

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

BY

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DECLARATION

I, **Festus Winyi**, hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

Student

Date...../...../2016

Signature.....

APPROVAL

I confirm that the work in this thesis was carried out by the Candidate under my supervision.

Supervisor

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Date...../...../2016

Signature

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my dear sisters Hellen Kabagenyi, Ruth Wobusobozi; my friend Johannes Mokwena and my beloved father, Canon Prince John Hope Muniongo, and my mother, Mrs.Tofasi Muniongo (RIP) for their great contribution and efforts that they have put in for me to reach this level of education. Thank you very much.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	xiii
ABSTRACT	xiv
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background to the study.....	1
1.2.1 Global Context	1
1.2.2 African Context	4
1.2.3 National Context	8
1.3 Statement of the problem	11
1.4 Purpose of the study	12
1.5 Specific Objectives	12
1.6. Research questions	12
1.7 Hypotheses of the study	12
1.8 Conceptual framework	13
1.9 Significance of the study	14

1.10 Justification of the study	14
1.11 Scope of the study	15
1.11.1 Geographical Scope	16
1.11.2 Time Scope	16
1.11.3 Content Scope	16
1.12 Operational definitions	16
CHAPTER TWO	18
LITERATURE REVIEW	18
2.1 Introduction	18
2.2 Theoretical review	18
2.2.1 The Greed versus Grievance theory	18
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	25
2.6 Empirical Studies	27
2.6.1 Natural Resource Wealth and Violent Conflicts	27
2.6.2 Oil resources and the cultures of Greed and Grievance	28
2.6.3 Oil resources and changes in socio-economic structures	28
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	33
3.5 Sampling Selection Techniques and Procedure.....	34
3.6 Data Collection Methods	35
3.7 Data Collection Instruments	35
3.8 Pre-testing Validity and Reliability of Instruments	36
3.8.1 Validity	36
3.8.2 Reliability	37
3.9 Data Collection Procedures	38
3.10 Data analysis	39
3.10.1 Quantitative data analysis	39
3.10.2 Qualitative data analysis	40
3.11 Measurement of variables	40
3.12. Ethical considerations	41
CHAPTER FOUR	42
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	42
4.1 Introduction	42
4.2 The response rate	42
4.3 Background characteristics of the respondents	43
4.3.1 Classification of respondents by gender	43
4.3.2 Classification of respondents by age	44
4.3.3 Classification of respondents by marital status	45
4.3.4 Respondents level of education	46
4.3.5 Respondent’s occupation	47
4.3.6 Respondents period of stay in Buseruka / working	48

4.4 Objective One: seismic survey activities and land conflicts	49
4.5 Objective Two: Exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts	56
4.6 Objective Three: Building of roads and land conflicts	63
4.7 Land conflicts	71
4.8 Pearson Correlations	74
4.9 Regression analysis results	75
CHAPTER FIVE	76
SUMMARY, DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	76
5.1 Introduction	76
5.2 Summary of the findings	76
5.2.1 Objective One: The extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	76
5.2.2 Objective Two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	77
5.2.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	78
5.3 Discussion of the findings	78
5.3.1 Objective One: the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	78
5.3.2 Objective two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	79
5.3.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	80
5.4 Conclusion	81
5.4.1 Objective One: the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	81

5.4.2 Objective two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District.....	82
5.4.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	82
5.5 Recommendation	82
5.5.1 Objective One: the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	83
5.5.2 Objective two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	84
5.5.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima District	85
5.6 Contribution of the study	85
5.6.1 Body of knowledge	85
5.6.2 Management practice	86
5.6.3 Theory	87
5.6.4 Conceptual contribution	88
5.7 Limitation of the study	89
REFERENCES	91
APPENDICES	96
APPENDIX I: Questionnaire	96
APPENDIX II: Interview guide	102
APPENDIX III: Work plan and timeframe	103
APPENDIX IV: Budget Estimate	104
APPENDIX V: Introduction letter	105

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Sampling Procedures	34
Table 3.2: Cronbach's alpha reliability for questionnaire	37
Table 3.3: Cronbach's alpha reliability for interview	38
Table 4.1: Classification of respondents by marital status	45
Table 4.2: Respondent's occupation	47
Table 4.3: Frequencies on seismic survey activities and land conflicts in Buseruka sub County in Hoima District	50
Table 4.4: A correlation analysis between seismic survey activities and land conflicts	53
Table 4.5: Frequencies on exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts	57
Table 4.6: A correlation analysis between exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts	60
Table 4.7: How activities have contributed to land conflicts in this area	61
Table 4.8: Frequencies on building of roads and land conflicts	64
Table 4.9: A correlation analysis between how building of roads contribute to land conflicts	66
Table 4.10: The situation in the time to come	70
Table 4.11: Frequencies on land conflicts	72
Table 4.12: A correlation analysis between oil exploration activities and land conflict	74
Table 4.13: Regression analysis model	75

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Classification of respondents by gender	43
Figure 4.2: Classification of respondents by age	44
Figure 4.3: Respondents level of education	46
Figure 4.4: Respondents Period of stay in Buseruka Sub County or working in this area	48
Figure 4.5: Knowledge on land related law	54
Figure 4.6 How activities have contributed to insecurity in this area	62
Figure 4.7: Criteria used to compensate the people of Buseruka Sub county	67
Figure 4.8: The intentions of the migrants that flocked to Buseruka Sub County	68
Figure 4.9: Ways to mitigate these land conflicts in Buseruka Sub County	69

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county. The study objectively sought to; examine the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district; to assess how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district; and, to find out how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district. The study employed descriptive and Correlational research design. A sample of 158 respondents was selected using purposive and simple random sampling techniques. Both quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interviewing) data collection approaches were used. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and MS Excel software package to generate descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study were that a strong positive relationship ($r=.703^{**}$, $p<0.01$) existed between seismic survey activities and land conflicts, ($r=.603^{**}$, $p<0.01$) between exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts, ($r=.503^{**}$, $p<0.01$) between building of roads and land conflicts. Respondents never appreciated the role played by the government in combating land conflicts or remained predominantly negative. In conclusion oil exploration activities had negative effects on the people of Buseruka sub-County to a large extent, therefore the researcher calls upon the oil exploration companies, government and the indigenous people who remain incompatible in goals to foster a sustainable peace building mechanism in oil exploration. The study recommends that oil exploration companies should collaborate with the government, community and develop a comprehensive monitoring system and the urgent need for understanding conflict management methods like early warning mechanisms by the government officials, local leaders and oil exploration staff who are at the centre of conflicts.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study explored the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county. Oil exploration was conceived as an independent variable while land conflicts as dependent variable. In addition to the introduction, this chapter also focuses 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 and operational definitions.

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 and 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. Among 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 and 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 the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN, 2003,p.3), 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 international 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 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) the Niger Delta 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 relation 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 provide some lessons to Uganda that the outcomes 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 recipe 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 issues such as 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 Sub-county.

International Alert (2013) reports that, 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 divisions relate to longstanding conflicts between the Banyoro and the Bakiga, while others are quite recent (e.g. conflicts between the Balaalo pastoralist 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 Sub-county in particular, oil exploration has led to land conflicts which have threatened the existence of the indigenous people. Despite the government's effort exemplified through legal instruments like the Constitution and the National Oil and Gas Policy, land conflicts still persist in Buseruka Sub-county (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 HOCADDO (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 and the implication was the increased land conflicts.

In summary, these cases paint an unfortunate picture of the Graben as developing towards a lawless oil frontier where rules do not apply to those with power. As elite continue to act with impunity, local communities with significantly less agency and power repeatedly bear the brunt of these activities, suffer the consequences and continue to be disenfranchised.

In spite of the findings, no empirical studies had 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 resulted into uncertainty, increased hostility, and loss of land among others. Therefore there was a need to conduct a study on relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Hoima district particularly Buseruka Sub-county.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The general objective of the study was to examine the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

1.5 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. To examine the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district;
- ii. To assess how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district;
- iii. To find out how building of roads contributes to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

1.6 Research questions

The research questions for this study were:

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

1.7 Hypotheses of the study

The research hypotheses for this study were:

- i. Seismic survey activities positively or negatively contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

- ii. Exploratory well drilling activities negatively or positively contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.
- iii. Building of roads positively or negatively contributes to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

1.8 Conceptual framework

This study was conceptualized as 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 conflict in the research area included land grabbing and leadership wrangles. These were based on a number of factors that are historical, socio-economic and ethnic. The event of decentralization was expected to resolve the conflicts and bring about development but different ethnic groups instead conflicted over power.

A number of conflict resolution measures were 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 was expected to lead to development.

1.9 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.

1.10 Justification of the study

According to Monday *vision*, October 26, 2015, President Museveni said *“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”*. 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 Kitembo 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 fuelled the escalated land conflicts as a result of oil exploration activities. For this reason it was imperative that a study is carried out to explore the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Hoima district particularly Buseruka Sub-county.

1.11 Scope of the study

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

1.11.1 Geographical Scope

The study was 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, Kampala.

1.11.2 Time Scope

The study took 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.

1.11.3 Content Scope

The study focused 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 Sub-county. The author focused on the dimensions and indicators of both independent and dependent variable.

1.12 Operational definitions

Oil is any neutral, non polar 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. 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

This chapter presents 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 was important to ensure that most prominent of the existing literature on the works of other scholars who had written about the topic of the study or those who had addressed similar issues as those of the variables were consulted in the study. The literature was comparative in that it was in line with the specific objectives of the study, so as to make the writer appreciate the contributions of the different writers and identified the gaps.

2.2 Theoretical review

The research drew 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 Sub-county. In explaining the correlation between primary commodities and conflicts, Hoeffler and Collier (1998, p.120) argued that conflict maybe 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 (Ndimbwa, 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 left 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 was a narrow link between seismic activities and land conflicts which made the research valid.

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; which made the study imperative.

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 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 did not stipulate anything regarding land conflicts which made 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.

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 forum did not establish how exploratory well drilling contributed to land conflicts which made the study inevitable.

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 expounded 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 needed 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 was needed which necessitated 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 study expounded on this by relating oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county.

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 6th2015 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 Sub-county in 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.

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 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 (Ndimbwa, 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.

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.This is because, as more land and fishing waters are taken for oil activities, the smaller the size of farming land and fishing waters that is available for local dwellers to eke out their living. 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 intercommunity and intra-community conflicts, which ensue over the available land and waters. Establishing the linkage between oil resources, farming land and fishing water, and the subsequent non-state conflict makes it easy to appreciate the change in socio-economic conditions and relations imposed on these oil village communities by the change in their means and access of livelihood.

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 provided 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 had addressed the problem of oil exploration activities and land conflicts, which the researcher is doing in the study.

The review agreed 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 has pointed out the limitation of not studying how oil exploration activities and land conflicts are correlated which made the study inevitable.

Arguing from micro-level analysis perspective, the review saw 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 was not clear; it was not specific to land conflicts which the current study is focusing on.

