

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OIL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES AND LAND
CONFLICTS IN HOIMA DISTRICT, UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF
BUSERUKA SUBCOUNTY**

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Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background of study.....	1
1.2.1 Global context	1
1.2.2 African context	4
1.2.3 National context	9
1.3 Problem statement.....	11
1.4 Purpose of the study.....	13
1.4.1 Specific Objectives	13
1.5 Research questions.....	13
1.6 Research Hypotheses	13
1.7 Conceptual framework.....	14
1.8 Significance of the study.....	15
1.9 Justification of the study.....	16
1.10 Scope of the study	17
1.10.1 Geographical scope.....	17
1.10.2 Time scope.....	17
1.10.3 Content scope.....	17
1.11 Operational definitions.....	18
CHAPTER TWO.....	19
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	19
2.1 Introduction	19
2.2 Theoretical review.....	19
2.2.1 The Greed versus Grievance Theory.....	19

2.2.2 The Resource Curse Theory.....	20
2.3 Seismic Survey Activities and Land Conflicts	21
2.4 Exploratory Well Drilling and Land Conflicts.....	23
2.5 Building of Roads and Land Conflicts.....	26
2.6 Empirical Studies.....	28
2.6.1 Natural Resource Wealth and Violent Conflicts.....	28
2.6.2 Oil Resources and Cultures of Greed and Grievance.....	29
2.6.3 Oil Resources and Changes in Socio –Economic Structures.....	29
2.7 Synthesis and Gaps Analysis.....	30
CHAPTER THREE	32
METHODOLOGY.....	32
3.1 Introduction.....	32
3.2 Research Design.....	32
3.3 Study population.....	33
3.4 Sample size.....	34
3.5 Sampling techniques.....	34
3.6 Data collection methods	35
3.7 Data collection instruments.....	35
3.8 Pre-testing Validity and Reliability of Instruments	35
3.8.1 Validity.....	35
3.8.2 Reliability.....	36
3.9 Data Collection Procedures.....	37
3.10 Data analysis.....	37
3.11 Measurement of variables.....	37
3.12 Ethical consideration.....	38
REFERENCES.....	39

List of figures

Figure 1.1 Conceptual framework.....14

List of Tables

Table 1.1 Sampling procedure.....34

List of Acronyms

YPF	Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
EBI	Energy and Biodiversity Initiative
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
MNC	Multi-National Companies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
HOCADEO	Hoima Caritas Development Organisation
E&P	Exploration and Production
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
IWPR	Institute for Women's Policy Research
ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ULA	Uganda Land Alliance
UCC	Uganda Communication Commission
ALC	Area Land Alliance

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study will explore the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County. Oil exploration is conceived as an independent variable while land conflicts as dependent variable. In addition to the introduction, this chapter will also focus on the background to the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, research hypothesis, conceptual framework, significance of the study, justification of the study, scope of the study which will include the content scope, geographical scope, time scope and operational definitions are stated.

1.2 Background to the study

1.2.1 Global Context

According to Nwankwo, (2015, p.588), human beings depend on the resources they derive from the environment for their well-being and their very survival. Warfare is a prominent human activity used to gain access to these resources. Oil, gas, and minerals are vital natural resources that meet crucial human needs. Whether for transport, for heating, or for everyday goods and services, these resources constitute essential raw material inputs. Modern civilization would struggle to survive without readily available access to these resources at reasonable and affordable prices. It is for these reasons, these resources are considered to be strategic resources; critical for national and global well-being and prosperity.

Oil forms the largest percentage of energy consumption in the world, ranging from as low as 30% to as high as 60%, depending on the country's energy consumption level. Forming the world's largest industry in terms of dollar value, the industry which includes exploration, production, distribution, refining as well as retailing is the largest in the world (Venn, 2002, p.3).

The world's nations interact with each other in their pursuit of external natural resources through governmental and non-governmental avenues in an astonishing variety of bilateral and multilateral ways. These international interactions change with time, ranging from cordial and synergistic to antagonistic and destructive (Cotet&Tsui, 2013, p. 51). For instance, one of the several explicitly enunciated national-security objectives of the USA is to protect U.S. economic interests worldwide by maintaining steady access to energy supplies, other critical resources, and foreign markets. The relations among subdivisions or portions of a nation similarly range in changing patterns from the harmonious to the discordant. At the negative extreme of these spectra of international and domestic interaction are found overt threats of aggression and the actual pursuit of war (Cotet&Tsui, 2013, p. 51).

Blomberg, Hess & Jackson, (2009, p. 410) argue that the resort to war by a nation, a group of nations, or a portion of a nation has been a common approach to achieving a policy objective. The half-dozen or more significant wars currently in progress represent a routine human activity that appears not to have changed significantly in the recent decades or centuries in either frequency or in intensity. The global shortage, or perceived shortage, of one or more natural resources, especially oil, contributes greatly to the belligerent political behavior and the onset of war and related conflicts. Minerals like coal, oil, natural gas, and uranium, the ones considered as possible causes of future wars and a possible apocalyptic end are oil and uranium (Blomberg, Hess & Jackson, 2009, p. 409).

The world has become dependent upon continuing supplies of huge quantities of oil, especially the industrialized nations. Many nations must depend upon imports to satisfy their demand for this commodity. Among the major powers, Russia, China, and the United Kingdom are self-sufficient, and are also exporters of oil. The USA is at present importing about one-third of its consumption. France, Germany and Japan must import all their oil. The major exporting nations at present are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Russia, Nigeria and Mexico. The major exporting region is the Middle East (Blomberg, Hess & Jackson, 2009, p. 409).

Argentina has also been involved in oil conflicts. The Argentinean government announced that it would seize a majority stake in YPF, the nation's largest oil company. This deal would see the Argentinean government lose over one billion dollars a year, which was not acceptable. Briefly, this particular conflict was mostly fuelled by Argentina's urge to derive greater economic and political benefits from its energy reserves (Erixon and Brandt, 2013, p.9).

According to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN, 2003,p.3) observes that, oil and gas exploration along with production often paves way for economic activities in relatively undeveloped areas, which promotes economic and social activities; comprising of migration, unstructured settlements, land uncertainty, agricultural conservation and infrastructure development. A report on energy and bio diversity initiative by Energy and Biodiversity Initiative (EBI, 2005, p.11), lays emphasis on the increasing global demand for energy projected to triple or even quadruple by the year 2050. It is apparent that in the short and medium term, a significant portion of this demand is to be met with oil and gas.

Generally, there is a consensus in writings that oil as a natural resource has become a kind of paradox for developing and developed economies that engage in its production. This growing

concern is due to the rising and persistent nature of conflicts experienced in most of such states. Thus, oil revenues have become a threat to the achievement of sustainable democracy, peace and development in some oil-rich economies like Nigeria, Angola, Gabon, Venezuela and Sudan (Le Billion, 2001,p.501; Di John, 2005,p.215).This has resulted in claim that oil exploration activities institute poverty and economic inequalities due to their impact on the environment. Thus, oil resources production fuel environmental scarcity and competition, resulting in conflict as other resources, such as land and water, become scarce for other economic activities (Hangman, 2005, p.98). Percival and Homer-Dixon (1998, p.279), for instance, contextualized such a situation as ‘supply-induced scarcity’.

