

PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

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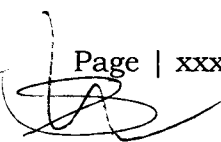
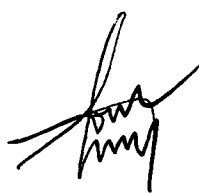
**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE EVICTIONS  
AND DISPLACEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF APAA COMMUNITY**

**OFFICE OF THE CLERK TO PARLIAMENT**

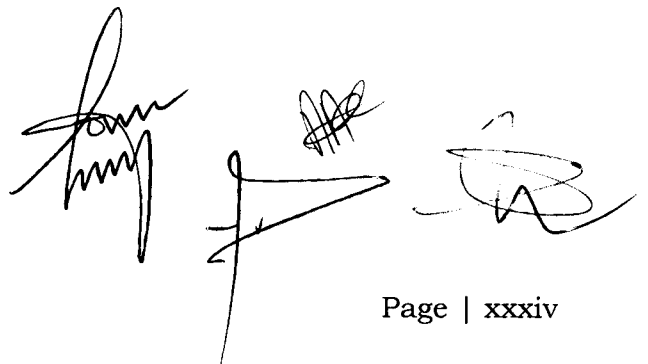
**FEBRUARY, 2020**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>1.1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.4 BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.4.2 Start of the conflict .....	5
1.4.3 Attempts by Parliament to solve the impasse.....	5
1.4.4 The Presidential Team on Apaa .....	7
<b>2.0 COMMITTEE FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.1 TOR NO. 1: CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS RELATING TO THE LAND CONFLICT IN APAA .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1.1 The people, settlements and tribes in Apaa .....	8
2.1.2 The Perception of the Community on ownership of land .....	9
2.1.3 Nature of the conflict .....	11
2.1.4 Security situation .....	17
2.1.5 IDP Camps .....	18
2.1.6 Blocking of leaders from accessing Apaa .....	18
2.1.7 Closure of Apaa Health Centre II.....	18
2.1.8 Court cases on Apaa land matters .....	19
<b>2.2 TOR 2: ROOT CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT.....</b>	<b>20</b>
2.2.1 Attempts by the Uganda Wildlife Authority to evict the people from the Reserve .....	20
2.2.2 Boundary re-opening .....	20
2.2.3 Boundary between Adjumani and Amuru Districts.....	21



2.2.4	Economic interests .....	21
2.2.5	Political interests .....	21
2.2.6	Ownership of land.....	22
2.2.7	The controversy following the consultative process for the gazettment of East Madi Wildlife Reserve by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities .....	23
<b>3.0</b>	<b>EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE CONFLICT .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1	Emerging positions to resolve the Apaa conflict.....	25
3.2	Perspectives from the field study and benchmarking.....	26
3.3	General Observations .....	28
<b>4.0</b>	<b>TOR 3: WAY FORWARD .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>32</b>



## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AIGP	Assistant Inspector General of Police
CHA	Controlled Hunting Area
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
GPS	Global Positioning System
LCV	Local Council V
LRA	Lord Resistance Army
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
ToR	Office of the President
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority

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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Rt. Hon. Speaker, and Hon. Members, I beg to present to you the Report of the Select Committee set up to inquire into the evictions and displacement of the people of Apaa Community.

You will recall that on the 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2019, Hon. Akello Lucy, MP Amuru District raised a matter of urgent national importance, regarding the inhuman rampant evictions and torture that was occasioned on to the people of Apaa. The Hon. Member made reference to a group of men dressed in uniform that resembled the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) uniform and others in civilian clothes who had crossed the Nile with boats; caused havoc, tortured people, looted property, and captured people as well. She further stated that the only health facility namely; Apaa Health Centre II had been closed.

You will further recall that the Speaker accordingly directed Government to make a statement on the matter, and on 06th February 2019, the Hon. Minister of State for Internal Affairs, Hon. Kania Obiga made a statement in response to the matter of urgent national importance so raised.

The House was not satisfied with the Minister's narrative on the state of Affairs in Apaa, and accordingly resolved to constitute a select committee to inquire into the matters at hand.