More limited were studies that sought to focus on the 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 were generally absent and oil village communities with conflict were under-researched. Therefore, the current study focused on oil village community of Buseruka as case study to find out how oil exploration activities had contributed to land conflicts.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Kothari (2004, p: 8) defined research methodology as a way of systematically solving a research problem .This chapter presents the methodology that was used during the study. It presents 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

According to Kothari (2004, p: 31), research design is a plan, a roadmap and blueprint strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. The study employed descriptive and Correlational research design within the population of Buseruka Sub-county. Ghauri and Gronhaug (2005, p.56) asserts that using descriptive design, the problem was structured and well understood a fact that Mugenda and Mugenda (2003, p.29) agrees that the design was the most preferred because it gives a report on things as they actually are. Correlational design measured the correlation between two variables. The study employed purposive and simple random sampling to select the sample and the sample elements. This resulted to a sample size of 158 respondents. Both quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interviewing) data collection approaches were used in order to achieve a high degree of reliability and validity of results. The two methods complemented one another to address the inadequacies of each particular method. A questionnaire and Interview guide as data collection instruments were used. The field data was statistically analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and Ms Excel to generate descriptive and inferential statistics analyses.

3.3 Study Population

According to Amin (2005: 235), a target population was the population to which the researcher ultimately generalised the results. Buseruka Sub-county had a population of 36800(UCC, 2010, p.15).The target population for this study was 260 respondents including respondents involved in land disputes due to oil discovery with the target population of 81already in legal claims(ULA, 2011, p.18); registered land conflicts at the Sub-county 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 were Area residents and those with knowledge about the relationship between oil exploration and land conflicts also provided information.

3.4 Sample Size

This referred 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 was made of 158 respondents and was selected basing on a formula for determining Sample size by Yamane (Yamane, 1967, p.886). Respondents included oil explorers, area residents, local government officials, political leaders, Area land committee members, Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom officials. Formula was 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 used both simple random sampling and purposive sampling procedures. Purposive sampling was used to select different activities in the area of investigation in order to get first-hand information from the key informants (Kothari, 2004:15). Simple random sampling was used because respondents had equal chances of being selected (Amin, 2005: 244). The sampling process was guided by table below:

Table 3.1 Sampling Procedures

SN	Category	Population	Sample size	Sampling procedure
1	Area residents	242	140	Obtained on the basis of Simple random sampling
2	Local government officials	3	3	Obtained on the basis of Purposive sampling
3	Political leaders	4	4	Obtained on the basis of Purposive sampling
4	Area Land Committee	4	4	Obtained on the basis of Purposive Sampling
5	Oil Explorers	4	4	Obtained on the basis of Purposive Sampling
6	Bunyoro kingdom officials	3	3	Obtained on the basis of Purposive Sampling
	Grand Total	260	158	

3.6 Data Collection Methods

The researcher employed questionnaire and interviewing methods to collect the relevant data. The questionnaire method was quantitative while interviewing was qualitative. These were the recommended data collection methods according to Kothari (2004, p: 37).

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

Data collection instruments are tools that a researcher designs, tests and uses to obtain information from the intended sources (Amin, 2005: 261). Data was collected from primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was got from the existing newspapers, reports and magazines whereas primary data was obtained by distribution of questionnaires and interview guide for key informants.

A questionnaire was 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 was required and how to measure the variables of interest. A closed and open-ended questionnaire was used. Therefore, the researcher prepared carefully a questionnaire to collect information about the dimensions of oil exploration activities and land conflicts.

A key informant interview guide was used to get information from the key informants. Key informant interview was a qualitative, in-depth interviews of people selected for their first-hand knowledge about a topic of interest (Kumar, 1989). Key informant interview guides were devices that provide information to guide the interview process. This guide had a list of questions that

were asked in relation to the themes of study specifically the independent variable and the dependent income.

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 was 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 helped to estimate the time needed to take, to fill the questionnaires, pre-testing was done by administering to ten (10) respondents within the study population but outside the sample. Questionnaires were scrutinized by five colleagues at the University for their Peer Opinion on content and accuracy. Results from the field and opinion of colleagues helped identify gaps and make modifications to the instruments where necessary. The supervisor was notified accordingly. The researcher used the Content Validity Index (CVI) and was determined by the formula below:

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

The initial draft had 70 (seventy) questions, 62 (sixty two) of which were found relevant under study to the phenomenon as follows:

$$CVI = \frac{\textit{Number of items considered valid}}{\textit{Number of items on the draft questionnaire}} = \frac{62}{70} = 0.886$$

This made a CVI of 0.886 which complied with the recommended minimum CVI of 0.7 as in accordance with Amin (2005). All questions deemed not valid were edited or dropped accordingly per the recommendation of the experts. Consequently, 8 (eight) questions that were deemed invalid were dropped.

3.8.2 Reliability

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999, p.59) reliability referred to the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was used to measure reliability of the instruments. According to Amin (2005), an alpha of 0.7 or higher was sufficient to show reliability; the closer it was to 1 the higher the internal consistency in reliability. The questionnaire were pre tested using ten (10) respondents within the sub county and the reliability results were computed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS).

The formula for Cronbach's Alpha used was 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

Variance = Summation of the variances of the scores for each of individual item on the test.

Table 3.2; Results of the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficient for Likert-type Scale test for Questionnaire

Variable	Cronbach Alpha coefficient	No. of items
Seismic survey / studies	0.777	7
Exploratory well drilling	0.875	7
Land conflicts	0.833	10

Source: *Primary data (2016)*

The Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient test revealed that reliability results for the questionnaire as an instrument for Seismic survey / studies was 0.777; for exploratory well drilling it was 0.875; and for the dependent variable which was Land conflicts, it was 0.833.

Table 3.3; Results of the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficient for Likert-type Scale test for the Interviews

Variable	Cronbach Alpha coefficient	No. of items
Seismic survey / studies	0.879	6
Exploratory well drilling	0.705	6
Land conflicts	0.820	6

Source: *Primary data (2016)*

The Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient test revealed that reliability results for the interview instrument for Seismic survey / studies were 0.879; for exploratory well drilling it was 0.705; and for the dependent variable which was land conflicts it was 0.820.

If a Cronbach's Alpha is above 0.7, it shows that the tool is reliable (Sekaran, 2003). The higher the reliability coefficient, the higher the reliability of the instrument being tested (Amin, 2005:295). Cronbach's Alpha produces values n=between 0 and 1.00 with the higher value indicating a higher degree of internal consistency and reliability (Gravetter and Forzano, 2012). Therefore, having a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.7 and higher for items proved that the data used for the study was reliable and consistent.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher first acquired a letter of introduction from the school of business and management, Graduate studies. Permission was sought by the researcher from the respondents to

be sampled in order to allow for the relevant data to be collected. The researcher kept confidential of all respondents while presenting the findings.

3.10 Data analysis

Data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data to obtain useful information. According to Amin (2005:306), data analysis includes editing, coding, computer data entry, and verification of accuracy of the data entered. Both quantitative and qualitative data were analysed following different methods of analysis as below:

3.10.1 Quantitative data analysis

Data from the questionnaires was arranged, coded, edited for consistency and easiness, and later entered using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS Version 22) to reduce data from detailed to summarized and understandable forms such as tables, charts and graphs. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages and cross tabulations. Interpretations and implications of the generated statistical information were derived, objective by objective following the data presentation and analysis.

In order for the researcher to measure the degree of association between the Independent variable (oil exploration activities) and the dependent variable (land conflicts) and test the hypothesis, a correlation analysis was done using Pearson's correlation coefficients (Kothari, 2004). The correlation coefficient always takes a value between -1 and 1, with 1 or -1 indicating perfect correlation. A positive correlation indicates a positive association between the variables (increasing values in one variable correspond to increasing values in the other variable), while a negative correlation indicates a negative association between the variables (increasing values in one variable correspond to decreasing values in the other variable). A relationship value close to 0 indicates no association between the variables (Margolis, 2008:399).

Furthermore, regression analysis using SPSS was also used to analyze how (the extent to which) these oil exploration activities (independent variables) under investigation influenced land conflicts.

3.10.2 Qualitative data analysis

Regarding qualitative data, the different answers from the respective respondents were categorized into common responses. Qualitative data was descriptive and obtained from interviews and open-ended questions. This data was presented in accordance with the objectives of the study and helped to substantiate findings from quantitative data. Some themes and appropriate response from the interview were stated to support the quantitative findings in form of direct quotations from the respondents as noted by (Kothari, 2004).

3.11 Measurement of variables

The variables of the study were measured using the five-Likert scale. Different variables were measured at different levels detailed as 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Not Sure, 4=Strongly agree and 5=agree. Likert scales used fixed choice response formats and are designed to measure attitudes or opinions of respondents (Likert, 1932).

The variables were measured at nominal and ordinal scale. The nominal scale measurement was 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 was important during the process of research for the researcher to make respondents to understand that participation was voluntary and that participants were free to refuse to answer any question and to withdraw from participation any time they are chose.

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

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

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of research. The findings are presented in line with the objectives of the study whereby the raw data in form of questionnaires was edited and interpreted which ensured uniformity, legibility and consistency. The data-filled questionnaires were copied and analyzed by tallying and tabling in frequency polygons while identifying how often certain responses occurred and later evaluation was done. The information was then recorded in terms of percentages, tables, figures and charts. Also, interview results were coded on frequency tables which were calculated in terms of percentages and presented in this study as presented below:

4.2 The response rate

The response rate of a survey is a measure of how many people approached, (i.e. 'sampled') actually completed the survey (expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100%). It is usually assumed that the higher the response rate, the more likely the results are representative of the population, provided the sampling is appropriate in the first place and that people who don't respond are roughly the same in their opinions as the people who do respond (Am J Eval, 2008).

$$\text{Response rate} = \frac{\text{total number of tools received}}{\text{Total number of tools given out}} \times 100 = \frac{155}{158} \times 100 = 98\%$$

$$\text{Total number of tools given out} \quad 158$$

Response rate (also known as completion rate or return rate) refers to the number of people who answered the survey divided by the number of people in the sample. It is expressed in the form of percentages (AAPOR, 2008). In this study, 158 questionnaires were distributed to respondents

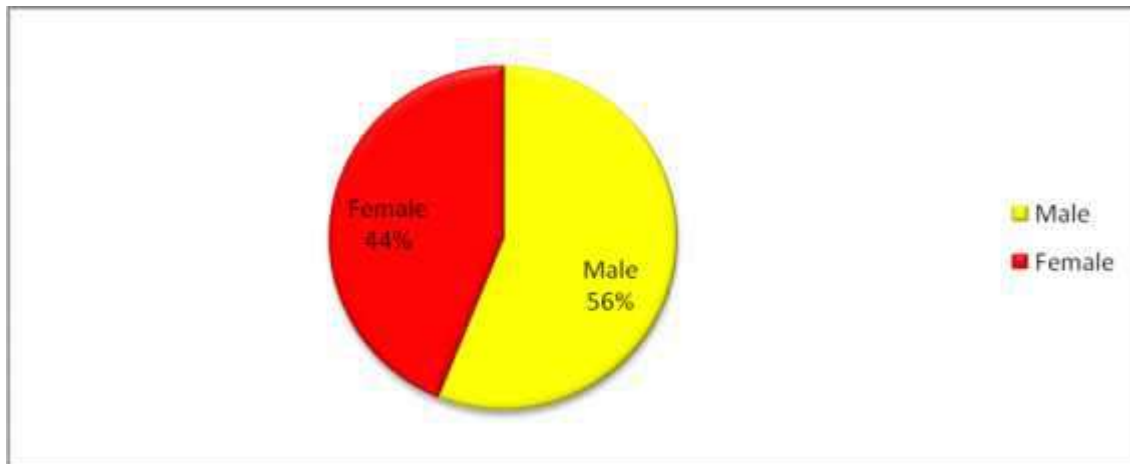
and 155 were returned, giving a response rate of 98%, respondents included (140) area residents, (3) local government officials, (4) political leaders, (4) area land committee, (4) oil explorers and (3) bunyoro kingdom officials. This implied that the sample was representative of the actual population and could therefore be generalized and relied on, as observed by Sekaran (2003).

