The Report of the 2nd National women’s Land Rights Conference in Uganda

The Right To Land For Women In Uganda - Attaining 30% Registration Of Land In The Name Of Women By 2025

Supported by:
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THE MINIMUM DEMANDS OF THE WOMEN’S LAND RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN UGANDA 2016 - 2021

PREAMBLE

We the 467 participants gathered in Kampala, Uganda 7 - 9 December 2016, comprising grassroots women, male champions for women’s land rights, professionals, women’s rights activists, scholars, members of parliament, policy makers and practitioners;

Conscious that human rights are inherent and that all human beings are equal and entitled to all rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion or social origin, property, birth or status;

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030); AU’s Agenda 2063; the Maputo Protocol; The Africa Framework & Guidelines on Land Policies in Africa; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Conferences on Financing for Development; the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries, and Forests;

Concerned that despite enactments, proclamations and declarations on the universality of human rights, the rights of women to acquire, hold/control and deal in land among others in Uganda is limited by social, economic and political factors;

Bearing in mind that whereas women form 80% of the agricultural labour force in Uganda there is increasing feminization of poverty attributed to lack of access, control and ownership of land and other productive assets;

Considering that the power of women to acquire land through purchase or transfer is limited by their capacity to purchase because of their weaker economic status;

Convinced that people living in poverty and rural women will achieve higher levels of economic independence and more secure livelihoods if their rights to land are assured;

Recognizing that denial of women’s rights to property and land in particular reinforces their economic dependence on men therefore impeding their ability to effectively achieve their own, and contribute to their families’ better livelihoods;

Realizing the need for deliberate laws and policies as well as their effective implementation to promote women’s acquisition, control and utilization of land;

Considering that the voice of women on land has gone unheard for decades, we raise our voices in unison as citizens of this country saying we do not only want to see equality on paper through policies and laws..... we want to experience equality in our lives... for we are not sojourners..... we are citizens of this country and our rights to land must be guaranteed by the state;
WE DEMAND THAT Government, Civil Society, scholars, the private sector and development actors:

1. In full compliance with national, regional and international aspirations of women’s rights instruments, every land administration decision and action must fully involve women themselves as the rights holders regardless of her birth, age, tribe, social origin/affiliation, religion, marital status, fortune, and political or other opinion;

2. Uphold and implement fully the provisions of the CEDAW and the Protocol to the African Demands on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of women in Africa, that enshrine the right to equal access to, ownership and control of land, livelihood and acceptable living conditions; Agenda 2030; the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests as well as the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa.

3. Fully implement Article 26 and 33 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda which uphold and protect rights to own property and land;

4. Ensure good and gender sensitive land governance including clear instruments for documentation of women’s rights to land across all tenure types.

5. Improve access to justice for women and provide universal legal aid for women to seek redress for any violations of their land rights.

6. Outlaw bad customary and written laws and practices that negatively affect women’s tenure security; Institute formal and cultural deterrent mechanisms against individuals, groups or associations of persons companies or institutions that evict, dispossess or disinherit women of their land.

7. Respect, protect and enforce the right of every woman in Uganda to hold and use land free of fear and violence, for their economic empowerment.

8. Regulate businesses and investments so they are accountable for respecting human rights, environmental, social and labour standards; review public policies that fuel land grabs, and replace them with policies that prioritize sustainable land use taking into account the unique needs of women and other small-scale food producers; and ensure the free, prior & informed consent of all communities affected by land-based investments inclusive of extractives.

9. Generate status of land governance in Uganda using gender indicators to provide evidence and gendered information on land ownership that will be used to close the gender gap in land holding.

10. Target women with incentives for land allocation, utilization as well as facilitate land transactions and funding to promote equal opportunities.
PARTNERING INSTITUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

We are responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development. We are responsible for putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management promote sustainable housing for all and foster orderly urban development in the country.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS.

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs is a Government Ministry to ensure that Uganda as a country upholds the rule of law, good governance take charge of the legal due process for all citizens and residents is taken care of.

This Ministry is to provide legal advice and legal services to Government, its allied institutions and to the general public and to support the machinery that provides the legal framework for good governance.

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

To Empower Communities to Harness their Potential through Skills Development, Labour productivity and Cultural Growth for Sustainable and Gender responsive Development.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY & FISHERIES

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries is a Government Ministry charged with creating an enabling environment in the Agricultural Sector and carries out its role by enhancing crop production, improving food and nutrition security, widening export base and improved incomes of the farmers.
A BRIEF PROFILE OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS WHO HAVE SUPPORTED THE WOMEN’S LAND RIGHTS CONFERENCE

Trócaire’s work in Uganda supports those affected by conflict, the development of sustainable livelihoods and gaining access to land, improving the rights of women and holding the government more accountable to its citizens. Trócaire works with partner organizations national and internationally to bring about change at individual, community, societal and institutional levels. Together they tackle the root causes of poverty, not just the symptom, addressing the structural causes of poverty, the unjust global financial and political systems that hold the poorest people back. Trócaire conducts significant research and analysis on global development issues.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is a federal enterprise that supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in international cooperation for sustainable development. GIZ offers workable, sustainable and effective solutions in political, economic and social change processes. GIZ operates in more than 130 countries worldwide. While German cooperation with Uganda started in 1964, GIZ in Uganda works with two programmes on land issues: namely the GIZ-Civil Peace Service with the programme “Support for Participatory Transformation of Land Conflicts in North eastern Uganda” and the GIZ programme “Responsible Land Policy in Uganda”.

The Land Policy Initiative (LPI) is a joint programme of a tripartite consortium consisting of the AUC, UNECA and AfDB. It was established in 2006 to facilitate the integration of land issues in development policies and strategies with the aim of strengthening land rights, enhancing productivity, and improving livelihoods. Following numerous assessments and extensive consultation with various stakeholders, the LPI developed the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa. The Framework urges Member States to ensure that appropriate policies, laws and enforcement measures are in place to strengthen women’s rights to land and provide equal rights to women in matters of inheritance, access and ownership. The Framework was subsequently endorsed by the highest level of African governance, the AU Heads of State and Government, which called for the use of the Framework and Guidelines in the implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges. In collaboration with its partners and through the implementation of its Five Year Strategic Plan, the LPI Secretariat assists Member States to develop or review their land policies and implement as well as evaluate these policies in accordance with the F&G on Land Policy in Africa.
The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is an alliance of global regional and national partners contributing to poverty alleviation through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure particularly through the development and dissemination of pro-poor and gender-sensitive land tools. They work towards this with partners who include international civil society organizations, international finance institutions, international research and training institutions, donors and professional bodies.

ActionAid Uganda (AAU) is a Ugandan Development Organization and an affiliate member of the ActionAid international federation working in 46 districts of Uganda with a physical in 10 districts and in others through a partnership with 65 Civil Society Organizations across Uganda. ActionAid is registered under the laws of Uganda with a local governing Board comprising 11 member (6 women and 5 men) and a General Assembly that seats once a year. In 2015, AAU’s work was supported by 120 dedicated staff. Our work is premised on three strategic objectives i.e Women Rights and gender equality, Sustainable livelihoods, Participatory Democracy and Governance.

Oxfam has been working in Uganda since the 1960s focusing both on development and humanitarian programs to support practical and innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty. It works with poor communities, local Organizations, volunteers and supporters to bring lasting change. Oxfam believes that fundamental change will happen in Uganda with a shift in government and donor policies, implementation practices and when citizens, particularly women and youth, are able to claim their rights as enshrined in the Constitution and hold duty bearers to account.
THE 2\textsuperscript{nd} UGANDA NATIONAL WOMEN’S LAND RIGHTS CONFERENCE, 7th – 9th DECEMBER 2016, HOTEL AFRICANA – KAMPALA, UGANDA

“The Right to land for women in Uganda - Attaining 30% registered ownership by 2025”

PROGRAMME

**DAY ONE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>AGENDA ITEM</th>
<th>KEY SPEAKER/RESPONSIBLE PERSON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00am - 8:00am</td>
<td>Match from Kololo Airstrip to Hotel Africana</td>
<td>Convener</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00am – 8:30am</td>
<td>Arrival and registration</td>
<td>Convener</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30am – 9:00am</td>
<td>Arrival of invited guests</td>
<td>Convener</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00am – 9:15am</td>
<td>Welcome remarks</td>
<td>Rebecca Apio</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15am - 9:45am</td>
<td>Prayers by religious leaders Anthems</td>
<td>Religious leaders</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00am – 10:15am</td>
<td>Background of the Women’s Land Rights Conference</td>
<td>Esther Obaikol</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15am – 10:30am</td>
<td>Remarks from Development Partner</td>
<td>Ian Dolan</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30am – 10:45am</td>
<td>Keynote speech</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45am – 11:00am</td>
<td>Address by the Chief guest Group photo</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands, Housing &amp; Urban development</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00am – 11:30am</td>
<td>TEA BREAK</td>
<td>HOTEL</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30am – 1:00pm</td>
<td>Session 1: Women’s Land Rights Movement</td>
<td>Jackie Assimwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00pm – 2:00pm</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td>HOTEL</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00pm – 4:30pm</td>
<td>Session 2: Parallel sessions</td>
<td>Jackie Assimwe</td>
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11:00am – 1:00pm

Gender in Uganda’s National land policy
Conference documentary
Case studies

Moderator: NAWOU

Presenters

Gerald Padde A - Program officer - Transparency International
Ms. Restituta Bogere - Landnet
Namukwaya Edith - Community Development officer (CDO), Mityana District
Ms. Joyce Nangobi - Executive Director, Slum Women Initiative for Development, Jinja.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discussion</th>
<th>All</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session B: Access to Justice for women</strong></td>
<td><strong>Moderator: LASPNET</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presenters</strong></td>
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<td>Edrine Wanyama - HURINET</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Harriet Nabakema - FIDA</td>
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<td>H/W Esther Nambayo Registrar, Land Division</td>
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<td>Kasozi Serina Abwooli Community own resource person (CORP)</td>
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<td><strong>Session C: The Kilimanjaro Initiative</strong></td>
<td><strong>Moderator: Action Aid</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Presenters</strong></td>
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<td>Niva Titi Nandujja - Action Aid</td>
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<td>Apio Polly Ochola - Rural Women Development Link (RWODEL)</td>
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<td>Irene Kapeteret - Multipurpose Cooperatives</td>
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## DAY TWO

