



**ENHANCING AWARENESS OF LANDRIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
IN ACHOLI-LAND**

A RESEARCH REPORT PRESENTED DURING THE NORTHERN UGANDA LAND
PLATFORM (NULP) June 2017



Some of the PWDs and other participants at the NULP meeting held at Kumi Hotel, June 29 2017

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Acknowledgement of Author

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DCD	District Council for Disability
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
DPOS	Disabled Peoples Organization
GUWDU	Gulu Union of women with Disabilities
WWDs	Women with Disabilities
GWWDs	Girls and women with Disabilities
DLG	District Local Government
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land and other resources in Africa are increasingly governed by modern systems of tenure and less by customary systems. Unfortunately, changing land use and land ownership patterns have not always been accompanied by appropriate reforms in policies, laws, and institutions. Africa must ensure that the current wave of land reform initiatives, which often coincide with political and economic reforms emanating from democratization, help to establish needed changes in land rights as well as legal and institutional frameworks.¹

Land is an important resource and one of the key factors of production fundamental in the development of human shelter, agricultural production and economic activities; it's a key basis for poverty alleviation and achievement of human rights².

Trócaire commissioned research to have additional information on land and the most marginalized to stimulate discussion and debate amongst the key stakeholders. The focus of the research was on Persons with a Disability. The findings of this study shall initially be shared in Northern Uganda Land Platform organised on the Land Rights for the Most Marginalised that is Youth and Persons with Disabilities and then beyond.

The purpose of the research was to i) identify key issues affecting inclusion of People with a Disability in the attainment of their land rights; ii.) Generate findings that will inform key stakeholders of critical issues on People with a Disability and land rights agenda and iii.) Provide concrete recommendations that will enhance awareness of land rights of People with a Disability.

The research was conducted in June 2017.

The team conducted the research visits in Gulu, Kitgum and Omoro districts in Acholi Sub region. The study used qualitative methods to collect data that included a literature review, Focus group discussions, and Consultative meetings. A total of 62 respondents were interviewed of different

¹ Land Rights for African Development From Knowledge to Action, UNDP, 2006, https://commdev.org/userfiles/capri_brief_land_rights.pdf

² Assessing the Effects of Land Tenure on Urban Development in Kampala, Kathini Muinde Damaris (2013) Enscheda, Netherlands

disability categories including those with physical, visual, hearing, and little person and deaf blind impairments.

People with responsibilities such as family members would have been key to this study but it was not possible to interact with the family members of the few selected individuals

Land Ownership in Northern Uganda is largely customary land tenure system, accessed through inheritance as the mode of acquisition. Inheritance is a significant means of transferring wealth from one generation to the next, and this has increasingly attracted attention from researchers and policy- makers working on intergenerational and multidimensional poverty³.

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others⁴.

Persons with Disabilities account for 15% of the world's poorest of the poor and 82% of people with disabilities live in developing countries and live below the poverty line⁵ In Uganda, 14.6% of persons aged 5 and over have some form of disability⁶ and 53,791 live in Gulu and 29,805 live in Kitgum. 90 % of Person with Disabilities live in rural areas where land use and control over other productive resources are hinged on customary and communal mode of ownership

Uganda has signed and ratified the protocol on women's rights to the African Charter, which contains a specific article on Women with Disabilities. Uganda's domestic law guarantees fundamental rights to persons with disabilities. The constitution states that, "Persons with Disabilities have a right to respect and human dignity, and the State and society shall take appropriate measures to ensure that they realize their full mental and physical potential". Uganda also has several domestic

³Nora Ellen Groce, Jillian London & Michael Ashley Stein (2014)
Inheritance, poverty, and disability, *Disability & Society*, 29:10, 1554-1568, DOI:
10.1080/09687599.2014.969831

⁴ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006

⁵WHO World Report on Disability 2011

⁶ State of Equal Opportunities in Uganda,2013

statutes in place that prohibit discrimination and codify the rights of Persons with Disabilities to own properties and access social services⁷.

The research findings indicated levels of awareness of land rights amongst Persons with Disabilities and duty bearers are limited.

Stigma and Discrimination; Persons with Disabilities in general recounted negative attitudes in their communities, which leads to multiple levels of discrimination and greater vulnerability culminating into denial of access to land, violence and exploitation.

Participation and Decision Making, Persons with Disabilities are believed to be weak, incapable and to be unable to make valuable decisions regarding customary land. Persons with Disabilities reported that they are never consulted or involved in decision making on land.

It was established that barriers and challenges hindering access, utilization and control by PWDs of customary land in Acholi land include, negative attitudes and stereotypes, fear and intimidation, communication barriers, vulnerability of women and girls with Disabilities, weakened cultural systems, poverty, lack of information and knowledge about legislation that protects PWDs among others.

It was noted that the Land Act amended provides for institutions for management and administration of Land in Uganda and these include, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Land Commission, District Land Boards and Sub county Area Land committees. Before, there were traditional ways of managing and administering land through chiefdoms and clan heads which are still operating in some parts of Uganda most especially in Northern Uganda. In the course of this research, several recommendations were made to ensure the rights of persons with Disabilities are protected and promoted to achieve equal access to and utilization of customary land.

⁷ The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 amended

Recommendations to Government of Uganda;

- Ensure Persons with Disabilities are represented on Land Commission, District Land Boards and Sub county Area Land Committees and Land Courts.
- Ensure information related to rights of persons with Disabilities is disseminated to raise awareness of the public on Persons with Disabilities Rights.
- Ensure implementation of the UNCRPD and other existing legal frameworks to protect and promote the rights of Persons with Disabilities and uphold the Sustainable Development Goal principle of “leave no one behind”.
- Amend the Land Act to recognize Persons with Disabilities among vulnerable categories.
- Focus on elimination of multiple discrimination and vulnerability of Women with Disabilities and their rights to access, own and utilize land and other properties.
- Ensure a free and supported environment for women with disabilities to access justice, strengthen mechanisms to reduce violence and that their rights are protected and promoted.