4.3 Background Characteristics of the respondents

The background information of the respondents was important because they comprised of both sexes but of different marital statuses and age groups from various settings. This was intended in order to get a variety of views and unbiased responses which made the study a reality. The respondents were divided into the Area residents, Local government officials, Political leaders, Area Land Committee, Oil Explorers, Bunyoro kingdom officials. The findings are shown in the figures below:

4.3.1: Classification of respondents by gender

The figure 4.1 below illustrates the summary statistics on the gender of the respondents



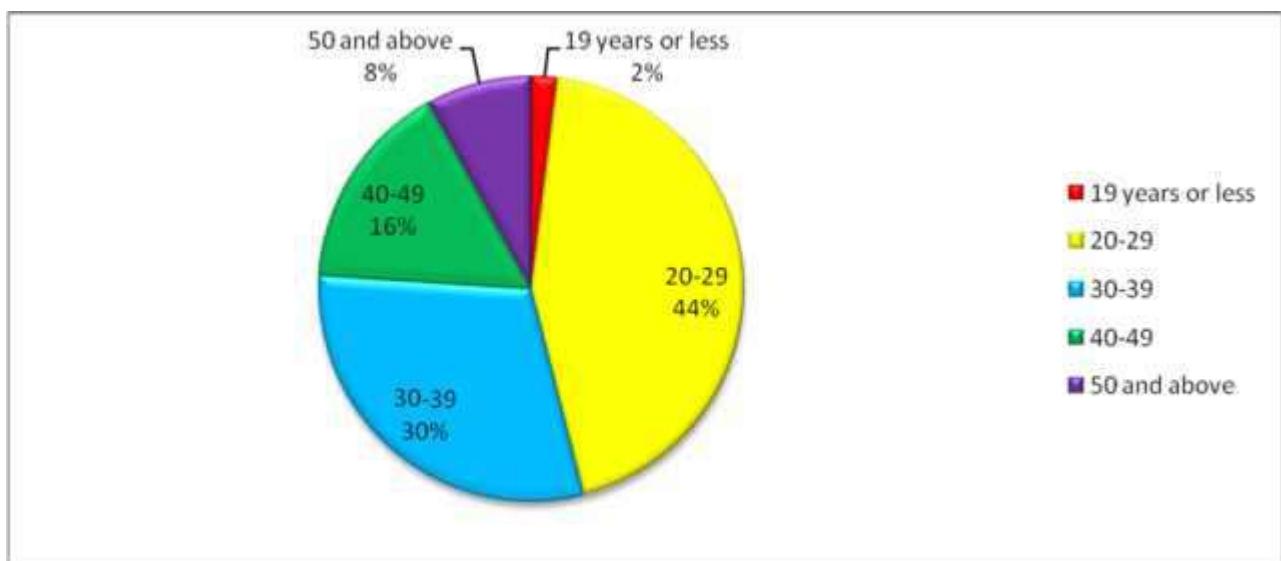
Source; Primary data (2016)

The above findings show that; males greatly participated in the study as represented by 56% whereas 44% of the respondents were females; implying that the male respondents actively

participated in the study and had good views since they take control of their families with a lot of concerns in as far as oil exploration issues and activities are concerned. It further shows oil exploration companies are keen on matters of gender balance which can translate to solving land conflicts. This was important in that during oil exploration activities the aspect of gender was respected where both male and female were involved through these studies.

4.3.2: Classification of respondents by age

The figure 4.2 below displays the summary of statistics on age of respondents.



Source; Primary data (2016)

From the figure above; the biggest percentage of the respondents represented by 44% was found to be 20-29 years these were followed by 30% of the respondents who were in the age bracket of 30-39 years, then 16% of the respondents were between 40-49 years and lastly but not the least were 2% of respondents who were 19 years or less and lastly were 8% of respondents who were 50 years and above. The age group (20-29) comprises of the biggest percentage which reflect a likely high number of many jobless youth in the Albertine region. This finding compares well

with the national youth unemployment rates of the country where the majority of the youth complete their studies but cannot get employment

4.3.3: Classification of respondents by marital Status

The table 4.1 below presents the summary statistics of the respondent's marital status.

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	60	37.9
Married	70	44.3
Separated	20	12.6
Widow	8	5.0
Total	158	100

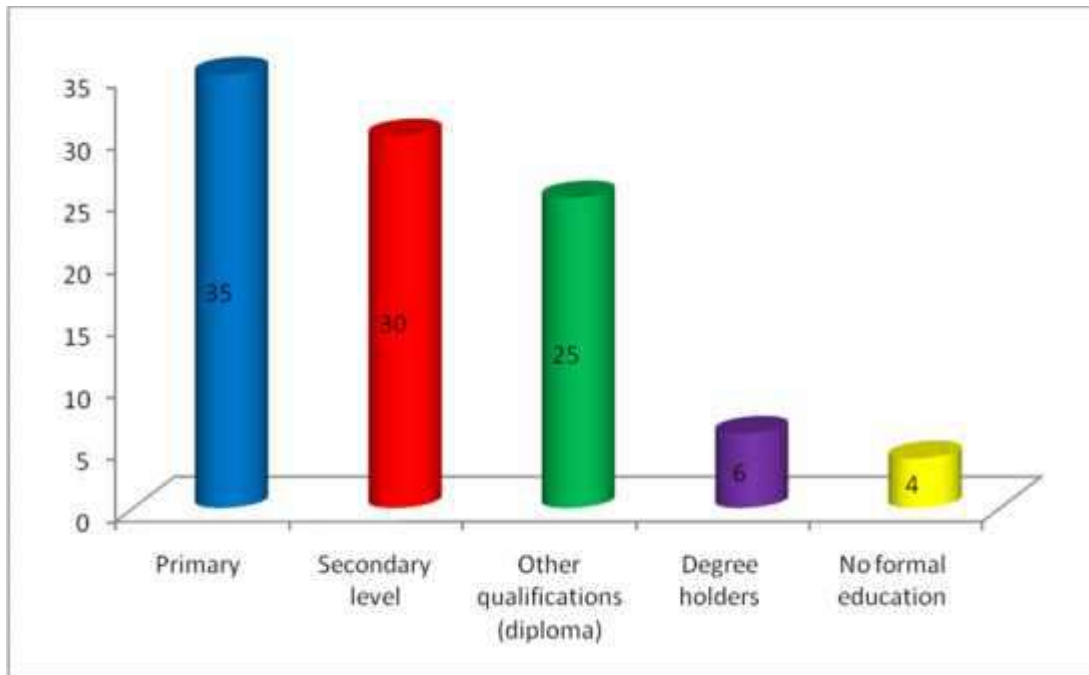
Source; Primary data (2016)

An assessment of the respondents' marital status was as follows; the biggest percentage of the respondents were found to be married as shown by 44.3% where as 37.9 % of the interviewees were found to be single, 12.6% of them were separated lastly 5.0% of the respondents were widowed implying that majority being married, they were responsible people with families and children to look after and hence need a better life like free from conflict. We disaggregated our respondents by marital status because experiences in oil producing countries has always posted varying results on the effects of oil and gas exploration on the people with varying marital status for example, Dadiowei (2003) has indicated that Gbaran communities are confronted with an increase in the number of teenage mothers with fatherless babies as a result of oil exploration.

Oil and gas exploration activities in the Albertine region are thus likely to create many single mother families. Therefore the study had to make an analysis of the sample respondents based on their marital status.

4.3.4: Respondents level of education

Figure 4.3 below illustrates summary statistics on respondent's level of education



Source; Primary data (2016)

In the figure above, The biggest percentage of respondents were primary school leavers as it was revealed by 35% of the respondents, then 30% of the respondents had secondary level whereas 25% of the interviewees had attained their qualifications in other different fields which included diplomas, certificates professional awards, 6% of the respondents were degree holders and lastly 4% of respondents had no formal education; implying that majority being in primary and secondary levels of education, they could first and foremost read and write and second, they had adequate knowledge to understand and interpret the questions which were posed to them. However the findings also suggested that lower levels of qualification and their benefits from oil

and gas exploration activities in terms of employment are likely to be limited and the reason why there land conflicts because they were illiterate about the steps to take and instead they are taking the law into their own hands hence increased land conflict as stipulated.

Table 4.3.5: Respondent’s occupation

Table 4.2 below illustrates summary statistics on occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	60	38.0
Trading	40	24.4
Fishing	20	12.7
Livestock	15	9.5
Service sector employees	10	6.4
Unemployed	13	8.3
Total	158	100

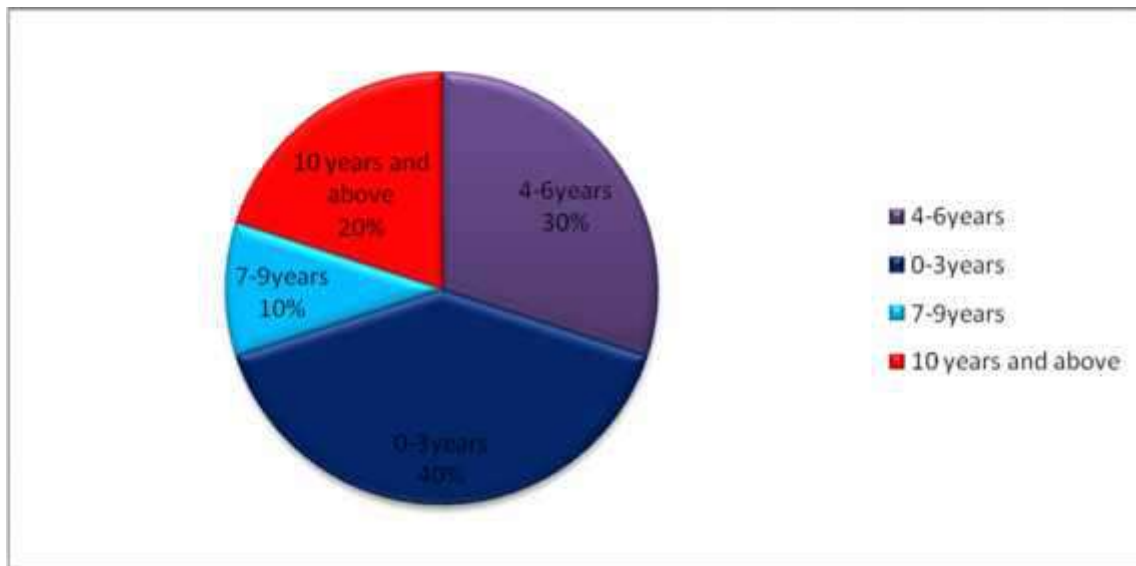
Source; Primary data (2016)

According to table above, majority of the respondents represented by 38.0% revealed that they are agriculturalist these were followed by 24.4% of the respondents who were involved in trading activities, 12.7% of the respondents of respondents said they dealt in fishing business, 9.5% of the respondents revealed that they practiced livestock lastly but not the least 6.4% of the respondents revealed that they were unemployed and lastly 8.3% of the respondents said they were service sector employees. Implying that majority being agriculturalists they have different views on oil and gas exploration as they are likely to be affected indirectly. Some farmers for

example often have high expectations on market for their produce as they anticipate that the booming oil and gas exploration activities will employ people who will need to be fed. Secondly in line with Okonta (2008, p.32) oil communities had subsistence farming as their main activity.