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<tr>
<td>8:00am – 9:30am</td>
<td>Registration, Foreword and introduction of new participants</td>
<td>Convener</td>
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<td>9:30am – 10:00am</td>
<td>Recap of day one</td>
<td>All</td>
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<td>10:00am – 10:30am</td>
<td>Official opening of day two</td>
<td>Member of parliament and chairperson UWOPA</td>
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<td>10:30am - 11:00am</td>
<td><strong>BREAK TEA</strong></td>
<td>Hotel</td>
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<td>11:00am – 1:00pm</td>
<td>Session 3: Parallel session</td>
<td><strong>Moderator: CESCRA</strong></td>
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<td>Session A: Women's land, Housing and property rights</td>
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<td><strong>Presenters</strong></td>
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<td>Discussion</td>
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**Session B: Women’s land Rights and politics**

- **Moderator: UWOPA**
- **Presenters**
  - Hon. Monica Amoding - Member of Parliament
  - Sarah Bireete - Center for Constitutional Development (Land Rights and Policing in Uganda- Gender Perspective)
  - Achuma Florence - Local Government
  - Hadijja Namutebi - Commissioner of Police (Land Rights and Policing in Uganda)
### Day 3

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<tr>
<td>9:30am – 10:00am</td>
<td>Recap of day two</td>
<td>All</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00am – 10:30am</td>
<td>Women's Minimum demands</td>
<td>Jackie Assimwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30am - 11:00am</td>
<td><strong>Break Tea</strong></td>
<td>Dr. Samuel Mabike</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00am – 1:00pm</td>
<td>Remarks by Development partner</td>
<td>Dr. Samuel Mabike</td>
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<td>Launch of the Women’s land rights strategy 2016 - 2022</td>
<td>Dr. Samuel Mabike, Esther Obaikol</td>
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<td>Closing remarks and departure</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands, Housing &amp; Urban development</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00pm – 2:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td>Hotel</td>
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**Session C**

- **Moderator:** SEATINI
- **Presenters:**
  - Jane Seruwagi Nalunga
    - Country Director, Seatini Uganda
    - Grassroots representative

**Session A: Women, Agricultural productivity, access to markets and Food Security**

- **Moderator:** Food Rights Alliance
- **Keynote Speaker:** Ms. Sanyu Jane Mpagi (MOGLD)
- **Presenters:**
  - Ms. Naomi Kabanda - (MOLHUD)
  - Ms. Hakuza Annuciata (MAAIF)
  - Mr. Kamadi Byonabye (UHRC)
  - Ms. Jane Nalunga (SEATINI)
- **Experience of the Grassroots Women:**
  - Women Farmer Representative

**Session B: Land tools for Pro-poor and gender responsive land governance**

- **Speakers:**
  - Simon Peter Mwesigye
  - Hafisa Namuli - ACT Together
  - Florence Kuteesa - CEEWA Uganda
  - Sarah Nandudu - Slum Dwellers International

**Discussion**

- All
1.0. About the Women Land Rights Conference

Over the past five years organizations working on women’s land rights in Uganda made an effort to work in a coordinated manner to influence laws and policies with recognizable degrees of success. The concerted effort geared towards raising a common voice yielded results in the policy and legal spaces in Uganda.

Whereas achievement in policy and law were registered, there was a recognition that for women to realize their rights in practice, there was a need to work towards the implementation of the various international and national instruments governing women’s rights to land. The 2nd National Land Conference was therefore conceived as a next step to forge a way forward on the work on women’s land rights in Uganda, bridging the rural-urban divide among the women, the elite-ordinary women divide and thus providing an avenue for the women to share their experiences, challenges and will enable women to have a common voice on their land rights issues.

The minimum demands will form the advocacy campaign of the WLRM-U for the following 5 years. Emphasis was placed on practice change to enable women realize not only their rights to land but economic and political empowerment.

The conference was structured around the following thematic areas;

- Women in land administration
- Access to Justice for women
- Women’s land, Housing and property rights
- Women, Agricultural productivity, access to markets and Food Security
- Women’s land Rights, local governance and politics
- Women’s rights in the commoditization and privatization of land
3.2 The Objectives of the Conference:

The conference aimed to promote an open exchange of experiences and evidence-based knowledge on progress towards achieving gender equality in land rights administration and management.

Specific objectives were:

1. To enhance learning from recent land reforms and emerging pathways and their impact on land Women’s land rights in Uganda.

2. To provide a platform for women from different regions to share their challenges and experiences on land matters and through this rejuvenate the women’s movement on land nationally.

3. To generate specific strategic issues that require the intervention by various stakeholders and draw a minimum agenda for women and land.

This report captures the key issues that emerged from the conference on the various themes.
2.0. OPENING SESSION

The opening session was graced by:

- The Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, her remarks delivered by Mrs Naome Kabanda, Assistant Commissioner Land Administration and the Chief of Land Policy Secretariat.
- The Director Gender, in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, her remarks delivered by the Assistant Commissioner Gender, Mrs Maggie Komukama
- Ian Dolan the Country Director Trocaire
- Agnes Kirabo, the Executive Director Food Rights Alliance
- Esther Obaikol, the Chairperson of the Women’s Land Rights Movement in Uganda.

Key messages

1. A forum for women’s voices to be heard is of great significance as women suffer discrimination in land use and ownership, physical and social restrictions, without any opportunity to organize and make decisions to improve their lives. It is the commitment of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development to support the recordation of rights in women’s names. To this end, the Ministry has already developed the gender strategy that will guide its actions. All actors are encouraged to work closely with the Ministry to ensure that the desired outcome of increased documented rights for women with a target of a minimum of 30% is achieved by 2025.

2. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is the lead agency in ensuring the achievement of Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030). This
goal is already integrated in the National Development Plan and gender indicators developed collaboratively with Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Makerere University and relevant government departments. Land indicators are part of this and this is important in marking progress towards Uganda’s achievement of its international commitments. It is important for the women Land Rights Movement to keep a keen eye on these processes and use the information to aid advocacy and the campaign to achieve its objective for the next five years.

3. The Ministry of gender is committed to tackling the following key issues around women and land:

- Land as an economic asset. To enable women achieve economic empowerment using land as an engine of growth, capacity development, marketing, working with capitalization institutions and production support entities become critical factors requiring attention.

- Gender based violence is a vice that must be eliminated in all its forms and throughout Uganda. The 16 days of activism are intended to highlight this plight. However, a concerted effort with all stakeholders must be undertaken to eliminate gender based violence.

- Gender issues have been at the centre of land acquisitions for investment. The Ministry of gender is focusing on finding practical and strategic approaches to ensure that the rights of women are respected and protected in the face of a large scale land acquisition.

4. Based on research findings from Acholi sub-region, it was clear that rights to land are not individualized and therefore women’s rights to land are nested rights. However, some categories of women have stronger rights than others. Married women’s rights are more secure when compared with those of widowed women with no children. Divorced women with children have more tenure security compared to the childless divorcees. People living with disability have the least tenure security. Women therefore are not a homogenous

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**My land, my right, my responsibility - By Margaret Imaho - Soroti District**

When it comes to land, women are not listened to yet they suffer abuse and deprivation as land is their almost only livelihood option. In 2016, the evictions women faced when land was taken for converted land use led them to strike and undress in protest.

The women have over the year undertaken education on their rights to land with support of CID, training them in leadership skills and community workers.

Since then, Imaho serves on the district land board and several women serve in various capacities in local land administration. They also work as land advocates in the district and have gained a lot of community respect.

It is important that the girl children get an education which will empower them enabling them to hold land in their own right.

Educating men is critical to the success of work towards increasing tenure security for women.

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**Men for Women’s Land rights in Kiboga District By Stephen Bidodo - UCOBAC paralegal - Kiboga District.**

For the longest time, land in Kiboga was a man’s issue with women considered property. This was compounded by the fact that Kiboga has the Muslim faith as the biggest religious sect that reinforces the discrimination against women in land ownership.

Training on gender equality in land holding based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Land Act opened avenues for men to get involved in women’s empowerment. The paralegal program provided an avenue for community outreach and education over a long period of time.

Today, attitudes towards women’s rights to land have changed. There has been an increase in joint titling, women are more actively engaged in the local land administration structures and dispute resolution, women understand the process leading to land registration and own land in their own right. They are using the land productively and commercial farming is thriving in the district.
group and therefore there is no a one size fits all in addressing women’s rights to land. Cultural sensitivity must be taken into account when seeking to address women’s land rights challenges.

5. The National Land Policy provides a framework for law review and implementation of women’s land rights initiatives. The policy in paragraphs 63 - 67 clearly articulates an integrated approach to dealing with the Women’s land rights question, calling upon religious, cultural and all stakeholders to promote women’s land rights. It advocates for mainstreaming gender in planning and decision making processes. The Gender Strategy that has been developed in a participatory manner provides an avenue to start redressing gender biases and blind policies and practices in the land sector. It highlights the central role traditional and cultural institutions play in upholding women’s rights to land. Working with women to reduce the rights impasse is of paramount importance.
3.0. A SYNTHESIS OF KEY EMERGING ISSUES

3.1 Women in land administration

Land administration is an important factor in the maintenance of community identity, i.e. sovereignty. The State has a residual duty to ensure that its land resources are not used in such a manner as to sabotage the public welfare. This more often than not is expressed in legislation to regulate land use and defend public interest. The quality of land rights is often enhanced and not eroded when account is taken of the overall goals and aspirations of the judicial principles, which create and protect them. Thus, Land rights are only as secure as the political and social context in which they are required, enjoyed and transacted. Land Administration is an important factor in the constitution and enjoyment of property rights as it converts tenure regimes into resource management, challenges and strategies.

