

Kigezi Resettlement Scheme Reports, 1946, 1949-50 and Colonial Office Correspondence, 1950-51

No 12/2

Department of Agriculture

Kigezi, Kabale

29th April 1947

The Honourable, The Director of Agriculture, Entebbe

Kigezi Resettlement¹

Your No..Comm. 31 of 18th March 1947

With reference to your above memorandum, I have the honour to supply notes on the questions asked by the Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Aim and Basis of Resettlement

Careful survey by line traverses and examination of sample households in the Kabale area early in 1945 showed parts of the area had 718 people per square mile and that a fair proportion of the people had very inadequate area of resting land. In the whole of the overpopulated area an average of only one plot in four was resting and the resting period was very short, in most cases for less than a year. It was estimated that the population will double itself in 30 years by natural increase alone. There has been some deterioration in the soil through over-cultivation. Fortunately, so far, soil erosion was very slight, but it was obvious that, with the rapidly increasing population, the existing conditions cannot be continued much longer without cumulative serious results. The aim of resettlement is, therefore, to encourage voluntary migration from the over-populated areas before this stage is reached. It is hoped that the population on the land can be sufficiently reduced to permit one plot in three to be rested for a period of two years, with the cultivation organised on to continuous contour strips, and, if possible, to establish temporary leys on the resting strip which can be grazed and which would help greatly in restoring fertility. In order to do this it will be necessary to move approximately one-third of the population from the areas, or about 20,000 people. It would also be necessary to move all surplus population resulting from natural increase. Complementary to this must be a general improvement and intensification in local agricultural methods.

¹ Unfortunately I do not have the source for this document but it is filed on my computer under Oxford, i.e. Weston Library. It is a mix of black type and blurred blue carbon copy that has resulted in blurring of photo images rendering a few parts as illegible, these are referred to below

Further data of the survey method and of the conditions are to be found in my article 'Land Use in the Overpopulated Areas of Kabale, Kigezi District, Uganda', *E.A.A. J.* XII, I, July 1940.

The Resettlement Area

It was necessary to find suitable areas of land which had little or no population to which to move people from the over-populated areas around Kabale. Potentially suitable areas in Kigezi, Ankole and S E Toro were visited by the District Commissioner, Senior Chemist, two senior Bakiga Chiefs and myself in February and March, 1946. Of all the areas visited, the area lying on and above the Lake Edward Escarpment in Kirima and Kambuga Gombololas of Kinkizi Saza and in the Nyakageme and Ruhinda Gombololas of Rushumbura Saza was found to be the most promising for immediate settlement for the following reasons:

- (a) Most of the area was unpopulated, with sparsely populated country to the south
- (b) It is reasonably accessible from the over-populated areas, the average distance by road being 10 miles from Kabale
- (c) It was in Kigezi District which renders the working of any (word unclear)?easier than if immigration had been to another district. Furthermore, there would have been a very natural antipathy on the part of the Kigezi chiefs (and the people themselves) to move Bakiga out of their district.
- (d) Some of the area, e.g. Rugongi, was already known to the Bakiga, as some Bakiga has emigrated to this area in 1906 on account of famine
- (e) Although the soils were not as deep and fertile as those in the Kabale area, examination in the field by the Senior Chemist and Agricultural Officer, and subsequent laboratory analysis, showed that the soils were of reasonable fertility and structure. Furthermore, Bakiga and local Bahororo, who had cultivated in the area before being driven out by game, assured us that good crops of grain, plantains etc. had been produced there.
- (f) Although the altitude was lower than one would have liked, examination of the District Medical Officer of Bakiga and other inhabitants living on the periphery of the area showed that the general standard of health was not much lower than Bakiga living near Kabale and it was evident that Bakiga could live and multiply there.
- (g) The area was fairly adequately watered, received by reasonable rainfall and poles were available for house building
- (h) The general configuration of the country would render control of the bigger game, elephants and buffalo, fairly simple.
- (i) It was the one area visited over which the two Chiefs of the party showed any real enthusiasm

- (j) The area was contiguous with a tract of unoccupied land in Ankole District which was also suitable for settlement by the Bakiga

The area was again visited in March, 1946, with the District Commissioner, District Forest Officer and further Chiefs, when it was confirmed that the land was suitable for settlement. In the meantime the country on and above the Lake Edward Escarpment was surveyed and 1:25,000 maps produced of the area. Preliminary tsetse surveys were made.