Recommendations to Civil Society Organizations;

- Advocate for the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in all programs and land related activities
- Ensure Persons with Disabilities are aware of legal services available, service providers and procedures to help them access justice and redress.
- Sensitize Family and Clan leaders on the rights of Persons with Disabilities and Land rights.
- Train Government officials, CSOs, Land Boards, court committees and sub county land committees on land rights and PWD rights.
- Train leaders of Persons with Disabilities to support in accessing Justice.
- Identify Persons with Disabilities and their families affected by Land conflict and hold family dialogue and mediation meetings to ensure Persons with disabilities, women with disabilities and most especially single women and widows are given opportunities to access and utilize the customary land and Work with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (DPOs) at all levels to support access to land rights of Persons with Disabilities

Recommendations to Community Leaders;

- Involve Persons with Disabilities in Land matters and decision making processes.
- Support Persons with Disabilities, Women with disabilities and their Children to access customary land and justice in their families
- Mediate, support and sensitize families to recognize the rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Appoint representatives of Persons with Disabilities in any clan or local committee to ensure their voices are heard.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.0 Background

Land and other resources in Africa are increasingly governed by modern systems of tenure and less by customary systems. Unfortunately, changing land use and land ownership patterns have not always been accompanied by appropriate reforms in policies, laws, and institutions. Africa must ensure that the current wave of land reform initiatives, which often coincide with political and economic reforms emanating from democratization, help to establish needed changes in land rights as well as legal and institutional frameworks.⁸

In rural areas, poverty is associated with lack of productive assets, particularly land. However it has been emphasized that land is only a necessary, not a sufficient condition, for moving out of poverty. Some people lack the skills, finance and motivation to develop their land; many other poor people produce on the land but lack markets for their produce. Groups seen as particularly vulnerable to poverty include; widows, the youth, the elderly, orphans, people with disabilities (PWDs), the displaced and refugees. There has been a lot of literature on the plight of women and less on other marginalized groups such as people with disabilities and adolescents in Uganda and minorities.⁹

Land is an important resource and one of the key factors of production fundamental in the development of human shelter, agricultural production and economic activities. It's a key basis for poverty alleviation and achievement of human rights¹⁰. It has been noted by different scholars that Persons with Disabilities are often overlooked and their role in decision making processes regarding land is hardly recognized. Persons with Disabilities are usually denied rights or have very limited rights. These include denial of access to land and people trespassing onto their land due to their marginalization. Findings under phase I of the Trócaire/JASLF project indicated that Youth,

⁸ Land Rights for African Development From Knowledge to Action, UNDP, 2006, https://commdev.org/userfiles/capri_brief_land_rights.pdf

⁹ Deborah Mulumba (2006) Property Rights and Marginalized Groups in Uganda, ILI, KAMPALA

¹⁰ Assessing the Effects of Land Tenure on Urban Development in Kampala: Kathini Muinde Damaris (2013) En-scheda, Netherlands.

People with Disabilities and other marginalised groups represented and have rights under the traditional structure but that there are instances where their rights are being denied or limited¹¹.

Trócaire with support from DGF is implementing a project entitled **“Instituting the protection of rights to customary land ownership in Acholi Sub-region.”** The project aims at strengthening the security of customary and communal land tenure in Acholi Sub-region through piloting new approaches based on research, consultation and advocacy.

The project seeks to address four objectives:

- (i) To conduct research to better understand customary land administration in Acholi Sub-region;
- (ii) To increase awareness of agreed upon legal instruments for protection of communal customary land;
- (iii) To Map the boundaries of selected Land Holding Groups (LHG) and initiate registration of communal customary land with these groups (Clans); and
- (iv) To strengthen the organizational capacity of JASLF and enhance interagency coordination¹²

Therefore this research was commissioned to have additional information on land and the most marginalized to stimulate discussion and debate amongst the key stakeholders. The focus of the research was on Persons with a Disability.

Findings of this study shall be shared in Northern Uganda Land Platform organised on the Land Rights for the Most Marginalised that is Youth and Persons with Disabilities.

¹¹Protecting the Rights to Customary Land in Acholi, Trócaire Research Project 2016

¹²Trócaire Terms of Reference for Research on Enhancing Awareness of Land Rights of Marginalized Groups Youth and 2) persons with disabilities June 2017

1.0 Purpose of this study

- Identify key issues affecting inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in the attainment of their land rights.
- Generate findings that will inform key stakeholders of critical issues on Persons with a Disability and land rights agenda in Northern Uganda.
- Provide concrete recommendations that will enhance awareness of land rights of Persons with a Disability.

1.1 Objectives of the research

- To conduct a study to provide additional information on land rights and persons with disability in Northern Uganda.
- To identify specific aspects hindering the enjoyment of land rights for Persons with a Disability.
- To identify key institutions and their roles in enhancing the land rights of Persons with a Disability.
- To generate findings that will provide key stakeholders with research that can underpin their land interventions.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Design and method

A qualitative design was used for this study because it's fast, cost-effective and provides easy access to information. The qualitative data was gathered through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

1.3.2 Analysis of documents

The team conducted extensive review of secondary data sources to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of Laws, policies and previous researches on land Rights of the marginalized. Through the analysis of the policy documents, gaps and challenges were highlighted to provide evidence for improving and strengthening awareness on land rights of persons with disabilities.

1.3.4 Focus Group Discussions:

The team conducted 2 focus group discussions (FGDs) among men, women and young people with Disabilities and leaders with disabilities in each district of Gulu and Kitgum. The FGDs were

conducted for Women with Disabilities and men since land benefits all of them. In each district, separate FGDs were conducted for men and Women with disabilities. Each FGD composed of eight to ten participants. The table below outlines the distribution of the FGDs among the targeted groups.

Table 1: Distribution of Focus Group Discussion

Population category	Gulu	Kitgum
Men with Disabilities	01	01
Women with Disabilities	01	01
Leaders with Disabilities	02	02
Total	03	03

1.3.5 Key Informant Interviews

The team conducted twelve (12) Key Informant interviews among the targeted categories of District Officials and Cultural leaders. The table below illustrates the distribution of KII's respondents by category.