Finally, there is the fact that oil has become a very expensive commodity. In recent years, the demand for oil has been at an all-time high. With high demand comes the need to produce more oil thus more and more oil discoveries are being made all over the world. However, with greater demands comes the rise in the commodities prices. Rise in demand coupled up with rise in prices makes oil a very scarce resource (Heinberg, 2005, p.133). This has created conflict as people all over the world are now fighting to access this scarce commodity. What is even sadder is the fact that this is likely to be the trend in the next years to come this would mean that is no solution is sought in the nearby future; the likely hood of an escalation in the conflicts both local and international is likely as far as oil as a resource is concerned.

1.2.2 African Context

Africa is home to important natural resources, in particular oil and minerals. But, the population does not really benefit from this wealth, which is exploited by foreign companies. In order to reverse this trend, African governments are developing policies to ensure that the exploitation of

natural resources will benefit their citizens. “Local content” has become the new slogan in Africa, meaning that a certain percentage of the local population should be involved in the oil and gas industry. This is meant to create jobs and sustain economic growth. Though this concept has become popular in Africa, some experts fear that foreign companies will reject the emphasis put on local workforce (Christian Science monitor, 2011, p.1).

The United Nations Environmental Programme report of June 1999 (UNEP, 1999, p.2) provided an overview of environmental conditions, resources and conflict. It gave the proposition that a growing trend in international and intranational conflict appears to be linked to the deteriorating environmental conditions and resources. It is revealed that conflicts over land and water resources appear to be a major source of direct international conflict. The most common elements around which conflicts can erupt are water flow, diversion, salinization, floods and pollution. Resource depletion issues like deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, flooding and pollution commonly cause indirect international or indirect intranational conflict. The report went forth to reveal that from empirical evidence across all categories, it appears that the vast majority of environmentally related conflicts occur in developing regions.

A number of wars in the past centuries have been fought over oil. Oil has additionally caused many conflicts in the world in recent years, for example, the war between Sudan and South Sudan (Alexander and Keiger, 2002, p. 26). On 10 April, 2012, the newly sovereign state of South Sudan occupied the oil center of Heglig. This is a town that was granted to Sudan as a peace settlement that enabled Southern Sudan to secede in 2011. In response to this occupation, the northerners mobilized their own forces and drove the southerners out of Heglig (Check and Mdlongwa, 2012, p. 5). This conflict was caused by factors such as economic differences between the two states, and a long-lasting enmity between the southerners and the northerners.

The biggest cause of this conflict however is oil, and the revenues produced by oil (Johnson, 2003, p. 115).

In most countries, oil is produced in areas inhabited by ethnic groups. However, the proceeds of the production go to government officials as well national coffers. In this case, the members of the ethnic communities will feel that given the fact that the oil is on their land, and they are not getting anything from the government, then it would be best if they break away from the parent nation to form their own (Ako & Okonmah, 2009, p. 57). This has been the case in Nigeria, Indonesia, and the southern part of Sudan. South Sudan is a recently independent state because of such a conflict (Alao, 2007, p. 124).

According to Onduku, (2001, p.5) that in Nigeria, some experiences abound in the Niger Delta is that parties in the conflict do not involve only the federal government and the Niger Deltans but also the oil multinationals. Put summarily, the grievances of the Niger Deltans have involved three closely interrelated, but analytically distinct issues: firstly, that all laws relating to oil exploration and land ownership be abrogated; secondly, the issue of natural resource control and self-determination and thirdly, that appropriate institutional and financial arrangements should be put in place by the Nigerian nation state and the oil multinationals to compensate the oil producing communities for the developmental and environmental problems associated with oil exploration and exploitation.

Furthermore, the whole conflict has been compounded by the cultural patterns of the people. The people consider their land to be sacred, for it is the source of their subsistence and income, and it also links the living to the dead. This too is reinforced by refusal to accept change, pride, confidence in supernatural deities and the low context behavior. These goal-blocking behaviors

leave much to be desired and have jeopardized conflict prevention mechanisms (Onduku, 2001, p.6).

In framing this study to Sudan, it is important to distinguish between the ecological sources of conflict, political and economic sources of conflict. Oil is essentially an economic resource. It has little value to the traditional peoples of the region in terms of their survival, representing economic wealth only to the extent that it can be found, extracted from the ground, processed and shipped to industrial centers for use. Most central therefore, to this study of ecological sources of conflict are: access to and control over the oil fields and land areas they represent, right to participate in decision making over oil rights allocations and share in benefits of oil production and environmental impacts of oil exploration and production and their consequences (Switzer,2001,p.4).

According to Switzer, (2001, p.7) the chain of causation is believed to hold the following sequence: first, discovery of oil leads to an attempt by the government to appropriate oil-bearing lands. Second, efforts to appropriate land from groups without what they perceive to be equitable compensation leads to rising social tension and out breaks of rebellion. This rise in social tension is compounded by the environmental consequences of oil production that diminish the traditional sources of livelihoods.

Lado (2001, p.8) asserts that the last two decades of oil exploration and the battle of political control in Sudan are closely correlated. It demonstrates that the discovery of oil in the south led the central government to claim ownership of the newly precious/valuable lands and the resources they represented. This sparked the formation of the Sudan people's Revolutionary

Army and violent protest by the local inhabitants, culminating with the cessation of oil exploration and production in Sudan.

According to Emeseh,(2011,p.12) oil resources-induced conflicts in many cases create two or three parties to the conflict – the government of the host state, the oil producing companies (which in most cases are MNCs) and the host local communities, which in this research are also referred to as oil village communities. The revenues from oil resources are maximized by the state and the MNCs, leaving the host oil communities in a state of alienation and deprivation. In many cases, such as in Nigeria's Delta oil region, such negative impact easily manifests in form of environmental degradation and poverty and has been a cause for grievance by oil communities. However, beside the physical effects of oil resources on the host communities, there are other intense fundamental factors, such as struggles for power and leadership, and access to oil resource benefits (Ukiwo, 2011, p.8). Incidentally, the situations of struggle for power, leadership and access to the control of oil resources benefits arise out of the nature of the new relationship that exists between the parties that are directly or indirectly involved in oil production and utilisation.

Land conflict has been very pertinent in sub-Sahara Africa. In Nigeria, Congo, Angola, Gabon, Sudan, Ghana, Senegal (Ukiwo, 2011, p.10), can highlight to Uganda that the experience differs radically from the promise of petroleum. A more worrisome situation is created when the gap between the expectation created by oil riches and the actual produced is a condition for disorder and war which distort country's petroleum potential.

1.2.3 National Context

Oil exploration is taking place along the entire western rift of the country, an area which is politically sensitive, because it lies between two countries with a history of violent conflicts and border disputes. This area is also characterised by a number of conflicts, including violent rebellions, ethnic conflicts, land conflicts and insecurity according to the independent, 4th June 2012.

The Albertine region is also an area that embraces a multiplicity of local government authorities, traditional institutions and people of various ethnic groups. Given this fragmented identity, the discovery of oil has the potential to stir up tensions along different lines. Therefore, in Uganda, where rural livelihoods largely derive from natural resources, careful management of the impact of oil exploration is crucial for ameliorating the livelihood vulnerabilities of rural households as well as resolving the raging conflicts. It is important to consider mainstreaming conflict-sensitive analysis in programming for the oil and gas sector (International Alert, 2009, p.5).