The Method of Resettlement

Having decided that emigration from the overcrowded areas was essential and having found a suitable area for resettlement, the next step was to persuade the independent Bakiga peasantry who are most suspicious of any interference with their land to move to “fresh woods and pastures new”. It was realised that if they would move voluntarily the much greater would be the chances of success of the scheme and it was laid down that there should be no form of compulsion. The District Team had for some time been concentrating on intensive propaganda pointing out the evils of over-population and over-cultivation. It took about 18 months to convince all the senior chiefs that resettlement was in the best interests of the district. Having done this, the chiefs proved a most potent factor in convincing the people, without which resettlement would probably not have been possible

This stage had been reached by April, 1946, when volunteers were called for to inspect the resettlement areas, but without any obligation whatsoever as to whether or not they would subsequently emigrate. The first party proved temperamental and generally suspicious and had to be handled with care. This, and subsequent, parties consisted of men who had insufficient land at their old houses and were a very heterogeneous collection, including old and influential men, demobilised soldiers, poor peasants and men of all ages. Most of the party were married men with families, the offshoots of larger families who had insufficient land in the Kabale area for their numerous offspring. There was even doubt in the minds of the earlier parties as to whether the Government was moving them in order to take over their land vacated near Kabale.

If resettlement were to be successful, it was realised that movement had to be effected with the very minimum interference in the normal Bakiga mode of life. Regimentation would have resulted in losing the emigrants' hardly won confidence in the Government's intentions towards them. Once the emigrants had settled down happily and well in their new environment it might then be possible to introduce certain rules and regulations, and the stage has now been reached when this may be possible and even desirable. In the early days of the scheme, however, it was felt that we should follow as closely as possible the

normal procedures adopted by a Bakiga family when it moved to a new area, as this would allay suspicion and facilitate the smooth working of the scheme. The movement of Bakiga families from the Kabale area to Rubaya, south of Lake Bunyonyi, had been studied in some detail before submitting the proposals for the present scheme. The question of the amount of help that emigrants should receive was also important. Every effort was made to alleviate genuine hardships resulting from emigration, but the emigrants had to do many things for themselves, thus avoiding spoon-feeding.

Some details of the preliminary visits of prospective settlers and the progress made during 1946 are given in my No. 12/1 of 3rd February, 1947. Prospective settlers were permitted to choose land wherever they liked in the resettlement area and no limitation of acreage was made, so as not to arouse emigrants' suspicions. The acreage taken was to be a matter of regulation later. It is considered that each settler, with an average of one wife and 4 children, should have 12 acres of cultivable land, thus allowing 3 acres for current cultivation, three acres of resting land and six acres for subsequent increase in family. It is of interest to note that the Kigezi Native Administration Standing Committee at a meeting early this month passed the following resolutions:

Emigrants who have very big pieces of land must share it with others, as they are doing now. If ever any dispute arises it can be settled by the Resettlement Chief and other Chiefs

Also

If a man selects land and after 3 months, fails to cultivate it, he should surrender it to those more able than himself

(One paragraph and part of first sentence of next paragraph illegible)

? cultivation has generally been ?. as ? of this type would have been ? to the Bakiga. It was usual, however, for groups of 20 to 30 settlers to cultivate together in one area, thus repairing damage by game and it also gave them a feeling of greater community. There whole hillsides have been cultivated in strips with some form of soil conservation between them, but true alternating strip cropping has still to come. At present it is undesirable as it would render the control of game more difficult. Apart from possible initial cleaning of bush, cultivation is based on individual effort. Now that the area is becoming more settled, the first settlers are beginning to move out to their individual holdings.

Cropping in the Resettlement area is somewhat different from that practised in the higher country around Kabale. In the former eleusine is the staple crop, although good yields of sorghum have been obtained. Plantains are much more suited to the new areas and groundnuts yield well. The latter will provide an

economic crop in addition to a much needed oil food. It is also probable that flax and coffee can be grown with success. Sweet potatoes provide valuable bulky food and ?-resistant cassavas will be distributed. Beans have grown and yielded well. The first essential is to make the settlers self-supporting in regard to food. Advice was given on cropping and rotation based on the custom in North Kigezi

