

HUMAN RIGHTS FOCUS



For Justice, Peace and Development



RIGHTS FOCUS
ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
2017 / 2018

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ABOUT HURIFO

Human Rights Focus (HURIFO) is a human rights non-governmental organization registered in Uganda with a countrywide mandate to promote and defend human rights. It was founded in 1994 in Northern Uganda to respond to contemporary human rights issues affecting the community. Its geographical focus is the Acholi sub-region in northern Uganda.

HURIFO is governed by the Board of Directors (BoD) elected at the Annual General Assembly (AGM) and managed by appointed Executive Director.

HURIFO associated with local, national, regional and global human rights organizations, networks and institutions in the areas of human rights, good governance, peacebuilding and access to justice, among others.

Mission

- Promote the protection and respect of all human rights through strengthening local communities and duty bearers' capacity to effectively discharge their obligations and to demand and access services.

Vision

- An environment where all human rights are fulfilled and enjoyed.

Objectives

1. To protect and promote human rights in HURIFO project areas.
2. To promote conflict transformation and transitional justice.
3. To promote good governance and accountability.
4. To strengthen the capacity of HURIFO members and governance.

HURIFO's Activities

- 1) Human rights monitoring, documentation, and reporting.
- 2) Human rights research and advocacy.
- 3) Provision of Legal aid services to the indigents in the communities (i.e. offers legal representation, legal advice, guidance, counseling and mediation services to victims of human rights violations and abuses).
- 4) Carries out human rights training and sensitization of community members.

Core Values

- i. **Impartiality:** We seek to be impartial at all times in dealing with clients.
- ii. **Integrity, Honesty, and Accountability:** We endeavor to operate with integrity, honesty, and accountability and in a professional way.
- iii. **Gender Equity and Equality:** We are committed to gender equity and equality in diversity in the workplace and operating environment.
- iv. **Human Rights Respect and justice for all:** We respect the rights and value the contribution of each other and endeavor to do justice to all.
- v. **Team spirit:** We are committed to teamwork, collegiality, and solidarity.
- vi. **Commitment and perseverance:** We promote self-giving and rededication to one's duty as well as between and among staff and stakeholders.

Executive Summary

This report covers Human Rights Focus activities in the period of July 2017 to June 2018. It highlights the human rights situation monitored in the context of women and children's rights; economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights. The report shows that of the 840 cases that HURIFO received in 2017/2018, land complaints were 268 an increased from 228 in 2016/2017, torture also increased from 27 complaints in 2016/2017 to 29 complaints in 2017/2018. Family/child neglect reduced from 168 to 158, and domestic violence from 172 to 105 in 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 respectively. Community human rights training, sensitizations, and dialogues were conducted as follows;

1. **To Protect and Promote Human Rights in the project areas**, the organization a) trained 8 (7 women + 1 youth) community-based groups of 243 members (male 82 and female 161). Three of the groups were from Agago and 5 in Lamwo districts. In Nwoya district, 55 members of two women groups (Okonye-Kenwu and Can-bitum-ki-kwari) were trained. They were trained on human rights concepts and responsibilities, human rights monitoring, documentation, and reporting; mediation skills, family laws, and some newly enacted and amended laws. The trained groups were commissioned to monitor, document, refer cases of human rights violations to local authorities, mediate and resolve community conflicts.

b) four (4) trainings on environmental protection and promotion for 103 (male 70 and female 33) cultural chiefs and religious leaders were conducted in Palabek Ogili, Palabek Gem sub-counties in Lamwo district and Lukole sub-county in Agago district. The participants resolved to mainstream environment protection in their clan rules and preaching.

c) Ten human rights dialogues, five each in Lamwo and Agago districts were conducted to sensitize people in hard to reach rural communities on basic human rights. A total of 1348 (male 694 and female 654) participants were sensitized through this activity.

d) Six public dialogues (1 in Nwoya, 3 in Lamwo and 2 in Agago districts) on Local Government planning process, resource monitoring and accountability and land rights were conducted for 710 participants' men and women.

e) Eight hundred and forty cases (840) received legal aid services as follows; 2 cases were initiated in court for litigation, 188 were mediated, 438 clients were given legal advice and counseling and 212 were referred to partners for further management.

f) A mobile legal aid clinic was conducted in Acholi-bur Pader district during which clan leaders from 109 clans were sensitized on torture laws and their clan bylaws reviewed and deleted of unconstitutional clauses.

