheaply sold part of their land to those with some resources. Important to note according to the respondents was, as financial needs grew, these people continuously kept on selling the remaining parts of their land. Because of the current need for land being the main source of livelihood through crop growing that is used as food and source of income .The sale of land have left some community members landless yet they are still producing uncontrollably. This have led to poverty and therefore explaining how it relates to land use.

Deforestation was also revealed by 12 (20.33%) respondents to be a factor relating poverty to land use in Palam Sub-county. Because of poverty and high demand for charcoal by mainly the urban population, people have resorted to cutting down of trees for charcoal burning. Respondents consisting of a section of Police, Traders, GISO, clan and religious leaders and Parish Chiefs and LCII Chairpersons revealed that, in dry season, some people resort to bush burning to facilitate them undertake hunting of wild

animals, community fishing and access areas with better trees to cut for charcoal burning. The same trees are also cut by the communities for construction of grass thatched houses since they cannot afford to purchase iron sheets for roofing. Deforestation has left the soils bare for winds and running water that washes away top soils leading to soil erosion and making the soils unproductive. This explains how poverty relates to land use.

Unemployment prohibits people from acquiring the resources they require to facilitate their livelihoods, the study found out. This was revealed by 19 respondents constituting 16.94% of the study participants consisting of some community members, Clan and Religious Leaders, LCIs and traders. They revealed that, the largest part of the population in Palam is not employed. This leaves them dependants on land for Agricultural use. In Agriculture, they mainly depend on growing food crops that they sell part and eat others and very few have gradually started keeping cattle, goat and sheep rearing. On the other hand, depending on the above mentioned Agricultural activities are not sustainable any more in Palam Sub-county because of the regular effects of climate change, Insecurity (animal stealing) mainly caused by the Karimojongs and regular disease outbreak on animals, crops and human beings. This hinders human productivity, crop yields and therefore affecting income levels. All the above mentioned Agricultural activities depends on land and has greatly lead to poverty, hence a relationship to land use.

The study also found out Soil Exhaustion as a factor that relates poverty to land use in Palam Sub-county. This was revealed by 7 people constituting 11.86% of study respondents who consisted of a section of Parish chiefs, ACDO, LCIII Chairperson and the SAS.

They argued that, because of land grabbing by the rich, influential and some elders who took the advantage of the poor illiterate and vulnerable people. The disadvantaged people remained with very small pieces of land left at their disposals or that borrowed or hired to grow crops and take care of the few animals. With the dire need of fuels, the few trees were cut down for firewood, construction and charcoal burning for survival. These practices have made soils unproductive and therefore exhausted to produce the required yields, hence a relationship of poverty and land use in Palam Sub-county

Loan security was reported by the minority 3 respondents constituting 5.08% of respondents to be another factor that relates poverty to land use in Palam Sub-county. This was revealed by some members of the area land committee, the police and traders. They argued that, most commercial banks do not accept customary land titles as loan security. In addition, the majority of people in the study Sub-county do not possess the required documentation of their land because of high illiteracy levels and land grabbing tendencies in their community. This has greatly affected some people with some knowledgeable community members intending to use their land titles to borrow loans for other businesses to earn some profits. Failure to access these loans using customary land titles shows how poverty relates to land use noted one police officer.

"For the last nine month I have taken in this station (Palam), the main cases coming to my desk have been as a result of land conflicts. People have hacked their neighbors, cut down their crops and fought themselves as a result of land boundary struggles. Many people have been coming to my office requesting for introductory letter to borrow loans from the commercial banks as if I'm an LC. To that effect, some have resorted to mortgaging their land

for money from fraudulent people (KII with a police officer of Palam at Palam Police Post on 15th April 2016)”

Table 5: Showing Ways in Which Factors that Underlie Poverty Relate to Land Use

Findings	Frequency	Percentage
Land Conflicts	33	55.93
Insecurity	21	35.59
Poor Farming Methods	17	28.81
Climate Change	14	23.72
Sale of Land	12	20.33
Deforestation	12	20.33
Unemployment	10	16.94
Soil Exhaustion	7	11.86
Loan Security	3	5.08