4.3.6: Respondents Period of stay in Buseruka Sub-county/or working in this area

Figure 4.4 below illustrates summary statistics of respondents stay or working in Buseruka



Source; Primary data (2016)

Numerous responses were put forward when respondents were asked of the period they had stayed in Buseruka Sub-county/or working in this area and their responses were as follows; majority of the respondents represented by 40% said 0-3 years whereas 30% of the respondents said 4-6 years and 20% of the respondents revealed that they had stayed in Buseruka Sub-county/or working in this area for the period of 10 years and lastly 10% of the respondents said had stayed in Buseruka Sub-county/or working in this area for 7-9 years. Implying that majority having stayed for few years was as a result of increased migrants from different areas brought about by the oil exploration activities and others who are coming buy and occupy the area as shown in figure 4.3.4above. In line with observations made by (ULA, 2011, p.6; Bomuhangi and

Doss, 2012, p.23) indicate oil exploration activities have already led to changes in ownership of land, conflict and influx of migrants vying for opportunities in Albertine graben.

4.4 Objective One: Seismic survey activities and land conflicts.

In this section the researcher describes the findings the first objective of the study which was to establish the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district. The items showed the average response from the respondents for each item in relation to seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts. The items were rated on the 5 point likert scale ranging between strongly disagree, disagree, not sure, agree and strongly agree. The findings are shown in table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3: Frequencies of seismic survey activities and land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-County in Hoima district

	Item	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)		
1.	There is increased land conflicts as result of seismic activities	10 (7)	13 (9)	15 (10)	70 (45)	50 (32)	2.45	1.23
2.	People were displaced due to zoning of some areas	4 (3)	6 (4)	8 (6)	80 (51)	60 (38)	2.74	1.01
3.	Oil companies communicate with my community members during seismic survey activities	60 (36)	50 (32)	15 (15)	10 (7)	23 (15)	2.65	1.10
4.	Members of community participate in data collection	50 (32)	40 (26)	20 (13)	25 (16)	23 (15)	3.45	1.32
5.	Community make use of any external assistance (e.g. consultants) in relating with the oil companies	10 (7)	13 (9)	10 (7)	75 (48)	50 (32)	1.33	0.71
6.	Buseruka Sub-county is chosen as an oil producing community	6 (4)	7 (5)	5 (4)	90 (57)	50 (32)	1.33	.719
7.	Communities relate with oil exploration companies	60 (36)	75 (48)	15 (10)	3 (2)	8 (5)	2.1	.652
8.	Land is owned individually	60 (38)	40 (26)	10 (7)	28 (18)	20 (13)	1.69	.342
9.	There was destruction of property during surveying	10 (7)	12 (8)	2 (2)	95 (60)	40 (26)	1.78	1.3
	Total mean						19.52	

Source: Primary data (2016)

The results shown in table above revealed that, respondents strongly agreed that there is increased land conflicts as result of seismic activities(45%) and 32% agreed to the statement as one of the respondent from the interview guide was quoted *“it has led to speculation and acceleration of land grabbing”* . Respondents strongly agreed that; people were displaced due to zoning of some areas as revealed by;(51%) and those who agreed were 38%; respondent from interview guide stated *“land acquisition for road construction, camp construction, waste treatment sites, bush clearing sites are affecting land ownership in the area”* and responses on whether oil companies communicate with my community members during seismic survey activities were as follows (36% strongly disagreed, 32% disagreed and 15% were not sure). Whereas responses on whether members of community participate in data collection (32% strongly disagreed and 40% agreed) responses from interview guide revealed *“no oil company officials were making use of the indigenous and non-indigenous people in the village, could not be given opportunity to collect data because of low qualifications*. An analysis community makes use of any external assistance (e.g. consultants) in relating with the oil companies were as follows; (48% strongly agreed and 32% agreed). Also to note on the question of Buseruka Sub-county is chosen as an oil producing community (57% strongly agreed and 32% agreed).In contrast, Responses on whether Communities relate with oil exploration companies and an assessment processes ranged from; (36% strongly disagreed and 48% disagreed) from the interview guide it was quoted *“no don’t relate because they don’t give us information regarding oil activities and also don’t engage community meetings and yet it’s important for us”* and responses on whether Land is owned individually were as follows; (38% strongly disagreed and also 26% disagreed to the statement) responses from the interview guide revealed *“sometimes it is communal land. For individually owned you find it’s a family land (property)*. Respondents

strongly agreed that there was destruction of property during surveying with 60% and 26% agreed. The mean for each item did not divert much from the standard deviation.

From the same table above, the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district received a weighted mean of 2.16.

The seismic survey activities have been understood to be the key factors in re-defining land ownership, nature of land usage and more importantly places priority on land usage for oil resources over other forms of usage in oil village communities of Buseruka sub-county. In exploring the linkage between seismic surveys activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county, the research posed this question to the respondent; *to what extent does seismic survey activities contribute to land conflict in Buseruka sub-county?* In giving answers to this question, issues raised by participants form a myriad of specific factors which singularly or intertwiningly are found to exist in the new conditions defined by land, landownership and oil resources. Among them are: land as source of livelihood, indigene-settler land crisis, and the struggle for inclusion in land ownership. Participants maintained that the discovery and production of oil resources in Buseruka sub-county meant a loss of their land and fishing waters to *oil as a business*, which thereby affected their sources and nature of livelihoods.

This change in sources and forms of livelihoods meant that their agrarian occupations became either diminished or are lost entirely. Again, this in turn meant more scarcity of farming land or fishing area and thus affected their livelihoods greatly. This change which has affected the people's forms of economic subsistence equally meant that more people in oil communities become landless, leading to many forms of violent struggles over the remaining farming land or fishing water. A respondent in an interview painfully reflects on the *“destruction and changes brought about by the oil resources on their old forms of livelihoods”*: “

“For a long time we were into farming and fishing at Lake Albert. But with the result of oil exploration, we don't have fertile land as oil production is affecting us. The rivers for fishing are without fishes for example River Wambabya again due to dam construction which links to supply of electricity in support of oil exploration. And this developed hardship for the people. Our land are either collected from us or given to the oil companies for oil wells by government for little compensation. Our lands now belong to the government, which gives such land to the oil companies to explore oil. We now depend on what we get as land dwellers, as we are banned from such land and this has led to so many problems in our communities”

Table 4.4: correlation analysis between seismic survey activities and land conflicts

		1	2
Seismic survey activities	Pearson Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.3	.703**
	N	20	20
Land conflict	Pearson Correlation	.703**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	20	20

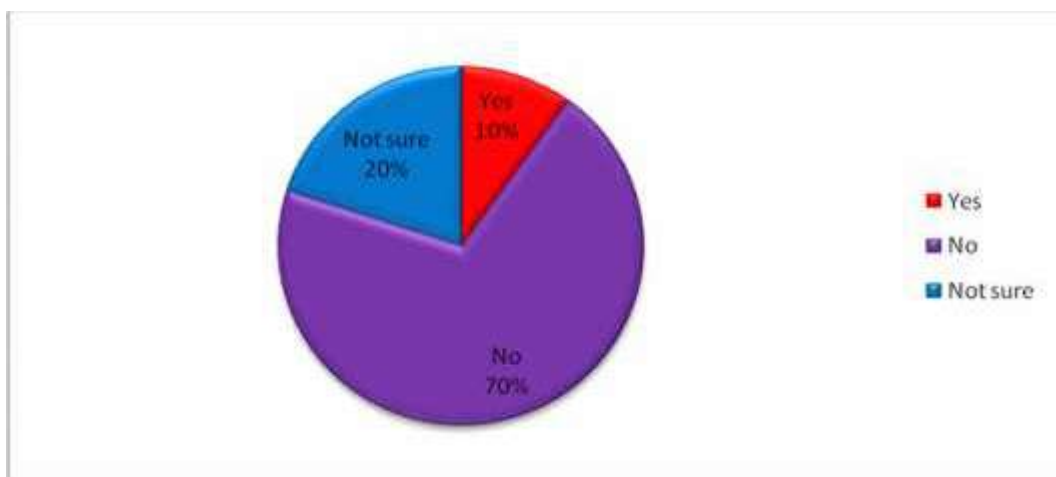
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A strong positive relationship ($r=.703^{**}$, $p<0.01$) was established because .703 is close to 1, with a p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.01 implying that a positive relationship that was significant at 0.01 level existed between seismic survey activities and land conflicts. Therefore an alternative hypothesis (H_i) is retained and it is concluded that there was a significant relationship between seismic survey activities and land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district.

H_i : There is a significant relationship between seismic survey activities and land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district.

To further establish the significance of the contribution of seismic survey activities and land conflicts the coefficient of determination (r^2) was computed. Since $r=0.703$, $r^2=0.644$. This implies that seismic survey activities contributed 64% on land conflicts while 36% was contributed by other factors. The implication of the above relationship is that seismic survey activities influence land conflicts therefore this reminds the seismic survey companies, government of Uganda, other concerned stakeholders the need to effectively streamline seismic survey systems if they are to achieve the counter measures of solving land conflict in Buseruka sub-county.

Figure 4.5: Knowledge on land related law



Source: primary data (2016)

According to figure above, it was found out that the biggest percentage of the interviewees represented by 70% revealed that they did not have any knowledge on land related laws whereas 20% of the respondents said they were not sure about the question posed to them and lastly to note was 10% of the respondents who said yes that they had knowledge about land related laws implying that majority having no knowledge on land related laws was one of the factors contributing to land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county because indigenous people were ignorant about land related laws, so speculators and new migrants took advantage and acquired land titles to land which originally do not belong to them.

Uganda land alliance (2011) 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. With population growth and displacement and as people search for new ranges, agricultural land, fuel sources, and settlements, it is likely that encroachment on forest reserves and deforestation will also increase. Along the same lines, oil exploration is known to have destructive environmental impacts. Bomuhangi (2012) indicate that oil discovery and exploration similarly have a history of altering food security and agriculture Communities in the Albertine Graben are dependent on crop agriculture, livestock rearing, hunting, fishing and forestry, all of which are impacted by oil exploration and drilling. In addition, it is quite possible that the presence of oil will usher in some new employment patterns.

