



TECHNICAL REPORT

ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS(PAPS) DUE TO DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT (DIDR) AT KYAKABOGA VILLAGE, BUSERUKA SUB-COUNTY, HOIMA DISTRICT



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Sky Consults team expresses sincere gratitude to all stakeholders who contributed to the success of the project. This report provides a summary of events that occurred during the project lifecycle and presents results on the current living standards of the Project Affected Persons who were resettled in Kyakaboga Village, Buseruka Sub-county, Hoima District.

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Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	iv
TABLE OF FIGURES	v
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	1
1.3 Connecting Livelihood and Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement	1
1.3 Project Objectives and Deliverables	2
CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESIGN AND METHODS	4
2.1 Project Design and Approach.....	4
2.1.1 Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	4
2.1.2 Project Team	5
2.1.3 Project Scope and Timeline	6
2.1.4 Quality Control and Risk Plan	8
2.1.4.1 Project Risks Mitigated:.....	9
2.1.4.2 Quality Management Techniques.....	10
2.1.5 Communication Plan.....	11
2.1.6 Procurement and Cost Plan.....	12
2.2 Data Collection	13
2.2.1 Data Collection Methods and Tools.....	13
2.2.2 Data Collection	13
2.3 Ethical Considerations	14
2.4 Data Analysis Methods and Tools.....	15
2.4.1 Microsoft Excel.....	15
2.4.2 Google Earth	16
2.4.3 ArcGIS Pro.....	17
2.3 Methodology	17
2.3.1 Process	17
CHAPTER 3: DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	19



3.1	Introduction	19
3.2	Demographic Data.....	23
3.3	Livelihood Indicators	25
3.3.1	Education	25
3.3.2	Health.....	29
3.3.3	Clean Water Access.....	32
3.3.4	Land Rights	34
3.3.5	Agriculture	36
3.3.6	Multi Dimensions Analysis Using The MPI.....	41
	CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	42
4.1	Conclusions for Each Objective.....	42
4.1.1	Conclusion for Objective 1	42
4.1.2	Conclusion for Objective 2	42
4.1.3	Conclusion for Objective 3	44
4.2	General Closure	45
4.3	Lessons Learned.....	45
	CHAPTER FIVE: APPENDIX	47
	APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire	47
	APPENDIX 2: Results of the Deprivation Score per Household	48
	APPENDIX 3: Results of MPI and Average Deprivation Score of the Community	48



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PAPs	Project Affected Persons
DIDR	Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement
GRA	Global Rights Alert
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UK	United Kingdom
PID	Project Inception Document
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
RAPs	Resettlement Action Plans
GPS	Global Positioning Service
WBS	Work Break Down Structure



TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 0.1An illustration of the WBS	5
Figure 0.2 A table showing the project team, their roles and responsibilities	6
Figure 0.3 A table showing the defined project scope	7
Figure 0.4 A gannet chart illustrating the project timeline.....	7
Figure 0.5 An illustration of the quality control and risk plan.....	8
Figure 0.6 A table illustrating the quality management processes employed in the project.....	10
Figure 0.7 An illustration of the communication plan	11
Figure 0.8 An illustration of the project budget and usage of project resources	12
Figure 0.9 A flowchart illustrating the methodology	17
Figure 0.1Image of the current settlement camp in December 2016	20
Figure 0.2Image of the previous settlement of the PAPs in December 2016	21
Figure 0.3An Image showing the distribution of amenities in the previous settlement	22
Figure 0.4An image showing the distribution of amenities in the new settlement.....	23
Figure 0.5 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the number of years spent in the new settlement	24
Figure 0.6 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the family heads.....	24
Figure 0.7 An image showing the distribution of schools within the new settlement	26
Figure 0.8 An image showing the distribution of schools in the previous settlement	27
Figure 0.9 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison of quality of education in the new and old settlements	28
Figure 0.10 An image illustrating the location of the health center from the new settlement.....	29
Figure 0.11An image illustrating the location of the Health Center in the previous settlement...	30
Figure 0.12 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison in quality of health care services in the new and old settlement.....	31
Figure 0.13 An image showing the location of boreholes within the new community	33
Figure 0.14 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison of access to water in the new and old settlements	34
Figure 0.15 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against their comfortability with the compensation process	35
Figure 0.16 An image showing the state of Agriculture in December 2019	36
Figure 0.17 An image showing the state of agriculture in December 2020.....	37
Figure 0.18 An image showing the state of agriculture in December 2022.....	38
Figure 0.19 An image showing the state of agriculture in February 2024.....	39
Figure 0.20A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison of yield harvested in the new and old settlement	40



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This report offers an assessment of the current livelihood status of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) that were resettled to Kyakaboga Village located in Nyakabingi parish, Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district compared to their previous settlement, Kabaale Parish.

The discovery of lucrative oil reserves in the Albertine region in 2006, influenced the government of Uganda to develop the oil and gas sector. This triggered land acquisition by the government in 2012 to facilitate the development of Kabalega Industrial Park leading to the displacement of people from Kabaale Parish. The government acquired 29.57km² affecting 7118 persons from 13 villages in Kabaale parish.

The biggest percentage of PAPs opted for cash compensation, however, a total of 72 households opted for resettlement with 46 opting for houses and 26 opting for land. In 2017, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in conjunction with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development spearheaded the physical resettlement of the households that opted for houses in Kyakaboga village. This entire process encroached on the livelihood of the affected persons.

1.2 Problem Statement

The livelihoods of the PAPs were disrupted by intentions of the government to develop Kabalega Industrial Park leading to displacement and resettlement of the affected persons. This led to property loss and social disorganization. Socio-economic surveys have been carried out to assess the livelihood changes of the PAPs over time in their new settlement. In this project, we utilized spatial and time series analysis to compare socioeconomic data from PAPs current and previous settlements, assessing their livelihood changes

1.3 Connecting Livelihood and Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement

Livelihood refers to how people obtain the necessities of life to support themselves and their dependents. Such means may include resources, activities, assets, and income, among others. Sustainable livelihoods go a step further by ensuring that these needs are met without adversely affecting the ability of future generations to meet their own.

Livelihood is regarded to be sustainable if it can withstand shocks and stresses while maintaining or enhancing capabilities and assets without harming the natural environment.

Resettlement is a comprehensive process of planning for and implementing the relocation of people, households, and communities from one place to another for a specific reason, together with all its associated activities such as compensation of lost assets, provision for support for livelihood restoration and reestablishment of the social networks among the people.



Development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) occurs when people are forced to leave their homes in a development-driven form of forced migration. Whereas development-induced development and resettlement have a direct impact on the livelihood of the PAPs, it is crucial to restore or -in the best-case scenario- improve the livelihood of the affected communities.

Livelihood restoration is the process of restoring and improving the livelihood of the project-affected persons.

This report aims to draw attention to the differences in the quality of life between the two communities, despite a well-intentioned planning process that was based on Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for implementation. The gaps observed can be attributed to weak mechanisms, inefficient processes, lack of monitoring, and the exclusion of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from stakeholder meetings.

We have outlined some suggestions that could help the government and other stakeholders address policy gaps and improve their response in the event of another DIDR. The aim is to ensure a fair balance of benefits for the government, industry, and citizens.

1.3 Project Objectives and Deliverables

The main objective of the project was to assess the current livelihood of the PAPs that were affected by DIDR in comparison to their previous livelihood at their previous settlement.

The specific objectives were:

1. To assess the livelihood of the affected households.
2. To recommend methods that will provide project-affected persons with skills that will encourage self-reliance and sustainability after resettlement.
3. To recommend methods to avoid or when avoidance is not possible, minimize, and mitigate the adverse effects of resettlement on the livelihoods of people.

To achieve our objectives, we, as a project team, conducted a comprehensive review of various literature sources that provided us with valuable knowledge to inform our methodology and data collection techniques. Our focus was on assessing the well-being of the PAPs by considering four of the five livelihood indicators specified by the United Nations Development Program. These included natural capital indicators such as land rights and water access, human capital indicators like education and health, financial capital indicators such as household income assessment, and physical capital indicators such as houses and road networks. Additionally, we also evaluated the condition of agriculture in their community as it is their primary source of income.

The findings are based on empirical evidence drawn from on-the-ground case studies from the PAPs including questionnaires, focus group discussions, interviews, on-the-ground observations, and observations of Google Earth images over the selected years. Overall, the findings



demonstrate how the livelihood of the PAPs changed -often for the worse- during their course of stay in the new community compared to their previous community.

We combined data from all the methods mentioned above and used spatial analysis tools and Microsoft Excel to accurately assess the current livelihood of the PAPs compared to their previous situation. Our analysis was based on established benchmarks to ensure accuracy.

The following were our deliverables

1. Livelihood improvement plan: we shall come up with resolutions of how the life of the PAPs can be improved.
2. Land Rights Assessment: we shall assess the rights of ownership of land in the previous settlements and current settlements and any interest attached to the land.
3. Community Needs Assessment and Prioritization: we shall assess the available facilities in use by the people and those needed but are unavailable.



CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESIGN AND METHODS

2.1 Project Design and Approach

The project adopted an “action approach” featuring the integration of stakeholder perspectives into the data collection, to obtain accurate data. The project team held initial discussions on the research objectives, design, case studies to be included, and the methodology. The choice of cases was informed by the initial review of literature, prior knowledge, and experiences of research team members about the different cases.

Discussions were also held on the logistical needs of the research, human resource requirements for household data collection, and permission from respective authorities given the sensitivity of the information we intended to obtain. An introductory letter was written to inform the respective authorities about the research.

A participatory, consultative, and interactive approach was used. We interviewed a range of stakeholders including the PAPs and their leadership, and line ministries. This approach was chosen to help in the triangulation to come up with verified evidence-based information.

2.1.1 Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

A WBS is a visual, hierarchical outline that breaks down a project into smaller, more manageable components.

It visualizes the project scope, as well as the tasks required to complete the project. The steps of project work are outlined in the WBS chart, which makes it an essential project planning tool.



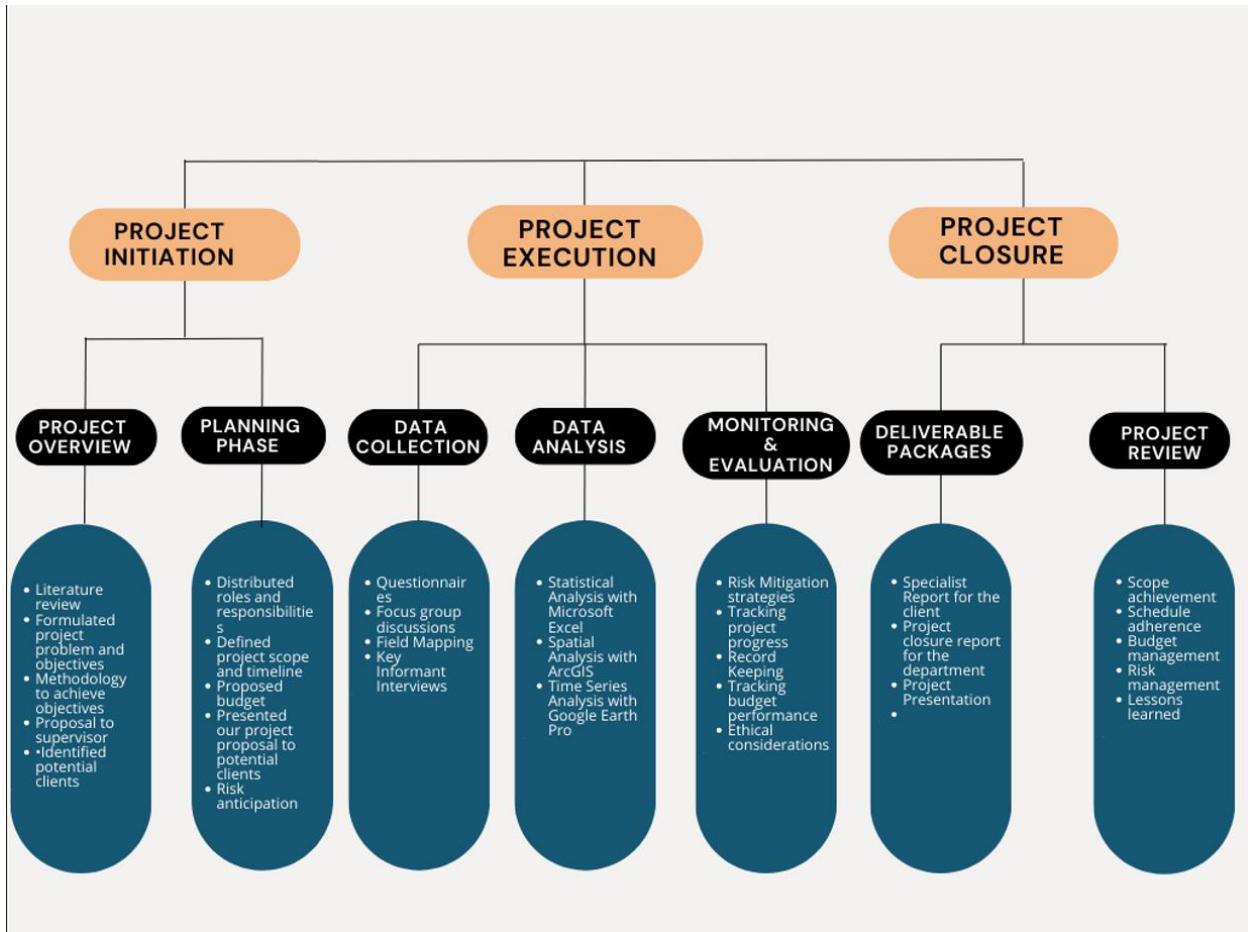


Figure 0.1An illustration of the WBS

2.1.2 Project Team

The project was carried out by a team of thirteen students, nine from Makerere University, Uganda who did the execution, and four from Coventry University, UK who provided consultation services.