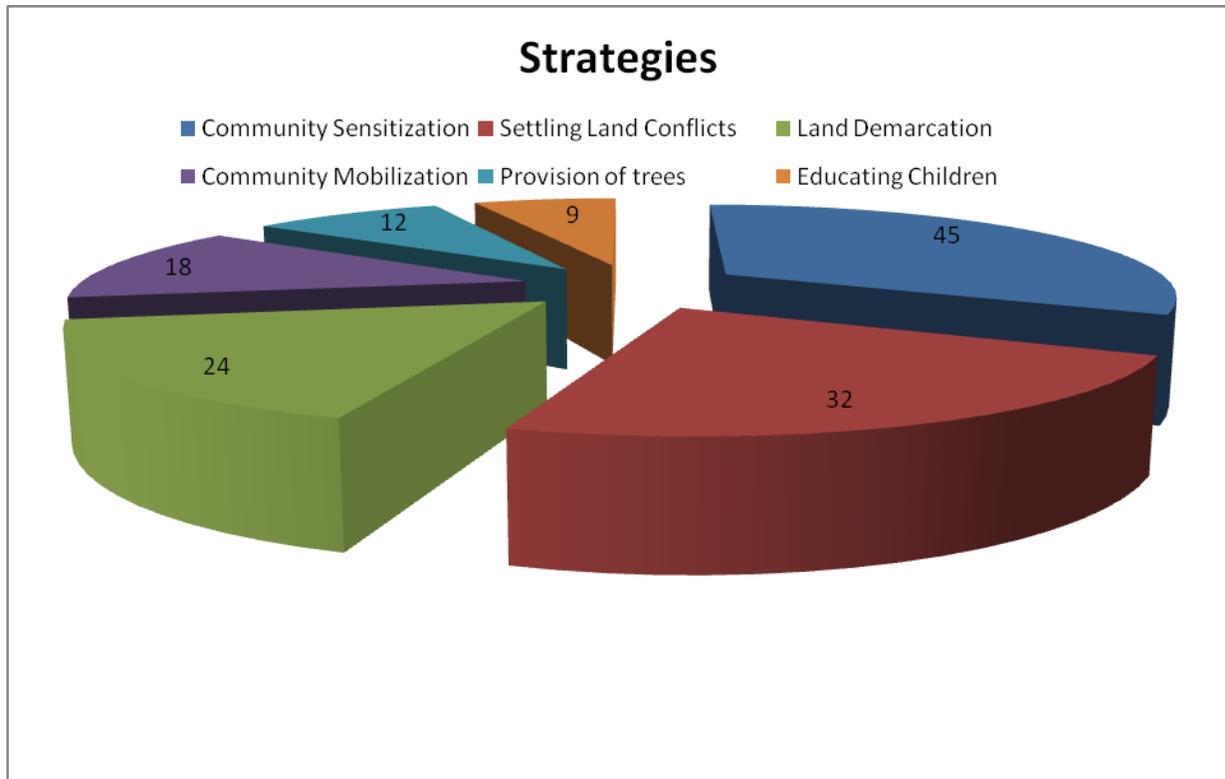
Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in 2016)

4.3 Strategies Being Undertaken by Stakeholders to Address Impacts of Poverty on Land Use

In line with the specific objective three of this research, this theme sought to establish the strategies being undertaken by the stakeholders to address impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. These strategies include the following;

Community Sensitizations 45(76.27%), Settling land conflicts 32(54.23%), Land Demarcations 24(40.67%), Community Mobilization 18(30.50%), Provision of tress 12(20.33%) and Educating Children 9(15.25). The above strategies are illustrated in the figure below;

Figure 4: Showing Strategies Being Undertaken by Stakeholders to Address Impacts of Poverty on Land Use in Palam Sub-county.



Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in 2016)

The strategies presented in the above figure are herewith explained and elaborated as below;

The study found out through the majority respondents (45 people consisting of 76.27%) that Community Sensitizations was one of the strategies undertaken by stakeholders to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. These consisted of sections all respondents that is; government technical officials, political leaders, Civil Society

organizations, traders and community members. They argued that, the government through the office of the Community Liaison officer (police), Parish chiefs creates awareness to the community on how to use their land without causing conflicts with neighbors. The LCIII councilors, LCII and LCI chairpersons are doing the same at their parishes, while NGOs like Uganda Land Alliance, Teso initiative for Peace, Teso Dioceses Development organization (C.O.U-TEDDO) and Palam Women Apuconor group are sensitizing communities of Palam on the importance of demarcating land and use of dialogues to resolve land conflicts other than rushing to court. They also inform the communities the land management strategies like customary, free hold lease and mailo land. On the other hand, Lutheran World Federation and Uganda Red Cross Society were creating awareness on mainly climate change effects and encouraging the community to plant trees, desist from deforestation and grow quick maturing crops all season in order to be food secure, noted one trader.

"I have started benefiting from selling the eucalyptus trees I planted in 2008, courtesy of Lutheran World Federation. I have planted five acres of pines, eucalyptus and citrus. This has helped me to add on my incomes and support my family quite well. My children are all studying in boarding schools in Soroti and during holidays, I employ them to take care of the citrus and the growing wood lot during holiday season. On the other hand, my home is the coolest because of the good air from the trees around the compound (KII with one Trader of Olilim at Olilim trading Centre on 11th April 2016)"

Settling land conflicts was also revealed as a strategy undertaken by stakeholders in addressing negative impact of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. This was revealed by 32 (54.23%) respondents constituting sections of community members, the Police, traders, Area land committee members, Clan Leaders,

LCII and LCI chairpersons ,NGO staff, Parish Chiefs and LCIII councilors reported that, stake holders were helping the communities of Palam sub-county in peaceful resolution of land conflicts through mediation, litigation and negotiation.

Land Demarcations was further revealed to be another strategy being undertaken by stakeholders in Palam Sub-county to address the negative impacts of Poverty on Land use. They 24(40.67%) respondents argued that, stakeholders like Clan leaders, Area Land Committee members, Parish Chiefs, LCs and NGOs like Uganda land Alliance were actively engaged in land demarcation. These respondents revealed that, because of staying in IDP camps for over twenty years, many elders who knew land boundaries had passed on leaving behind young generation who did not know the actual land boundaries. During camp phase out in 2009, the young generation resettled back to their ancestral villages with no knowledge of their boundaries which led to several cases of land conflicts. To address these, the above mentioned stakeholders had to step in to address the situation through demarcation of the contested land. This has helped in addressing some of the land conflicts that had left many people who had wasted time in courts with the inability to productively utilize their land, revealed one clan leader.