2. **To promote conflict transformation and transitional justice**. HURIFO conducted 32 (male 26 and female 6) cultural and religious leaders on conflict transformation and peacebuilding. Clan leaders from 10 clans in Lungulu sub-county, Nwoya district took part in the activity. Participants shared and learned from each other different strategies they used to handle disputes peacefully and promote peace in the communities. They revitalized the position and roles of women in the management of land conflicts in the clan structures.

3. **Promotion of good governance and accountability**. Six (6) public dialogues were conducted (4 in Lamwo and 2 in Agago districts) on good governance and accountability. A total of 624 (male 463 and female 161); rights holders 117 and duty bearers 507 attended. The dialogues identified and corrected the gaps in the functioning of Parish Development Committees (PDCs) in Lamwo districts and the committee started functioning well.

OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS IN 2017/2018

Women and children's rights.

Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

The most frequently reported cases of human rights abuses that HURIFO monitored in the period 2017/2018 was Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) with 355 complaints received. It comprised of 158 cases of family/child neglect. Of these, 105 complaints were lodged by women against men and 53 complaints by men against women. From the complaints received, the commonest causes of child/family neglect include infidelity, polygamy, impotency / inadequate conjugal satisfaction, poverty which makes less resilient partner to abandon the family for a better life, disrespect in family and interference by relatives in family affairs. Family /child neglect comes with the problem of child custody, especially where it resulted in separation or partial divorce. In the period 2017/2018, HURIFO registered 30 cases of child custody. Family desertion is a very difficult social problem to address HURIFO has been providing counseling in relation to the parental legal obligation to children to complainants/clients and referring them to church and cultural leaders to manage the conflict and unite the families as per their clan / traditional or religious beliefs and practices.

Domestic violence.

This was the second-highest case of abuses monitored with 105 complaints received in the period. Women report 88 cases and 17 men reported violence against them by their wives. Many men suffer domestic violence as much as women, but they are afraid to report because of cultural belief in male dominion and supremacy. Major causes of domestic violence according to complainants are drunkenness, struggle over family meager resources (theft of household resources), family irresponsibility towards culturally defined roles and cultural transmitted patriarchal hegemony. Some domestic violence results to fights/assaults, denial of domestic property, HURIFO handled these ones through mediation and litigation, and referrals as well.

Defilement and rape.

Defilement was the third highest-ranking crime in the SGBV category with 47 cases reported in 2017/2018. Of these cases, 29 cases of defilement were reported by men and only 18 reported by women. Defilement is a crime against children. Most victims and perpetrators of defilement have been youth, between 15 to 21 years. Although some were even younger or older than the above age bracket. Causes of defilement vary from adolescence and drug abuse among the youth to criminality and sexual lust of the adult. All cases of defilement have been referred to police for criminal prosecution. Unfortunately, none of the referred cases have led to the conviction of the perpetrators. Like defilement, none of the 15 victims of rape reported in 2017/2018 received justice, they still continue to go to court.

Economic social and cultural rights.

Land rights.

Violent land-related conflicts were reported in many areas of Acholi districts in the period, 2017/2018. In Jimo Village, Agwar-yugi Parish, Lamogi Sub County, Amuru district, one person was killed, four others injured, household property and farms

destroyed (see picture below); in Palabek-kal at Lamwo Parish and Padibe west at Ywaya parish in Lamwo district property were destroyed and people displaced while in Nwoya district a 9-year-old boy was missing and feared killed, 11 huts and 10 semi-permanent buildings destroyed. Altogether, there were 268 land conflicts cases received at HURIFO in 2017/2018. The perpetrators of violent land conflicts have also state agents. For instance, in Apaa, Adjumani districts, the UPDF soldiers, Uganda Wildlife Authority and National Forestry Authority, reportedly forcefully evacuated families set ablaze 62 huts, looted crops, household property, domestic animals and killed a 26-year-old Okello Python, and two more people survived with serious injuries. Earlier, on 2nd July 2017, a 12-year-old girl is feared killed after UPDF soldiers attacked congregation and destroyed the church in Karatye, Alingiri village, Lungulu sub-county in the land wrangle between an army officer and the church in Nwoya district.