Since submitting my last report (my No. 13.1 of 3.2.47) many new settlers have taken out land in the Resettlement Areas and many families of those who took out land in 1946 and who did not go out in 1946 have moved out permanently. In February I took out 350 new prospective settlers, representing approximately 2,100 total population, round the Resettlement Area and all of them took up land. Other people have gone out on foot to take up land. Most of these people have now gone out to begin their preliminary cultivation and their families are expected to move out permanently after the next harvest. Owing to possible difficulties in feeding ever-increasing numbers with food produced locally in Ruzhumbura and Kinkizi and in supervision etc. it has been decided that further organised visits of new prospective settlers should be postponed until later in the year. Little did we think a few months ago that it would be necessary to put the brake on emigration. Most settlers who took out land in 1946 are now self-supporting in regard to food

The approximate position and statistics in the Resettlement Area to the end of April, 1947, is as follows

Men, Women and children settled by 31.12.46	1,500
Women and children moving out 1.1.47 to 30.4.47	500
Women and children of 1946 settlers still to move	400
New settlers who have taken up land, January to March 1947	500
Women and children due to join them later in 1947	2,500
Total	5,900

Details of the cost of moving approximately 1,500 men, women and children during 1947² was as follows:

Transport	£1,056
Food	230
Buildings	237
Roads	596
Miscellaneous (school grants, forest bursaries, etc.)	137
Total	£2,136

The above includes those settlers, who had taken up land and begun their cultivation during 1946 but who had not yet been joined by their families. Included in the cost of food is the cost of cultivating

² Probably should be 1946

demonstration areas in Kambuga and Kirima gombololas, which provided food and seed for planting in addition to being a valuable demonstration of true strip cropping and improved agricultural methods.

It is of interest to note that settlers have made football fields in the Resettlement Areas. Medical dressing posts and schools have been built, access roads constructed, tree seedlings issued to settlers, weekly hunts against pig organised, the larger game controlled by two Game Guards which also provides valuable meat and hides, baboons poisoned and springs enclosed. The emigrants have settled down happily and are living healthily in their new environment.

Most settlers have taken out their sheep and goats, and one or two immigrants to the Kichwambe area have taken their cattle. The Mitano Gorge and some of its tributaries have been shown to contain tsetse flies, the species *Glossina pallidipes*, *G. fuscipleuris* and *G. palpalis* having been found. Mr Napier Bax, Acting Director of Tsetse Research, Tanganyika, states

“Inspection from the ground and air satisfies me that settlement can safely proceed without the very arduous work that falling of the gorge in the neighbourhood of the new road crossing would entail, and that efforts should be directed rather to sealing off this source of infection.”

It is believed that the settlers themselves will deal with the greater part of the drainage-line bush thus clearing many of the tributaries, but measures required in the gorge itself will have to be undertaken by the Government. If Trypanosomiasis can be cleared up by the use of the drug *phenanthridinium* in the areas behind the main Resettlement Area in which tsetse are not present, it may be possible for settlers to keep cattle in those back areas until it is seen that cattle can safely graze in the Resettlement Area. Work with phenanthridinium has already been done. Further tsetse surveys are to be done.

The progress made to date would have been impossible without the fullest possible co-operation between members of the Kigezi District Team and also with the Chiefs

Signed by J W Purselove, Agricultural Officer, Kigezi

Copy to Provincial Officer W. P. Masindi and District Commissioner, Kigezi

Report on the Kigezi Resettlement Scheme, 1949

A recrudescence of malaria in the low lying parts of the resettlement areas during the latter part of 1948 and the beginning of 1949 had the effect of slowing down the rate of emigration during the first six months of the years when only approximately 1,000 settlers moved out from the overcrowded area of Ndorwa and Rukiga. Food shortages due to drought in Southern Rukiga and Eastern Ndorwa later resulted in about 4,000 settlers emigrating to the resettlement areas during the second half of 1949.

Since the inception of the resettlement scheme in 1946 the following numbers of settlers have emigrated to Rhuzumbura and Kinkizi.

	Yearly Total	Running Total
1946	1,500	1,500
1947	3,865	5,365
1948	4,629	9,994
1949	5,008	15,002

The majority of the 1949 settlers went to Kinkizi where more land is now available than in the remaining healthy parts of Rhuzumbura. Particulars of settlers destinations are given in Appendix I and details of the numbers emigrating from various Gombololas is given in Appendix II. It will be noted that the numbers reported to have arrived in the resettlement areas exceeds those recorded as having left the overpopulated areas. The discrepancy is possibly due to numbers having gone on foot during the second half of the year.