"I have been the Chairperson of this clan for fourteen years and during my tenure, I inherited many land wrangles that had even reached court. On the good note, these were customary land cases that the court sent back to the clan before judgments and I have worked very hard with my committee to help in demarcating land boundaries to bring back sanity (interview with one Clan leader of Odoot at Odoot Primary School on 8th April 2016)".

Community Mobilization was reported by 18(30.50%) respondents to be the other strategy being undertaken by different stakeholders

in addressing negative impacts of poverty on land use. They argued that, community mobilization is being undertaken by several NGOs including Uganda Land Alliance, Lutheran World federation, Teso Initiative for peace, Hop chest and Palam Women Apuconor (CBO). Elected political leaders consisting of LCIII and councilors, LCII and LC I Chairpersons including Clan and Religious leaders were other stake holders mobilizing community members to participate in the mobilization of community to attend foras that address negative impacts of climate change like, community dialogue meetings, mediation, sensitization on good land practices like tree planting among others. Mobilizations have helped people to participate in crucial land use related activities. People have gotten knowledge on better use of land to fight poverty in their communities. Currently, people ensure they grow quick maturing crops to avoid totally losing harvests. Some people are not following the usual traditional planting calendars of planting in March and July, but undertake plantations on small scale continuously between March and October. The community members noted that;

“Many people with land conflicts in Oramun are aware of their land rights because of knowledge gained through interactions in community meetings. We now ensure that, some trees are planted along our boundaries to avoid conflicts from occurring. Some clans and families ensure that, land is distributed to the sons before family heads pass on (FGD with communities of Oramun village at Oramun on 10th April 2016)”

The other strategy revealed by respondents was Provision of trees (seedlings) to the community members. They 12 (20.33%) respondents revealed that, NGOs like Lutheran World Federation ,Uganda Red Cross Society and Hop chest and the Sub-county through NAADs, NUSAF and the District Forest department were providing different

species of tree seedlings to the communities of Palam. These respondents mainly consisted of the section of NGO staff, Parish Chiefs, LCIII Councilors, ACDO and SAS. They argued that, tree seedlings are being offered mainly during the raining seasons to minimize effects of climate change like floods and prolonged draughts that directly swallows food crops, dries them in the gardens leaving the community food insecure and poverty ridden. Lutheran World Federation through its Agro -Forestry project has established Agro-forestry nursery site at the Sub-county headquarters of Palam where their target farmers upon ploughing an acre of garden are given eighty seedlings (80) at a free cost. Uganda Red Cross through its Climate change mitigation project in the area also offers tree seedlings to its target farmers, while Teso Initiative for peace does the same to primary schools through school Peace Clubs. This they revealed is being undertaken to prevent blowing winds that blow away top soils to cause soil erosion, hold waters during flooding seasons and contain water that keeps the soils wet to keep plants growing for some time during prolonged dry seasons. The strategy has worked fairly well to save some families who listen to advice and planted some trees, revealed study participants.

Educating vulnerable Children in the community was also revealed by the minority respondents 9(15.25). This was revealed by the sections of parish Chiefs, LCIII Councilors, NGO staffs, traders and ACDO who argued that, Hop chest was sponsoring vulnerable children in the community that is; orphans, PWDs and those living with HIV and AIDS. This is being undertaken to address the challenge of Illiteracy that has left many community members practice negative farming methods, poverty by getting some knowledge to help them generate some incomes in future. This intervention has greatly saved the guardians and community members

from the burden of providing scholastic materials and feeding their children while at schools. It has also increased the retention and completion rates of pupils studying in the area. The beneficiary families now concentrate on using their land for food growing and part of the incomes earned through the sale of part of the harvests are channeled for other family requirements like health care, clothing and other required necessities they feel valuable for them.

“My late brother was killed by the Karimojongs in 2007 when his last born child was only two month old. Before his death, his wife had four other children. Being the elder brother to the late, I could not just look at his children stay home, I decided to take charge of supporting the family with basic necessities especially scholastic materials, clothing and medical care for the children. I took them as mine. Unfortunately, as they grew, requirements kept on increasing and I could not do much any. Lucky enough, hop chest appeared in 2011 looking for such children and took the responsibility of educating all, the first born is in senior three at Soroti and I know he will help the pull up the family when he completes and grows. I now save some resources to push forward my children (KII interview with one LCIII councilor of Palam at Palam Sub-county on 10th April 2016)”

Table 6: Showing Strategies Being Undertaken by Stakeholders to Address Impacts of Poverty on Land Use.

