

**THE EFFECT OF LAND CONFLICTS ON FOOD SECURITY IN KASESE
DISTRICT**

**A POST GRADUATE DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY
OF AGRICULTURE IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD
OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION**



BY

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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my lovely parents Mr. Masereka Vincent Karabahake and Mrs. Petronilla Masereka (the late), my wife Mrs. Becky Bwambale and children, Claire Petronilla Kanyere, Peter Clever Isingoma, Paul Clet Kato, Jennifer Kiiza, Patrick and Clara Martha Kibaba who supported and gave me ample time to concentrate and realize this piece of work, to them, I dedicate. To my children, I implore you to embrace education in your life time to conquer a brighter future.

A LIST OF ACRONYMS

CVI	Content validity index
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
FAO	Forestry and Agricultural Organization
GIF	The international federation of surveyors
IDPs	Internally displaced peoples
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
KDLG	Kasese District Local Government
KRC	Kabarole Research Center
LCs	Local councils
OBR	Obusinga bwa' Rwenzuru
S/C	Sub-County
SAQ	Self Administered Questionnaires
UBOS	Uganda bureau of statistics
UMU	Uganda Martyrs University
UN	United Nations
UNLP	Uganda National Land Policy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWA	Uganda world life authority
WFP	World Food Program

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effect of land conflicts on food security in Kasese district. Specifically, the study reviewed three objectives that were: to explore the nature of current land conflicts in Kasese district; to investigate the availability and access of land on sustainability of food in Kasese district; and, to examine the extent of land conflicts on food security in Kasese district. An exploratory and descriptive research survey designs were adopted using a representative sample of 445 who included community members, members of the district land board committee, members of the district production committee, politicians, opinion leaders and other community leaders. Self administered questionnaires, interview guides and documentary checklists were used to collect data from the respondents. The empirical data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative techniques to obtain the findings. The findings revealed that there are many factors that cause land conflicts in Kasese district which included inappropriate land laws and policies, inequitable distribution of land among ethnic groups, erroneous land tenure systems and high value speculations. The common land disputes occur between land lords and squatters, disputes between widows and family members, disputes between cultivators and cattle keepers and between communities and government institutions. It was revealed that land is not readily available and accessible to community members. The findings further revealed that there is no relationship between land availability and food sustainability; and that an increase in land conflicts lead to decline in availability and access to food . Lastly, the findings revealed that land conflicts play a reasonable role on food security in Kasese district. The study put it that land conflicts do not significantly cause decline in per capita income. At a tested P-value of 0.02 and correlation coefficient of 0.064, this implied that there was no correlation between the existence of land conflicts and per capita income. The study therefore concluded that the ambiguity in land laws, policies and related frameworks are the breed birth of land conflicts in Kasese district. Food security therefore depends on the land resources available to the households or communities and their ability to mobilize resources for the production and/or distribution of food to achieve an active and healthy life. The study also concluded that land availability and access do not necessarily cause food sustainability; and that land conflicts reduce productivity by 19.3% per plot of land. The study recommended that, there is a need to comprehensively review all existing land laws, policies and frameworks to iron out gaps which limit access and effective utilization of land in Kasese district. The study also recommended that there is a need for central government to redemacate part of public land including Queen Elizabeth National Park and this should however, be accompanied by equitable distribution among the different ethnic groups in Kasese district. Access to land and land tenure relations are critical where communities depend on control of land to ensure their food security. Further, government should empower lower Local governments like LCI councils to handle land matters in their appropriate mandate to reduce delays in handling land matters in high level courts since these leaders are close to the communities and are very familiar with the local setting. Similarly, government should build the capacity of lower level leadership and raise awareness of masses to ensure peaceful co-existence among different ethnic groups in Kasese district. The research finally recommended that food security should be fully integrated in all line Ministries and departments of government to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and sustainability.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This study investigated the effect of land conflicts on food security among communities in Kasese district, western Uganda as the case study. Given the rampant land conflicts in the area, it was crucial to investigate the extent to which these conflicts influence food security. Land conflict was conceived as an independent variable while food security was a dependent variable. This chapter presents the background to the study, the statement of the problem, general objective of the study, specific objectives, research questions, conceptual framework, significance of the study, scope of the study and operational definitions of terms and concepts.

1.1 Background to the study

1.2.1 Historical background

Land conflict is not a new phenomenon in the world. The global demand for land has steadily increased over the past 50 years (FAO, 2014). Land disputes are regular in almost all societies of the world. The rapid population growth on the world and environmental problems like land degradations escalate land related conflicts and many people have fought over land for a long period of time (USAID, 2005). The world number of registered cases in the primary courts over land and property rights account for nearly half (50 percent) of all the disputes in courts (World Bank, 2009). Population growth, changing diets, and increasing bio-fuel use are placing unprecedented pressure on the global food system (Cohen, 1995; Godfray et al., 2010a; Foley et al., 2011; Davis et al., 2014b). There has been a marked increase in the acquisition of agricultural land in the global South by multinational firms and foreign state agencies for commercial agricultural production. Land is by and large acquired

through negotiation with governments, which then grant way in to land according to leasehold contracts or, more rarely, through outright purchase (Huggins C. 2011.p1).

Watts (1997) argues that the first international food regime was recognized in the 1850s and lasted until the outburst of the First World War. Friedmann (2006) identifies the start of this first international regime as the abolition of controls over grain imports in Great Britain in 1846. This also signaled a rupture with established political alliances between the rural landowning class and the governing elite, in favour of a policy to supply the urban working and middle-classes with affordable food and other commodities. One of the objectives of the imperial project, from this perspective, was to enable the import of cheap agricultural goods from the global South to ensure that the new working classes in the industrializing West were well-fed and unlikely to become radicalized (Patel 2007, 57). Huggins (2011) asserts that this first mayhem was dominated by the activities of settler farmers in North America and the colonies, which exported foodstuffs to Europe. These systems were based on unequal economic and political relations maintained through a fiction of racial superiority and the threat, and not infrequent use, of violence.

The post world war II gave birth to the second international food regime, Watts (1997). Food aid is perhaps better understood as a means to subsidize the export of chronic surpluses from the US than as a purely humanitarian measure (Friedmann 2006). Between 1956 and 1960, US food aid represented more than one third of total global trade in wheat (Patel 2007, 91). Food aid was also a form of international and national patronage, given to Washington's political allies in Latin America and other regions (Raynolds 1997, 122), and was sometimes used by Southern governments to support and reward communities who were seen to support the ruling party, despite its undermining of local agricultural production. Patel (2007) remarks the effects of food aid on countries like India was due to domestic agricultural

subsidies, which enabled the US to export large amounts of wheat to India, where it was distributed freely or cheaply as food aid. Indian struggles over land and food production were viewed by the US through a Cold-War lens, with India alleged as a barricade against communist China. The third international food regime coupled with the global economic crisis, which first hit the developed world in 1973, led to a major reduction in the amounts of food aid circulating globally, and created a set of state of affairs that led to the internationalization of the agro-food structure, acknowledged by Little and Watts (1994: cited by Huggins, 2011, 16).

In India and Indonesia, approximately 40 million hectares (Mha) of customarily-held forest land in each country have not yet secured formal, legal recognition White A. (2015). Similarly, in Peru, estimates indicate that an additional 20 Mha of land is still due for formal recognition, and in the Caribbean region of Colombia, only around 2 percent of land held under customary tenure by Afro-Descendant communities has been formally titled. Many other countries including African counties have not yet established clearer legal authorities for the recognition of communities' land rights, and there is limited information on how much land is held by communities and still due to recognition, White A. (2015).

The empirical evidence of poverty trends and tendencies in relation to land tenure insecurity is strikingly clear in Africa, but although at least fifteen African countries have focused on developing strategic plans for poverty reduction, most of these plans provide only scant attention to the role of land access and land distribution in addressing rural poverty. In Africa, land is critical in poverty reduction because most rural households rely on this resource for the reproduction of future generations, since the industrial and service sectors do not currently provide alternative opportunities for survival. Unequal control over land is,

therefore, a critical factor in formulating poverty reduction policies and in the political process of democratic transition in Africa.

Huggins (2011), recognizes that a compressive scaffold of regulations, laws and institutions was established to ensure that smallholders produced the desired crops, in the requisite quantities, and sanctions were introduced to punish those who violated the new rules. In places such as Burundi and Rwanda, for example, every household was expected to plant some coffee greenery, and the uprooting of coffee was a criminal offence (Oketch and Polzer 2002). In settler colonies such as Zimbabwe and South Africa, the colonial agricultural system was based upon massive forced displacements of African communities based on unfavorable agro-ecological zones, and the accumulation of high-potential land for large-scale commercial farming and ranching by European settlers. In other places, such as the eastern part of the Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo), and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), agricultural labour was imported from across international borders, leading to the establishment of minority 'migrant' ethnic enclaves.

The purchase or long term lease of vast tracts of land from mostly poor, developing countries by wealthier, food-insecure nations as well as private entities to produce food for export) has raised deep concern over food security and rural agricultural development (FAO, 1999). Though the land dispossession of rural African communities dates back to colonial and post independence eras, land grabbing has intensively picked pace since the global food crisis of 2007 - 2008; (Tinyade, 2010). A "new wave" of land deals on the continent poses significant threats to local populations and the future trajectories of agrarian change, (Akina Mama wa Afrika, (2015).

In Uganda, according to Ministry of Justice household survey, Rugadya...et al (2008), land disputes rank the highest among conflicts countrywide and are often the cause of other disputes including family and domestic violence, assaults and murder.

It is comprehensible that the occurrence of disputes on land is not a new phenomenon but it is heightening aspect because of a changed environment in which capacities for response and containment both informally and formally is weakened or dysfunctional. Land conflicts and disputes point to a loophole in land tenure administration and management especially with regard to boundaries, land ownership and its transmission, occupation, trespass, fraudulent transactions and succession wrangles. There is a county wide increase in land disputes, Rugadya, (2009), where the occurrence of land conflicts at household level is (34.9%); with rural households accounting for (36%) of these conflicts compared to urban households that take a share of (33%). The legal changes aiming to reduce the incidence and impact of conflict have not vehemently generated any significant success which implies that, in order to be effective, such legal initiatives need to be complemented by effective implementation. The Land Act Cap 227 is not effective in resolving the deadlock between landowners and tenants. Rampant mass evictions by registered land owners or their agents or purchasers is now common and progressing unabated, despite popular and political outcry. The future is unpredictable with hovering waves of amending the 1995 constitutional land law.

In Kasese district, Government holds (65%) of the total land area in form of national parks, government institutions like prisons and other protected lands. During the colonial government in 1906, government designated the area around Lakes Edward and George as a game reserve and later as a national park (Queen Elizabeth National Park) in 1952, (Rugadya, 2009). The Rwenzori Mountain national park was also gazzeted in 1991. The conservation of these lands as national parks reduced the size of land for cultivation, grazing and other land

uses. As a result, this has increased a great demand for land among cultivators (Bakonzo) and Basongora pastoralists. In September 2000, the government decided to relocate the 8,000 Basongora pastoralists with 50,000 heads of cattle who occupied part of Queen Elizabeth National Park to new areas including Ibuga Refugee Settlement (3,500 acres), Ibuga Prison Farm (1,400 acres), Hima Army Production Unit (3,500 acres), Mubuku Prison Farm (5,300 acres), Karusandara (1,100 acres), and Muhokya (1,000 acres). Additionally the Basongora ancestral land in Bukangara and Rwehingo totaling 25,000 acres was to be shared between the cultivators and the pastoralists. This gave the pastoralists (17,000 acres) and (8,000 acres) to Bakonzo cultivators (who are majority) in Kasese, Western Uganda. The government also was to develop a long term plan and budget for the modernization of the Basongora community. As a result, the residents of Kasese district have been demanding degazetting of most of their land or compensation from government on grounds that more than half of their territory is gazetted as game parks, prisons, or other government institutions (Rugadya, 2009).

1.2.2 Theoretical background

This study was built on Social conflict theories. Social conflict theories have been a central subject of social research ever since Marx and Weber. Marx (1859) established the theory of class conflict on the basis of historical materialism.

In much of Africa, formal institutions for land administration are often superimposed on traditional structures without clear delineation of responsibilities and competencies, implying that they tend to lack both outreach and social legitimacy. In fact, in a significant number of African countries, formal tenure covers significantly less than 10% of the area, implying that more than 90% of land is held under forms of customary tenure without full legal recognition, i.e. de facto outside the realm of the law (Oosterberg 2002).