The large number who flocked out to the resettlement areas during the drought put a severe strain on administrative arrangements and food resources in the reception areas and it was consequently found necessary temporarily to suspend further settlements at the end of October, except for settlers who were still able to take out with them sufficient food for feeding themselves until they could raise their own food crops in their new home. The manner in which the chiefs in the reception areas dealt with the large influx of settlers reflects considerable credit on their administrative ability.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the areas above 4,000 feet which are suitable for occupation are rapidly filling up and that it would defeat the objects of the scheme to encourage further emigration into these areas or to attempt to settle Bachiga, who are accustomed to live at high altitudes, in hot low lying country to which they are not suited. For some time past it has been impressed upon the District Council that emigration to high ground outside the district must inevitably take place in the future if the overcrowded areas where the natural increase in the population is alarming, are not to become further

congested. The excess of births over deaths is now between 12,000 and 15,000 a year; some outlet must be found for the ever increasing population of the district.

It is most regrettable that the District Council has hitherto failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation and has adopted the short sighted attitude that organised emigration into Ankole is fraught with insuperable difficulties and that future generations must be left to find their own solution of the problem of spontaneous emigration. This attitude would be reasonable if unlimited opportunities existed for unassisted emigration into neighbouring territories but such outlets do not exist and in fact increasing pressure of population in areas surrounding Kigezi is likely to lead to a ban being imposed on unorganised immigration.

In order to clear the ground for planned immigration into a sparsely inhabited part of Western Ankole where the Ankole authorities were understood to be in favour of an organised settlement scheme, a meeting was held at Mitoma in Western Igara at the beginning of November between the District Commissioners of Kigezi and Ankole, The Secretary General at Kigezi and the Enganzi of Ankole and the local Ankole chiefs. This meeting was held contrary to the expressed wishes of the District Council but it was felt that some action had to be taken to sound Ankole opinion on the subject and if possible to allay the fears of the Kigezi District Council.

The attitude of the Ankole authorities was most helpful. They welcomed the proposal for the organised settlement of Bachiga in Western Mitoma in country adjoining the north eastern resettlement area of Rhuzumbura where local conditions are comparable to the conditions prevailing in the best part of the Kigezi resettlement areas. Assurances were given that settlers would enjoy the same privileges as the local inhabitants and that the system of appointing chiefs would allow for sub chiefs being chosen from members of the settler communities. The point was made that further unorganized and spontaneous immigration of Bachiga into populated areas of Ankole was not regarded with favour.

The results of the meeting were communicated to the District Council at its last Session and it is gratifying to report that the Council has now agreed to open formal negotiations with the Ankole authorities with a view to organising planned settlement in western Igara.

Administration. The expansion of the population particularly in Kambuga Gombolola necessitated the creation of additional chieftainships and administrative areas. Additional clerical assistance was provided to cope with the purchase and distribution of food

Agriculture. Weather conditions throughout the year were very favourable for the growing of food and economic crops. Despite the large influx of settlers during the year, the resettlement areas were to a large

extent self-sufficient and only small quantities of food had to be obtained from elsewhere for feeding new settlers.

Coffee. Large numbers of coffee seedlings were distributed during the course of the year. The crop is popular, grows well and should produce a very good financial return if prices remain at their present level.

European Potatoes were produced in large quantities and sold for export to Kampala

Groundnuts continue to be popular and the greatly increased marketable surplus fetched good prices

Air Cured Tobacco. Experiments have proved the suitability of this crop both as regards yield and the quality of leaf. Arrangements have been made for 100 settlers to grow 2 acres of Jamaica Wrapper during the spring rains of 1950

Experiments with Cotton and Wheat have not met with success

The District Soil conservation prize was won by Ruhinda Gombolola in the north east of Rhuzumbura resettlement area – a very creditable effort in this area of mixed tribes

General speaking the resettlement areas offer better opportunities for the production of variety of economic crops than the rest of the district

Communications. Work was started in June on the thirty mile road from Bugangari to Rwensana on Lake Edward, where it is proposed to establish a fishing settlement. The work on this road has provided a valuable income for settlers.

A five mile stretch of road was constructed from Chihanda to Katete and beyond to Nyakashule to open up this part of the resettlement area where large numbers of settlers took up land in 1949. The old lorry track from Kambuga to Katete was made motorable as far as the Chirurusa river. The mining track from Kirima to Nyamigoye was made up to allow for settlers and their loads to be transported by lorry from the escarpment.

