

**Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Integration and Sustainable Resettlement of  
Internally Displaced Persons in Uganda.  
Case Study: Bududa Landslide Survivors in Panyadoli-A, Kiryandongo District**

**A Post Graduate Dissertation Presented to the School of Arts and Social Sciences in  
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**Jesca ANGIDA**

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## **Dedication**

This dissertation is dedicated to my husband Paul Emuria for his enduring support and to our lovely children Joshua Emuria and Paula Emuria.

## **Acknowledgement**

First and foremost am profoundly indebted to my supervisor Mr. Lino Ika for his professional support and the unrelenting commitment to guide this study to its logical conclusion.

I pay special tribute to my husband, Paul, for his support, encouragement and patience and to our children who had to often endure less time with their mother due to my studies.

Special thanks go to the authorities of Kiryandongo district local government for allowing me to conduct research in their area, providing information and good collaboration throughout the data collection process. I also extend gratitude to the Zone leaders of Panyadoli-A settlement in Kiryandongo, effectively mobilizing the communities to willingly participate in the study.. I also thank the community members of Panyadoli-A settlement for their cooperation and active participation in the study.

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## **List of abbreviations and acronyms**

DFID	Department for International Development
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
IDMC,	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally displaced person
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
UN	United Nations
UNDP,	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme ,
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



## Abstract

Disaster loss and damage is on the rise in Uganda with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of affected communities and erodes any hard-won development gains. Bududa district located on the slopes of Mount Elgon in eastern Uganda, has witnessed several landslides of increasing magnitude and severity since 1933 killing an estimated cumulative total of 516 people and displacing thousands. The most devastating landslide occurred in 2010, causing death of 365 people and displacing an estimated 10,000 households. This caused the Government of Uganda to relocate 603 affected households to Panyadoli settlement in Kiryandongo district to protect them from the risk of landslides and provide a long term solution through resettlement.

However, following several reports that a number of the relocated IDPs had returned to Bududa where more landslides continued to occur, it was necessary to establish whether or not the IDPs were supported and facilitated to sustainably resettle in Kiryandongo. A study was therefore conducted among the Bududa landslide survivors resettled Panyadoli-A settlement in Kiryandongo district, to examine the socio-economic factors enhancing or limiting the integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors.

A descriptive study design was adopted, employing qualitative research method to collect information on what was going on in the settlement. Data was collected through focus groups discussions (FGDs), individual interviews and literature review by administering; FGD guides, semi-structured questionnaires and document review respectively. Direct observation and photography were also used to gather information.

A total of 17 respondents including 12 landslide survivors, five key informants (representatives from; Kiryandongo district local Government, Office of the Prime Minister and Civil Society Organization) were interviewed. Two focus group discussions, with a cumulative number of 17 participants, were also conducted with the community representatives at Panyadoli-A settlement.

Findings revealed that the main source of livelihood for the landslide survivors resettled in Kiryandongo was subsistence farming. The Bududa landslide survivors felt free to celebrate their culture especially *Imbalu* dance, with active participation of the host community but missed out on the social support networks. About 83% of the landslide survivors interviewed expressed desire to permanently resettle in Panyadoli-A, in Kiryandongo because it was still not safe to return to Bududa. However, they expressed concern over; low land productivity; uncertainty surrounding land ownership; lack of alternative income sources and poor housing.

The main conclusion of the study is that although some of the factors aimed to facilitate the IDPs' resettlement in Kiryandongo have been addressed, the key issues of, security of land tenure; land productivity, and housing need to be addressed, to facilitate integration and sustainable resettlement.

The study recommends that OPM should implement a comprehensive and integrated approach to facilitate sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors by supporting them to increase food production, provide decent housing, guaranteeing security of tenure and diversifying sources of income. OPM should put in place a resettlement fund which can be accessed by affected communities to enable them buy land and resettle in areas of their choice to facilitate sustainable resettlement or re-integration. OPM should also strengthen disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction by proactively engaging communities in disaster prone areas. Government, through OPM should implement an integrated and inclusive approach to disaster management aimed at linking emergency response and development efforts in a coordinated manner targeting both IDPs and host communities.

## **CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

On 1st March 2010, one of the most devastating debris flow occurred in Nametsi village in Bududa district, in the Mt Elgon region in eastern Uganda resulted killing about 365 people, destroyed property and left hundreds of people displaced. This particular site had also suffered from a landslide in 1997 in which four people were killed. In 2012, the government of Uganda decided to relocate 603 households of the Bududa land slide survivors to Kiryandongo district in Bunyoro sub-region as a lasting solution to ensuring their safety from the risk of landslide. However, a significant number of the landslide survivors who were resettled in Kiryandongo district are reported to have returned to Bududa district despite the high risk of re-occurrence of deadly landslides citing poor living conditions (Olaka, 2012). Uganda has an elaborate policy framework for responding to internal displacement. According to Uganda's national policy for internally displaced persons of 2004, Page x:

Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) are persons or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights or natural or human induced disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Under the national IDP policy, Internally Displaced Persons enjoy the same rights and freedoms under the Constitution and all other laws like all other Ugandans. The policy aims to minimize the effects of internal displacement by providing an enabling environment for upholding the rights and entitlements of Internally Displaced Persons; promote integrated and coordinated response mechanisms to address the causes and effects of internal displacement and assist in the safe and voluntary return; and development of sectoral programmes to facilitate social and economic rehabilitation and recovery in support of return and resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons. More to that, Uganda's 2004 policy guarantees the right of Internally Displaced Persons to freely choose between return, local integration or

settlement elsewhere in the country. The preference for return by some of the IDPs put the government in a dilemma whereby the resettled persons, in pursuit of their freedom to choose, decide to return to their original homes despite the risks of landslide disaster recurrence (Refugee Law Project, 2013).

This study therefore sought to establish the extent to which an enabling environment had been provided to uphold the rights and entitlements of the Internally Displaced Persons in order to minimize the effects of internal displacement; and mechanisms put in place to ensure sustainable integration in Kiryandongo district.

Chapter one of this study provides the background to the study; and statement of the problem, the general and specific objectives of the study, research questions to guide the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, justification of the study, the conceptual framework and operational definition of key terms and concepts that will be used in the study.

## **1.1 Background to the study**

Over the recent years, there has been growing concern over the growing numbers of Internally Displaced Persons and refugees globally as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of conflicts, disasters and development projects Unlike refugees, who have crossed and international border and are entitled to certain rights and international protection, Internally Displaced Persons are still under the jurisdiction of their own government and may not claim any rights additional to those shared by their fellow citizens which adds to their vulnerability (IRIN, 2012).

According to estimates by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) estimated that there were 30.6 million new displacements associated with conflict and /hydro meteorological disasters across 143 countries and territories during 2017. About 39 percent (11.8 million) of the displacements

were triggered by conflicts while 61 percent (18.8 million) were caused by geophysical and weather related disasters.

Uganda has been, and continues to be, a major host for asylum-seekers and refugees, and is currently Africa's largest refugee hosting country with an estimated 1,505,323 million refugees as at 31 August 2018 (OPM, 2018). Disaster loss and damage is also on the rise in Uganda with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of our citizens, particularly the poor. The country now faces a growing problem of internally displaced persons. In the past two decades, on average more than 200,000 Ugandans were affected every year by disasters (National Disaster policy 2010). According to estimates by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and Norwegian Refugee Council there were an estimated 95,000 new displacements in Uganda 2017 due to natural disasters and conflicts while about 21,000 are at risk of being affected or displaced by development projects (IDMC, 2018). The above statistics demonstrate the challenges posed by natural and human-induced hazards to the economic growth and the attainment of the sustainable development goals in Uganda. Although some of these displacements are temporal, others are permanent requiring durable solutions that contribute to sustainable resettlement or re-integration of the affected communities. Therefore, once displaced, individuals should in theory continue to enjoy the same human rights and development as the rest of the population. In practice however, this is rarely the case (Cohen & Deng, 1998).

For integration and sustainable resettlement IDPs need to have access to key livelihood assets and an enabling environment to facilitate the attainment of positive livelihood outcomes leading to full enjoyment of social, economic, cultural and political rights. This is consistent with the provisions of the Inter Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, which states that a durable solution for Internally Displaced Persons, is achieved when needs specifically linked to displacement no longer exist . This can be achieved through sustainable integration in another part of the country (The Brookings Institution-University of Bern, 2010. Pp 5).

The sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) developed by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) (2009) presents the vital elements to be taken into consideration when supporting people who have suffered from a shock, such as landslides, earth quakes, etc, to recover and achieve positive livelihood outcomes and therefore fully enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights.

The framework provides that in order to achieve positive livelihood outcomes in the context of vulnerability, people need a range of livelihood assets and that no single asset is sufficient for yielding varied livelihood outcomes. Further, vulnerability factors such as shocks have a direct impact on people's livelihood assets (financial, human, physical, social and natural assets). For example, shocks such as landslides, floods, storms, civil conflict, among others can destroy assets directly and can also force people to abandon their home areas as part of coping strategies. In pursuit of positive livelihood outcomes, people need to have access to most if not all the livelihood assets (DFID, 2009).

There have been significant efforts at global level to address issues of natural disasters and its effects on humanity. The World conference on disaster reduction was held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, and adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. The conference underscored the need for, and identified ways of, building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The review of progress made in implementing the Yokohama Strategy identifies major challenges for the coming years in ensuring more systematic action to address disaster risks in the context of sustainable development and in building resilience through enhanced national and local capabilities to manage and reduce risk (UN, 2004). Specific gaps and challenges are identified in the following five main areas; Governance- organizational, legal and policy frameworks; Risk

identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning; knowledge management and education; reducing underlying risk factors; and preparedness for effective response and recovery.

The Sendai Framework is another example of states coming together and agreeing on a common approach to disaster management, it is a voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. It aims for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, whose objective is to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. It is the outcome of stakeholder consultations initiated in March 2012 and inter-governmental negotiations held from July 2014 to March 2015, which were supported by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), upon the request of the UN General Assembly.

Landslides have been recognized as a widespread phenomenon in the East African highlands, with a great social and economic impact which has led to efforts to resettle victims from risk areas. However, it has been noted that generally, resettlement due to climate induced factors/natural hazards is mostly considered as last option by those directly affected. Normally many members of displaced communities return to their homes once the immediate threat has passed. For example, in Mozambique, thousands of evacuated flood victims moved back to the Limpopo River valley a few months after the Cyclone Eline hit in February 2007. The reason for return was a lack of jobs in the areas of relocation villages but also because of the strong belief among those relocated that they could cope with and adapt to the situation

given that they had been affected by floods before and they had managed to cope (Patt & Schröter, 2007).

Although safe from the landslides, relocation in itself puts displaced persons in another different vulnerability context. They are alienated from their homes or regions of origin far across the country, their social networks are weakened or broken and consequently affecting their economic and cultural livelihoods. Indeed, physical security and basic necessities such as water, food and shelter are often priorities of the humanitarian response in the early stages of displacement, but as time goes on, issues of livelihoods, adequate housing, remedies for lost property and access to other rights, such as health care and education also become important. Yet these issues may be left unaddressed when there is a gap between humanitarian action and development interventions. As a result, Internally Displaced Persons become more vulnerable in the place of displacement.

López-Carr and Marter-Kenyon (2016) noted that relocating and resettling communities is always fraught with difficulty as most relocations have faced resistance from the affected communities because they tend to be detrimental to livelihoods, health and well-being of those affected due to limited access to economic resources including land, broken social networks and emotional trauma. Resettled and integrated persons are exposed to racism and discrimination and this is complicated by expectations around their heritage culture at home (Makwarimba, 2013). Moving to a new society makes the internally displaced people culturally vulnerable. Without accurate information, newcomers may have unrealistic expectations about life in the new settlement areas and lack the coping skills and cultural sensitivity necessary for a smooth integration. Sadly, many are not subjected to cultural orientation training which assists the refugees to become self-sufficient as soon as possible, while minimizing cultural shock and promoting the sustainable resettlement and integration of these people into the receiving society. López-Carr and Marter-Kenyon (2016) also noted

that most people will relocate and resettle not to avoid the effects of climate change per se, but to enhance their livelihoods and to remain with family and friends. This therefore means that when people are trying to decide whether to relocate or not, social, political and economic concerns usually take priority over environmental pressures as may be the case with the Bududa landslides survivors who are reported to have returned to their places of origin in Bududa.