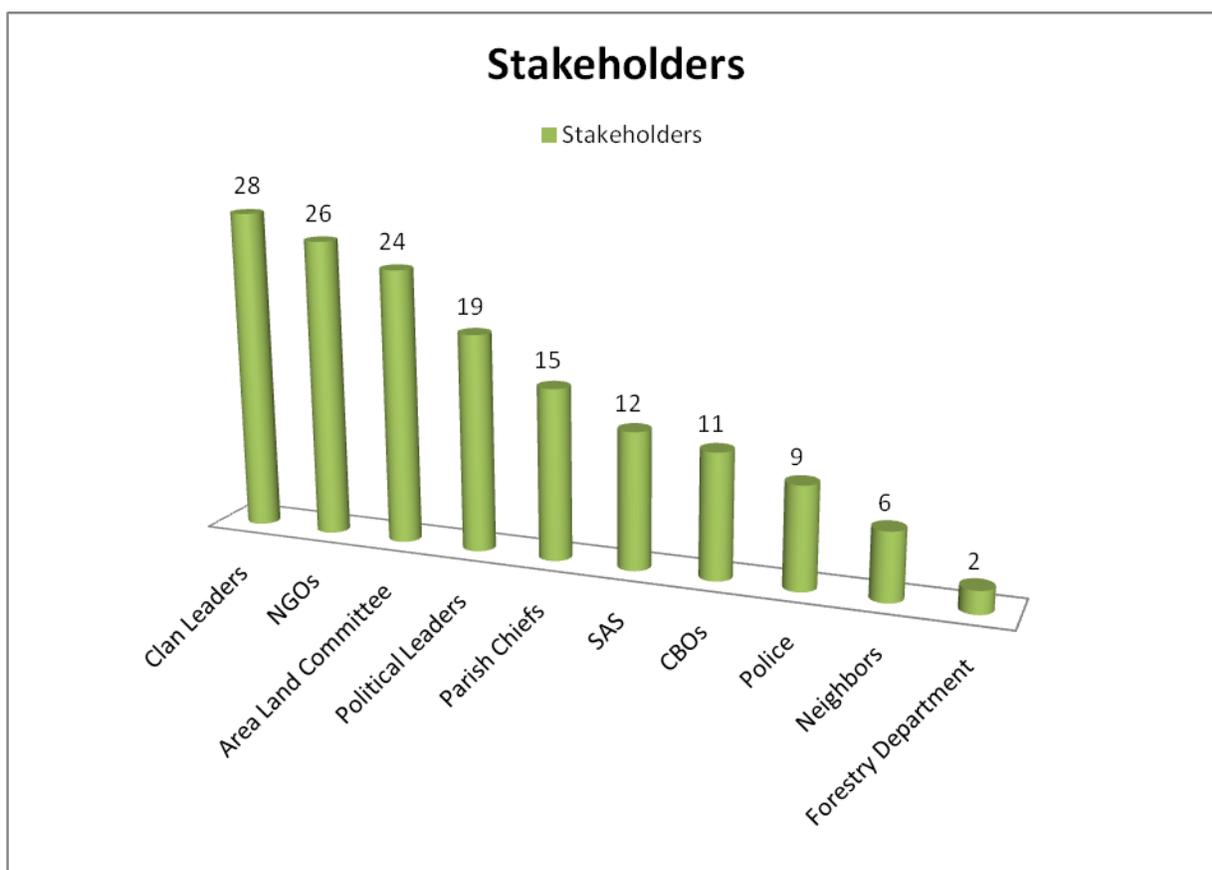
Findings	Frequency	Percentage
Community Sensitization	45	76.27
Settling Land Conflicts	32	54.23
Land Demarcation	24	40.67
Community Mobilization	18	30.50
Provision of trees	12	20.33
Educating Children	9	15.25

Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in 2016)

4.4 Stakeholders Addressing Negative Impacts of Land Use in Palam Sub-county.

The researcher went ahead ask study participants the stakeholders who were helping in addressing negative impacts of poverty on land use as: Clan Leaders 28(47.45%), NGOs 26(44.06%), Area Land Committee 24(40.67%), Political Leaders 19(32.20%), Parish Chiefs 15(25.42%), SAS 12(20.33%), CBOs 11(18.64%), Police 9(15.25%), Neighbors 6 (10.16%) and Forest Department 2(3.38). This is illustrated in the figure below;

Figure 5: Showing Stakeholders Addressing Negative Impacts of Poverty on Land Use



Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in 2016)

The above stake holders and their roles are elaborated as below;

Clan Leaders were revealed by the 28(47.45%) respondents as key stakeholders addressing negative impacts of poverty on land use. They were doing this basing on the powers given to them by the Land Act especially on the customary land tenure system.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) were identified to other stakeholders addressing the negative impacts of poverty in Palam Sub-county. They 26(44.06%) respondents revealed these NGOs to include; Uganda land Alliance (ULA), Teso Dioceses Development Organization (C.O.U-TEDDO), Hop chest, Action Aid (AA), Child Fund International, and Teso Initiative for Peace (TIP), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and Lutheran World Federation (LWF). This was because of their mobility, resource mobilization skills and flexibility

The study also found out Area Land Committee members as stakeholders addressing the negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. They 24(40.67%) respondents argued that, Palam Sub-county has the Area land committee members who are charged with the responsibilities of assessing land before surveys are undertaken.