Table 2: Distribution of Key Informant Interviews

Population category	Number of interviews
District Officials (CAO, SCDO Gulu and Kitgum ,Sub county Chief, Sub county court committee chairperson and land officers)	7
Cultural leader	1
Action Aid	2
Uganda Human Rights Commission Kitgum	1
Gulu Union staff	2
Total	13

1.3.6 Informed consent

Informed consents were obtained from all research participants. The purpose of the survey, the rights of the participants, voluntariness, privacy and confidentiality and any benefits or risks that might accrue from the study were explained in the language understood by the study participants. Consideration was made for all communication that would deliver the message, for instance, a sign language expert was available to explain the consent document to participants with hearing impairment.

1.5 Data Management and Analysis

Analysis was basically prominent for qualitative data from FGDs and KIIs. Analysis of policies and Laws on Land and other researches depended on the context of the research. Qualitative analysis followed thematic areas.

The research was conducted in June 2017. The team conducted the research in Gulu, Kitgum and Omoro districts in Acholi Sub region. The three districts were selected using simple random sampling methodology. The study used qualitative methods to collect data that included literature review, Focus group discussions, and Key Informant Interviews

The consultants reviewed relevant legal instruments and documents in relation to land rights and awareness to ascertain inclusiveness. Two home visits were made to Women with Disabilities to understand the issues involved in the land matter they reported to Gulu Union of Women with Disabilities.

1.1 Limitation of the research

Efforts were made to ensure that a diverse group of Persons with Disabilities was consulted in this research. Unfortunately, not all categories were reached such as albinos, little persons and deaf blind. People with responsibilities such as family members/guardians would have been key to this study but it was not possible to interact with the family members of the few selected individuals.

Time available for the research was another limiting factor that affected the research leading to limited scope geographically and sample size.

There is also limited literature on Land Rights of Persons with Disabilities; limited research has been conducted under customary land ownership for Persons with Disabilities in the region. This was the first research focusing of PWDs and Land Rights in Acholi.

Chapter 2: Situation of PWDs and Land Rights in Acholi Land

2.0 The context

Disability is defined as permanent and substantial functional limitation of daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environmental barriers resulting in limited participations (UBOS, 2012). Disability is broadly split into six categories; *inter alia*; Seeing, Hearing, Walking or climbing steps, Remembering or concentrating, Self-care (washing) and Communicating. According to the UNCRPD,

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which (in interaction with out) when confronted by various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others¹³

Land “ownership” in Northern Uganda is largely customary land tenure system, accessed through inheritance as the mode of acquisition. Inheritance is a significant means of transferring wealth from one generation to the next, and therefore increasingly attracts attention from researchers and policy- makers working on intergenerational and multidimensional poverty¹⁴. Over 70% of land in Uganda falls under customary land, while the owners are entitled to customary land certificates, boundaries are usually determined by specific landmarks such as trees, rivers and hills. However, Persons with Disabilities have generally been overlooked when it comes to access, utilization and management of land and this study gives insights explaining factors that hinder their land rights.

People with Disabilities account for 15% of the world’s poorest of the poor. 82% of people with disabilities live in developing countries and live below the poverty line.¹⁵ In Uganda, 14.6% of persons aged 5 and over have some form of disability. 90% of Persons with Disabilities live in rural areas where land use and control over other productive resources are hinged on traditional

¹³ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006

¹⁴Nora Ellen Groce, Jillian London & Michael Ashley Stein (2014) Inheritance, poverty, and disability, *Disability & Society*, 29:10, 1554-1568, DOI: 10.1080/09687599.2014.969831

¹⁵WHO World Report on Disability 2011

notions of ownership¹⁶.

Girls and Women with Disabilities face more significant challenges in the form of discrimination far more than boys and men with disabilities in similar circumstances. Article 6 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recognizes that Girls and Women with Disabilities are vulnerable to violence and multiple layers of discrimination. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the September 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); The African Charter on Human and People's Rights; and Beijing Platform for Action processes all speak to the importance of gender equality for the progress and prosperity of society¹⁷.

Uganda's National Development Plan 2015/2019 emphasizes equal access to development opportunities by all members of society regardless of sex, gender and Disability. Nevertheless, patriarchy in Uganda runs deep and gender and disability discrimination continues to predispose Persons with Disabilities and Women with Disabilities to unequal access to productive resources like land. Social norms and cultural attitudes in Uganda, have historically imposed barriers that subject People with Disabilities to lives of unjust dependency, segregation, isolation and exclusion from mainstream society.

Persons with Disabilities in Uganda continue to face extreme levels of poverty, very low levels of education and illiteracy, lack of income and employment opportunities, discrimination in access to land, good housing and social services¹⁸.

2.1 Land Rights of PWDs in Acholi Land.

¹⁶ Uganda National Census Report 2014

¹⁷ UNCRPD, SDGS, CEDAW, UN CRC and African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights

¹⁸ Independent Living Institute: The Role of Organizations of Disabled people: A Disabled Peoples' International Discussion Paper by Henry Enns, 2015

The Situation of Persons with Disabilities in Acholi region in relation to Land ownership, access to land and Land Management is overlooked. Persons with Disabilities experience high levels of discrimination, marginalization and violence when it comes to matters of land as reported by Senior Community Development Officer–Gulu. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recognizes the multiple kinds of discrimination facing Persons with Disabilities, and as a state party, Uganda is obligated to take measures to ensure **“the full and equal enjoyment of all rights by persons with Disabilities.”** In April 2016, the United Nations Committee of Experts reviewed Uganda’s performance in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Committee was concerned about the lack of information available to sensitize the general public on cultural practices that stigmatize and hinder the development of Persons with Disabilities to enjoy rights similar to all other persons in society. It was also concerned that Persons with psychosocial and/or intellectual disabilities as well as Persons with albinism and deaf blind are disproportionately affected by stigma which limits their access to Land, education, health and employment.¹⁹

Uganda has signed and ratified the protocol on women’s rights to the African Charter, which contains a specific article on Women with Disabilities, however in this study it was observed that the law is not fully implemented and women are marginalized and denied to access and utilize land. Uganda’s domestic law guarantees fundamental rights to Persons with Disabilities. The constitution states that, “Persons with disabilities have a right to respect and human dignity, and the State and society shall take appropriate measures to ensure that they realize their full mental and physical potential”. Uganda also has several domestic statutes in place that prohibit discrimination and codify the rights of persons with disabilities to own properties and access social services²⁰.