Uganda, though not among the most disaster-prone countries, has over the past two decades witnessed an increase in terms of occurrence, severity and the number of people affected by natural and human-induced disasters. In particular, Ugandan communities have suffered natural disaster events that are largely triggered by natural hazards of hydro-meteorological origin such as flash floods, landslides and droughts. These have caused significant loss of human lives, property and population displacements with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of affected population, particularly the poor (Mulumba & Mhalagwa, 2009).

Five landslides of increasing frequency, magnitude and severity have occurred in the Ugandan district of Bududa, located in the south-western slopes of Mt Elgon since 1933, killing a total of 516 people and displacing thousands of households. At least 80% of deaths were caused by two landslides that occurred in 1997 (48 deaths) and 2010 (365 deaths) respectively claiming a total of 413 lives and displacing over 10,000 households when flowing debris swept through their village burying several homesteads, crops and livestock following sustained heavy rainfall (NEMA, 2010). The situation is compounded by other vulnerabilities related to changing demographics, unplanned urbanization, environmental degradation, climate variability and climate change, competition for scarce resources, and the impact of epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, among others.



Bududa is largely a rural district, situated about 1800 meters above sea level on the southwestern foot-slopes of the Mt. Elgon ranges. The district has two distinct wet seasons distinguished by two dry seasons in December to February and in July. The rainfall usually peaks in May and October and it is largely influenced by the high altitude. The District has a unique relief consisting of ridges, cliffs and steep slopes, and the natural vegetation cover consists of bamboo forests, grasses and other tree species. The major economic activity in Bududa is subsistence agriculture. This is because the district is endowed with fertile volcanic soils and abundant rainfall which ensures sufficient production of food crops as well as livelihood from cash crops such as coffee, beans, plantain/bananas, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, and green vegetables. Other economic activities include small-scale and medium-scale businesses including retail shops, food kiosks, restaurants, bars, and transportation (Wanasolo, 2012).

On the other hand, Kiryandongo is a relatively flat area with most of the land arable. It does not face any significant threats, except occasional drought. Kiryandongo district is partly occupied by Victoria Nile, Falls National Park, the Karuma Wildlife Reserve, wetlands but most of the land is arable. Like Bududa, agriculture is practiced at a subsistence level and forms the major economic base of the people in addition to the tourism and fisheries potential (Mugoya-Mwanga, 2011). The district also hosts a diversity of ethnicities, of people ranging from South Sudan refugees, the Acholi from Northern Uganda as well as other migrants.

The Bududa landslide survivors are displaced citizens whose enjoyment of social, economic, cultural and political rights has been adversely affected by the shock resulting from the landslides. It is therefore important that any post disaster response intervention for the IDPs, facilitates and supports the affected communities to recover from the shock and to enable

them fully enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights like any other Ugandan citizen as stipulated in Uganda's 2004 National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons.

Uganda recognizes and has adopted several national, regional and global instruments as guiding principles in developing policies, legislations and frameworks for managing disasters and population displacement. The 2004 National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons recognizes regional human rights instruments such as the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981), the UN Conventions on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Torture, and Child rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1988) and the SPHERE Project's Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, among others. In May 2011, Uganda adopted a National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management with the aim of streamlining disaster management (Government of Uganda, 2011). As one of the first countries to develop a formal policy on Internally Displaced Persons, Uganda became the first state to ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (also known as the Kampala Convention).

Despite having in place a robust policy framework, gaps still remain in the management of disasters and internally displaced persons in Uganda, largely due to reactive nature of the responses, weak institutional structures, poor coordination of efforts, centralized management structure with limited cascading of the responsibilities to local governments among others. In a nutshell, there is poor linkage between the emergency responses and development interventions which undermines disaster risk reduction efforts and reduces chances for sustainable resettlement or re-integration of the internally displaced persons.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

On 1 March 2010, landslides swept through Namteshi village in Bududa district in the Elgon area of Uganda, causing the death of over 300 people, displacing several people and destroying property worth millions of shillings. In 2012, the Government of Uganda relocated a total of 603 households of the landslide survivors to Panyadoli-A settlement in Kiryandongo district for re-settlement. As part of the efforts to promote self-sufficiency, each household was allocated 2.5 acres of land for cultivation and constructed a permanent house (Ecweru, 2013). In partnership with other actors, Government also provided facilities for basic necessities like water among others (Wambedde, 2013). However, it was reported that, some of the Bududa landslide survivors, who were relocated to Panyadoli settlement in Kiryandongo district, had returned to Bududa district, citing tough living conditions. According to Olaka (2012), the Bududa land slide survivors resettled in Kiryandongo district were confronted with harsh environmental conditions, poor housing, inadequate social amenities and difficulties in accessing food as well as language barrier which made their continued stay in the settlement very difficult. Principle 28 of the United Nations Guiding principle for Internally Displaced Persons states that:

“Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Such authorities shall endeavor to facilitate the reintegration of returned or resettled internally displaced persons” (UNOCHA, 2004).

Since the objective of resettling the Bududa landslide survivor to Kiryandongo, was to provide a long term solution by secure them from the risk of landslides and restore and improve their livelihoods, the question that required inquiry was whether the Bududa landslide survivors were adequately facilitated to resettle and integrate in Panyadoli.-A in Kiryandongo.

Although there have been some reports regarding the plight of the Bududa landslides survivors resettled in Kiryandongo, as seen in Wambedde (2013) and Olaka (2012), they do not adequately capture the key factors affecting integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo. This study therefore set out to investigate the factors enhancing or inhibiting the integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

#### **1.3.1 Overall Objective**

This study was aimed at assessing the socio-economic factors affecting sustainable resettlement and integration of the Bududa Landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- i. To ascertain the sources of livelihood for the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo
- ii. To assess how relocation to Kiryandongo has affected the enjoyment of cultural practices by the Bududa landslide survivors
- iii. To identify challenges or enabling factors for integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district

### **1.4 Research questions**

- i. What are the main sources of livelihood for the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo?
- ii. How has relocation to Kiryandongo affected the ability of the Bududa landslide survivors to fully enjoy their cultural practices?
- iii. What are the challenges or enabling factors for the integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district?

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The study focused on examining the social and economic aspects surrounding resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo, including aspects of livelihoods and culture. It also looked into the challenges faced by the IDPs in adapting to the new environment after moving from their homes of origin in terms of the livelihoods and cultural experiences. Based on the findings strategies to address the identified challenges of resettlement and strengthen sustainable approaches was sought.

The study was conducted in Kiryandongo district. Kiryandongo District which is located in mid-Western Uganda and bordered by Nwoya District to the north, Oyam District to the northeast, Apac District to the east, and Masindi District to the south and west. Kiryandongo was chosen for the study area because it is the location where the Bududa landslide survivors were resettled. It has mountainous like hills.

In undertaking this study the researcher covered the period from 2006 to 2016, especially in reviewing previous literature on displacement caused by natural hazards and resettlement of internally displaced persons. Also to note is that the landslides in Bududa happened and displaced people during the stated period. Thus the researcher was able to review available literature on the Bududa landslide displaced persons and their resettlement thereof.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

### **Key actors and Government policy makers**

The study will contribute to increased knowledge on the socio-economic factors affecting the enjoyment of social, economic, cultural and political rights by resettled IDPs in Uganda through integration sustainable resettlement. Thus it will contribute to identification and implementation of durable solutions. It will play a part in facilitating policy dialogue, in order to find sustainable solutions to the current challenge but also for future interventions. The

conclusions can help stakeholders to revisit already implemented interventions if they are to implement similar interventions in other similar situations. The finding from this study will also help the actors and policy makers, better design and direct programmes and policies for assisting and supporting Internally Displaced Persons who have been resettled in Uganda. The findings of the research will enhance local and foreign policy makers' knowledge of how they should focus on formulating effective policies in IDP resettlement and integration.

### **Internally Displaced Persons**

The study will inform the resettled and integrated Internally Displaced Persons and empower them to engage more with the key actors in finding durable/sustainable solutions to their problems. It will also benefit academicians and researchers, as they will be able to enhance their knowledge and build on their studies from this particular study.

#### **1.7 Justification for the Study**

There are various international guidelines, conventions including the IASC framework on internal displacement, the Kampala Convention, which provide frameworks for providing sustainable solutions to Internally Displaced Persons Internally Displaced Persons. In 2004, the government of Uganda approved the national policy for Internally Displaced Persons policy (IDP policy) to provide a set of principles that serve to guide government institutions, humanitarian and development agencies, while providing assistance and protection to the Internally Displaced Persons in Uganda. Fundamentally, the IDP policy recognizes that the internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms, provided for under the Constitution and all other laws, as do other persons in Uganda without discrimination. Despite the presence of an enabling legal and policy framework, the efforts by government, as well as humanitarian and development agencies have not yet yielded much in terms of minimizing the negative effects of internal displacement and creating a conducive

environment for sustainable resettlement or re-integration of the internally displaced persons due to lack of an integrated and coordinated response. There was therefore need to assess the extent to which the instruments and frameworks on internal displacement have been implemented to facilitate sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo.

## **1.8 Definition of the Key Terms and Concepts**

**Durable solution** – The study adopted the IASC definition of a durable solution. A durable solution is achieved when Internally Displaced Persons no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement (University of Bern, 2010)

**Internally displaced persons (IDPs)** - is a person or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (IDP Policy, 2004). Internally Displaced Persons.

**Integration:** The study will adopt the Uganda National IDP policy 2004 definition. It states that integration is the process by which formerly displaced persons get absorbed into the social, economic, cultural and political fabric of a new community or the community where they first found temporary settlement.

**Resettlement-** Resettlement, as termed by the IASC Guiding Principles on Internal displacement means local integration in the areas in which Internally Displaced Persons initially take refuge or relocation to another part of the country (University of Bern, 2010).

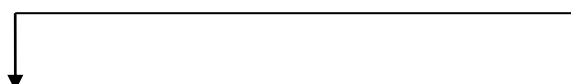
For the purpose of this study, Resettlement is the process of voluntarily relocating the internally displaced persons to another part of the country of habitual residence.

**Sustainable Resettlement:** Is attained when voluntarily relocated internally displaced persons have fully integrated and are able to enjoy, positive livelihood outcomes, their social, economic, cultural and political rights in another part of the country of habitual residence

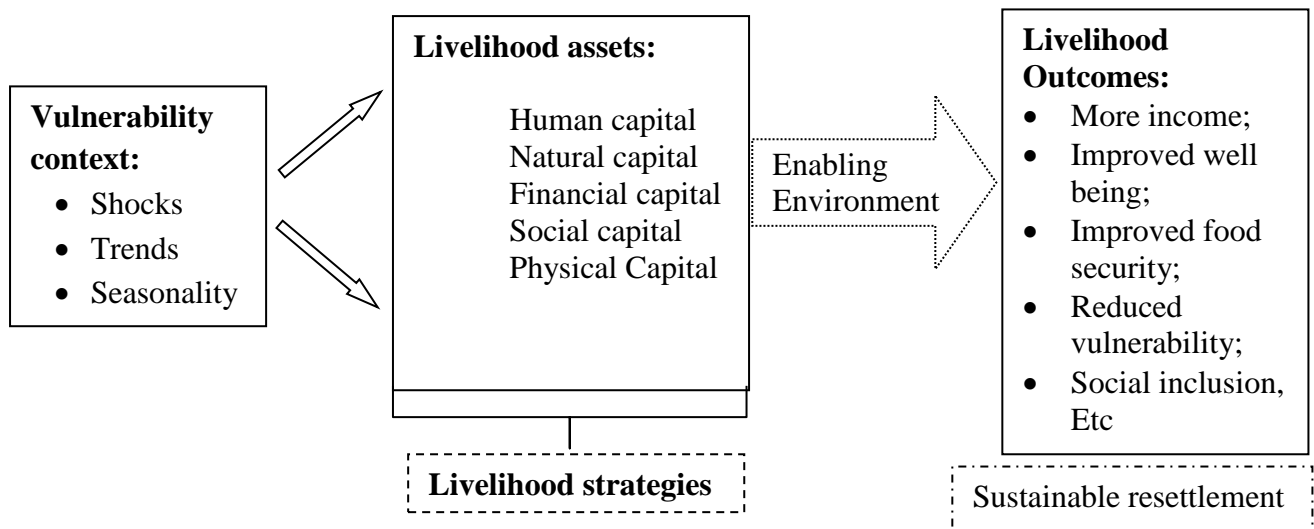
## 1.9 Conceptual Framework

The study adapted the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) developed by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), to approach the issue of sustainable livelihoods. The framework provided insight into the various livelihood assets that were available and accessible to the Bududa land slide survivors in Kiryandongo, in order IDPs to facilitate their recovery from the shock of the landslide and attain positive livelihood outcomes that lead to sustainable integration and resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons.