4.5 Objective Two: Exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts.

The second objective of the study was to assess how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district. The items showed the average response from the respondents for each item in relation to how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts. The items were rated on the 5 point likert scale ranging between strongly disagree, disagree, not sure, agree and strongly agree. The findings are shown in table 4.5 below:

Table: 4.5: Frequencies of exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts

	Item	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)		
1.	There was conflict after the exploratory well drilling activities of oil resources	6 (4)	10 (7)	12 (8)	70 (45)	60 (38)	2.35	1.12
2.	There was destruction during road building	6 (4)	7 (5)	5 (4)	80 (50)	60 (38)	2.45	.452
3.	Roads were constructed in free settlement areas	72 (46)	62 (40)	6 (4)	10 (7)	8 (5)	3.2	1.11
4.	There was displacement as a result of exploratory drilling activities	10 (7)	14 (8)	8 (5)	45 (28)	81(52)	1.43	0.72
5.	There was compensations made to communities during road building	15 (9)	16 (10)	5 (4)	55 (34)	67 (43)	2.45	00.1
6.	There was land grabbing after compensation was announced	8 (5)	10 (7)	3 (2)	92 (58)	50 (31)	3.25	00.1
7.	Heavy clearing of people's properties was made	13 (9)	12 (8)	10 (7)	58 (36)	65 (41)	3.33	2.06
8.	Destroyed property was satisfactory paid to the communities affected	63 (39)	55 (34)	15 (9)	10 (7)	15 (9)	4.35	1.1
9.	Community members were given casual jobs during vegetation clearing	4 (2)	8 (5)	5 (3)	75 (47)	66 (41)	4.15	1.21
	Total mean						26.96	

Source: Primary data (2016)

Results in table above indicate that;45% of respondents strongly agreed that; there was conflict after the exploratory well drilling activities of oil resources,38% agreed as respondents were

quoted from the interview guide to have said *“road construction led to; domestic violence especially during compensation, displacement/migration of people homes such as schools, food insecurity as people gardens were destroyed and some individuals were not compensated with many still complaining up to today”* similarly, respondents strongly agreed (50%) and 38% agreed that there was destruction during road building; whereas in contrast 46% strongly disagreed and 40% disagreed to the statement that it was established that roads were constructed in free settlement areas; whereas views whether there was displacement as a result of exploratory drilling activities respondents (28% strongly agreed and 52% agreed) from the interview guide *“very many people after compensation flocked in Hoima town others had to find refuge elsewhere* “and responses on compensations made to communities during road building(strongly agreed was 34%,those who agreed were 43%), and views on whether there was land grabbing after compensation was announced respondents (58% strongly agreed and 31% agreed) views from interview guide revealed *“ yes actually that’s when it became too much because people rushed, they knew money was coming so even the unknown people appear claiming for the land which does not belong to them. Other bought very quickly from the locals who were ignorant about compensation”*.

Views on whether heavy clearing of people’s properties was made respondents (36% strongly agreed and 41% agreed) views from interview guide *“both houses, and gardens were destroyed mostly in trading centre’s which were not according to the town plan were heavily destroyed”*;In contrary views on whether destroyed property was satisfactory paid to communities affected, respondents (39% strongly disagreed and 34% agreed) and Community members were given casual jobs during vegetation clearing respondents (47% strongly agreed and 41% agreed to the statement) as views from the interview guide revealed *“ where company machinery cannot reach*

then human labour was applied so youth from the community got casual jobs". The standard deviation did not divert much from the mean except for items 8 and 9.

Also, evaluation of how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts received a weighted mean of 2.99. This was an indication that 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 as it was in line with (Oil and gas journal, June 7, 1982, p.66-67).

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, exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county not only was 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. The Chairman of the Area land committee revealed:

"Exploratory well drilling require large piece of land to carryout operations, radius takes 2-3km so in this case people are displaced especially where hydrocarbons appear in peoples land or farms. Environmental effects as a result of exploratory drilling such as vibration and sound also cause movements. This

has led to changes in ownership of land and the implication has been land conflicts because the people fight for little land left as they look for new settlement.

Table 4.6: Correlation analysis between the exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts

		1	2
Exploratory well drilling activities	Pearson Correlation	1	.603**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Land conflict	Pearson Correlation	.603**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30

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

A strong positive relationship ($r=.603^{**}$, $p<0.01$) was established because .603 is close to 1, with a p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.01 implying that a positive relationship that was significant at 0.01 level existed between the exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county Hoima district. Therefore an alternative hypothesis (H_i) is retained and it is concluded that there was a significant relationship between exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county Hoima district.

H_i : There is a significant positive relationship between exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district.

To further establish the significance of the exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts the coefficient of determination (r^2) was computed. Since $r=0.603$, $r^2=0.604$. This implies that the exploratory well drilling activities contributed 60% on land conflicts while 40% was contributed by other factors. The implication of the above relationship is that the exploratory well drilling activities positively influence land conflicts and therefore reminds the drilling companies, government and concerned stakeholders of the need to effectively streamline the exploratory well drilling activities if they are to achieve the solutions for combating land conflict.

Table 4.7: How activities have contributed to land conflict in this area

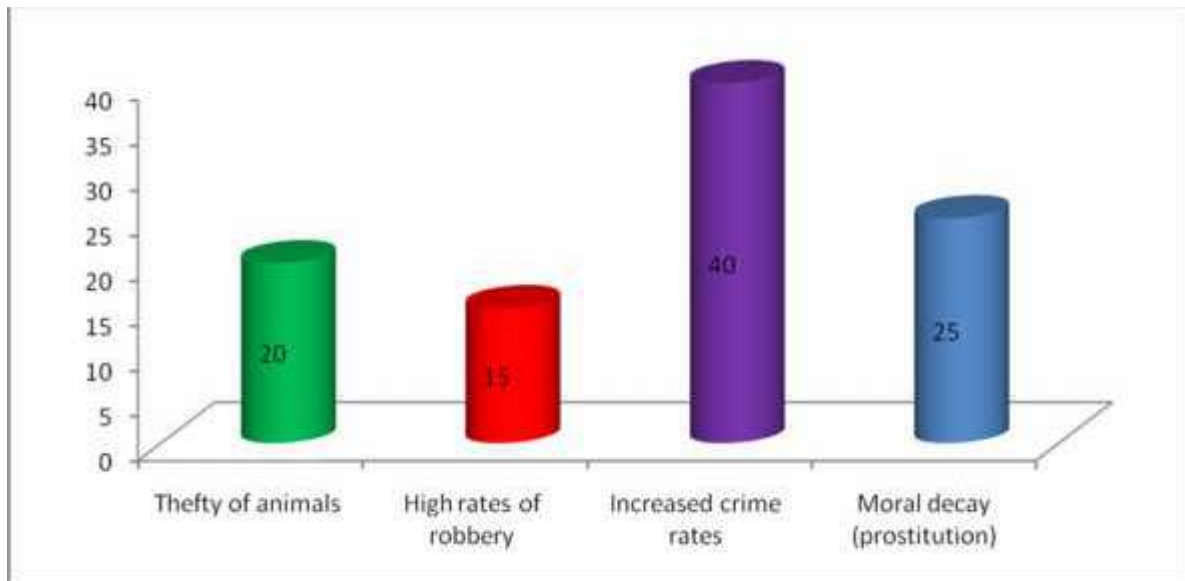
Activities contribution to insecurity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Land grabbing	50	31.6
Increased land prices	8	5.0
Displaced people	70	46.7
Improper compensation	30	18.9
Total	158	100

Source; Primary data (2016)

An assessment of how activities have contributed to land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county was as follows; majority of the interviewees represented by 46.7% said activities displaced people and resulted into big number becoming homeless whereas this was followed by 31.6% of the interviewees who said that activities resulted into land grabbing where rich people flocked into the area for land for example Kiryamboga local council area was taken by the rich unknown

man. Also 18.9% of the interviewees said after the exploratory well drilling activities residents complained of improper compensation where fewer amounts was paid according to the valuation, ghost compensation practices occurred and sometimes no compensation at all. Lastly were 8% of the interviewees revealed that activities brought up increased land prices where land owners hyped the prices of their land hoping to reap big in future.

Figure 4.6: How activities have contributed to insecurity in this area



Source: primary data (2016)

Numerous responses were put forward when respondents were asked of how exploratory well drilling activities have contributed to insecurity in the areas and they were as follows; majority represented by 40% said there were increased crime rates followed by 25% of the respondents who said there was increased moral decay local residents joined prostitution business with people working in well drilling companies, un planned intermarriages with foreign company officials for example the Turkish, this was also followed by 20% of respondents who revealed increased theft of animals and lastly increased robbery whereby after people were compensated

they started to buy items like motorcycles, bicycles and cash which were later targeted by robbers in the areas.

Tribal Energy and Environment Information Clearing House (TEEIC, 2013) reported that impacts from oil and gas production can result from activities that occur during each project phase: exploration, drilling/development, production and decommissioning/reclamation. The major activities that occur during exploration stage are seismic surveys and exploratory well drilling. Exploratory drilling is required to verify that there are accumulations of hydrocarbons and that the site can produce enough oil or gas to make it economically viable to develop. This stage includes building roads for access to the drilling area; clearing vegetation and levelling the drilling area; constructing a drill pad and pits to hold water and drilling wastes; and installing the drill rig and associated engines, pumps and equipment. This has resulted in to land use conflicts, changes in land ownership, compensation issues, living and migration patterns.

4.6 Objective Three: Building of roads and land conflicts

The third objective of the study was to find out how building of roads contributes to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district. The items showed the average response from the respondents for each item in relation to how building of roads contributes to land conflicts. The items were rated on the 5 point likert scale ranging between strongly disagree, disagree, not sure, agree and strongly agree. The findings are shown in table below:

Table 4.8: Frequencies of building of roads and land conflicts

	Item	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)		
1.	Building of roads displace most communities in Buseruka sub-county	8 (5)	20 (12)	0 (0)	80 (50)	50 (31)	1.78	1.39
2.	There was increased land grabbing due to road building	8 (5)	13 (8)	0 (0)	92 (58)	50 (31)	3.92	0.91
3.	Some people were not compensated where land road building occurred	7 (4)	10 (6)	5 (3)	65 (41)	71 (44)	2.23	1.11
4.	There was increased influx of migrants due road building	10 (7)	12 (8)	0 (0)	95 (60)	42 (26)	2.00	1.00
5.	Increased tribal /ethnic clashes for land occurred during road building	8 (5)	20 (12)	0 (0)	100 (63)	30 (18)	1.95	1.05
6.	There was increased illegal possession of land leading to conflicts	8 (5)	18 (11)	20 (12)	50 (31)	62 (39)	4.14	0.67
7.	Loss of property occurred during building of roads	8 (5)	9 (6)	0 (0)	60 (37)	81 (52)	4.00	0.76
	Total mean						20.02	

Source; Primary data (2016)

According to table above; 50% of respondents strongly agreed that building of roads displace most communities in Buseruka sub-county, 31% agreed as views from the interview guide were revealed: *“roads are constructed in settlement areas linking access to oil discovery zones so end up be displaced by these government activities”*. Respondents strongly agreed (58%) that there was increased land grabbing due to road building, 31% also agreed to the view. Respondents strongly agreed (41%), those who agreed to the statement was (44%) that some people were not compensated where land road building occurred, an interview guide revealed; *“due to corruption and lack of transparency in valuation assessments, ghost compensation has occurred leaving rightful owners not compensated”*. 60% of respondents strongly agreed and 26% agreed that there was increased influx of migrants due road building an interview guide stated *“numbers increased, these included workers (casuals) and others who want different business like selling of food products that led to increased numbers of migrants”*. Respondents strongly agreed (63%) that increased tribal /ethnic clashes for land occurred during road building and (18%) agreed to the statement, views from the interview guide revealed that *“clashes occurred between Banyoro and Bakiga who were regarded as squatters who just came to do farming but later claimed to be the land owners. Also Banyoro and Bararo who came and settled in Buseruka sub-county and started grazing their cattle”*. 31% of respondent strongly agreed and 39% agreed that there was increased illegal possession of land leading to conflicts. Respondents agreed that loss of property occurred during building of roads with 37% strongly agreed and 52% agreed.