This has led to a situation where, instead of complementing each other, “traditional” and “modern” systems compete, giving those who are affected by conflicts an opportunity to resort to “institutional shopping”, i.e. pursue conflicts in parallel through a variety of channels (Firmin Sellers 2000). Not surprisingly, this greatly increases the number and duration, and often also the impact of land-related conflicts. The limited outreach of formal institutions is particularly detrimental for marginal populations who generally do not have the resources that would be needed to secure their property rights through alternative means (Kevane and Gray 1999). In fact, well-intentioned interventions to improve land tenure may unintentionally have increased conflict and social polarization instead of providing the basis for sustained growth (Atwood 1990, Pinckney and Kimuyu 1994, Platteau 2000).

Additionally, the theory in land economics has long suggested that increased tenure security classically defined in terms of private freehold ownership recognized and protected by the state will lead to increased productivity by stimulating greater access to and demand for credit and investment, reducing conflicts over ownership, and permitting the most efficient farmers to outbid less efficient farmers in the land market (Barrows and Roth 1990). Such theoretical implications have had a major impact on land policy in Africa, even though the suggested linkages remain, at best, only partially verified (Platteau 1992; Bruce and Migot-Adholla 1994; Troutt 1994). Even if such tenure changes do have the predicted impact on agricultural productivity, the broader implications for food security are far from clear, since some amount of land concentration could be expected to result in increased landlessness by some groups. Barrowclough (2001, p. 128).

1.2.3 Conceptual background

A conflict is disagreement between two or more people. According to Michael Nicholism, (2010) it is an activity which takes place when conscious beings (individuals or groups) wish

to carry out mutually inconsistent acts concerning their wants, needs or obligations. Land conflict occurs when there are disagreements on land on land use. A land conflict involves claims to rights in land by two or more parties, focused on particular piece of land, which can be addressed within the existing legal framework, (Bruse, 2013).

Food security exists when all people at all time have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for their dietary needs and food preference for active, healthy life (FAO, 2014). Food security has got four key pillars; Food availability, stability of supply, Access and Utilization by the body. Tilman et al (2011) forecast 100-110% increase in global crop demand by 2050. Tilman contents that, the additional area required satisfying food demand by 2050 will depend on how well crop yields and cropping intensity developments can keep up with population growth and consumption patterns.

Land is conceptualized as a static resource endowment to be allocated to agricultural production and income generation (e.g., von Braun and Kennedy 1994). From a research perspective primarily concerned with land tenure, an increase in agricultural yields is often suggested to be a sufficient outcome to generate improved welfare, including, presumably, food security and nutrition (Feder et al. 1988; Thiesenhusen 1995).

More than seventy five percent (75%) of the people in Kasese depend on land for agriculture. With increasing population of 3% growth rate which above national level, the demand for agriculture production is increasingly high in Kasese district ensuing into land conflicts thus causing food insecurity.

1.2.4 Contextual background

According to Moyo (2000) suggests that, land is central in promoting rural livelihoods in Africa because access to land and security of tenure are the main means through which food

security and sustainable development can be realized because the livelihoods of over 70% of the population in Africa are mainly linked to land and natural resources exploitation.

In the past, the dominant view was that land titling programmes in Africa would enhance security of tenure and promote investment in agriculture, thus leading to increased growth and development. However, such land reform programmes failed to develop the smallholder agriculture sector as the expectation that financial resources would be mobilized for investment on the land made were not met (UNU, 2000).

The coexistence of various forms of tenure in Africa - state, communal, customary, individual - suggests the need to develop complex policy and analytic models focusing on the pertinent relationship between land tenure, food security and sustainable development in Africa. This paper presents a number of models developed to explain these linkages, focusing on the analytical model developed by Moyo (2000), based upon Shivji et al. (2000).

Although there are sub-regional variations, the African historical context is essentially that of colonialism, and the legacy of colonial land policies is the major framework through which sustainable livelihoods at the individual country level have been conditioned. Whether manifested as the settler type, indirect rule or the plantation type, colonialism introduced new dimensions to the form of land ownership and title, and land management, as well as to the rights and responsibilities related to land and natural resources. In most cases, existing forms of customary land tenure were either ignored or overridden while, in the case of indirect rule, customary practice was reformulated for the convenience of the colonizing power and handed back to indigenous populations in forms that created new and artificial class and ethnic divisions (World Bank 2000).

It is the resultant dual, unequal and hierarchical system of land tenure, in which freehold and leasehold land rights are treated as superior to customary land rights, that incoming governments inherited at the time of independence and that present land reform initiatives seek to redress (Van den Brink, R. 2002).

A key variable that underlies the need for better definition of property rights to land is population growth. Rapid population growth, combined with either limited opportunities for non-agricultural employment or, in other areas, increasing non-agricultural demand for land, is a key factor that causes land values to appreciate, resulting in higher competition for a limited or decreasing amount of land available. This often leads to conflict across generations or ethnic groups, especially in environments where risk is high and land is a key asset and source of livelihood (Zongo 2002). Exogenous factors such as improvements in technology, greater opportunities for integration into the global economy, and better agricultural terms of trade not only reinforce this trend but also imply a greater potential for productivity-enhancing exchange of land through rental and/or sales markets.

All of these factors create an opportunity to establish institutions to better define and enforce property rights that can then form the basis for a virtuous cycle of more secure land rights, higher levels of land-related investments, more productivity-enhancing land transfers, and greater overall productivity (Boserup 2000). In fact, the realization that better defined land rights that can be exchanged at lower cost are a critical element of economic development provided the justification for interventions to title land in many parts of the world. Such interventions had a very positive impact in situations where (i) there was a latent demand for more formal and individualized forms of ownership tenure and greater transferability of land as a way to reduce conflict; (ii) the technical and administrative capacity of state institutions

matched the requirements of the improved land tenure system; and (iii) the shift provided gains for all or most of the population and political leaders did not lose (Deininger 2003).

To the extent that land policies reinforce the tendency of greater land scarcity to amplify pre-existing gender, ethnic, or wealth inequalities with respect to land access, they can contribute to a downward spiral of conflict, and the current land policies may eventually result into food security at household levels (Van den Brink, R. 2002)

In Kasese, Government holds over 65 percent of the total land. This implies that only about 35 percent portion of the land is left for cultivation, grazing and other land uses. According to Daily monitor News Paper of March 1, 2018, *The Justice Catherine Bamugemereire commission* of inquiry into land matters directed the Kasese District Land Board to cancel all titles that had been issued on the Mubuku Irrigation Scheme land since these titles were issued in error. Mubuku Irrigation scheme land is one of the disputed pieces land in Kasese between community members and government.

There are gaps identified in the 1995 constitution as well as the 2013 Land Act. These gaps are visible in the 2013 Uganda National Land Policy which recommended several amendments to the Land Act. The policy attempts to address the issues Uganda facing with land; ranging from historical injustices, a multiplicity of land tenure systems, multiple rights and overlapping interests, a heritage of evictions and arbitrary disposition, disputes beyond boundaries (tribal and ethnic too) and the rights of vulnerable people. Both the National Land Policy and Land Act address issues in different modes. The issues being: tenure security, land administration, management and enforcement in the protection and conservation of the environment and natural resources in Uganda, (Daily, Monitor Newspaper, Tuesday June 6, 2017).

1.3 Problem Statement

Land conflicts have remained high in Kasese district; nevertheless, land remains the main source of food for majority populations in the region. More than 70 percent of the population in Kasese district depends on subsistence farming. Land conflicts exist between cultivators and pastoralists, between protected lands (like game parks) and surrounding communities, grabbing of public land and customary ownership tensions.

More than 2 million children in Uganda under 5 years (29 percent) suffer from stunting, (DHS and UBOS, 2018). About 69% of the total population in the country is minimally food insecure (level 1), while 26% of the total population in the country is food stressed (level 2), whereas, 5% of the total population in the country is in food Crisis (level 3), (IPC, 2017). According to reports, Kasese district experience high level of malnutrition. About 49.8% of children under 5 years in Kasese have stunted growth above the national average, (Tumwine and Barugahare, 2002).

Despite progress made by the government to address land-related issues such as redistribution and resettlement of landless groups of people, the land sector in Kasese still faces grave challenges that include insecurity of tenure, overlapping and conflicting land rights, and inequity in access to and ownership of land. However, it is not known whether land conflicts have a significantly contributed to food sustainability in Kasese district. Similarly, as much as Kasese has had interventions like National Agricultural advisory services (NAADS), Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) and irrigation farming, but reports still reveal that Kasese is food insecure.

Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the effect of land conflicts on food security in Kasese district.

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the extent to which land conflict affect food security in Kasese district.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The following objectives guided the study:

1. To explore the nature of current land conflicts in Kasese district.
2. To investigate the availability and access of land on sustainability of food in Kasese district.
3. To examine the extent to which land conflicts have played a role in food security in Kasese district.

1.4.3 Research Questions

1. What is the nature of current land conflicts in Kasese district?
2. How has the availability and access of land contributed to sustainability of food in Kasese district?
3. To what extent do land conflicts play a role in food security in Kasese district?

1.5 Conceptual framework

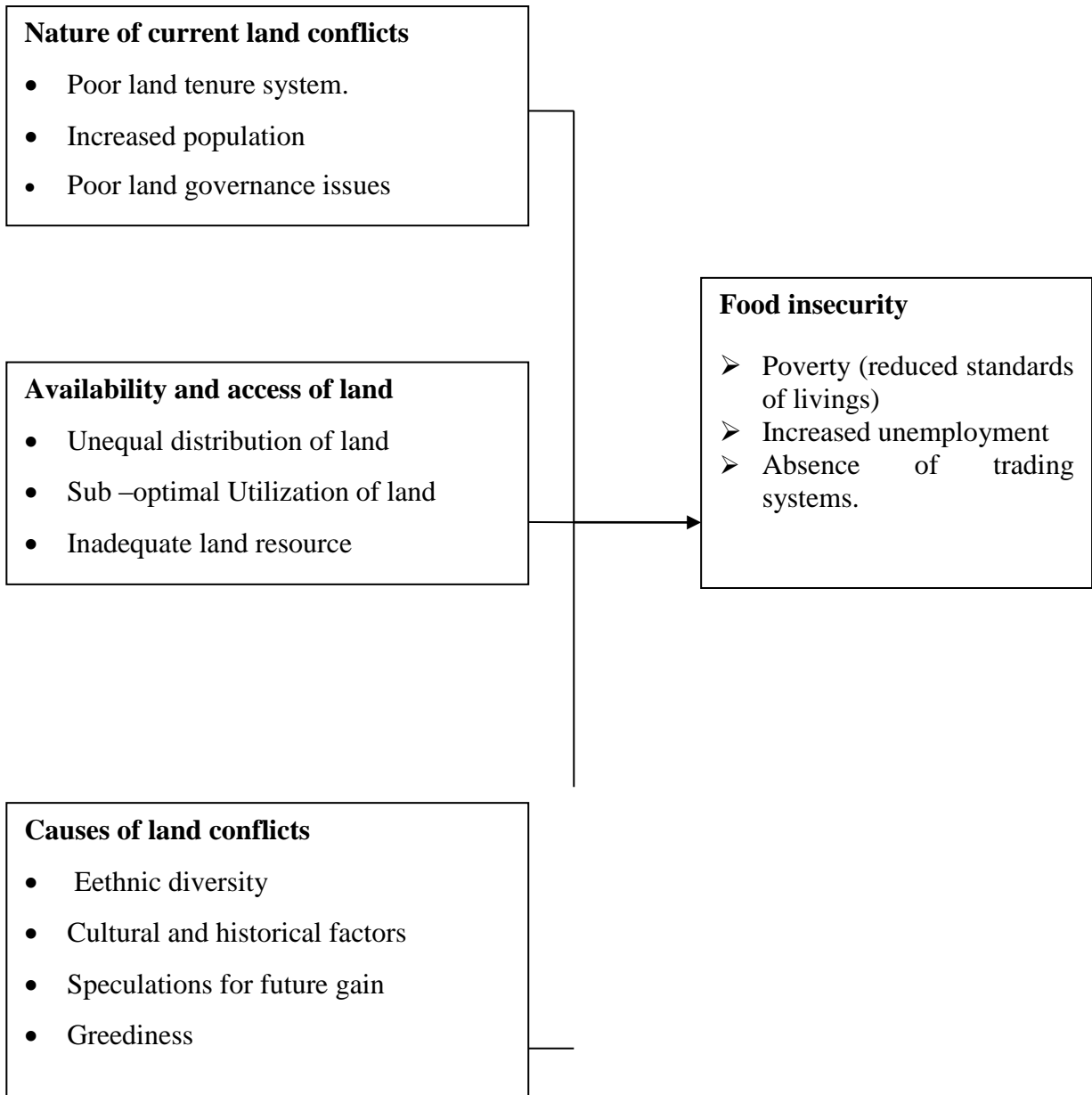
The conceptual framework shows that land conflicts affect food security. Land conflicts was perceived as an independent variable while food security was a dependent variable.