The principle of good governance as applied to the stewardship of land resources has led to the growth of participatory stakeholder designed and driven structures and infrastructure operating on the basis of transparency and cost effectiveness. Land Administration function is thus not merely the means through which State interest

Women seeking land services in Jinja - By Joyce Nangobi SWID Jinja.

Slum Women Initiative for Development, a community based organization in Jinja District works to secure rights of women to land in Jinja, a historical industrial town in Uganda. SWID has built capacity of over 300 slum women to seek tenure security through purchase and registration of their rights to land.

The women have faced enormous challenges in acquiring certificates of title. They have had to take collective action and create pressure groups that storm all the relevant offices to ensure that they can receive the services due to them. After a year of engaging with the land office, they have not yet received some of the certificates of title that they should have. They have however made inroads and the land titles are currently being processed.

This process has shown that collective action for women is a powerful tool to enable them secure their rights to land. Together they can reach where an individual woman may have failed to reach.

Grassroots mobilization and organizing will play a critical role in securing women’s rights to land.
in private property is expressed; it is also an incident of responsible stewardship of land resources.

Land administration is a function, which entails the mobilization of institutional mechanisms and personnel for juridical, regulatory, fiscal and cadastral components development. The review below highlights the significant achievements of law and policy toward land administration in Uganda.

In Objective X, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 imposes a duty upon the state to take all necessary steps to involve the people in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programs which affect them. In pursuit of this objective, Article 32 recognizes the significant role women play in society and imposes a duty on the state to take affirmative action in favour of marginalized groups on the basis of gender for purposes of redressing imbalances, which exist against them.

The central Government is responsible for national affairs and services; formulation of national policies and national standards and monitoring the implementation of national polices and services to ensure compliance with standards and regulations. Line ministries carry out technical supervision, technical advice, mentoring of Local Governments and liaison with international agencies. In this regard under the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is the Directorate of Land management under which the vote function of Land Administration and Management falls. The general functions of Land administration and management include: land management, registration, mapping, surveying and valuation of properties, coordination and supervision.

The Constitution decentralizes the land administration function. The Local Government Act, 1997 gives effect to the devolution of functions, powers, and services to all levels of Local Government to enhance good governance and democratic participation in and control of decision-making by the people. The law also provides revenue, political and administrative set up of Local Governments as well as election of Local Councils.

The powers which are assigned to the Local Governments include powers of making local policy and regulating the delivery of services; formulation of development plans based on locally determined priorities; receive, raise, manage and allocate revenue through approval and execution of own budgets; alter or create new boundaries; appoint statutory commissions, boards and committees for personnel, land, procurement and accountability; as well as establish or abolish offices in Public Service of a District or Urban Council.

**For purposes of land administration local governments are responsible for**

- District Land Boards
- District Land Offices
- Area Land Committees
- Recorders
Whereas all these structures have 1/3 mandatory representation of women, are the women actively participating in decision making? Does the Land Administration system serve the needs of women?

**Key messages**

1. Although Land Rights are human rights, the land administration framework and rights delivery systems do not uphold this principle. The system currently works for the rich and the elite. The land administration system needs to serve the interests of the majority of Ugandans, who form 90% of the rural and urban poor.

2. The land administration system is marred by corruption and bribery which hinders the majority of Ugandans from documenting their rights. Women particularly have fallen victim to bribes and this is a deterrent for them to seek documentation of their rights to land.

3. There is a lot of inconsistency in the legal framework that serves to exclude women from enjoying security of tenure. There is need to explicitly focus the legal regime towards creating an enabling environment for women and vulnerable groups to secure their rights to land.

4. Decentralized land administration structures are non functional in many areas and even where they exist, they are ill equipped to address gender inequality in the land rights delivery.
5. Public - Private Partnerships offer a workable solution to incentivize women to document their rights. These include the surveyors, the banks and other capitalization institutions. Approaches that promote affirmative action for registration of women’s land rights must be sought and implemented in a manner that makes business sense and economically empowers women.

6. Localized land administration should be made more participatory for a gendered result. Land adjudication and surveying, physical planning, valuation and registration should all be participatory processes to enable informed decisions to be made at every stage.

7. Capacity development for the land administration service providers on gendered dimensions to land services delivery is central to attitude and practice change that will lead to gendered outcomes of the land administration function.

3.2. Access to Land Justice for Women

3.2.1 Land Justice Delivery for Women

If justice is seen as fairness and impartiality among others, all those that seek justice no matter their gender ought to experience justice at the same level in the same measure. Justice cannot in all circumstances mean the same. In specific contexts of say conflict or transitions, the kind of justice required differs from that under normal circumstances. Justice is an ideal of accountability and fairness in the protection and vindication of rights and the prevention and punishment of wrongs. The “vindication of rights” caters for all rights irrespective of their categorization (as economic and social or civil and political, including for land rights in this case), whereas “punishment for wrongs” ushers in a retributive aspect attributed to punishment for violation of civil and political rights.

In transitioning societies, justice usually aims at correcting the human rights violations that might have taken place as a result of conflict, reestablishment the rule of law and respect for the rights of all. This is pertinent for women pursuing land justice in post conflict northern Uganda. Land disputes have been common in this area as a result of the conflict, and women have borne the brunt of these.

Justice should not only be accessible but also achievable. “Justice is not a cloistered virtue. It is a tree under whose spreading branches whoever seeks its shelter should find it.” - Newbold P.

Land Justice should be looked at in a wider context that encompasses both the land Laws and the Institutions adjudicating over land disputes. The laws should contain well crafted and water tight concepts of land rights for women. They should be accompanied by strong, functional and accessible (by even the most illiterate of all) institutions to enforce the rights.
To get a clear picture of Land justice for women, it is important to analyze both land laws and institutions that are charged with dispensing justice, and other extraneous circumstances that might inhibit them. There are a number of justice institutions and options that women can access. However the numbers of women that are in position to access or obtain land justice are few. This is greatly due to the many clogs on the right of access as embedded in the law, land administrative and judicial institutional set up, cultural norms or social relations. The more the clogs, the less the possibility of land justice becomes for women.

The administration of justice is usually seen to be a role of the state, which clearly shows that the state can infiltrate facets of justice institutions and administration. This would be of an advantage if the state would do this to push for the land rights of women. The over professionalization and institutionalization of justice delivery has a bearing on the ability of women to access the justice institutions and obtain justice. The dominance of lawyers at all levels is significant in this case, especially where popular participation of the people is minimal. This trend of events is of importance especially where the customary system of land holding and its ensuing rights are predominant. If Land Administration bodies, quasi judicial and Judicial Institutions are in the hands of professionals who are not necessarily literate in the land customs of a given region, there is a likelihood that the justice delivered is not necessarily that of the community where the case arises, but that of the particular officer or the state.

All in all, justice should mean fairness and impartiality to both men and women, no matter the institution dispensing it; formal or informal. It is not only about access, but also an actual partake of justice. It is not only about “seeking shelter”, but also actually finding the shelter. It would therefore make no sense to have created many routes through which women with land claims can access justice institutions, if there is no hope that they will at the end obtain justice.
Key Messages

Women are not a homogenous group to merit a “one-size-fits-all” approach in the search for better ways to access justice in Uganda. It would be erroneous to assume that women all over Uganda experience land related violations of similar kinds to the same magnitude. It is therefore pertinent to unpack the term “women”, and identify the unique circumstances of each category in terms of land rights and therefore access to justice.

1. Women in urban areas face challenges that differ from those faced by those in rural areas. The stability of the areas in which a category of women claims rights to land would also greatly shape their ability to access and obtain justice.

2. The ability of women in post conflict northern Uganda to claim rights to land and access justice has greatly been decimated by armed conflict. The category of women in the post conflict northern Uganda has finer sub categories that are more jeopardized by the situation. The widows generally; widows of former Lord Resistance combatants, child mothers, formerly abducted young girls, orphan girls and spinsters cannot be clumped together with other women in this region, for their land issues tend to be shaped by their status in society. They are twice marginalized. Still, women in violence prone or potentially volatile areas like Karamoja have varying access to justice needs.

3. The circumstances of every specific category of women shape the kinds of claims such women may have to land, and their justice needs. It is therefore important to decipher this general circumstance in order to make sense of why the pattern of access to justice for a particular group is as it is, and how it can be improved. Although there are some commonalities in all the categories that might call for a uniform standard or approach, such a standard may not suffice to provide solutions in all cases.

4. The predicament of women’s access to land justice goes beyond what we see as mere impediments. It is partly couched in the misconceptions surrounding what is the best land law to apply, what amounts to justice, and which institutions are capable of dispensing it. All this due to the existence of two streams of law and institution; the customary and the statutory, with the latter elated over the former. The stereo typing about justice and who can deliver on it is not one of recent times, but dates back to the colonial days.

5. Increased privatization or commercialization of land leads to increased interest to sell which is at times contrary to the rights of women as users, thereby heightening the need to search for justice. The woman in search for justice would definitely have to bear some cost in the pursuit of justice, which may include ability to afford a lawyer, pay the requisite fees, and also bear the burden of paying up in case the case is lost. This drives some women off the trail to pursue justice, for lack of a strong economic muscle to flex.
6. Illiteracy affects the ability of women to pursue justice, since they in the first place are not well conversant of their rights. Women in some places do not have sufficient information about the existing institutions that they can access if in need of justice. Interestingly, this illiteracy is limited in the context that it applies only in relation to the formal justice systems such as courts.