From the same table above, to find out how building of roads contributes to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district received a weighted mean of 2.86.

The third aspect that arises was building of roads contributing to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county where there were representatives, local council officials, counselors and sub-county

chiefs who represented an entire community during negotiations for compensation, on receiving the agreed financial compensation, mismanages it. In many instances, the most affected peoples whose farmland was destroyed. A sub-county chief during interview said this about responsible leaders, companies and government in charge of compensation:

“They negotiate with the oil companies, government and agree on the amount to be paid. This monetary payment is controlled by government team and executives at the sub-county. And immediately the money is paid, conflicts arise. As the compensation may be less according to the valued figure, ghost compensation and no clear criteria in compensating the affected all accelerate land conflicts.

In fact, grievances over the nature and manner of distribution of compensation received from oil companies present most conditions for violent struggles and circumstances for a full blown intra-communal violent conflict. This therefore could arise from situations where money paid by an oil company ends up in pockets of few members of the community. Again, this could be part of the reason for the fierce struggle for leadership in oil village community.

Table: 4.9: Correlation analysis between how building of roads contribute to land conflicts

		1	2
Building of roads	Pearson Correlation	1	.503**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Land conflict	Pearson Correlation	.503**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30

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

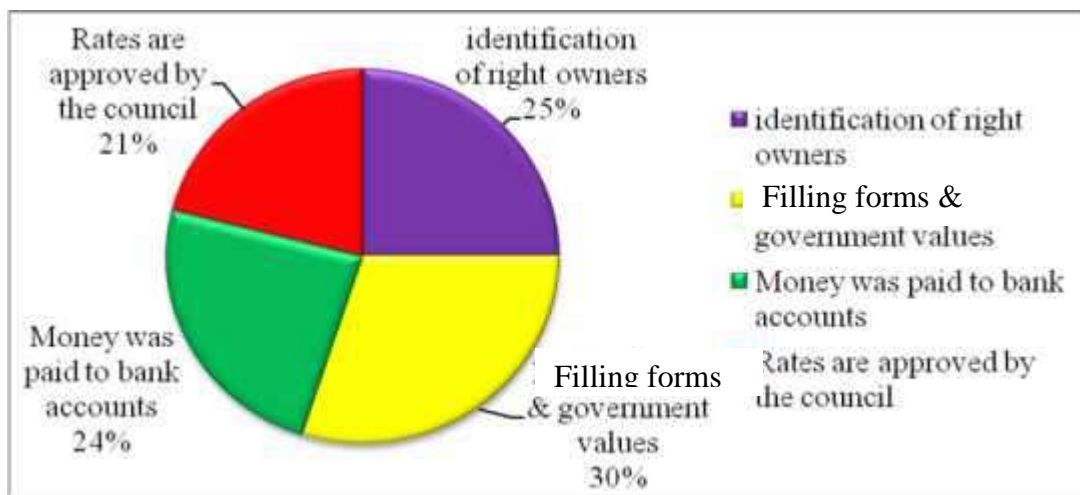
A strong positive relationship ($r=.503^{**}$, $p<0.01$) was established because .503 is close to 1, with a p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.01 implying that a positive relationship that was significant at 0.01 level existed between the building of roads and land conflict.

To further establish the significance of the building of roads and land conflict the coefficient of determination (r^2) was computed. Since $r=0.503$, $r^2=0.594$. This implies that building of roads contributed 59% on the land conflict while 41% was contributed by other factors. The implication of the above relationship was that if the people's properties are not respected while building roads then land conflict was the possible outcome because people would be displaced then immigrants are likely to flock in the area.

Therefore an alternative hypothesis (H_i) is retained and it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between building of roads and land conflict in Buseruka sub-county Hoima district.

H_i : There was a significant positive relationship between building of roads and land conflict in Buseruka sub-county Hoima district.

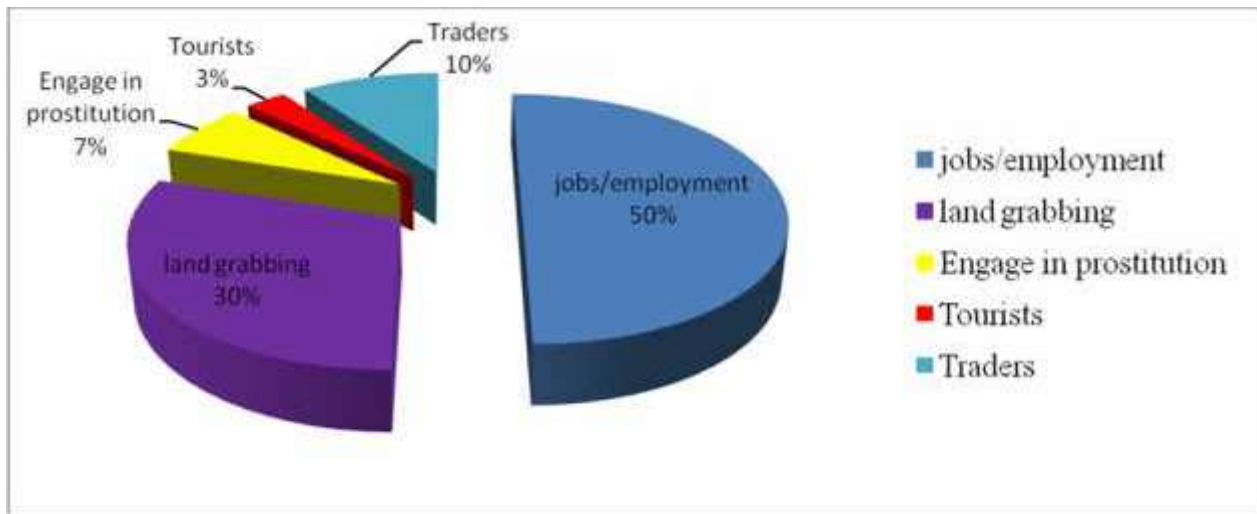
Figure 4.7: Criteria used to compensate the people of Buseruka Sub-county



Source; primary data (2016)

From the filled questionnaires, it was found out that 30% of the respondents said the criteria used for compensation involved filling of forms and the government does the valuation whereas 25% of the respondents said identification of the owner was through presentation of the land titles and other documents which supports the ownership; 24% of the respondents said that after everything was done the money was paid to the Bank accounts and lastly respondents said that the rates values are approved by the council as shown in figure 4.6.1 previously above.

Figure 4.8: Intentions of the migrants that flocked to Buseruka sub-county

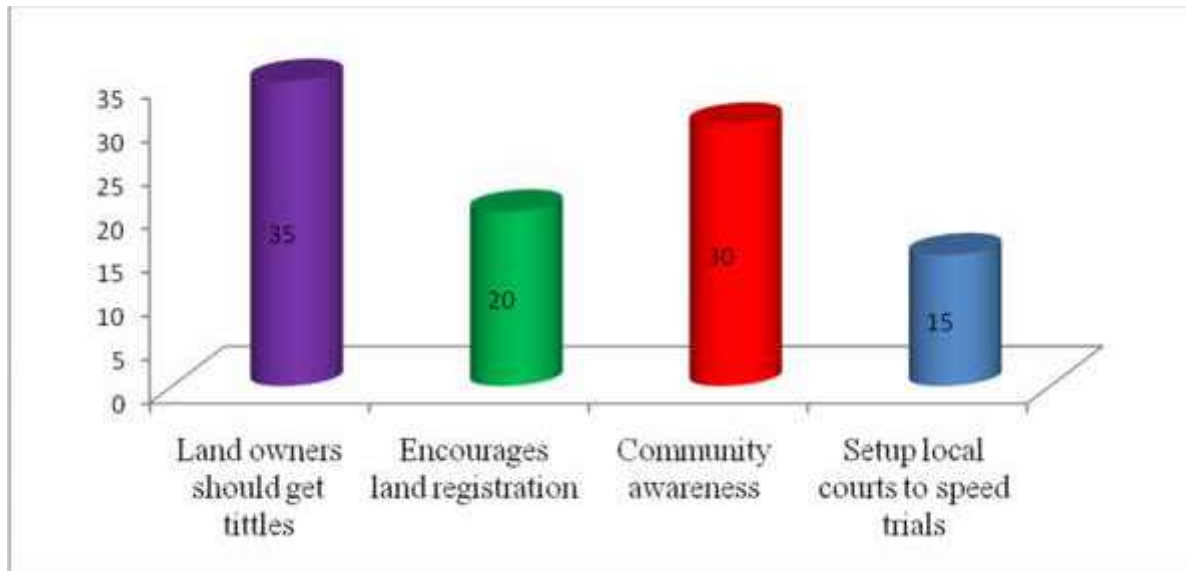


Source: primary data (2016)

Various responses were put forward when interviewees were asked about the intentions of the migrants that flocked to Buseruka sub-county and the responses were as follow; the biggest percentages represented by 50% said job/employment these were majorly casual workers whereas 30% of the respondents said migrants flocked the Buseruka as land grabbers followed by 10% who revealed that migrants were traders who had brought good for sale and other vendors 7% of respondents said part of the migrants were prostitutes who went to target people

who had been compensated and lastly 3% of the respondents said migrants to Buseruka were tourists who had gone to see the oil sites.

Figure 4.9: Ways to mitigate these land conflicts in Buseruka sub-county



Source: primary data (2016)

According to the above figure, it was found out that majority of the respondents represented by 35% said land owners should get land titles, these were followed by 30% of the respondents who also said there should be community awareness regarding how compensation was to be handled, demarcations of land and land laws, also 20% of the respondents said land registration should be encouraged among the community to avoid ghost land owners and unknown rich people coming to grab land and lastly 15% of the respondents revealed that setting up of local courts to speed up trials of land grabbers and other related land conflict cases as shown in figure 4.9 previously above.

Table 4.10: The situation in the time to come

Situation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Static growth and development of Buseruka sub-county	15	9.4
Continued conflict	65	41.2
Continued displacement of people	50	31.6
High death rates	28	17.7
Total	158	100

Source; Primary data (2016)

According to table 4.6.3 previously above, 41.2% of the respondents said there might be continued conflict in Buseruka sub-county in future to come whereas 31.6% of the respondents also revealed that displacement of people might continue in the sub-county in the future to come, followed by 17.7% said high death rates might be registered in future in Buseruka sub-county and the region at large and lastly 9.4% said static growth and development of Buseruka sub-county might come.

According to (Rulekere,2006) people in the area may choose to antagonise the oil business as happens often in the Niger delta in Nigeria if adequate social services like health, education and infrastructure are not extended to the region which is still relative underdeveloped. In addition concerned over the recent reports that the discovery of large oil wells in the albertine rift valley displace hundreds of people inhabiting the area because of government plans to construct an oil

city, road project and refinery in Buseruka sub-county in Hoima district, if people are not properly compensated as a result of such government projects, it will result in to conflicts which disrupt oil business.