Personnel	Role	Responsibility
Obedmot Osman	Project Manager	Team leadership and generally overseeing the project lifecycle
Okwii Christian Emmanuel	Communication Manager	Manage the flow of information with all project stakeholders
Kandy Sheilla Kirabo	Monitoring & Evaluation	Track and review project progress regularly Identify areas that require improvement



Nampeera Lynn Ephrance	Risk & Quality Assurance	Identify potential risks, develop mitigation strategies, and implement strategies to mitigate risks Ensure quality assurance of all project tasks
Nakimbugwe Lydia Wasena Samuel Mulungwa Sospeter	Technical team	Provide technical guidance to the project team and guarantee quality deliverables
Nawooya Sajda Rashid	Finance Manager	Budgeting and forecasting, cost management, and financial reporting
Ntale Patrick	Human Resource	Foster collaboration and a positive work environment Performance management to ensure all project tasks are completed
Dr. Meenakshi Maitra Dr. Prerna Sahu Scallete Chepkemoi Achyuth Reddy	Consultancy Team	Assessment and analysis of project objectives Expert guidance throughout the project lifecycle Provide strategic recommendations for project execution

Figure 0.2 A table showing the project team, their roles and responsibilities

2.1.3 Project Scope and Timeline

Project scope defines the deliverables and tasks required to complete the project. A well-defined scope ensures that the project achieves its stated timeline.

Task ID	Activity
1	Project planning and design
2	Talking to the project client
3	Meeting the local authorities
4	Communication with the PAPs
5	Census and Socio-economic survey



6	Data analysis and evaluation
7	Presentation of our results to the consultancy team
8	Documentation and report writing
9	Handing in the project closure report

Figure 0.3 A table showing the defined project scope

The project timeline is a visual representation that adds duration to the project tasks. It is usually represented by a giant chart. The tasks outlined in the scope are the ones, in which scheduled timeframes are added to form the project timeline.

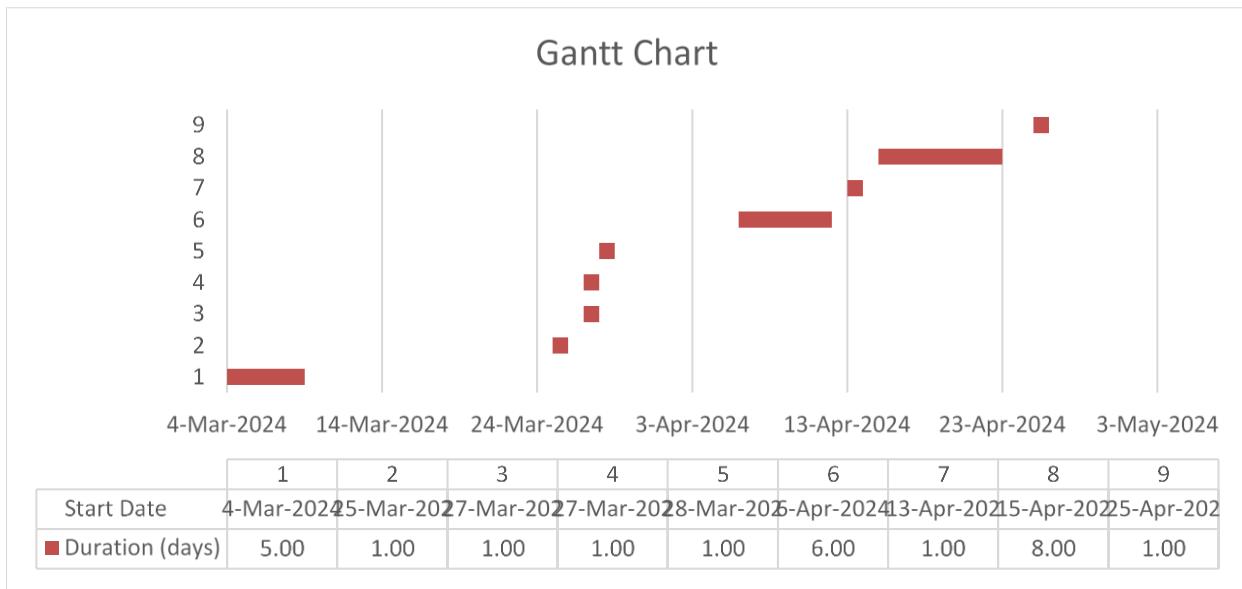


Figure 0.4 A gantt chart illustrating the project timeline



2.1.4 Quality Control and Risk Plan

A risk is any event that has the potential to negatively impact the success of achieving project objectives. These events can arise from various sources such as resource limitations, technical issues, as well as unforeseen changes in the project, among others.

A risk plan is a proactive strategy employed to identify, assess, and respond to potential threats that could derail the project's success. It outlines the process for mitigating the risks and minimizing their impact on the project's goals, timeline, and budget.

Quality control refers to the processes implemented to ensure project deliverables meet the specified standards and requirements. It assists in controlling project costs, establishing target standards, and outlining the steps required to meet these standards. Effective quality control reduces the risk of product failure and increases client satisfaction.

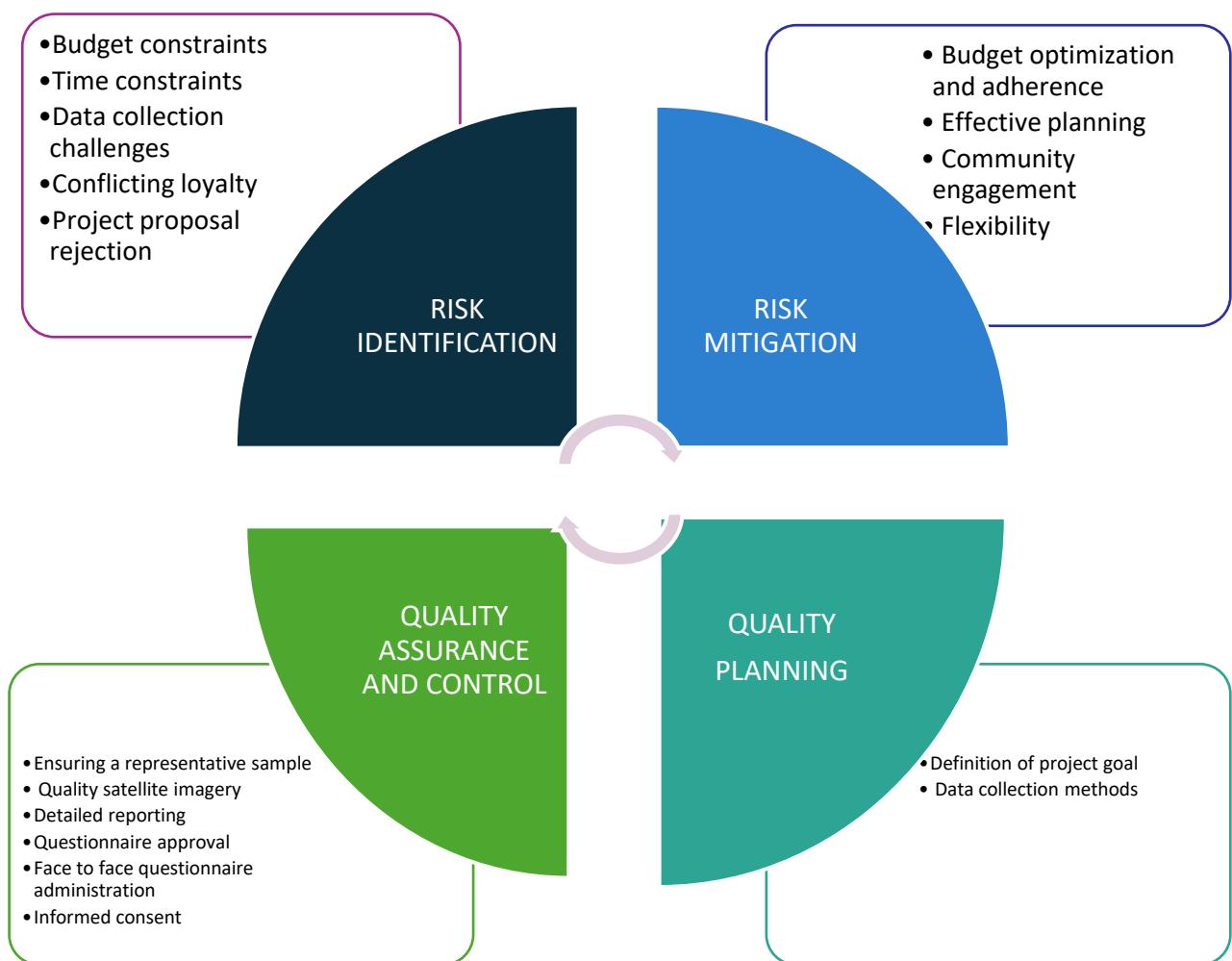


Figure 0.5 An illustration of the quality control and risk plan



2.1.4.1 Project Risks Mitigated:

We faced several risks which we managed to mitigate. These included;

i) Constraints on time, budget, or personnel

These could potentially limit the depth and quality of the survey.

To mitigate this risk;

- We identified, prioritized, and utilized resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.
- We optimized the budget and reduced the time spent in the field to one day, ensuring that the available funds solicited from team members sustained the project.
- Our focal person managed to get us some community members who acted as interpreters and aided in our data collection.

ii) Facing opposition or hostility from resettled communities who may be distrustful of outsiders or fear further exploitation

- We involved displaced communities in the survey process from the outset, ensuring their perspectives and concerns are central to the study's design and execution.

iii) Failure to adequately involve all stakeholders, including the displaced people, in the survey process, leading to incomplete or biased findings

- We communicated the purpose, methods, and intended use of the survey findings to all participants and stakeholders to build trust and cooperation.

iv) Challenges in collecting accurate and representative data of our sample population

- We anticipated communication barriers or reluctance of the PAPs to share information and thus communicated with our focal person who managed to get us some members from the community whom we worked with and they assisted us in bridging this gap which highly contributed to us acquiring forty respondents from different households

v) Working in a community where displacement has political implications exposed us to local or regional conflicts

- We maintained a neutral stance on political issues, focusing on the humanitarian and social aspects of displacement.

vi) Conflicting loyalty between project activities and other class activities

- We made adjustments to our data collection, analysis, and project activities to minimize disruption to other classes.



2.1.4.2 Quality Management Techniques

Quality management measure	Description
Quality planning	
Clear definition of the project goal.	We defined our goal of assessing livelihood and received approval from our lecturer and supervisor for our project.
Definition of methods of project execution	After conducting a literature review, we developed clear methods for project execution, monitoring, and data collection and analysis. We also held weekly meetings to discuss project progress and determine the way forward.
Quality assurance and control	
Approval of questionnaire before deployment	After creating the questionnaire, we sought feedback from our supervisor, who helped us improve and approve it.
Face-to-face approach of question asking.	We used this method of question asking to get maximum response of questions.
Training interviewers and working with interpreters	Team members who were responsible for interviewing community members were briefed on good interviewing approaches. Also, the fact that we were in a community where we were not conversant with the language, we were assigned interpreters from the community who understood English and their language well to aid us in data collection.
Ensuring that the data collected was representative of our population.	We ensured data was collected from the greater part of the community. We managed to interact with 40 respondents from different households. The total number of households is 46 and the 40 we got represented our population accurately. However, two questionnaires were considered null due to incomplete responses.
Use of field papers data collection	We used field papers to mark the positions of facilities i.e. water points, schools, marketplace, etc. so that they would be used to validate the GPS geo locations we picked for these facilities.
Accuracy and quality of satellite imagery used in analysis	We used Google Earth Pro to acquire these images to ensure high-quality imagery. We also analyzed the time stamps on these images to ensure that the dates correspond with the periods we are analyzing.
Consent from community authorities	We collected information from the community after getting consent from the community authorities.
Detailed reporting	We made reports about all our activities and progress and submitted them to our supervisor.

Figure 0.6 A table illustrating the quality management processes employed in the project



2.1.5 Communication Plan

Communication refers to the exchange of information between project stakeholders. It keeps everyone informed and engaged throughout the project lifecycle.

A communication plan is a documented strategy that outlines how project information will be conveyed between the stakeholders. It also illustrates the channels of communication employed and the frequency of communication between stakeholders.

The communication manager was central to the communication process. He employed various communication channels to ensure a smooth flow of information between all project stakeholders.