7. Legal Aid Service Providers should work closely together with JLOS and the Justice Centres to ensure wide-spread of land justice delivery in the country. Working with legal practitioners to reach the hard to reach areas would go a long way to ameliorate the plight of women.

3.2.2 Succession and inheritance for women in Uganda

Land rights are at the heart of the succession and inheritance discourse in Uganda, because land is the primary source of livelihood and sustenance. Prior to the colonial era, land was communally owned and women were accorded protection as mothers and assured of a share of and access to resources. Women unfriendly, customary Law gradually developed as these societies underwent change arising from colonisation and privatisation. Increased commercialisation of land and problems of land scarcity created constraints on women’s access to land. Customary protections for women have since weakened and unequal tenure relations between men and women continue to fuel conflict within families.


Whereas the supposition is that the Succession Act of Uganda is the only law under which all matters pertaining to intestate or testamentary succession are handled, the reality is quite the contrary. There are plural systems of law in co-existence with different laws applying to different persons. Customary law is relied upon in some communities while statutory law is applied in others. The mix of customary statutory and religious legal arrangements is said to have its origins in the early colonial period where colonialists left family and community concerns such as land under the jurisdiction of customary law. Subsequent attempts at unification of these systems have failed because the different communities continue to apply their customary laws in the passing of property and the settlement of disputes.

Custom dictates the seclusion of women from land ownership. Women generally do not inherit land from either their fathers or their husbands. Their fathers do not bequeath land to their daughters because they marry outside the clans and will therefore pass it on to another clan while husbands do not bequeath their land to their wives for the same reason. It is feared that
a widow may remarry or sell the land to non clan members. This leaves a woman in a position of permanent dependency whereby her access to land is defined by her relation to a male land owner that may either be a father, a son, a husband or a brother. A single, widowed, childless woman is more often than not faced with a possibility of landlessness.

The barriers to access in the customary systems remain resolved even in the formal laws and structures as the formal legal regime on succession and inheritance is itself riddled with outdated penalties, unenforceable provisions, gaps, inconsistencies, non operational structures and discriminatory practices against women that are very similar in nature to those in the informal customary regime, some of which have recently been declared unconstitutional.

Religion further reinforces discrimination of women in succession and inheritance as often its practice is distorted by the cultural norms and practices that prevail in a given society. Although the Quran clearly provides for women’s inheritance rights, this often is not the case in practice.

**Key messages**

The Succession Act does not make provision for instances of unmarried cohabiting unions although studies have shown that a significant percentage of Ugandan Families live under cohabitation. If a cohabiting partner dies without leaving a will, there is no assumption that their cohabitant should inherit any of their estate, no matter how long they may have lived together. It is open to cohabiting partners to make wills in each other’s favour but it should however be noted that very few cohabitants do this. This could be attributed to widespread ignorance of the legal position
of cohabitants. It is therefore a cause for concern that there are no legal protections for these parties who may have acquired property together and should thereby be considered where their partners die intestate. This position creates particular vulnerability for women in the context of a traditional Ugandan setting where it is assumed that property in a home belongs to a man and his clan. Where property is not registered jointly or in the name of the cohabitant, no legal protections are available for a person other than a wife of a valid marriage recognized in Uganda even where the couple may have been living together and have acquired property jointly.

1. Whereas this may be so, some notable ground has been gained in the determination of Succession matters with respect to matters of women’s entitlement and role in succession matters within the courts. The courts’ decisions do show that there is need for reform of the law to ensure that the estate of the deceased and interests of the beneficiaries are better protected.

2. The outcome of the Constitutional Court’s declaration has served the purpose of rendering the blatant discriminatory provisions in the Succession Act redundant. However, the ripple effect has been to create ambiguity especially among the institutions that handle succession and administration.

3. The provisions in the Succession Act offer limited protections to check abuse by unscrupulous persons entrusted with the duty of distribution of the estate or executing the duty of guardianship. Whereas the Succession Act attempts to protect the deceased estate, the Act lacks stringent sanctions for those who mismanage the estate of the deceased.

4. The Uganda Law Reform commission study on the Review of the Children Act established that relatives of orphans usually steal and mismanage minor’s properties and fail to account. There is therefore a need to amend the Succession Act to make provisions that will check abuse and mismanagement of estates, particularly those of minors. The law should make provisions specifying the duties of the person holding the property, manner of investing the property, provisions for account to the minor when he or she becomes of age and provide penalties for breach of these duties.

5. The capacity to make a will is a common issue for litigation in Succession matters in Uganda. Many cases require court to determine whether or not the testator’s possessed the right state of mind to make a will. Most Ugandans particularly women still do not know how to write a will.

6. Although customary practice in most Ugandan communities largely excludes women from administering the estate of their deceased husbands or brothers, case law trends reveal a gender blind approach to matters of administration of an estate of a deceased person.

7. Although the law specifically spells out the rights of the spouse and the children to occupy the principal residence, these protections are often disregarded in many Ugandan
communities, with the principle residence often willed to a different beneficiary or the women subjected to widow inheritance for them to retain the principle residence. Widows and orphans suffer the brunt of land grabs as a result.

8. Continuous community education particularly for women accompanied by legal aid reduces the number of women and children that will lose their inheritance rights to land and other forms of property.

3.2.3 Gender Based Violence and Rights to Land

Unequal power relations between men and women are among the strongest predictors of domestic violence, and women’s ownership of land and other assets can help equalize these power relations. Owning land can give women intangible benefits, such as social clout and feelings of empowerment. Owning assets has been found to empower women in their relationships and to give them a stronger voice in public forums (Agarwal 2002, Katz 2002). Women with secure rights to land may have enough economic and psychological security to free themselves from violent situations.

Property grabbing is a new form of gendered violence against women, threatening the security of women. Forced evictions are often accompanied by further acts of violence, including physical and mental harassment, and abuse. Widows are particularly vulnerable, partly as a result of weakened customary practice and social safety nets that used to provide support to widowed women and their children, a situation made worse by the HIV and AIDS epidemic. Defending their property has cost some women their lives, while other women have lost their shelter and source of livelihoods, and have become destitute. The harassment and humiliation that often accompany property grabbing further strip women of their self-esteem, affecting their ability to defend their rights.

For women, secure land tenure means that their rights to land are legally and socially legitimate; can withstand changes in the family and in the community; are enforceable; are long-term or for a known duration; and are exercisable by women in the same way that they are for men. Women with secure rights to land are less vulnerable to gender based violence. Secure land rights can empower women socially and economically, and may give women more freedom to leave abusive relationships and to make financial decisions that can alleviate or prevent the incidence of gender based violence.

Key messages

1. More research is needed in this area to establish causation and draw appropriate interventions to respond to the GBV - women’s land rights nexus.

2. The relationship between land and gender-based violence is complex and dependent on cultural contexts. Interventions focused on addressing the issue should include men and women, as well as institutions that promote and sustain gender inequalities such as customary and formal governance institutions.
3. Secure land rights can increase a woman’s economic independence and her bargaining power, and reduce her vulnerability to GBV. However, it has been found to be true that an increased incidence in GBV against women who owned land had a direct correlation to strong traditional norms against women’s land ownership. It is important for development professionals working on land issues to understand the potential for such unforeseen consequences and to take steps to ensure that programs do no harm.

3.2.4 The Kilimanjaro Initiative

Rural women the world over are an integral and vital force in the development processes that are key to socio-economic progress. They form the backbone of the agricultural labor force, provide over 80% of agricultural labour and 90% food production yet their efforts are unrecognized. Secure tenure and access to land have been universally accepted as fundamental elements in promoting economic growth and social development. However insecure tenure, lack of decision making power and limited access to and control over natural resources and economic opportunities have grossly undermined women’s enjoyment of their right to a life with dignity. Even where laws exist, they have remained largely ineffective due to prevalence of strong customary regimes and patriarchal norms let alone the lack of implementation. The ongoing land rush has further jeopardized women’s land rights by pricing them out of the emerging markets for land rights. It is imperative that any poverty and hunger interventions prioritize access to and control over land and other productive resources for rural women, if they truly mean to fight hunger, poverty, dispossession and inequality.

The Africa Union in consultation with governments and civil society developed guiding principles on large scale land based investments in Africa, which provide useful safeguards to protect communities from forceful unwarranted dispossession, as well as addressing related issues such as gender inequality in land ownership and tenure security for women. These frameworks underscore the need for transparency, full disclosure in negotiation of contracts, besides requiring free, prior and informed consent of affected communities. Despite the Guiding Principles being endorsed by the Joint Conference of Ministers from the member states, African states have reneged on their commitments by failing to operationalize the agreed principles.

In their effort to achieve gender equality, women from different countries convened in Arusha to explore ways in which rural women assemblies can be used to advance the course of women’s land and natural resource rights and how to strengthen their movement and voice in regard to land ownership thus the Kilimanjaro initiative, a symbol within the Women’s movement for the struggle for gender equality.

The Kilimanjaro initiative affords rural women space to engage with and seek accountability from decision makers at national and continental level, with a view to securing fundamental, irreversible shift and commitments on women’s land property rights.
The Kilimanjaro event gave focus and sense of unity to a wide range of activities, led by grassroots women themselves, aimed at advancing women’s land and property rights and socially and ecologically sound production.

This should be part of a hoped for wider ‘Our Land, Our Lives’ land campaign and be a specific mobilisation of rural women to assert their rights to land and push for a fundamental and irreversible shift in the currently still marginalised position of women’s land and property rights.

In the Assembly women shared their experiences, hear from activists from across Africa and other parts of the world and come up with a women’s declaration on women’s land and natural resource rights. The declaration addressed how women care for and ensure truly equitable rights to and effective use of our natural resources that humanity depends on for food and so much more. The writing of the declaration was accompanied by development of plans of how women acting in solidarity can ensure its full implementation.