Oil is a non-renewable resource that brings large revenue inflows to a country, but only over a limited period of time. This study revealed that pre-existing tension among communities has reignited due to the recent discovery of commercially viable oil and gas. For example, conflicts between Banyabindi and Bakonzo, Bakonzo and Bamba, and Basongora and Bakonzo in Kasese, or between Batooro and Batuku in Ntoroko, are being attributed to oil discovery. However, the dynamics and source of these conflicts need to be explored in more detail. In the West Nile, there have been conflicts between local governments in Arua and Yumbe over boundaries. These two districts have been squabbling over Ewang Parish in Rigbo sub-county in Arua due to oil and gas exploration in the sub-county (Uganda oil and livelihoods, 2013, p.36).

According to Uganda oil and livelihoods (2013, p.36-37) similarly, there are border conflicts between Yumbe and Moyo districts. Allegations have emerged that new maps have been falsified to indicate that Yumbe district stretches up to the River Nile. This is seriously contested by Moyo district leadership and is creating tensions between the two districts. In addition, the study revealed that most of the serious conflicts in the oil exploration area are about land ownership and land use. In-migrations have been reported in the exploration area and this has led to scarcity of land as well as changing lifestyles. Land has become fragmented due to the increasing population, leading to a high demand for land – a change associated with oil exploration activities taking place in these areas. Fraudulent sale of land is more common in the Bunyoro region. Inter-tribal and ethnic tensions have also been identified in some regions, particularly the West Nile, Acholi and Bunyoro regions.

Displacement due to oil-related activities was one of the issues cited as a potential source of conflict in the region. Development of the oil refinery is expected to displace over 30,000 people in the nine villages of Nyahaira, Kyapoloni, Bukona, Kabaketo, Nyamasoga, Rugashare, Katooke, Kijumba and Kitegwa as well as part of Kaayera in the Hoima district. The MEMD has earmarked UGX 5 billion (about US\$1.8 million) for their compensation (Kasoma, 2012, p.10) Nevertheless, during the baseline study, cases of displacement were not common. Only 10% of the respondents acknowledged that their households were displaced in the past year. There were more respondents (13%) in the Bunyoro sub-region who experienced any displacement compared with the corresponding proportion of respondents (7%) in the Kigezi sub-region. The reason given for minimal displacement of households is that the oil exploration activities are within gazetted areas, such as national parks. Evidence from the focus group discussions and key

informant interviews supported these findings (study focused on displacement by Uganda wildlife Authority, 2012).

Kasimbazi (2013:3-4) demonstrates that Uganda is a land locked country in east Africa. Oil exploration activities in Uganda are concentrated in the albertine graben, in the western region of the country. The oil exploration area stretches from West Nile to the south-western tip of Uganda covering an area of 23,000 km². land issue; compensation under the constitution, land act and land acquisition act is required for land to be acquired for public purposes which include oil exploration. The challenge is the poor are selling land to rich at a cheaper price and who expect to benefit from the land; this is causing land conflicts and landless people especially in buseruka SubCounty.

International Alert (2013), reports overall, there are conflicts in the region ranging from intra-and inter-district conflicts to inter-ethnic. Conflict seems to be centred on land ownership (66%) and land use (62%). Some of these division relate to longstanding conflicts between the banyoro and the bakiga, while others are quite recent (e.g. conflicts between the balaalo and bagungu in buliisa). in some cases, oil exploration seems to have escalated already existing conflicts.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

In Hoima District and Buseruka Subcounty in particular oil exploration has led to land conflicts which have threatened the existence of the indigenous people. Despite the government effort put in place through legal instruments like the Constitution and the National Oil and Gas Policy, land conflicts still persists in Buseruka SubCounty (International Alert, 2013). The media has reported the threats emanating from the land uncertainty as a result of oil exploration like hatred between the oil exploration company and the indigenous people, and displacement (Kisembo, 2009, p.2). .

A baseline survey carried out by HOCADEO (2012, p.29), reports that the majority of the individuals believed in the idea that there were incidences of land grabbing as seen from the 143(46.7%) who strongly agreed, 84(27.5%) who agreed to the statement. Moreover, the majority of the respondents had a perception that more people were likely to be displaced on their land due to oil discovery.

Article 26(1) of the 1995 constitution of Uganda provides for every person's right to own property either individually or in association with others, while Article 237 states the land in Uganda belongs to the citizens of Uganda and shall vest in them in accordance with land tenure systems: customary, freehold, mailo and lease hold. Such legislation include: land (amendment) Act, 2010, which enhances the security of occupancy of lawful and bona fide occupants on registered land in accordance with Article 237 of the constitution.

In spite of the findings, no empirical studies have been done on oil exploration activities and land conflicts and more so in developing countries, like Uganda in confirmation to the above mentioned facts. This lack of studies has resulted into uncertainty, increased hostility, and loss of land among others. Therefore there is a need to conduct a study on relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in hoima district particularly buseruka Subcounty.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The general objective of the study will be to examine the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district.

- ii. To assess how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district.
- iii. To find out how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district.

1.5 Research questions

- i. To what extent do seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district?
- ii. How do exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district?
- iii. How does building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district?

1.6 Hypotheses of the study

- i. Seismic survey activities positively or negatively contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district.
- ii. Exploratory well drilling activities negatively or positively contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district.
- iii. Building of roads positively or negatively contributes to land conflicts in Buseruka Subcounty in Hoima district.

1.7 Conceptual framework

Figure 1: This study will be conceptualized on the conceptual framework below;

Oil exploration activities (IV)

A. Seismic survey / studies

- Surveying and mapping
- Collecting seismic data
- Area zoning

B. Exploratory well drilling

- Building roads
- Clearing vegetation
- Leveling the drilling area

Land conflicts (DV)

- Compensation
- Influx of migrants
- Displacement
- Ethnic

Source: Adopted from (Kisembo, 2009, p.23) and modified by the researcher

From the conceptual framework above, the major wrangles in the research area include land grabbing and leadership wrangles. These are based on a number of factors that are historical, socio-economic and ethnic. The event of decentralization is expected to resolve the conflicts and bring about development but different ethnic groups instead conflicted over power.

A number of conflict resolution measures have been suggested which include land tribunals in place, land titles to rightful owners, clear resettlement policy and empowerment to local leaders to solve conflicts at local level. The implementation of conflict resolution measures is expected to lead to development.

1.8 Significance of the study

The findings of the study will be of help to the Government of Uganda, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in making clear policies on how oil companies and individuals are to handle demands of the local community, concerning issues such as; land security, and peaceful co-existence. There exists uncertainty according to the Saturday Vision, July .28th .07. Under the article “Waiting for the Oil City” by Joshua Kato; Samuel Victor a fisher man lamented; *“They do not know what to expect, may be rich people will come and grab our land. They fear they are going to chase us away”*. The above is evidence that the study is significant in as far as Peace building is concerned.

The study will also be useful to other researchers in the field of mineral exploration and to those who would wish to expound on the area of mining to obtain a foundation in the form of literature review like the Faculty of petroleum and mining in other universities besides UTAMU.

1.9 Justification of the study

According to Monday vision, October 26, 2015; President Museveni “*in Uganda, we have discovered 40% of oil in the target areas and 6.5 billion barrels will be yielded from the target areas. This is enough to support commercial production. The remaining 60% is where oil is suspected, but not confirmed,*” he said. Uganda’s petroleum resources are now estimated to be 6.5 billion barrels of oil. This is up from 3.5 billion barrels that was estimated in 2012. Of this estimated 6.5 billion barrels of oil in place, 1.4 billion barrels of oil are estimated to be recoverable with the available technology.