While sections 1(1) and 3(1) of the 1998 Land Act as amended, defines customary land tenure system as land owned by a particular group of people (family, clan, tribe, community), that is used and managed under regulations agreed upon by the group. The use of the land is usually overseen by elders, clan heads or other assigned committees to ensure the rights of the entire group are being honored. Customary law is considered to be *‘informal’* and generally is not codified or documented

¹⁹ Uganda concluding observation on UN CRPD April 2016

²⁰ The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 amended

with the agreed upon conditions and rules being passed orally from generation to generation. However, customary laws are recognized by Courts of Law and the Land policy recommends that it should be regarded as equal to all other forms of tenure²¹. Today, in Acholi, customary land is being distributed and fragmented among the children of the same family²². When it comes to children with Disabilities, they either get little, unproductive land or get nothing at all, this trickles down to their children who will end up with no land if the parent fails to acquire land in any way²³.

2.2 Land Management and Administration in Acholi-land

Land in Acholi is largely managed customarily and communally with little lease hold/free hold and privately owned land. Such land is owned by affluent people who are well off and educated because they are informed and have the resources needed to secure free hold land or register their customary land. In Acholi, land access, use and management are hinged on the traditional notion of ownership. At a family level, Control and Management of land is generally under the male head of the family and “*Rwot-Kweri*” at a village level, a person who is vested with the power to control the land at a smaller unit of the extended family. The clan is a bigger unit of the family which is responsible for administration, management, distribution and arbitration in case of land dispute. The clan is headed by the chiefs and regarded as a trustee of the customary land. Persons with Disabilities are members of the family and belong to different clans; however the study found that they are not given equal treatment as other family members in their community²⁴.

One respondent had to say this in FGD,

“Much as we are children of the family and clan, we are not given equal treatment as other children without disabilities”

²¹ The Land Act 1998 amended.

²² Female Focus Group Discussion results

²³ Report from FGD in Gulu

²⁴ Male Focus group discussion report

2.1 Land Tenure systems effects on Persons with Disabilities

Uganda’s Constitution of 1995 and Land Act of 1998 (amended) recognizes four land-holding and tenure systems— freehold, mailo, leasehold, and customary—each with its own rules and each bestowing different rights and responsibilities concerning individuals. The Land Act defines customary tenure as “a system of land tenure regulated by customary rules which are limited in their operation to a particular description or class of persons.

In Uganda, customary tenure is becoming increasingly fragile. Many families have lost land, the poor and vulnerable have been chased off their land through land grabbing by the rich and Government in the name of investment and development, for example in Amuru, consultations are said to be done with affluent people neglecting the PWDs.²⁵ While customary tenure is equal to other forms of tenure in law, in practice it is often accorded a lesser status than other forms of tenure. For example, in cases of disputes statutory rules and forms of evidence often trump customary rules and evidence. Moreover the legitimacy of traditional leaders and institutions is increasingly being challenged as citizens seek out the authority of statutory institutions to administer land and resolve disputes²⁶. The weakened legitimacy of traditional authorities has complicated land rights in Acholi Land. Persons with Disabilities are the most affected being neglected and denied equal access and utilization of customary land in Acholi²⁷.

2.1 Existing Legal and Policy Framework

Uganda is a signatory to the international legal frameworks, as a member of the United Nations, Uganda subscribes to the provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR). It is a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its optional Protocol, the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The legal instruments emphasize that landlessness threatens the enjoyment of a number of fundamental

²⁵ Reported by Chieftom member interviewed.

²⁶ Focus on Land in Africa; Women and customary Land Rights in Uganda 2014

²⁷ PWDs leaders Interviewed

human rights. Access to land is important for development and poverty reduction, but also often necessary for access to numerous economic, social and cultural rights, and as a gateway for many civil and political rights.²⁸

Uganda is a party to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol). All these legal instruments promote the rights of every person in society including Persons with Disabilities.

Uganda is bound to the treaties and declarations on Land Rights and issues. These Conventions have been reinforced by regional and global guidelines such as the Africa Framework and Guidelines on Land Policies in Africa (2009) urge Governments to neutralize land grabbing and its effects on marginalised persons. The African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa (2010) emphasized that land laws provide for equitable access to land and related resources among all land users including the youth and other landless and vulnerable groups, and to strengthen security of land tenure for women which require special attention.²⁹

The Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (Ministry of Lands and Housing 2012), the guidelines seek to protect the benefit of all, with an emphasis on vulnerable and marginalized people, with the goals of food security and progressive realization of the right to adequate food, poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, rural development, environmental protection and sustainable social and economic development.

Uganda recognizes property rights for Persons with Disabilities and women and outlaws discrimination. The Constitution of 1995 forbids discrimination against women. Section 32(1) provides, "the State shall take affirmative action in favor of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of

²⁸Elisabeth Wickeri and Anil Kalhan: Land Rights Issues in International Human Rights Law. https://www.ihrb.org/pdf/Land_Rights_Issues_in_International_HRL.pdf

²⁹http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/au_declaration_on_land_issues_eng.pdf

redressing imbalances which exist against them.” Much as we have good laws, implementation has been inadequate which affects the enjoyment of these rights by at the Persons with Disabilities and other vulnerable persons.³⁰

Both the Constitution and Land Act of 1998 recognize customary tenure, but the Act makes an important exception in relation to the rights of Persons with Disabilities and other vulnerable persons. Section 27 provides, “Any decision taken in respect of land held under customary tenure, whether in respect of land held individually or communally shall be in accordance with the customs, traditions and practices of the community concerned, except that a decision which denies persons with a disability access to ownership, occupation or use of any land or imposes conditions which violate articles 33, 34 and 35 of the Constitution on any ownership, occupation or use of any land shall be null and void” (Section 35. Rights of Persons with Disabilities)³¹

³⁰ Comment from Senior Community Development officer in charge Gender and Disability –Gulu District

³¹The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Land Act 1998 amended

Chapter 3: Findings of the Research Study

3.0 Introduction

Consultations with Persons with Disabilities, their leaders, District officials and other stakeholders were analyzed for common themes crossing all operations in key domains including protection issues of Land rights, Barriers in accessing customary land and recommendations. Findings are presented in three parts i) Protection issues of Persons with Disabilities and Land rights, ii.) Barriers in accessing Land Rights and iii.) Recommendations to different stakeholders.