The civil and political rights situation

Torture, inhumane and degrading treatment (TIDT)

TIDT was widespread in the community and was practiced by clan leaders during their clan meetings, by mob and security agencies during arrest and detention of suspects. Twenty-nine serious cases of torture were recorded in the period 2017/2018. The motives of the tortures have been to extract a confession, scaring the victims away from claiming their rights (in cases of land wrangles) and as punishment for breach of clan rules / by-laws.

Incidences of TIDT investigated and documented included the one reported the Chairperson, Local Council one of Arana village, Nyamokino parish Lungulu sub-county, Nwoya district, and four others. They were arrested on 7th October 2017 and tortured for 3 days by the UPDF soldiers when they attempted to gain access to their land, that they were unlawfully evicted¹; the arrest, detention and torture of 4 people from Got-okwara Village who had attempted to go back to their land that the soldiers were scaring them from (see picture of some victims below); and in in Obira West, Latoro Parish, Purongo Sub-county, where two UPDF soldiers and operatives guarding private farm belonging to Major General Otema Charles on the 20th March, 2018 arrested a 66 year old man at about 3:00am, set fire over him in the grass thatched hut and fired several bullets into the burning hut.



(The above are some pictures of tortured victims in 2017/2018)

¹ The 3 victims were among the 66 households that the Presidential appointed Commission of Inquiry into Land Matter advised that they were unlawfully evicted by the claimant (*Daily monitor Friday November 10 2017*)

The victims have lodged several complaints in the police against the soldiers for torture, assaults, (S/D19/12/10/2017), (S/D 19/04/11/2017) as well as in courts, but there was no record that the police took any statement from the torturous soldiers. Instead, records showed that the police would detain some of the victims of Got-okwara on the orders of the soldiers, that the victims stole cattle from marauding herdsmen (balalo). The victims have been helped to go to civil courts, as impunity appears to be exercised by the sister forces.

Until HURIFO trained and sensitized clan leaders, torture/beating and banishment are still acceptable practices that are ignorantly prescribed in the clan rules and clan members practice them. To cite, in Arum sub-county, Agago district a 70-year-old woman who was suspected of practicing witchcraft was undressed and tortured in public and her properties that included household utensils, domestic animals, birds, and crops were confiscated, and she was banished by the clan executives. Later a 51-year-old woman from Wii-raa village, Ogom Sub County, Pader district was summoned in a clan meeting during which she was beaten and expelled from her marital home on allegation of being in possession of poisonous substances. The matter was reported to the police but no action was taken so far.

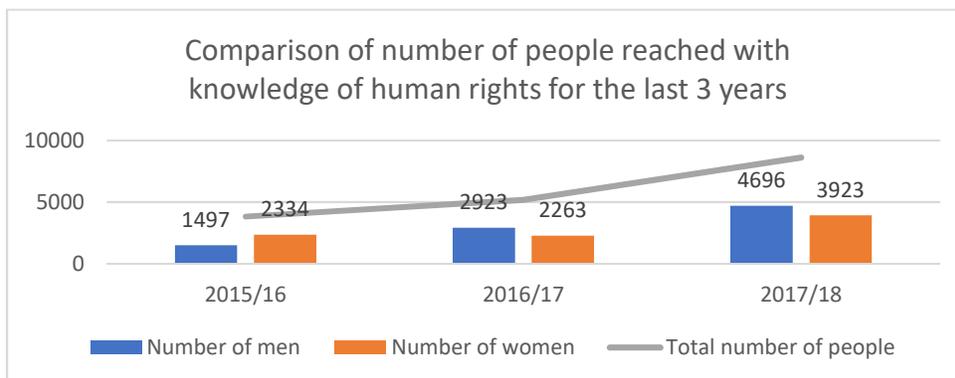
The 1995 Constitution of Uganda is explicit about torture (Art 24), the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act, 2012, further take responsibilities for torture to individual perpetrators, but in many instances as explained about the police have not played their roles leading into building a society of impunity of torture especially by the army officers. It is strongly recommended that police must play their roles and investigate all cases of torture reported to them without fear, favor of any institution.