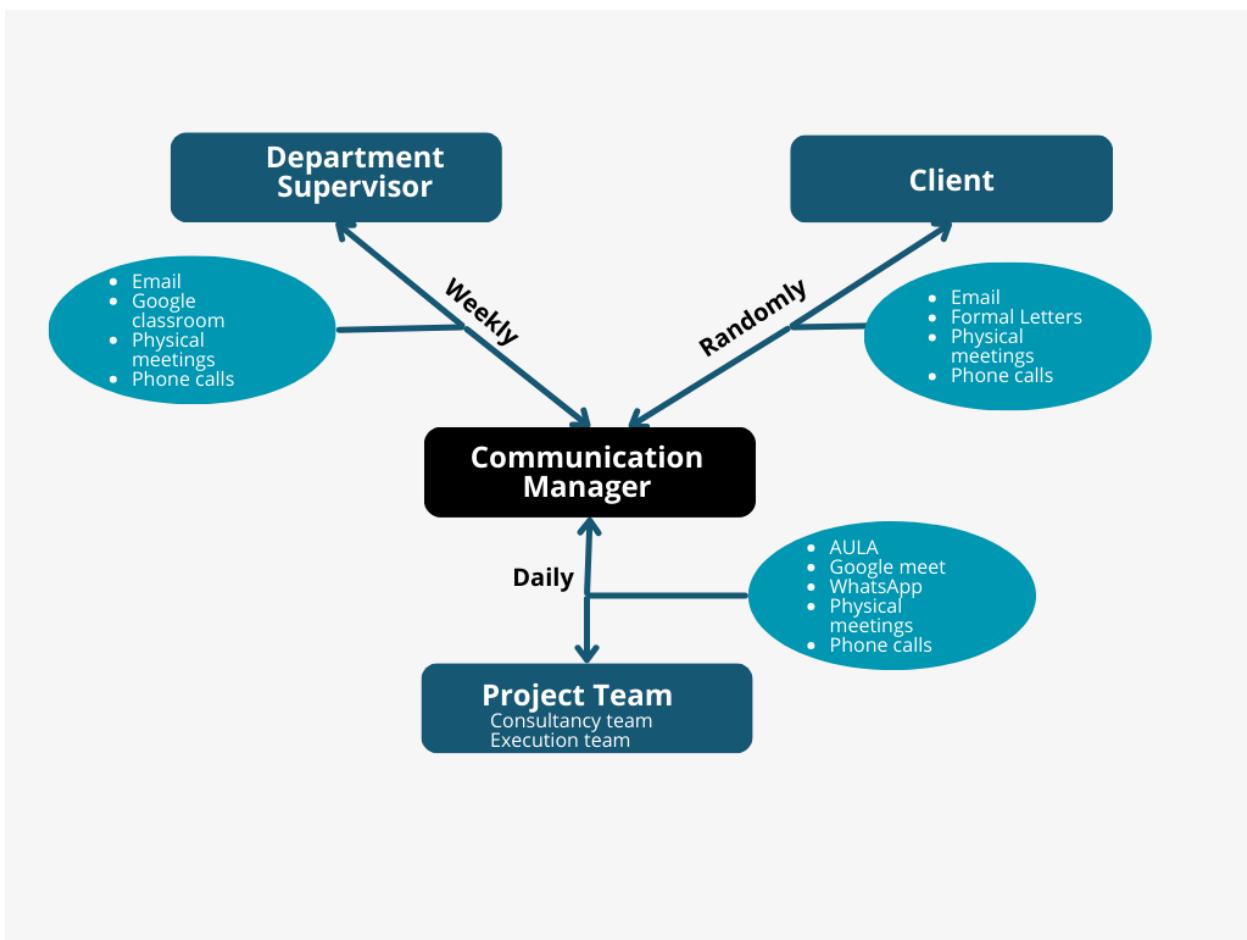


Figure 0.7 An illustration of the communication plan



2.1.6 Procurement and Cost Plan

Procurement refers to the process of acquiring resources needed to complete the project. A procurement plan outlines what needs to be procured while adhering to the project budget.

A cost plan documents the estimated costs associated with project activities, resources, and procurement.

Each member of the project execution team contributed 105,00ugx to facilitate the project activities and below is an illustration of how the project resources were managed.

Activity	Expenditure (Ugx)
Pid printing	6000
Eacop transport	37000
Report printing	7000
Meals	108000
Transport for fieldwork	605000
Facilitation	66500
Withdraw charges	14500
Field papers	21000
Transport for Evaluation form stamping	80000
Total Amount	945000

Figure 0.8 An illustration of the project budget and usage of project resources



2.2 Data Collection

2.2.1 Data Collection Methods and Tools

Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection were employed.

Qualitative methods involved the use of key informants interview guides and focus group discussion (FGD) guides. These guides were developed, discussed, and agreed upon by the project team before fieldwork. The use of the qualitative method was intended to relate the perspectives and behaviors of officials and PAPs to the wider context and to derive meanings from those close to the resettlement experience, including the experiences of those who have lived the resettlement process.

Quantitative methods involved the use of household questionnaires, developed, discussed, and agreed upon by the research team before the fieldwork. The questionnaires were administered at the household level by the project team. We also did field mapping of some of the amenities within the society. The quantitative method was used to verify the findings by the qualitative method to confirm, prove, corroborate, and substantiate issues established by the qualitative method.

The use of both methods was deemed complementary based on triangulation in the sense that they helped to maximize the strengths and minimize the limitations of each other.

2.2.2 Data Collection

a. Field Mapping

Field mapping refers to the process of associating specific data points collected in the field with their corresponding locations. It involves assigning a unique identifier to each feature and then recording its GPS coordinates.

We used field papers to record spatial data of the locations of amenities on the ground and used Kobo collect to capture their respective geolocations. These included water points, the school, the police station, the market, and the community house, among others. This information would help us in spatial analysis.

We captured the geolocations of all amenities within the community, and for those that we could not access but are used by the community, we used Google Earth to acquire their locations.

b. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Focus group Discussions are a qualitative research method that involves gathering a small group of people to discuss a specific topic in a moderated setting. The participants are typically chosen based on shared characteristics or experiences relevant to the research topic. FGDs are valuable in gaining in-depth insights into people's thoughts, feelings, and opinions on a particular issue.

We held a focus group discussion with a selected group of PAPs whose agenda was to identify the needs and priorities of the PAPs and suggest to the authorities capacity-building initiatives



aimed at equipping project-affected persons with relevant skills to enhance their self-reliance and promote sustainable livelihoods.

The FGD was moderated by our project manager who employed the native language while other team members participated through interjections and by asking probing questions. Questions were asked based on an informal FGD guide to address key topics and issues. The category of people involved included two youth representatives, the community chairman, and representatives of the community elders and opinion leaders.

c. Household Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a structured set of questions designed to gather information from a specific group of people (respondents) on a particular topic. Questionnaires can be administered online, on paper, or through phone interviews.

The project team, along with community members who assisted in the translation, administered questionnaires to individual households within the community. The survey evaluated household characteristics, education, and health sectors in comparison to their previous community. The team received training on how to design an effective questionnaire and conducted a pre-test to ensure its appropriateness. The results of the pre-test were discussed and the team concluded that the questionnaire was suitable for use.

We acquired information from a total of forty (40) respondents, however, two questionnaires were incomplete hence we had a valid total of thirty-eight (38) questionnaires.

d. Key Informant Interviews

Key Informant Interviews are in-depth interviews conducted with individuals who possess specialized knowledge or experience relevant to a specific research topic. These informants are chosen for their unique insights and ability to provide a rich understanding of the issues being investigated.

Key informant Interviews were conducted with the community leadership and two elders with an agenda to develop strategies, policies, or interventions to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the adverse impacts of resettlement on the livelihoods of affected communities. This includes measures such as livelihood restoration programs, and social protection measures.

These interviews were moderated by the project manager while the other team members interjected, made follow-up questions, or probed depending on the circumstances. The interview topics were guided by an interview guide drafted by the project team and the notes were hand-recorded.

2.3 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations refer to moral principles that guide researchers in conducting their studies. These principles ensure that the rights and well-being of the research participants are protected.



Some of the ethical considerations we considered regarding research participants included:

i) Seeking Consent

Informed consent implies that subjects are made adequately aware of the type of information required from them, its purpose, and how they are expected to participate in the study, and how it will directly or indirectly affect them. It is important that the consent is voluntary and without pressure of any kind. We offered a detailed explanation to the participants of the reasons why we were collecting data which was strictly for academic purposes.

ii) Maintaining Confidentiality

Sharing information about a respondent with others for purposes other than research is unethical. It is unethical to identify an individual respondent with the information provided. We ensured the identity of the respondents was kept anonymous and did not record their names in the questionnaires.

iii) Vulnerability and Bias

Bias is a deliberate attempt either to hide the findings of the study or highlight issues disproportionately to their true existence. Our questionnaires were pilot-tested to identify and address any biases as well as questions that exploit vulnerabilities.

2.4 Data Analysis Methods and Tools

2.4.1 Microsoft Excel

Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program developed by Microsoft that allows users to organize data in a grid of rows and columns. It is used for a variety of tasks including data entry and management, calculations and formulas, creating charts and graphs, data analysis, and visualization, among others.

We utilized Microsoft Excel to organize the population data obtained from the questionnaires in a structured manner, which made it easy for us to clean and manipulate the data. Moreover, we used it for statistical analysis, such as calculating the mean and mode, which were utilized to determine the Deprivation score and Multidimensional Poverty Index of the population. In addition, we created graphs to illustrate the data, making the visualization more effective.

2.4.1.1 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a tool created by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to gauge poverty. It assesses acute multidimensional poverty in over 100 developing nations by identifying various deprivations at the household level in health, education, and standard of living.



The MPI utilizes the household survey data collected to obtain the deprivation score of each household that may be or not multidimensionally deprived of the indicators (Alkire and Jahan, 2018).

The MPI was used since it's a United Nations indicator that considers all the poverty dimensions; education, health, and standard of living (agriculture, income, water, roads, and land rights) for the case of the study area.

The deprivation score of each multidimensionally deprived person was computed from the three indicators; education, health, and standard of living. Then the average deprivation score was used to determine the intensity of poverty $A = \frac{\sum_1^q s_i}{q}$

Where

s_i is the deprivation score that the n^{th} multidimensionally poor person experiences

q is the number of multidimensionally poor people.

The headcount ratio H is computed from $H = q/n$ where n is the total population (for this case the number of respondents which is 38).

Multidimensionally Poverty Index, MPI is computed from the intensity of poverty and headcount ratio.

$$MPI = H \cdot A$$

MPI values range from 0 to 1, and higher values imply higher multidimensional poverty.

2.4.2 Google Earth

Google Earth is a virtual globe program that enables one to explore and navigate the Earth by viewing satellite imagery, maps, 3D terrain, and even buildings from space. By zooming in and out, you can visualize the extent of the earth in great detail. It is a free program that is available to any device with internet access.

The Google Earth Pro was used for time series and spatial analysis in the previous and current settlements. The time series analysis aimed to identify any changes or developments that occurred in the settlement over a while. This included the establishment of agricultural farms, market structures, schools, hospitals, and other facilities.

Historical images from different years, namely 2015, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2022, and 2024, were used to visualize the changes in the community's agricultural patterns and linear features like roads. In addition, spatial analysis was conducted to determine the distribution of facilities within or around the community, including their accessibility and distance coverage.



2.4.3 ArcGIS Pro

ArcGIS is a geographic information system (GIS) platform that provides numerous tools for spatial analysis. It allows users to analyze geographic data, understand relationships, and reveal patterns across locations. It's a licensed software under the ERSI organization.

ArcGIS Pro was utilized for conducting spatial analysis, specifically network analysis, which aimed to determine the shortest and nearest possible routes for the community to various facilities such as schools and health centers. Additionally, ArcGIS Pro was used for producing maps.

