

The Uganda Land Alliance

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Vol. 8: October-December 2011



NATIONAL LAND POLICY

Government must listen to the
people's voice



*Merry Xmas and a blessed New Year 2012
from the Uganda Land Alliance*

OIL

Who cares about individual land owners?

By: Augustine Ruzindana,
First IGG, Former MP Ruhaama County,
Currently Consultant, Good Governance (Integrity
and Anti-Corruption, Human Rights and Conflict
Resolution)

Before the Constitution (Amendment) Act 2005, Article 244 provided as follows: "Subject to clause (2) of this article, Parliament shall make laws regulating -the exploitation of minerals; (b) the sharing of royalties arising from mineral exploitation; (c) the conditions of payment of indemnities arising out of exploitation of minerals; and (d) the conditions regarding the restoration of derelict lands."



(2) "Minerals and mineral ores shall be exploited taking into account the interests of the individual land owners, local governments and the Government."

In the 2005 Constitution amendment, the above article became clauses (2) and (3) of a new Article 244 and the following clause (1) on ownership of minerals and petroleum was inserted:

"Subject to Article 26 of this Constitution, the entire property in, and the control of, all minerals and petroleum in, on or under, any land or waters in Uganda are vested in the Government on behalf of the Republic of Uganda".

This constitutional amendment was made when there was already certainty of the existence of substantial commercial quantities of oil and after a number of Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) were signed with Heritage, Tullow and other oil exploration companies. This context brings into question the motives of the framers of the amendment but more importantly it eliminates the property in land, of the citizen, where minerals and petroleum are concerned and therefore clause (3) becomes irrelevant. The rights of landowners and local governments mentioned in clause (3) are doubtful if unequivocally the "property in and the control of, all minerals and petroleum in, on or under, any land or waters.... are vested in the Government..." This is an issue that is not being debated, yet it is the ownership and therefore sharing of revenue that will become contentious when oil revenues begin to flow in. The Gulf oil producing states of Nigeria get a share of 13% of the oil revenues, yet armed

insurrection has been going on for very many years mainly because of revenue sharing issues. In the new law on petroleum, the issue of the various rights and interests must be clarified.

To avoid the corrosive and corrupting effects of an oil boom, the country must ensure that the right institutions and transparent policies are put in place before oil production starts. Furthermore, Government should negotiate or renegotiate better PSAs taking into account that "he who drafts wins". The new petroleum law should include the voluntary principles of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) so that requiring disclosure becomes legally binding. The role of Parliament in approval and monitoring of petroleum agreements should also be reflected in the National Land Policy.

Editor's Note

We've now come to yet another end of year Edition of the Uganda Land Alliance Newsletter.



Thanks to all our esteemed readers for being loyal all the way. Whenever you opened our Newsletter, read through it and sent us your feedback, you breathed a lot of energy in our struggle for the realization of fair land laws and policies in our country. For the past 3 editions of 2011, we focused entirely on the strengths and weaknesses of the National Land Policy. Thankfully the technocrats at the Ministry of Lands and Government at large, do receive our Newsletter and no doubt your insights have been delivered.

We shall start the New Year 2012 by analyzing the question "What is the impact of large scale land acquisitions on Uganda's Development". As usual, please do send us your articles and testimonies so we can share them with the wider public. Remember that you do not have to be an expert in writing or even in the field of land rights in order to voice your concerns.

Articles for Issue 9 should reach the Editor latest March Monday March 5th 2012. Send to: tdeo@ulaug.org and copy to; tumusiimedeo@hotmail.com

From me and on behalf of the entire team at ULA, I wish you a pleasant festive season and a blessed New Year 2012.

National Land Policy and Health

A critical analysis

By: Dr. Juliet Kiguli (PhD in Anthropology)
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Land in Uganda is considered both an asset and source of wealth upon which people derive their livelihood and leads to sustainable development. Land is owned by mostly men due to the patriarchal setting of society and only a few women, percentage varies from 7-15%.

When people suffer from HIV, which is a long time illness, they sometimes cannot farm their land to get the necessary food crops for better nutrition and good diet to enhance their health improvement. They also cannot sell crops for a source of income to meet their other household needs and pay for healthcare. It is known that 90% of the population in Uganda lives off land as subsistence farmers.