PART II: PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

HURIFO's programmes are derived from its strategic plan 2015/16 -2019/20. The plan outlines four strategic objectives that the organization has been working to achieve. In the period 2017/2018 HURIFO carried out a number of activities that contributed to achieving the four objectives as explained below.

1. PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HURIFO core human rights protection and promotion activities in the project areas had been human rights awareness creation (i.e. training/sensitization, dialogues, radio talk shows, and publications) and provision of legal aid services (i.e. mediations, litigation, provision of legal advice, guidance and referrals of cases) and mobile legal aid clinics. In the year ending 2017/2018, HURIFO conducted human rights awareness creation activities that directly benefited 8,619 people in the Acholi sub-region compared to 5186 men and women reached in the year 2016/17 as illustrated in the bar chart below.



The graph shows that each year HURIFO reached out to more people with human rights knowledge and awareness through its different activities including barazas/dialogues, training of special groups of people duty bearers and rights holders' training and mobile legal aid clinic, among others. The different strategies employed to reach out to more people every year are explained below.

1.1. Community-based Women and Youth groups training

In the period ending 2017/2018, HURIFO identified and trained 8 community-based groups comprising 243 members (161 female and 82 male). Of the 8 groups, 3 were from Agago district (i.e. one youth group and 2 women groups) and all the 5 groups from Lamwo district were women's groups. Additionally, HURIFO also re-trained (refresh) 4 women groups in Nwoya district that comprised of Okenye-kenwu, 30 members, Can-bitum-ki-kweri 25 members; Okello Kuc women group 4 members and Woro Mite women group 8 members, altogether 67 members of the women groups were refresher trained in Nwoya district.

Table 1: Groups and location of the community groups that HURIFO trained in 2017/2018

SN	Women / Youth Group name	Group Location		Male	Female	Total
		District	Sub-county			
1	Abam Ribe-Ber	Lamwo	Palabek Gem	17	18	35
2	Peko Rac		Padibe West	6	25	31
3	Waneno Anyim		Palabek Ogili	8	23	31
4	Mon Jingo Gang		Paloga	11	17	28
5	Can Coya		Agoro	4	24	28
6	Waloko Kwo	Agago	Lira Palwo	9	21	30
7	Okonyo Mon		Lamiyo	8	22	30
8	Kaket United Youth		Lapono	19	11	30
9	Okenye-kenwu	Nwoya	Koch-lii	18	12	30
10	Can-bitum-ki-kweri		Koch-lii	14	11	25
11	Okello Kuc		Koch-lii	1	3	04
12	Woro Mite			2	6	08
	Total			117	193	310

The purpose of the training was to empower the community with the basic human rights knowledge /awareness and the laws so that they demand their rights when violated. Therefore all the participants were trained on the basic knowledge of human rights and responsibilities, land laws and property rights in general, rights of women, peacebuilding and mediation skills, amended laws regarding returning bride prize, and corporal punishment, domestic relations (Marriage, divorce, custody, Will), Land rights and ownership, Alternative Dispute Resolution among others. After their training all the group members trained engaged in training other community members on the basic human rights and the laws, they mediate conflicts and refers to difficult human rights issues to local authorities in their localities.

1.2. Clans and religious leaders training

Environmental protection is an important aspect of HURIFO human rights works. In the period, HURIFO carried out training for 305 (168 men and 137 women) clan chiefs and religious leaders from Lamwo district (Palabek ogili 66 (32males+34females) ten of which were youth; Palabek-gem 66(23males+43females) four were youth; Paluga 70 (43males+27females) of which 9 were youth) and 103 (70 males+33females) from Lukole sub-county Agago district.

The leaders were trained in environmental protection and conservation. This followed the massive environmental destructions such as cutting trees for charcoal trade, farming in the wetland, etc. the training enlightened the participant that they came up with environment rules which they included in their clan rules, they formed environment committees within their clan leadership structures to sensitize clan members of environmental protection and conservation and to monitor and report on environmental degradation in their respective locations.