Political Leaders were also revealed to be stakeholders addressing negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam. This was reported by 19(32.20%) respondents mainly as policy makers and peoples representatives. They command respect among their electorates.

The Parish Chiefs are other stakeholders as revealed by the 15(25.42%) respondents. They argued that they are the government technical staff charged with parish administration. They are more

close to the community and forward community concerns to the Sub-county.

The study also revealed the Senior Assistant Secretary (SAS) as a stakeholder addressing negative impacts of Poverty on land use in Palam. This was revealed by 12 (20.33%) respondents who argued that, they are accounting officers at the Sub-county and administer all governments' staff at their Sub-county. They also coordinate the Sub-county and the District including land administration and management.

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) like Palam Women Apuconor group was the other stake holder. This was revealed by 11 (18.64%) respondents who noted that, this women group got capacity buildings from many NGOs and Government Agencies that has made them to be the community eye of the Sub-county on mobilization, awareness raising and advocacy on community concerns.

The Police were revealed by 9 (15.25%) respondents to be taking arrests and community policing in Palam a way of addressing negative impacts of poverty on land use like fights, threats and land grabbing. They also enforce law and order in the Sub-county.

Other stakeholders revealed as stakeholders were Neighbors. They 6 (10.16%) respondents argued that neighbors act as witnesses in conflict resolution and sign land survey forms provided by the Sub-county Area land Committee and surveyors.

Last but not least, Forest Department was reported by the minority 2 respondents constituting 3.38 of the study participants as other stakeholders. Much as they have done little, they contributed the Sub-county with tree seedlings and some families that were more affected by floods 2010. They also conducted community awareness creation at the same time in Olilim trading Centre on the

importance of tree planting and disadvantages of charcoal and bush burning.

Table 7: Showing Stakeholders Addressing Negative Impacts of Poverty on Land Use

Findings	Frequency	Percentage
Clan Leaders	28	47.45
NGOs	26	44.06
Area Land Committee	24	40.67
Political Leaders	19	32.20
Parish Chiefs	15	25.42
SAS	12	20.33
CBOs	11	18.64
Police	9	15.25
Neighbors	6	10.16
Forestry Department	2	3.38

Source: Primary Data (Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents summaries of key findings on the study: Assessing the Impact of Poverty on Land Use in Katakwi District: A case study of Palam Sub-county. The summaries contained herewith are derived from the study themes, that is, the factors leading to poverty, the specific ways in which in which factors that underlie poverty relate to land use and strategies being undertaken to address the negative impacts of poverty on land use in Palam Sub-county. The chapter further presents conclusions and recommendations drawn from the study.

5.1 Summary of the Study Findings

Climate Change, Laziness/negligence, Insecurity, Unemployment, Poor Farming methods, Alcoholism and Little Government Support were found out by the study to be factors leading to poverty in Palam Sub-county. The other factors were found to be Illiteracy, Sickness, Poor road networks and Poor land use.

Ways in Which Factors that Underlie Poverty Relate to Land Use were found out by this study to be: Land Conflicts, Insecurity, Poor farming methods, Climate Change, Sale of land , deforestation, Unemployment , Soil Exhaustion and Loan security.

On the other hand, strategies undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty on land use included: Community Sensitizations, Settling land conflicts, Land Demarcations, Community Mobilization, educating children and Provision of trees. These were being undertaken by several stakeholders like: Clan Leaders, Area Land Committee members, NGOs

and CBOs, SAS, Parish Chiefs, Politicians, the Police, Neighbors and Forestry Departments.

5.2 Conclusions.

Poverty is regarded as one of the worst enemies of development in developing countries like Uganda. Its effects are alarming to the rural communities that depend on land as the main source of livelihoods like Palam Sub-county.

In relation to the study findings on factors leading to poverty, it is paramount to acknowledge that government has tried to put in place programs to ensure poverty becomes a history in the country. This can be witnessed through programs like Poverty eradication plan (PEAP) aimed at reducing poverty in Uganda by 10% in 2017, unfortunately, it expired in 2008. The government then embarked on the National Development plan (NDP) as a frame work for wealth creation for the nation starting 2009 (NKurunziza and Businge, 2006). Through the Office of the Prime Minister it initiated the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) frame work to guide and facilitate this process. The challenge therefore was the implementation design that did not tackle the root causes but its effects. That is partly to blame for the leading causes as revealed by this study.

Indeed factors that underlie poverty relate to land use. These factors including: Land conflicts, insecurity, poor farming methods, climate Change effects, sale of land, deforestation, unemployment, soil exhaustion and loan security were also revealed to be the leading causes of poverty. These factors to a larger extent have engineered negative impacts on land use in Palam sub-county.

There Japanese Yin-Yan theory states that, every situation has two sides, the positive and negative. It is the same with poverty and land use as the minority benefit from it as the majority suffers. Just like in Appreciative theory that affirms that, in every negative situation, anything can happen to transform it to positive. Transformation from negative to positive requires perseverance, determination, believe and hard work. The negative impacts of poverty on land in the same way can be addressed as attempted by the stakeholders revealed by the study. The government, CSOs and the affected communities of Palam still has a lot to do in order to completely address the negative impacts of poverty on land use fully; they should expect the worst ahead.