The Sustainable livelihood framework is premised on the grounds that there is need to take into consideration keys aspects when determining how to support livelihoods so they can be maintained in the long run, with the persons at the center as an actor for positive change. As noted by Kemin, 2008, human vulnerability to any disaster is a complex phenomenon with social, economic, health, and cultural dimensions. Therefore, by using the livelihood assets and livelihood outcomes sustainable livelihood framework, the different social, economic and cultural aspects surrounding the integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo were analyzed. The researcher was able to undertake deep analysis of the issues of the Internally Displaced Persons and identify gaps in Government's intervention to support and facilitate integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Panyadoli, Kiryandongo district.







*Figure 1: Conceptual framework.*  
**Adapted from the DFID 1999**

Vulnerability context is the external environment in which people live, for which they do not have control over. People’s livelihood assets can be consequently affected by the trends (population trends, political, national, international, economic trends etc), shocks (human health shocks, economic, natural shocks, conflicts, health shocks of crops-live stocks etc) or seasonality (of prices, production, and health or of employment opportunities). These factors have a direct impact on people’s livelihood assets and the options that are open to them in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes. For example, shocks can destroy assets directly (in the case of landslides, floods, storms, civil conflict, etc.). They can also force people to abandon their home areas and dispose of assets (such as land) prematurely as part of coping strategies. Trends, though more predictable, can have a particularly important influence on rates of return (economic or otherwise) to chosen livelihood strategies. Also they can (in case of increased population size) reduce the amount/size of assets that one can access. Eg land for cultivation. Seasonal shifts, for example in prices, employment opportunities and food availability are one of the greatest and most enduring sources of hardship for especially the poor.

Vulnerable contexts can destroy or create assets and therefore transforming structures, processes and policies can create, determine and influence asset accumulation; According to the framework, livelihood assets include; human capital which represents good health, skill, knowledge, ability to labour etc; Social capital which represents networks and connection that people have with institutions, political, civics bodies, memberships of formal groups, relationships of trusts and exchanges. Those are also the basis for informal safety nets. Natural capital ranges from public goods like atmosphere and biodiversity to the assets that people can directly use for production (like trees, lands etc.). Physical capital comprises the basic infrastructure (like affordable transport, secure shelter and buildings, adequate water supply and sanitation, clean affordable energy, access to information etc) and producers' goods, the tools and equipment people use for functioning efficiently. Financial capitals are cash or equivalent. The main sources of financial capitals are available stocks (savings, bank deposit etc), regular inflows of money (earned income, pension, remittance, transfer from the state etc). Financial capital is the most versatile asset since it can be converted into other types of capital. It can be used for direct achievements of livelihood outcomes; positively or negatively can be transformed into political influence and can give freedom for participation or control over access to resources.

Policies, structures and processes are institutions, organizations, legislation that shape livelihood and influence access to assets (like access to land and shelter). These also influence the vulnerability context, livelihood strategies and outcome. A positive outcome can be more income, increased wellbeing, reduced vulnerability etc. These outcomes also have a bearing on livelihood assets. For example when one has increased income, they are able to acquire more land for more production.

Based on the sustainable livelihood framework, it is mostly believed that, to achieve positive livelihood outcomes people need a range of assets. That no single asset is sufficient for yielding varied livelihood. So people will always try to find their ways of raising and combining their assets very innovatively to ensure their survival. Humanitarian and development actors should therefore look to promote those underlying conditions that provide the greatest diversity of choice and flexibility in the pursuit of maintaining a livelihood. In doing so, agencies should focus on expanding access to a variety of capital assets and supporting the improvement of the structures and processes that shape livelihoods. These efforts should be complemented by attention to the social safety nets.

This framework was therefore used as a yardstick to examine whether or not the right conditions for achievement of positive livelihood outcomes were available for the Bududa landslide survivors to sustainably resettle in Kiryandongo.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents a review of available information on internal displacement with focus on the effects of resettlement and integration of the displaced persons on the full enjoyment of their cultural and economic rights. This chapter will explore the phenomenon of environmentally induced internal displacement. It will explore what economic opportunities and resources are available and accessible to internally displaced persons in places of resettlement. It will also examine the extent to which internally displaced persons exercise their socio-cultural practices in places of resettlement. Having done that, the researcher will try to identify possible gaps in the intervention and identify mechanisms for sustainable resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons.

### **2.1 Internal displacement**

The number of internally displaced persons, is growing significantly around the world. In spite of the growing numbers, the plight of internally displaced persons has not received much global attention compared to refugees. A recent global report on internal displacement (GRID), published by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimated that there were 30.6 million new displacements associated with conflict and /hydro meteorological disasters across 143 countries and territories during 2017. About 39 percent (11.8 million) of the displacements were triggered by conflicts while 61 percent (18.8 million) were caused by geophysical and weather related disasters.

On the other hand, the number of people displaced across international borders as refugees also continues to rise. Uganda has been, and continues to be, a major host for asylum-seekers and refugees in the East African region, and is currently Africa's largest refugee hosting country with an estimated 1,505,323 million refugees as at 31 August 2018 (OPM, 2018). Praised for its progressive refugee hosting policy in that refugees do not live in camps but in

settlements where they are provided plots of land for housing and agricultural use to achieve self-reliance, Uganda has not received the same amount of applause when it comes to managing and addressing the needs of its internally displaced persons. The 2006 Refugees Act and the 2010 Refugees Regulations grant protection and freedoms to all refugees including, among others, property rights, freedom of movement, the right to work, and the provision of services as a pathway to self-reliance. Although Ugandan law recognizes the right to work for refugees, non-recognition of some qualifications as well as language barriers and discrimination, hamper their efforts to seek decent employment<sup>1</sup> (UNHCR, 2010).

Uganda is also facing a growing problem of internally displaced persons with an estimated 95,000 new displacements in 2017 due to natural disasters and conflicts while about 21,000 are at risk of being affected or displaced by development projects (GRID, 2018). Some of these displacements are temporal while others are permanent requiring sustainable resettlement. In 2004, the government of Uganda approved the national policy for Internally Displaced Persons policy (IDP policy) to provide a set of principles that serve to guide government institutions, humanitarian and development agencies, while providing assistance and protection to the Internally Displaced Persons in Uganda. Fundamentally, the IDP policy recognizes that the internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms, provided for under the Constitution and all other laws, as do other persons in Uganda without discrimination. Despite the presence of an enabling legal and policy framework, the efforts by government, as well as humanitarian and development agencies have not yet yielded much in terms of minimizing the negative effects of internal displacement and creating a conducive environment for sustainable resettlement of the internally displaced persons due to lack of an integrated and coordinated response. This could result in most Internally Displaced Persons opting to exercise their freedom to choose,

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR (2010): Global Report. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/4dfdbf4b0.pdf>

demand to be re-integrated despite the risk of reoccurrences of landslide disasters in Bududa district.

Recent studies also confirm that the number of environmental migrants has increased significantly in recent years. According to estimates by NRC and the IDMC, 27.8 million people were displaced internally around the world with more than half (19.2 million) of those displaced by natural disasters. About 12 million people internally displaced persons were in Africa (NRC and IDMC, 2016). Natural disasters have caused significant loss of human lives, property and population displacements with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of affected population, particularly the poor.

Globally, major disasters have had significant long-term socio-economic impact on the affected and the Governments. Some of the examples include; As a result of the raging Hurricane “Katrina” over the Gulf of Mexico in August 2005, over 300,000 people were displaced, while the disaster caused losses estimated at over 86 billion dollars. More than 1.5 million people were displaced in the aftermath of destructive 8.8 magnitude earthquake in Chile in 2010. The 2011 earthquake in Haiti deprived more millions of residents, their homes. Furthermore, Japan’s March 2011 earthquakes and accompanying tsunami wave displaced thousands of people. Important to note is that massive flooding as well as landslides are some of the major causes of internal displacement.

In Africa, environmental degradation and food insecurity are related to floods and other factors such as diminishing pasture for cattle as well as water, firewood and other natural resource scarcities. Such factors are contributing to displacement, resulting in increasing competition for scarce resources which also contributes to armed conflict, particularly between pastoralists and sedentary communities. According to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 2016), this is especially pronounced in the Sahel (Lake Chad Basin),

Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, all of which have large pastoralist populations who migrate according to seasonal patterns and climatic variations.

Uganda, though not among the most disaster prone countries, has over the past two decades witnessed an increase in terms of occurrence, severity and the number of people affected by natural and human-induced disasters. These disasters have caused significant loss of human lives, property and population displacements with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of affected population, particularly the poor. Since 1933, five landslides of increasing frequency and severity have occurred in Bududa district located in the south-western slopes of Mt Elgon killing a total of 516 people and displacing several households. The situation is compounded by other vulnerabilities related to changing demographics, unplanned urbanization, environmental degradation, climate variability & climate change, competition for scarce resources, and the impact of epidemics.

The 2010 landslides in Bududa displaced and affected over 4,000 people and destroyed property and lives region. Following the landslides the Government of Uganda relocated a total of 603 households to Kiryandongo, where each household was given 2.5 acres of land for cultivation (Ecweru, 2013). It is reported that soon after Government proposed relocation to Kiryandongo, some of the Bududa landslide survivors rejected the proposal, preferring to be resettled near their places of origin in Bududa (Observer, 2010). Although Government's response was that But Ecweru says government cannot leave its people to live in danger. They will not be forced to leave, he says, adding that they will be resettled together which will help keep their culture alive.

In an effort to allay their fears, the Minister of State for Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, Hon. Musa Ecweru pointed out, their elected cultural leader, the Umukuka Wilson Wamimbi, can still reach his people in different locations across the country.

## **2.2 Socio-economic factors surrounding the resettlement and integration of IDPs**

Resettlement and integration due to climate induced factors/natural hazards is mostly considered as last option by those directly affected. Normally many members of displaced communities return to their homes once the immediate threat has passed. For example in Mozambique, thousands of evacuated flood victims moved back to the Limpopo River valley a few months after the Cyclone Eline hit in February 2007. The reason for return was a lack of jobs in the areas of relocation villages but also because of the strong belief among those relocated that they could cope with and adapt to the situation given that they had been affected by floods before and they had managed to cope (Patt A. G and Schröter. D, 2007). . It is therefore imperative to put in place necessary pre-conditions for the sustainable resettlement to new and safer locations or reintegration of displaced persons back to their original communities if the factors responsible for their displacement have been eliminated.