HURIFO also in collaboration with Cambridge University carried out one-year environmental justice research. The research report is due to be launched on 16th – 17th July 2018 in Gulu.

1.3. Community dialogues

This is an approach where community members directed to identify common human rights issues affecting them, they mobilized and came together, discussed them publicly and came up with actions that they jointly continue to implement to improve the situation. It was an open-air dialogue for anybody to contribute ideas. In the year ending 2017/2018, HURIFO conducted 10 public dialogues / Barajas attended by 1348 (694 males+654 female) people in Agago and Lamwo districts. Of these, five dialogues were conducted in 5 sub-counties in Agago district and were attended by 751 participants (412 males+339 females) and another five in Lamwo attended by 597 participants (282 males + 315 females) as illustrated in the table below.

Table of participants that attended public dialogues /Barajas in Agago and Lamwo districts.

Location of the Activities		No of attendance		
District	Sub-County	Male	Female	Total
Agago	Wol sub-county	71	73	144
	Lapono sub-county	163	74	237
	Adilang sub-county	50	55	105
	Lukole sub-county	66	71	137
	Patongo sub-county	62	66	128
Lamwo	Palabek kal sub-county	55	63	118
	Palabak ogili sub-county	54	49	103
	Lukong Sub-county	47	72	119
	Palabek Gem sub-county	64	67	131
	Lukong Town Council	62	64	126
Total		694	654	1348

The dialogues discussed a number of human rights issues such as causes of land conflicts, domestic violence, and defilement, among others.



Participants during Community human rights baraza session in Agago July 2017

In Nwoya district, HURIFO conducted a public dialogue in Lungulu Sub County. The dialogue was attended by 86 community members' (rights holders) from Alingiri, Got

Okwara and Arana in Nyamokino Parish. The dialogue discussed rampant land grabbing and torture by UPDF soldiers guarding private farms and exploitation of casual laborers by farm owners. At the end of the dialogue, participants appealed for immediate demilitarization private farms and an end to torture. The Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters later made the same appeal to the state.



Cross section of participants at the conflict resolution dialogue in Nyamokino

1.4. Radio Talk-Shows and spot messages.

Radio talk shows and spot messages are media through which HURIFO disseminated human rights message to the wider communities in hard to reach areas. Through talk shows and spot messages, HURIFO reached millions of people in the year ending 2017/2018. In the period, HURIFO conducted 26 radio talk shows that covered topics and advocacies on human rights issues like traditional culture/practices and human rights, women and children's rights, rights to education, rights to life, rights of person with disabilities and those in conflict with the laws, environmental rights and property rights, among others. (See Appendix). The guest speakers in all the talk shows were professionals in the areas.

Additionally, Luo language spot message urging environmental protection and conservation was also developed and aired out to promote the community's involvement in the sustainable use of the environment and avoid destroying it.

1.5. Press release.

HURIFO used a press release/conference to address emerging human rights concerns that required urgent attention. In the year ending 2017/2018, HURIFO held one press release to respond to the continued arrest, detention and torture of civilians by UPDF soldiers guarding private farms in Nwoya district (see appendix). It also wrote a complaint letter against the District Police Commander (DPC) Nwoya for his complacencies to address public and individual complaints reported to him. Whereas the DPC was called by police leadership in Kampala to answer for his actions, the UPDF soldiers have not been made to account for their continuous arrest and torture.

1.6. Human rights Newsletter and IEC materials.

HURIFO published 1000 copies of IEC material posters and 1000 copies of "the Examiner Newsletter" both with information on the rights of persons with disabilities. The copies are now in circulation for used in sensitization on the rights of persons with disabilities. The Examiner was the year's 2nd issue of the newsletter. While the Examiners are

distributed to schools institutions and literate people, the IEC materials are distributed mostly in rural areas where their literacy level is low and illustrious images work better.

1.7. Provision of legal aid services.

In 2017/18, HURIFO together with the community groups they work with received and categorically handled a total of 840 (471 as reported by male and 369 as reported by female) human rights violations complaints. Of these 840 complaints, HURIFO received and handled 530 complaints (267 were reported by female and 263 by male clients). The remaining 310 complaints of which 204 was complaints by male and 106 by female were received and handled by community groups that HURIFO trained and works within the communities (table below). Cases received at HURIFO are either referred for litigation, mediation, legal advice/counseling or just referred to other partners.