**Key messages**

1. Girl child education is the key to solving the Women Land rights question. Girl child empowerment will be achieved if the school curriculum can include aspects of gender equality in land holding under the human rights education.
2. Increasing the participation of men in advancing women’s tenure security is critical to sustained success. Most of the challenges women face are related to attitudes towards women’s security of tenure. Working with men will ensure change in culture and religion as the men are the gate keepers to these institutions.

3. Succession and inheritance remains the domain in which women remain disadvantaged in the transmission of rights. Concerted efforts and collective bargaining needs to be undertaken by women themselves to negotiate and advocate for more rights to land. The challenges in this area cut across legal frameworks, cultural and religious spheres.

4. Women’s economic empowerment is a key to tenure security. Women engaged in enterprise development have more secure rights than women who are not. There is need to increase the education and public awareness of the importance of women’s economic empowerment including access to economic information and services for women.
4.0. Women’s Land, Housing and Property rights

Rights to land, housing and property are essential to women’s equality and wellbeing. Although women engage in enterprise development, many still shy away from owning property in their own right, this often witnessed by women relinquishing their legal rights to land and property to their husbands, uncles, brothers and sons, with the hope that they retain the de facto ownership of these properties. This in Uganda raises the phenomenon of hidden assets in which the legal title vests in a male relative on behalf of the woman. The main reasons for the growth of hidden assets in Uganda’s urban areas are:

♦ Respect for their spouses as the bible commands women to submit to their husbands;
♦ Fear of violence
♦ Respect of culture
♦ Fear of remaining unmarried because the woman will be seen as wealthier than the man
♦ Land is just a man’s issue

This subjects to women trying so hard to be good wives, sisters, mothers and daughters to ensure that they can retain use rights over properties that are rightfully theirs. In case of separation or divorce, the man often retains rights to the property or land whereas the woman becomes homeless or will have to share the property with her in-laws without

“Dying Happy and propertied” - The Story of Women Living with HIV&AIDS in Kampala Suburbs

UCOBAC family support group working with Women living with HIV &AIDS in Kamwokya has seen a turnaround in the situation of women and enabling them secure their rights to land. Not only has UCOBAC achieved this through training of community watchdog groups, it has empowered the women through collective action to support each other through will writing and documentation of their rights to property. Working together with Slum Dwellers International, The Women have with the use of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) developed by GLTN/UN-Habitat secured rights to their property in the urban areas and consequently willed their property to their daughters. Upon demise of a group member, the surviving members support the family to ensure that the will of the deceased is executed according to her wishes and this the phenomenon “Dying Happy”
gaining control or rights over it.

Furthermore, Women suffering from multiple forms of discrimination - e.g. older women, women with disabilities, women living with HIV/AIDS or women belonging to minority communities or indigenous groups- face additional obstacles in accessing land and property. For instance, widows, often older women, in some places are blamed for killing their husbands by infecting them with HIV/AIDS and in-laws use this as a justification to dispossess them and evict them. Women then lose access to productive resources which were all the more important in the context of their need for medical care.

While there is a need to strengthen the recognition of women’s right to land, this human right is related to the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to housing and freedom from forced eviction. These rights are recognized by several international documents, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 17 and 25); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 17); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 11); and UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Articles 13-16). While housing and property rights are guaranteed to women through international documents as well as through the 1995 Constitution and the Land Act Cap 227, often the implementation of these rights is overshadowed by existing practices and discriminatory patterns.

There are tools now developed to support states implement gender responsive land administration systems. Through GLTN/UN-Habitat, tools have been developed, tested and ready for rollout in countries to provide the much needed support as to “how to” mainstream gender into land administration. One such tools is the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) which was implemented in Uganda and guided land policy development. Land tools should not just benefit the poor - they must also improve the situation of women. They cannot do this if they ignore women - for example, if they assume that men and women are treated the same, or if they do not enable
gender-disaggregated information to provide comparisons. These criteria can be used to check whether land tools incorporate gender issues, and to show how they can be adapted. They are a flexible framework that can be adapted to a wide range of different situations.

The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) - This range of rights generally cannot be described relative to a parcel, and therefore new forms of spatial units are needed. A model has been developed to accommodate these social tenures, termed the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM). This is a pro-poor land information management system that can be used to support the land administration of the poor in urban and rural areas, which can also be linked to the cadastral system in order that all information can be integrated. This tool has extensively been used in Mbale Municipalities and is currently supported by 7 learning hubs across the country. Women are being sup

**Key Messages**

1. Women’s economic empowerment is pivotal to them securing their rights to land. However, women need to be educated in a bid to change their attitude regarding asset ownership and registration.

2. Advocacy on women’s land rights needs to be sensitive to culture and religion, having a holistic transformational dimension of work that would cushion women from suffering further violence resulting from property rights ownership.

3. Appropriate and affordable technologies that are gender responsive in application should be scaled-up, encouraging more women to engage in local land governance and securing property rights of women living in urban areas.

4. There is demand from women across the country especially those in the urban areas, small towns and trading centres to have their rights to land documented. However, there are not enough actors to provide the necessary support. There is therefore need for increase in training in appropriate technology for the recordation of rights for women to land and property.

5. Access to information on the changing landscape for land administration is still very limited to project areas leaving out the majority of women from the much needed information for decision making regarding their rights to land and property.
5.0. Women, Agricultural productivity, Access to markets and Food Security

Uganda is predominantly an agricultural based economy with about 80% of the country’s total land area arable. The sector employs over 66% of Uganda’s population with more than 85% relying on it for their livelihoods. It contributes over 22% to the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounts for 48% of export revenue.

Women, particularly smallholder rural women contribute approximately 70% of the agricultural labour force in Uganda. Despite this enormous contribution to the agricultural sector and to food production and food security, less than 20% have control over their produce and proceeds.

Women have inherently been excluded from owning, controlling and using the production resources they are entitled to in order to realise development. As has been widely documented, gender-based inequalities in access to and control of productive such as land and financial resources inhibit agricultural productivity and reduce food security.

Strengthening land rights for women goes hand in hand with the realization of many other development objectives related to increased agricultural productivity, food security, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability. Women’s access, use, control and ownership of land is central to women’s economic empowerment and
Key issues affecting women in agricultural productivity, access to markets and food security

♦ Right to ownership of land, women can own land through next of kin and inheritance. Ownership of land in the country is majorly through inheritance. Women (married women) can access land through their husbands and the girl child through her father’s Will land can only be owned through inheritance.

♦ Decision making on the land would majorly depend on the type of right a woman has in this case the nature of the land tenure systems in Uganda

♦ Access to land, Control of land and control of the proceeds from the land. Some women access land but the women that have actual control of the land are very limited.

♦ Women managed plots are small than men managed plots for agricultural productivity however women managed plots majorly focus on food production unlike the men managed crops majorly focus on commercial agriculture

♦ Women being sent away from their household which makes accessibility to land difficult. They always resort to hiring of land for productivity Members of the family usually send away the women (widows) from the household.

♦ Cultural and religious backgrounds and mindsets is another challenge. The boy child is always considered to be the heir to the property. It does not majorly depend on whether the boy child is the last born or the second born in the family.

♦ The sale of agricultural produce is majorly dependent on the decision of the man in the house hold, as well as the sale of the land. Women don’t have the power to engage in the decision making of what to sell and buy for the household. It’s always the decision/mandate of the man sell property of the household

♦ Human Rights Approach:-The problem of stereotypes in the community, whereby people think they are over others and are superior to others. In this case men usually feel much more superior than the women in the communities. (all humans are equal in the Human rights Perspective)

♦ At the global level, land is considered as a commercial element in the market. To have access to land one has to pay a price to gain access and control of the land. The grass root women have resorted to hiring and renting of land which limits food productivity as the woman has no control of the land which leads to food insecurity.

Key messages

1. Provision of agricultural inputs:-need to assist women to access improved seeds and use of organic fertilizers, crop protection mechanisms to increase food productivity increase. As well women should be involved in the provision of agricultural inputs. Inputs are usually
given to the male household and the man decides to choose what to do with the agricultural inputs. Whereas provision of agricultural inputs is a right, training on the use these inputs is of paramount importance.

2. Provision of appropriate technology goes a long way in reducing the amount of time women spend in production and increase the output. This not only is important for agricultural productivity, it will enable women manage time better, releasing time to training, leisure and overseeing household wellbeing. The provision of child care centers give women more freedom to engage in agricultural enterprise.

3. Women working in market cooperatives, pooling and marketing together in cooperatives to have increased income. They should be encouraged to buy their own land-through taking advantage of existing capitalization options. Sensitization on land demarcation and acquisition of land titles is of paramount importance as it reinforces the ability of the women to register land in their own right.

4. Participation of women in matters that affect them (land rights-access to land and control of land) is important. The empowerment of the women through the provision of information is key to women influencing processes and taking part in decision making process.

5. Use of the human development approach to answer questions of
   ♦ Who has been left behind?
   ♦ What are the causes?
   ♦ Who has something to do about it?
   ♦ What do they need to do?
6.0. Women’s Land Rights, Local governance and Politics

Land in Uganda has social, economic and political dimensions, which overlap and conflict. Land conflicts and threats to security of tenure have shaped Uganda’s political history since the formation of the modern state through colonialism and most recently dominated the 2016 presidential campaigns in Uganda. The link between land and politics has had considerable research; the gender dimension has been neglected. Where it has been addressed within the women’s land rights discourse there has been a failure to appreciate the multi-dimensionality of land, addressing only the economic implications from a gender perspective. As a result there is little analysis of the way in which women experience inequalities arising out of political processes which shape and influence Uganda’s land system.

Although women, to a larger degree have occupied lucrative public positions in Uganda including Cabinet, parliament and the decentralised governance structures, women’s rise to power faces a difficult struggle. The proportion of women in decision-making is low and far below their proportion in the population and labor force. Women are becoming more engaged in a variety of governmental to multilateral institutions of a local government, legislators, and even the executive. Practice shows that for women, such issues as the environment, child protection, health care, social security and so on. These issues stand at the periphery of the interests of men.