3.1 Protection issues of Land Rights for Persons with Disabilities

3.1.1 Level of awareness of land rights among Persons with Disabilities

The rights of Persons with Disabilities as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda articles 32 and 35 and PWD Act 2006 (which is under amendment) provides that Government should create awareness of the rights of Persons with Disabilities, It was noted that the majority of Persons with Disabilities in the study Districts of Acholi are not aware of their rights and the right to access and own land.

It was noted that three quarters of persons with disabilities interviewed reported that they have ever experienced discrimination, marginalization and abuse based on their disability and sex³². It was established that there is a lack of awareness of the rights of Persons with Disabilities ranging from Family, community and institutional levels. Persons with Disabilities experience the worst form of discrimination at family level when it comes to access and utilization over family land³³. The situation is worse with Women and Girls with Disabilities who face double discrimination based on gender and Disability. It was reported that since customary land ownership is evolving, most families are now dividing land for the children in the families, but Persons with Disabilities are at times not given any share of the land with the rest of the family members³⁴.

³² PWD focus group discussion June 2017-Gulu and Kitgum

³³ Report PWD leaders in Kitgum

³⁴ Senior Community Development Officer Kitgum

One respondent had to say this:

“If you are given any small piece then it is “a big favor” not a right, then you should be grateful and be contented with the small portion³⁵.

“We are usually given the smallest portion of land and normally a plot which is regarded as infertile compared to the non-disabled brothers who are given big portion. They believe that Persons with Disabilities do not have the capacity and ability to utilize the land,” reported by district councillor PWD in Kitgum District.

The majority of leaders interviewed indicated limited knowledge of the existing legal framework that protects and promotes the rights of Persons with Disabilities. They cited the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda that protects the rights of people and the provision for the land for the people but for the case of Persons with Disabilities, clan leaders, Government officials and local leaders were not able to understand the existence of PWD Act, 2006 and the UN convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The land rights abuse reporting mechanisms have been complicated for Persons with Disabilities as reported by a majority of the respondents in the FGDs. It was indicated that even when Persons with Disabilities report land disputes to Local Leaders, especially local council I, Clan leaders and local Council court officials, there is usually a negative reception and no action is taken to address their problems. Persons with Disabilities interviewed reported that their leaders (local council system and chiefdoms) ignore them because they are poor and cannot provide anything tangible to them that has led many Persons with Disabilities fail to report cases of abuse and suffer silently.

“Even when you take your case to local council I, II or Local Council Court and the clan, nobody listens to you and no action is taken. Instead they say you are bothering them,” reported by a Woman with Disability in Omoro District.

The study participants further reported lack of awareness of their rights by the family members and leaders subjecting Persons with Disabilities to unfair treatment both within the families and

³⁵ Report from the chairperson council for Disability-Kitgum

community contrary to the UNCRPD Article 12 that asserts the right to equality before the law. It was noted that Women with Disabilities are reporting land disputes to the local Association of Women with Disabilities (GUWODU) and the cases were referred to FIDA, Action Aid and police, but no follow up was made to establish the status by the researcher. Disabled Peoples' organizations need to put in efforts to follow up cases up to the end if rights violations of PWDs are to be challenged.

3.1. 2 Stigma and Discrimination

Persons with Disabilities in general recounted negative attitudes in their communities, which leads to multiple levels of discrimination and greater vulnerability which culminated into denial of access to land, violence and exploitation. It was noted that Persons with Disabilities are experiencing discrimination at family level when it comes to land distribution, access and utilization.

It was noted that Land rights, control, access and utilization for Persons with Disabilities who have acquired a certain level of education is fair as reported by the Chairperson council for Disability Kitgum, since they believe that they know the law and are able to take action in case of any challenge. However, the majority of PWDs who are uneducated are not valuable in the family and community and they are looked at as a burden to the family and the entire society.

The interviewed stakeholders and Persons with Disabilities reported that many families and the community view them as people who are half human, not valuable and cannot contribute to the society; this has also contributed to high levels of marginalization in land matters³⁶. Also persons with a hearing impairment reported lack of involvement in decision making on issues related to land.

One respondent had say *“you are looked at as a person not in position to utilize the land for any gainful purpose”*

³⁶ Reports from stakeholders interviewed from Gulu and Kitgum

“Even if you are a male Person with Disability who is married, you are given little piece and your other brothers are given bigger piece because of your disability, if you are a male Person with disability who is not married, you are not allowed and not even given access to land because they believe that you have no children to look after, so you do not have the ability to utilize the land and capacity to manage the big piece of land³⁷.”

A male respondent with physical disability and a survivor of a land mine in Kitgum said,

“I was allocated land by my father before he died, but when I acquired my disability, my wife abandoned me and my brothers later chased me from the family land.”

A member of a Focus Group Discussion noted,

“Even if you are the first born male child and you have any disability, you are perceived to be weak and not able to protect the family land.”

The control, management and administration of the family land in Acholi is usually the responsibility of the elders and men, however it was noted that even if the first born male child with disability is in the family, the control is given to the young boys without disabilities because it is believed that they have the physical ability and capacity to manage and protect the land for the family but not a person with impairment.

3.1.3 Women and Girls with Disabilities

Women and Girls with Disabilities (GWWDs) of all age groups are the most vulnerable and marginalized group in the community³⁸. Land grabbing is more common on Women with Disabilities who are single mothers and widows³⁹. Women with Disabilities who are not married but have children in their families are given limited access to a small portion of the family land. Sometimes they are denied access and utilization by their brothers who have the control and authority over the family land.