1.5.1 Figure 1: Conceptual framework for understanding the effect of land conflict on food security

Independent Variable

Dependent variable

Land conflicts



Source: developed by the researcher 2017

The conceptual frame work is illustrated by land conflicts as independent variable and food security as dependent variable. It was conceptualized that land conflicts affect food security.

Land conflicts has the following dimensions; nature of current land conflicts, availability and access to land and causes of land conflicts and the food insecurity with variables of poverty (reduced standards of living), increased unemployment and absence of trading systems.

The poor land tenure system, unequal land distribution in Kasese District has posed challenges of escalating land conflicts in most rural communities rendering it difficult to proper farming and the few individuals with access to large pieces of land put to effective use/farming keep on accumulating wealth and with enough food. However, those who cannot access land experience food insecurity with poor standards of living.

Within the district, there is increased population with inadequate land resource in which biggest part of the land is occupied by National Parks and gazetted as reserve areas thus leaving small land put into use for agriculture not enough to feed the increasing population and this has worsened the problem of food security in Kasese District.

1.6 Justification

Rampant land conflicts among individuals and groups in Kasese greatly hinder food production and productivity. The land tenure system in Kasese fall under four dimensions notably; customary ownership, freehold, leasehold and public land. Of these, public land takes the greatest proportion nearly 65 percent of the total land. The remaining 35 percent is either freehold but largely under customary ownership based on clan or ethnic groupings. Despite this incongruity, Kasese would be a "*food basket*" for the entire region and Uganda at large, but this is not possible due to heightened land conflicts.

The findings of this study will be useful to knowledge expansion to the researcher, to all people and organizations at local, national and international level. Firstly, it will particularly be helpful in explaining and showing the distribution of land among individuals and groups

albeit the different diverse activities carried out on land. Secondly, to the community leaders who address land disputes, this will aid in resolving land conflicts thereby promoting food security. Thirdly, it will help to explore the level of land utilization by land lords and tenants in different parts of Kasese district and its relevance on food security. This study will show the affects of land conflicts on food security, contribute to the mitigation measures to guide stakeholders in resolving land conflicts as a remedy to food security in Kasese District and the Country at large. Also this study will be an eye opener to the policy makers, politicians, the donor community, CSOs and the Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development to create the change that is needed as far as appropriate land policies are concerned. By having appropriate land policies, conflicts will be minimized resulting into food security. Lastly the study will inform the academia and researchers on the importance of land related conflict mitigation and what the future holds for food security in Uganda.

1.7 Significance of the study.

This study provides useful information to land board committees on how they can best handle land issues especially conflict.

The study is useful to policy makers in the Ministry of Land and Natural Resource Management and other stakeholders as guide to analyzing the nature of land conflicts.

The study provides empirical evidence or data on the effect of land conflicts on food production in Uganda.

The study provides knowledge on the nature of land conflicts, which shall probably stimulate government to establish appropriate land laws to monitor the level of food security in the Uganda Society.

The study is expressly beneficial to Kasese District Local Government (KDLG) and the rest of the districts in Uganda to improve on the level of land conflicts to ensure food security.

The study contributes to the already existing literature and therefore serves as reference for other researchers in relation to land conflicts and food security in Uganda.

1.8 Scope of the study

1.8.1 Geographical scope

The study covered Kasese district local government area and specifically four (4) rural sub-counties of Nyakiyumbu S/C, Nyakathonzi S/C, Karusandara S/C and Kitswamba S/C. The first two sub-counties are found in Bukonzo County, whereas the other two sub-counties are found in Busongora County. The sub-counties that were selected are all attached to Queen Elizabeth National Park and the occupants consist of both cultivator and pastoral cattle keepers. The reasons for this selection was that all of them experience land conflicts and crop production and animal rearing are the main source of food among these communities.

1.8.2 Content scope

The study investigated the extent to which land conflicts affect food security. The study looked at the four pillars of food security; availability, access, stability of supply and utilization. The study focused on the aspects of crop and animal production as the major land uses in the area.

1.8.3 Time scope

The study was limited to a period between 2007 - 2018. This is because during this period a lot of concerns about land conflicts and food security were raised.

1.9 Ethical considerations

The study considered the following ethical issues to ensure reliability, validity, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Informed consent: During data collection, the researcher sought consent from the respondents. This enabled the study to attain comprehension or understanding, and voluntariness.

Risks: To minimize risks, the researcher sought permission from relevant authorities like LCs before interacting with community members from every sub-county and villages of study. An introductory letter from the School of Post Graduate Studies (SPGS) of Uganda Martyrs University was handy with all research assistants throughout data collection. Risky situations were avoided throughout the study especially where respondents were sensitive on issues of land conflicts as recommended by Wendler and Miller, 2008, who asserts that; research participants should not be exposed to excessive risks.

Confidentiality and Privacy: The study treated all data with due confidentiality and utmost privacy as required. The study ensured confidentiality of respondents and data by participants as recommended by James Hodge, 2008.

Consideration of vulnerable populations: This study involved only adults of sound mind from 20 years and above. Vulnerable groups like children, prisoners and the mentally disturbed persons were not allowed to participate in this study. The study considered vulnerable persons as those who are relatively (or absolutely) incapable of protecting their own interest because they may have insufficient power, intelligence, education, resources, strength, or other necessary attributes to protect these interests (e.g. prisoners, children, people with mental disabilities). This is in recommendation with Idanpaan-Heikkila and Fluss, 2008).

Payment to research participants/assistants: Since the study covered many parts of the district (four sub-counties), eight (8) research assistants were hired to collect and organize data. Each of these research assistant was facilitated to the field and paid an agreed daily allowance. This was in line with Neal Dickert & Glady,(2008, p.388); "*Offers are considered undue influence, if they are so attractive that they lead individuals to participate in research studies to which they would normally have important objections*".

1.10 Definition of Key terms

The study considered and defined the following key concepts as used in the study.

Effective land utilization; refers to putting land into useful and productive process to enhance availability, access, and sustainability of food.

Food access; refers to existence of reliable and effective infrastructure that promote mobility of food requirements from one place to another. It entails cooking, storage and hygiene practices, individuals 'health, water and sanitations, feeding and sharing practices within the household.

Food availability: Is where people must be able to regularly acquire adequate quantities of food, through purchase, home production, barter, gifts, borrowing or food aid.

Food insecurity; refers to a condition when people or households do not have access, reliable, safe and sufficient food to support their life,

Food security: This is a condition when all people are considered to have availability, safe and adequate access to food at all times in sufficient quantities, harmless, nutritious enough to sustain a healthy and active life.

Food sustainability; refers to a continuous existence and accessibility to nutritious and safe food for all people at all times.

Food utilization; refers to a process when consumed food must have a positive nutritional impact on people. It entails cooking, storage and hygiene practices, individuals' health, water and sanitation, feeding and sharing practices within the household.

Land conflict: Is a situation when there are inconsistent views between two or more parties on either ownership or utilization of a piece of land in a given locality during a given period of time.

CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction:

This chapter covered the theoretical review of existing literature on the topic of research. It was divided into three major sections. The first section was the theoretical review. The second section was the literature review. The review of literature was by objective by objective and the summary of the literature review. The third section was a summary of the literature review.

2.1.0 Theoretical review

2.1.1 Theory on Conflict

Some important concepts underlie Dahrendorf's dialectical conflict approach, including authority and authority structure, interests, quasi-groups and interest groups. He believes that such concepts can be used to describe and understand the specific social structure, and can also be used to explain the generation of conflicting groups, conflict forms and consequences. These concepts indeed play an important part in my evaluation of the conflict between the two sides.

Dahrendorf thinks that the study of the social structural elements that bring about conflict between groups should start with the concept of authority/ domination, for which he draws upon Weber's definition, which treats domination as 'a special case of power' (1999). In Weber's opinion (1999), 'domination' does not only include 'domination by virtue of authority', that is, 'the probability that a command with a given specific content will be obeyed by a given group of persons'; but also 'domination by virtue of a constellation of

interests' which confers influence over others who may still be motivated by their own interests. Based on this, Dahrendorf thinks that the basic analyzing unit of social structure is social status, which manifests as of two different types in most social associations. One is of dominant status, and the other is subordinate status. The association of these two types of statuses is the most prevalent structural element and contains the structural cause of social conflict. Dahrendorf refers to this kind of association in his terms, imperatively coordinated association between dominant status and subordinate status as authority structure.

Based on these concepts, he analyses the transformation from quasi-groups to interest groups. In theory, this will happen of necessity but is not always true in practice. Thus, he goes on to identify the conditions that affect the formation of interest groups. He also analyses the conditions that influence the form that conflict takes. To do this, he distinguishes two dimensions to conflict, the level of violence and intensity. These evaluate the energy consumed in conflict, the level of involvement in its various aspects, and the various means taken to express anger.

The interrelationship between authority structure and other structures of social status also has implications for conflict form. Such conditions that influence conflict form would simultaneously influence structural change. Dahrendorf's dialectical conflict approach provides a way to evaluate the causes and structure of conflict.

According to Coser (1991), the cause of conflict can be categorized into material and non-material relations. The material causes of conflict refer to distributional unevenness of power, status, and resources; and the non-material causes refer to inconsistency of value conceptions and beliefs. Coser thinks that the degree of seriousness of conflict depends on different degrees of interrelationship between social structure and emotions, values and beliefs.

2.1.2 Economist theory on land

Theory in land economics has long suggested that increased tenure security classically defined in terms of private freehold ownership recognized and protected by the state will lead to increased productivity by stimulating greater access to and demand for credit and investment, reducing conflicts over ownership, and permitting the most efficient farmers to outbid less efficient farmers in the land market (Barrows and Roth 1990). Such theoretical implications have had a major impact on land policy in Africa, even though the suggested linkages remain, at best, only partially verified (Platteau 1992; Bruce and Migot-Adholla 1994; Troutt 1994). Even if such tenure changes do have the predicted impact on agricultural productivity, the broader implications for food security are far from clear, since some amount of land concentration could be expected to result in increased landlessness by some groups. Barrowclough (1991,)

2.1.3 Economist approach on land and food security.

Economic approaches to food insecurity have evolved greatly over the latter half of the twentieth century. Macroeconomic conceptions of food security date back to Robert Malthus, who predicted that limited land availability and agricultural productivity would contribute to widespread famine under rapid population growth. Even up to the 1974 World Food Summit, food security was largely conceived as a problem of limited national agricultural supplies (Barrett 2002; Webb et al 2006). Under this macroeconomic framework, economists measured food security by national stock levels and then calculated per capita food availability based on population. Meanwhile, health perspectives focused on the micro level manifestations of food insecurity, such as wasting, kwashiorkor, and marasmus. Within this framework, food security was thought to be best addressed through creating more favorable terms of trade for food to poor countries and through large scale efforts to increase

agricultural supply through seed and production technologies (Webb et al, 2006). Faced with rapid population growth in India and Southeast Asia, this logic was a major driver of the introduction and dissemination of Green Revolution technologies in the late sixties and early seventies.

The work of Amartya Sen substantially reformed conceptions of food security. In his 1981 Essay on Poverty and Famines, Sen describes starvation as “the characteristic of some people not *having* enough food to eat, not the characteristic of there not *being* enough food to eat”. Sen argues that individual exchange entitlement, (ability to labor and earn an income) dictates the ability to obtain food. Sen uses the concept of exchange entitlement to demonstrate the empirical reality of the persistence of food insecurity despite the fact that food is available in a given locality.

2.1.4 Nature of current land conflicts.

The inequitable distribution of land has contributed to the declining state of resources in Uganda, thereby creating the conditions that lead to food insecurity. These environmental security problems induce conflicts at the regional and district levels: the class and racial levels; and at the local level. The inequitable distribution of land has contributed to the declining state of resources in Southern African countries, thereby creating the conditions that lead to food insecurity. These environmental security problems induce conflicts at the inter-state and intra-state levels: the class and racial levels; and at the local level.

In Uganda, the land conflict level between pastoralists and farmers is on the rise, and conflict has turned out to be the main threat to farmers (UNLP, 2013, Uganda ministry of Agriculture, 2010). With the declining soil fertility and population growth rate at 3.4% per annum, land tenure security needs to be safeguarded in order to address the growing demand for food

(World Bank, 2008). Land conflict reduces agricultural productivity, but fortunately, the government has of recent realized the economic and political impacts of such conflict on the country's agricultural production capacity (Kairaba, 2002). Francis and Tomoya (2013) found that land conflict could reduce agricultural productivity on plots by 17%. Unfortunately, this affects vulnerable groups like female-headed households and widows (Deininger & Castagnini, 2004). The lack of attention to women's land right has continuously made it difficult for women to avoid "inheritance land related conflict" (Deininger& Castagnini, 2004).

The net effect of land and natural resource conflicts is the destabilization of food production, degradation of the environment and, in the case of armed conflicts, creation of open access conditions for natural resources.