Economic structures and policies affect women’s and men’s access to resources and power, and hence the degree of equality between the sexes in Uganda. Unfortunately, the case is that there is no gender equality perspective in policies and institutions. When women do not participate where the decisions are taken, they cannot change existing gender differences. There is often a large gap between governments and authorities expressed obligations and their political priorities. Likewise, financial budgets and legal frameworks are often formulated in such a way
that they ignore the social and culturally specific roles, responsibilities and opportunities for men and women. The causes of poverty are varied and complex, but are most definitely a political question. Politics and poverty is not just about economic growth but also on governance, distribution, employment, appreciation of labour and the legal framework that gives people the opportunity to support themselves and their families.

Key messages

1. The nature of women’s inequality with regard to land in Uganda is much broader than questions of rights of access, control and ownership and consequently that gender inequality relating to land is not adequately framed.

2. Access to property and land is important for social security and is a possible instrument for creating economic growth and reducing poverty, which is beneficial to everyone. Therefore, women need to participate in political decision-making processes which allow them to influence the distribution of power and decisions that affect environmental and resource management, in addition to more personal questions about health, sexual and reproductive rights.

3. Women’s equal participation, both politically and economically, plays an important role in the overall process of promoting women. Further, a woman’s role as a political figure is not only a normative question of fairness, but a necessary condition for the goals of equality, development and peace to be achieved.

4. Women’s equal participation in decision making is not just a question of justice or democracy, but is a necessary precondition to make sure women’s interests are taken into account.

5. The lack of representation of women in government provides a basis for the question of how legitimate the relevant political structure or the democratic political system of the state really is.

6. The participation of women in parliament and other representative bodies is extremely important not only for women, but for society as a whole.
7.0. Women’s rights in the commoditization and ....... privatization of land

The adoption of neoliberal policies aimed at reducing the role of the state in favour of the market in promoting agricultural development has entailed a number of measures that have bitten deeply into the fabric of agrarian life. In a twenty-first century of globalization, as evidenced by the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Free Trade Agreements and dozens of other multinational corporations, non-profit organizations, and economic relationships, the constantly competing commercial bodies have heretofore expanded their neo-liberal influences to Uganda. Near these economic borders of neo-liberal markets and non-liberal or lack of markets a battle between expanding economic forces and local populations over the rights to live and operate in and on the non-marketized land is becoming increasingly contentious for both sides.

Opening up of new markets, new types and sites of production, new trading arrangements, and new economic relations does not imply the forging of completely new modes of organization, regulation and cultural encounter. This mixing of ‘new’ and ‘old’ is compounded by the discrepancies that exist in different social arenas between the discourse of neoliberal policy, different actors’ interpretations of its contents and consequences, and actual social practice: in the policy-making arena where debates among politicians, policy makers and economic advisers take place; at the frontline where policies

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When they came, they told us we would have jobs and or lives would be better - Memoirs of the Karuma Dam construction

The residents of Karuma freely relinquished their rights to land in favour of the Karuma Hydro Electric dam under construction by the Chinese. The hope for this project to boost the local economy and improve wellbeing was always at the forefront of the communities’ cooperation and support for the project. Men would provide labour and sale sand to the construction of the dam while women would farm to feed the working population.

To the dismay of the community, the sand came from elsewhere, all the employees are of Chinese origin, the project grows its own food and even has a poultry farm.

The poverty levels in Karuma have risen with women and children suffering the brunt of it, as men move to the trading centres in search for alternative employment. The great promise is but an illusion.
are implemented and where government officials exercise discretion as to how precisely to interpret and apply particular measures; and at the level of rural producers and other economic actors such as traders and agricultural workers, who struggle to come to terms - cognitively and organizationally - with the new economic ideology and changing livelihood conditions. Such complexities underline the need to explore how ‘economic liberalization’ and ‘privatization’ values (based for example on notions of the ‘power of the market’ and the ‘efficiency’ of private enterprise) are fortified, transformed, or subsumed by other values (such as those associated with notions of ‘community interest,’ ‘family solidarity,’ or ‘social entitlement’). It is important to understand how different discourses and value frames intersect in the shaping of everyday life. Although neoliberal ideas may carry a certain clout - because they are promoted vigorously by ‘authoritative’ bodies - they can never fully override other value commitments. In this debate, there is the forgotten populations - women and children.

**Key Messages**

1. Commoditization of land through the market for large scale investments has not translated into employment creation for the youth. Instead of investments leading to wealth creation, there has been the deepening of poverty in areas where investments have been rolled out.

2. Investment models that take cognizance of community’s interests need to be developed to ensure a win-win situation that enables the growth of the investments in Uganda. The human rights and environmental considerations need to be at the centre of these models.

3. For public lands alienated for large scale investments, there is need to clarify how such land reverts to the state upon completion of the investment period.

4. Farmers should be considered as the primary investments that are supported with infrastructural developments to boost value chain development and increased production with minimum losses. Access to markets is still a challenge for local farmers.

5. The promise that agricultural foreign investors produce to feed the local economy is an illusion. Better policy frameworks to regulate the investment climate need to be put in place to ensure that the investors do not extract or the export market but that a quota of the products boosts the local economy and provide food for Ugandans.

6. The revision of the valuation procedures and rates need to be undertaken as a matter of urgency to ensure that Uganda’s valuation standards are in line with the International Valuation standards. This will greatly reduce resistance to land acquisitions for infrastructure development and other investments.
8.0. Closing Session

The Closing session was graced by the Hon. Minister of State for Lands Hon. Persis Princess Namuganza, Dr. Samuel Mabikke - GLTN/UNHabitat, Mary Baganizi, Trocaire, Esther Obaikol LANDnet and Frances Birungi UCOBAC and Agnes Kirabo - FRA.

The session entailed Best practice sharing on innovations undertaken by each of the members of the Women’s Land Rights Movement, reinforcing the significance of collective organizing to addressing the multifaceted and complex challenges women face regarding rights to land. There is not one single institution that can meet the challenges of the time but each organization plays a specific role that complements what others do and together success can begin to be seen. Although progress has been realized on many fronts, access to justice for women is still the weakest link that needs focus. This must be addressed against the backdrop of balancing women’s economic empowerment and land governance, requiring that men be included in the women’s land rights discourse.

Esther Obaikol in her closing remarks reiterated the Member States commitment in the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa resolved to “strengthen security of land tenure for women which require special attention”. This is reinforced by the Heads of State declaration at the UN Summit that approved the 2030 Agenda in which they visualized “A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed.” All these commitments including the CEDAW and the VGGT give strength to work on women’s land rights in Uganda. Together women can make a difference through setting a strong agenda that they themselves can collectively work to achieve.

The 30% minimum recordation of rights in land to women is achievable. But it will take a concerted effort to attain this. Each woman should hold another woman’s hand in this struggle as we all
empower each other without segregation and discrimination, constantly working together to uphold women’s rights to land. Experience sharing and peer learning is crucial. This should be scaled up. It is when women begin to see the similarities in their situations that the differences among them begin to diminish. The Women’s Land rights Movement will continue to grow and welcome willing and committed individuals and organizations to nurture and join in the struggle.

Dr. Mabikke in his remarks said that “empowering women means empowering the nation. continuous engagement and dialogue with local leaders, religious leaders and authorities needs to be held to demonstrate that things can change.” He underscored the role of GLTN as a tools developer that provides gender responsive options for those working on land rights. These tools are flexible, adaptable and replicable at country level, requiring minimum or no expertise to apply them. GLTN/UN-Habitat is committees to the Women’s Land Rights struggle worldwide and will be keen to see the implementation of the Minimum demands. Dr. Mabikke said “It is time for action and women need to get united and push for equal tenure rights. Women are not property BUT land is property that women should own.”

Land rights are not an end to them but should be an instrument for poverty reduction and wealth creation. In her closing remarks, the Hon. Namuganza emphasized that the conference is timely and crucial given that government programs on land are being rolled out. Furthermore, the National Land Policy implementation is only beginning with the just concluded Gender Strategy developed with the support of GLTN/UN-Habitat.

The Hon. Minister said “As Government programs roll out, it is important that women are empowered not just to secure their rights to land, but to use land productively. This should be part of the struggle as achieving 30% recordation of rights for women will be meaningless and useless if their economic status does not change.” The Hon. Minister noted that there are many instances where women with rights to land have disposed off the land at the expense of their children. “This growing vice should be condemned in the strongest terms. When empowered, women should remain respectful to their spouses and value family.”

Government commitment is necessary and important for success. The political will and direction has been provided. It is incumbent on all the stakeholders to work together to ensure that rights to land for women are realized in a non-threatening manner.

THE WOMEN’S LAND RIGHTS MOVEMENT (WLRM) PATHWAY TO 2021 – A Way Forward.