Finance. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Shs. 99, 340/15. An abstract of expenditure is attached

The cost of settlement per head worked out at 19/85, which is a very reasonable figure taking into account the large quantity of food which had to be bought and transported

Lorry transport for the 3,110 settlers who were officially given free transport averaged 12/48 per head. The number who actually travelled by lorry almost certainly exceeded the recorded figure making the official figure for the cost of transport lower than the amount mentioned.

The cost of food and portorage for settlers plus the approximate cost of lorry transport for food (6,000/=) was Shs. 913/54. None of the 417 settlers who arrived in the resettlement areas after the 31/10/49 were given free food. Deducting this number from the total of 506 settlers who went out in 1949, the cost per head for food can be assessed at 6/74.

Game. The four Game Guards continued to do excellent work not only in protecting human life and crops from the depredations of dangerous game but also in providing settlers and porters engaged on the Bugangari-Rwensana road with fresh and much appreciated buffalo meat. Their bag of buffalo for the year amounted to 355. They also accounted for 13 baboon, 34 elephant (mostly shot in the resettlement areas), 15 hippo, 97 buck of various species and 19 wild pig.

The baboon poisoner killed 229 of these pests, most of them in the resettlement areas.

Medical and Health. In June, July and August when malaria is generally most prevalent a prolonged entomological mosquito survey was made by African Mosquito Searchers. Culex mosquitos but no Anopheles were found in African houses near Bugangari, while A Constanie and A Marshalli were discovered in neighbouring rivers. A similar situation was revealed in the Bugonji and Katete areas of Kinkizi.

In his survey in October, the Interterritorial Malariologist, Dr Bagster Wilson, found considerable numbers of various Anopheles in houses and swamps adjacent to Bugangari. To reduce the incidence of malaria he recommended the siting of houses on hillsides, the clearing long grass around homesteads, the avoidance of swamp cultivation and the trial application of residual insecticides during the month of June. The first three recommendations are being implemented with the advice and assistance of an Assistant Health Inspector and Hygiene Orderlies. The possibility of residual spraying is being discussed by the D.M.S. with the Colonial Insecticide Research Unit.

In July the D.M.C. made a malaria survey of children at Bugonji and Bugangari and obtained the following figures as the result of parasite and spleen tests

	Parasite Rate	Spleen Rate
Bugonji	30%	2%
Bugangari	14%	nil

Earlier in the year it had been proposed to distribute paludine to the population at large during the dry weather when outbreaks of malaria are liable to occur. On the advice of the D.M.C., however, this proposal was dropped since it would not lead to any permanent results. The present policy is to rely on the accepted curative treatment when malaria is contracted and to provide sufficient quantities of drugs at local dispensaries and aid posts. It is hoped in time that the immigrants will build up a natural immunity to the disease.

The nine bed Bugangari Sub-Dispensary staffed with a Medical Assistant, Nursing Orderly and Hygiene Orderly was efficiently maintained during the year but did not at all times provide sufficient accommodation for in-patients. Arrangements have therefore been made for the building of an additional ward in permanent materials during 1950.

Medical facilities in the resettlement areas of Kinkizi will be greatly improved by the provision of an Aid Post now under construction at Katete. This new aid post will replace the aid post previously maintained at Bugonji and will have the whole time service of a Nursing Orderly centred on the Sub-Dispensary at Katete where a new ward for in-patients was added to the unit in 1949

Attendances at Bugangari Sub-Dispensary during 1949 were 8,575 new cases (1948: 2 months only, 1,438), 15,037 re-attendance (1948: do 3,898) and 358 in-patients (34). Clinically Bugangari reported 1,363 cases of malaria during the year while Bugonji reported 1,774 cases. These figures serve only as a rough indication of the incidence of malaria since none of the cases were confirmed by microscope and without doubt many of these illnesses were due to causes other than malaria.