One of the main reasons underlying the increased incidence of land conflict in African countries is the failure of the prevailing land tenure systems to respond to the challenges posed by appreciation of land in a way that would enhance effective tenure security and thus provide the basis for higher levels of investment and productivity-enhancing land transfers rather than the dissipation of resources in conflict over land. Such appreciation can come about due to increased population and other exogenous factors including technical change, improved terms of trade for agriculture, or non-agricultural demand for land. Factors that have made an effective response difficult include a lack of clarity about the role of formal and informal institutions in land administration, the limited outreach of the former, and the fact that reaching a consensus on land policies is made difficult by the structural inequalities inherent in these systems, e.g. along gender and ethnic lines. As a result, traditional interventions such as titling, which were very effective in other parts of the world, have

proven inadequate in many African contexts where, instead of fostering growth, they may even have led to higher levels of conflict (FIG. (2014)).

Furthermore, tenure insecurity in Uganda is a source of conflict within families, between groups and between communities. Overall, land issues are increasingly sensitive and political, as was shown for example when female residents of Uganda's northern Amuru district stripped naked before government ministers to protest a land deal. Specific land governance issues in the country are the landlord-tenant relations on *mailo* land; land tenure insecurity in post-conflict Northern Uganda; disputes over government expropriation of land; the implications of oil exploration and mining for local land tenure systems and rights, especially for pastoral livestock systems; and accusations of land grabbing in rural and urban areas. Finally, Uganda concluded the development of its National Land Policy (NLP) in August 2013, a process that saw the participation of the entire citizenry in its development. While land in the new policy is no longer viewed in terms of rights recognition only, but also in terms of its productive capacity and as an enabler for economic empowerment and political participation (LANDac, 2016h), implementation of the NLP is still to be seen.

It has been shown that even limited land conflicts can erupt into large-scale civil strife and violence (Andre and Platteau 2000), especially if "political entrepreneurs" capitalize on the underlying grievances to further their cause (Fred-Mensah 2000, Daudelin 2002). At the same time, there are few detailed studies of conflicts relating to land rather than general conflicts or efforts aiming to separate the impact of changes in the legal framework governing land relations as compared with the myriad of other factors that can have an impact on the incidence of conflict. As a result, it is far from undisputed whether land related conflicts are a serious enough issue to warrant attention by policy makers or outside support. To determine whether this is the case, it is necessary to show that over and above the social problems and

direct costs that may be caused by land conflicts, these conflicts affect productivity of land use and thus reduce the scope for future growth.

2.1.5 Availability and access of land on food sustainability

In terms of land distribution, the major problem relates to unequal access to land according to race, gender, class, and ethnic distinctions. In some countries, multinational companies and the State also own large areas of land. The limited land rights for some groups of people have brought into sharp focus the question of access to land, rights and how land transfers take place under both market and customary systems.

In general, there is a tendency for land to be unequally distributed, with the population pressure under which customary systems often operate, meaning that most groups of people in such systems have limited land rights. In some instances, the State, private companies (local and international) and a few individuals, hold more land than they are able to fully utilize. Yet the discussion on food security is largely tabled from the production point of view, where access to good quality land becomes a prerequisite for households to produce food for their own subsistence and for sale. Essentially it is the equity and efficiency aspects of unequal land distribution that underlie concerns with policy on food security and agricultural development (Moyo, 2001).

The relative decline of agricultural production for domestic food and industrial requirements is a major concern in Africa. There has been increased food insecurity and impoverishment because of the increasing cost of food for the majority of the poor and the concentration of consumption among the relatively wealthier and better-endowed countries, regions and social groups with access to land and incomes in and outside the agriculture sector. Most of the best agricultural land is used for the production of export, with little of the produce finding its way

onto the local market. Most African countries are characterized by dependency on production of a small range of primary commodities and have traditionally been dependent on the export of a single commodity.

In most African countries, the legal framework has been biased towards the market and the State. The courts remain discriminatory in outlook and are inaccessible to the victims of past practices. There is little representation of indigenous people in cases where land was expropriated. Yet conflicts over land and other natural resources undermine the capacity of communities to produce their own food (Moyo, 2000).

Access to land and land tenure relations are critical where communities depend on control of land to ensure their food security. 'Food security' is the capacity of households, communities and the state to mobilize sufficient food, through production, acquisition and distribution, on a sustainable basis. Food security thus depends on the land resources available to the household or community and their ability to mobilize resources for the production and/or distribution of food to achieve an active and healthy life. However, for communities or regions with inadequate land resources are highly susceptible to food insecurity. 'Food entitlement' is a concept derived from the entitlement approach developed by Amanor, Kojo. (2003) following the severe Ethiopian drought in the early 1980s. He argued that famine conditions exist not because there is no food, but because the individuals lack adequate income to acquire food. This has subsequently been used to broaden the interpretation of access to land and natural resources.

2.1.6 The role played by land conflicts on food security.

The land conflicts issues that affect food security include manifestations of unequal distribution of land, sub-optimal utilization of land and insecure tenure. Where the security of

tenure is weak in general, livelihoods can be constrained. Thus, tenure remains key for improving land management practices. And, where land distribution structures are highly unequal, the negative food security trends are exacerbated.

Food insecurity is not the only factor that is conducive to violent conflict, but may be part of a pattern whereby groups of people are it for the ethnic or political affiliation, their regional alliance or their religious practices are treated differently than others. This treatment may vary from cover or overt discrimination in the job market to political marginalization and even targeted extermination. In such a situation, the discriminating party may hide its non-assistance to people in peril under the veil of a natural disaster. As a result, the discriminated population may take up arms to make an end to years of humiliation and deprivation. When the wielding of a weapon promises food and income security to a poor, food deprived farmer, the step to be mobilized may not be difficult to make.

The net effect of land and natural resource conflicts is the destabilization of food production, degradation of the environment and, in the case of armed conflicts, creation of open access conditions for natural resources (World Bank, 2001).

Situations of land conflict have in many instances been a primary cause of interference with one or more of the dimensions of food insecurity. A vicious circle of conflict and food insecurity makes alleviation of poverty in rural areas of the most vulnerable countries especially intractable. The root cause of conflict is often to be found in competition over the factors of food production, primarily land and water, exacerbated by other troubling trends. Having more people to feed, with less land and water, more variable climate, and greater food price volatility increases stress on livelihoods and food systems. Yet countries under the greatest stress in this sense are often the least able to respond.

Studies on the motives of war have found conflict to be closely associated with underlying factors affecting food insecurity. For instance, Political studies of the economic motivations of war have argued that conflict was precipitated in some cases by “*greed*” (the desire to control resources) and in others by “*grievance*” (the perception of unfairness by those receiving the short end of contested resources) (Collier 2000, Collier and Hoeffler, 2004).

Although most of the studies on greed and grievance have concentrated on non-renewable, non-agricultural resources, high value agricultural resources may also be responsible when competing groups fight over access to land and water sources to produce high value commodities like coffee or cotton. For example, the collapse of coffee prices led to a sudden drop in income for small farmers in Uganda (Uvin 1996, Messer and Cohen 2006).

The extent to which underlying forces can be politically destabilizing depends on the preexisting political and socio-economic context. Poverty, hunger and food insecurity, together with a very unequal distribution of income, land and other material goods, provide a fertile ground for grievances that can be exploited by individuals and groups with a desire to cause conflict (Pinstrup-Andersen and Shimokawa, 2008).

Food shortages or other dimensions of severe food insecurity are an obvious consequence of conflict in many cases. Conflict typically reduces availability, access, and utilization of food. It also leads to poverty, high infant mortality, inequality, and declining per capita incomes. The growth inhibiting impacts of conflict can be observed in the rapid resumption of agricultural growth following peace, as experienced in Mozambique.

One of the most direct effects of conflict on food security is the displacement of people. In 2001, there were more than 12 million refugees, 25 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and an unknown number of people trapped in combat zones (FAO 2002). Most of these need

temporary food assistance until they can return to their homes or find new livelihoods. Contributing to meeting the food needs of refugees' places an additional burden on recipient communities where food security is already marginal leading to sometimes acute food shortages. Refugees fleeing fighting in northern Chad upset markets in western Darfur during the drought years 1983-85, transforming that food shortage into a famine (Messer et al. 1998).

Land and resources cause conflict, the reality is much more complicated. Land is usually one factor among many drivers of conflict. Conflicts are driven by physical threats, including direct violence such as armed attacks for example, as well as by perceived threats to livelihoods and well-being, threats to group identity, and a perception that institutions, policies and laws of the state are discriminatory. The role of land in conflict also changes over time. Legitimate land-related grievances can evolve over the course of a conflict into a complicated system of political and economic incentives that affect the conflict in different ways. The original grievance may remain, but addressing the conflict requires tackling structural and proximate causes, as well as the incentive structures that may emerge during conflict (Ballentine, K. and Sherman, J. (2003).

Food shortages or other dimensions of severe food insecurity are an obvious consequence of conflict in many cases. Conflict typically reduces availability, access, and utilization of food. It also leads to poverty, high infant mortality, inequality, and declining per capita incomes. Conflict destroys land, water, biological, and social resources for food production. Thirty million people in more than 60 countries were displaced or had their livelihoods destroyed by conflict every year in the 1990s (WFP 2004). FAO (2002) has estimated losses of almost \$52 billion in agricultural output through conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa between 1970 to 1997, a figure equivalent to 75 percent of all official development assistance received by the conflict-

affected countries. Estimated losses for all developing countries averaged \$4.3 billion per year – enough to have raised the food intake of 330 million undernourished people to minimum required levels.

Whereas there is abundant writing on land-related conflicts between pastoralists and sedentary farmers elsewhere in Uganda, the nature and causes of the particular conflict between Basongora pastoralists and Bakonzo cultivators in Kasese district, has not been addressed comprehensively.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used in the study. The presentation included the research design, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedure, data collection methods, data collection instruments, pre-testing research instruments, data analysis and measurement of variables.

3.1 Study Sites

This study was conducted in the four rural sub-counties of Kasese District. These sub-counties included Nyakatonzi, Nyakiyumbu of Bukonzo County and; Karusanda and Kitwamba in Busongora County respectively. From each sub-county, two parishes were selected. The selection of parishes depended on the geographical location, the nearness to the gazzeted areas like national parks and where land conflicts are rampant. The parishes per sub-county were selected as follows: Nyakiyumbu (Katholhu and Rwehingo parishes), Nyakatonzi (Nyakatonzi and Bukangara parishes), Karusundara (Kanamba and Kabukero parishes) and; Kitwsamba (Ibuga and Ktswamba parishes). These sub-counties are spread in the two Counties of Bukonzo and Busongora of Kasese district. All the two Counties have experienced rampant land conflicts among pastoralists and cultivators, land grabbing, wild animals destroying gardens and encroachment on protected lands by surrounding communities. Moreover, the lower lands where these sub-counties are located are neighboring the conserved areas in form of a national park, water bodies and wet lands. So that, as population increases in other areas, competition for land use types has significantly increased in this area where land appears sparsely populated.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher used exploratory and descriptive designs. Exploratory research designs were used to assess the effect of land conflicts on food security in Kasese district. On the other hand, the descriptive research design was used to explore the current land conflicts.

The study involved the use a case study in particular considering one district (Kasese district) as the area of interest in relation to the study. This design was chosen to enable adequate time to obtain in-depth information about the land conflict and sustainable food security in that one district under study instead of several districts. This was in line to Amin (2005); he defines a case study as a research that analyses one of a few subjects. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were applied in this study. This is because quantitative approach enabled the researcher to obtain information that was quantifiable while qualitative approach was used enable the researcher to solicit information that could not be quantified (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). By combining numerical and textual information helped the researcher to enrich the interpretation of findings of the study.

The study population included cultivators, pastoralists, the district land board officials, local leaders, politicians, religious leaders and cultural leaders. The respondents were visited in their homes and offices at convenient occasions for a period of two weeks. The researcher sought permission from authorities like Local councils (LCs) to gain access to the community members. Where key respondents were not readily available for on spot data gathering, questionnaires were left behind for them to fill at their convenient time and later collected.

3.3 Sampling Frame, Unit and Sample Size

The sampling frame for each village was the list of all households in the village. The sampling unit was the household. Proportionate sampling was used to select the number of

respondents from each village. The sample size depended on the population size of each village. Questionnaire surveys were used to collect data from elite members of the community considering a proportionate number from each village. In depth interviews and focused group discussion were conducted to obtain qualitative data from a proportionate number of respondents, while observation was applied to examine the relationship between land conflict and food security.

3.3.1 Study population

The study population included cultivators, pastoralists, community leaders and district land board committee officials. Since the population was so big with some villages having over 1000 residents; this study only used accessible population. Hence, the study targeted 1815 residents, 140 community leaders, 5 members of the district production committee and 6 district land board committee members. Thus, the total study population was 1966.