Some people living with HIV, who own land, sell it off to seek medication and treatment. It is also known that more women are infected with HIV than men, and they are the caretakers of the sick. If men as breadwinners and heads of households die, land as a household property is inherited by a male heir. On realizing the land problems escalating into sales and leaving the sick homeless and their families

vulnerable to poverty, the Uganda land policy seeks to address this weakness in society by according them rights to ensure land rights of most vulnerable groups are met and protected. For the 1998 Land Act accorded all people rights to natural resource management among which is land and so did the 1995 Constitution of Uganda.

The land policy strongly advocates for protection of all citizens of Uganda and among them the vulnerable communities and individuals. The land rights of these vulnerable groups especially the terminally ill is key to ensuring safety and preventing land sales which would leave many landless and without survival mechanisms. Section 3.13 of the Land Policy on p.28 and 29 strongly seeks to regulate land markets and curtail distress land sales. It also strongly states that legislation and management practices shall accord all vulnerable groups equal land rights in acquisition, transmission and use of land.

However, there are some weaknesses in the land policy regarding the land management and control measures. Many of these are generally due to poor law enforcement and implementation in Uganda. The land policy talks of mainstreaming HIV issues but does not clearly indicate how this will be done. For how do you prevent land sales and evictions at community and household level? In the policy, the terminally ill are not defined- it would be helpful if the Ministry of Health is involved in describing and giving views on how to improve the rights of the terminally ill.

Another weakness is lack of encouraging research regarding vulnerability. Research is not mentioned to find out community opinions on assessing how to address limited land access by gender and addressing poverty.

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Why is pastoralism undervalued?



Patrick Byakagaba
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 Geographical Sciences, Makerere University
 (The author is a PhD candidate and an Assistant
 Lecturer at Makerere University)



Pastoralists have been perceived as villains, irresponsible and agents of environmental degradation because of their traditional methods of using rangelands- that is, characterized by seasonal movements that is usually derogatorily referred to as nomadism. Their approach has over the years been considered as archaic and unsustainable considering the current global environmental challenges. The pastoralists' approach of utilizing rangelands has been perceived as inefficient and not in tandem with rational and legitimate land use practices for the 21st century.

The proponents of the above discourse use the equilibrium theory of the functioning of Savanna ecosystems to vilify pastoralists' approaches of

utilizing rangelands. However, recent research shows that the rangelands in Sub-Saharan Africa do not function following the equilibrium model. Therefore, the concept of carrying capacity (the basis for vilifying pastoralists) to determine appropriate land use practices in rangelands may not necessarily be the magic switch for sustainability. The rangelands in Sub-Saharan Africa like the "cattle corridor" (a region of predominantly suitable for livestock production) of Uganda follow the non-equilibrium model. The functioning of this ecosystem is unpredictable and therefore land use planning based on biomass production may not be feasible. This is partly because of the erratic climate experienced in this region and the diverse landscapes that characterize it.

Government of Uganda in the current Draft Land Policy 2011 observes that "mistakes" were made when traditional approaches to Rangeland management were disregarded and private ranches were established as the most efficient, economical and sustainable approaches to rangeland management. This left many pastoralists without proper livelihood. The Draft policy appreciates that mobility is critical in managing risk and unpredictability in the rangelands. It further suggests as a strategy that pastoral lands are held, owned and controlled as common property under customary law. This demonstrates how Government of Uganda appreciates that traditional approaches of rangeland management are critical for sustainability to be achieved in the rangelands of Uganda.

National Land Policy inadequate on plight of Minority tribes

By: Winifred Mukandinda

Despite the fact that this law has been in existence in Ugandan laws for a long time, this has never been put into serious action

In the proposed National Land Policy under statement 58(a, b), "Government shall, in its use and management of natural resources, recognize and protect the right to ancestral lands of ethnic minority groups; and Government shall pay prompt, adequate and fair compensation to ethnic minority groups that are displaced from their ancestral land by Government action."

The United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda observes that the above provision is merely a repetition of what has previously existed in Ugandan laws for a long time, and has never been put into serious action. In fact, the Batwa, one of the minority tribes, were evicted from the National parks in 1992, and have since been virtually ignored by the Government. The Batwa Forest

people currently scattered in the districts of Kisoro, Kabale, Kanungu, and Bundibugyo among other districts, were deprived of their ancestral land by the International community and the Government of Uganda through the creation of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga National Park.