5.3 Recommendations

Recommendations are part of every meaningful research. This sections of the study herewith brings to recommendations drawn in line with the study findings include the following;

The District Local Government should lobby through office of the Resident District Commissioner for the deployment of the security officer along the katakwi-Napak and Nakapiripirit borders to guard against cattle theft by the Karimojongs. This is because, there are still some Karimojongs who sneak in to Palam Sub-county to steal cows, goats sheep and some food items the community have worked hard to acquire for themselves. This is continuously instilling more fear among the people to abandon re-stocking to concentrate on crop growing as the only alternative survival mechanisms. On the other hand, crop growing has not been all that reliable because of the negative impacts of climate change like floods and prolonged draught, leading to poor land use and vicious cycles of poverty. Security if undertaken would play a crucial role in restoring hope in people and concentrate on poverty fight.

The government of Uganda through the Ministry of Lands needs to strategize and undertake capacity buildings for the District land officers, Sub-county Area land committee members, SAS not forgetting the Clan leaders as people who are directly charged with managing and administering customary land tenure systems where nearly 98% of land in Palam. If conducted, this will help these stakeholders understand their roles and execute them better. As revealed by the study, most of these stake holders are not fully aware of land rights which are key to guiding their work.

The government of Uganda through its National Legislative Arm: the Parliament formulates the law protecting peoples land from being forcefully taken away by its institutions. People of Palam Sub-county are crying foul to government for failing to protect them from its institutions like the Uganda Police and Uganda Peoples Defense forces. Very big part of land in Palam and Ngariam to the stretch of about 40 miles have been taken by the forces for the UPDF Artillery and Infantry training schools and the police for the Anti-Terrorism training school. The rightful owners have not been compensated for the period of over six years running. People have lost hope and trust in government for adding salt in the already existing wounds this reason. Enacting such a law would help bring back sanity on land management and administration not only in Palam, but in Uganda as a whole and therefore better use for income generation and fight against poverty.

Poverty is partly to be blamed on the community for their negligence, negative land use practices and negative attitude to change. The government needs to take deliberate efforts to conduct series of community mobilizations and awareness creations to take responsibility for them by working hard in the fight against

poverty. The community should be empowered on better land use practices like mixed farming, use of quick maturing crops, tree planting to reduce climate change impacts and adoption of new and modern farming methods. Poverty has been as a result of land conflicts because of unclear boundaries, partly because of inadequate knowledge of its management. This call for awareness creation on their land rights and to encourage them undertake demarcations, survey and process titles if possible in order to protect their children and land conflicts from re-occurring in future.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: In-depth Interview (Questionnaire) for the Technical government Officials

Dear Respondent, I am Mr. Oluka James Geoffrey of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Democracy and Development Studies. I am currently in the process of carrying out my research (Dissertation) on the topic "Assessing the Impact of Poverty on Land Use in Katakwi District: A case study of Palam Sub-county". This is in partial fulfillment of the award of the above said Bachelor's Degree. You have been identified as key respondent to my research based on your knowledge and skills. I kindly and humbly request you to objectively respond to these questions by answering them. This piece of work is purely for academic purpose; all answers will be treated with utmost secrecy and used for academic purposes only.

The questionnaire has five parts to fill in. Part A focuses on the Background information; Part B seeks to obtain information on the factors have led to poverty in Palam Sub-County; Part C seeks to obtain information on how factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-County; Part D seeks information on the strategies being undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty in Palam Sub-County.

PART A: Background information

Fill in the questions and tick where appropriate.

- 1) Name of the respondent (**Optional**)
Mr., Mrs., Miss, Dr, Fr, Sr, Hon
.....
- 2) Sub-County.....parish.....Village.....
- 3) Occupation.....
- 4) Sex: Male..... Female
- 5) How old are you? Tick one of the options (**Optional**)
(a) 18-30... (b) 30-35... (c) 36-40...(d) 41-50...(e) 51-60...(f) 61-100
(g) No idea.....

PART B: Factors/Causes of Poverty in Palam.

What do you understand by the term poverty?
.....

Does poverty exist in Palam Sub-county?

- a) Yes (b) No.....
- b) If yes, who does it affect most in Palam Sub-county

.....
What are the main causes of Poverty in your Sub-county (Palam?)
.....
.....

PART C: How factors that underlie Poverty relate to land use.

Do you have enough land in Palam sub-County?
.....

Who owns
it?.....
.....

Does the factors that relate underlie poverty relate to land use
.....

Please share your views.....
.....

PART D: Strategies Undertaken by the Stakeholders to Address Negative impacts of Poverty on Land Use.

What have been done to address the negative impacts of poverty of land use.....
.....

Which stake holders are trying to address the negative impacts poverty on land use in this Sub-county?
.....
.....

Any other information you would like to provide in line with this study is welcome.....
.....

Thank you very much for your time and Knowledge. God bless you.

