

**ASSESSING WILLINGNESS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY TO
RELOCATE FROM A DISASTER RISKY AREA:
A CASE STUDY OF BANDA PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITY,
KAMPALA CITY, UGANDA**

BY

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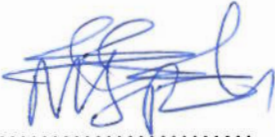
**A DESERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
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JULY, 2017

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation titled "Assessing willingness of the local community to relocate from a disaster risky area: A case study of Banda Petroleum Storage Facility, Kampala City, Uganda" by Angole John Paul has been done under my supervision.

Name: Sowedi Masaba (Supervisor)

Signature.....

Date.....

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Signature.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the family of Janet Robert Odok and friends for having been there for me in all situations of my academic struggle and enabling me to accomplish this milestone of my academics. I also dedicate this piece of work to my special friends Dorothy, Ojok Denis, Ngorok Simon Peter and many others for the great contribution towards the accomplishment of my research.

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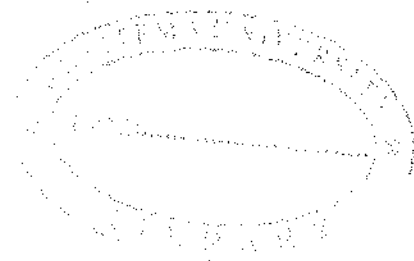
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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

DRM	Disaster Risk Management
UOSHA	Uganda Occupational Safety and Health Act
UNPA	Uganda National Petroleum Act
WTP	Willingness To Pay
WTA	Willingness To Accept
WTR	Willingness To Relocate
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
DFAA	Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NWSC	National Water And Sewerage Corporation
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
CVM	Contingent Valuation Method

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to assess the willingness of people near the Banda petroleum storage facility in Kampala City to relocate to safer areas in order to reduce disaster risks. Data was collected from 50 respondents and managed analyzed using MS, EXCEL and SPSS. Data was collected using questionnaires developed by the author and entered into the computer excel data sheet and then finally imported to SPSS software for analysis. The analysis was descriptive, and also included correlations to show the relationships between socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents and willingness to relocate.

The research findings also indicate that 74% of the populations represented are willing to relocate from the disaster risky area. However, 26 % of the populations are unwilling to relocate. The study findings also show that 76% of the respondents are willing to relocate after compensation while 22% are willing to relocate due to other reasons, including protecting their lives. The majority of respondents 68% were willing to accept compensation of at least 50,000,000 Uganda shillings in order to relocate.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope, significance, justification of the study, conceptual framework and operational definitions of key words.

1.2 Background of the study

Disaster risk management (DRM) is comprised of activities such as risk reduction, mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. This encompasses systematic and closely linked measures that are taken before, during and after a disaster occurs. The central aim of DRM is the reduction of the immediate and long-term impact on the people and communities exposed to the disaster risk. This generally involves reducing the vulnerability of the population itself to disaster events through awareness building, emergency planning as well as physical prevention and mitigation interventions. DRM also calls for taking measures towards the prevention of the occurrence of new secondary hazards related to human activity, such as for this case fire outbreak, destruction of property and lives. The location of MOGAS Petroleum storage facility within the vicinity of the community raises disaster risk management concerns and this study therefore aimed at assessing the willingness of the people near the petroleum storage facility to relocate to safer areas in order to avoid disaster risks.

1.3 Problem statement

According to the Uganda Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006 (UOSHA) and the Uganda National Petroleum Act (UNPA) 2013, every person whether within the premises of the danger areas (environment) or staying around such areas especially petroleum environment should be assured of good safety. However, this is not possible for the case of people living around the petroleum storage facility in Banda, Kampala City because of the high population and many economic activities going on around the area. Also the water station that serves residents of this area is located next to the fuel depot and people fear the fuel might contaminate their water). A report from the Uganda Police indicates that the Mogas petroleum depot in Banda, Kampala City

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