2.3 Methodology

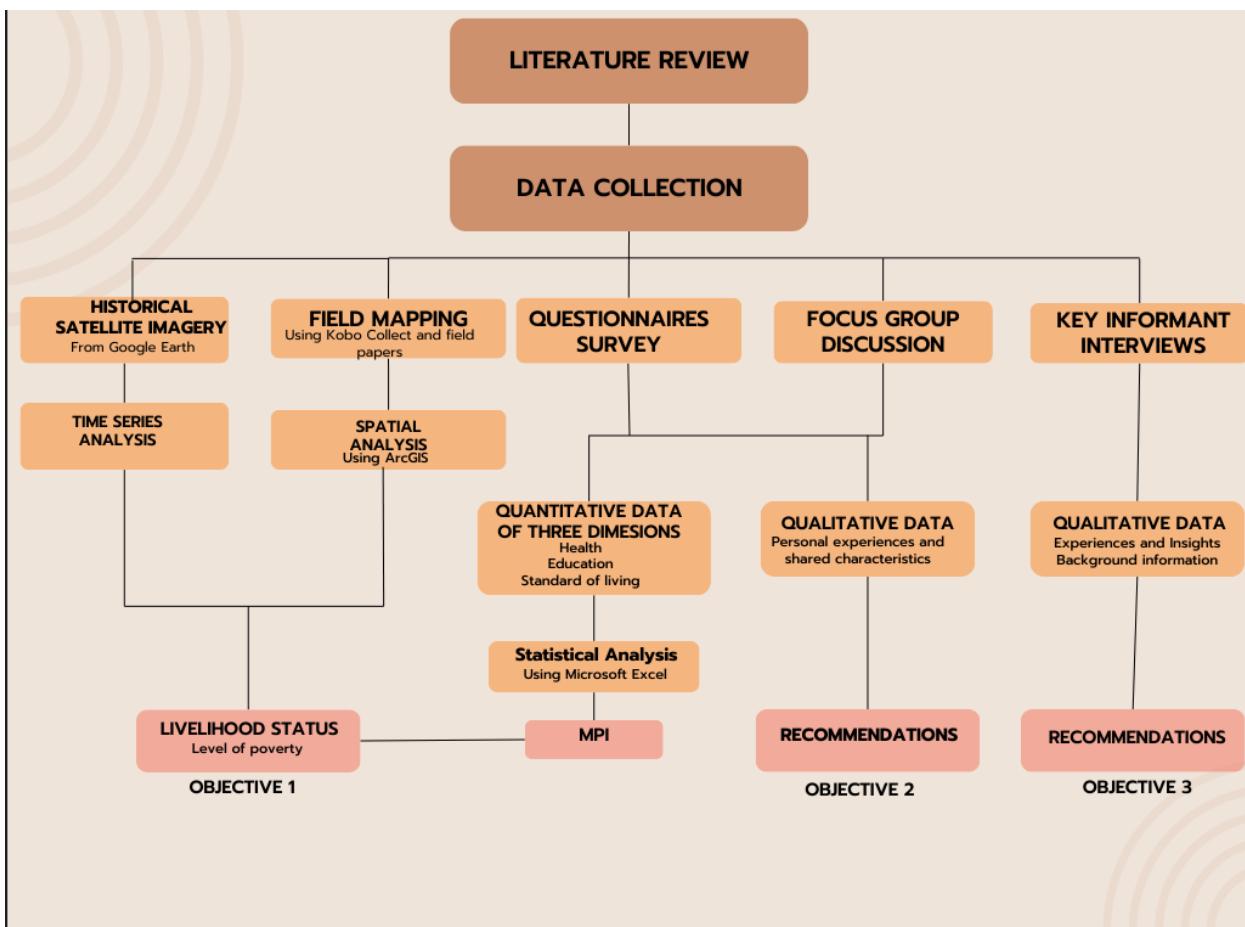


Figure 0.9 A flowchart illustrating the methodology

2.3.1 Process

- A literature review was performed to gain an understanding of our project. The knowledge acquired from this process exposed us to vast methods of project execution performed by other researchers. This assisted in informing our objectives, as well as data collection and analysis techniques.



- Five methods of data collection were employed, which included historical satellite imagery, field mapping, household questionnaire surveys, focus group discussions, and Key Informant Interviews.
- Each dataset was subjected to a different technique of data analysis depending on the data type.
- Time series analysis was done on the data obtained from the historical satellite imagery to ascertain evolutions within the community, over time.
- Spatial analysis was done on data obtained from field mapping to ascertain the approximate distance to amenities and services in both the new and old settlements.
- Quantitative data obtained from the household questionnaires was subjected to statistical analysis, to calculate the MPI.
- Qualitative data obtained from household questionnaires, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews, was used to derive recommendations, that can be presented to the authorities for livelihood improvement.



CHAPTER 3: DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter delves into the often-unforeseen consequences of resettlement on Project Affected People's (PAPs) livelihoods. Drawing on empirical evidence gathered from fieldwork, we unveil a concerning trend: a decline in their livelihood over time.

This decline manifests in various ways, however, we focused on a few aspects to visualize this, which included access to education, clean water, and healthcare. Additionally, we examined the impact of resettlement on land rights and agricultural production.

To comprehensively assess this impact, we employed a participatory approach for data collection. We utilized household questionnaires to collect detailed data on PAPs' current circumstances. This data was manipulated, illustrated in graphs, and then used to calculate the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) using Microsoft Excel, providing a quantitative measure of their poverty levels.

Furthermore, we leveraged the power of Google Earth Pro to conduct a time series analysis. This allowed us to track changes in land use and infrastructure over time, revealing the physical impact of resettlement on the affected persons.

Finally, we employed spatial analysis with ArcGIS to understand the geographical distribution of these impacts. This provided valuable insights into how factors like distance to health centers, clean water points, and resource availability played a role in the decline of PAPs' livelihoods.

Synthesis of the findings enabled us to compare the current livelihood situations of the PAPs compared to their pre-resettlement state.





Figure 0.11 Image of the current settlement camp in December 2016

Based on the image provided, it can be observed that the houses where the PAPs currently reside are currently undergoing construction, and there seems to be no significant development in the surrounding area.

Additionally, there are no identifiable farmland patterns, indicating that there are no agricultural activities taking place in the area. We can also see only one access road to the community.



Figure 0.2 Image of the previous settlement of the PAPs in December 2016

The image shown above is a satellite photograph captured in December 2016. It displays a community with very few homesteads, indicating a sparse distribution of human settlement in the area. Additionally, the photograph shows regular patterns of land and straight edges, indicating ongoing crop cultivation and agricultural activities. Furthermore, the image reveals numerous access roads leading to different homesteads and farmlands.

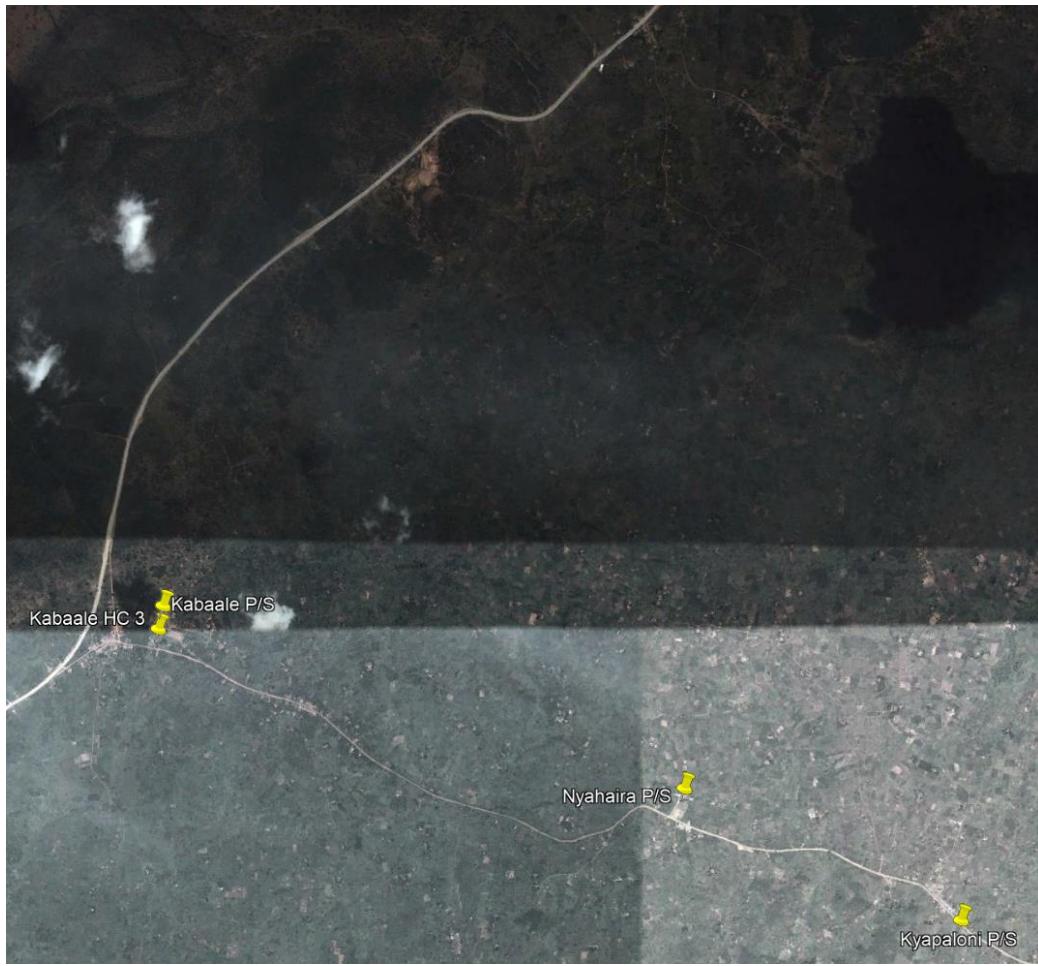


Figure 0.3 An Image showing the distribution of amenities in the previous settlement

We can observe that in their previous settlement, they had a health center, and two primary schools within their community, and the homes are sparsely distributed.

A MAP SHOWING THE PAPs' COMMUNITY



Figure 0.4 An image showing the distribution of amenities in the new settlement

The settlement appears to have a single primary school, no health center, a dense distribution of homes, a police station, a market, and a conference hall.

3.2 Demographic Data

Demographic data is statistical information that describes the characteristics of a population. It enables researchers to identify trends and characteristics within groups and is used to assess the sample's representativeness compared to the target population.

The demographic data we collected included the number of years spent in camp, household composition, and the head of the household.

It was structured in section 1 of the questionnaire and the questions were structured as below:

- 1.1 How long have you been in this community?
- 1.2 What is the number of people in the household?
- 1.3 Who heads the family?

Our results are illustrated below.



1.1 The majority of the PAPs have spent six years in the new settlement meaning they settled in the new community in 2018.

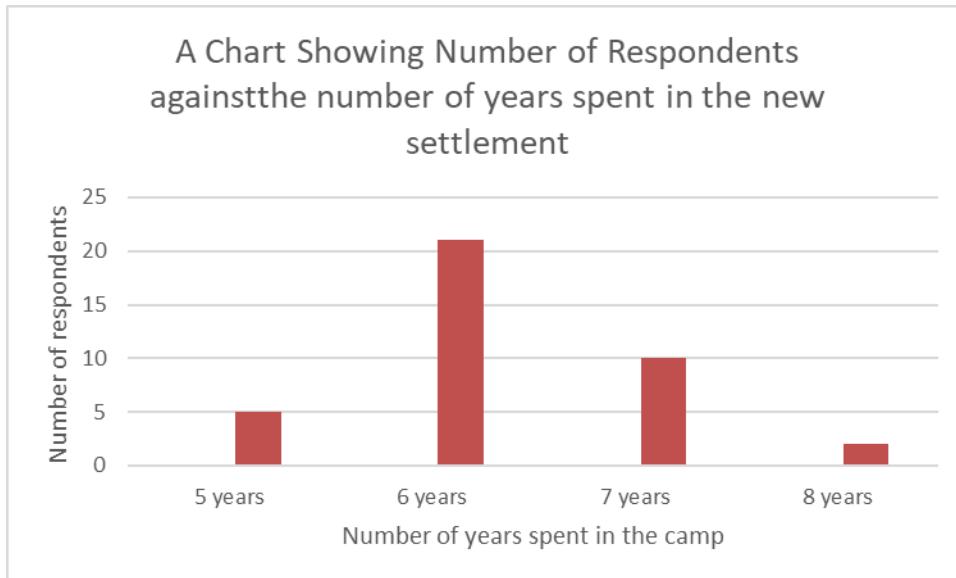


Figure 0.5 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the number of years spent in the new settlement

1.2 The average number of people in the households of the respondents was between 10 and 11 with each household having an average of six males and five females.

1.3 71% of the interviewed households were male-headed, however, 26% were female-headed and 3% were child-headed.

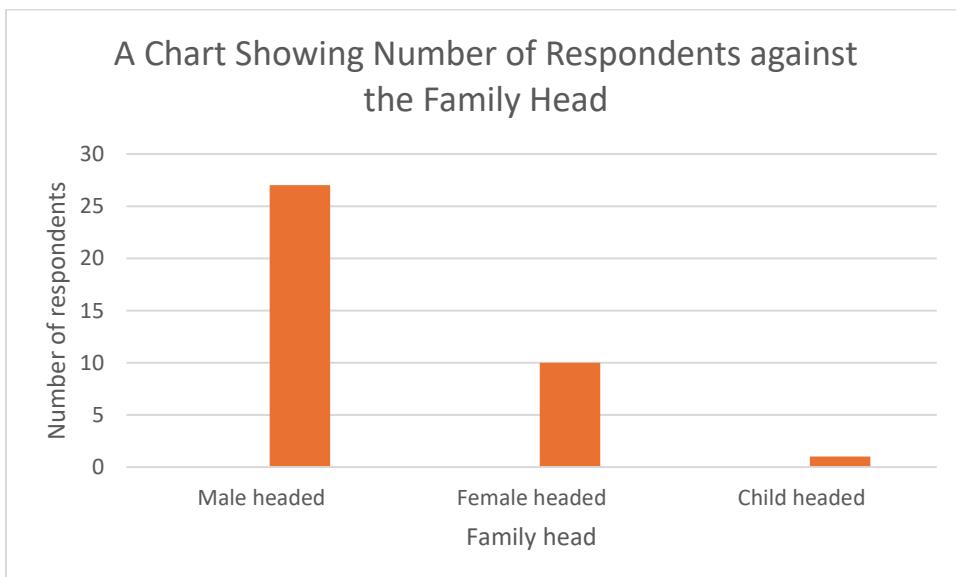


Figure 0.6 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the family hea



3.3 Livelihood Indicators

Livelihood indicators are measurable data points that reflect the well-being and overall ability of individuals or communities to meet their basic needs and secure sustainable living.

They are crucial tools for evaluating the effectiveness of projects, like resettlement initiatives. By measuring changes in these indicators, we can understand how such projects have impacted people's ability to make a living and support themselves.

For our research, we identified five indicators to enable us to evaluate the livelihood of the PAPs which included education, health care, clean water access, income, land rights, and finally agriculture.

We also calculated the Multidimensional Poverty Index developed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for each household which considers health, education, and living standards to measure poverty.

