

Land and Poverty Conference 2016

Scaling up Responsible Land Governance

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RE-ESTABLISHING AN ASSET BASE AND PROTECTING ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES IN POST-CONFLICT AREAS OF NORTHERN UGANDA

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ❖ Introduction and Background
- ❖ Uganda Land Alliance's intervention and methodology
- ❖ Results, Lessons learnt, Way forward and Conclusion



INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Northern Uganda suffered a brutal civil war that lasted 20 years under LRA, 2 million people spent 5 - 15 years in IDP camps;
- ❖ The region had, for a long time, experienced sporadic attacks by armed Karimojong cattle rustlers;
- ❖ Up to 85% of the land in region is held under customary tenure;
- ❖ A host of land related issues arose as people returned from IDP camps – threats of tenure security; land disputes; capacity of both statutory & traditional institutions; dysfunctional land tribunals, etc.

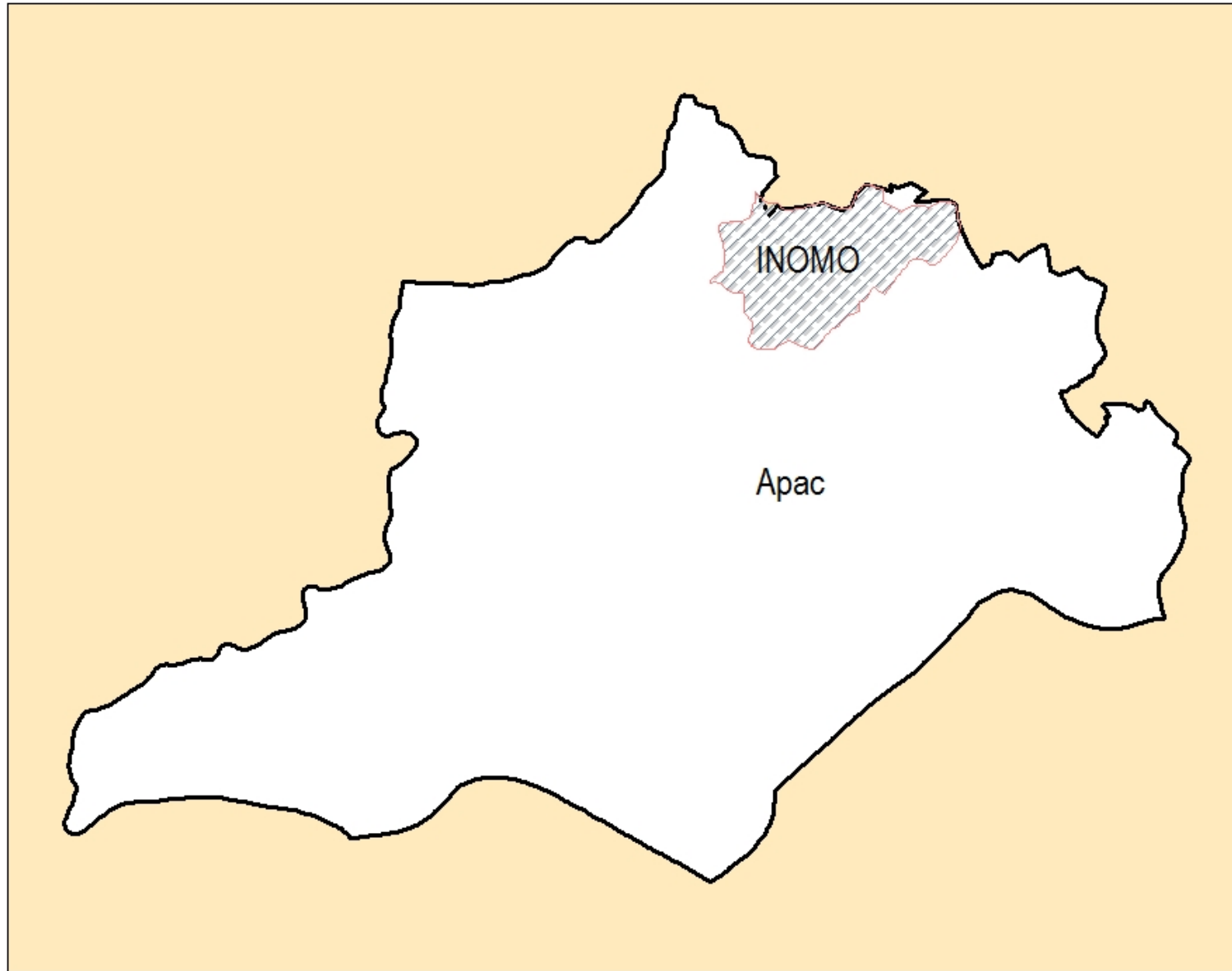


ULA'S INTERVENTION AND METHODOLOGY



- ❖ Land Rights Information Centre (LRIC) in Apac district in 2009;
- ❖ Used aspects of Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)

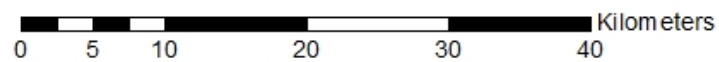


1:455,000 A MAP OF APAC DISTRICT SHOWING INOMO SUBCOUNTY



Legend

-  Inomo
-  Apac District



Relations between work done on STDM and other land tools

- ❖ Strategic and development partners to pilot or sometimes streamline several tools in the land governance and administration framework:
 - The UN-Habitat's Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) was used to explore gender responsiveness or unresponsiveness of land tools in Uganda
- ❖ The continuum concept has now given a new direction towards a more coherent, flexible and fit-for-purpose approach to land problems.
- ❖ ULA now believes that this approach can be adopted by integrating various land tools already tested in Uganda so as to secure a continuum of rights for pro-poor and gender-responsive reforms, particularly using innovations in GIS technology.

Demonstration of field work and project deliverables



RESULTS

Results

- ❖ Land for 32 households (over 4,900 acres) was mapped.
- ❖ 22 beneficiaries applied to the District Land Board for Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCOs).
- ❖ Interests on land for women were recorded.



LESSONS LEARNT

- ❖ Addressing gender issues is critical in addressing land conflicts in post-conflict areas.
- ❖ Generating reports to show results of activities undertaken is an important tool for land use and planning.
- ❖ Strong traditional leadership is vital in reintegration and productive use of customary land in post-conflict settings



WAY FORWARD

- ❖ Rebuild traditional leadership institutions with emphasis on their role in resource governance.
- ❖ Need for upscaling the use of tools; STDM, GEC
- ❖ Recognise women as agents of peace and their lead role in production.

CONCLUSION

The post war re-establishment of an asset base and protection of access to productive resources is a delicate process that requires a community based approach. The use of Social Tenure Domain Model guides the communities on means to enhance tenure security, promote peace building and livelihood reconstruction.

ASANTE, THANK YOU, MERCI, GRACIAS

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