3.3.2 Sample size

In order to determine the sample size, the researcher based on sample size determination table using the formula provided by Krejcie and Morgan as cited in Amin (2005), where considering total population of 1966 then we consider a sample size of 445 respondents to participate in the research study. The determination of the sample size of 445 is based sample determination table (refer to appendix 1).

3.5.1 Table 1 sample size and selection

Category	Population	Sample size	Technique
Residents/ Community members	1800	317	Simple random sampling
Community leaders	140	103	Simple random sampling
Parish chiefs	15	14	Purposive
District production committee	5	5	Purposive
District land board committee members	6	6	Purposive
Total	1966	445	

3.6 Sampling techniques and procedures

A probability sampling method was used, which involved a random selection. In order to have a random selection method the researcher used a simple random sampling method to select residents and community leaders. In this case, each individual member of the study population had an equal chance of being chosen, or probability, of being selected, (Miller, 1996).

3.7 Data collection methods

Three types of data collection instruments were used in the study. These included questionnaire, interviews guides and documentary review, which are briefly explained in the following subsections.

3.7.1 Questionnaire survey

A questionnaire survey method was used to collect data from a selected group using a standardized format. The selected group in this study was the community leaders. This method involved collecting information from a sample of community leaders and committees members in a systematic manner. Questionnaire surveys were used to this category of respondents to save time because they were many to be interviewed.

3.7.2 Face - face interview

Face- face interview was a data collection method that enabled the interviewer to directly communicate with the respondents while recording down their responses in line with the prepared set of questions (Fowler, 2002). Face-face interviews were used to collect data from district officials because they were not many and this enabled the researcher to acquire first hand information directly from respondents. This also enabled the researcher to clarify ambiguous answers and obtain in-depth information through probing. Semi-structured interviews were designed to collect data for this study. Open ended questions were also used to obtain valuable information where it emerged between the interviewer and interviewee. In this study, the probing interview approach was used extensively to obtain a deeper explanation of the issue at hand from respondents.

3.7.3 Documentary Review

Documentary review was used which involved the use of outside sources, documents, to support the view point or argument of an academic work as recommended by Scott, 2006. The analysis of the documents in the documentary research was both quantitative and qualitative. Both primary and secondary data was collected. Primary data was collected through interviews, questionnaire and focused group discussion; whereas secondary was collected from monthly reports of the land board committee, both at regional and national level and notice boards of land inspectorate. Both books and papers specifically journals, were very useful in this particular piece of research. The written texts provided information that could not readily be available in spoken form and accessible at a low cost (Hodder, 1994). Again, written documents provided permanent historical insights and were well reviewed repeatedly (Denscombe, 1998; Hodder, 1994).

3.8 Data collection instruments

Three types of data collection instruments shall be used in this study. These shall include the questionnaires, documentary checklist and interview guides which are briefly explained in the subsequent subsection.

3.8.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents (Kaplan & Saccuzzo, 2009). In this study, self administered questionnaires (SAQs) were used to collect quantitative data from the users. SAQs were used by a category of respondents to save on time because their number was big to interview. Two types of questionnaires were designed, one for community leaders and another for residents who can read and write. In total 432 questions

were administered to community leaders and residents. All questionnaires had closed-ended questions to ease analysis of data.

3.8.2 Interview guides

An interview guide is a list of questions, topics and issues that the researcher wants to cover during the interview process (Gillham, 2000). An interview guide is also an essential component for conducting interviews. Interview guides were used to collect qualitative data from the 6 land board committee members and 4 district officials.

3.8.3 Documentary analysis checklist

This involved a list of expected articles, annual reports, journal publications, services brochures, newspapers and magazines with relevant information to this study. This list was presented to officials at different departmental levels who were visited to help search for the documents.

3.9 Validity and Reliability

This study ensured the validity and reliability of the instruments that were used. The following sub sections explain how this was achieved.

3.9.1 Validity

The validity of a measurement tool is considered the degree to which the tool measures what it claims to measure (Amin, 2005). For the instruments to yield relevant and correct data, they were given to two lecturers and other four experts who were conversant with the study area to comment on the ambiguity, difficulty and relevancy of questions to ensure construct, content and face validity.

The researcher used clear language and instructions in the questionnaire appropriate to the respondents. Question was phrased to ensure consistency in responses of the participants. The researcher ensures that the respondents who participated in the study are informed and knowledgeable about the study and this ensured reliability of findings. The validity of questionnaire was determined by presenting it to six (6) experts professional in research to review the questions to see whether they were capable of capturing the intended response, including the researcher's supervisor which were 31, 27, 28, 32, 29, and 30 respectively that totaled 177 and on average 29.5 were relevant items by all judges as suitable. A Content Validity Index (CVI) was calculated in order to establish the validity of the research instrument. The researcher used the following formula to establish validity of the research instruments as seen below.

Content validity Index (CVI) = Relevant items by all judges as suitable

Total number of items judged.

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{29.5}{32}$$

32

$$\text{CVI} = 0.92$$

CIV is 0.92 which is greater than the recommended 0.60 (Kent, 2001), this implies that the questionnaire was valid for data collection.

3.9.2 Reliability

Reliability is the ability of an instrument to consistently obtain information it is intended/required (Kent, 2001). It is about an instrument yielding the same or compatible results in different clinical experiments or statistical trials. In order to ensure the degree to

which questionnaires will produce consistent results if used under the same conditions, they will be pilot tested on 20 respondents and the results subjected to Cronbach alpha reliability. The research obtained the reliability as indicated in the table below.

3.7.2 Table 2, shows statistics reliability test of instrument that was used in the study

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.716	.555	20

$\alpha = .716$

From table 2 above, the obtained calculated reliability $\alpha = .716$ was above 0.60 as recommended by Nunnally cited by Kent (2001), the questionnaire were considered reliable for collecting data.

3.10 Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed thematically at the point of collection in participatory way with local communities. Content analysis was used to analyze data obtained through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Data from Household Questionnaire Surveys were coded and fed into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software for analysis. Descriptive statistical analysis was used to summarize information and explore the data for the distribution of responses. At some instances, SPSS was used to provide means, frequency and drawing various charts. A Chi- square test was used to test whether determine the likelihood association between the two variables and P-value helped in obtaining the

significant relationship between land conflicts and food availability. The following subsections explain the analyses in detail.

3.10.1 Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data analysis which mainly consist of descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) and inferential statistics (Spearman correlation and regression) were applied. The frequencies and percentages were used to determine the respondents' views on extent to which land conflict affect food security in Kasese district. Spearman correlation and coefficient of determination was used to test the hypotheses or relationship between two variables. The correlation coefficient (r) was used to determine the strength of the relationship between the variables because the scale (that is strongly disagree, disagree, not sure, agree and strongly agree) that would accompany the questionnaire which was ordinal. The responses were arranged in order whereby one could not exactly determine how much one disagrees or agrees and as such adding or subtracting the responses such as strongly disagree from disagree does not make sense. It is recommended that with an ordinal scale, Spearman rank order correlation is suitable for determining relationships because it does not involve means and standard deviations, which are meaningless with ordinal data. The sign of the correlation coefficient (+ or -) will be used to determine the nature of relationship. The significance of the correlation coefficient (p) was used to determine the confidence in the findings. The regression coefficient (R) determined the linear relationship between variables. This was then squared and adjusted to determine how much variance in the dependent variable is caused by the independent variables.

3.10.2 Qualitative data analysis

This involved content analysis, which was used to edit qualitative data and reorganize it into meaningful shorter sentences. In other words, a thematic approach was used to analyze

qualitative data where themes, categories and patterns were identified. The recurrent themes, which emerged in relation to each guiding question from the interviews, were presented in the results, with selected direct quotations from participants presented as illustrations.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction:

This chapter gives the descriptive findings of the study. This chapter was based on the data collected from the respondents. The presentation of the findings includes a brief description of the study findings in form of tables with frequencies and percentages; discussion includes a detailed description of the findings, giving the economic implication where necessary and applicable.

The overall objective of the study was to examine the extent to which land conflict affect food security in Kasese district. The research questions of the study were as follows;

1. What is the nature of current land conflicts?
2. How has the availability and access of land contributed to sustainability of food?
3. To what extent do land conflicts contribute to food availability and accessibility?

4.1 Presentation and analysis

4.1 Table 3, shows the Response rate

Served respondents	Returned respondents	Percentage
317 Residents/ Community members	315 Community members	99.4%
103 Community leaders	92 community leaders	89.3%
14 Parish chiefs	14 Parish chiefs	100%
5 District Production Committee	5 Production Committee	100%
6 District land board committee members	6 board committee members	100%
Total 445	432	97.1%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 3, the researcher projected a total sample of 445 and the actual respondents were 432 who fully participated in the research exercise. Statistics indicate that out of 317 questionnaires that were given out the community members 315 community members fully participated and the questionnaires were returned, the other community members refused to hand in their questionnaires giving a responses rate of 99.4%, followed by 92 respondents out of 103 respondents giving a responses rate of 89.3%, it was not possible to attain the projected number of production committee in the five selected sub-counties.

The researcher further carried out the interview on 6 District land board committee members, and they fully participated in interview exercise giving 100% response rate. Thus from the field exercise that was conducted out the projected respondents of 445 the actual respondent

who participated were 432 which gave a response rate of 97.1% hence a good representation since it was above 70% as cited by Amin (2005).

4.2 Demographical Description of the Sample

In this section the background characteristics of the respondents are represented. The section presents gender of the respondents, their age, education level, marital status, and the source of income of the respondents.

4.2.1 Table 4, shows the gender of respondents on owning or renting land for economic gains.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	196	62.2	62.2	62.2
Female	119	37.8	37.8	100.0
Total	315	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2018

Table 4 above, the majority of respondents (62.2%) were males compared to their female counterparts (37.8%).

4.2.2 Table 5, shows response on the relationship between age of respondents and land ownership

			Response on land ownership		Total
			Yes	No	
Age of the respondents	20-29 years	Count	97	8	105
		% within Age of the respondents	92.4%	7.6%	100.0%
	30-39 years	Count	136	7	143
		% within Age of the respondents	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
	40-49 years	Count	111	14	125
		% within Age of the respondents	88.8%	11.2%	100.0%
	50 years and above	Count	59	0	59
		% within Age of the respondents	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	403	29	432
		% within Age of the respondents	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From figure 5, majority of the respondents were farmers in the age range of 30-39 years, followed by those in the age range of 40-49 years, others in the age range of 20-29 years, while a few in the range of 50 years and above. Therefore, the researcher puts it that the majority of participants (93.3%) owned land. All participants at the age of 59 years and above owned land, which imply that, land ownership depended on age.

4.2.3 Table 6, showing relationship between age and land ownership

		Age of the respondents	Response on owning or renting land for economic gains
Age of the respondents	Pearson Correlation	1	-.191**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	261.016	-13.667
	Covariance	.831	-.044
	N	315	315
Response on owning or renting land for economic gains	Pearson Correlation	-.191**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	-13.667	19.600
	Covariance	-.044	.062
	N	315	315

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table 6 above, p.v is $0.01 < 0.05$ hence there was a significant relationship between age and ownership of land.

4.2.3 Table 7 shows response on education level and land utilization.

Count		Responses on utilizing land				Total
		Cultivation	Grazing	Rentals	Not Applicable	
Education of the respondents	Uneducated	78	23	4	1	106
	Primary	58	20	13	7	98
	Secondary	37	20	0	4	61
	Tertiary	29	7	10	4	50
Total		202	70	27	16	315

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 7, the findings revealed that majority of the respondents who are uneducated (106) utilized land for farming and grazing. Also all those who attained primary level and above utilized land for cultivation and grazing.

4.2.4 Table 8, shows response on marital status and land utilization.

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.243	1	9.243	2.919	.089 ^a
	Residual	991.157	313	3.167		
	Total	1000.400	314			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Marital status of respondents

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.243	1	9.243	2.919	.089 ^a
	Residual	991.157	313	3.167		
	Total	1000.400	314			

b. Dependent Variable: Responses on utilizing land

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 8 above indicates that there is no significant relationship between marital status and land utilization.

4.2.5 Table 9, shows response on respondents source of income

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Small scale farming	224	71.1%
Small scale business	55	17.5%
Civil service	36	11.4%
Total	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 9 above, statistics from the field research indicate that majority of the respondents revealed that small scale farming is the main source of income, followed by those who

engaged in small scale business, while others were civil servants. Therefore, basing on the statistics the researcher puts that most participants' source of income is through engagement in small scale farming.