Appendix 2: In-depth Interview (Questionnaire) for the Elected Leaders

Dear Respondent, I am Mr. Oluka James Geoffrey of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Democracy and Development Studies. I am currently in the process of carrying out my research (Dissertation) on the topic "Assessing the Impact of Poverty on Land Use in Katakwi District: A case study of Palam Sub-county". This is in partial fulfillment of the award of the above said Bachelor's Degree. You have been identified as key respondent to my research based on your knowledge and skills. I kindly and humbly request you to objectively respond to these questions by answering them. This piece of work is purely for academic purpose; all answers will be treated with utmost secrecy and used for academic purposes only.

The questionnaire has five parts to fill in. Part A focuses on the Background information; Part B seeks to obtain information on the factors have led to poverty in Palam Sub-County; Part C seeks to obtain information on how factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-County; Part D seeks information on the strategies being undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty in Palam Sub-County

PART A: Background information

Fill in the questions and tick where appropriate.

- 6) Name of the respondent (**Optional**)
Mr., Mrs., Miss, Dr, Fr, Sr, Hon
.....
- 7) Sub-County.....parish.....Village.....
- 8) Occupation.....
- 9) Sex: Male..... Female
- 10) How old are you? Tick one of the options (**Optional**)
(a) 18-30... (b) 30-35... (c) 36-40... (d) 41-50... (e) 51-60... (f) 61-100
(g) No idea.....

PART B: Factors/Causes of Poverty in Palam.

- 1) What do you understand by the term poverty?
.....

Does poverty exist in Palam Sub-county?

- c) Yes
- (b) No.....
- d) If yes, who does it affect most in Palam Sub-county
.....

What are the main causes of Poverty in your Sub-county (Palam?)

.....
.....

PART C: How factors that underlie Poverty relate to land use.

Do you have enough land in Palam sub-County?

.....

Who owns
it?.....

.....

Does the factors that relate underlie poverty relate to land use

.....

Please share your views.....

.....

.....

.....

PART D: Strategies Undertaken by the Stakeholders to Address Negative impacts of Poverty on Land Use.

What have been done to address the negative impacts of poverty of land use.....

.....

.....

.....

Which stake holders are trying to address the negative impacts poverty on land use in this Sub-county?

.....

.....

Any other information you would like to provide in line with this study is welcome.....

.....

.....

Thank you very much for your time and Knowledge. God bless you.

Appendix 3: In-depth Interview (Questionnaire) for the Civil Society Organizations

Dear Respondent, I am Mr. Oluka James Geoffrey of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Democracy and Development Studies. I am currently in the process of carrying out my research (Dissertation) on the topic "Assessing the Impact of Poverty on Land Use in Katakwi District: A case study of Palam Sub-county". This is in partial fulfillment of the award of the above said Bachelor's Degree. You have been identified as key respondent to my research based on your knowledge and skills. I kindly and humbly request you to objectively respond to these questions by answering them. This piece of work is purely for academic purpose; all answers will be treated with utmost secrecy and used for academic purposes only.

The questionnaire has five parts to fill in. Part A focuses on the Background information; Part B seeks to obtain information on the factors have led to poverty in Palam Sub-County; Part C seeks to obtain information on how factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-County; Part D seeks information on the strategies being undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty in Palam Sub-County

PART A: Background information

Fill in the questions and tick where appropriate.

- 11) Name of the respondent (**Optional**)
Mr., Mrs., Miss, Dr, Fr, Sr, Hon
.....
- 12) Sub-County.....parish.....Village.....
- 13) Occupation.....
- 14) Sex: Male..... Female
- 15) How old are you? Tick one of the options (**Optional**)
(a) 18-30... (b) 30-35... (c) 36-40... (d) 41-50... (e) 51-60... (f) 61-100
(g) No idea.....

PART B: Factors/Causes of Poverty in Palam.

2) What do you understand by the term poverty?
.....

Does poverty exist in Palam Sub-county?

- e) Yes
- (b) No.....
- f) If yes, who does it affect most in Palam Sub-county
.....
.....

What are the main causes of Poverty in your Sub-county (Palam?)

.....

PART C: How Poverty has impacted on the land use.

Do you have enough land in Palam sub-County?

.....

Who owns

it?.....
.....

Does the factors that relate underlie poverty relate to land use

.....

Please share your views.....

.....
.....
.....

PART D: Strategies Undertaken by the Stakeholders to Address Negative impacts of Poverty on Land Use.

What have been done to address the negative impacts of poverty of land use.....

.....
.....
.....

Which stake holders are trying to address the negative impacts poverty on land use in this Sub-county?

.....
.....
.....

Any other information you would like to provide in line with this study is welcome.....

.....
.....

Thank you very much for your time and Knowledge. God bless you.

Appendix 4: In-depth Interview (Questionnaire) for the Traders

Dear Respondents, I am Mr. Oluka James Geoffrey of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Democracy and Development Studies. I am currently in the process of carrying out my research (Dissertation) on the topic "Assessing the Impact of Poverty on Land Use in Katakwi District: A case study of Palam Sub-county". This is in partial fulfillment of the award of the above said Bachelor's Degree. You have been identified as key respondent to my research based on your knowledge and skills. I kindly and humbly request you to objectively respond to these questions by answering them. This piece of work is purely for academic purpose; all answers will be treated with utmost secrecy and used for academic purposes only.