According to the United Nations guiding principles on internal displacement, principle 28 “competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions as well as to provide the means which allows Internally Displaced Persons to voluntarily return to their homes or places of habitual residence, in safety and with dignity or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country (IASC, 2010). Indeed, often times, physical security and basic necessities such as water, food and shelter are the priorities of the humanitarian response in the early stages of displacement, but as time goes on, issues of livelihoods, adequate housing, remedies for lost property and access to other rights, such as health care and education also become important. Yet these issues may be left unaddressed when there is a gap between humanitarian action and development interventions. As a result, Internally Displaced Persons become more vulnerable in the place of displacement/resettlement and integration.

### **Employment and Livelihood options**



Access to livelihood assets, production resources and labour, and access to markets are variables that play an important role in the development of a livelihood strategies and realization of positive livelihood outcomes. Employed persons can be broadly grouped in paid employment and self-employment jobs according to the Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE), adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1993<sup>2</sup>:

**“Paid employment”** jobs include those where the remuneration does not depend on the revenue of the economic unit for which they work. Paid employees have full-time jobs.

**“Self-employment”** jobs include those where the remuneration is directly dependent on the profits or potential profits derived from the goods or services produced. The majority of the workers who are in self-employment include (i) Own-account workers (self-employed persons who do not engage employees), and (ii) Contributing family workers- (self-employed persons working in an establishment operated by a relative of the same household). The self-employed workforce who are Own-account workers and contributing family workers are considered to be in vulnerable employment. Vulnerable employment is defined as the sum of the employment status of groups of own account workers and contributing family workers. They are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and are therefore more likely to lack decent working conditions, adequate social security and ‘voice’ through effective representation by trade unions and similar organizations which undermine workers’ fundamental rights. The type of employment that workers get influences their level of earnings as well as their savings, and investments in livelihood assets to attain sustainable livelihood outcomes.

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<sup>2</sup> For detailed definitions of each group refer to the *Resolution concerning the International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE)*, adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1993 (available at [http://www.ilo.ch/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS\\_087562/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.ch/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_087562/lang--en/index.htm)).

Kondylis (2007) Compares unemployment levels and gendered employment levels amongst displaced populations in the context of Lehrer's study of Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Uganda explores the impact of displacement on labour market participation, and finds that the longer the existence of the camp to which people moved, the less men work. In contrast, women's labour market decisions are not influenced by the age of the Internally Displaced People's camp in which they live. As displaced populations are increasingly based in urban contexts, a wider variety of coping mechanisms and livelihood strategies are being recognized.

For example, the majority of people in the Acholi sub-region in Uganda depend on farming as their main potential source of income, but most only produce enough to subsist on. Those affected said their inability to afford livestock and other farming equipment and supplies was the main barrier to their making a living from agriculture. Even for those who have surplus produce, infrastructure damage severely hampers their access to markets (NRC 2014).

The recovery of livelihoods after displacement is usually a lengthy but important process. Indeed, poverty tends to get worse as a result of displacement, especially given weak political leadership and inadequate policies to inform a response. Internally Displaced Persons' lack of access to credit schemes, particularly for women, only serves to make matters worse

Another important issue regarding livelihoods of Internally Displaced Persons in places of resettlement and integration is access to markets for their goods and services. Once markets are not available and accessible, it becomes difficult for people to earn income to sustain themselves and their households. They will try to find these services elsewhere. It is important to note that Internally Displaced Persons have less access to formal sector employment than the local population due to lack of information, established networks and marginalization. Due to scarce social linkages and limited access to the information on the qualification demands at the national labor market and perspectives for obtaining those

skill/qualification in demand, many Internally Displaced Persons find difficult to get, if at all, stable employment. Given their lack of collateral and background of sparse own resources, Internally Displaced Persons have limited access to bank loans and cannot afford the high interest rates, which prevents them from starting their own businesses.

### **Housing and property**

Being forced to move has had a positive effect on the value of assets for households that originally had little or no assets but decreases the value of assets of all other households between 17% and 26%, according to Fiala, 2009. As Shamini (2012) notes that Internally Displaced Persons most of the time lose much of their property due to their displacement. The destruction or theft of crops and livestock, shelters are common experiences faced by the Internally Displaced Persons whether in situations of armed conflict or natural hazards.

According to University of Oxford 2011, displacement to IDP settlements does not have significant impact on expenditure. He argues that only the top two deciles were negatively affected by displacement and that it is the better off households who lose the most (indeed, lose at all), when forced to move to a camp. Although Fiala's argument may hold water to some extent, displacement has negative effects to both households that have little and those that have much because in most cases one is not able to move with all they have during times of displacement.

### **Access to land and food security**

Displacement and return of Internally Displaced Persons previously displaced is in most cases marred by land disputes, some of which have led to violence, secondary displacement, the destruction of property, loss of livelihoods, marginalization and criminality. Uganda's legal system, for example, is complex when it comes to land. Four land tenure regimes are recognized by the 1995 Constitution and the 1998 Land Act, namely: freehold (owners have a

formal and indefinite ownership title with all the associated rights), mailo (now similar freehold ownership and is found in central and central Western Uganda), leasehold (enables owners to grant tenants exclusive rights to use the land for a specified period of time) and customary. During resettlement issues of land ownership are critical and needs to be addressed prior to relocation in order for people to be fully integrated in the new locations.

There is a significant impact of displacement on access to staple food items in displacement (University of Oxford, 2011). Internally Displaced Persons experience food insecurity and have to adopt to diverse coping strategies which may undermine displaced people's human security. Internally Displaced Persons' limited access to land also means they are less able to cultivate products both for sale and for their own consumption. Their limited funds also prevent them from buying agricultural inputs, such as equipment and livestock. In terms of socio-economic integration, the majority of Internally Displaced Persons are much more vulnerable than the general population, mainly due to their protracted displacement and availability for them of more limited opportunities for sustainable income generation.

In Burundi, where local integration of the Internally Displaced Persons was the preferred option, the security of tenure of the land on which their settlements are built became a key issue. Most of the settlements had been built on land belonging to the state, and as such, their stay on such land would not be seen as a problem. However, a majority of the Internally Displaced Persons felt at risk of evacuated from those settlements, if government decided to use it for other purposes for example (Ferris, 2011). This indeed follows that, a key challenge in finding sustainable and lasting solutions for Internally Displaced Persons lies in providing them with security of tenure in the settlements, and resolving outstanding land rights claims.

### **Access to basic social services**

The majority of Internally Displaced Persons struggle to access basic services. Inadequate health care infrastructure has left populations susceptible to epidemics such as Hepatitis E

and polio. Many middle-aged people, particularly women, are HIV positive. Several districts in northern Uganda have suffered outbreaks of nodding disease, a physically and mentally debilitating condition that generally affects children. The losses and disruption of social networks that Internally Displaced Persons suffer as a result of their displacement have also been destabilizing for many (NRC, 2014). Public health services are free of charge for all Ugandans, but a shortage of medicines forces many people to buy them for themselves, which most Internally Displaced Persons and returnees are unable to afford. Many public health workers also extort fees from their patients (The Guardian, 2009).

Despite the government's policy of free primary and secondary education, hidden costs such as those for materials, and the need for children to contribute to their household's income, prevent many from attending school. Children, including Internally Displaced Persons, often have to travel long distances to access education. Either there are no schools in their area, or local facilities have been damaged or destroyed during disasters, as happened in many parts of Uganda. This definitely has a serious impact on the livelihood of those displaced children both in the short and long term.

### **2.3 Cultural factors**

The movement of a person away from his homeland causes a great impact in his social life. Local community relationships and cohesiveness are disrupted during displacement. Under normal circumstances, life is characterized by cooperation, support and intimacy and every aspect of life is directed by their accepted values but when one resettles to a new place where most likely his values, beliefs, traditions are looked down at, then certainly one feels very disheartened and alone. In most cases, there is a mismatch of culture. This is also true for the Bududa landslide survivors resettled in Kiryandongo and the host populations there.

### **Affiliation**

According to Nassbaum's capabilities theory, a person should be able to a) live with and towards others, to show concern and engage with various forms of social interaction. This

implies protecting aspects of life which nourish such forms of affiliation, and protecting freedom of assembly and political speech. b) Have social bases of self-respect and non-humiliation, and be treated with dignity and equality. This entails protecting against discrimination on basis of race, religion, ethnicity etc (UNDP, 2000) but during resettlement, marginalization based on ethnicity cannot be over ruled.

### **Families and social structures**

Resettlement tends to alter the structure of families and households. Old age is a challenge in itself, and much vulnerability related to age are exacerbated by displacement. Because of their limited mobility and reluctance to leave a familiar environment, older people are more likely to be separated from their families, and those who live alone tend to be particularly vulnerable. According to some IDMC bloggers, Ong, et al 2016, in many cases, the health of the elderly deteriorates while in displacement, often because their specific health and nutritional needs are not met once their daily lives are disrupted. In addition, the unaccompanied elderly either do not know about the available relief measures or services or find them difficult to access. Thus during relocation/resettlement the needs of the elderly have to be considered and perhaps prioritize them in the process.

The sudden change in their environment and loss of social networks on which many individuals rely for informal support also carry a heavy toll on their mental well-being, reducing their sense of independence and control over their own lives.

### **2.4 Challenges in resettlement and integration of IDPs**

Relocation and resettlement of communities is always fraught with difficulty as most relocations have faced resistance from the affected communities because they tend to be detrimental to livelihoods, health and well-being of those affected due to limited access to economic resources including land, broken social networks and emotional trauma (López-

Carr and Marter-Kenyon, 2016). It is noted that that most people will relocate and resettle not to avoid the effects of climate change per se, but to enhance their livelihoods and to remain with family and friends. Although safe from the immediate risk of the natural disaster, relocation in itself puts displaced persons in another different (vulnerability) context. People get alienated from their homes or regions of origin far across the country, their social networks are weakened or broken and consequently affecting their economic and cultural livelihoods. This therefore means that when people are trying to decide whether to relocate or not, social, political and economic concerns usually take priority over environmental pressures as may be the case with the Bududa landslides survivors in Uganda, who are reported to have returned to their places of origin in Bududa, from Kiryandongo where they were resettled to be safe from the risk of landslides. Some of the gaps in the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons, as highlighted by some authors include;

### **Inadequate Consultation with Disaster Victims**

The effectiveness of national, regional and international institutional arrangements will largely depend on adequate consultation with affected populations. Cohen. R and Bradley. M, 2010 note that, too often there is insufficient consultation since governments find it easier to take a “top down” rather than a “bottom up” approach. One-time events are often passed off as a consultative process rather than establishing ongoing consultative mechanisms as an integral part of the planning process. The costs can be significant. In Indonesia, for example, lack of consultation led to the setting up of temporary housing for displaced people far from their livelihoods and transport, and camp designs failed to protect women. In Aceh, reconstruction and development projects had to be redone because the views of affected populations were not taken into account (Cohen. R and Bradley. M, 2010).

## **Insufficient Attention to the Needs of Vulnerable Groups**

In disaster situations, just as in conflicts, certain groups are more vulnerable to human rights abuse- poor people, single women and women heads of household, separated children, elderly, sick and disabled people, and marginalized groups (e.g. minorities, indigenous people). Yet governments and aid providers often overlook their needs despite availability of set international standards.

During disasters, more women in disasters, “tend to die or suffer injury than men because they are not warned, cannot swim or cannot leave the house alone.” Further, government officials in some countries distribute compensation and relief packages only to male heads of households and do not provide compensation payments, relief funds or pensions to women, or include them in the design of relief programs (Cohen. R and Bradley. M, 2010). Also, the elderly are very vulnerable and this is because in many cases, their health deteriorates while in displacement, often because their specific health and nutritional needs are not met once their daily lives are disrupted (Ong, et al 2016).

Discrimination against socially marginalized groups also comes to the fore. The Dalits (or ‘untouchables’) in India reported that their homes were not as quickly restored as others affected by the tsunami and that in some districts, officials refused to register them or provide them with adequate supplies in camps.

Nor do children or elderly and disabled people necessarily receive the help they need, while persons with HIV/AIDS have trouble accessing essential medication and have been reported to be expelled from camps and shelters in some countries.