The Batwa now live under the mercy of their neighbours with no shelter, land or even food for the next day. Despite efforts by some well wishers like NGOs who have tried to resettle some few Batwa with no extra support from the Government, majority of them remain suffering with no shelter and other necessities.

UOBDU urges that in addition to the draft policy statement above, measures must be put in place compelling the Government while gazetting any forest to recognise and consult such ethnic minorities as ancestral inhabitants of those forests. These communities must also be promptly paid fair and adequate compensation before or at the time of displacement. Further to this, where displacement took place sometime back, government should provide explanations as to why compensation was never done in time, and immediately effect corrective measures.

Does the National Land Policy address Climate Change?

By: Joseph Nyakana

The National Land Policy has abruptly grown large on us. It is here, there and everywhere. It swathes you in a shade of yielding statements and fine purpose and ethical reassurance; it is gentle, there is nothing conflicting in it; it offers only good things to the country. Prior to spinning in at night, one should speculate: "What did I do to salvage the planet today?" A small voice inside will guiltily say: "Not much, I'm afraid, hope to do better tomorrow. Sorry!" But what if, when you put your head on the pillow, a loud echoing tone roars and commands to discern: "What did you do



for the Environment today? This could lead to many sleepless panic-stricken nights!

Uganda is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Kyoto Protocol (1997) both of which are meant to stabilize Greenhouse gas emissions to levels which would allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change. Climate is ever erratic and changeable, and deviations that are too far from the standard can be disruptive, even hazardous.

Currently, climate is changing due to human actions. Despite efforts to abate the human causes, it will continue to change at least for decades, albeit at a slower and [hopefully], less dangerous pace.

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ULA CORNER

Memories unconfined-A lifetime learning opportunity



By: John Mwebe


“Give me eight more dollars; that is my tip for bringing you this far!” such from a Hispanic taxi driver who picked me from JFK airport crowned the numerous episodes of a tiring journey that ushered me into a four month’s stay at the Columbia University in New York city.

My memory is rife with the sudden determination to respond to an e-mail I had received by filling in unending questionnaires and more to them, mandatory three authentic recommendations from my Executive Director and two credible institutions all in a span of a week, save for a series of interviews. Such was the eligibility requirement for the Human Rights Advocates Program organized by the Institute of the Study of Human Rights at Columbia University. Lady luck was on my side and I emerged among the fourteen (14) advocates from the overall 287 applicants from developing countries world over.

My 23 hour journey which started on 25th August 2011 was uneventful with long waiting hours at Amsterdam Airport as well as my luggage being misplaced at JFK Airport that wasted away the entire thrill of the journey. For a moment, I wished for a blackout with an emergency resuscitation upon reaching International House, something that could only pass as good as it was-a wish!!

For my time here, I am a part of the Human Rights Advocates Program which is a forum for experience sharing, skills building in advocacy, auditing specific human rights courses at Columbia University as well as networking with representatives of funding organizations and Human rights institutions in New York and Washington DC.

To be honest, I am overwhelmed by the exposure that comes with participating in this program for in this period, I have visited many Donor and Human Rights organizations as well as made presentations in a number of forums on issues pertinent to the work of Uganda Land Alliance. The organizations visited are; American Jewish World Service, ARCUS Foundation, Wellsprings Advisors, International Centre for Transitional Justice, Witness, Human Rights Watch, Open Society Institute, UNDP and GROOTS/Huairou Commission, RFK Center for Justice and Human Rights, International Centre for Research on Women, Fund for Global Human Rights, Society for International Development, International Law Institute, Human Rights First, National Endowment for Democracy, Global Rights, Academy for Educational Development/FHI360, United States Institute of Peace, Advocacy Project and the World Bank Inspection Panel.

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The Foundation for Human Rights Initiative- towards 20th Anniversary...

The Chief Justice, Hon. Justice Benjamin Odoki (1st row (c) standing presided over the 4th Inter-University Human Rights competition in Kyambogo University hosted by FHRI on the 14th November 2010



At the end of Year 2011, the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) will mark its 20th anniversary in advancing Human rights respect in Uganda. During these two decades of action, a special institutional partnership evolved between FHRI and the Uganda Land Alliance (ULA).

Beyond profiling its membership to the Uganda Land Alliance, the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative has occasionally shared policy formulation platforms, membership forums and strategic technical exchanges with the Uganda Land Alliance all from within the immutable vista of human rights.