The questionnaire has five parts to fill in. Part A focuses on the Background information; Part B seeks to obtain information on the factors have led to poverty in Palam Sub-County; Part C seeks to obtain information on how factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-County; Part D seeks information on the strategies being undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty in Palam Sub-County

PART A: Background information

Fill in the questions and tick where appropriate.

- 16) Name of the respondent (**Optional**)
Mr., Mrs., Miss, Dr, Fr, Sr, Hon
.....
- 17) Sub-County.....parish.....Village.....
- 18) Occupation.....
- 19) Sex: Male..... Female
- 20) How old are you? Tick one of the options (**Optional**)
(a) 18-30... (b) 30-35... (c) 36-40...(d) 41-50...(e) 51-60...(f) 61-100
(g) No idea.....

PART B: Factors/Causes of Poverty in Palam.

3) What do you understand by the term poverty?
.....

Does poverty exist in Palam Sub-county?

- g) Yes
- (b) No.....
- h) If yes, who does it affect most in Palam Sub-county

.....
.....

What are the main causes of Poverty in your Sub-county (Palam?)

.....
.....

PART C: How factors that underlie Poverty relate to land use.

Do you have enough land in Palam sub-County?

.....

Who owns

it?.....

.....

..

.....

.....

Does the factors that relate underlie poverty relate to land use

.....

Please share your views.....

.....

.....

.....

PART D: Strategies Undertaken by the Stakeholders to Address Negative impacts of Poverty on Land Use.

What have been done to address the negative impacts of poverty of land use.....

.....

.....

.....

Which stake holders are trying to address the negative impacts poverty on land use in this Sub-county?

.....

.....

Any other information you would like to provide in line with this study is welcome.....

.....

.....

Thank you very much for your time and Knowledge. God bless you.

Appendix 5: Interview guide for Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with the community members

Dear Respondents, I am Mr. Oluka James Geoffrey of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Democracy and Development Studies. I am currently in the process of carrying out my research (Dissertation) on the topic "Assessing the Impact of Poverty on Land Use in Katakwi District: A case study of Palam Sub-county". This is in partial fulfillment of the award of the above said Bachelor's Degree. You have been identified as key respondent to my research based on your knowledge and skills. I kindly and humbly request you to objectively respond to these questions by answering them. This piece of work is purely for academic purpose; all answers will be treated with utmost secrecy and used for academic purposes only.

The questionnaire has five parts to fill in. Part A focuses on the Background information; Part B seeks to obtain information on the factors have led to poverty in Palam Sub-County; Part C seeks to obtain information on how factors that underlie poverty relate to land use in Palam Sub-County; Part D seeks information on the strategies being undertaken by the stakeholders to address negative impacts of poverty in Palam Sub-County

SECTION A: BACKGROUND

Village		Parish	
Number of respondents		Interview date	
Sex of respondents	NUMBER OF a) Male..... ... b) Female..... ...	Age bracket	10-20, 21-30, 31-50, 51-70, 70+.....

PART B: Factors/Causes of Poverty in Palam.

What do you understand by the term poverty?
Does poverty exist in Palam Sub-county?

- i) Yes (b) No.....
- j) If yes, who does it affect most in Palam Sub-county

What are the main causes of Poverty in your Sub-county (Palam?).....

PART C: How factors that underlie Poverty relate to land use

Do you have enough land in Palam sub-County?

.....

Who owns

it?.....

.....

it?.....

.....

Does the factors that relate underlie poverty relate to land use

.....

Please share your views

**PART D: Strategies Undertaken by the Stakeholders to Address the
Negative impacts of Poverty
Land use**

What have been done to address the negative impacts of poverty of land
use.....

.....

.....

Which stake holders are trying to address the negative impacts poverty
on land use in this Sub-county?

.....

.....

Any other information you would like to provide in line with this study
is welcome.....

.....

Thank you very much for your time and Knowledge. God bless you.

Appendix 6: Time Frame

Date	Activities	Duration
7 th -8 th April 2016	Contacting respondents	2 days
9 th - 17 th April 2016	Data collection	8 days
18 th -23 rd April 2016	Data analysis	4 days
24 th -26 th April 2016	Drafting the report	3 days
28 th April 2016	Prof reading the draft report	1 day
2 nd - 3 rd May 2016	Writing the final report	3 days
13 th June 2016	Submission of the report	1 day

Appendix 7: Research budget

S/N	ITEMS	UNIT	QTY	RATE	TOTAL COST
1.	<u>Stationery</u>				
	Ball point pens	Pcs	5	500	2,500
	Ruled papers	Reams	2	15,000	30,000
	Duplication papers	Reams	3	16,000	48,000
2.	Internet charges	Hours	Lumps sum		200,000
3	<u>Secretarial services</u>				
	Type setting	Pages	120	500	60,000
	Printing	Pages	240	500	120,000
	Photocopying	Pages	240	200	48,000
	Binding (spiral)	Booklets	4	5,000	20,000
	Hand Binding	Booklets	3	15,00	45,000
5.	<u>Travels</u>				
	Researcher/to the field	Days	15	12,000	180,000
	Research to UMU	Days	4	50,000	200,000
7	Miscellaneous	Lump sum			150,000
	Total				903,500