According to Thursday monitor, September 12, 2013; under the article “oil discovery changes land use in bunyoro. “By Francis Mugerwa; *Steven Kisembo* is one of the residents of bunyoro sub-region who are experiencing changes on their land uses since oil deposits were discovered in the region. Oil firms have set up well pads, camps and constructed access roads through communal grazing areas. Although initial indications are that they are occupying land temporarily, residents say temporary land occupation has remained ambiguous. The discovery of oil and gas has also caused the appreciation of land value even in rural areas that are now getting transformed into urban centres. The resources have also attracted investors and speculators who are acquiring chunks of land to strategize how to profiteer from the nascent industry.

The oil industry has also sparked off a scramble for land that at times has left some communities to be displaced by new landlords that are procuring pieces of land from individuals that were formerly owned communally. The above justifies the escalated land conflicts as a result of oil exploration activities which the study intends to find.

1.10 Scope of the study

This study will focus on subjective land conflicts which are likely to rise as a result of oil exploration activities. Data collection for this study will focus on locations where oil activities are taking place, the time for capturing data and the literature content.

1.10.1 Geographical Scope

The study will be carried out in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima district western Uganda; it's near Lake Albert which seems like floating in the sky, beautiful low grasslands, interrupted by occasional small thickets, run as far as the eye can see, (Byakagaba, 2007, p.2). The area of study is 80km Northwest of Hoima, (the nearest big town) which is 203 Kilometres from the capital city.

1.10.2 Time Scope

The study will take into consideration the literature content at the time when oil exploration started in 2006 for commercial production up to December 2015 when exploration license for most MNCs (Total E&P, Tullow oil and CNOOC) expired.

1.10.3 Content Scope

The study will focus on seeing how land conflicts have been as a result of oil exploration activities in areas where oil deposits are situated especially in villages of Buseruka SubCounty. The author will focus on the dimensions and indicators of both independent and dependent variable.

1.11 Operational definitions

Oil is any neutral, nonpolar chemical substance that is a viscous liquid at ambient temperatures and is both hydrophobic and lipophilic. Oils have a high carbon and hydrogen content and are usually flammable and slippery.

Oil and gas exploration (or Hydrocarbon exploration) is the search by petroleum geologists and geophysicists for hydrocarbon deposits beneath the Earth's surface, such as oil and natural gas. Oil and gas exploration are grouped under the science of petroleum geology.

Land is an area of ground or earth's solid surface that is owned by someone, a country or nation (Merriam-Webster, 2015).

Land Conflict can be defined as a social fact in which at least two parties are involved, the roots of which are different interests over the property rights to land: the right to use the land, to manage the land, to generate an income from the land, to exclude others from the land, to transfer it and the right to compensation for it (Imbusch, 1999). A land conflict, therefore, can be understood as a misuse, restriction or dispute over property rights to land (Wehrmann, 2005).

Seismic survey is a method of investigating subterranean structure, particularly as related to exploration for petroleum, natural gas, and mineral deposits. The technique is based on determinations of the time interval that elapses between the initiation of a seismic wave at a selected shot point and the arrival of reflected or refracted impulses at one or more seismic detectors. A seismic survey is a technique similar to an ultrasound that is used to develop images of the rock layers below ground.

Exploratory oil well drilling is test hole drilled on land or in sea to ascertain the extent of recoverable gas and/or oil in a probable but yet-unproved location. Or deep hole, in the earth that a petroleum or natural gas company drills in the hopes of locating a new source of fossil fuel.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Under this chapter the researcher will bring out a critical review of the issues that have been explored and studied both theoretically and empirically in the existing literature on the relationship between oil exploration and land conflicts in developing countries and elsewhere in the World. It is important to note that the greatest part of the existing literature on the works of other scholars who have written about the topic of the study or those who have addressed similar issues as those of the variable that will be available in the study. The literature will be comparative in that it will be in line with the specific objectives of the study; so as to make the writer appreciate the contributions of the different writers and identify the gaps.

2.2 Theoretical review

The research draws on several documented experiences and theories as foundation stones for organizing ideas on oil exploration activities and land conflicts in oil-rich areas particularly buseruka Subcounty. In explaining the correlation between primary commodities and conflicts, Hoeffler and Collier (1998, p.120) argued that conflict may be explained by either greed or by grievance such as feeling of ethnic or political marginalization. Secondly, Fearon and Laitin (2003) argue that natural resources increase the price value of capturing the state (ndibwa, 2014, p.12).

2.2.1 The Greed versus Grievance theory

The "greed versus grievance" theory provides opposing arguments on the cause of civil war. Proponents of the greed argument posit that armed conflicts are caused by a combatants' desire for self-enrichment. These motivations are manifested in multiple ways, including economic gain through control of goods and resources or by increased power within a given state. Conflicts started through greed are often seen in states with negative economic growth and/or systemic poverty, and conflicts (Kisembo, 2009, p.24). Collier and Hoeffler (2001, p.563) advanced this theory using statistical representation to establish some linkage of causes for internally generated conflicts in some states. Collier (2000, p.70) opined that some people (referred to in conflict literature as conflict entrepreneurs) actually benefit from violent conflict. Collier (2001,p.146) further argues that motivation for conflict is less important, as lust for power and perceived grievance are common issues. He further submits that the likelihood of armed conflict is higher in a country with high dependency on primary commodities, as rebellion finds its activities profitable in such an environment.

This theory however has been seriously contested for what some theorists believe to be its misapplication. Ballentine (2003, p.112) refutes collier's argument that armed conflict is basically a function of rebels predatory activities. Ballentine argues that socio-economic and political grievances, inter-group disputes and security dilemmas are the primary factor which could lead to violent conflicts. She acknowledges the existence of economic predation and opportunities for greed in fuelling violent conflicts. Ballentine's submission brings out salient points that must be recognised before branding violent conflicts as being fuelled by greed or grievance. However, I feel she missed an important point, which is that structural violence in natural resources conflict does not deteriorate into armed conflict on the same day such structural

violence is initiated. In essence, violent conflicts go through various stages and like Collier, Ballentine did not give prominence to these stages.

2.2.2 The Resource Curse Theory

The resource curse, also known as the paradox of plenty, refers to the paradox that countries with an abundance of natural resources, specifically non-renewable resources like minerals and fuels, tend to have less economic growth, less democracy, conflicts and worse development outcomes than countries with fewer natural resources (Kisembo, 2009, p.25). Literature available on 'resource curse' (Sachs & Warner, 1995, p.50; Auty, 2001, p.360) and the 'paradox of plenty' (Karl, 1997, p.23) relate both resource abundance and resource dependence to: low levels of human development, corruption, repression, poor economic performance and conflict. However, even with the vast and varied nature of literature on resource and conflicts, 'the link between resources and conflicts are not always clear' (O'leary, 2004, p.162), thereby leading to various dimensions of what constitutes resource conflicts. Natural resource abundance according to (Karl, 1997, p.44) shows that when minerals are the key source of wealth of a state, these mining revenues alter the framework for decision making.

Sorena (2011, p.571) summed up resource curse as 'a cluster of observed, cross national relationships between natural resource on the one hand and poor economic performance, state weakness, political corruption and civil conflict on the other'. Proponents of this natural resource as a blessing thinking like Rostow (1961, p.151) proposed that abundant natural resources will enable host developing economies to achieve industrial take-off. However, an identifiable oversight in their research findings are that Karl (1997) and Rostow (1961) based their premises only on formal sectors. They gave little consideration on the non-formal sector, non-state

institutions and non-formal authorities like subsistence farming, fishing, traditional institutions and community leadership, which in one way or another are affected by extractive activities.