There are 10 Minimum demands that will be implemented over the next five years. The Women’s Land Rights Movement will convene in January 2007 at LANDnet Uganda to determine the lead organizations for each of the demands and what actions are necessary. The proposed campaign strategy for the Women’s Land Rights Movement 2016 -2021 encompasses the pathway below:

Overall goal: Women of Uganda have equitable access, ownership and control of land within the society that believes and acts to affirm these rights.
A. Critical Pathways

a) Circle of influence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>WHO IS THE OPTIMAL DECISION MAKER?</th>
<th>WHO INFLUENCE THE DECISION MAKER?</th>
<th>WHO INFLUENCE THOSE THAT INFLUENCE THE DECISION MAKER?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To enhance the capacity of women to claim, assert and defend their rights by 2021.</td>
<td>♦ Ministry of Land Housing and Urban development ♦ Ministry of Finance ♦ Land User Committee ♦ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Office ♦ Administrator Generals Office ♦ Ministry of Local Government</td>
<td>Members of Parliament</td>
<td>Civil society organizations Opinion leaders Media</td>
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<tr>
<td>To enable registration of land in a transparent way that supports the recognition of women land right with over 30% registration in women’s names by 2021.</td>
<td>♦ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs ♦ Ministry of Land Housing and Urban development ♦ District land boards</td>
<td>Members of Parliament</td>
<td>Media Civil society organizations Opinion leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To transform formal and informal land institutions handling land issues to support and promote women land rights by 2021.</td>
<td>♦ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs ♦ Ministry of Land Housing and Urban development ♦ District land boards ♦ Land User Committee ♦ Ministry of Local Government</td>
<td>Members of Parliament</td>
<td>Media Civil society organizations Opinion leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have an organized, assertive, well informed women from all spheres of society, participating and influencing policies</td>
<td>♦ Members of Parliament ♦ Grassroots women leaders</td>
<td>Civil society organizations Opinion leaders</td>
<td>Media</td>
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Monitoring and evaluation framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Desired Impact</th>
<th>Success indicators</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
To enhance the capacity of women to claim, assert and defend their rights by 2021.

- Increased equitable access, ownership and control of land within the society that believes and acts to affirm these rights by women in Uganda.
- The Succession (Amendment) Bill drafted and before parliament
- Number of new laws that enhance the capacity of women to claim, assert and defend their rights.
- Number of women made aware of their rights.
- Number of actions taken by women to claim, assert and defend their rights.

Bills tabled before parliament.
Actions taken by women to claim assert and defend their rights.

To enable registration of land in a transparent way that supports the recognition of women land right with over 30% registration in women’s names by 2021.

- Increased registration of land in women’s names
- Number of registered land in women’s names

Land registry

To transform formal and informal land institutions handling land issues to support and promote women land rights by 2021.

- Increased access to justice by women in handling land issues
- Number of women seeking justice in Courts.

Court records
Police records

To have an organized, assertive, well informed women from all spheres of society, participating and influencing policies.

- Increased participation of women influencing policies
- Number of women participating and influencing policies.

Policies influenced by women

PART III - ALLIANCES

Strengths and weaknesses of the organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased registration of land in women’s names</td>
<td>Number of registered land in women’s names</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of women seeking justice in Courts.</td>
<td>Number of women participating and influencing policies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of women made aware of their rights.</td>
<td>Policies influenced by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of actions taken by women to claim, assert and defend their rights.</td>
<td>Bills tabled before parliament. Actions taken by women to claim assert and defend their rights.</td>
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</table>

Strengths
- Opportunities

 LANDnet
Linking People, Policies & Resources to Development

-32- Women’s Conference at Africana from 7th - 9th December, 2016
Strong networks  
Strong committed women leaders  
Public trust  
Track record of influencing policy Publications  
Successful Public interest litigation  
Women movement strong at national level

Huge interest on land and women’s issues by donors  
Existing partnerships to disseminate information and other media (facebook, blog, twitter, Instagram etc)  
Increasing links with urban women and the youth  
Solidarity with rural women  
Increased international networking  
Annual / periodic events at national level

Opportunities and risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Threats</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited coverage in terms of information and dissemination of IEC</td>
<td>Political interference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movement not well coordinated and not grounded at grassroots level.</td>
<td>Ambiguity in land justice structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less participation by the grassroots women (we always bring them as victims not as agents of change)</td>
<td>Loss of WLR agenda and direction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movement is reactive and not proactive not well connected to the outside world.</td>
<td>Land pressures and evictions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not connected strategically, internally and regionally to some groups of influential women.</td>
<td>Inadequate funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor strategic coordination</td>
<td>Limited skills.</td>
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Current environment

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<tr>
<td>Confidence of donor funding is shaken</td>
<td>Women are almost giving up</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Over commercialization of land issues, and also politicization of land disputes.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Large scale land acquisition for investments</td>
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<td>Presidential pronouncements on land matters</td>
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<td>Militarization of the land process</td>
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<td>Militarization of the land process</td>
<td>Low confidence among the land administration institutions</td>
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<td>Low confidence among the land administration institutions</td>
<td>Witchcraft to solve land issues</td>
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<td>Witchcraft to solve land issues</td>
<td>Oil discovery</td>
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<td>Oil discovery</td>
<td>Evictions</td>
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<td>Evictions</td>
<td>NLP does not follow the current land law</td>
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9.0. PRESENTER BIOGRAPHIES/PROFILES

**Keynote speaker: Hon. Peace Mutuuzo**

The conference key note speaker, Hon. Peace Mutuuzo is a teacher by profession and a youth and women’s rights advocate. She has previously worked with State House for 15 years as a senior Welfare office. She is also an entrepreneur. Hon. Peace Mutuuzo is the current state minister for Gender and Culture.

**Architect Sewajjwa M. Kyeyune**

Mr. Sewajjwa is a Principal Partner at “Santa Property Services”, a Real Estate Consultancy Firm in Uganda. He holds an M.Phil. in Housing Development and Management from UCT in South Africa. BSc. Architecture from Zagazig University Cairo, a Certificate in Mediation and Conflict Management. He is also a certified Real Estate Agent (South Africa Estate Agency Board). He has previously worked as a Supervisor on a rehabilitation project in Uganda with ILO/UNDP, System International LTD and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. He is a member of Uganda Society of Architects, the Association of Real Estate Agents (AREA-Uganda) and is Certified by the South African Estate Agency Board and Registered by the Architects Registration Board of Uganda.

**Hilda Penlope Akabwai**

Hilda Penlope Akabwai is a Ugandan trained Lawyer with 14 years experience working on land justice where she has rendered services in full time employment, as a consultant and volunteer respectively. She has contributed to advocacy for women’s land rights through provision of legal aid services, designing and implementing programs, advocacy and lobby for gender responsive laws and policies, training and capacity building and research among others. Her 14 years have seen her work with FIDA Uganda, Uganda Land Alliance and Street Law Uganda. She is also an Associate of the Pastoralists and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) and Alumni of the Women’s Land Rights Visiting Professional’s Program in collaboration with the Center for Women’s Land Rights, Landesa in Seattle, USA. She envisions a society where equality and justice reign and is passionate about land rights for women, indigent persons, ethnic minorities, and Pastoral and Agro Pastoral communities among others.

**Ms. Jane Seruwagi Nalunga**

Jane is the Country Director, Seatini Uganda she is an expert on trade, tax and investment related issues in general and the multilateral, bilateral, regional and national trade and investment policies and Agreements in particular. She has more than 20 years of experience in policy research, analysis and advocacy and has authored a number of policy-oriented studies and articles. Jane sits on a number of national policymaking bodies; and advises government and Parliament on trade, tax and investment-related matters. She is a member and actively participates in a number of networks at national and global levels.
Naome Justine Bakanansa Kabanda

She holds an Honors Bachelor of Arts degree in History and English Language (Makerere University); a Diploma in Education from Makerere University; and a Masters of Arts (M.A) in African History from the University of London. She is an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ACIS).

MS. Kabanda is a land lawyer working with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, more than 17 years of experience in the field of land law, Land administration and Registration, Policy development and women’s land rights. She holds a Master Degree in Law from Georgetown University USA which she obtained in 2001. Ms. Kabanda is a 2000 - 2001 Alumni of the Women’s Law and Public Policy Program in Georgetown University. She holds a bachelor’s degree in Law of Makerere University. She has authored and co-authored a number of papers and has made presentations and spoken at a number of international and local foras on issues of land, land rights, gender, and legal reforms.

Kabanda was very instrumental in the development of Uganda’s National Land Policy and now heads the National Land Policy Implementation Secretariat. She is a researcher on land issues, more so land policy development for what constitutes a good policy and a regular speaker at the famous Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference forum where her papers are part of the experience sharing. She is a member of the steering Committee of IGAD, Focus officer for Land Policy Initiative(LPI) of the African Union, which is responsible for monitoring policy development and implementation of Land Policies for all African member states for which Uganda is also a member state.

In addition, MS. Kabanda has vast experience in the areas of both land administration and land registration for both land and property rights, which she has obtained through her service and work at MOLHUD, where she has worked for more than 17 years. As part of her work she has assisted women to register their land and property rights in the Land offices, sensitized them on benefits of registering land rights, and simplifying for them land registration procedures as way of increasing their security of tenure on land. In addition, Ms. Kabanda is the coordinator of all civil society organizations working on land issues in the Ministry.

Ms. Grace Angeline Chelimo

Chelimo Grace Angeline is an experienced lawyer and fellow of the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University in Rotterdam from where she graduated with a Master’s Degree in Human Rights, Development and Social Justice. She is the Resource Person for Land Justice at the Justice, Law and Order Sector Secretariat. Previously, Grace worked for the Justice for Children Programme of Justice, Law and Order Sector, Uganda Human Rights Commission and she lectured at the Centre for Social Justice of Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development. She is passionate about securing rights of the marginalized, poor and vulnerable persons in Society.

Ms Viola Kiwuka, Executive Director

Viola is a founding partner, executive director youth legal relief and lawyer by professional.

A young and ambitious lawyer concerned with the welfare of the youth and she strongly believes in awakening the youth on their rights and duties.
Edith is CDO and acting Sub county chief from Mityana District. She has also served as Sub county chief (Senior Assistant Secretary - SAS), Trainer of community paralegals and land administration actors on women’s land rights. Edith will share her experience as a community local leader working to enhance women’s land rights. She will share the challenges women face especially in accessing land services at grassroots level and existing best practices in promoting effective and gender responsive land service delivery.