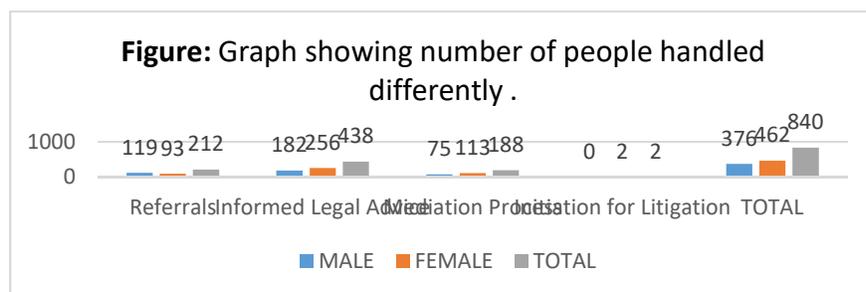
The table below shows the nature of cases/complaints received by HURIFO and its trained community groups from July 2017-June 2018.

NATURE OF CASES RECEIVED AND HANDLED								
#.	Nature of cases	BY HURIFO		BY HURIFO TRAINED GROUPS		Total		Grand Total
		Fem	Mal	Fem	Mal	Fem	Mal	
1	Land	62	98	70	38	132	136	268
2	Family/Child neglect	59	36	46	17	105	53	158
3	Domestic Violence	44	5	44	12	88	17	105
4	Fraud	3	3			3	3	6
5	Custody	12	8	9	1	21	9	30
6	Threatening violence	16	11	0	0	16	11	27
7	Assault	6	22	0	0	6	22	28
8	Torture	14	15	0	0	14	15	29
9	Murder	3	4	6	6	9	10	19
10	Rape	7	5	3	0	10	5	15
11	Defilement	9	14	9	15	18	29	47
12	Theft	0	4	7	5	7	9	16
13	Employment Compensation	9	13	0	0	9	13	22
14	Estate wrangle	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
15	Criminal trespass	11	12	5	3	16	15	31
16	Delay of justice	10	8	0	0	10	8	18
17	Malicious damage of property	1	3	5	5	6	8	14
18	Incest			0	4	0	4	4
19	Unlawful arrest	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

Total	267	263	204	106	471	369	840
Grand Total	530	310	840				

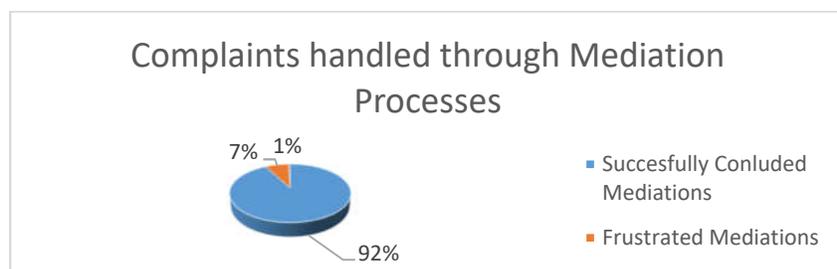
Comparatively, there has been a slight reduction of complaints received and handled from 897 in 2016/17. HURIFO attributed this to increased knowledge and respect of human rights in the community, increased numbers of human rights defender groups that HURIFO trained and works with to resolve or refer human rights complaints to other partners, training and dialogues conducted in communities that empowered people to resolve their conflicts.

Out of the 840 complaints that were received, 188 were planned for mediations. 438 cases had their clients received informed legal advice while 212 cases were referred to other partners for handling. Partners that received referred cases from HURIFO included the Uganda Police, Legal Aid Project of the Uganda Law Society, FIDA Uganda, ACTV, and Uganda Human Rights Commission. HURIFO initiated 2 new cases in the formal courts for litigation in 2017/18.



1.7.1. Mediations and Conciliation:

HURIFO and the groups it works with scheduled 188 (22.4%) complaints of the 840 for mediation. Of the 188 complaints, 173 (92%) were successfully mediated, one complaint was frustrated, and 14 complaints were still under-going mediation by the time of producing this report (see the pie-chart below).