3.3.1 Education

Education acts as a key indicator of livelihood because it equips people with valuable skills, fosters critical thinking, strengthens communication, and even ignites entrepreneurial spirit. This translates to a wider range of job options, increased earning potential, and a greater ability to navigate the complexities of the working world, ultimately improving a person's chances of securing a good livelihood. Access to education is crucial in all communities because it unlocks a better livelihood.

Section 2 of the questionnaire assessed the quality and accessibility of education available to the PAPs in their new settlement compared to their previous settlement.

The community's primary school is accessible to PAPs, but they must travel approximately 8km to Buseruka Secondary School for secondary education.



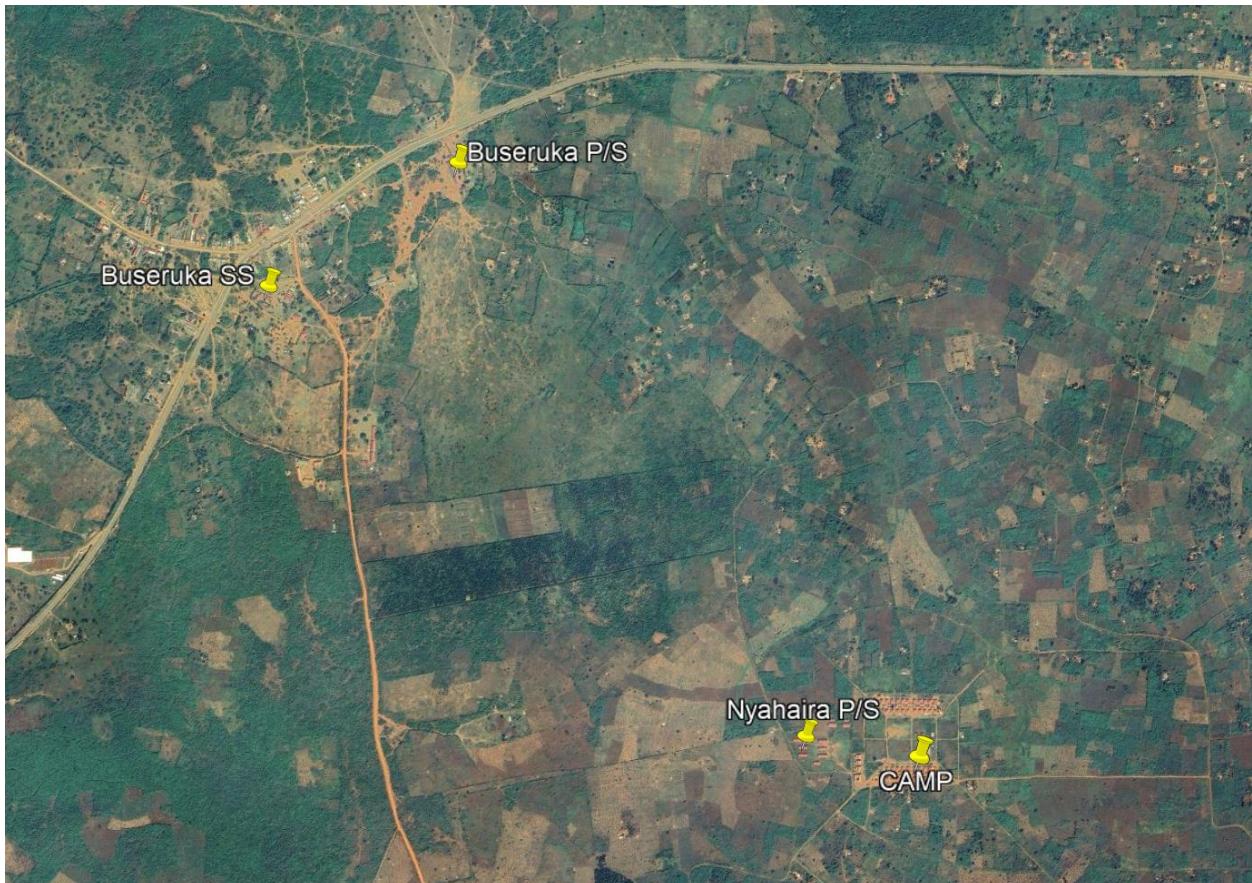


Figure 0.7 An image showing the distribution of schools within the new settlement

Their previous settlement had two primary schools and no secondary school within the community but one secondary school located in Hoima City Center.

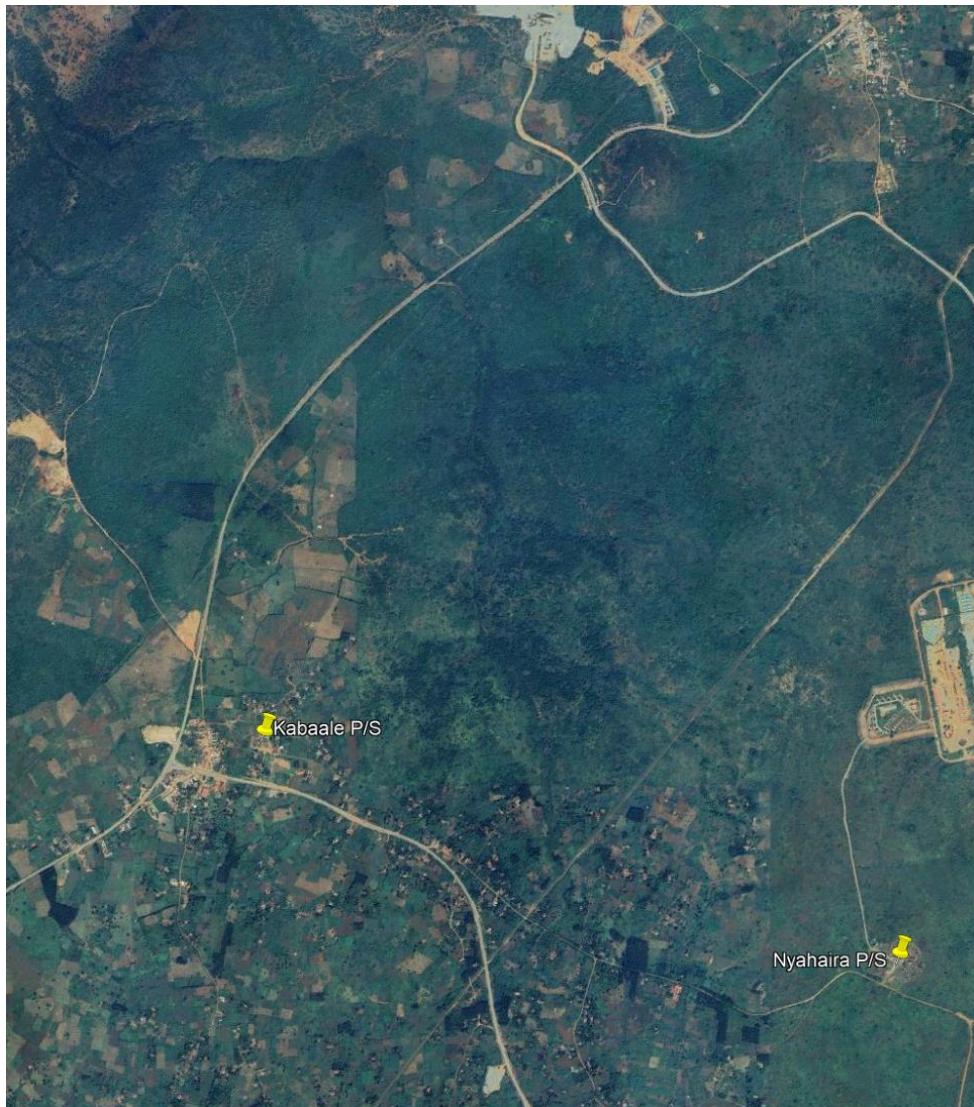


Figure 0.8 An image showing the distribution of schools in the previous settlement

The questions in this section were structured as follows, and their average responses are provided.

The answers provided by the respondents in this section

2.1 Do you have any school-going children in the household?

All of the respondents had school-going children in their households.

2.2 Are there accessible schools within your community?

All of the respondents answered with a "Yes".

2.3 Are they functional?



All of the respondents answered with a "Yes".

2.4 Did you have functional schools in your previous community?

All of the respondents answered with a "Yes".

2.5 How do you perceive the quality of education in your current settlement as compared to your previous settlement?

(Scale of 1-5 where Worse-1 to 2, Likely the same-3, Better-4 to 5)

According to the survey, 68% of the respondents reported a decrease in the quality of education provided in the new community compared to their previous settlement. On the other hand, 29% of the respondents stated that the quality of education had improved, and only 3% of the respondents believed that the quality of education offered in both communities was similar.

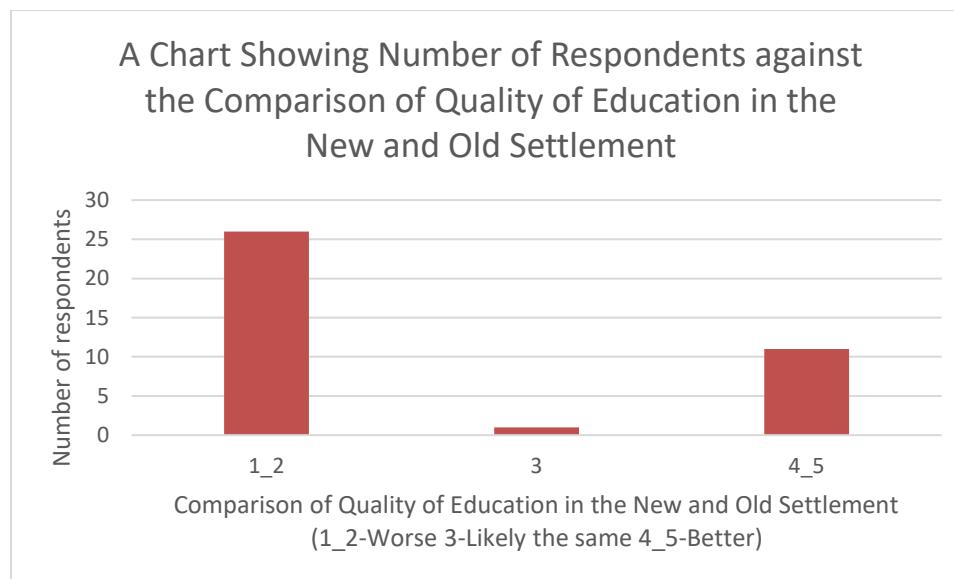


Figure 0.9 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison of quality of education in the new and old settlement

2.6 Give Reason(s) for your answer above

68% of respondents believed that the quality of education services had declined in the new community compared to the previous community. As they were the majority, we will provide reasons given by the 68%.

These include:

- i) The new community is facing a shortage of qualified teaching staff.
- ii) In the first three years of living in the new settlement, children were not introduced to English thus hindering their early learning progress.



- iii) Some teachers are not fully committed to teaching effectively, as they do not provide homework.
- iv) The proximity of the school to the community has made it easier for children to escape from school.

3.3.2 Health

Health is essential for a robust and productive life. Healthy people can work physically and mentally, which enhances their productivity, job performance, and earning potential. Besides, good health helps to reduce financial burdens from healthcare costs, thereby freeing up resources for investments that can improve overall well-being.

Poor health can result in higher healthcare expenses, which can be a significant financial burden. This burden can limit an individual's capacity to invest in education, housing, or other necessities that contribute to a secure and prosperous livelihood. In essence, good health empowers individuals on multiple fronts- physically, mentally, and financially- all of which are vital for developing a strong and sustainable livelihood.

Section 3 of the questionnaire assessed the quality and accessibility of healthcare available to the PAPS in their new settlement compared to their previous settlement.

There is no healthcare facility in the community; the nearest is Buseruka Health Center III, which is approximately 8km away.

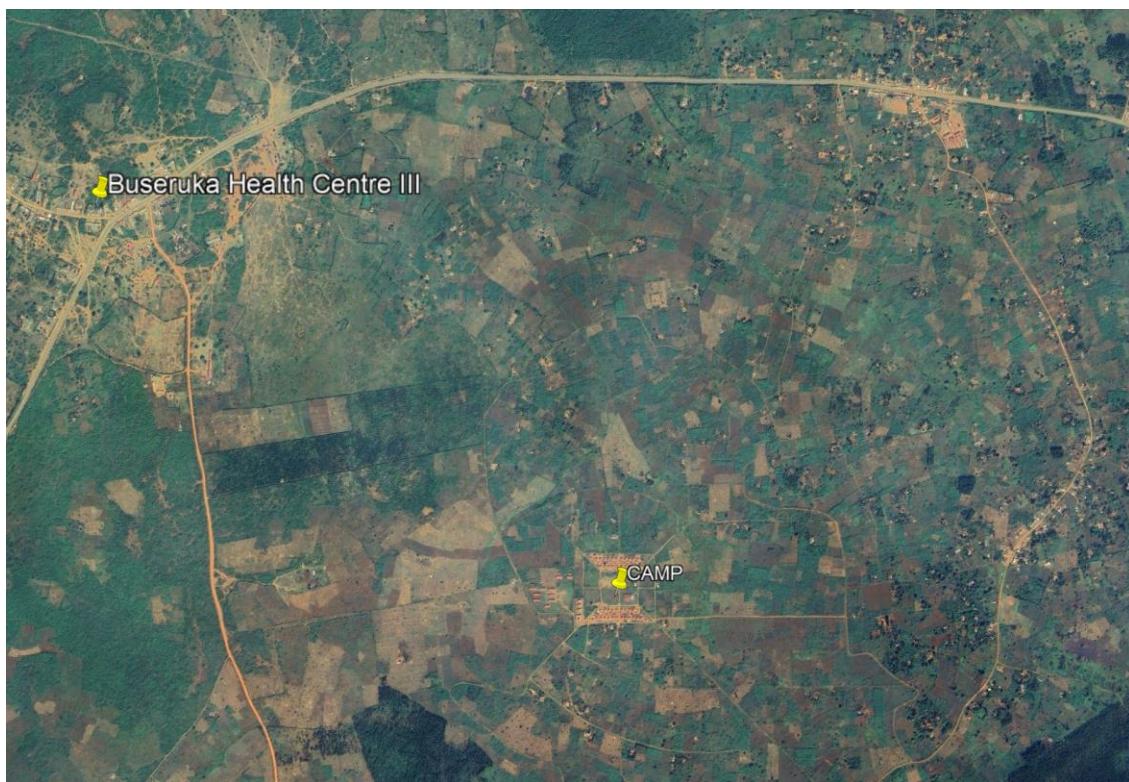


Figure 0.10 An image illustrating the location of the health center from the new settlement



In their previous settlement, they had a health center within their community



Figure 0.11 An image illustrating the location of the Health Center in the previous settlement

The questions in this section were structured as follows, and their average responses are provided.