Tsetse Control and Veterinary. Early in the year the Tsetse control department cleared about 5,000 acres (not 10,000 as previously stated) of grazing land in the immediate vicinity of Bugangari by undercutting forested areas and clearing away undergrowth with a view of ridding the area of tsetse fly and throwing it open to cattle

At first the comparatively low incidence of fly and the survival of the bait cattle and the pigs which were herded round the perimeter of the cleared area or strategically placed in stys, seemed to indicate that the experiment would meet with success. A test herd of ten cattle was introduced into the cleared area in September. The cattle were treated with Anticide Sulphate before entering the cleared area in order to remove any latent traces of trypanosomiasis and to minimize the possibility of any subsequent infection being attributable to trypanosomiasis having been contracted outside the cleared area. Within three months four of the test herd had died of trypanosomiasis. The test cattle have since been removed.

Discussions are now in progress between the Tsetse Control and the Veterinary Departments concerning the practicability of maintain and stocking what amounts to a small tsetse free salient in an area surrounded for the most part by similar but tsetse infested country where there are no natural barriers to prevent the re-entry of tsetse fly and where cattle would be constantly liable to reinfection if they should stay close to the perimeter of the closed area or if they were bitten by other contaminated flies. There exists the ever present danger of fly being brought into the area by human agency and by game. It is held by some that this danger cannot be removed until, figuratively speaking, the 'pull' comprising the grazing area is surrounded by an 'inner circle' of no-mans-land containing neither man nor beast capable of reintroducing fly. The difficulty of establishing the ideal 'inner circle' in country where natural barriers are entirely absent, is very great and there is little prospect of further settlement providing some kind of buffer against the reintroduction of fly by game.

Recruitment of Labour for work outside the district. As pointed out in previous reports any steps that can be taken to reduce the population in the densely populated parts of the district, whether permanently or otherwise, must be regarded as part and parcel of the resettlement scheme. During the year small scale recruiting by means of 'Worker Recruiter' permits (permits issued to African employees to recruit limited numbers of men in the neighbourhood of the recruiter's homes on written contracts of service) was started for the Uganda Company's Toro Tea Estates and for the Frobisher Company of Kilembe Copper Mine. About 100 men were recruited by this means from a very much larger number of applicants. The first batches of recruits were visited at their work in Toro by the Kigezi Provincial Councillors returning from the first meeting of the Council in February 1950 and were found to have settled down well and most important, recruitment on an increased scale is now in progress.

A certain number of Bachiga men have been in the habit of seeking work outside the district, but for the most part they have left the district by foot without any guarantee of employment on reasonable terms on arrival at their destinations.

These adventurers have found their way more often than not into unhealthy country where they have succumbed to malaria and have had to face the prospect of the long walk back to their homes. Propaganda is now being put out concerning the advantages of recruitment under written contracts of services which assure the employee of transport to and from his place of employment, guaranteed wages, rations and housing conditions, and employment by reputable firms under Government supervision. The advantage of the written contract of service with all it implies are coming to be appreciated, It is the policy, however, not to push recruiting for employment outside the district to such an extent that it will interfere with the

district's economy, in particular local mining interests, but to build it up gradually, leaving it to the returning labourers to advertise the practical benefits of organised recruiting.

The future of the resettlement scheme proper will depend to a very large extent on organised emigration to uninhabited parts of Western Ankole.

(signed) G B Moss (District Commissioner, Kigezi)

Appendix I

Settlers – Arrivals in Gombololas

	Total Arrivals (Gombolola)	Total Arrivals (Saza)
January to June 1949		1,012 ³
July to December 1949		
Rhuzumbura		1,745
Bugangari	1,422	
Nyakagame	198	
Kichwamba	119	
Kebisoni	4	
Buyanzha	1	
Kagunga	1	
Kinkizi		2,251
Kambuga	1,615	
Kirima	563	
Rugyeyo	nil	
Rutenga	73	
Kayonza	nil	

Total for 1949 = 5,008

³ Not 676 as previously estimated in January-June Report

Appendix II

Departures from Gombololas

	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ruanda	Resettlement Areas	Ankole
Ndorwa							
Kyanamira	53	94	208	357		357	
Bubale	33	66	141	240	13	190	37
Maziba	123	145	280	553	195	309	49
Kamuganguzi	34	44	125	203		203	
Kitumba	35	51	108	194	22	168	4
Buhara	164	185	405	754	441	306	7
Station	6	7	18	29		25	3
Total				2330	671	1559	100
Rukiga							
Bukinda	121	144	183	548	34	310	204
Rwamuchuchu	183	249	598	1030		837	193
Kashambya	199	252	555	1006	5	702	299
Kyarusanje	157	197	378	732	10	416	306
Nyakishenyi	43	54	127	224		182	42
Kamwezi	86	86	141	513	48	49	216
Total				3853	97	2496	1260
Overall Total				6183	763	4055	1360

Total exodus to Resettlement Areas 4055 of 5008 arrived

Appendix III

Finances

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE KIGEZI RESETTLEMENT SCHEME VOTE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1949.