## **Tensions between Disaster Affected persons and Other Communities**

When those displaced by disasters relocate to other areas of their countries, tensions often develop with 'host communities,' especially when relocations last for long periods and competition arises over resources and livelihoods. Resentments have also developed between disaster victims and those displaced by conflict. Because governments and donors may be more inclined to help disaster victims, disparities in treatment have resulted between the two groups, as was evident in Sri Lanka during the tsunami.

## **Failure to take Preventive Measures and Protect Victims by Governments**

The failure to take preventive steps and provide protection is often not deliberate policy but the result of negligence, discrimination or lack of attention and may be remedied. India's Supreme Court, for example, helped reverse the inequities toward the Dalits during the tsunami. In the US, a 2009 court ruling held the Army Corps of Engineers responsible for the weak infrastructure, leading to flooding during Katrina, which could lead to compensation for survivors. In many other countries, however, such remedies do not exist, creating a challenge for the international community of how to respond when governments fail to take preventive measures, deliberately neglect disaster survivors, and put large numbers at risk (Cohen. R and Bradley. M, 2010).

They also add that more than 140,000 Burmese who perished might have been preventable deaths. In the case of Burma, it took a diplomatic campaign led by the UN Secretary-General, to persuade the Government authorities to cooperate with the international community and allow in humanitarian aid. Significant numbers of the people died. It has also been noted that other countries refuse aid as well, leading to the question of whether it can be considered acceptable for governments to refuse aid on political grounds when lives are at stake. Although international humanitarian principles make clear that governments that reject aid

deliveries when they are unable to provide the required assistance are acting arbitrarily, there has been no consistent, unified objection to the failure of governments to live up to such standards.

Ferris 2011, noted that efforts to address inadequate housing, limited access to services and insufficient livelihoods opportunities are short of supporting durable solutions through local integration. On the contrary, inadequate housing and lack of income generating opportunities remain the main obstacles to local integration after five, ten or even thirty years of displacement in both rural and urban areas. An analysis of countries with protracted displacement situations has shown that besides these obstacles to local integration, other obstacles include discrimination, lack of documentation and authorities' denial of Internally Displaced Persons the right to settle in their area of displacement. The underlying obstacle to local integration in most locations is the lack or limited support for this settlement option from authorities.

In rural areas, the lack of income generating opportunities poses the main obstacle for Internally Displaced Persons' local integration. Livelihoods are in many ways dependent on access to land and the ability to farm. In Niger, Nigeria and Senegal, for example, a lack of arable land or limited access to land and water, and lack of seeds, mean that Internally Displaced Persons are not able to work the land, which would enable their local integration. Internally Displaced Persons also place additional pressure on already over-stretched resources and livelihood opportunities in rural areas, which means that local communities do not always welcome the local integration of Internally Displaced Persons. Such instances can be found in Afghanistan, Chad, and Yemen, among others. Discrimination is another obstacle to local integration in rural areas and may occur when the ethnic background of Internally Displaced Persons differs from that of the host community and Internally Displaced Persons

are perceived as outsiders, such as the Roma Internally Displaced Persons in Kosovo, or the Javanese Internally Displaced Persons in Aceh, Indonesia.

In urban areas, inadequate housing presents the most serious obstacle to local integration of Internally Displaced Persons. Land is scarcer and often more valuable in urban than in rural areas, and because Internally Displaced Persons generally lack support for housing solutions, they tend to end up living with the urban poor in slum-like conditions, or living with their relatives or friends in crowded housing. Tenure insecurity and repeated evictions, which are often a consequence of lack of land documentation, mean that Internally Displaced Persons, such as certain groups in southern Sudan, do not invest in improving their houses and instead build temporary structures. While in some countries, like Georgia, Sudan and Zimbabwe, Internally Displaced Persons prefer to stay in urban areas because there are more livelihood opportunities, the urban environment can also pose problems for some Internally Displaced Persons. The absence of skills required by urban employers and problems adapting to the urban labour market, lack of cultivable land in urban settings and the inability to sustain themselves through traditional livelihood strategies have been noted as obstacles to local integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Armenia, Nepal, Niger and Senegal (Ferris, 2011).

Global experiences indicate a number of interrelated issues; that persons displaced by natural disasters are particularly vulnerable to threats to security and physical integrity, loss of contact with children and family members, inadequate and insecure shelter, discrimination in aid distribution, psycho-social stress and sexual and gender-based violence. As time passes, other challenges arise, for example the impact of the loss of personal documentation, hampered access to health, adequate food, water and sanitation, education, employment or public services; the absence of access to basic services; issues of housing, land and property; and unsafe or involuntary return, local integration or relocation.

Internally Displaced Persons face different social and economic problems, most notably obstacles to resettlement and integration- unfavourable living conditions, high unemployment rates, and lack of awareness of IDP issues among the population at large, according to Lilia (2013). Governments will need to tailor their interventions to the specific needs of the displaced persons. In particular, governments should consider measures to: prevent or mitigate displacement; raise national awareness in prone and affected areas; collect data on the numbers and conditions of Internally Displaced Persons; support training on internal displacement and the Guiding Principles; create a national legal framework for upholding the rights of Internally Displaced Persons; develop a national policy on internal displacement; designate an institutional focal point on Internally Displaced Persons; encourage national human rights institutions to integrate internal displacement into their work; allocate adequate resources to the problem; ensure the participation of Internally Displaced Persons in decision-making; and support lasting solutions for the displaced. In addition, cooperation with the international community, when national capacity is insufficient to address the needs of the displaced, should be a key element in national policy (University of Bern, 2005)

Achieving a durable solution to displacement, namely through voluntarily return to their place of habitual residence, local integration, or resettlement in another part of the country is essential in order to enable internally displaced women, men and children to resume and rebuild their lives. Their rights to durable solutions as well as the responsibilities of national authorities, and the role of humanitarian and development actors to assist durable solutions, are provided in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement- Principles 28-30 (OCHA, 2004). Amongst others, these include the principle of free and informed choice as to the durable solution, and the principle of participation of internally displaced persons in the planning and management of their own return, reintegration or relocation.

If any government is to find a durable solution for Internally Displaced Persons which is a condition on return, local integration or resettlement in another part of the country, they must be provided with access to housing, land, livelihoods, information on mine risks, employment and other economic opportunities, availability of public services such as public transport, healthcare, education, etc. If the government can recognize this fact it will ensure a sustainable resettlement plan. In Sri Lanka for instance, although reported that Internally Displaced Persons were willing to integrate locally in places where they were displaced to, there were obstacles including; no access to water, lack of productive assets (tools), lack of government support to assist local integration, lack of access roads and lack of health and educational facilities (Godagama, 2012).

National response, therefore, needs to be inclusive, covering all situations of internal displacement and groups of Internally Displaced Persons without discrimination. Specifically, this means that national responsibility for internal displacement needs to be comprehensive in several different respects.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

Methodology entails the research approach and methods used to systematically collect the research data in order to achieve the objectives of the study. According to Amin (2005), it is important to ensure that the study remains on course to meet the objectives and that the reader is clear about the merits and demerits of each research method before making an informed assessment of the finding of the study. This chapter outlines research design that was used, area of study, populations of study, sample size and sampling techniques, data collection methods and instruments, quality control methods, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations and the limitations to the study. The data was gathered using a combination of methods including interviews, focus group discussions, review of secondary literature and direct observation.

### **3.1 Research Design**

The study applied the descriptive case study design. Creswell, (2014) defines this design as a type of inquiry in which the researcher studies the lives of individuals and asks one or more individuals to provide stories about their live situation and there after the researcher comes up with a common narrative which reflects his/her perspective as well. Baxter & Jack (2008) emphasized that, when using the case study design, the researcher must ensure that all data collected through various sources is converged for the purpose of understanding the overall case and not just the various parts of the case, or the contributing factors that influence the case. It enabled the researcher to gain tremendous insight into the case.

The research method used was qualitative research method. As Creswell (2007), points out qualitative research is a method for discovering and understanding the significance individuals or groups accord to a social or human issue. Qualitative research helps in getting an in-depth analysis of the problem under investigation. This approach was appropriate for

this study because the study aims to collect information about attitudes, opinions, habits and other social and economic parameters on the socio-economic state of affairs regarding the resettled landslide survivors in Panyadoli A, in Kiryandongo. The data collected was not intended to be representative of the views of all the Internally Displaced Persons resettled in Kiryandongo.

Qualitative research is grounded on advocacy, constructivist and participatory knowledge claims, and is concerned with the description and interpretation of the social world. Qualitative research also seeks to understand the context of a situation, organization or group of people, of a relatively small scale, from the perspective of those involved.

The study used mainly qualitative data collection methods including, focus group discussions, interviews and direct observation to gather information.

### **3.2 Area of Study**

The study was conducted in Panyadoli A settlement, Mutunda sub-county in Kiryandongo district. Panyadoli A is one of the 6 administrative that were created to ease administration of the Internally Displaced Persons. The area is 15 kilometers from the nearest town- Bweyale trading Centre and has poor road infrastructure within the village. Kiryandongo District which is located in Western Uganda and bordered by Nwoya District to the north, Oyam District to the northeast, Apac District to the east, and Masindi District to the south and west. Kiryandongo was purposively selected because it is the Government gazetted land where the Bududa landslide survivors were relocated to. Important to note is that Panyadoli also hosts some refugees mainly from South Sudan. Agriculture is the most visible activity in this area.

### **3.3 Study Population**

The study was carried out among the Bududa landslide survivors resettled in Kiryandongo. The study targeted household heads drawn from Panyadoli A settlement in Kiryandongo district. Key informants from the office of the Prime Minister; Kiryandongo district local

authorities who are the hosts and are responsible for the resettled persons at the district level; and civil society organizations particularly those who were involved in assisting the landslide survivors in Kiryandongo.

### **3.4 Sampling procedures**

#### **3.4.1 Sample size**

The study reached a total of 17 individual respondents as follows; 12 heads of households, five key informants which included representatives from; Kiryandongo district local Government, Office of the Prime Minister and Civil Society Organization. In addition, a cumulative number of 18 persons were reached through the focus groups.

#### **3.4.2 Sampling Techniques**

The study used purposive sampling technique to identify the key informants. This technique was used because the researcher had prior knowledge of who the key informants were, mainly the stakeholders who are knowledgeable about the Internally Displaced Persons situation. Purposive sampling technique was used to identify all the key informants.

The study also used convenience sampling to identify the individual household heads that were interviewed. This method involved the sample being drawn from that part of the population that is readily available and convenient for the researcher. This sampling technique was used because the study population is a homogenous community- from the same community in Bududa and having faced the same shock which led to their relocation to Kiryandongo, therefore would share similar experiences. Therefore the study sampled the IDP household heads that were readily available.

### **3.5 Data Collection Methods and Instruments**

The primary data was collected using interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation.



- i. Interviews: **Individual** interviews were conducted with key informants and household heads, using interactive interview guides. The questions asked were open ended allowing for interaction between the interviewee and the researcher. As Amin (2005) notes, an interview is an oral question where the investigator gathers data through direct verbal interaction with participants.
- ii. Focus Group Discussions: Two focus group discussions were held with members of the community in order to get community perspectives on the issues affecting the landslide survivors in Kiryandongo. The questions asked were open ended which allowed for interaction among the group and discussion of the significant issues. The focus group discussions were conducted to validate information collected through individual interviews, triangulation of information. The questions asked of the participants were open-ended and addressed to the whole group. This procedure allowed participants to answer in any way they choose and to respond to each other. Focus Group interview are flexible methodology that permit the gathering of a large amount of information from many people in a fairly short amount of time. Because of their flexibility focus group allow the moderator to explore other topics that might arise based on the discussion of the group (Jackson, 2012).
- iii. Direct Observation: Primary data was also be collected through in-depth directly observing the surrounding guided by the research questions. Photographs of the different items were also taken and documented.
- iv. Document Review: Secondary data on the other hand was gathered through document review of journals, books, and articles on internal displacement. According to Amin (2005) this method involves delivering information by carefully studying written documents, or visual information from source called documents. These could be textbooks, newspapers, articles, speeches, advertisements, pictures and others.