4.3 Empirical findings

The empirical findings are presented using descriptive statistics of percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient and R-Square in relation to the specific objectives. The overall objective of the study was to examine the extent to which land conflict affect food security in Kasese district. The general objective was divided into three specific objectives as follows: To explore the nature of current land conflicts in Kasese district; To investigate the availability and access of land on sustainability of food in Kasese district; To examine the extent to which land conflicts have played a role in food availability and access in Kasese district.

4.3.1.1 Table 10, showing response on ownership of land and number of cattle kept

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.704 ^a	12	.030
Likelihood Ratio	29.985	12	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.360	1	.037
N of Valid Cases	315		

a. 9 cells (45.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .13.

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 10 above, findings revealed that, cattle grazing was influenced by the size of land owned.

4.3.1.2 Table 11, showing response on location of land.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Rural	220	69.8%
Peri-urban	74	23.5%
Not applicable	21	6.7%
TOTAL	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 11, above, majority of the respondents revealed that the land owned is in rural areas, while a few, their land was located in peri -urban.

4.3.1.3 Table 12, shows response on quantity of land owned

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Less than 1 acre	42	13.3
1- 3 acres	134	42.5
4-5 acres	108	34.3
6 acres and above	10	3.2
Not Applicable	21	6.7
TOTAL	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 12 above, statistics indicate that the majority of the respondents revealed their land ranges between 1 – 3 acres, followed by few respondents revealed that their land ranges 4-5 acres, and smallest group of participants owned or hired big portion of land

4.3.1.4 Table 13, shows correlation coefficient on quantity of land and volume of food produced

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	4.246	.347		12.243	.000	3.564	4.928
	Response on land acquired	.106	.105	.057	1.006	.315	-.101	.313
a. Dependent Variable: Response of volume of food production								

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 13 above, findings indicated that at 95% confidence interval there's no significant relationship between quantity of land owned and volume of food production in Kasese District.

4.3.1.5 Table 14 shows response on the process of acquiring land

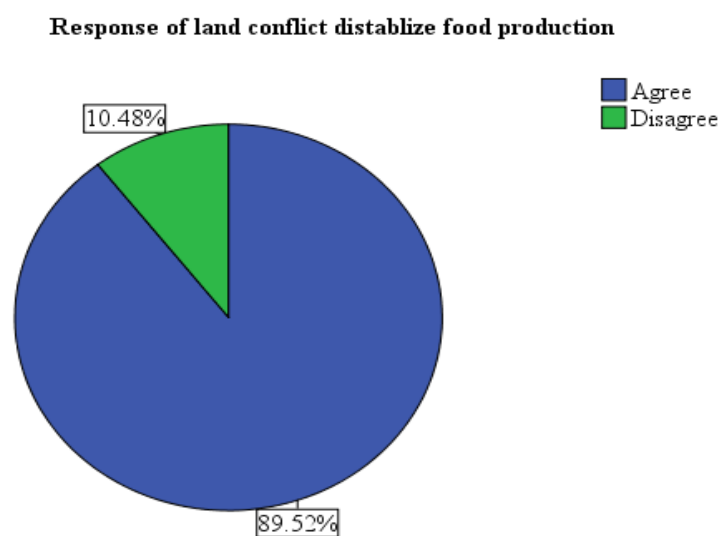
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Through customary	99	31.4
Purchase	126	40.0
Exchange	41	13.0
Re- settlement	28	8.9
Not Applicable	21	6.7
TOTAL	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From Table 14 above, the majority of the respondents revealed that they acquired the land through purchase, followed by customary. The other revealed exchange and re-settlement as ways of acquiring land.

4.3.2 Objective One: To explore the nature of current land conflicts in Kasese district.

4.3.2.1 Figure 3, shows response on whether land conflicts destabilize food production.



Source: Survey data, 2018

From figure 3, majority of the respondents (89.52%) revealed that land conflicts destabilize food production while a few of the respondents disagreed with the statement, thus research puts it that the land conflict in Kasese District has greatly affected food production.

4.3.2.2 Table 15, shows response on inequitable distribution of land.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Agree	292	92.7
Disagree	51	7.3
TOTAL	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 15 above, statistics shows that majority of the respondents revealed that inequitable distribution of land.

4.3.2.3 Table 16, shows response on conflicts among purported landlords and legitimate land owners.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Agree	292	92.5%
Disagree	23	7.5%
TOTAL	315	100%

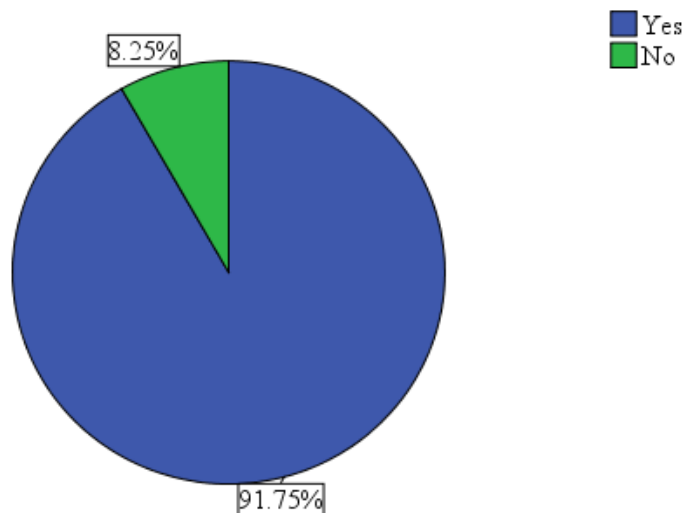
Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 16 above, majority of respondents agreed that conflicts among the purported landlords and would be legitimate land owners affect the productivity of land use and hence food insecurity, with mean average value of 1.07 and Standard deviation 2.61 while few of the respondent rejected the statement. Thus, since the majority accepted, the researcher puts that on average conflicts among the purported landlords and would be legitimate land owners affect the productivity of land use and hence food insecurity.

The researcher puts it that the existence displacement in Kasese district resulting from land conflicts has significantly reduced food security. It was revealed from the finding that the displacement of people is resulting from a number of factors that include; manmade natural disaster, government resettlement policies, Wild animals destroying crops, Climate change, land grabbing among others.

4.3.2.4 Figure 4, shows response on restriction on government owned land.

Restriction on land use in this area especially for government owned land



Source: Survey data, 2018

From figure 4, statistics indicate, majority of the respondents (91.75) revealed that there is restriction on land use especially government owned land, while few of the respondents rejected the statement. Since the majority accepted, the researcher puts that there's restriction on land use especially government owned land.

4.3.2.5 Table 17, shows response on magnitude of wild animals destruction of food crops leading to land conflicts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 20%	43	13.7	13.7	13.7
	Between 20-30%	140	44.4	44.4	58.1
	Between 31-40%	56	17.8	17.8	75.9
	41% and above	12	3.8	3.8	79.7
	Not Applicable	64	20.3	20.3	100.0
	Total	315	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2018

From figure 5 above, the study revealed majority of the respondents (44.4%) agreed that the magnitude of wild animals destroying food crops is in the range of 20 - 30 percent.

4.3.2.7 Table 17, shows comparative analysis of various causes of land conflicts

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Survival	77	24.4%
Increasing investment	57	18.1%
Quick cash	68	21.6%
Protection of minority group	113	35.9%
Total	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 17 above, majority of the respondents (35.9) revealed that the major root cause of land conflicts is protection of minority groups

4.3.4.8 Table 18, shows response on common causes of land conflicts in the Kasese

	Frequency	Percent
Man made natural disaster	70	22.2
Government resettlement policies	82	26.0
Wild animals destroying crops	27	8.6
Climate change	49	15.6
Land grabbing	16	5.1
Not applicable	71	22.5
Total	315	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 18 above, statistical field research revealed that government resettlement policies was highly significant among other causes of land conflicts.

4.3.2 Objective Two: To investigate the availability and access of land on sustainability of food in Kasese district

4.3.2.8 Table 19, shows a summary on associate relationship between land availability and food sustainability.

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.972	.004	72.770	.000^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.736	.029	19.257	.000^c
N of Valid Cases		315			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

Source: Survey data 2018

From the table 18 above, statistics indicated that there is no relationship between land availability and food sustainability.

4.3.3.1 Table 20, shows response on Access to land differ according to ethnicity and this lowers food sustainability

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Agree	181	57.5%
Disagree	103	32.7%
Not Applicable	31	9.8%
TOTAL	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 19 above, majority of the respondents revealed that access to land differ according to ethnicity.

4.3.3.2 Table 20, shows response on land reserve by government on food sustainability.

	Test Value = 0			
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Government owned land accessible for productive use by community members	152.613	315	.000	1.946

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 20, at 95% confidence interval, the research put it that land reserve by government has no relationship with food sustainability in Kasese district.

4.3.3.3 Table 21 shows responses on whether customary tendency of land affects food sustainability.

	Test Value = 0			
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Customary tendency of land affects food sustainability	24.974	314	.000	2.292
Commercial production for export has affected accessibility and utilization of food	23.526	314	.000	2.013

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 21, the tested value 0.00 less than 0.05 hence implies that customary tendency of land does not significantly affect food sustainability in Kasese district. It was further revealed that commercial production for export has no relationship with food sustainability.

4.3.3.4 Figure 22 shows responses on availability of land

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	32	10.2%
No	283	89.8%
Total	315	100%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From figure 22, majority of the respondents revealed that land is not readily available in Kasese District.

4.3.3.5 Table 23 shows response on whether land is readily available in this locality

			Reasons why land is not readily available					Total
			High Cost	Gov't owned land	Customary tendency	Other	Not applicable	
Land is readily available in this locality	Yes	Count	0	0	0	2	30	32
		% within Land is readily available in this locality	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.2%	93.8%	100.0%
	No	Count	104	141	35	3	0	283
		% within Land is readily available in this locality	36.7%	49.8%	12.4%	1.1%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	104	141	35	5	30	315
		% within Land is readily available in this locality	33.0%	44.8%	11.1%	1.6%	9.5%	100.0%

Source: Survey data, 2018

From the table 23 above, the majority of the respondents revealed that land is not readily available in the locality and this was a result of various reasons that included; government reserve land, followed by high cost, and then customary tenancy of land ownership. Therefore, since the majority rejected, the study put it that land is not readily available and this significantly affects food production in Kasese District.

4.3.3 Objective Three: To examine the extent to which land conflicts have played a role in food availability and access in Kasese district.

4.3.3.1 Table 24, shows response on impact land conflicts towards capita income.

	Test Value = 0			
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Land conflicts cause decline in per capita income	18.33	314	.000	1.403
Land conflicts in an area strongly affect food security	316.00	314	.000	1.003

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 24 above, therefore, at 95% confidence interval study put it that land conflicts does not significantly cause decline in per capita income.

4.3.3.4 Table 25, shows responses on measure of correlation coefficient of land conflicts on per capita income.

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval	by Pearson's R	.171	.084	3.064	.002^c
Interval					
Ordinal	by Spearman	.129	.064	2.295	.022^c
Ordinal	Correlation				
N of Valid Cases		315			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Source: Survey data, 2018

From table 25 above, the tested P-value 0.02 is less than 0.05 hence significant and the correlation coefficient 0.064. This implies that that there is no correlation between the existence of land conflicts and per capita income.

Summary; the field statistics indicates that from five indicators measuring availability and accessibility of land on food sustainability. The four indicators were averagely answered in affirmative.

4.3.3.5 Table 26, shows extent of land conflict on volume of food produced

Correlation co-efficient between land conflicts and volume of food produced

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Coefficients		Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.071	.227		9.104	.000
	Role played by land conflicts on food availability	.529	.100	.248	5.301	.000

From table 26 above, the study revealed that there is no correlation coefficient between land conflicts and volume of food produced.

4.4.0 Discussion of the Findings:

The following are the discussion of the study according the study objectives.

4.4.1 Exploring the nature of current land conflicts

The research findings revealed that majority of the respondents who were males owned land as compared to females Land was majorly acquired through purchase and customary process. The study revealed that other forms of land acquisition, included land grabbing and resettlement by government. In both Bukonzo and Busongora Counties, Basongora pastoralist had been settled by government in since 2005. In Busongora, there was redistribution of land in 2008 and 2010 between cultivators and cattle keepers in a ratio of 1 to 3 acres respectively per person. This form of inequitable distribution accelerated land conflicts between ethnic groups in Kasese.

One of the causes of land conflicts in Kasese is unfair distribution of land between cattle keepers and cultivators. In addition, there is favoritism by government officials in doing so, this has created more land wrangles among people, (Chairperson District Land Committee, Kasese)'.

The study revealed that there are many land related cases in court and that these take long to be resolved. One respondent revealed that when land matters are in court, land remains underutilized which he said, leads to low production.