3.1 Do you have access to health facilities in your community?

29% of respondents consented to having healthcare facilities in their new community, while 71% declined.

3.2 If Yes, Is the health facility functional?

Respondents who answered "Yes" and "No" confirmed the functionality of Buseruka's healthcare facility.

3.3 On a scale of 1-5, Rate the quality of health services offered in your community compared to your previous settlement.

(1 to 2- Worse, 3-Likely the same, 4 to 5-Better)

The survey results showed that 79% of the respondents experienced a decline in the quality of healthcare services in their new community as compared to their previous settlement. In contrast, 10.5% of the respondents reported an improvement in the quality of healthcare services, and a similar percentage believed that the quality of healthcare services was the same in both communities.

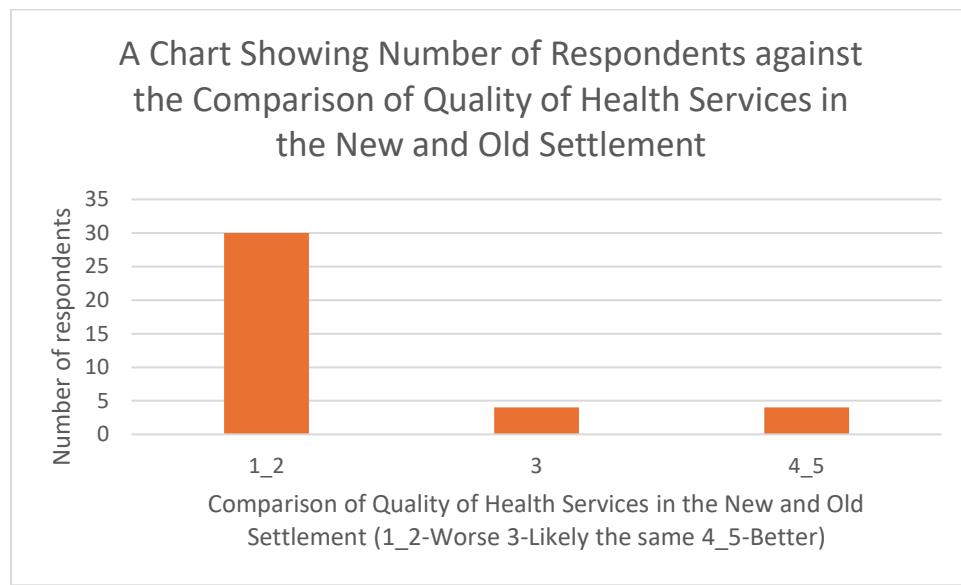


Figure 0.12 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison in quality of health care services in the new and old settlement



3.4 Give reason(s) for your answer above.

79% of the respondents reported a decline in health services in the new community as compared to their previous settlement and as they were the majority, the reasons given below justify the decline in health services in the new community.

The following are some of the challenges facing the new community concerning healthcare services compared to the previous community.

- i) The poor road network in the new community makes it difficult for residents to access healthcare centers. Additionally, the healthcare centers are located farther away from the community compared to the previous settlement.
- ii) There is a scarcity of drugs in the new settlement, which was not the case in the previous settlement.
- iii) The new settlement has a limited number of skilled healthcare personnel, which has led to a shortage of medical personnel compared to the previous settlement.
- iv) Healthcare services are more expensive in the new settlement. Residents are referred to a pharmacy to buy drugs, which they have to pay for, whereas in the previous settlement, they were given drugs for free at the healthcare centers.
- v) Poor antenatal services in the new settlement, compared to the previous one. Patients receive less attention.

3.3.3 Clean Water Access

Access to clean water is crucial for good health and livelihood as it impacts bodily functions necessary for work and earning a living. Contaminated water can lead to illness, reducing productivity and attendance. Additionally, time spent collecting water reduces the time available for income-generating activities. The physical effort required to collect water is also draining. Access to clean water improves productivity and livelihoods.

The community majorly depends on rainwater, collected through gutters, but it's unreliable and unclean.

The only source of clean water available for the community is boreholes. However, the functional boreholes 1 and 4 are located far away from the community. The community members have reported that the waterbed is low, which requires them to use a lot of energy while pumping water. This excessive energy usage resulted in the breakdown of two other boreholes 2 and 3.



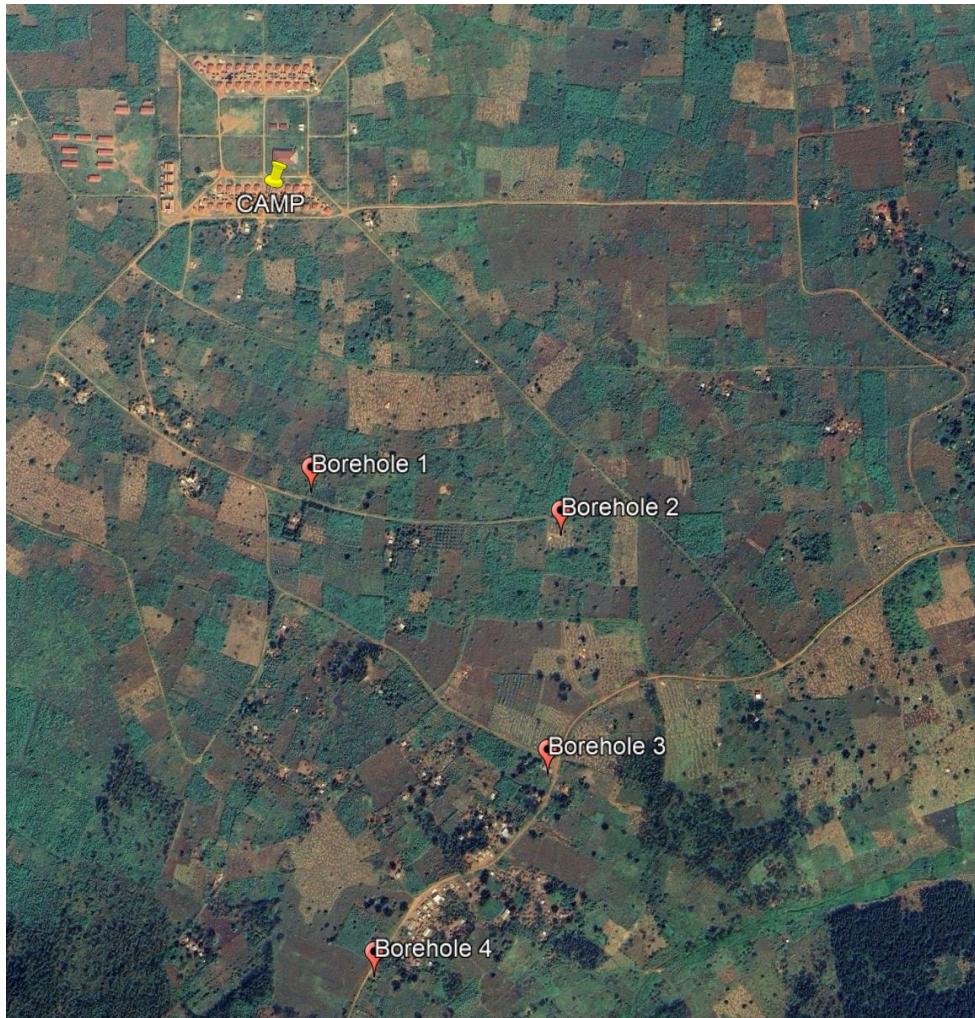


Figure 0.13 An image showing the location of boreholes within the new community

According to the respondents, they had easier access to clean water in their previous community through various sources such as boreholes and wells. However, we were unable to verify this claim since we could not locate the water points on Google Earth Pro.

Section 4 of the questionnaire examined their access to clean water and the questions were structured as follows, and their average responses are provided below.

4.1 Do you have access to clean water?

33.96% of the respondents gave consent to access clean water, while the remaining respondents denied access to clean water.

4.2 If yes, what is the source of water?

According to the respondents, the only source of clean water available in the community is boreholes.



4.3 Concerning your previous settlement, compare your accessibility to clean water in the two communities.

(1 to 2- Worse, 3-Likely the same, 4 to 5-Better)

According to the survey results, 82% of the respondents reported that their access to clean water has worsened, while only 13% reported improved access to clean water. The remaining 5% of respondents claimed that the access to clean water in both communities is likely the same.

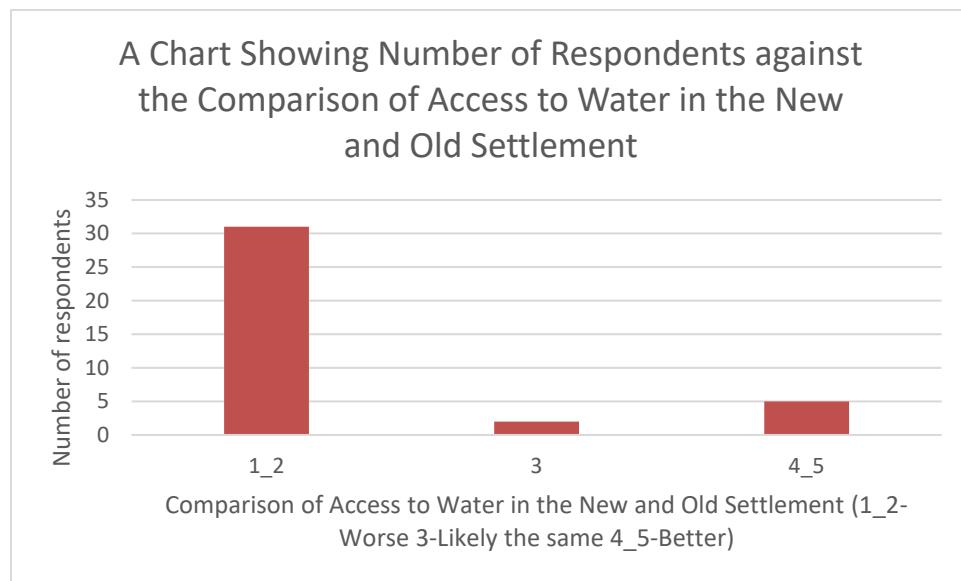


Figure 0.14 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison of access to water in the new and old settlement

The new community experienced a decline in conditions due to increased distance from the boreholes compared to the previous community.

3.3.4 Land Rights

Land rights refer to the legal and customary arrangements that define who can use, control, and benefit from land. This can include ownership, access, and use rights, as well as the ability to inherit, lease, or sell land.

Secure land rights provide access to resources for agriculture, land transactions, and collateral for loans, supporting livelihoods.

Every PAP was granted a freehold land title, ensuring secure land rights. Section 5 of the questionnaire analyzed the land rights of the PAPs and their comfortability with the compensation process and the questions were structured as follows. The average responses are also provided.



5.1 Do you have a Certificate of customary ownership or title for your land?

All the respondents had freehold certificates of titles for the land they were compensated for.

5.2 Did you have a Land title or certificate of customary ownership for your Land in your previous settlement?

Only 5.41% of respondents had a Land title or certificate of customary ownership for their land in their previous settlement

5.3 How comfortable are you with the land compensation?

(1 to 2- Very Uncomfortable, 3-Averagegely comfortable, 4 to 5-Very comfortable)

34.2% of the respondents were dissatisfied with their compensation, while 50% were moderately comfortable with the process and 15.8% were very comfortable.