The 173 complaints/cases that were successfully mediated comprised land conflicts complaints 71; child neglect 98, and compensation 4. The 2017/18 mediations directly benefited, more females complainants (105) than the 68 males complainants. In the general cases mediated recorded as reported by women and 68 reported by men. Of the 173 complaints/cases directly resolved, more than 1000 community members, relatives, friends that were directly or indirectly drawn by the conflict benefited. These people

included relatives and neighbors of the conflicting parties, local traditional and cultural leaders, etc.

1.7.2. Litigation:

In 2017/18, HURIFO initiated two2 cases for litigation in the different courts. While HURIFO continues with the litigation of the on-going cases, there are currently 32 cases running in the different courts.

1.7.3. Referrals and follow-ups:

212 out of the 840 cases received in the year 2017/18 were referred to other partners working in similar areas to handle. Cases ranging in nature from malicious damages of property to murder, robbery to defilement and rape, cases of torture and other criminal cases were referred to the police as the law requires. Several cases that require body repairs were also referred to ACTV while several women related cases were also referred to GWED-G. The progress of the cases that HURIFO referred was followed and monitored closely so that justice is served.

1.7.4. Legal guidance/advice and counseling.

Most of the cases; 448 cases out of the 840 received had both parties taken through informed legal counseling and advice. They include cases of minor family disputes, child neglect and failure to provide for family needs.

1.8. Mobile Legal Aid Clinics

Mobile legal aid clinic is a method of taking legal aid services to the people far in rural areas that may find accessing legal services difficult because of the distances to the service centers. In the year ending 2017/2018, HURIFO carried out mobile legal aid service in Acholi Bur sub-county, Pader district in which it provided legal sensitization, guidance, and advice that benefited 62 people (44 male and 18 female). During the clinic, participants were sensitized of law's provisions relating to contracts, registration of birth, marriage, death, abortion, citizenship, alternative dispute resolution, division/distribution of property and mechanisms for accessing legal aid and justice.

1.9. Review Clan By-Laws:

Human Rights Focus reviewed 109 clan bye-laws and deleted all clauses that discriminate women and girls and are unconstitutional. The bye-laws from these 109 clans now have provisions for the protection of children from early marriages and neglect, land rights of women, (widows, or single), orphans and removed beating as a form punishment that was practiced by clans.

The review now empowered the cultural institutions and traditional leaders, in particular, to better protect and strengthen land rights of the poor and marginalized women, girls, boys, orphans and child-headed families. This has increased the level of effectiveness and functioning of customs in responding to the rights of the categories of people above. At least 52 cultural institutions have already created systems to address women's rights to

Local Government Planning chart circle used during the facilitation

The communities of Paloga, Padibe West, Palabek Gem, and Palabek Ogili in Lamwo district, Lukole, and Lapono in Agago district were unaware of the participatory rights in DPPGMA hence, the respective rights holders tasked the duty bearers specifically the CDOs, Pariah chiefs, etc. to actively involve them in the planning process. Sub-counties with vacancies in PDCs were filled up while PDCs in sub-counties which did not have were also formed. For example in Paloga sub-county, Lamwo district the vacant positions in the PDC were filled. Palabek Ogili Sub County organized a budget conference in relation to the local Government Development Plan. CDOs and PDCs promised active roles, communities embraced, participatory rights in development, governance, monitoring, and accountability in their areas.



Moderators at the dialogue on Good Governance and Accountability Lapono-Agago district 2017

List of participants on Local on Government Planning, Resource Mobilization, Monitoring, Governance and Accountability in Lamwo and Agago districts

Sub County	District	Sex				Total
		F	M	Duty Bearers	Rights holders	
Paloga	Lamwo	42	65	72	35	107
Padibe West	Lamwo	33	84	102	15	117
Palabek Ogili	Lamwo	28	73	72	29	101
Lukole	Agago	23	96	104	15	119
Lapono	Agago	19	101	104	16	120
Palabek Gem	Lamwo	16	44	53	7	60
		161	463	507	117	624

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