In both counties, the study finding revealed that, cultivators have invaded the national park for cultivation, grazing, poaching and firewood gathering. Also, residents revealed that wild animals like elephants regularly invade and destroy crop gardens, hence creating further conflicts. Food securities depend on how best households are prepared to meet their food needs without interference. When crop gardens are destroyed, this increases vulnerability. Vulnerability to food insecurity depends on a household's risk exposure and resilience to such risks, (Alinovi, 2004).

Land conflicts are increasingly becoming an intricate condition because cultivators have resorted to spending long night hours sleeping outside homes to protect their crops from elephants. Cultivators whose crops are destroyed by wild animals from Queen Elizabeth National park (QENP) have not received any compensation whenever wild animals destroy their crops, this affect their level of household food security.

Customary land tenure system was prominent in both Bukonzo and Busongora counties. Additionally the study revealed most people's land range between 1 – 3 acres. This implies that production is largely on subsistence scale. In some areas of Busongora specifically in Karusandara Sub- county, people were not allowed to lease or acquire land titles because they

occupy part of the government land of Mubuku irrigation land Mubuku prison land. Whereas in Kitwamba Sub-county some people occupied land belonging to Ibuga prisons. As a result, public land like Mubuku irrigation scheme land is a victim of land grabbing in this area, causing conflict between government and community members.

The findings revealed that common land conflicts includes; selling of land, Disputes between land lords and squatters, Disputes between widows and family member, dispute between and between cultivators and cattle keepers. There are also disputes between government and community members over land.

Interview (15) stated that “there existence conflicts between cattle keepers and cultivators. Animals graze in the crop gardens within the community; this affects food security in Kasese district”

Interview (18) stated that “there existence conflicts between Basongora and Bukonzo in Rwehingo where the two parties fight for land to be used for either cultivation or grazing”

Interview (21) stated that “there’s displacement of squatters by landlords without compensation”

This is in line with the district LC5 chairperson remarks on March 1, 2018 during the opening of the land probe in Kasese, the district chairman, Mr Geoffrey Bigogo, said" land matters are the main cause of conflicts in the area", (Kasese District Land Report, March, 2018).

In a related way, government land distribution and settlement practices in Rwenzori region were also mentioned as a source of conflict. In Muhokya Sub County in Kasese for example, the Banyabindi complained of selective government distribution of land resources. The government was said to have distributed land to the Basongora and Bakonzo, leaving out the

landless Banyabindi who have been living in camps for the past 50 years. In Rwamwanja, in Kamwenge district the government settlement scheme remains a conflict issue especially due to non-compensation of former land occupants who were displaced by the refugee settlement, (Daily Monitor Newspaper, March, 2018).

The field research findings indicated that there's no significant relationship between owning land and the volume of food production. And also from the research findings it was revealed that the Government has influenced much on the nature of land occupancy and use in relation to government frameworks.

The findings were also in line with Daudelin (2002), who stated that few detailed studies of conflicts relating to land rather than general conflicts or efforts aiming to separate the impact of changes in the legal framework governing land relations as compared with the myriad of other factors that can have an impact on the incidence of conflict. As a result, it is far from undisputed whether land related conflicts are a serious enough issue to warrant attention by policy makers or outside support. It is necessary to show over and above the social problems and direct costs that may be caused by land conflicts, these conflicts affect productivity of land use and thus reduce the scope for future growth.

Basing on the field research statistics as most of the participants declared to that their volume of food production ranges from 1 ton to 4 tons of food; it was further revealed that those who owned big size of land were pastoralist who move from place to place for purposes of grazing and thus leaving the land unutilized and this reflects low capacity to produce food. It was further revealed that land conflicts affect the production levels because during the conflicts periods no production is realized.

Similarly, the findings were in line with Report by Kabarole Research Center (KRC), A Contextual Analysis of Conflict in the Rwenzori Region, which revealed that there are external factors that accelerate land conflicts such as economic speculations. "The recent exploration of Oil and Gas in the Albertine region has created anxiety in the Rwenzori region. Individuals and institutions speculate that there will be high returns to those who have access to the Oil and Gas resources. Consequently, local and opinion leaders in Ntoroko district strongly linked Tooro Kingdom and OBR cultural institutions' interest in Ntoroko district and the agitation for new cultural institutions in Kasese district to the desire to have access to the resources in form of royalties. To these local leaders, Tooro Kingdom and OBR were only rushing to expand their territories in Ntoroko in order to have a share of the proceeds from the Oil and Gas resources discovered in the district. One local leader noted that these institutions were inspired by Bunyoro Kingdom's demand to have a share on Oil and Gas resources which were found in the Kingdom's area of jurisdiction. Another local leader claimed that there was an emerging unity between cultural institutions in the Albertine region to demand a share on Oil and Gas which, as one OBR official observed, had accelerated the Banyabindi and Basongora's demand for recognition as cultural institutions", (**Atukwatse, et al, 2012**).

The above findings were in line UNLP, (2013), it is argued that the inequitable distribution of land has contributed to the declining state of resources in Uganda, thereby creating the conditions that lead to food insecurity. These environmental security problems induce conflicts at the regional and district levels: the class and racial levels; and at the local level. The inequitable distribution of land has contributed to the declining state of resources in Southern African countries, thereby creating the conditions that lead to food insecurity.

The above findings were in conformity with FIG. (2014), who argued that, one of the main reasons underlying the increased incidence of land conflict in African countries is the failure of the prevailing land tenure systems to respond to the challenges posed by appreciation of land in a way that would enhance effective tenure security and thus provide the basis for higher levels of investment and productivity-enhancing land transfers rather than the dissipation of resources in conflict over land. Similarly, Coser, 1991; argues that the degree of seriousness of conflict depends on different degrees of interrelationship between social structure and emotions, values and beliefs.

4.4.2. Investigation of land availability and access on sustainability of food

The study revealed the availability and accessibility of land significantly influences sustainability of food production.

The correlations coefficient value implies that a unit increase in land accessibility will on average lead to 73.6% increases in food sustainability among people in Kasese District. This is in line with Francis and Tomoya (2013) who found that land conflict reduce agricultural productivity on plots by 17%.

Basing on the research findings, the majority of the respondents revealed that conflicts among the purported landlords and would be legitimate land owners affect the productivity of land use and hence food insecurity. According to Moyo, 2000, in most African countries, the legal framework has been biased towards the market and the State. The courts remain discriminatory in outlook and are inaccessible to the victims of past practices. There is little representation of indigenous people in cases where land was expropriated. Yet conflicts over land and other natural resources undermine the capacity of communities to produce their own food.

Considering seven indicators measuring the nature of land conflicts in Kasese District, the five indicators were answered averagely in agreement or in affirmative. Thus the nature of land conflicts has affected food sustainability in Kasese District.

Interview (4) stated that “land conflicts affect the production levels because during the conflicts periods no production is realized”.

Interview (2) stated that “land conflict among people leads to land fragmentation hence lowering the effective utilization of land.

Interview (29) stated that “there has been increased famine, loss of lives resulting from land conflicts.

This is in line with Global food security index 2015, which states that globally, about 805m people are estimated to be chronically undernourished in 2012-14, down by 4.4% from 842m in 2011-13. Of these 805m, around 791m live in developing countries, despite marked food security improvements in emerging markets and low-income countries over the past decades.

Accordingly, Alinovi, (2004), argues that food systems should be viewed as complex adaptive systems to be analyzed using a non-reductionist, systemic approach. Households can therefore be viewed as the most suitable entry point for the analysis of food security.

4.4.3 Examining the role played by land conflicts on food availability and access

Basing on the research findings, it was revealed that access to land differs according to individuals and communities thereby affecting levels of food production. Whereas, some people have access to land, they do not use it for food production. Furthermore, basing on the field research findings it was revealed by majority of the respondents owned land through customary tenancy which has led to land fragmentation hence affecting food sustainability.

The unfair distribution of land among ethnic groups has limited production. Also in access to land due to land related conflicts affect food output levels among individuals and communities.

The above was in conformity with Moyo, (2001), who argued that tenancy for land to be unequally distributed, with the population pressure under which customary systems often operate, make most groups of people in such systems have limited land rights.

In some instances, the State, private companies (local and international) and a few individuals, hold more land than they are able to fully utilize. Yet the discussion on food security is largely tabled from the production point of view, where access to good quality land becomes a prerequisite for households to produce food for their own subsistence and for sale. Essentially it is the equity and efficiency aspects of unequal land distribution that underlie concerns with policy on food security and agricultural development, (Moyo 2001).

Although the field survey findings revealed that production for export does not affect accessibility and utilization of food, this however, can contribute to food insecurity. For instance, after the prolonged drought of 2017 that led to low production in the Rwenzori Region, Government later intervened by restricting grain exportation (maize) to neighboring countries of Rwanda, Kenya and South Sudan. This attracted a fall in price for grains from Shillings 700 to 150 per kilogram recently in July 2018 after favorable season.

The above findings were in conformity with Amanor, Kojo (2003), who argued that inadequate land resources are highly susceptible to food insecurity. 'Food entitlement' is a concept derived from the entitlement approach following the severe Ethiopian drought in the early 1980s. He argued that famine conditions exist not because there is no food, but because

the individuals lack adequate income to acquire food. This has subsequently been used to broaden the interpretation of access to land and natural resources.

Similarly, Environmental Research Letters, (2017) points out that,

"Socio-economic shocks, technogenic catastrophes, and armed conflicts often have drastic impacts on local and regional food security through disruption of agricultural production and food trade, reduced investments, and deterioration of land and infrastructure. And that, more research has focused on the effects of armed conflict on land systems, but still little is known about the processes and outcomes of such events".

FAO (2002) has estimated losses of equivalent to 75 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa between 1970 - 1997 of all official development assistance received by the conflict-affected countries. Estimated losses for all developing countries averaged \$4.3 billion per year – enough to have raised the food intake of 330 million undernourished people to minimum required levels.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations got from the research findings which were carried out to examine the effect of land conflicts on food security in Kasese district.

5.2 Summary of the study

The general objective of this study was to examine the extent to which land conflicts affect food security in Kasese district.

Qualitative and quantitative research methods were employed to gather empirical data from the district land board committee members, local leaders and community members of the Bukonzo and Busongora counties in Kasese district.

The study based its findings on a sample population of 445 respondents who represented respectively the entire district officials, community leaders and community members of Kasese district. The study established that majority of the respondents who were involved in the exercise were in the range of 20 - 50 years of age and above; males and females alike; and that the individuals were residents in the area for at least five (5) years.

5.3 Summary of the findings

A number of findings emerged from the study as it was analyzed, presented in the previous chapter; thus discussed as below:

5.2.1 Exploring the nature of current land conflicts

To explore the nature of the current land conflicts in Kasese District was based on a number of variables as below;

Basing on the research results, there's no significant relationship between owning land and the volume of food production. It was revealed by the majority, that land acquisition in Kasese District is through customary and purchase.

5.2.2 Investigation of land availability and access on sustainability of food

The examination of the availability and accessibility of land sustainability of food in Kasese district was analyzed with general summary as below;

Basing on the field research findings, the five indicators were answered averagely in affirmative.

The field research finding revealed that there is no significant relationship between land availability and accessibility on sustainability of food. The correlations coefficient value implies that a unit increase in land accessibility leads on average 73.6% increases in food sustainability among people in Kasese District.

5.2.3 Examining the role played by land conflicts on food availability and access

Basing on the field research findings of the five indicators measuring availability and accessibility of land on food sustainability. The four indicators were averagely answered in affirmative. In addition the field results indicated that there is a positive correlation and strong significant value between the existences of land conflicts in areas on affecting per capita income and food sustainability.

5.4 Conclusions:

The study made the following conclusions;

5.4.1 On exploring the nature of current land conflicts

The study concludes that there are several causes of land conflicts in Kasese which included; inappropriate land laws, cultural and historical factors and economic factors. Therefore, the land related conflicts are a result of inequitable distribution, erroneous land tenure systems and high value speculations.

The common land disputes occur between land lords and squatters, disputes between widows and family members, disputes between cultivators and cattle keepers, wild life and communities. There are also land disputes between government and community members. Since men own more land as compared to women who do much of farming, this situation increases household vulnerability to food security. This is in agreement with Moyo, 2001, who argued that it is the equity and efficiency aspects of unequal land distribution that underlie concerns with policy on food security and agricultural development. Also, since majority population own land ranging between 1 - 3 acres, this accelerates subsistence production leading to food insecurity.

It is therefore important that, there should be equitable redistribution on land in order to minimize land conflicts between ethnic groups.

5.4.2 Investigation of land availability and access on sustainability of food

The research study concludes that availability and accessibility of land has less impact on food sustainability ($R = 52.27$, $P\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$) the association between the availability and accessibility of land on sustainability of food among people in Kasese District.

The study revealed that, there are other factors other than availability and access to land which affect food sustainability. Some of these factors which affect land productivity include; existence of absentee land lords, high costs for renting land and existence of protected lands.