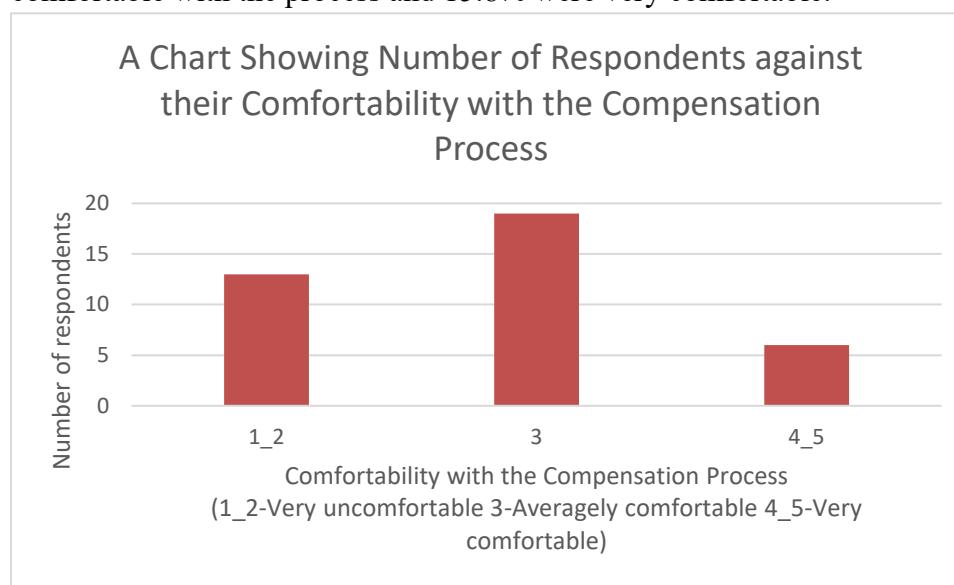


Figure 0.15 A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against their comfortability with the compensation process

5.4 Give reason(s) for your answer

The majority were comfortable with the compensation process and these were the reasons they provided:

- i) The PAPs were compensated with land equal in size to what they previously had in their community.
- ii) Better housing was provided in comparison to their previous settlement.
- iii) Freehold land titles were provided to secure land rights, which the majority lacked in the former settlement.



3.3.5 Agriculture

Agriculture involves cultivating crops and raising livestock. It can serve as a means of generating income by selling agricultural products, which can improve people's standard of living.

Additionally, subsistence farming can provide daily food necessities, giving people the energy to engage in other income-generating activities.

The community has always relied on agriculture as their major source of income and food, with significant increases in farmland size over the years. Agriculture has contributed significantly to the development of the new settlement camp over the years.

3.3.5.1 How Agriculture Has Contributed to Development Over the Years

In this section, we will visualize the slight improvement in the livelihood of the PAPs due to agriculture over the years. The content presented in this section is based solely on the observations made through Google Earth Pro.

The presence of farmland is typically identified by the uniform patterns of the fields and the straight edges of the agricultural plots.

December 2019



Figure 0.16 An image showing the state of Agriculture in December 2019

There is no evidence of agricultural patterns in the figure from December 2019, indicating a lack of development.

We noticed that the community had only one road and lacked some structures such as the police station, market, and community conference hall.

December 2020

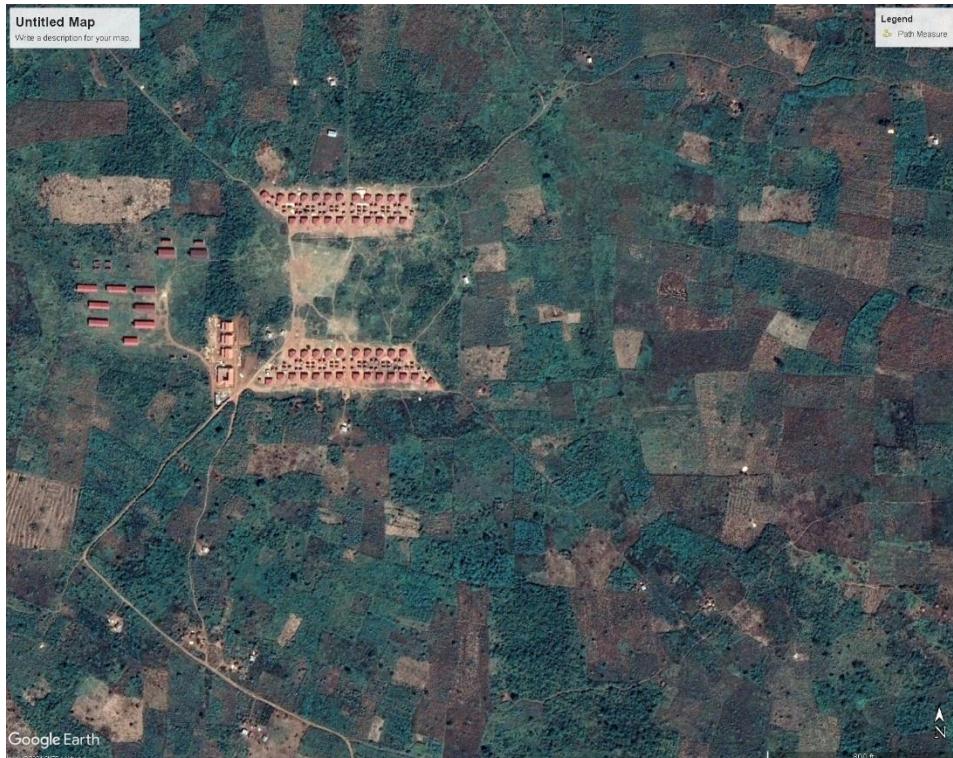


Figure 0.17 An image showing the state of agriculture in December 2020

We noticed the emergence of regular patterns and straight edges representing agriculture. Access roads to farmlands were also observed and the police structure was almost finished.

Based on information gathered from the FGD, the police station was built to improve security due to an increase in the theft of agricultural products and animals.

December 2022

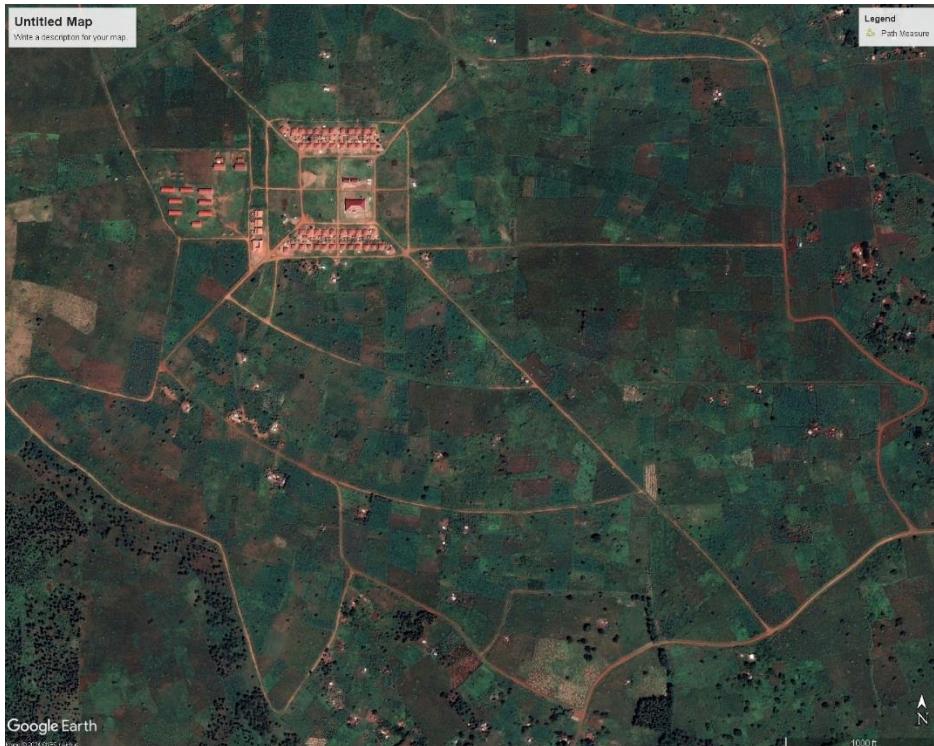


Figure 0.18 An image showing the state of agriculture in December 2022

We observed an increase in the amount of farmland and the construction of more access roads in the community. Additionally, we noticed the ongoing development of the market and conference hall structures, which are nearing completion, as well as a fully constructed police station.

February 2024



Figure 0.19 An image showing the state of agriculture in February 2024

We observed increased farmland, with completed community conference hall structures and markets. However, the community members have not yet begun to use the market and community conference hall structures.

In conclusion, agricultural improvements have contributed to slight developments in the community over time.

Section 7 of the questionnaire analyzed crop growth in the new settlement and compared it to the previous settlement. The questions were organized in the following format, and we have also included the average responses.

7.1 What crops are you growing in this new settlement?

The majority of the respondents grow maize, beans, groundnuts, and cassava as major crops.

7.2 What crops were you growing in your previous settlement?

Both the previous and new settlements grew similar major crops such as cassava, beans, maize, and groundnuts.

7.3 Compare the harvested yield from the two communities



(1-Lower yield, 2-Averagely similar yield, 3-Higher yield)

According to the survey, 74% of respondents report lower yields in the new settlement while 18% report higher yields. Another 8% report an average yield similar to the previous settlement.

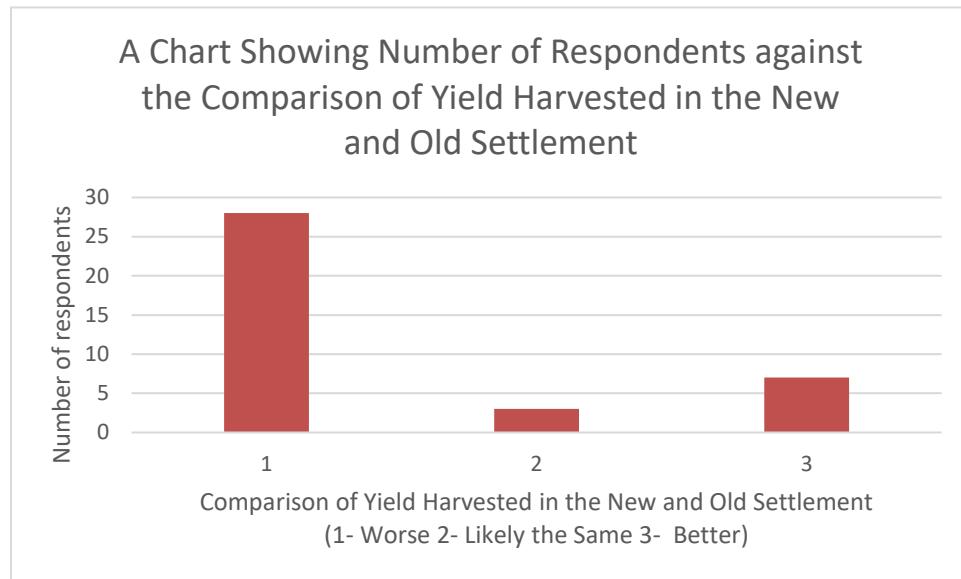


Figure 0.20A chart showing the number of respondents plotted against the comparison of yield harvested in the new and old settlement

7.4 What could be factors you think are responsible for the difference in yield harvested in the two communities?

The majority of the respondents reported lower yields in the new settlement compared to the previous settlement and the reasons provided are highlighted below.

- i) There is less land available in the new settlement which limits extensive farming compared to the previous settlement.
- ii) Harsh climatic conditions in the new settlement compared to the previous settlement i.e. Scarce rainfall and too much sunshine which do not favor high yield.
- iii) Compared to the previous settlement, the land in the new settlement is infertile and not conducive to high crop yields.
- iv) Scarcity of agrochemicals and fertilizers in the new community which would have been used to improve yield.
- v) Availability of pests and diseases which affect crop growth.
- vi) Due to a decline in livelihood, there is an increase in poverty which leads to a scarcity of funds for purchasing agricultural inputs.



3.3.6 Multi Dimensions Analysis Using The MPI

To construct the MPI for the village in our case study, we used indicators taken from the same household questionnaire survey. Each indicator was given equal weight within its dimension. This means that the health and education indicators were both weighted 1/3, while the standard of living indicators (of which there were 5) were each weighted 1/15.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a measure of poverty that takes into account two factors: the proportion of multidimensionally poor people, and the average share of weighted deprivations (also known as the average deprivation score) among those who are multidimensionally poor. The MPI is sensitive to changes in both components and can be calculated as $\text{MPI} = H * A$, where H is the headcount of multidimensional poverty and A is the intensity of multidimensional poverty.

A deprivation score of 1/3 is used to identify multidimensionally poor.

If a household has a deprivation score of 1/3 or more, it is considered multidimensionally poor, and everyone in it falls under this category. Individuals with a deprivation score of 1/5 or more but less than 1/3 are identified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Finally, individuals with a deprivation score of 1/2 or more are living in severe multidimensional poverty.

The results from our calculation of MPI are highlighted in Appendix 2.



CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter summarizes the findings of the project by presenting conclusions drawn from each of the project objectives. In this section, we will revisit each objective outlined in Chapter 1 and provide a concise summary of the key takeaways. After the conclusions for each objective, this chapter will offer specific recommendations based on the overall analysis. These recommendations will be actionable steps that can be implemented to address the research questions and contribute to the improvement of the livelihood of the PAPs in their community. Additionally, they will help foster improvements in the implementation of Resettlement Action Plans in the future in case another Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement occurs.

4.1 Conclusions for Each Objective

4.1.1 Conclusion for Objective 1

The first objective was to assess the livelihood of the affected households.

To derive the result for this objective, we conducted household interviews using questionnaires which enabled us to determine the current livelihood status and dynamics of the affected households.

The data we obtained was organized in Microsoft Excel, and then subjected to statistical manipulation to determine the deprivation score and multidimensional poverty index for each household and the entire community respectively.

The results and statistical computations are in Appendix 2.