Since its inception in 1991, the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative has remained steadfast in its endeavor to build a strong human rights culture as a basis for peace, stability, social justice and sustainable development in Uganda. To achieve these goals, the FHRI has over the years strategically centered its human rights advocacy on research, public education, training as well as legislative reforms.

Three standard features however crystallize the core mandate of the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI). These are- to educate Ugandans about their fundamental Human Rights and to provide them with the necessary tools to secure and defend these rights; to advocate for just and humane laws and practices that guarantee human rights respect and observance and finally to encourage the sharing of information and expertise among human rights defenders and related agencies.

Looking back over the years, through the bounds and leaps of growth, a substantial portion of these features has been realized. While so much more remains to be done, FHRI activities including the publication of periodic research reports; capacity building programs; strengthening of community based human rights groups and human rights clubs at universities has no doubt contributed to the growth of a budding democratic culture in Uganda.

Little could have been achieved without the support of local and international partners. Key amongst these is the International Federation of Human Rights' Defenders (FIDH), membership to the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty and the NGO Coalition for the African Court of Human Rights.

At programmatic levels, FHRI has rendered pro-bono legal services to the less fortunate members of society, spearheaded campaigns against torture and the death penalty as well as regular reporting to regional and United Nations human rights treaty.

Indeed as it approaches its landmark 20th centenary, the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative will continue to work towards the strengthening of a civic and democratic culture in Uganda with due regard to the protection of vulnerable and minority groups.

As the Foundation prepares to meet its future challenges, especially at a time of a global economic meltdown, we remain committed to closer partnerships with all stakeholders under the motto, "Together We Can Make a Difference"...

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Does National Land Policy address climate change... *continued*

The NLP provides for increased land rights with a vision of sustainable and optimal use of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy. However, a household's inequitable access to water, unsustainable use and management of land and other resources are important determinants of its vulnerability. Climate variability is therefore a danger now, not just in the distant future. Heightened water scarcity that impedes development is a critical concern for areas that have become drier. Land degradation and desertification is aggravated in these areas, posing additional threats to human well-being and development if population pressures on land deepen and government remains evasive to its control.

Some Islands are getting submerged e.g. in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, species (fauna and

flora) becoming extinct due to climate change with consequent losses of goods and services to human societies.

The danger is greatest in Uganda where the Economy is growth led, yet adverse health impacts is greater where health care systems are weak and programs for disease surveillance and prevention are lacking. The ecosystem is severely failing and affecting national income.

Countryside economies, which are based on and dominated by agricultural, pastoral and forest production, are adversely affected by climate discrepancies. So too are the livelihoods and food security of those who participate directly in these activities, supply inputs to them, or use their outputs to produce other goods and services.

In conclusion, the NLP must accord Climate maximum attention in order to limit the harm to Ugandans and the economy. How we respond to this challenge will shape the future in important ways. The goals and methods of climate change adaptation and development are strongly complementary.

The impacts of current climate hazards and projected climate change threaten to undermine development achievements Uganda has particularly registered during the past two decades and could halt achievement of the NLP goal itself.

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Memories unconfined... *continued*

A chat with Professors, Mahmood Mamdani and Fred Sewamala was reassuring but the most fascinating who doubles as my mentor in this program is Professor Francis Ssekandi who lectures at the Law school. In our interactions, I always marvel how for all his experience, accolades and lifetime service in diverse capacities, he hasn't lost an inch of his roots.

I must be quick to add that it has not only been about work but a number of light moments too. Life at International House, a residence with 700 graduate students of diverse nationalities, is one experience that would require a trip around the world to accumulate: The Fall Fiesta, Community weekend, Ice cream parties, Cultural hour, Round table discussions, Floor parties, Halloween, name them, all compounded the need to appreciate diversity and demystify stereotypes about different nationalities. The Fall Fiesta is so vivid in my mind because all participants made an effort to showcase their cultural attire and values with



wild cheers from their own. For my part, I made sure the Ganda and Karimojong cultures were effectively represented.

Oh, and my trip to a Ugandan friend in Boston; I for a moment felt like I was back home for the unwritten code was the use of Luganda, which gave me a much yearned break from English. But more to it was the energy in the community that had gathered for a show by Bobi Wine and the reunion the next day that made the whole experience worthwhile.

I must confess that every day is an experience here but just this one can never pass unnoticed because of its significance: After the nauseating journey, I was suddenly awakened to a rude welcome to New York City very early the next morning- Hurricane Irene had paid a visit.