Joyce is the founding Director of the Slum Women’s Initiative for Development (SWID) in Uganda. Joyce founded Slum Women’s Initiative for Development in 2003, when she and other women living in overcrowded, asbestos-contaminated social housing in the semi-rural areas of Jinja, Uganda, were threatened with eviction and demolition as the land was offered up to low-wage manufacturing industries. As a mutual self-help organization of women, we focused on how to face the challenges in front of us: industrial closures translating into insufficient employment, rising infections of HIV/AIDS leading to women becoming widows and even poorer than before, and rising rural urban migration that caused more overcrowding. Through my leadership, women organized to create a collective voice to get their situation and voices heard. The women are organized to negotiate with local authorities for land access, housing support and improved access to essential basic services. we operate using a multi-level approach, including local to local dialogue to foster communication that enable women to initiate and engage in on-going dialogue with local authorities to negotiate a range of development issues and priorities.

Serina has worked as community paralegal for 10 years. She has previously worked as a District female councillor Chairperson LCII of her parish (before becoming a sub county female councillor). She will share her experience on how she and other grassroots women and men have organised at grassroots level to promote women’s land rights, including community sensitisations, provision of alternative dispute resolution, and referrals for affected women to justice institutions focusing on challenges and achievements.
**Stephen Bidodo**

Mr. Bidodo is a Male community paralegal, from Kiboga district - under the Kiboga Community Paralegal Association (KICOPA). Bidodo is also a head teacher in Nakasozi public Primary school. He is also a farmer. He has worked as a male community paralegal in his community for the past 8 years under the UCOBAC Women’s land and property rights program. He is one of the few male champions on women’s land rights in his community. Mr. Bidodo will share his experience and the importance of including men as role models/

Agents of change in promoting women’s land and property rights.

**Apio Polly Ochola**

Apio is a small holder farmer who has mobilized over 300 women to form the first ever women organisation in the District, Rural Women Development Link (RWODEL). As an elected Chairperson of Rural Women Development Link (RWODEL) which brings together over 300 small holder farmers, she has provided leadership and mentorship for small holder women farmers to identify key advocacy issues that affect them and ably engage in dialogues with the duty bearers/public officials for action. She has inspired the members to form a cooperative under the umbrella of RWODEL.

**Irene Cheptoek**

Irene is a 32 year old mother of four. A rural Framer and Chairperson of Kapteret Multipurpose cooperatives group in Kapchorwa which comprises of 120 rural women farmers. The women group has now saved money currently having 24 million shillings and is able to provide loans to group members. Her group grows vegetables for sale and solar dries them for sale to markets in Sebei and Bugisu regions.
10.0. ANTHEMS

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC) ANTHEM

1
Ee mungu Twaomba ulinde
Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki
Tuwezeshe Kuishi kwa amani
Tutimize na Malengo yetu

Jumuiya Yetu sote tulinde
Tuwajibike tuimarike
Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu
Idumu Jumuiya yetu

2
Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Viwe misingi wa Umoja wetu
Natulinde Uhuru na Amani
Mila zetu na desturi zetu
Chorus ............

3
Viwandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini
Tujitoe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge Jumuiya bora
Chorus ................

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

1
Oh Uganda may God up hold thee
We lay our future in the hand
United free
For liberty
Together we’ll always stand

2
Oh Uganda the land of freedom
Our love and labor we give
And with neighbors all
At our country’s call
In peace and friendship we’ll live.

3
Oh Uganda the land that feed us
By sun and fertile soils grown
For our own dear land
We’ll always stand
The pearl of Africa’s crown

UGANDA WOMEN’S ANTHEM

Chorus:
Mothers, Daughters
All women every where
Stand up and embrace
Your role today

1
We are the proud mothers of our nation
The backbone without which it can never stand
We wake up, wake up
We wake up at the crack of dawn
And feed the nation with our brains
With love and joy we care
For our baby Uganda

Chorus: Mothers, Daughters...

2
Step by step with tender care
We nurse her, we mould her at home and in school
Leading, leading
Spearheading her identity, production and development
In government and profession
Name it woman is there.

Chorus: Mothers, Daughters...

3
We call on you women of Uganda
Wake up if you’ve not yet embraced your role
Wake up, wake up
Beside our men let’s play our role
In solving all our nations needs
In every walk of life
To develop Uganda

Chorus: Mothers, Daughters...
11.0. MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN’S LAND RIGHTS MOVEMENT

LANDnet Uganda

Mission:
Create an enabling environment for effective participation of all stakeholders in the efficient use and management of Uganda’s land resources for sustainable development.

Plot 213, Semwogerere Zone, Mukalazi II Bukoto
P.O. Box 14170, Kampala - Uganda.
Tel: +256414337382 Email: info@landnetuganda.org
Website: www.landnetuganda.org

Food Rights Alliance (FRA)

Mission:
To promote the realization of the right to food in Uganda through Advocacy, Knowledge Management and Capacity Development.

Plot 368 Balintuma road Mengo
P.O. BOX 5796, Kampala

Women & Girl Child Development Association (WEGCDA)

Mission:
To mobilize and empower women and girl child both in rural and urban to effectively participate in the development process.

Gganda, Nansana Town Council
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 (0) 790913088/Mob: +256 (0) 772976023
Email: wegcd@yahoo.com

SEATINI

Mission:
To strengthen stakeholders capacity to influence trade, tax and related policies and processes through information generation and dissemination, capacity building and advocacy, alliance building and networking.

Plot 806, block 213, Boito Kisaasi
P.O. Box 3138, Kampala, Uganda
Tel +256414540856,
Email - seatini@infocom.co.ug

Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare

Mission:
UCOBAC works to attain improved welfare of women and children, through capacity building of relevant actors, advocacy and networking using community based initiatives.

P.O Box 7449 Kampala Plot 17,
Quarry Avenue Mbuya Zone 1
Tel: +256 414-222926
Email: ucobac@ucobac.co.ug

UWOPA

Mission:
To ensure engendered laws, policies, political processes and equity in resource allocation to improve the quality of life of women through effective representation, capacity building, political support and networking.

Room: E2-19, Parliament Building
Plot 16 - 18 Parliament Avenue
P.O Box 7178, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 414 233244, +256 414 377000 Ext.608
E-mail: uwopa@parliament.go.ug, info@uwopa.or.ug

Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organisations (COPACSO)

Mission:
Promote pastoralism through advocacy, networking, research and capacity building at the local, national, regional and international levels.

P.O. Box 16517, Wandegeya, Kampala
Tel: +256 414 697 137
Email: info@copacso.org
PELUM

Mission:
A network of organisations promoting ecological land use management through capacity building, research and advocacy for improved community livelihoods.

P.O. Box 35804, Kampala-Uganda
Tel: +256 (0)41 453 3973
Mob: +256(0)78 285 1939

FIDA Uganda

Plot 100 Lutaya Drive Bukoto, P.O. BOX 2157, Kampala
Email: fida@fidauganda.org
Tel: +256 414 530 848
Website: www.fidauganda.org

The National Association of Women’s Organizations in Uganda (NAWOU)

Mission:
To promote the growth of a strong women’s movement in Uganda that advocates for the rights of women and enhance their social-cultural, economic and political status

P.O. Box 1663, Kampala Uganda
Tel: +256 (0) 414 258463
Mob +256 (0) 752 213203 / 780 2578961.
Email: nawou@nawouganda.org
URL: www.nawouganda.org

Eastern & Southern Africa Small Scale Farmer’s Forum (ESAFF)

Mission:
To nurture the participation of small scale farmers in sustainable development processes, for self reliance through advocacy, capacity building and institutional development.

Plot 266, Buye Ntinda
P.O BOX: 34420, Kampala-Uganda
Email:info@esaffuganda.com
Tel: +256 773 - 264609

Centre for Economic Social Cultural Rights (CESCRA)

Mission:
To contribute to the realization of economic social cultural rights in Africa through effective implementation of research, advocacy and grassroots empowerment programmes and monitoring states’ compliance with economic social cultural rights implementation.

Plot 4 Kakungulu Road, Ntinda Minister’s Village
P.O BOX 29047 Kampala Uganda
Tel: +256 414690363
email; cescra@cescra.org Website; www.cescra.org

Law and Advocacy for Women in Uganda (LAW-U)

Mission Statement:
Work for reform of laws and practices that discriminate against women.

Address: P. O. Box 25324 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-414-235445
Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET)

**Mission:**
To provide a platform for effective networking and collaboration to enhance legal aid service delivery and access to justice for the most vulnerable and marginalised people.

Plot 10, Block 75 Balintuma Road, Mengo.
P.O. Box 8488, Kampala-Uganda
Tel: +256393513733
Email: secretariat@laspnet.org

Uganda Law Society (ULS)

**Mission:**
To improve the professional standards of its members and to promote respect for Human Rights, the Rule of Law and Access to Justice.

Plot 5A John Babiiha Avenue
P.O. Box 426 Kampala
Tel: +256-414-342424
Email: uls@uls.or.ug

ActionAid Uganda

**Our mission:**
To work with poor and excluded people to eradicate poverty by overcoming injustice and the things that cause it.

Plot 2514/2515 Ggaba Rd, Box 676 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256414 510 363/258
Website: www.actionaid.org/uganda
Email: info.uganda@actionaid.org

African Queens and Women Cultural Leaders’ Network (AQWCLN)

4th Floor NALAG House, Near GULF House, Tetteh Quarshie
C/o Commission on Culture
P. O. Box MB 237, Accra - Ghana:
Tel: +233 20 705 3053
Websites: [http://www.aqwcln.org](http://www.aqwcln.org)

The Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU)

**Mission:**
LEMU, the Land Equity Movement of Uganda, is a movement which aims to unite the efforts of everyone with a contribution to offer to make land work for the poor.

Plot 39A Namuwongo Bukasa Road
P.O Box 23772, Kampala – Uganda
Tel: +256 414 576818, Mobile: +256 772856212
Members of the Women’s Land Rights Movement

Landnet Uganda, Semwogerere Zone, Mukalazi II Bukoto, Plot 213, P.O. Box 14170, Kampala-Uganda, Tel: +256-414-373782, Email: info@landnetuganda.org, Website: www.landnetuganda.org.