	Jan-June		July-Dec.		Total	
	Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.
(1) Road Construction & Maintenance	3,193.51		14,411.80		17,605.31	
(2) Building Construction & Maintenance	3,477.18		4,580.72		8,057.90	
(5) Lorry Transport	4,797.75		40,027.80		44,825.55	
(4) Food & Porters for Settlers	3,416.96		22,498.58		24,915.54	
(5) Pay of porters by Agr. Dept.	209.00		1,432.37		1,641.37	
(6) Baboon Poisoner's pay, etc.	292.11		230.50		522.61	
(7) Resettlement Clerk's Salary, allows, etc.	807.80		894.01		1,701.81	
Grand Total... ..	15,194.35		84,145.82		99,340.15	

Total amount provided vide D/Wt. No.10/49 of 9/4/49 from P.C.W.P. Masindi Shs. 120,000.00
Total expenditure during 1949 viz up to 31st December 1949 Shs. 99,340.15
Balance on hand on 1/1/1950... .. Shs. 20,659.85

Unknown newspaper (possibly The Times) and date (c.1950)



Report on the Kigezi Resettlement Scheme, 1950

Towards the end of 1949 large numbers of people were flocking to the resettlement areas on account of local shortages of food at their homes and owing to the difficulty of feeding them it was found necessary to suspend assisted re-settlement, although people who were able to feed themselves were of course allowed to go. This lull continued during the first half of 1950 when only a restricted number of settlers were assisted. A number of those who had gone towards the end of 1949 returned to their homes, especially in Rukiga, thus confirming that they had not gone with the genuine intention of settling. To prevent the scheme from being abused in this way each case was carefully investigated and when necessary people were made to repay part, if not all, of the cost of the food supplied to them. The number of such cases recorded is 203.

Statistics are given in the appendix. As a result of the partial suspension of resettlement for the first half of this year the average cost per settler rose steeply to the region of Shs. 80/ per head since overhead expenses such as road and building construction and maintenance etc., had to continue in spite of the low intake of settlers. The increased number of settlers during the second half of the year brought the average down to Shs. 48/61. The average cost per settler since the scheme began stands at Shs. 26/27 per head. In the Chiefs' returns there is a discrepancy between the figures of those departing from Ndorwa and Rukiga and the numbers arriving in the resettlement areas. The latter figure is the smaller and is the figure adopted in the statistics. The balance can be accounted for by people who left on foot and after departure changed their minds as regards destination and either went to Ankole or stopped in Gombololas on the way. Chief's returns show that in addition to those going to resettlement areas 403 people went to Ruanda and 181 to Ankole unassisted.

According to records 16,518 persons have gone to resettlement areas since the scheme began and although the area cannot be said to be filled to capacity it would be unwise to assist any very large additional numbers if a problem of overpopulation, through the natural increase of present settlers, is to be avoided within the next 10 years or so.

In addition to a survey in the overpopulated areas in Ndorwa and Rukiga the Agricultural Department carried out a survey in the resettlement areas which provided very interesting information. It showed that 16% of the total land area and 21% of the cultivatable land was under cultivation. In a survey of 30 households the average per household varied between 3.69 to 1.65 acres. It was thus revealed that a number of people, among them was a high proportion of people related to chiefs, had more land than necessary but, in implementation of a District Council resolution in 1947, these people will share with their children and relations who are not yet resident in the area.

The average acreage of cultivatable land per resident person was 4.01 acres and the average acreage under cultivation for the various units at the time of the survey was: per household 6.13 acres, per taxpayer, 2.98 and per resident person 0.44 acres.

Since these areas in Kigezi are approaching saturation point arrangements were discussed during the second half of the year for resettlement to take place in north western Ankole. Meetings of delegates from both districts were held and agreement was reached on the broad principles of the scheme which was ratified by the Ankole Eishengero and the Kigezi District Council. Settlers in Ankole will, of course, come under the direct administration of the authorities in Ankole, and will be accorded the same rights and privileges as other residents in Ankole. Through the generous co-operation of the Ankole Administration final preparations were made towards the end of the year for the reception of the first batch of prospective settlers to arrive in January 1951. Resettlement will begin in the stretch of country running north east from Kati hill in Mitoma Gombolola above the 4,000 foot contour in the direction of Nyabubale.