Therefore the narrow nature of some of the research leaves the land conflicts aspect as a result of oil exploration activities in local oil communities un-researched.

2.3 Seismic survey activities and Land conflicts

According to joint E&P forum (1997, p.4-5) exploration survey is the first stage of the search of hydrocarbon-bearing rock formations, geological maps are reviewed in desk duties to identify major sedimentary basins and data acquisition is carried out. A seismic survey is the most common assessment method and is often the first field activity undertaken. Seismic survey provides detailed information on geology and the potential requirement on ground include access to onshore and marine resource areas, possible onshore extension of marine seismic lines, onshore navigational beacons, onshore seismic lines and seismic operation camps. (Joint E&P forum, 1997, p.12) states Exploration and production operations likely to induce economic, social and cultural changes. The extent of these changes is especially important to local groups, particularly indigenous people who may have their traditional lifestyle affected. The key impacts may include changes in land-use patterns, local population levels as a result of immigration, land use conflicts, conflict between development and protection and displacement. However, there is a narrow link between seismic activities and land conflicts which makes the research valid.

According to Clayton, (2011, p.441) laments that; seismic surveys are used to locate and estimate the size of offshore oil and gas reserves. To carry out such surveys, ships tow multiple airgun arrays that emit thousands of high-decibel explosive impulses to map the seafloor. These disturbances can disrupt and displace important migratory patterns, pushing marine life away

from suitable habitats like nurseries and foraging, mating, spawning, and migratory corridors and related conflicts. In my opinion, the author did not show how seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts hence making the research more important.

Noble (1982, p.120) asserts that unlike surface geophysical analysis, seismic testing does disturb the surface resources and wildlife. With most seismic testing occurring the summer or seasons when weather permits, there is conflict with other backcountry users. Additionally, there is a risk that backcountry users or cattle ranchers will cross shot lines when blasting is about to occur. A special use prospecting permit must be acquired from surface land management agency before seismic testing may be conducted (U.S department of Agriculture, forest services, 1981, A-3).the author did not relate seismic survey activities and land conflicts which makes the study necessary.

The Carbon Capture and Storage Statutes Amendment Act, 2010, amended the Surface Rights Act and expanded the jurisdiction of the Surface Rights Board to grant Right of Entry for geophysical operations associated with carbon capture and storage (CCS) development including monitoring of those operations on private lands. With the exception of access for a CCS development, a seismic operator can't gain access unless the landowner voluntarily gives consent. The specific rights of the landowner are protected under the Exploration Regulation, which states no person shall conduct exploration on private land, except with the consent of the owner of the land or a person authorized by the owner to give that consent. It is important to note that unless the occupant of private land has an agreement with the owner of the land under an agricultural lease agreement, the occupant may not give permission to the seismic company to enter upon the land, cut trees or commit waste (waste is the abuse or destructive use of property).

The Agricultural Lease will convey a specified set of rights. In addition, the potential for drill holes to create a problem that lasts beyond the term of the tenancy creates a need for the landlord to consent to seismic activity. In view, the amendment does not stipulate anything regarding land conflicts which make the research valid.

2.4 Exploratory well drilling and Land conflicts

Joint E&P forum (1997, p.4) reports that once a promising geological structure has been identified, the only way to confirm the presence of hydrocarbons and thickness and internal pressure of reservoir is to drill exploratory boreholes. All wells that are drilled to discover hydrocarbons are called 'exploration' wells commonly known by drillers as 'wildcats'. The location of a drill site depends on the characteristics of underlying geological formations. It's generally possible to balance environmental protection criteria with logistical needs and the need for efficient drilling. The forum did not establish how exploratory well drilling contributes to land conflicts making study inevitable.

For land-based operations; vegetation is cleared, drilling area is levelled and a pad is constructed at the chosen site to accommodate drilling equipment and support services. A pad for single exploration well occupies between 4000-15000m sq. The type of pad construction depends on terrain, soil conditions and seasonal constraints. Land-based drilling rigs and support equipment are normally split into modules to make them easier to move. Drilling rigs may be moved by land, air or water depending on access, site location and module size and weight. Once onsite, the rig and a self-contained support camp are then assembled (joint E&P forum, 1997, p.6). However the aspect of land conflicts as a result of exploratory well drilling activities was ignored making the research important.

According to U.S department of Agriculture, forest services (1981, A-3) exploratory drilling requires that access roads in to well site be constructed or upgraded should oil already exist. These are generally 14 to 20 feet-wide graded roads. There is growing interest in using helicopter rather than road access in cases where the terrain is difficult to pass or when special surface resources would be harmed especially in wilderness areas.(Joint E&P forum, 1997, p.17) opines that building of roads and site preparation, comments are centered on vegetation clearance, possible erosion and changes in surface hydrology; vibration and noise from earth moving equipment; disturbance of population and wildlife; impacts related to influx and settlement through new access routes; drainage and soil contamination; land use conflicts; loss of habitat and construction noise. All induce human, social-economic and cultural impacts as a result of exploration and production operations. The study will expound on this by specifically relating exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts.

Exploratory well drilling activities last from 1 to 2 years, commonly 2 or 3 wells will be drilled during this exploratory stage (oil and gas journal, June 7, 1982, p.66-67).Environmental impacts associated with exploratory well drilling are obviously dependent upon precisely where the exploratory well is to be located; a well site on flat desert terrain will pose different problems than one located in high mountain meadow. A preliminary environmental review occurs before an operator's plan are finalised and submitted. This review identifies potential conflicts with other land uses or resources and impact mitigation steps that might avoid these conflicts. The purpose of this review is to assist the lessee and operator in developing project plans and directing initial surveying and staking activities before they occur (wondolleck 2013, p.58).The author was not clear on the type of conflicts, therefore this needs further study.

Land is a very important resource. Several reports (e.g., Uganda Land Alliance, 2011, p.6; Bomuhangi and Doss, 2012, p.23) indicate that oil exploration activities, such as the digging of seismic wells and drilling, have already led to changes in ownership of land, conflict, and displacement as well as an influx of migrants vying for opportunities in the Albertine Graben.

Not only is this growing migration likely trigger population growth, increase land pressure, and escalate competition among the indigenous people and newcomers, it is also likely to place more demand on the already limited social services of education, health and water in the region. This large movement of people has implications for fiscal expenditure and allocation as well, making it critical to capture land issues, demographics and changes in social infrastructure, including schools and hospitals and other physical infrastructure aspects such as roads and telecommunications. In addition, there is a precedent of increased health and other social problems connected with oil exploration: For example, studies from Nigeria and Ecuador document increased health risks to communities as result of pollution from oil exploration. There are also risks associated with transfer of disease by migrant populations to their new communities (Dadiowei, 2003, p.40).Despite, the strength of the literature done by Uganda Land Alliance, more evidence is needed which necessitates further study.

2.5 Building of roads and land conflicts

Even though road (re)construction always seems promising, some analysts have expressed concern about its impact on livelihoods, security, and society in Afghanistan. Lorenzo Delesgues comments on the cost of (re)construction and the increased insecurity and benefits to warlords and other well-positioned elites that result (Delesgues 2007, p.60). The consulting firm Mott MacDonald—commissioned by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development—examined problems with post-conflict infrastructure redevelopment: corruption,

problems with disenfranchised and marginalized groups, access to essential services, coordination, security, land conflicts and the aggravation or re-emergence of grievances and tensions (Mott MacDonald 2005,p.35). The resulting report finds that “in most situations, the triggers for conflict can be related to power and/or resources and, while the reconstruction phase provides opportunities to mitigate underlying tensions, it is also possible to exacerbate them inadvertently” (Mott MacDonald 2005, p.10). Bastiaan Philip Reydon also notes that a primary reason for land grabbing in conflict scenarios is power (Reydon 2006, p.79).The research intends to expound on this by strongly relating building of roads and land conflicts.