³⁷ Male Focus Group Discussion- Kitgum Respondents assertion

³⁸ Report from Senior Community Development Officer Gulu

³⁹ Female Focus Group Discussion - Gulu

“I was evicted from my land after my husband’s death; my brother in-law said I was a misfit in the family. They took away my children and sent me out of home. When I tried reporting the case to LC I, they threatened that they will kill me if anybody is arrested from the family” Woman with Disability from Awach sub county, Gulu District

“My husband died and left me with 6 children; I went to the camp and returned in 2011 to my ancestral home. When there was need to start a school in our village, my land was identified by the family who was part of school management committee and gave a large portion of my land to school without my knowledge and consent. I have tried all ways to ensure my issue is heard by the leaders from the Local council I to the district, but no one has given me a chance to say a word. Instead all the leaders and family members are saying I am against development and if I continue disturbing people I would be bundled and thrown in Karuma since I can’t walk.” A woman with Disability in Lapinyoloyo Village, Koro Sub-county.

It was noted that Women with Disabilities who are widows do not have inheritance rights because they are considered to be misfits and do not have a say on the family land. *“We are treated in our families as if we are not human”*⁴⁰. The war context has dismantled the social network and the communities have been more individualized. The vulnerable persons find it easier to be in the urban area where the disability organizations are active like in Gulu and can allow them to survive more satisfactorily. The dynamic in the villages is now more hostile and the land grab context targets the vulnerable.

3.1.4 Participation and Decision Making

Information derived from key informants noted that Persons with Disabilities are perceived to be weak, incapable and cannot make any valuable decisions regarding customary land. Persons with Disabilities reported that they are never consulted nor involved in decision making on land.

One respondent had this to say

⁴⁰ Human Rights Watch Report 2010, Violence Against Women with Disabilities in Northern Uganda

“When community meetings or family meetings are called to discuss land matters, they are not involved. Even when you are in the meeting, you are not allowed to talk. The situation also depends on the level of education of the PWD, for example if you are educated and employed sometimes they call you for meetings”

The decisions of Persons with Disabilities are not sought at family level regarding land matters. It was reported that women with Disabilities are not always invited to attend land meetings since land issues are believed not to concern them. They are neglected and not allowed to say anything regarding any decision on land. This is because it is believed traditionally that women are not custodians of land in Acholi.

One respondent with a hearing impairment had to say this:

“I remember when there was a land wrangle in our family in 2014, the meeting was called and all the family members attended but I was not informed and did not know what happened since I did not attend the meeting. But later I was forced to sign a document which I did not know the content”

Another respondent with visual impairment said this:

“After my father’s death, my family decided to sell some piece of the family land but every child was involved even my younger siblings. I was not informed and I did not attend the meeting but later on I was tipped by a friend about the plan, when I raised the complaint my uncle said I would be chased from home since they are just helping me to live there. The land was sold and the money was shared but I was not given anything,” said a person with a Visual impairment

3.1.5 Representation

Representation is another form of recognition of the marginalized group in any society. However, this is not the case for Persons with Disabilities in land management and Administration. The Land Act 1998 as amended 2010 provides for the establishment of the Land Commission, District Land Board and Sub county Land committee in section 59. This provision does not provide for representation of Persons with Disabilities on District Land Boards and Sub county Land committees

as well as the Land Commission. The traditional chiefdom in Acholi provides for representation of women at chiefdom Council but does not provide for representation of Persons with Disabilities⁴¹. The voice of Persons with Disability is not represented on these important bodies. Therefore, this shows that a PWD right is overlooked. There is need to advocate for inclusion and representation of Persons with Disabilities in Land management and Administration at all levels.

3.1.6 Violence against Women with Disabilities

Women with Disabilities experience physical and emotional violence in land matters much more than other women, they experience multiple discrimination, violence and abuse many times in their life especially from family and neighbors⁴². Violence that is experienced imposes fear and stigmatization that leaves Women with Disabilities to remain silent while experiencing continued abuse and challenges in their families without reporting.

One female respondent in Pece Division Gulu District had to say this:

“I fear reporting my brothers to the authorities because they have threatened to kill me; instead I opted to leave the family and came to rent a house in town because I was told I would be burnt in the house if I continue utilizing my father’s land. Not even my children are allowed to reach there”

Chairperson District Council for Disability-Kitgum reported:

“Women with Disabilities are dying because of land problems, a woman with physical Disability died recently in May 2017, because of depression after being evicted from her husband’s land. The family of the husband claimed that she was bewitching their children and she was sent out of the land with her two children, later she died one week while she sought refuge in the hospital”

One female respondent in FGD in Gulu had to say this:

⁴¹ The Land Act 1998 amended

⁴² NUWODU baseline report on Gender Based Violence and Human Rights Watch Report 2010

“Many times we are not regarded as human beings, in my family, they tell me in my face that I am a no body, a disgrace and a shame to the family and any problem that comes to the family it is because of my disability. Recently, the family had a meeting to sell land to help my younger sister, I was not informed and my sister was given the money but when I asked that I should also be supported, my mother abused me that I am the cause of their problems and I cannot touch anything of the family,”

One female respondent with disability in Awach-sub County, Gulu District had to say this:

“Am suffering in the hands of my own children, my own twin sons are chasing me away from the land my husband left me with, they beat me, dig up to my court yard, when I speak they beat me up. I am in dilemma I cannot even report them anywhere, my disability and poverty cannot allow me do anything, I know reporting needs money to bribe so that I can be listened to,”

3.1.7 Denial of Inheritance Rights

Persons with Disabilities we interacted with reported that a majority of them are sometimes denied inheritance rights and ownership under the customary system. It was noted that after the 26 year civil strife in Northern Uganda, many women with Disabilities failed in their attempts to re-position on their land. Trespass on their land by relatives and neighbors happened when Women with Disabilities were left behind in the Internally Displaced Camps. Much as this affected the general population in Northern Uganda, but PWDs were more affected and this has led to violation of their rights due to negative social cultural attitudes including lack of political will that has increased the vulnerability of Persons with Disabilities under customary and communal land tenure systems⁴³.