4.7 Land conflicts

The study conceptualised land conflicts as the Dependent Variable and this had four dimensions namely; compensation, influx of migrants, displacement and ethnic. The questions were asked to give an overview on the land conflicts status and the results were represented as below:

Table 4.11: Frequencies on land conflicts

	Item	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)		
1.	Many people are claiming for compensation as a result of seismic survey activities	60 (37)	64 (40)	10 (6)	11 (6)	13 (8)	1.78	1.39
2.	Many people are claiming for compensation as a result of exploratory well drilling	55 (34)	65 (41)	15 (10)	9 (5)	14 (7)	3.92	0.91
3.	Many are still claiming for compensation as a result of road building	50 (32)	40 (25)	10 (6)	30 (18)	28 (17)	2.23	1.11
4.	Increased influx of migrants have been due to seismic survey activities	10 (6)	13 (8)	5 (3)	58 (36)	72 (45)	3.00	1.00
5.	Increased influx of migrants have been due to exploratory well drilling	10 (7)	14 (8)	8 (5)	45 (28)	81(52)	3.95	1.05
6.	There is displacement as a result of seismic survey activities	8 (5)	10 (7)	3 (2)	92 (58)	50 (31)	2.40	1.02
7.	There was displacement as a result of exploratory well drilling	3 (1)	5 (3)	0 (0)	90 (60)	60 (37)	3.50	0.89
8.	There is displacement as a result of building of roads.	7 (4)	10 (6)	5 (3)	65 (41)	71 (44)	3.76	0.21
9.	Land conflicts have been as a result of ethnic.	9 (5)	18 (12)	15 (9)	56 (35)	60 (37)	4.20	0.57
	Total mean						28.74	

Source; Primary data (2016)

From above table, responses indicate on average 37% and 40% many did not believe in the statement that, many people are claiming for compensation as a result of seismic survey activities; similarly respondents strongly disagreed (34%) that many people are claiming for compensation as a result of exploratory well drilling also (41%) disagreed to the statement. Furthermore, responses on whether many are still claiming for compensation as a result of road building were as follows (32% strongly disagreed and 25% disagreed). Views on whether increased influx of migrants has been due to seismic survey activities (36% strongly agreed and 45% agreed). And on the analysis on whether the rate of increased influx of migrants has been due to exploratory well drilling were (28% strongly agreed and 52% agreed).

And respondents views that there was displacement as a result of seismic survey activities for (58% strongly agreed and 31% agreed). 60% of respondents strongly agreed that there was displacement as a result of exploratory well drilling still 37% of respondents agreed to the statement. Respondents' assessment that there was displacement as a result of building of roads (41% strongly agreed and 44% agreed). 35% of respondents strongly agreed that land conflicts have been as a result of ethnic still 37% agreed. An interview respondent was reported as saying: *“instead different tribes have clashed over land for different activities such as grazing and farming for example clashes between banyoro and bakiga, baralo and bagungu,all being occupants in Buseruka sub-county”*

4.8 Pearson Correlations

Pearson Correlations were derived by assessing the degree of variations in the independent variable (oil exploration activities) and the dependent variable (land conflict) vary.

Table 4.12: Correlation Analysis between oil exploration activities and land conflict

		1	2
Oil exploration activities	Pearson Correlation	1	.794 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	20	20
Land conflict	Pearson Correlation	.794 **	0.02
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	20	20

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

Results in table 4.12 indicate that there was a significant positive relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflict ($r = .794 > 0.02$). This means that the more the effective oil exploration activities are, the lesser land conflict. By comparing the significance of the correlation ($p = .000$) to the recommended significance at 0.02. Given that the p value was less than 0.01, the null was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted and it was concluded that there was a strong relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflict.

The result implies that oil exploration activities taking over farmlands and fishing activities, oil village communities are left to depend solely on causal payments and compensation from the damages. Instead of oil exploration improving the economic and social well-being of these communities, they have turned out to be a source of land conflicts.

4.9 Regression analysis results.

Table 4.13: Regression Analysis Model

Model	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Dependent Variable: Land Conflict	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			R Square	
(Constant)	1.630	.239	1.582	8.016	.000	Adjusted R Square	0.346
Seismic survey activities	-.152	.044	-.144	-3.445	.003	Sig.	0.000
Exploratory well drilling activities	.345	.044	.279	5.627	.000		
Building of roads	.421	.052	.295	6.211	.000		

Source: primary data, 2016

Table 4.8.1 shows that the predictor variables explained at least 34.6% of the variance in land conflict (Adjusted R Square = .346). The results further indicated that Building of roads (Beta = .295, Sig. = .000), was a better predictor followed by Exploratory well drilling activities (Beta = .279, Sig. = .000), and Seismic survey activities (Beta = -.144, Sig. = .003). This implied that for land-based operations; vegetation was cleared, drilling area was leveled and pads were constructed at the chosen site to accommodate drilling equipment and support services. Land-based drilling rigs and support equipment were normally split into modules to make them easier to move.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, discussion of findings, conclusion and recommendations related to the relationship between oil exploration activities and land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district as a case study as drawn from the findings and analysis made after conducting the study. This was aimed at the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts; how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts; and how building of roads contribute to land conflicts.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Objective One: the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

The study findings revealed that there is a strong positive relationship between seismic survey activities and land conflicts ($r=.703^{**}$, $p<0.01$) was established because .703 is close to 1, with a p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.01 proved statistically significant. Further findings of some items with the highest mean revealed (mean= 3.45, strongly disagreed) that members of community participate in data collection. However respondents agreed that there was increased land conflicts as result of seismic activities (mean=2.45, agreed). In addition, respondents strongly agreed that; people were displaced due to zoning of some areas as revealed by; (mean= 2.74, strongly agreed), respondents strongly disagreed that oil companies communicate with my community members during seismic survey activities (mean=2.65 strongly agreed). And therefore this reminds the seismic survey companies, government of Uganda, and other

concerned stakeholders the need to effectively streamline seismic survey systems if they are to achieve the counter measures of solving land conflict in Buseruka sub-county.

5.2.2 Objective two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

The study findings indicated that there is a strong positive relationship between exploratory well drilling activities and land conflicts($r=.603^{**}$, $p<0.01$) was established because .603 is close to 1, with a p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.01 proved statistically significant. Further findings of some items with highest mean respondents revealed (mean=4.35 disagreed) that destroyed property was satisfactory paid to communities affected, on the other hand however Community members were given casual jobs during vegetation clearing respondents (mean=4.15 strongly agreed) and it was established that roads were constructed in free settlement areas (mean = 3.2, strongly disagreed) and therefore reminds the drilling companies, government and concerned stakeholders of the need to effectively streamline the exploratory well drilling activities if they are to achieve the solutions for combating land conflict.

In addition, this was an indication that 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.

5.2.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

Study findings revealed that building of roads contributed to land conflicts ($r=.503^{**}$, $p<0.01$) was established because .503 is close to 1, with a p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.01 proved statistically significant implying a positive relationship. Further findings of items with the highest mean revealed that respondents agreed that there was increased land grabbing due to road building (mean = 3.92, strongly agreed) also respondents agreed that there was increased illegal possession of land leading to conflicts (mean = 4.14, agreed). Respondents agreed that loss of property occurred during building of roads (mean = 4.00, agreed). Also to note, respondents agreed that land conflicts have been as a result of ethnic (mean = 4.20, agreed). And the implication is that the government should create awareness programmes to enhance peaceful existence this will help in combating land conflicts.

5.3 Discussion of the Findings

5.3.1 Objective One: the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

Seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district in that there has been increased land conflicts as result of seismic activities, it has led to speculation and acceleration of land grabbing, land acquisition for road construction, camp construction, waste treatment sites, bush clearing sites affecting biodiversity of the area, above all seismic survey activities contributed 64% to land conflicts while 36% was contributed by other factors. In the same way Noble (1982, p.120) argued that unlike surface geophysical analysis, seismic testing does disturb the surface resources and wildlife. With most seismic testing occurring in the 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 findings also concur with Joint E&P forum (1997, p.12) that Exploration and production operations are 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.

5.3.2 Objective two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

Exploratory well drilling activities contributed to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in that the project requires a lot of land with which land value rose which caused disputes between families, neighbours, and villages. Increased land grabbing from people within and those outside the sub-county or district, Tribal clashes between the indigenous people and migrants. People have been displaced and there is no clear resettlement policy by the government especially in Kabaale parish where over 10 villages have been displaced. That's why land conflict was rampant because indigenous people don't want to leave their land and unfair compensation. In a similar way, Joint E&P forum (1997, p.4) pointed out 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. The findings also concurred with Joint E&P forum (1997, p.17) 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.

5.3.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

The government has not bothered to resettle people who have been displaced as a result of government-led projects such as oil refinery development and construction of Kaiso-Tonya road, no proper valuation of the destroyed property, compensation was inadequate, no clear procedure when making valuation assessments all transformed in to land conflicts which was in line with the (Observer of July 6th 2015) which reported that Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) had called for a commission of inquiry instituted to investigate the land conflicts which are fermenting anger and hatred in the oil rich Albertine graben. Above all, the study found out that building of roads contributed 59% to land conflicts while 41% was contributed by other factors and this confirms with Rubin and Marshal (2010, p.23) who asserted that the recent discovery of large mineral deposits 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, former military commanders, and members of parliament, is pervasive and firmly related to the corruption and dislocation of people. Land grabbing is lucrative, widely known, and historically volatile. In addition Reydon (2006,p.85) opines that 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 .

5.4 Conclusion

5.4.1 Objective One: the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

- Respondents never appreciated the positive role of the government as they remained predominantly negative.
- While government is interested in attracting investors to oil region especially in Buseruka sub-county, officials must not forget their foremost obligation to protect the rights and livelihoods of Ugandan citizens .Government can maintain an attractive environment for investments while at the same time, demanding for high performance standards for community engagement and respect for rights of local citizens. In fact, it is impermissible for above to be compromised in the name of investment.
- The oil exploration activities largely had negative effects on the people of Buseruka sub-county, the researcher calls upon the government, the oil exploration companies and the indigenous populace who remain incompatible in goals to foster a sustainable peace building strategy in oil exploration.
- Additionally management of expectation is an essential factor and if accomplished will make citizens know the impact of the seismic survey studies to the lives of the communities. It was the expectation of almost all the respondents interviewed that the oil discovery would transform their lives and their families for the better, have every cause to be happy, but expectation must be kept modest.

5.4.2 Objective two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

- Exploratory well drilling 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 Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.
- 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 especially Buseruka sub-county.
- The prevalence of land grabbing in the oil communities of Buseruka as a result of exploratory well drilling activities demonstrates a failure in the legal regime guiding land rights and land acquisitions to provide tenure security for customary land systems, this does not easily carry over into reality. Land titles so easily supersede customary claims in practice. The way the land system currently operates provides insufficient means to respect and protect rights of non-title owners visa-vie land title holders. These land grabs are possible due to the ease with which one can usurp and superimpose codified land claims over a set of customary owners

5.4.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

- The existing policy of compensation was not enough but what could also work was to build settlement areas for those who did not benefit from the compensation with facilities like good drinking water, electricity, motor able roads, sanitary facilities, social centers, market places where people will sell their farm produce are also very essential in both communities. This is a very crucial area that has to be considered by the government. The development of the

community can also help in assuaging the grievances of the community as the progress in development can be evident in their daily lives.

- The potential for conflict is imminent. Violent confrontations are already occurring on regular basis in the oil region especially Buseruka sub-county over land conflicts. Cases of oil-based land grabbing are very dangerous as they can exacerbate pre-existing social tensions and aggravate rifts between social groups. Relations between different ethnic groups in Buseruka sub-county have become increasingly strained over the past few years due to expectations of road compensation and variation in oil revenue allocation between the different ethnic groups. Thus far, there have already been violent clashes along ethnic lines related to land conflicts rights near areas of oil activity.