When road (re)construction and land tenure issues collide, there is often a surge in land grabbing, which is driven by large increases in land values after road (re)construction, weak customary and statutory tenure systems, increased access to land, flourishing corruption, and the absence of landowners, tenants, and their relatives or heirs (Reydon 2006,p.85).The recent discovery of large mineral deposits (Risen 2010,p.10; Rubin and Mashal,2010,p.23) will require more road (re)construction to facilitate exploitation and may result in seizure of land above mineral deposits and along new access roads. The road construction will likely raise suspicions that foreign builders want to control land that contains minerals—fears the Taliban, among others, will likely encourage. In Afghanistan, land grabbing by powerful interests, including government officials, militia commanders (Sherin 2009, p.60; Synovitz 2003, p.119), former military commanders, and members of parliament, is pervasive and firmly related to the corruption and dislocation of people (Irvine 2007, p.19). Land grabbing is lucrative, widely known, and historically volatile (Batson 2008, p.16; Irvine 2007, p.40; Sherin 2009, p.69). It may push the country into renewed civil unrest (Batson 2008, p.18; IWPR 2008), even decades of conflict (PakTribune 2003, p.37).

According to the Observer of July 6th 2015 reports that Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) has called for a commission of inquiry instituted to investigate the land conflicts, which are fermenting anger and hatred in the oil rich Albertine graben. Uganda discovered commercially-viable oil deposits in the Albertine graben in 2006 and has since embarked on establishing effective management procedures to promote growth and development for the country. Up to 6.5 billion barrels of oil have been discovered so far in less than 60 per cent of the Albertine graben. In spite of these discoveries, the Albertine graben has been locked in a series of land conflicts and forced evictions in the recent past. Some of the conflicts and evictions have been a result of government-led development projects such as the acquisition of 29sq miles of land in Kabaale, Buseruka Subcounty, Hoima district for the oil refinery development that affected about 7,081 people, the construction of Kaiso-Tonya road in Hoima that affected about 1,500 people, among others. In my view a more add on is needed to show how road construction contribute to land conflicts which makes the study more relevant.

2.6 Empirical Studies

2.6.1 Natural Resource Wealth and Violent Conflicts

According to Collier, (2000, p.117) the debate on resource wealth and armed conflicts was triggered in the late 1990s. Findings emerged of a statistical correlation between measure of a country's natural resource endowment and the incidence of civil war in Afghanistan (Collier & Hoeffler, 1998, p.563). This finding was initially interpreted as evidence that resource wealth makes for armed conflict and violence. Academic research over ensuing decade has questioned the assumption underlying this claim and explored conditions under which it may apply.

Collier and Hoeffler (1998, p.568) suggested that “increased natural resources increase the risk of violent conflicts.” At a high level, natural resources start to reduce the risk of violent

conflicts” (Collier &Hoeffler, 1998:571) They largely held this general argument as they redid their analysis using datasets (Collier &Hoeffler, 2004,p.588).

Other research however, adopting a modified measure for resource wealth and/or using different data, does not find a general resource wealth-civil connection. Fearon & Laitin (2003, p.302) and Fearon (2005, p.502) find little evidence of a relationship between civil war and primary commodity such as minerals, oil to the gross domestic product (GDP) which was the measure of resource bounty used by Collier and Hoeffler. Fearon thus concludes that there is no “clear evidence that high levels of primary commodity exports cause higher risk of civil war” Fearon (2005:504).He suggests, however, that a connection exists between oil and conflict. This argument resonates with other statistical analysis, which finds that the “relative availability of total natural resource is unrelated to conflict, while the availability of mineral wealth predicts conflict significantly “de Soysa (2002:407). Ross (2004) also finds that natural resources, understood as the broad category of primary commodities are not linked to the outbreak of violent conflicts and civil wars (ndibwa, 2014, p.13).

2.6.2 Oil resources and the cultures of Greed and Grievance

In Sri Lanka, findings by Isard, (1992, p.1) established that grievance is regarded as part and parcel of traditional conflict; greed is seen as a new introduction to conflict issues and mostly associated with economic resources. However grievance could arise out of such social relations and in combination with other factors, could result in conflict. Findings by (Brunnschweiler and Bultey, 2009, p.3) show that grievance is rooted in behavioural paradigm and emphasizes relative deprivation, social exclusion and inequality. More findings evidence that grievance could be exacerbated by factors such as democracy, ethnic or religious fractionalisation (Greenhill and Bakke, 2010, p.41) and in case of resource rich societies by factors such as

environmental degradation, poverty, land and unemployment (Rosser,2006,p.213).However, the economies of violence thesis neglects the context-specific nature of conflicts. It focuses most of its analysis around the state and around armed conflicts, with little consideration for non-state conflicts that occur (over natural resource activities) considering the application of greed and grievance arguments within the context of the case study.

2.6.3 Oil resources and changes in socio-economic structures

Obi (2007,p.106) found out that oil pollution, extreme poverty, high levels of youth unemployment, land conflicts and perceived discrimination employment practices are the main grievances against the oil companies and the government. In their executive summary, conflict could be associated with increasing inequality in access to natural resources particularly land. For instance, in rural areas where land ownership and exclusionary agrarian systems are exacerbated when this becomes more exaggerated (Moser and Roger, 2005).

In Nigeria, The findings by Okonta (2008, p.32) established that oil village communities had subsistence farming and fishing as their two main activities, land is the most important source of economic power and social prestige. For local communities and also for the oil companies who are dependent on access to land because they derive their wealth primarily and directly from below the earth's surface (Frynas, 2000, p.170).Both authors in their findings have been able to establish the linkage between oil resources, inequality, land, social and economic status in oil producing societies. However, what the authors did not establish or demonstrate is a direct and primary role for oil exploration activities in fuelling non-state violence and conflicts such as land conflicts.

For the case of Ugandan context, findings by(Brophy, 2014, p.21; Rugadya, 2009, p.15; ULA, 2011, p.23) show that land ownership problem is further complicated by the large number of

ethnic groups that have migrated into the region in search of richer grazing land. The result is escalating conflicts over entitlement to agricultural lands between the Bunyoro and Bakiga groups that live in the Hoima area and more recent disputes between the Bagungu and Balaalo in the Buliisa area. Both areas are in the heart of the oil production region. Another group moving into the area is land speculators who are not averse to fraudulent land purchases, political manipulation to gain title to customary land, and forced evictions as they position themselves for cashing in on the oil boom (Governance, 2013, March; Oil at the center, 2014, October 28).

2.7 Synthesis and gaps analysis

This review of the contributions and limitation of the existing literature provides a basis for developing the main proposition of the thesis. However in general, in spite all the wonderful research already done on the subject area, no one has addressed the problem of oil exploration activities and land conflicts which the researcher intends to do in the current proposed study.

The review agrees with the argument on the interface between oil resources and violent conflicts arising out of paradoxes of oil resources which fuel oil resource conflict. However, it points out the limitation of not studying how oil exploration activities and land conflicts are correlated which makes the study inevitable.