### **3.6 Quality control methods**

Data quality control refers to reliability and validity of the instruments used for collecting data. Validity and reliability are two important concepts in the acceptability in the use of an instrument for research purpose (Amin, 2003).

#### **Validity**

Validity is the ability to produce findings that are in agreement with theoretical or conceptual values in other words, to produce accurate results and to measure what is supposed to be measured. A research instrument is said to be valid if it actually measures what it is supposed to measure (Amin 2003).

The validity of the research instrument was checked using content validity approach by expert judgment, the research supervisor. In order to ensure validity of the instrument, the drafted interview guide and FGD guide were shared with the research supervisor and colleagues for critical assessment of each item. They provided feedback on the relevance or non-relevance of each item. They also checked for language and clarity of the questions.

In addition, the researcher led and was in full control of the data collection and documentation of sources. After compilation of draft report, the key informants were contacted for clarification of some of the key information they provided in order to verify whether the contents reflected the empirical material given by them, without any misinterpretation and generalization.

#### **Reliability**

Reliability is dependability or trustworthiness and in the context of measuring instrument it is the degree to which the instrument consistently measures whatever it is measuring (Amin 2003). An instrument is reliable if it produces the same results whenever it is repeatedly used to measure trait or concepts from the same respondents even by other researchers. The more

reliable a test is the more confidence that the score obtained from the test are essentially the same scores that would be obtained if the test was re- administered. Cronbach's alpha is a reliability coefficient that indicates how well the items in a set are positively correlated to one another. The researcher is confident that the data collection instruments used in this study would produce the same data if used by another researcher to collect data in the same context.

### **3.7 Data Management and Processing**

After compiling the data, the researcher reviewed each of the transcribed interview form to get a general picture of the issues. The data was then reduced through the coding process where issues and concepts were identified in the narratives and organized in themes in line with the research objectives. Each sentence or group of sentences in each of the interview transcript was labelled and coded with descriptive names. After the coding process was complete, the report was drafted by describing and expounding on the identified themes.

### **3.8 Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis was done concurrently with data collection. The following data analysis techniques were used;

- i. Content analysis. The systematic reading of a body of text in order to make replicable and valid inferences by interpreting words, images and the context in which they are used. This technique was applied to all secondary data and primary data in line with the research questions. Data collected through the focus group discussions was reviewed immediately after collection in order to detect and correct any possible errors.
- ii. The responses were coded and clustered into theme simple Microsoft Excel data organization, analysis and presentation tools.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

Effort was made to consistently follow all the required ethical standards and procedures during the conduct of the data collection and report writing. Confidentiality will be priority during data collection. Consent to participate in the study was obtained from all the respondents.

The research assistant was trained on the data collection tools. In addition, he was conversant with the local language of the respondents. Before the respondents were interviewed, the purpose of the study was explained in order to resolve likely problems pertaining to misconceptions and expectations in relation to the study and purpose of the study. Respondents will were also assured of anonymity and confidentiality. This allowed them open during the interviews and group discussions.

### **3.10 Limitations of the study/Anticipated Constraints**

- i. The study was unable to reach all the targeted number of individual respondents. However, the two focus group discussions provided community perspectives and helped the researcher in corroborating the information provided by the individual household heads. The researcher mitigated this by collected and corroborating the interview data with secondary data on the subject.
- ii. The researcher also had financial constraints.

## CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains a detailed presentation of the primary data, analysis and discussion of the findings from the field work conducted among the Bududa Internally Displaced Persons as a result of the landslides that occurred in Bududa district in 2011/10 who have been resettled in Kiryandongo district. The study findings are organised and presented in line with the research questions under the following major headings: Characteristics of respondents;; Economic livelihood activities; Available Socio-economic services; effect of relocation on cultural practice by the Bududa Internally Displaced Persons in Kiryandongo; and Constraints and enabling factors for sustainable resettlement the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district.

### 4.1 Characteristics of respondents

**Sex of the Respondents:** A total of 17 individual respondents were interviewed which included 12 representing landslide survivors, 5 government representatives from Kiryandongo district and OPM and 1 representative of Civil Society Organizations providing services to the settlement. The majority (53%) of the respondents were males while 47 % were females. However, nearly two thirds (58%) of the landslide survivors (household heads) who were interviewed were females while 42 percent were males. It was important to collect views from both women and men because they are affected differently even when exposed to the same shocks. When disasters strike, it is usually the women and children who move and stay longer in resettlement areas and therefore need more attention. Men usually remain behind, and follow their families later or maintain two homes mainly because men have greater mobility as well as access and control of productive assets or resources and thus have a higher adaptive capacity compared to women. This view is supported by Cohen. R and Bradley. M, (2010) who observed that in disaster situations, just as in conflicts, certain groups are more vulnerable to human rights abuse than others. During disasters, more women

in disasters, “tend to die or suffer injury than men because they are not warned, cannot swim or cannot leave the house alone.” Further, government officials in some countries distribute compensation and relief packages only to male heads of households and do not provide compensation payments, relief funds or pensions to women, or include them in the design of relief programs. (Cohen. R and Bradley. M, 2010).

**Level of Education of the Respondents:** The majority (56%) of respondents, all of whom were Internally Displaced Persons had attended Primary School as their highest level of education. Six per cent had attended ordinary level secondary school and the proportion of those that had not attended school at all were six per cent. Only key informants had university degree and above. This implies that a large section of the respondents have attained a certain level of education and at least have basic numerical skills. This could be an important asset in terms of disaster education. Similarly, the low level of education often comes with disadvantages of poor livelihoods practices such as slop farming, and this may present risk to disasters. Consequently the two perspectives are important to take when planning for Internally Displaced Persons resulting from

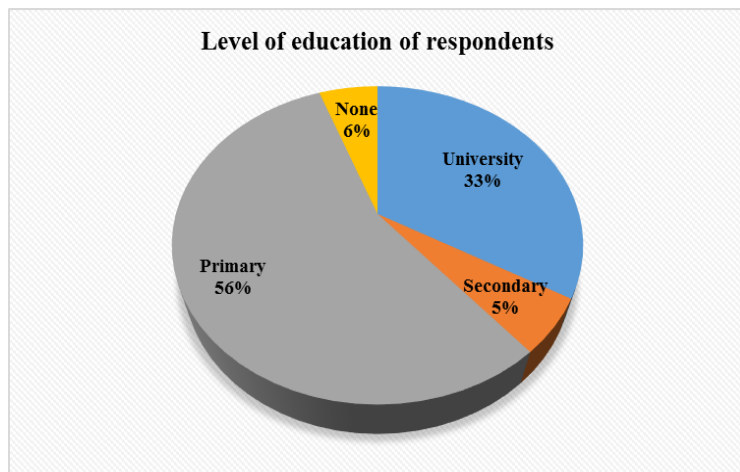


Figure 2: Level of education of respondents

disasters.

**Marital status of the Respondents:** The data on marital status was only collected from the household heads interviewed as part of the study. Majority (83%) of the IDP household heads were married and living with their spouse. The rest of the interviewed household heads were divorced or separated. The researcher needed get perspectives on how differently marital status affected integration of the IDPs in Kiryandongo.

## 4.2 Sources of livelihood

The main sources of livelihood for the Bududa landslide survivors re-settled in Kiryandongo is agriculture as their main source of food and income.

**Agriculture:** The Internally Displaced Persons mainly live off the land allocated to them and for some their land back in Bududa. All the households interviewed are engaged in subsistence farming mainly to produce food for household consumption. The main crops grown include maize, beans and vegetables. A few of the households also rear some livestock including goats and chicken.

Each household was allocated 2.5 acre (1 hectare) piece of land and also received some agricultural inputs including maize and hoes mainly by the office of the prime minister (OPM) to enable them work towards attaining self-sufficiency. However, the majority of the households complained of low productivity of the land, largely attributed to low soil fertility and the small size of the allocated land. This is affecting their yields to meet families' needs and also limiting the diversity of crops that they can grow. Consequently, most of them have to walk over 20 kilometers towards Mutunda sub-county cultivate in another Government piece of land, which is more fertile and luckily they do not have to hire.

Also, some of the Internally Displaced Persons reported that they seasonally travel back to their places of origin in Bududa to cultivate in order to supplement what they produce in Kiryandongo, which they sell to get money to meet other basic needs.

*“The biggest maize harvest I have got on this land since I came here is two bags in one season, which me and my seven children have to depend on until the next season.” Said one of the women interviewed.* Also, during the focus group discussions, one man said: *“Onions cannot grow well here and yet it is what we are used to cultivating to bring in money. So some of us have to travel back to Bududa during rainy season to go and plant onions there which we sell and get money.”* *“Some of us have opened some gardens in Panyadoli hills where land is relatively fertile in order to grow crops and get better yields.”*

**Relief aid:** Although not a sustainable livelihood option, the Internally Displaced Persons reported that they had in the past received relief aid including food, and agricultural inputs, from international organizations and humanitarian agencies including Save the Children, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and Alliance. However, no further relief support had been received in the past 12 months. It is important to note that in the course of achieving durable solutions, IDPs have continuing humanitarian needs requiring continuous support until a durable solution has been attained, as stipulated in the IASC framework on durable solutions for IDPs (The Brooking Institution- University of Bern, 2010). In reality though, this does not seem to be the case. Often, physical security and basic necessities such as water, food and shelter are often priorities of the humanitarian response in the early stages of displacement, but as time goes on, issues of livelihoods, adequate housing, remedies for lost property and access to other rights, such as health care and education also become important. Yet these issues may be left unaddressed when there is a gap between humanitarian action and development interventions.

**Other sources of livelihood:** Some few households supplement their incomes by engaging in other income generating activities including running small business such as kiosks selling vegetables as reported by two of the 12 household heads interviewed. The business are very small in nature and can only support the IDPs meet a few basic necessities . Other sources of income include providing casual labour by working in the neighboring farms.

Following the sustainable livelihood framework theory, financial capital is one of the most important livelihood assets that persons recovering from a shock should have as it is the most versatile asset of all the livelihood assets, since it can be converted into other types of capital. It can be used for direct achievements of livelihood outcomes; can be transformed into other assets and can give freedom for participation or control over access to resources (DFID, 2009).

With very limited financial capital available to the IDPs, they are unable to meet all their basic necessities neither can they acquire other assets that could facilitate their attainment of



positive livelihood outcomes and thereby be able to fully enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights.

### **4.3 Socio- cultural aspects**

**Social networks:** The Internally Displaced Persons reported that they had positive relationships with members of the surrounding communities including the refugees and hosting communities. They reported that the neighboring communities usually participated in their cultural ceremonies of *‘Imbalu’* (traditional male circumcision). The following are statements of some of the participants during the focus group discussions

*“The South Sudanese refugees also bring their boys to be circumcised during the Imbalu season and they dance with us.” “We share the same hospitals, our children go to the same school and there has been no problem since we came here.”*

The interaction with other local communities shows that their social networks were not limited to relatives. The Internally Displaced Persons also reported that their children went to the same primary school as the other community children, took part in the same church-led activities. The peaceful and harmonious stay between the Internally Displaced Persons and the refugees and host communities is a positive factor for sustainable integration.

**Practice of cultural ceremonies/rituals:** All the Internally Displaced Persons interviewed reported that they felt free to practice their cultural *Imbalu* ceremonies. They also reported that neighboring communities also brought their young boys to be circumcised during the *Imbalu* ceremonies.

**Links with relatives in Place of origin:** The study found that family ties and social networks with those who remained in their place of origin were significantly strong, with most continuing to interact with relatives and friends back in Bududa. In fact the Internally Displaced Persons reported that some of their relatives that had remained in Bududa had come to Kiryandngo to join their relatives. The new cases/households are given a small piece of land of the originally allocated land, by their relatives already in Kiryandongo. *“When my brother and his family joined us last year, I had to give him a small piece of my land so he*

*could build his house and take care of his family. So we all share this small land I was given.*” said one of the IDP household head during an individual interview. .