4.0 Barriers and Challenges Hindering Access, Control and Utilization of Customary Land by Persons with Disabilities in Acholi land.

4.1 Negative attitude and stereotyping

It was established through focus group discussions and key informants interviewed that, negative attitudes and lack of respect for Persons with Disabilities hinder access and utilization of customary land in Acholi. It was noted from the respondents that family members and the community have negative perceptions about Persons with Disabilities; they are not respected and are given limited opportunity to access and utilize customary land.

One male respondent had to say this:

“Persons with Disabilities are regarded as evil, not human enough and sick without any ability to utilize land. For example those with hearing, visual and intellectual disabilities are denied access and utilization of land in the community. They are treated as dependents so; therefore, there is no need for them to have their own land. This perception goes beyond land and includes other property like animals”

⁴³Human Rights Watch Report: Violence Against women with Disabilities in Northern Uganda 2010

4.2 Fear and intimidation

Due to neglect, insults and derogatory language use by family members and community against Persons with Disabilities, majority of PWDs have low self-esteem. This kind of treatment has subjected PWDs to fear and increased low self-esteem and a reluctance to voice their concerns.

Senior Community Development Officer Gulu had to say this:

“Majority of PWDs fail to speak out their issues to keep harmony with the family members and the community. The situation is worse with Women with Disabilities who cannot speak on the challenges they are facing”

The fear and intimidation PWDs experience has hindered them from exercising their rights and to demand for equal opportunity to access and utilize customary and communal land.

4.3 Communication Barriers

Failure to equitably participate in Land issues has affected their involvement in decision making. Persons with Disabilities especially the deaf are left out because of communication barriers, their families are not interested in learning sign language and oftentimes gestures are used to communicate with unclear understanding or misinterpretation. This has greatly affected their participation in meetings and decision making on land matters.

4.4 Poverty and Disability are related

Most Persons with Disabilities are amongst the poorest of the poor, they cannot afford legal fees and the resources needed to demand and defend their rights.

Male Councilor Representing PWDs- Kitgum District reported that:

“PWDs who had received little pieces of land from their families end up selling and shifting to towns where they can either be involved in odd jobs (shoe shining, selling small items on roadsides and others begging for handouts), this has rendered many Persons with Disabilities more vulnerable in society for instance men end up being involved in dubious and risky dealings (theft and smuggling) and women end up being sexually abused and producing children with no fathers to provide basic needs”

4.5 Lack of involvement in decision making processes on matters related to land

Persons with Disabilities are often not consulted and involved in meetings on land matters. Their lack of participation hinders their access, control and utilization of customary land. It was reported that clan and family meetings exclude Women with Disabilities.

Female councilor representing PWDs Gulu reported that:

“Family decision to sell land has nothing to do with Persons with Disabilities”

4.6 Weakened cultural systems

The prolonged wars in Acholi-land have affected clan Leaders and Chiefdom Officials in Acholi. They have failed to protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities. It was reported that clan leaders and Chiefdom officials are more interested and active in Political issues than cultural issues.

Chairperson District Council for Disability Kitgum reported that:

“Even when Persons with Disabilities try to reach them with their land cases, they are never served justice because they have no money to pay transport”

Persons with Disabilities reported that some of them usually lose land cases in the name of derailing public development when there is need to do development; the target land is usually for PWDs. In addition, it was noted that the chiefdom and or clan heads have limited power over family land and cannot influence family decisions.

4.7 Lack of information and knowledge about legislation that protects and promotes the rights of Persons with Disabilities among duty bearers and rights holders

Persons with Disabilities interviewed seemed not conversant with the legal instruments that protect the rights of all Ugandans in matters related to Land.

4.8 The Post conflict Effect

This is reducing joint ownership of land by family members, after returning from Internally Displaced Camps, many people including Persons with Disabilities did not return to live in rural areas, they divided their family land and sold off to move to urban centers to seek security and quick monies thus causing land fragmentation. It was established that the war destabilized family ties

and institutions unlike in the past, PWDs were collectively supported within their families. However, after the war, people started re-organizing to their chiefdoms with no or little support for persons with disabilities.

One respondent in FGD in Gulu had to say this:

“If you have a land case and you do not have money to transport the clan leaders, your case can not be heard. People want money to settle cases right from the clan, local council and police”

4.9 Lack of Love and social support for Persons with Disabilities

It was reported that most parents and relatives of Persons with Disabilities do not love them because of their disability. They are regarded as a burden, dependents on the family and their contribution is perceived as being little. Therefore, these affect their equal opportunity to access and utilize family land.

Chapter 4: Key Institutions that Protect Persons with Disabilities Land Rights

Land Administration operates within two parallel systems comprising a) the traditional customary/informal systems governed by customs and norms of given communities and b) the centralized statutory/formal (state) system governed by written law. The two are not in harmony and often lead to confusion as the institutional arrangements are not clearly spelt out and the two systems are not at the same level of development.⁴⁴ The Land Act CAP 227 is the main law governing the ownership, Administration and Management of Land in Uganda. It mandates the following institutions to protect the rights of all persons including Persons with Disabilities to access, utilize and manage Land:

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)

Ministry of lands is mandated with the responsibility of Formulating Policy, Regulations and setting standard fees; Giving technical support and supervision of land service delivery; and inspecting, monitoring and evaluation to ensure quality control and compliance to land administration, regulations and policies.

The Uganda Land Commission

Holds and manages any land which is vested in or acquired by government; land that government has interest in such as gazetted parks, forest reserves, schools, government hospitals, roads, and camps.

The District Land Board

Holds and allocates land in the district which is not owned by any person or authority

Facilitates registration and transfer of interest in Land

Takes over the role and exercises the powers of leaser in the case

Causes survey, plans, maps, drawing and estimates to be made by or through offices or agents

Compiles and maintains the list of rates of compensation payable on crops, buildings or permanent nature or any other thing they may be prescribed.

⁴⁴<http://www.landgovernance.org/assets/20160627-Factsheet-Uganda.pdf>

The District Land Office

Provides technical support to the District Land Board

Sub County/Municipal Land Committees

Advises District Land Board on land in their jurisdiction, help to resolve communal land conflicts, support communities in acquisition of certificate of titles, demarcate land boundaries of the individuals with boundary conflicts and support sub county/ municipal offices to handle land matters.