Arguing from micro-level analysis perspective, the review sees oil resources paradoxes underlined in the resource curse theory as having relations to low levels of human development, corruption, repression and conflict. However the literature on oil exploration activities is not clear; it's not specific to land conflicts which the study intends to do.

More limited are studies that sought to greed vs. grievance and natural resource conflict. The research with the integrating framework of greed vs. grievance and resource curse theories to study oil exploration activities in relation to land conflicts in oil village communities are generally absent and oil village communities with conflict were under researched. Therefore the study will centre its focus in oil village community of buseruka as case study to find out how oil exploration activities have contributed to land conflicts.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that will be used during the study. It involves the Research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques, data collection methods, Data collection instruments, procedure of data collection, Reliability and validity of instruments, Data analysis plus measurement of variables.

3.2 Research Design

The study will employ descriptive and correlational research design within the population of buseruka Subcounty. Ghauri and Gronhaug (2005, p.56) asserts that using descriptive, the problem is structured and well understood a fact that Mugenda and Mugenda (2003, p.29) agrees that the design is the most preferred because it give a report on things as they actually are. Correlational design will measure the correlation between two variables. The study will employ purposive and simple random sampling to select the sample and the sample elements. This will result to a sample size of 158 respondents. Both quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interviewing) data collection approaches will be used in order to achieve a high degree of reliability and validity of results. The two methods will complement one another to address the inadequacies of each particular method. A questionnaire, Interview guide and focused group discussion guide as data collection instruments will be used. The field data will be statistically analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) to generate descriptive and inferential statistics analyses.

3.3 Study Population

According to Amin (2005: 235), a target population is the population to which the researcher ultimately wants to generalise the results. Buseruka Subcounty has a population of 36800(UCC, 2010, p.15).The target population for this study will be 260 respondents including respondents involved in land disputes due to oil discovery with the target population of 81 already in legal claims(ULA, 2011, p.18), registered land conflicts at the Subcounty level with the target population of 179 not yet in to legal claims and plan to have conflict resolution out of court(ALC,2015) most of the above mentioned categories are Area residents and those with knowledge about the relationship between oil exploration and land conflicts will also provide information.

3.4 Sample Size

This refers to the number of items being selected from the universe to constitute a sample (Kothari,2004).The sample size of the population in this study will be made of 158 respondents and will be selected basing on a formula for determining Sample size by Yamane (Yamane,1967, p.886). Respondents will include; oil explorers, area residents, local government officials, political leaders, Area land committee members, Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom officials. Formula is illustrated below-

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{260}{1 + 0.65} = 158$$

Where

n - Sample size

N - Population size

e - Level of precision

3.5 Sampling Selection Techniques and Procedure

The study will use both simple random sampling and purposive sampling procedures. Purposive sampling will be used to select different activities in the area of investigation in order to get first-hand information from the key informants. Simple random sampling will be used because respondents have equal chances of being selected. The sampling process will be guided by table below-

Table 1.1 Sampling Procedure

SN	Category	Population	Sample	Sampling procedure
1	Area residents	242	140	Random sampling
2	Local government officials	3	3	Purposive sampling
3	Political leaders	4	4	Purposive sampling
4	Area Land Committee	4	4	Purposive Sampling
5	Oil Explorers	4	4	Purposive Sampling
6	Bunyoro kingdom officials	3	3	Purposive Sampling
	Grand Total	260	158	

3.6 Data Collection Methods

The researcher will employ questionnaire, interviewing and focused group discussion methods to collect the relevant data. The questionnaire method is quantitative while interviewing is qualitative. These are recommended data collection methods according to Kothari (2004:p.37).

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

Data will be collected from primary and secondary sources. Secondary data will be got from the existing newspapers, reports and magazines whereas primary data will be obtained by distribution of questionnaires, interview guide for key informants and focused group discussion guide to the respondents.

A questionnaire will be used to facilitate the quantitative data collection. Mugenda and Mugenda (2005) states that questionnaires are used to obtain vital information about the population and ensure a wide coverage of the population in a short time. In addition Sekaran (2003) states that questionnaires are an efficient data collection mechanisms where the researcher knows exactly what is required and how to measure the variables of interest. A closed and open-ended questionnaire will be used. Therefore, the researcher will prepare carefully a questionnaire to collect information about the dimensions of oil exploration activities and land conflicts.

A key informant interview guide will be used to get information from the key informants. Key informant interview is a qualitative, in-depth interviews of people selected for their first-hand knowledge about a topic of interest (Kumar, 1989). Key informant interview guides are devices that provide information to guide the interview process. This guide has a list of questions that will be asked in relation to the themes of study specifically the independent variable and the dependent income.

A focus group discussion (FGD) is a good way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group of participants is guided by a moderator (or group facilitator) who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves. FGD can be useful in

providing an insight into different opinions among different parties involved in the change process, thus enabling the process to be managed more smoothly. It is also a good method to employ prior to designing questionnaires (Krueger, 1988).

3.8 Pre-testing Validity and Reliability of Instruments

3.8.1. Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which results obtained from analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study. The validity of the research instrument will be determined by pre testing. Mugenda and Mugenda (2005) assert that pre testing ensures clarity and accuracy of results so that data collected gives meaningful, reliable results representing variable in the study. Pre-testing helps to estimate the time needed to take, to fill the questionnaires, pre-testing will be done by administering to ten (10) respondents within the study population but outside the sample. Questionnaires will be scrutinized by five colleagues at the University for their Peer Opinion on content and accuracy. Results from the field and opinion of colleagues will help identify gaps and make modifications to the instruments where necessary. The supervisor will also be notified accordingly. The researcher will use the Content Validity Index (CVI) and will then be determined by the formula below-

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of Items considered valid}}{\text{Number of items on the draft questionnaire and the interview checklist}}$$

A CVI of 0.7 and above for any instruments will be considered valid for the study in accordance with Amin (2005). All questions deemed not valid will be edited or dropped per the recommendation of the experts.

3.8.2 Reliability

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999, p.59) reliability refers to the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient will be used to measure reliability of the instruments. Accordingly to Amin (2005), an alpha of 0.5 or higher is sufficient to show reliability; the closer it is to 1 the higher the internal consistency in reliability (Sekaran,2003). The questionnaire will be pre tested using ten (10) respondents within the sub county and the reliability results will be computed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS).

The formula for Cronbach's Alpha to be used is as follows-

$$\text{Cronbach's alpha} = \left[\frac{n}{n-1} \right] \left[\frac{SD^2 - \sum \text{Variance}}{SD^2} \right]$$

where: n = Number of items on the test
 SD = The Standard Deviation for the set of test scores, and
 $\sum \text{Variance}$ = Summation of the variances of the scores for each of individual item on the test.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher will first seek a letter of introduction from the school of business and management, Graduate studies. Permission will also be sought by the researcher from the respondents to be sampled in order to allow for the relevant data to be collected. The researcher will keep confidential of all respondents while presenting the findings.

3.10 Data analysis

The quantitative data will involve information from the questionnaires only. Data from the field will be too raw for proper interpretation. It will therefore be vital to put it into order and structure it, so as to drive meaning and information from it. The raw data obtained from questionnaires will be cleaned, sorted and coded. The coded data will be entered into the Computer, checked and statistically analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software package to generate descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive analysis will be applied to describe the primary variable and associated indicator items related to the study objectives.

3.11 Measurement of variables

The variables of the study will be measured using the five Likert scale. Different variables will be measured at different levels.