Based on the analysis performed on three dimensions - education, health, and standard of living - using information from the collected questionnaires of 38 respondents, we concluded that 27 households are considered poor across all dimensions, while 11 households are nonpoor in all dimensions.

The community (total population) is multidimensionally poorer than it was in the preceding community prior to resettlement, with a high level of poverty and severe deprivation in multiple dimensions, according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which was obtained at 0.374269.

4.1.2 Conclusion for Objective 2

The second objective was to recommend methods that will provide project-affected persons with skills that will encourage self-reliance and sustainability after resettlement.

To derive the result for this objective, we conducted focus group discussions to identify the needs and priorities of the PAPs and suggest to the authorities capacity-building initiatives aimed at equipping project-affected persons with relevant skills to enhance their self-reliance and promote sustainable livelihoods post-resettlement.



The information we acquired was summarized and the recommendations as per the PAPs that would improve their livelihood are highlighted below:

- i) Regular technical training camps should be organized within the camp to boost the skill set of the youth and expose them to alternative income-generating activities other than farming. This will enable them to acquire life skills that can generate for them income such as carpentry, welding, and tailoring, among others. In the long term, a technical school can be set up within the community.
- ii) The government should construct a health center in the community, as it had previously pledged. The PAPs' productivity in activities aimed at enhancing their livelihood will rise and their health will improve with direct access to healthcare.
- iii) The government should build better roads inside the neighborhood to increase its connectedness to other places. Enhanced community accessibility will increase revenue and productivity. They will be able to carry their harvests to other communities for trade because they are farmers.
- iv) The PAPs should be provided with tap water. Access to clean water is crucial for good health which boosts productivity of individuals in performing income-generating activities. The low waterbed within the community has also led to damage to boreholes implying high maintenance costs. Tap water will solve these problems.
- v) Sanitation improvement within the community through regular emptying of pit latrines. The pit latrines were constructed next to the kitchens which exposes the people to a high risk of contracting diseases such as cholera. The concerned stakeholders should therefore implement measures to prevent such outbreaks from occurring as they are costly to eradicate.
- vi) The community youth should directly benefit from the ongoing projects through employment. They should be given priority during recruitment exercises for casual laborers since they have limited sources of income in their current settlement. These projects include the construction of the airport, the pipeline, and the refinery, among others. This can contribute to a significant improvement in livelihood.
- vii) The market structure should be made available for use to the community members to enable them to trade their agricultural products as well as other goods and services thus boosting entrepreneurship within the community. The community members complain of a lack of market for their goods as well as a lack of space to open up business stalls. Commissioning the market for use will boost trade within the community hence leading to gradual improvement in livelihood.



4.1.3 Conclusion for Objective 3

The third objective was to recommend methods to avoid or when avoidance is not possible, minimize, and mitigate the adverse effects of resettlement on the livelihoods of people.

To derive the result for this objective, we conducted key informant interviews so as to develop strategies, policies, and interventions aimed at avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating the adverse impacts of resettlement on the livelihoods of affected communities. This includes measures such as livelihood restoration programs, and social protection measures.

The information we acquired and the recommendations provided by the community leadership are listed below:

1. Project Design and Planning

Stringent frameworks and procedures should be incorporated during the assessment of impacted regions and populations such that action plans and outcome measures can be created for the mitigation of social and environmental risks.

The displacement should be done in a manner that maximizes the improvement of the livelihood of the affected persons. This can be done by drafting a livelihood restoration plan (LRP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which should be presented to the PAPs before displacement which they should consent to or at least the majority of them.

The LRP and RAPs drafted should be consistent with international best practices and implemented as presented to the affected persons with stringent monitoring measures to ensure transparency and accountability.

2. Informed Decision Making

Project Design and Resettlement Action Plans should be built in consultation with stakeholders and PAPs as a transparent process. A comprehensive inbuilt consultation process with PAPs is vital especially where entire livelihoods are likely to be destroyed and/or distorted.

It is a basic right for the affected persons to have access to information on a project, the potential impacts of such a project, and mitigating measures that will be put in place hence sensitization and consultation measures should be employed during the entire phase of the project to ensure positive outcomes for all the stakeholders involved.

Timeframes for the execution of commitments should be strictly adhered to and communicated in advance to the PAPs such that they can also plan effectively with informed decisions. For example, the PAPs should be involved during the survey of the proposed area for resettlement such that they can decide between cash compensation or physical resettlement.



3. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be put in place following international best practices to ensure transparency and accountability measures to monitor and audit the entire land acquisition and resettlement process.

The PAPs require resources to represent their interests and to assess the impacts of the project activities on their lives. They should be entitled to free access to experienced lawyers in human rights such that they can seek justice in case of deviation from the resettlement action plan by the stakeholders.

Grievance mechanisms should be put in place and the PAPs should be sensitized about their method of operation such that complaints can be effectively handled.

4. Valuation and Compensation

Restoration and/or improvement of livelihood are consistent with fair valuation of the property of PAPs as well as timely compensation.

Districts should regularly make up-to-date rates of valuation of land and other properties within their demarcated boundaries which should be used as a reference when making valuation and compensation. The replacement packages advanced to persons affected by projects within the district boundaries should be at least at the pre-existing level of the value of the property, such that one's livelihood can be re-established.

Compensation should be done before resettlement to enable the PAPs to develop effective plans hence it should be done immediately after valuation. Timeframes should not be altered once they have been defined for a particular activity because the PAPs who opt for cash compensation could receive unfair compensation due to the time devaluation of money as well as the appreciation in the value of land. Where delays are inevitable, then compensation should take into account inflation and inconveniences caused.

4.2 General Closure

The stated project objectives were all achieved, and this achievement was possible due to collaborative effort from the entire project team. We experienced various challenges but we managed to overcome these through effective mitigation techniques.

4.3 Lessons Learned

Prior planning

This was particularly important in the aspect of time and budget optimization. We had planned for each member to contribute Ugx 210,000 but this was unattainable thus revised to Ugx105,000 and therefore it affected our travel arrangements. We had planned for a two-day trip but this had to be revised to one day which meant we had to set off in the wee hours of the night (3:00 AM to be specific) to arrive early morning and carry out the day's assignment.



Developed skills in various roles

At the onset of the project, each member was assigned their roles for example project manager, technical officer, communication manager, and finance manager among others, these roles helped the respective members develop valuable experience.

Team-work

For the project to be a success, we all had to make collective contributions in the form of ideas, financial contributions, completion of tasks assigned by the project manager, attending the various group meetings, and report writing.

Flexibility

The group was assigned a team from the United Kingdom for collaborative learning, this raised an issue of how to plan our meetings and therefore we had to be flexible with the time to accommodate both teams due to the difference in time zones.

Social skills

As a group we carried out physical meetings and online meetings, interviewed PAPs, and filled the questionnaires by interviewing the community members, all these helped us develop social skills by enabling members to challenge their social anxiety, and therefore build confidence.

Communication skills development

In the wake of trying to get a client, we had to write to responsible government entities like EACOP and PAU as well as non-governmental organizations. This helped us develop valuable communication skills.

Punctuality

All groups were required to submit weekly reports detailing the progress of the project to the lecturer in charge. This therefore raised the aspect of time management where every member assigned any task had to complete it in the specified time frame to be able to hand in the report in time.

Collaborative learning

Through online meetings with the UK team, we always kept them up-to-date with the project process. They made valuable contributions on how to successfully execute the project, for example when we failed to get a positive response from EACOP and PAU, the UK team advised us to try NGOs which ended up being successful, they also helped a lot in the design of the questionnaire among other contributions.



CHAPTER FIVE: APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire

Qns. No	CODE	QUESTION				
Background						
1.1	A	How long have you been in this community?				
1.2	B	What is the number of people in the household?				
1.3	C	Who heads the family?				
Education						
2.1	D	Do you have any school going children in the household?				
2.2	E	Are their accessible schools within your community?				
2.3	F	Are they functional?				
2.4	G	Did you have functional schools in your previous community?				
2.5	H	How do you perceive the quality of education in your current settlement as compared to your previous settlement? (Scale of 1-5 where Worse-1 to 2, Likely the same-3, Better-4 to 5)				
2.6	I	Give Reason(s) for your answer above				
Health						
3.1	J	Do you have access to health facilities in your community?				
3.2	K	If Yes, Is the health facility functional?				
3.3	L	On a scale of 1-5, Rate the quality of health services offered in your community compared to your previous settlement? (1 to 2- Worse, 3-Likely the same, 4 to 5-Better)				
3.4	M	Give reason(s) for your answer above				
Water points						
4.1	N	Do you have access to clean water?				
4.2	O	If yes, what is the source of water?				
4.3	P	With reference to your previous settlement, compare your accessibility to clean water in the two communities? (1 to 2- Worse, 3-Likely the same, 4 to 5-Better)				
Land rights						
5.1	Q	Do you have a Certificate of customary ownership or title for your land?				
5.2	R	Did you have a Land title or certificate of customary ownership for your Land in your previous settlement?				
5.3	S	How comfortable are you with the land compensation? (1 to 2- Very Uncomfortable, 3-Averagely comfortable, 4 to 5-Very comfortable)				
5.4	T	Give reason(s) for your answer				
Income						
6.1	U	What is your current source of income?				
6.2	V	What was your source of income before resettlement?				
6.3	W	Have you found any additional source of income in this new community?				
6.4	X	If yes, which one?				
6.5	Y	Compare your flow of income before and after resettlement? (On scale of 1-3 where 1-Worse, 2 Likely the same, 3- Better)				
Agriculture						
7.1	Z	What crops are you growing in this new settlement?				
7.2	AA	What crops were you growing in your previous settlement?				
7.3	AB	Compare the harvested yield from the two communities (1-Lower yield, 2-Averagely similar yield, 3-Higher yield)				
7.4	AC	What could be factors you think are responsible for the difference in yield harvested in the two communities?				
General assessment						
8.1	AD	Overall, evaluate your experience in this community as compared to your previous settlement? (1-Unsatisfied, 2-Averagely satisfied, 3-Very satisfied)				
8.2	AE	Give reason(s) for your answer above				



APPENDIX 2: Results of the Deprivation Score per Household

2.5 H	EDUCATION	3.3 L	HEALTH	4.3 P	WATER	LAND RIGHTS	6.5 Y	INCOME	7.3 AB	AGRICULTURE	5.3 S	LAND COMPENSATION		TOTAL	DEPRIVATION SCORE	STATUS BASED ON DEPRIVATION SCORE
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.511111	0.488888889	dimensionally poor
3	0.2	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667		0.577778	0.422222222	dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	2	0.133333	4	0.266667	0.066666667	3	0.066667	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667		0.822222	0.177777778	not dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	4	0.266667	2	0.133333	0.066666667	3	0.066667	3	0.066666667	3		0.04	0.733333	0.266666667	not dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.444444	0.555555556	dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	3	0.2	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.711111	0.288888889	not dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.511111	0.488888889	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	5	0.066666667		0.511111	0.488888889	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	2	0.044444	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667	0.4		0.6	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	3	0.2	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	1	0.013333333		0.577778	0.422222222	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.511111	0.488888889	dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	2	0.133333	1	0.066667	0.066666667	3	0.066667	2	0.044444444	2	0.026666667		0.644444	0.355555556	dimensionally poor
5	0.33333333	3	0.2	1	0.066667	0	3	0.066667	3	0.066666667	2	0.026666667		0.733333	0.266666667	not dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	4	0.266667	5	0.333333	0.066666667	3	0.066667	3	0.066666667	4	0.053333333	0.933333		0.066666667	not dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	2	0.044444444	2	0.026666667		0.466667	0.533333333	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.444444	0.555555556	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	4	0.053333333	0.444444		0.555555556	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667		0.511111	0.488888889	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	3	0.066667	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667		0.555556	0.444444444	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.444444	0.555555556	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.444444	0.555555556	dimensionally poor
5	0.33333333	2	0.133333	4	0.266667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3	0.026666667		0.511111	0.488888889	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	1	0.066667	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.377778	0.622222222	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667		0.444444	0.555555556	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.311111	0.688888889	dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	4	0.266667	3	0.2	0.066666667	2	0.044444	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.866667	0.133333333	not dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	3	0.066667	3	0.066666667	4	0.053333333	0.733333		0.266666667	not dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	2	0.133333	4	0.266667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	3	0.066666667	3		0.04	0.822222	0.177777778	not dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	3	0.2	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	2	0.044444444	3		0.04	0.666667	0.333333333	not dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	1	0.066667	0.066666667	2	0.044444	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.466667	0.533333333	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.377778	0.622222222	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	3		0.04	0.311111	0.688888889	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667		0.311111	0.688888889	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	3	0.066667	1	0.022222222	1	0.013333333		0.355556	0.644444444	dimensionally poor
1	0.06666667	1	0.066667	1	0.066667	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	2	0.026666667		0.311111	0.688888889	dimensionally poor
2	0.13333333	2	0.133333	2	0.133333	0.066666667	1	0.022222	1	0.022222222	4	0.053333333	0.511111		0.488888889	dimensionally poor
4	0.26666667	1	0.066667	4	0.266667	0.066666667	3	0.066667	3	0.066666667	4		0.053333333	0.8		0.2 not dimensionally poor

APPENDIX 3: Results of MPI and Average Deprivation Score of the Community

Headcount Ratio, H	0.710526
Intensity of Poverty, A	0.526749
MPI	0.374269
Average Deprivation score	0.435673