5.4.3 Examining the role played by land conflicts on food availability and access

The research also concludes that there is strong relationship between land conflicts and volume of food produced. Whereas land conflicts exist in the area, have not played a reasonable role on food availability and access in Kasese district.

In some instances, the State, private companies (local and international) and a few individuals, hold more land than they are able to fully utilize. Food security is largely viewed from the production side, where access to good quality land becomes a prerequisite for households to produce food for their own subsistence and for sale. Essentially it is the equity and efficiency aspects of unequal land allotment that cause concerns with policy on food security and agricultural development.

This is in agreement with Shimokawa, 2008, he argued that poverty, hunger and food insecurity, together with a very unequal distribution of income, land and other material goods, provide a fertile ground for grievances that can be exploited by individuals and groups with a desire to cause conflict.

5.5 Recommendations:

The study made the following recommendations in relation to the findings and conclusions.

5.5.1 Exploring the nature of current land conflicts

The research study recommends that there should be sensitization of community members on proper usage of land to improve its productivity in various parts of Kasese district. The local

courts should be permitted to implement the existing land laws at their appropriate mandate to minimize land related crimes amongst Kasese communities.

In addition, the provisions of the Government Technical Team Report (GTT) of 2007 on land redistribution among cultivators and cattle keepers should be implemented effectively by the Central Government in collaboration with the Kasese district Local Government. This will minimize conflicts between Basongora and Bakonzo in the district.

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) should construct an electric barrier line along the park edges to control stray wild animals from destroying food crops in the neighborhoods of national parks. Similarly, the communities surrounding public lands should be sensitized to minimize land grabbing and encroachment.

The study further recommended that the central government through the Ministry of land, Housing and Urban planning (MLHUP) should design a comprehensive land policy that will promote effective utilization of land which will in turn enhance sustainability of food in Kasese district.

5.5.2 Investigation of land availability and access on sustainability of food

Basing on the research findings and referring to the increasing likelihood of unequal land distribution in Kasese District, the research recommended that government through the legislative bodies should enact laws on land reforms that will be aimed at equitable distribution of land. In addition, there's a need to reduce on the huge public land that is left unproductive.

5.5.3 Examining the role played by land conflicts on food availability and access

The research also recommends that Government should design and effectively implement comprehensive laws concerning proper utilization of land as way to reduce on having big

land owned by an individual and not being put into proper and effective usage among the nationals and non nationals within the Country.

The research further recommended that Government through the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAIFA) should support agriculture modernization to benefit both cattle keepers and crop farmers in order to ensure sustainable food production in Kasese District.

5.6 Areas for further research

The future research should focus to attempt determining the level at which agriculture modernization could contribute to availability and accessibility of food in Kasese District.

To determine government contribution through land reform policies towards the productivity of land in Kasese District.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

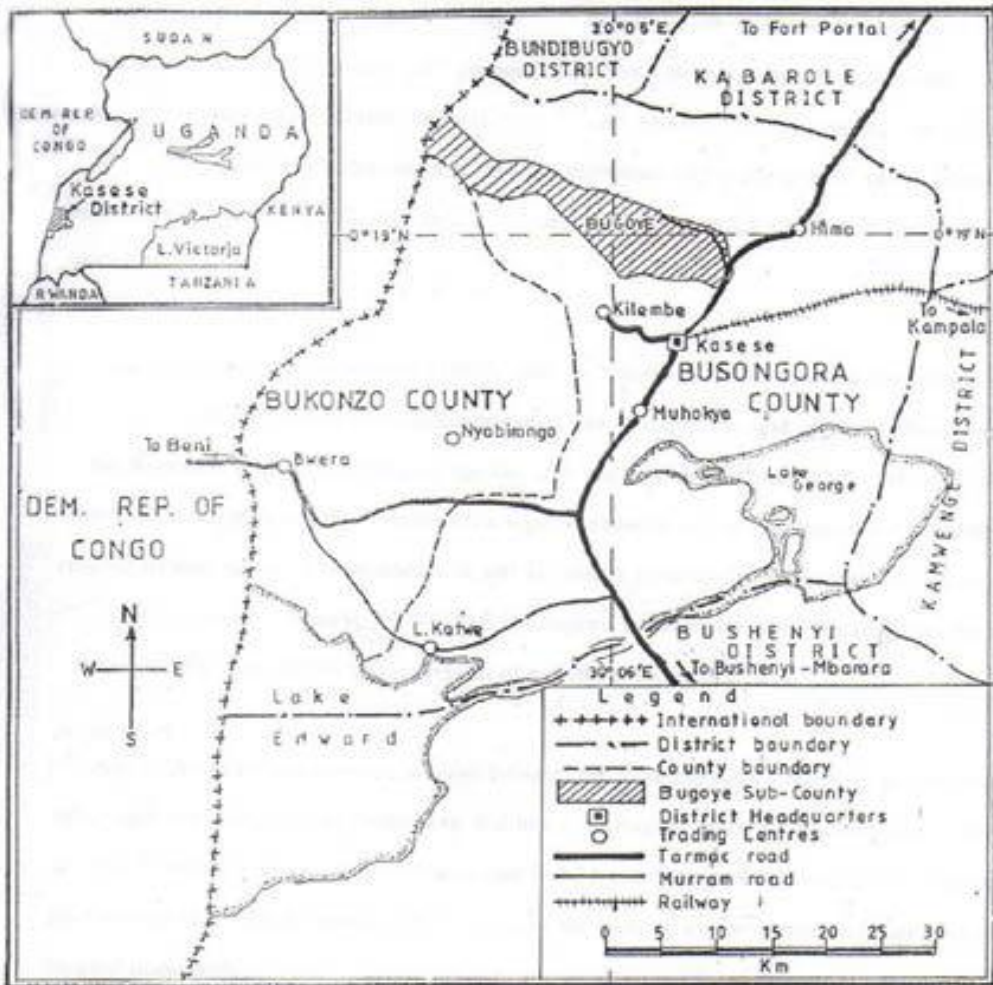
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: “N” is population size

“S” is sample size.

APPENDIX II:

KASESE DISTRICT MAP



APPENDIX III:
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Dear Respondent,

I am **TINKASIMIRE BWAMBALE CLEOUS** a student of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Master of Science in Monitoring and Evaluation. I am conducting research on the Effect of Land Conflicts on Food Security in Kasese District. As a key stake holder, you have been selected to make a contribution in this study. Your contribution shall be taken in good faith, treated with utmost confidentiality and shall provide a rich source of knowledge to this topic. You are kindly requested to tick the appropriate.

Section 1: Social Demographic Characteristics of the respondents.

- 1) Gender. (a) Males b) Female
- 2) Age bracket. (a) 20-29 Years (b) 30-39 Years (c) 40-49 Years
(d) 50 Years and above
- 3) Level of Education Completed
- (a) Uneducated (b) Primary c) Secondary d) Tertiary
- 4) Marital Status
- (a) Married (b) Single c) Separated d) Widowed
- 5) Source of income
- (a) Small scale farming (b) Small scale business c) Civil servant
d) Casual labor

Section 2: Land acquisition and Utilization

6. Do you own land or rent land for economic gains?

Yes No

If yes, where is the land located ?

- a) Rural b) pre-rural c) Urban d) Semi urban

7. How much land do you have?

- a) less than 1 acre b) 1 - 3 acres c) 4 -5 acres d) 6 and above

8. How did you acquire this land

- a) through customary b) purchase

- c) exchange d) re-settlement

e) Other specify

9. How do you utilize your land?

- a) Cultivation b) grazing c) other specify-----

10. If land is utilized for other purpose, how much income do you generate averagely from the land every month ?

- a) less than UGX 200,000 b) 200,0000 - 450,000 c) 460,000 - 700,000

- d) 710,000 and above

11. If cultivation, what is your volume of food production?

- a) less than 1 tone b) 1 - 2 tones

- c) 3 - 4 tones d) 5 tons and above

12. If grazing, what category of animals and how many ?

Cattle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others specify-----	<input type="checkbox"/>
a) Less than 10		a) Less than 10			
b) 11- 30		b) 11- 30			
c) 31 - 50		c) 31 - 50			
d) 51 and above		d) 51 and above			

12.1 For cattle owner, mention the quantity of milk produced in a week

- a) less than 20 liters b) 20 - 50 liters c) 51 - 80 liters d) 81liters and above

12.2 For goat owners, how many goats are sold in a year

- a) less than 5 goats b) 5 - 20 goats c) 21 - 35 goats d) 36 goats above

Section 3: Nature of Land Conflicts

Choose or tick the right alternative that fits your opinion on the nature of land conflicts.

5	4	3	2	1
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree

NO	Nature of land conflicts.	5	4	3	2	1
13	Land conflicts destabilize food production					
14	Inequitable distribution of land has led to inadequate utilization of land.					
15	Prevailing land tenure systems leads to low yields hence food insecurity.					
16	Land policy frame works has led to unequal land distribution hence affecting food security.					
17	Conflicts among the purported landlords and the would be legitimate land owners affect the productivity of land use hence food insecurity.					

18 In this area, do there exist displacement of people resulting from land conflict

- Yes No

If yes, mention causes of land displacement among people in this area.

- i. Man made natural disaster (setting off fire) iii. Climatic change
- ii. Government resettlement policies iv. land grabbing

v. Wild animal destroying crops

vi. Others (specify)

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

19. Is there restriction on land use in this area especially for government owned land?

Yes No

If yes, is this Government owned land accessible for productive use by community members

Yes No

20. Is there destruction of food crops or animals due to land conflicts

Yes No

If yes, what is the magnitude of the destruction

a) less than 20% b) 20 - 30% c) 31 - 40% d) 41% and above

21. Mention the common types of land disputes in this area

- I. Selling land by theft iii. Disputes between land lords and squatters
II. Disputes between widows and family members
III. Disputes between senior and junior v. Disputes between cultivators and
cattle keep
IV. Others (specify
.....

23. Mention the root cause of land conflicts existing in this area that limit the production and supply of food.

- i. Survival iii. Quick cash
ii. Increasing personal investment iv. Lack of protection for minority group.
v. Others (specify

Section 4: Availability and access of land on food sustainability

NO	Availability and access of land on food sustainability.	5	4	3	2	1
24	Access to land differ according to ethnicity and this lower food sustainability to a particular group.					
25	Existence of land reserves by the government affects food sustainability.					
26	Customary tendency of land affects food sustainability.					
27	Commercial production for export has affected accessibility and utilization of food hence food insecurity.					

28 . Is land readily available in this locality?

Yes No

If no, mention reasons why land is not readily available.

- i. High Cost Customary tendency
- ii. Government land reserve
- iii. Other (mention)

.....

29. Mention other source of income to support livelihoods of people apart from farming in this area

- i. Firewood collection iv. Charcoal burning
- ii. Retail shop v. Civil service
- iii. Casual work

Others (specify

.....

Section 5: Role played by land conflicts on food security.

NO	Role played by land conflicts on food security	5	4	3	2	1
30	An equitable land distribution affects food sustainability.					
31	Land conflicts cause decline in per capita income					

32. Is the existence of land conflicts in your area that strongly affect food security?

Yes No

If yes, mention and explain any role played by land conflicts on food availability in your area.

.....

.....

.....

Thanks for your cooperation

APPENDIX IV:

INTERVIEW GUIDE TO THE KEY INFORMANTS (FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS, AND DISTRICT LAND BOARD COMMITTEE OFFICIALS)

Dear Respondent,

I am **TINKASIMIRE BWAMBALE CLEOUS** a student of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Master of Science in Monitoring and Evaluation. I am conducting research on the Effect of Land Conflicts on Food Security in Kasese District. As a key stake holder, you have been selected to make a contribution in this study. Your contribution shall be taken in good faith, treated with utmost confidentiality and shall provide a rich source of knowledge to this topic.

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- 3) Level of Education Completed
- (a) Uneducated (b) Primary c) Secondary d) Tertiary
- 4) Marital Status
- (a) Married (b) Single c) Separated d) Widowed
- 5) Source of income
- (a) Small scale farming (b) Small scale business c) Civil servant
d) Casual labor

Section B: Information on nature of land conflict, availability and access of land on food sustainability and role played by land conflicts on food availability.

6. Do there exist land conflicts in Kasese District?

Yes No

If yes, mention and explain the nature of land conflicts in Kasese.

7. Explain the effects of the above mentioned land conflict on food security.

8. Is land readily available and accessible among community members of Kasese District?

Yes No

9. Explain ways in which accessibility to land contribute to sustainability of food in Kasese District

10. To what extend do land conflict play a role on food availability and accessibility in Kasese district?

11. What mitigation measures of land conflicts can be put in place to enable availability and accessibility of food for people in Kasese District?

Thank for your valuable time and effort in answering this questionnaire