The variables will be measured at nominal and ordinal scale. The nominal scale measurement will be used in the first part of the questionnaire (demographics) which comprised items with some common set such as sex, age, marital status, designation and level of education of respondents. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), nominal scales are assigned only for purposes of identification but do not allow comparisons of the variable being measured.

3.12 Ethical considerations

It is important during the process of research for the researcher to make respondents to understand that participation is voluntary and that participants are free to refuse to answer any question and to withdraw from participation any time they are chosen.

Another important consideration, involves getting the informed consent of those going to be met during the research process, which will involve interviews and observations on issues that may be delicate to some respondents. The researcher undertakes to bear this seriously in mind.

Accuracy and honesty during the research process is very important for academic research to proceed. A researcher should treat a research project with utmost care, in that there should be no temptation to cheat and generate research results, since it jeopardizes the conception of the research.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I:

A QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE RESPONDENTS OF BUSERUKA SUB-COUNTY

Dear respondent

I am **FESTUS WINYI** a student of Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU). I am conducting an academic research *on the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Hoima District, Uganda using Buseruka Sub-County*. You have been selected as a suitable respondent in this study basing on the expertise in this area and portfolio. Your contribution, opinion and experience will be highly appreciated.

Thanks for your cooperation.

SECTION ONE: Bio data

1. Gender

(i) Male

(ii) Female

3. Marital Status:

(i) Single

(ii) Married

(iii) Divorced

(iv) Widow

4. Education level:

(i) Degree

(ii) Post Graduate

(iii) Masters

(iv) Others:.....

2. Age group

19 years or less

20 – 29

30 – 39

40 - 49

50 years or more

5. Occupation category

Agriculture

Fishing

livestock

Trading

Service sector

Unemployed

6. Period of stay in Buseruka Sub-County/or working in this area?

(i) 0-3years

(ii) 4-6years

(iii) 7-9years

(v) 10 years and above

THE EXTENT TO WHICH SEISMIC SURVEY ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTE TO LAND CONFLICTS IN BUSERUKASUB-COUNTY IN HOIMA DISTRICT

Evaluate the following statements by ticking the appropriate alternative of your choice.

Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is increased land conflicts as result of seismic activities					
2	People were displaced due to zoning of some areas					
3	Oil companies communicate with my community members during seismic survey activities					
4	Members of community participate in data collection					
5	Community make use of any external assistance (e.g. consultants) in relating with the oil companies					
6	Buseruka Subcounty is chosen as an oil producing community					
7	Communities relate with oil exploration companies					
8	Land is owned individually					
9	There was destruction of property during surveying					

7. Do you have any knowledge on land related law? If yes explain

.....

8. Do you have any knowledge on oil related laws? If yes explain

.....

HOW EXPLORATORY WELL DRILLING ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTE TO LAND CONFLICTS IN BUSERUKA SUB-COUNTY IN HOIMA DISTRICT

Evaluate the following statements by ticking the appropriate alternative of your choice.

Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	There was conflict after the exploratory well drilling activities of oil resources					
2	There was destruction during road building					
3	Roads were constructed in free settlement areas					
4	There was displacement as a result of exploratory drilling activities					
5	There was compensations made to communities during road building					
6	There was land grabbing after compensation was announced					
7	Heavy clearing of people's properties was made					
8	Destroyed property was satisfactory paid to the communities affected					
9	Community members were given casual jobs during vegetation clearing					

9. Do you think that the activities have contributed to any escalating land conflict in this area? If yes how?

.....

.....

.....

10. Do you think that the activities have contributed to insecurity in this area? If yes how?

.....

.....

.....

HOW BUILDING OF ROADS CONTRIBUTE TO LAND CONFLICTS IN BUSERUKA SUB-COUNTY IN HOIMA DISTRICT

Evaluate the following statements by ticking the appropriate alternative of your choice.

Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	Building of roads displace most communities in Buseruka sub-county					
2	There was increased land grabbing due to road building					
3	Some people were not compensated where land road building occurred					
4	There was increased influx of migrants due road building					
5	Increased tribal /ethnic clashes for land occurred during road building					
6	There was increased illegal possession of land leading to conflicts					
7	Loss of property occurred during building of roads					

11. What criteria are used to compensate the people of Buseruka sub-county?

.....

12. Briefly state the intentions of the migrants that flocked to Buseruka sub-county?

.....

13. What do you think are the ways to mitigate these land conflicts in buseruka Sub-county?

.....

LAND CONFLICTS

Evaluate the following statements by ticking the appropriate alternative of your choice.

Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	Many people are claiming for compensation as a result of seismic survey activities					
2	Many people are claiming for compensation as a result of exploratory well drilling					
3	Many are still claiming for compensation as a result of road building					
4	Increased influx of migrants have been due to seismic survey activities					
5	Increased influx of migrants have been due to exploratory well drilling					
6	There is increased influx of migrants as a result of building of roads					
7	There is displacement as a result of seismic survey activities					
8	There is displacement as a result of exploratory well drilling					
9	There is displacement as a result of building of roads.					
10	Land conflicts have been as a result of ethnic.					
11	Unknown tribes have come into our area to occupy land.					
12	There has been a lot of land grabbing because of oil exploration activities					
13	Compensation made to the oil affected community was not equal to the value of land they lost					
14	People here have developed fear for their lives due to the new faces of people coming every day					

15. What do you think the government should do about this rising situation of land conflicts?

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

16. What do you think the situation will be in the future time to come if there is no reaction about it?

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

Thank you very much for your cooperation

APPENDIX II:

AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY RESPONDENTS IN BUSERUKA SUB-COUNTY

Dear respondent

I am **FESTUS WINYI** a student of Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU). I am conducting an academic research *on the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Hoima District, Uganda using Buseruka Sub-County*. You have been selected as a suitable respondent in this study basing on the expertise in this area and portfolio. Your contribution, opinion and experience will be highly appreciated.

1. What is your Gender?
2. What is your age?
3. What is your Marital Status?
4. What is your level Education?
5. For how long have you been in Buseruka Sub-County/or working in this area?
6. In your own opinion do you think seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district? If yes explain
7. What are the exploratory well drilling activities that contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima District?
8. How have the exploratory well drilling activities contributed to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county?
9. How has building of roads contributed to conflicts in Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district?
10. What response has the government of Uganda had on these activities contributing to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county?
11. What do you think could be the mitigating measures to these land conflicts in buseruka sub-county?
12. Do you think people are well compensated? If yes explain
13. What has been done to the rising situation of influx of migrants?
14. What has been done to the rising situation of ethnic in the area?

15. What has been done on the local people who have been displacement?

16. What do you think the situation will be in the future time to come if there are no reactions on land conflict?

Thank you very much for your cooperation

APPENDIX III:

AN FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) GUIDE FOR RESPONDENTS IN BUSERUKA SUB-COUNTY

Dear respondents

I am **FESTUS WINYI** a student of Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU). I am conducting an academic research *on the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Hoima District, Uganda using Buseruka Sub-County*. You have been selected as a suitable respondent in this study basing on the expertise in this area and portfolio. Your contribution, opinion and experience will be highly appreciated.

1. What view do you have on seismic survey activities used in oil exploration in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district?
2. How has seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district?
3. Could you please explain how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district?
4. What advice would you give the government to combat the land conflicts caused by oil exploration activities?
5. Explain how building of roads contributed to land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district?
6. What do you think are the possible measure to the problems caused by road building in Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district?

Thank you very much for your cooperation