The coming in of new families, relatives of the original caseload, means that the population in the settlement is increasing and thereby putting a strain on the existing resources including the land. If not well managed, the arrival of new caseloads, could potentially result in conflict over resources in the near future.

Some of the Internally Displaced Persons interviewed reported that although they were in contact with their relatives, they had not seen them since they left Bududa for Kiryandongo, about seven years ago. This was cited by one female household head. This was mainly attributed to lack of finances to facilitate either her to visit her relatives in Bududa or for her family members to visit them in Kiryandongo. She said, *“Since we came to this place I have not seen my father but we speak on phone and I would like for him to see his grandchildren again before he dies.”*

#### **4.4 Access to Social services**

**Housing:** The majority of the Internally Displaced Persons interviewed as part of this study reported that they were living in a permanent house constructed for them by OPM and the United Nations Habitat for Humanity. Altogether, a total of 288 permanent houses (161 by OPM and 127 by UN Habitat for Humanity) out of the planned 603 houses had been constructed meaning that more than half (52%) of the resettled households do not have access to decent housing. During the focus group discussions, the Internally Displaced Persons reported that all the houses constructed by OPM did not have latrines implying that about 79% of the resettled households do not have good sanitation facilities increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. Many of the households inhabiting the OPM constructed houses were unable to dig the latrines for themselves mainly due to lack of resources but possibly also due to the expectation that they should be supported since other households had been supported to construct latrine as part of the housing support.

Although close to 50% of the original caseload of the Internally Displaced Persons resettled to Kiryandongo had a permanent house, a large number of households, remains with the pressing need for housing having lived in Kiryandongo for about 8 years now. The permanent houses sit on the 2.5 hectares of land that was allocated to the Internally Displaced Persons. Each households was allocated the same size of land regardless of the size

**Education:** There is only one primary school which the Internally Displaced Persons say is also overcrowded. The nearest secondary school located in Bweyale town, 15 kilometers from Panyadoli B where the Internally Displaced Persons are settled. The majority of children who completed primary school, either had to walk 15km on a daily basis to Bweyale town to attend secondary school or pay for boarding school to obtain secondary school education. Most of households reported this as a major challenge.

**Safety and Security:** There is a police station within the settlement- Panyadoli Hills police station. The Internally Displaced Persons interviewed noted that the police station helps them in dispute resolution and providing security because of the fact that it is within the settlement. During interviews with the Officer in charge for the police station, he noted, just like any other police station in Ugandan rural communities, issues of financial and staffing limitations. The building was surrounded by bushes and seemed less attended to.

**Health:** The Internally Displaced Persons, like the refugees living in Panyadoli, access health services in Panyadoli Hills Health Centre II and Panayadoli health centre III that service refugees. The Internally Displaced Persons reported that there were no major challenges with access to health services except in situations where particular drugs are not available in the health centre and patients have to purchase. The situation seemed no different or much better than in most rural public health centres in Uganda.

**Water:** There are several boreholes that were drilled in Panyadoli. According to the Kiryandongo district officials, a total of 20 bore holes had been drilled in the IDP settlement. However, three were not functional at the time of the study. During the focus group

discussions, the Internally Displaced Persons mentioned that they did not have the means to repair the boreholes that had broken down. The general view was that water was not a major problem due to the many boreholes they had access to.

#### **4.5 Enabling factors for integration and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs**

**Desire to stay in Panyadoli, Kiryandongo:** In addition to the afore mentioned available social services, facilities and socio-cultural factors identified by the respondents, the IDPs expressed strong desire to permanently settle in Panyadoli-A because it is not yet safe to return to Bududa, while others have nowhere to land to return to. This is contrary to the view held by López-Carr and Marter-Kenyon (2016) who note that most relocation have faced resistance from the affected communities because they are perceived by the affected to be detrimental to livelihoods, health and well-being due to limited access to economic resources including land, broken social networks and emotional trauma. However, it can also be argued that the willingness of the Bududa landslide survivors to settle in Kiryandongo was because there were some incentives provided, with one resettlement option- relocation to available Government land in Kiryandongo and no other alternatives. Having lost much of their property including land due to the landslides, the most realistic decision at the time was to agree to the only available option- resettlement to Kiryandongo.

**Peaceful co-existence:** The IDPs reported that they live in harmony with the host communities and the refugee community in the area and there were no incidents of conflicts reported. As the population increases, the likelihood of conflicts between the IDPs and host communities cannot be ruled out. Tensions often develop with host communities, especially due to competition arises over resources and livelihoods.

#### **4.6 Challenges for integration and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs**

**Security of land tenure:** There is still uncertainty on land ownership since Government has not yet given the Internally Displaced Persons the Promised Land titles for the 2.5 acres of land which of the households was allocated. Apart from the foundation stone laid on the land in Panayadoli as a symbol of Government acceptance to resettle the Internally Displaced Persons in Panyadoli, they do not have any form of formal document of attribution for the

land. At this point, the continued stay of the Internally Displaced Persons on this land depends on the goodwill of the government. According to the Office of the Prime Minister, Government is processing land titles to be issued to each of the IDPs for the land allocated to each of the households in Panayandoli, Kiryandongo. However, the IDPs could not sell the land. The IDPs also confirmed this during the focus group discussions; *“The Minister told us that Government was going to give us land titles for this land but we are still waiting to receive the land titles.”*

In the current Ugandan context where land grabbing is high with increased land disputes, evidence of ownership of land becomes crucial for integration and sustainable resettlement. Although the IDPs will receive land titles as promised by Government, being unable to sell the land if they wanted to means that the IDPs do not and will not have full control of the physical asset. They are therefore compelled to live in Panyadoli even if they wanted to relocate to another place due to genuine reasons. In other words they do not have full ownership rights on the allocated land but also their right to choose where to live is limited by the conditions set on the land.

**Lack of income generating activities:** Another challenge expressed by the Internally Displaced Persons was a lack of alternative income generating activities. They rely on agriculture but given the unreliable rains and the poor soils, the yields from agriculture are very low and they are unable to produce for consumption and have surplus to sell. As one of the livelihood assets financial capital has a trickle-down effect on most of the livelihood aspects of life including health, food security, access to production assets, education, dressing among others. Lack of financial capital therefore means that most of the other livelihood aspects are most likely negatively affected. For example, if the Internally Displaced Persons needed to hire or buy more land to be able to accommodate the increasing family sizes, they would need money and if they do not have, then they are unable to acquire these. It is therefore important for the Internally Displaced Persons to have alternative income sources and not only agriculture which is unreliable due to the effects of climate change.

**Limited access to secondary education:** The nearest secondary school is about 15 Kilometers from the settlement. The household heads explained that their children would drop out of school after primary because of a lack of a secondary school. *“My son just dropped out of school because he could not walk over 15 kilometers to Bweyale town every day to attend secondary school and I can’t afford putting him in boarding school”* explained one woman- a single mother.

The lack of a Government aided secondary school in the community means that families have to enroll their children in private schools. With the very limited finances as reported by almost all the IDPs interviewed, this could mean that a higher number of children are dropping out after primary school which has serious implications for the community and households.

**Poor housing:** Some of the households are yet received the permanent houses and therefore still live in temporary structures for over seven years. Some of Internally Displaced Persons interviewed, those who had not yet supported with a permanent house, indicated that the main factor making them think of going back to Bududa is the poor housing however, they will stay permanently if Government constructed for them their houses like their colleagues. Quality housing is an important dimension of people’s wellbeing. Government’s commitment, at the time of relocation of the Internally Displaced Persons, and as evidenced in the foundation stoned laid at IDP settlement in Panyadoli, was to provide decent accommodation for all the Internally Displaced Persons in a bid to restore and improve their livelihoods. The programme was to be implemented between 2010 and 2015. However, the process seems to have stalled perhaps because of lack of prioritization of the issue by Government as only 48% of the total households originally relocated to Kiryandongo have been provided permanent housing.



Figure 4: Locally constructed house by IDPs



Figure 3: OPM constructed house

(Source: Field data)

**Limited funding at the district local Government:** Until about a year ago from the time of this study, the Internally Displaced Persons were not included in the district plans and therefore not budgeted for as part of the district population. The district officials also reported that Central Government hadnot increased financial allocation to the district in the first few years after the relocation of the Internally Displaced Persons. This was because the Internally Displaced Persons were not included in the district development plan because the issue was looked as an OPM issue to solve, therefore making it difficult to support the Internally Displaced Persons at district level. However, since 2016 the Internally Displaced Persons were included in the district plans. During an interview with a key informant from Kiryandongo district local Government- production office, he said:

*“The problem is that initially when the IDPs had just been relocated, everything to do with the management of these people was centralized at OPM in Kampala. No funds were allocated to the district to support the IDPs.”*

*“As you can see from the look of the station, we have challenges with funding and staff to even support with cleaning and clearing the compound, let alone staff to do the policing work.”* - The officer in charge at the Panyadoli Hills police station

The lack of decentralization of disaster management means that at local level, district authorities are unable to adequately support IDPs. The tendency to shift responsibility becomes apparent.

## **Conclusion**

The results from this study still provide meaningful findings and insights to issues affecting integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo, through the in-depth interviews and focus groups discussions as well as observation.

The study found that being distant from their places of origin did not have significant impact on the Internally Displaced Persons integration and sustainable resettlement. The Internally Displaced Persons had a strong desire to permanently stay in Kiryandongo, where they are currently. This is the most important aspect in facilitating integration and sustainable resettlement of displaced persons. However, they still concerns and uncertainties with regards to land ownership. There are also some issues that need to be addressed in order to improve their well-being including provision of income generating activities that would enable the Internally Displaced Persons address issues to access to secondary education by probably enrolling their children in boarding sections of the distant school. Only about 50% of the households have since received better housing support in form of a permanent house. And there is still dire need for proper housing.



## CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the summary of the findings from chapter four and conclusions based on the findings. The chapter further gives recommendations in line with the objectives of the study. The objectives of this study were to; ascertain the sources of livelihoods for the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo; assess how relocation to Kiryandongo has affected cultural practice by the Bududa landslide survivors; and identify challenges and/or enabling factors for integration and sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district.

### 5.1 Summary of Findings

In relation to the first objective, the study found that the main sources of livelihood for the Bududa landslide survivors re-settled in Kiryandongo is agriculture and it is their main source of food and income. The Internally Displaced Persons are engaged in subsistence farming in the 2.5 acres piece of land that was allocated to each household. However, low soil fertility of the land was raised as a major issue. Therefore the Internally Displaced Persons are not producing adequate food to meet their needs and also act as a major source of income.

A very small proportion of the households were engaged in other income generating activities such as vegetables selling while others provided casual labour by working in the neighboring farms. The reason for the small number of households engaging in trade was because of lack of financial capital.

To assess how relocation to Kiryandongo had affected cultural practice by the Bududa landslide survivors, the study found that the Internally Displaced Persons felt free to celebrate their culture. The commonly known one being *Imbalu* in which the neighbouring communities also actively participate in. The Internally Displaced Persons were generally living in harmony with each other and with the neighbouring communities and they had

positive relationship with the surrounding communities namely the refugees and host communities.

The study found out that more people from Bududa (those with links to the Internally Displaced Persons already in Kiryandongo) had reportedly come and settled in Panyadoli, Kiryandongo with their relatives. They were being given small pieces of land, out of the originally allocated 2.5 acres, by their relatives resulting in a reduction of allocated land for effective agricultural production.

In terms of access to social services to facilitate integration and sustainable resettlement, the study found that although Government had committed to constructing permanent houses for all the 603 Internally Displaced Persons households that were originally relocated to Kiryandongo, only 48% of the houses had been constructed. A significant number is therefore still in dire need of housing. In addition a significant number of the constructed houses lacked latrines, posing health risks in case of disease outbreaks.