5.5 Recommendation

5.5.1 Objective One: the extent to which seismic survey activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

- It's from the findings and conclusion above that the study recommends the need for developing a comprehensive monitoring system by the government of Uganda and the oil exploration companies and the urgent need for understanding of conflict management methods like early warning mechanism by the government officials and the staff of oil exploration companies who are at the centre of conflict.
- In addition seismic survey activities causing displacement of people, destruction of property, should be done in way that the community should first be trained about the purposes of doing the survey. Meanwhile people's properties and culture should be respected while the seismic programs are being carried out, and all if put under consideration cases of land conflict can be avoided.

- Bilateral donors and financial institutions financing extractive industry infrastructure projects in Uganda should also explicitly require that international best practice guidelines for involuntary resettlement and forced eviction be met as term of contract and undertake all due diligence necessary to ensure that local citizens are treated fairly. Civil society organization should implement initiatives aimed at monitoring the compliance of development projects to set international standards and provide feedback to the relevant stakeholders and also gear up community engagement in the oil activities.

5.5.2 Objective two: how exploratory well drilling activities contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

- Parliament should introduce explicit legislation on protocols for involuntary resettlement procedure to be followed in the course of future extractive industry that can be guided in future oil, gas and mining project developments. Clear outlined requirements must be prescribed to both government and privates sectors in these cases in accordance with international standards including the UN basic principles and guidelines on Development-based evictions and displacement, FAO guidelines on compulsory acquisitions of land and compensation and IFC performance standard 5 on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.
- The study recommends that government should consider options of protecting land interests of poor customary owners in Buseruka sub-county and strengthen tenure security for customary land owners across Buseruka. The ministry of lands, as a matter of urgency, should promote a region-wide effort to register customary land in the oil community of Buseruka sub-county to safeguard the legal rights of unregistered yet lawful customary residents. This initiative could be carried out through a joint government-civil society partnership.

5.5.3 Objective three: how building of roads contribute to land conflicts in Buseruka Sub-county in Hoima district.

- The government should exercise transparency in property/land valuation and clear criteria should be used when it comes to compensating the affected people, in such a way issues of ghost compensation will reduce.
- Formal inquiry into large-scale land grabbing by state authorities; the government must establish a judiciary inquiry into property and land valuation, accusations of land grabbing and fraudulent behaviour by state officials in respect of land acquisitions; with a view to readdressing the victims. Land will be returned to its rightful owners, and where this is not possible, appropriate compensation will be made. The result of this inquiry will be made publically available within a specified time.

5.6 Contribution of the study

5.6.1 Body of knowledge

This study has expanded the boundary of knowledge in the field of public relations, particularly community relations. It is an exploratory study of the community relations strategies used by the oil companies for conflict resolution in the Buseruka Sub-county. The study is unique because, unlike several other studies that focused either on the communities or the oil companies, it presents reports from both the oil companies through government and the communities' perspectives. This enables us to evaluate the positions of both parties, find common grounds and identify areas of divergence. The study reveals the community relations strategies used by the oil companies for conflict resolution. It also presents the peculiarities of the strategies adopted by each of the oil companies. This serves as a backdrop against which we can place the diversity in the communities' perception of each company. The study also identifies the strategic preferences of the communities, thereby helping us to determine whether or not the companies are able to

meet up with those expectations. We are also able to compare what the oil companies consider to be the preferences of the communities and what the communities actually prefer.

This study offers an addition to the process of the Government of Uganda so as to ensure the achievement of its purpose. This is based on an examination of the oil companies' conception of the Government of Uganda and the communities' understanding and perception of it. A Grassroots monitoring scheme is suggested to help to maintain the contact between the oil companies and the communities. This is the only way the companies can be in touch with the realities in the communities and monitor their development. The study also establishes that there is indeed a gap in communication between the oil companies and the communities. This results in the companies claiming that they invest a lot into community development while the communities insist that the companies do not do enough to justify their presence. The study raises a possibility that the middlemen selected to represent the communities with the oil companies may be receiving the benefits without passing them on to the people.

The study findings will add new concepts and knowledge to the existing body of knowledge of oil and gas sector. The study findings will provide up-to-date literature to academicians who may wish to carry out similar or related studies. The study findings should stimulate further research in land conflicts.

5.6.2 Management practice

Managers should note that some of the communities in which there were little or no conflict occurrences did not attribute their seemingly peaceful disposition to the oil companies' community relations strategies. Rather, they attributed it to their respect for their elders, peaceful heritage, fear of God and respect for the law. This, therefore, challenges the oil companies to

work harder on their strategies. It also gives an insight into the areas the companies can explore to maintain a good relationship with the communities.

In addition managers should pay specific attention to the factors identified by the communities as being responsible for the occurrence of conflicts. For instance, they should be mindful that the performance of the government in the state or country in which they operate would have immense implications on the perception they enjoy from their host communities. Hence, they should use their strategic economic position to encourage or pressurize the government into being responsible.

5.6.3 Theory

The main concepts of theoretical inquiry on the body of literature relating to conservation and sustainability measures within the field of Oil. The researchers whose work closely related to the themes of my study have been chosen following the frequency of their being cited to have an idea of their influence/impact/validity. There is an increasing concern about how oil activities impact livelihood patterns touching the social, economic, and cultural elements such as fishing, agriculture, livestock and eco-tourism strategies. Far-reaching effects on people's source of livelihood vary from founding of short term employments, loss of land in terms of displacements to changes in the standard of living halting ways people meet the needs for their families. *“Imagine that a poor land dependent peasant in Hoima, whose dream was always to get one million shillings, is given five million in compensation for his land (now part of an oil installation). He rejoices his new status as a millionaire. He marries a second wife, and also purchases a motorcycle (boda boda). He has lost property (land and house) and acquired, among others, a chattel. He has changed from being a ‘rich-poor-man’ to a ‘poor-rich-man’. If*

the motorcycle is stolen tomorrow, he will still have to struggle; earn enough to maintain the rented house, new wife and extended family”.

Therefore this study moves along the same line with the resource curse theory, 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. Sorena (2011,p.571) summed up resources 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’.

5.6.4 Conceptual contribution

The government of Uganda and oil companies adopted several community relations strategies for conflict resolution in the Buseruka sub-county. It also made use of dialogue, the government, and situational approach and community initiatives to resolve conflicts with the communities for example the fighting between Banyoro and Bakiga. On the other hand, the communities, which were the receivers of the community relations efforts of the companies, identified the following strategies with the companies: withdrawal of any form of assistance from the communities, dialogue, and provision of amenities, government involvement, the Memorandum of Understanding and giving gifts to the leaders in the communities. The study further reveals that the communities that claimed the occurrence of conflicts identified the following as the causes: oil companies representing the government, the nature of compensation and government’s attention, oil companies’ failure to keep to agreements.

5.7 Limitation of the study

Sensitivity of data being collected: Respondents from Oil companies that are licensed to extract and produce Oil in the Albertine region in Uganda are held in reserve to provide the desired data due to the sensitivity and discretion of activities in the oil sector. To schedule any interview, one needed to go through special protocols and bureaucratic measures to be successful in getting any information from the key selected principal staff in the Oil companies. None of the selected respondents within the oil companies (such as Tullow Oil and Total) was willing to offer any information without a glimpse of the letter.

In addition, the researcher encountered more difficulties when contacting the Ministry of Energy and mineral development (the petroleum exploration and production department) to request for an official approval to carry out this research. Due to high levels of bureaucracy and information disclosure the author was compelled to redefine the scope of the study as highlighted in the first chapter.

Respondents were very unwilling to disclose information concerning the oil activities, which they consider as highly sensitive hence the reason why no satisfactory information is given. Majority of the officials are professionally elusive because they very much intend to protect their vested interest and image of their company's and to continuously secure their own jobs which deters having detailed facts that could be add more knowledge to the study.

Further on, working on a tight budget with insufficient funds to collect the necessary data proved to be challenge. The researcher incurred more costs on following up on sent questionnaires tools and making of International calls (telephone) to have interview data in the short time possible.

Some of the interviews conducted involved making International calls which lasted between 15-30 minutes.

The study did not take into consideration the use of focused group discussion (FGD) as way to gather information. FGD are 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. In my opinion it is a good method to employ prior to designing questionnaires and it would have added more knowledge to study.

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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

2. Age group

19 years or less

20 – 29

30 – 39

40 - 49

50 years or more

3. Marital Status:

(i) Single

(ii) Married

(iii) Divorced

(iv) Widow

(v) Others specify.....

5. Occupation category

Agriculture

Fishing

livestock

Trading

Service sector

Unemployed

4. Education level:

(i) Degree

(ii) Post Graduate

(iii) Masters

(iv) Others:.....

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 Sub-county 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

Work Plan and Time Frame

No.	Activity	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb	Marc	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1.	Thesis proposal	■	■	■	■	■						
2.	Field work						■	■				
3.	Data analysis							■	■			
4.	Reporting									■	■	

APPENDIX IV

Budget Estimate

NO	ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1.	Subsistence allowance			300,000
2.	Travel (motorcycle hire)	4 times	50,000	200,000
3.	Data analysis (use of analytical computer software e.g. spss)			400,000
4.	Secretarial services (processing the research instruments and reports)			100,000
5.	Photocopying			80,000
6.	Report production (printing and binding)			200,000
7.	Other expense (Library and Internet)			120,000
	Total			1,400,000

APPENDIX V
Introduction Letter



13th April 2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: WINYI FESTUS-REG. NO. SEP15/EMBA/1177U

This is to introduce Mr. Festus Winyi, who is a student in the School of Business and Management pursuing an Executive Masters in Business Administration (Oil Governance and Management) of Uganda Technology And Management University (UTAMU).

As part of the course, he wishes to undertake a research study on **"THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OIL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES AND LAND CONFLICTS IN HOIMA DISTRICT, UGANDA. A CASE STUDY OF BUSERUKA SUBCOUNTY."**

Any assistance rendered to him will highly be appreciated. In case you need any further information, do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Dr. Dick N. Kamuganga
Ag. Dean, School of Business and Management

Cc: Dean, Graduate School, UTAMU
Director, Academic Affairs, UTAMU

MUKOTANI RUGYENDO

P.O. BOX 31178

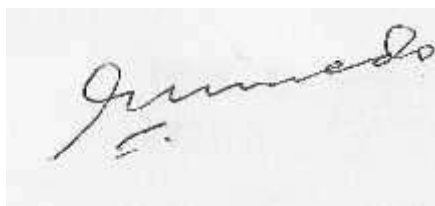
KAMPALA

TEL: 0701707093

18 September 2016

CERTIFICATE OF PROOF THAT DISSERTATION HAS BEEN EDITED

This is to certify that the Master's Degree dissertation entitled, **Relationship Between Oil Exploration Activities and Land Conflicts in Hoima District, Uganda: A Case Study of Buseruka Sub-county by Festus Winyi**, has been reviewed and corrected in order to ensure clarity of expression and consistency regarding key style aspects like general grammar, sentence structure to ensure logical flow and effectiveness of meaning, all-round punctuation, use of articles, use of tenses, citation and referencing.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mukotani Rugyendo', is written on a light-colored background.

Mukotani Rugyendo

Professional Editor