Records Office

This office records and issues certificate of customary ownership and certificates of occupancy.

The above institutions are recognized by the law of Uganda;

Chapter 5: Recommendations

There were a number of recommendations generated during the research, PWDs and key stakeholders interviewed suggested the following:

5.1 To the Government of Uganda

- Ensure information related to rights of Persons with Disabilities is disseminated to raise awareness of the public about Persons with Disabilities Rights, the UNCRPD and other existing legal frameworks to protect and promote the rights of Persons with Disabilities and uphold the Sustainable Development Goal principle of “leave no one behind.”
- The Land policy and the Land Act should be reviewed to provide for representation of PWDs on relevant Land Boards, Commission and Committees.
- Focus on multiple discrimination and vulnerability of Women with Disabilities and their right to access, own and utilize land and other properties.
- Should ensure a free and supported environment for Women with Disabilities to access justice, strengthen mechanisms to reduce violence and ensure their rights are protected and promoted.
- Establish a mechanism to ensure clan and cultural leaders uphold their independent positions to respect the rights of Women and Persons with Disabilities and ensure the inheritance rights of Persons with Disabilities are promoted and protected.

5.2 To Civil Society Organizations

- Advocate for the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in all programs and land related activities.
- Ensure Persons with Disabilities are aware of the legal services available, the service providers and the procedures to help them access justice and redress.
- Sensitize Family and Clan leaders on the rights of Persons with Disabilities in general and Land rights in particular. Engage them in discussions to bring about solutions to discrimination and marginalization of Persons with Disabilities in their families and communities
- Train Government officials, Land Boards, court committees and sub county land committees on land rights and PWD rights.

- Train leaders of Persons with Disabilities to support in accessing Justice.
- Train Persons with Disabilities on their rights and existing laws.
- Identify Persons with Disabilities and their families affected by Land conflicts and hold family dialogue and mediation meetings to ensure Women with Disabilities, single mothers and widows are given opportunities to access and utilize the customary land.
- Work with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (DPOs) to support access to land rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Ensure information is provided in accessible formats to persons with visual and hearing impairments.

5.3 To Community Leaders

- Involve Persons with Disabilities in Land matters in decision making process.
- Mediate, support and sensitize families to recognize the rights of Persons with Disabilities and women.
- Appoint representatives of Persons with Disabilities on clans or local committees to ensure their voices are heard.
- Traditional justice mechanisms to resolve conflict at community level should be used since they are cheap and accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- Trócaire, DPOs (NUWODU, NUDIPU) including other development partners need to design a holistic approach to respond to the land rights issues of Persons with Disabilities with more focus on Women with Disabilities who are experiencing aggravated violence.
- There is also need to immediately address the land conflict involving Women with Disabilities who have cases pending at GUWODU offices.

6.0 Conclusion

The study revealed that a majority of PWDs are not given equal opportunities to access and utilize customary land in Acholi and that there is limited awareness of their rights among the duty bearers which in turn affects their full participation and decision making on land.

Therefore, it is important that the recommendations to Government, Development Partners and Donors need to be implemented to achieve the principle of “leaving no one behind” and to ensure that Sustainable Development Goal 1 is realized.

Appendix 1

List of Research Participants Reached in Gulu and Kitgum Districts

S/N	Name	Position	Telephone
1	Omnia Matthew Atto	Chairperson Council for Disability	0774064775
2	Odida Patrick	Youth representative on Council for Disability at Municipality	0783938982
3	Aketo Ketty Jenneth	Member of Council for Disability at Pager Division	0772368098
4	Lader Mauri	Persons with Disabilities Representative of Deaf at Padwong Division	0776794214
5	Apoto Lucy	Councilor representing PWDs at District	0782019757
6	Oyella Christine	Chairperson women with disabilities	0771698778
7	Lake Margret	Person with disability	0785524312
8	Oyella Marcello	Persons with disability	07705486635
9	Ekong Joseph	PWD	0782204882
10	Oloya Samuel	Councilor for Persons with Disabilities Kitgum District	0773435596
11	Ayoo Doreen	Councilor Kitgum Municipal council	0775010608
12	Odero Godfrey	Persons with Disabilities	
13	Kilama Christopher	Youth Representative Council for Disability	0783546479

14	Latigo W.Calvin	Councilor Persons with Disabilities Municipality	0782410529
15	Akello Hilda	Sigh Language Interpreter	0787353613
16	Aparo Agnes	Female Person with disability	0779255392
17	Rose Oryem	Councilor Person with Disability	0782828861
18	Oketa David	Chairperson District Union for Persons with Disabilities	0771043217
19	Auma Mary	Member at District Union	

Attendance List for Gulu District-FGD for Persons with Disabilities

s/n	Name	Phone Contact
1	Okello Stephen	0787107355
2	Aciro Teddy Lumar	0782998209
3	Akello Scovia	
4	Auma Kevine	
5	Aciro Florence	0781701297
6	Aloyo Concy	0773024410
7	Apiyo Miriam	
8	Auma Joyce	0783661665
9	Okoti Betek	
10	Oyo Moses Oroma	
11	Steven O	

12	Omony Patrick	
13	Okumu Dickson	
14	Naato Timothy	
15	Ojok Geoffrey	
16	Obwana Sulaiman Tuba	
17	Ocen Dominic	
18	Ouma Agelous	
19	Acaye Paul	
20	Nume Allan	
21	Ojok Patrick	

Key Informants

Chieftom Leaders of Ker-Kwaro Acholi

1. Okwero Donato- Chairperson Ker Kwaro Pawel- 0777321997 (Gulu)
2. Rwot Baptist Latim-0778942119/0751985076 (Gulu)

District Officials

1. Sarah Labol- Gender Officer-Kitgum District
2. Omonya Mathew Atto-Chairperson District Council for Disability-Kitgum-
0774064775
3. Komakech Sam Ford Senior Community Development Officer - 0774756950
4. Alex Lands Officer Gulu