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There is no doubt that the Government of Uganda got this issue right because as mentioned earlier there is enough evidence to show that pastoralists given an opportunity can manage sustainably their rangelands using the customs and traditional regulations that they have practiced for thousands of years. However, despite the rational and reasonable intentions that the Draft policy mirrors, there is a fundamental challenge that will make the implementation of this policy objective difficult unless it is addressed; currently in most of the rangelands of Uganda, land is owned by private individuals under various tenure systems as enshrined in the Land Act of 1998 and Constitution of Uganda (1995). The Policy does not suggest ways of providing redress to the pastoralists who lost "their" land when government converted them into ranches which were later privatized.

It is therefore important if government of Uganda indeed has the will to promote common property regime in the use and management of rangelands to clearly have a policy objective within the National Land Policy that targets compensating

private owners of ranches in areas that were traditionally occupied by pastoral communities.

The current Draft National Land Policy does not prescribe the strategies that will be implemented to "free" the rangelands that were traditionally used by pastoralists and are now private ranches to enable pastoralists to own them as common property. The Policy instead suggests that the responsible Ministry will set up principles for ownership of land in these areas, which may be a toll order for it. The lack of a clear policy strategy to provide "real" redress to the current unfair land ownership in the rangelands of Uganda may make establishing of common property management regime difficult by the responsible Ministry.

Government should consider "buying off" private ranches in order to free the land for common property management. The government may also consider not renewing leases of private ranches in areas targeted for common property regime. This will ultimately increase productivity of the pastoral communities and reduce conflicts and tensions that are eminent in this area.

What about 'me'?

By: Klaas de Vries



"The state shall exercise residual sovereignty over all land in Uganda in trust for the citizens of Uganda." The quote above was taken from the Final Draft of the National Land Policy (NLP). Policy statement 8b states the intention of MoHLUD for the Government to rule over land in Uganda in trust for its population. Of course, a Government should protect its citizens and strive for the maximization of wealth, but the question is to what extent a government should provide itself the power to do so.

When looking at the NLP, it seems the power of the Ugandan Government is inexhaustible. It includes the power of compulsory acquisition of land in Uganda in the interest of the public, socio-economic welfare, and development. This is quite an instrument to have and it is not clear when it may be used. The government can easily abuse this power and basically pursue any piece of land as long as

it can argue that this is in the best interest of the citizens of Uganda.

So what about the rights of the individuals that live on that land? What about the Ugandan farmer who relies on land for an income? What about the Ugandan 'me'?

In societies with highly unequal access to land, development efforts are prone to benefit a narrow elite of rich and powerful and thereby deepening inequalities between rich and poor. This severely harms pro-poor economic development. Ensuring property rights at individual level will put economic development on a more secure track. After all, the citizens of Uganda are in the end the collection of Ugandan individuals. Botswana provides an example of gradual change in the breadth of land rights that individuals enjoy. Since 1970, authorities have strengthened individual and group rights and this has proven to be a stimulus for economic development. There are strengths to the NLP: it recognizes problems regarding gender and discrimination and it pledges to address the costly procedure to demarcate and certify land. However, the protection of individual property will not improve because of the implementation of this NLP. Land can be taken away at any moment. Secure property rights will enable the environment for investments in agribusiness. So how does insecurity help economic development? Why not take secure property rights for individuals and clans as one of the starting points in the NLP?

This article reflects my personal beliefs only..

-ULA Book Review-

Compulsory Acquisition of Land and Compensation

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome 2008

By: Redemptor Nakuya



Compulsory Acquisition is the power of government to acquire private rights in land without the willing consent of its owner or occupant in order to benefit society. This power is often necessary for social and economic development and protection of the natural environment for investments such as roads, railways, harbors and airports, for hospitals and schools, for electricity, communication, defence purposes, water and sewerage facilities among others. However, a number of countries require that governments should attempt to buy the required land in good faith before it uses its powers of compulsory acquisition.

Compulsory acquisition requires finding the balance between the public need for land on the one hand and the protection of private property on the other hand. In seeking this balance, countries should apply principles that ensure that the use of this power is limited i.e. it is used for the benefit of society for public use, public purpose or in the public interest.

What is considered to be Compulsory Acquisition and what Rights should be compensated?