Although primary education for the IDP's children was accessible, they reported challenges with access to secondary education for their children because of the distant secondary schools and their inability to afford the boarding sections. Some of the Internally Displaced Persons reported that their children had dropped out of school because of the distance. Although the Office in-charge at the Panyadoli Hills police station attributed the school drop out to lack of interest for education by the Internally Displaced Persons, which might not be accurate given the situation on the ground.

No major challenges were reported in regards to access to health services. The Internally Displaced Persons, like the refugees living in Panyadoli, have access to health services in Panyadoli Hills Health Centre II and Panayadoli the health centre HC III that services refugees. There were also no major challenges with access to water as the facilities were

available although a few of them were non-functional at the time of the study. This did not significantly affect the Internally Displaced Persons access to water.

All the Internally Displaced Persons interviewed have a strong desire to permanently stay in Panyadoli A, Kiryandongo where they were relocated and currently living.

The main challenges for integration and sustainable resettlement of the Internally Displaced Persons that the study found out include;

Uncertainty about security of land tenure. Although Government promised to give the Internally Displaced Persons land titles as assurance of ownership of the land allocated to them, they do not have any form of formal document of attribution for the land. This has left the Internally Displaced Persons living in uncertainty. This situation also explains why some of the IDPs still maintain two homes- one in Bududa and the Kiryandongo home, as reported by 60% of the individual IDP respondent. Internally Displaced Persons

Lack of alternative income generating activities. The Internally Displaced Persons rely mainly of agriculture which unreliable given the poor soils as well as the effects of climate change which affects the rains and thereby negatively affecting yields. Lack of financial capital therefore means that most of the other livelihood aspects are negatively affected. For example, if cannot hire or buy more land, enroll their children in secondary boarding school because of the long distances to the nearest secondary schools.

Poor housing. Over 50% of the households in Panyadoli A in Kiryandongo settlement, had not been provided with permanent housing, and were still living in temporary mud structures for the past seven years. Proper housing is one of the major needs of the Internally Displaced Persons who are living in poor housing conditions.

## 5.2 Conclusion

Agriculture remained the main source of food and income for the Bududa landslide survivors, even after relocation to Kiryandongo. Although it is mainly subsistence farming that is practiced and this is due to low soil productivity. Also because the size of land allocated to each household was small- 2.5 acres piece of land per household regardless of household size.

Overall, the Internally Displaced Persons felt free to practice their culture and were generally living in harmony with each other and with the neighbouring communities. About 52% of the households are in dire need of housing and sanitation facilities.

The issue of land ownership is yet to be resolved and this has implications on the long term stay of the Internally Displaced Persons in Kiryandongo. This is because the decisions on whether or not a person makes long term investments in an area is mainly influenced by issues such as ownership of the said land.

The lack of alternative income generating activities resulted in the Internally Displaced Persons relying mainly of agriculture which is also very unreliable given the poor soils as well as the effects of climate change which affects the rains and thereby negatively affecting yields.

Although the Internally Displaced Persons have a strong desire to remain permanently in the place where they are currently and some of the factors to facilitate their stay have been put in place, the process the process of provision of proper housing for the Internally Displaced Persons, has been very slow with only about 50% of the households living in proper housing while the rest still live in very poor housing conditions. The critical issue of security of land tenure, which is a determinant whether or not the Internally Displaced Persons will own the land is yet to be resolved. This has put the Internally Displaced Persons in positions of uncertainty. Another important factor for integration and sustainable resettlement, that needs

to be addressed, is income generating activities to enable the Internally Displaced Persons improve their well-being because of the fact that financial capital is affects most the other livelihood factors.

The IDPs should be availed the necessary livelihood assets for the attainment of positive livelihood outcomes which will facilitate the full enjoyment of their social, economic, cultural and political rights thus fostering integration and sustainable resettlement in Panyadoli, Kiryandongo. However, if the afore mentioned issues of concern to the IDPs are left unaddressed, they could become more vulnerable and the resettlement unsustainable.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Comprehensive approaches to IDP resettlement: The findings of this study point to the need for comprehensive and integrated approaches to IDP resettlement programmes. As highlighted in the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, a durable solution for Internally Displaced Persons, resettlement and integration being one of them, is achieved when needs specifically linked to displacement no longer exist (University of Bern, 2010).

The study therefore recommends that Government, through OPM, should implements a comprehensive and integrated approach to facilitate sustainable resettlement of the Bududa landslide survivors by supporting them to increase food production, provide decent housing, guaranteeing security of tenure and diversifying sources of income.

The Office of the Prime Minister should design resettlement approaches which allow IDPs the opportunity to choose where to resettle, if needed. OPM should put in place a resettlement fund which can be accessed by affected communities to enable them buy land and resettle in areas of their choice to facilitate sustainable resettlement or re-integration.

OPM should also strengthen disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction by proactively engaging communities in disaster prone areas. It should put in place mitigation measures to

rehabilitate the land in Bududa so as to protect the inhabitants, as it is possible that with time, these IDPs will return to Bududa or if they stay in Kiryandongo, have to homes. This could include construction of barriers on the slopes to hold the land from sliding. As noted by Patt & Schröter, 2007, resettlement due to climate induced factors is mostly considered as last option by those directly affected and many members of displaced communities return to their homes as soon as the immediate threat has passed.

Kiryandnogo districts local Government should be facilitated to budget and support the the Bududa landslide survivors in their district. This will enable allocation of adequate funds and enable the district to cater for the Internally Displaced Persons.

It is also important to consider the situation of the host communities that live with the IDP so avoid future tensions, especially where assistance is given to make the Internally Displaced Persons settlements more sustainable, vulnerable members of neighboring communities could also be allocated some land to settle in the settlement, thereby improving their living conditions and promoting social cohesion and coexistence as with Uganda's applauded refugee policy which provides for 70:30 assistance ration to refugees and host communities respectively.

#### **5.4 Suggestions for Further Research**

Further research should be undertaken to establish information about the new caseload of people arriving in Bududa who were not part of the original caseload, most of them having links to the Internally Displaced Persons who were first resettled.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex I: Interview guide 1: Key Informant Interview

Form number \_\_\_\_\_

Location:	Date:	Interviewer(s):
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#### Introduction and Consent to participate in the study

Dear participant,

My Name is Jesca Angida. I am a student of Uganda Martyrs University, Pursuing a Master of Arts in Human Rights. I am carrying out research **socio-economic factors affecting sustainable resettlement and integration of internally displaced persons in Uganda: the case of Bududa Landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district**. I would like to have a brief interview with you in order to get answers to some of my research questions. You are free to choose not to answer any of the questions that you may not feel comfortable to answer. The discussion may last about 20 minutes or slightly more. This interview aims to gather information relating to government intervention in support of the Bududa landslide survivors resettlement to Kiryandongo. This is an academic research and your participation in this study is voluntary. The information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and all answers will remain anonymous. It is hoped that the findings from this study will, inform the decision making process regarding the management of internally displaced persons in the country. Do you willingly agree to participate in this study?

Yes  No:

#### Details/Profile of Interviewees

Name	Position	Organization



What is the current population of the Bududa landslide survivors living in Kiryandongo ?

.....

What are the major needs of the Bududa landslide survivors living in Kiryandongo? How are people providing for these needs?

.....

What social services are available to the Bududa landslide survivors living in Kiryandongo?

.....

What are the major economic activities of the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo?

.....

Who are the main actors supporting this group and what kind of support has been provided?

Actor	Description of Support Provided

What are the main challenges encountered in supporting the Internally Displaced Persons?

.....

Do you think this group is integrating well in kiryandongo?

Why? .....

Where do you see this community in the next 20-50 years?

Remaining in Kiryandongo

Returning to Place of origin

Moving elsewhere

**Thank you for your time and for participating in this study**



*Annex II: Interview guide 2: Individual Households*

Form number \_\_\_\_\_

Location:	Date:	Interviewer(s):
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Dear participant,

My Name is Jesca Angida. I am a student of Uganda Martyrs University, Pursuing a Master of Arts in Human Rights. I am carrying out research on **socio-economic factors affecting sustainable resettlement and integration of internally displaced persons in Uganda: the case of Bududa Landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district**. I have a questionnaire that I would like to feel out by talking to you briefly.

This questionnaire aims to gather information relating to your perception of the socio-economic factors affecting your sustainable resettlement in Kiryandongo. The discussion may last about 20 minutes or slightly more and you are free to choose not to answer any of the questions that you may not feel comfortable to answer.

This interview aims to gather information relating to government intervention in support of the Bududa landside survivors resettlement to Kiryandongo. This is an academic research and your participation in this study is voluntary. The information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and all answers will remain anonymous. It is hoped that the findings from this study will, inform the decision making process regarding the management of internally displaced persons in the country. Do you willingly agree to participate in this study?

Yes

No:

**A. Socio-economic Data**

1. Sex: Male  Female
2. Age: .....
3. Marital Status: Married  Single  Divorced  Widowed   
 Other.....
4. Size of Household (Number of people): .....
5. Level of Education
- None
- Primary
- Secondary
- Technical/Vocational
- University
6. Occupational activity of the household (For both the Man and Women)
- |                      |                          |                        |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Man/women            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Spouse (if applicable) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Agriculture/Farming  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture/Farming    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Trading/Business     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trading/Business       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fishing              | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fishing                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civil Service        | <input type="checkbox"/> | Civil Service          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (specify)..... |                          | Other                  |                          |
| (specify).....       |                          |                        |                          |

**B. Support provided/received**

7. What support have you received since you arrived in Kiryandongo?

Description of Support Provided	Actor

8. What are your family's major needs? How are you ably providing for these needs?

.....  
.....

**C. Integration in Kiryandongo**

10. What are your main cultural practices?

.....

11. Did you practice them back at your place of origin? Yes  No

12. Are you still practicing them in Kiryandongo? Yes  No

13. What are reasons for your practicing/not practicing your culture?  
.....

14. Have you ever thought about leaving Kiryandongo?

Yes  No

15. If yes, to where?

Back to place of origin

Somewhere else

16. When did you think about leaving?

.....

17. Why would you want to move?

.....

18 If no, Why have you not thought of moving?

.....

**--Thank you for your time --**

*Annex III: Focus group discussion guide*

Form number \_\_\_\_\_

Location:	Date:	Interviewer(s):
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**Introduction and Consent to participate in the study**

Dear participant,

My Name is Jesca Angida. I am a student of Uganda Martyrs University, Pursuing a Master of Arts in Human Rights. I am carrying out research **socio-economic factors affecting sustainable resettlement and integration of internally displaced persons in Uganda: the case of Bududa Landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district**. I would like to have a brief interview with you in order to get answers to some of my research questions. You are free to choose not to answer any of the questions that you may not feel comfortable to answer. The discussion may last about 20 minutes or slightly more. This interview aims to gather information relating to government intervention in support of the Bududa landslide survivors resettlement to Kiryandongo. This is an academic research and your participation in this study is voluntary. The information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and all answers will remain anonymous. It is hoped that the findings from this study will, inform the decision making process regarding the management of internally displaced persons in the country. Do you willingly agree to participate in this study?

Yes  No:

**Details/Profile of Interviewees**

Name	Position	Organization

Number of women: .....

Number of men .....

What is the current population of people living in this settlement ?

.....

What are the current major needs of the Bududa landslide survivors living in Kiryandongo? How are people providing for these needs?

.....

What social services are available to the people in this settlement?

.....

What are the major economic activities that the Bududa landslide survivors currently in Kiryandongo engaged in?

.....

Who are the main actors supporting the people in this settlement and what kind of support has been provided?

Actor	Description of Support Provided

What are the main challenges that the community here have that is affecting your stay?

.....

Where do you see most of the people of this community in the next 20-50 years?

Remaining in Kiryandongo

Returning to Place of origin

Moving elsewhere

Why?.....

**Thank you for your time and for participating in this study**