The people living in the resettlement areas are well contented and are healthy. The incidence of malaria was less than the previous year. Apart from beginning to acquire a natural immunity people are encouraged to build their houses higher up the hillsides and not in the valleys. Food crops are good and owing to the availability of sufficient land and favourable climatic conditions it is possible for settlers to grow more and a greater variety of economic crops.

The only serious drawback to the areas opened up for the resettlement since 1946 is the fact that owing to the presence of tsetse fly it is not possible to have cattle there. The Tsetse Control Department has been operating in the Bugangari area throughout the year and much clearing has been done. Work has been concentrated on eliminating fly in the areas surrounding the Gombolola headquarters. Through the efforts of the Tsetse Control Department and Game Control by the Game Department the prospects are encouraging and it is hoped to introduce a test herd in the near future.

For the most part of the year four Game Guards operated in the resettlement areas and did much good in protecting settlers' crops. Pig continued to be a great nuisance.

Appendix

Settlers arriving in resettlement gombololas

Rhuzumbura

Bugangari	429
Nyakagame	45
Kichwamba	138
Kabisoni	nil
Buyanzha	7
Kagunga	34
Total	633

Kinkizi

Kambuga	243
Kirima	409
Rugyayo	24
Rutenga	122
Kayonza	87
Total	883
Total for 1950	1,516

Abstract of Expenditure 1950 (in Shs., except total cost)

Road Construction and Maintenance	17,899.95
Building Construction and Maintenance	6,646.85
Lorry Transport	32,692.99
Food and Porterage for settlers	10,625.73
Agricultural plots etc.	3,696.49
Baboon poisoner's pay etc.	668.37
Resettlement Clerks' salary and allowances	1,668.56
Total	43,698.92

Average cost per settler 1950	48.61
Total number of settlers arrived to 31.12.50	16,518
Total cost to 31.12.50	£21,702
Average cost per settler to 31.12.50	26.27

Synopses of correspondence, 1950-1

Governor of Uganda to Secretary of State for the Colonies, 11th April, 1950, sends report

Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor of Uganda, 8th May 1950, acknowledges report and requests to be updated re extension of scheme to Ankole

G W Nye, Deputy Agricultural Adviser, Colonial Office, London, to J W Purseglove, 19th December 1950, acknowledges letter off the 11th December with photos of soil conservation work in Kigezi and will circulate photo showing strip cropping in Mimwezi Gombolola. Requests that he write article for *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* on soil conservation and resettlement scheme. Has written to Tommie & Duggie Haig for photos before 1946. Acknowledges letter re black wattle in Nyasaland.

J W Purseglove to G W Nye, 18th February, 1951, acknowledges above letter, declines writing article as he has already written for *Uganda Journal*, *East African Annual* and *Journal of African Administration* on these topics & does not wish to duplicate, but article on Kachwekano nicotine experiments might be suitable. He notes the many visitors, Oliver Woods from *The Times* Rodgers from Colonial Office, DCs, AOs and assistants from Tanganyika and Assistant Commissioner from Basutoland, “with the result that I feel much like a Cook’s agent”.

Chief Secretary’s Office, Uganda to P Rogers, Colonial Office, London, 5th May 1951, “We are getting rather embarrassed by the number of visitors” as they are spending too much time with them to the detriment of other duties. “There is also the consideration that the many visitors tend to unsettle the local people, who are really very primitive”. Requests assistance in restricting visitor numbers.

Colonial Office to Chief Secretary’s Office, 16th May 1951, acknowledges above and gives support and also will support any ban.

Governor of Uganda to Secretary of State for the Colonies, 3rd May, 1951, sends report

Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor of Uganda, 25th May & 28th July 1951, acknowledges report and requests to be updated re success on introduction of test herd, does not need special report only copies of ordinary reports

There are various handwritten notes by Colonial Office civil servants on the file commenting on the scheme and its success; it was watched with interest in London. The most interesting, though the railway plan was never implemented, is “It is fair to say that the Kigezi resettlement scheme has passed by the experimental stage and that it is having a wider effect than was perhaps at first expected. The experience gained in this scheme will be of great value if and when the time comes to develop the area along the proposed railway line westward from Kampala”