Compulsory Acquisition is commonly associated with the transfer of ownership of land either in its entirety or part of the parcel. This may occur in large scale projects such as hospitals, schools, dams the partial parcel may be for construction of a road- in that case the remainder of the land is left intact.

A well designed Compulsory Acquisition process for a development project should include the following steps;

Planning; determining the different land options available for meeting the public need in a participatory fashion. The exact location and size of the land to be acquired is identified. Relevant data are collected. The impact of the project is assessed with the participation of the affected people.

Publicity; notice is published to inform the owners and occupants in the designated area that the government intends to acquire their land. The notice describes the purpose and the process, including important deadlines and procedural rights of people. Public meetings provide people with an opportunity to learn more about the project. Public meetings provide with people an opportunity to learn more about the project and to express their opinions and needs for compensation.

Valuation and submission of claims: Equivalent compensation for the land to be acquired is determined at the stated date of valuation the land is valued by the acquiring agency or another government body. The acquiring agency considers the submitted claim, and offers what it believes to be appropriate compensation. Negotiations may follow.

Payment of Compensation; the government pays people for their land or resettles them on alternate land.

Compensation, whether in financial form or as replacement land or structures is at the heart of compulsory acquisition? As a direct result of government action people lose their homes, their land, and at times their means of livelihood. Compensation is to repay them for these losses, and should be based on principles of equity.

Possession; the government takes ownership and physical possession of the land for the intended purpose.

Appeals; owners and occupants are given the chance to contest the compulsory acquisition, including the decision to acquire the land, the process through which the land was acquired and the amount of compensation offered.

Restitution: opportunity for restitution of land if the purpose for which the land was used is no longer relevant

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda empowers Government or a Local Government to acquire land in public interest provided the acquisition is necessary for public use or in public interest. The central government has not in the past, exercised this power responsibly and strictly in the public interest. The same power is also extended to local governments without sufficient capacity to meet compensation requirements. This therefore calls for amendment of the relevant laws, to elaborately provide for the procedure and regulations to be followed whilst carrying out the process of compulsory acquisition.



What the readers said about Issue 7

The Uganda Land Alliance appreciates feedback and comments from all our readers as this is the only way we get to know that our Newsletter has reached you. Additionally, your comments help not only to expound on the ideas expressed in our Newsletter, but are an assurance of your participation in the realization of our dream-fair land laws and policies in Uganda. Editor

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the ULA Newsletter.

I must say, I have enjoyed reading through the various articles which I find very informative, eye opening and at times emotionally touching.

I look forward to meeting you at the beginning of next month. Keep up the spirit of enlightening our nation—once known to be the “Pearl of Africa”
Kind regards from

Sammie, Munich Germany

Thanks for the enormous effort in compiling this newsletter please. I have downloaded myself a copy and are reading all the articles in here. Thanks again for the good work

John Mwebe

Thanks Deo, this is so informative but also propose that in our next edition we put a topic on how the policy addresses economic violence against women.

“Land is the only thing in the world that amounts to anything, for it’s the only thing in this world that lasts. It’s the only thing worth working for, worth fighting for...”

**Richard Makumbi, Program Officer
GBV Prevention Program
CEDOVIP**

Thanks for the newsletter. I find its contents very informative. **Mubatsi Asinja Habati, Independent**

We also sincerely acknowledge the feedback received from the following persons through E-mail and on our Website:

Josephine Kirungi– Uganda NGO Forum
Judy Adoko-LEMU
Isaac Banadda-banswaisaac@yahoo.com
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*Please subscribe to our Newsletter online :
<http://ulaug.org/newsletter/>*

Missing U-LA...



I would like to thank all of you at the Uganda Land Alliance so much for all the help and support I received from your side and for making me feel so welcome in your organization. I'm already missing the office and everyone there; I had such a nice time with all of you.

I arrived in Uganda with the expectation of working for the ULA, but then I was received with a smile and the question, "How can we help you?" and ever since I have received more help and support from everyone there than I could have imagined.

Thanks to my time in Uganda I now feel ready and prepared to take on the writing part of my thesis - of course I will let you in on the results of my field research and shall forward you a copy of my thesis.

Hopefully I'll be able to come back to Uganda soon and also to the ULA, we will see where my university career will lead me to... :) Till then, all the best to all of you and keep in touch!

Kindest regards from Austria!!!

Barbara Gaerber
Masters Student, International Development
Studies, University of Vienna.



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