Subsequently on Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019, this House appointed a six Member Select Committee to inquire into the evictions and displacement of the people of Apaa Community in Amuru District. The Committee comprised the following Members;

- |                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Hon. Ameede Agnes              | -Chairperson |
| 2. Hon. Muyanja Johnson Ssenyonga | -Member      |
| 3. Hon. Sizomu Gershom            | -Member      |
| 4. Hon. Ssempala Kigozi Emmanuel  | -Member      |
| 5. Hon. Rwabushaija Margaret      | -Member      |

6. Hon. Jackson Kafuuzi Karugaba

-Member

## **1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Committee was assigned the following Terms of Reference: -

- i) To investigate the current state of affairs relating to the land conflicts in the Apaa Community.
- ii) To determine the root causes of the current conflicts and internal displacements of persons.
- iii) To propose the way forward in finding a lasting solution to the said conflict for purposes of promoting harmonious co-existence of different ethnic groups.
- iv) To report back to Parliament with recommendations within 45 days.

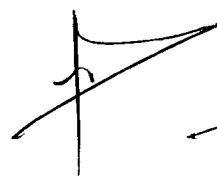
Rt. Hon. Speaker, and Hon. Members, the Committee undertook the assignment, and now wishes to report.

## **1.3 METHODOLOGY**

In undertaking the assignment, the Committee;

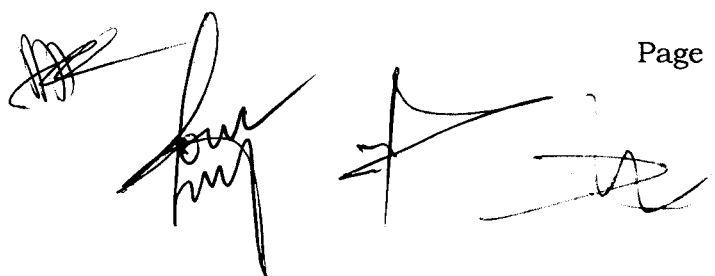
1. Held meetings with the following;

- i. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister
- ii. The Rt. Hon. 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Prime Minister
- iii. Hon. Aol Betty Acan, Leader of the Opposition
- iv. The Hon. Minister of Defence,
- v. The Hon. Minister of State for Internal Affairs,
- vi. The Hon. Minister of Local Government
- vii. The Hon. Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
- viii. The Hon. Minister of Tourism and Wildlife
- ix. The Acholi Parliamentary Group
- x. The West Nile Parliamentary Group



- xi. Hon. Cecelia Ogwal Babra, MP Dokolo District
- xii. The Executive Director and staff of the Uganda Wildlife Authority
- xiii. The Executive Director and staff of the National Forestry Authority
- xiv. The Acholi Committee on Apaa
- xv. Cultural and religious leaders from both West Nile and Acholi
- xvi. Local Political leaders and technical staff in Adjumani and Amuru districts.
- xvii. Adjumani District Security Team
- xviii. AIGP Grace Turyagumanawe
- xix. Former DPC Adjumani, Syamtsangira Simon

2. Undertook field visits to Apaa and interacted with the community at the late Odong Valerino's home, Apaa Market and Zoka C; and to Lake Mburo National Park.
3. The Committee visited the British Library and also undertook a benchmarking visit to Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Service.
4. Reviewed a number of documents including;
  - i. Record of the Hansard with regard to the debates on Apaa,
  - ii. Statements by the ministers on the subject matter,
  - iii. The 2002 report of the Sessional Committee on Tourism, Trade and Industry on the proposals to change the status and boundaries of Wildlife Reserves, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Controlled Hunting Areas and Community Wildlife Areas,
  - iv. The 2013 report on Apaa Conflict by the Sectoral Committee on Physical Infrastructure,
  - v. Statutory instruments degazeting East Madi Controlled Hunting Area (CHA), Kilka CHA, and that gazeting East Madi Wildlife Reserve,



- vi. Relevant legal documents including the Constitution of Uganda, the Local Government Act Chapter 243, and the Wildlife Act Chapter 200.

## **1.4 BACKGROUND**

### **1.4.1 Change in status of the land comprising Apaa and the neighboring areas over the years**

Between 1911 and 1913 the British Colonial Government evicted residents around the former East Madi Controlled Hunting Area and Kilak Controlled Hunting area on grounds that the area had been infested with tsetse flies. This was correlated by the colonial maps viewed by the Committee while in London.

The Game Preservation and Control Ordinance No. 14 of 1959 established a nature reserve in Kilak. In 1963, the Uganda Game Department amended the 1959 statutory instrument No. 17 under Legal Notice No. 364 of 1963 (Game (Preservation and Control) Act, Kilak Control Hunting area) and gazetted Kilak as hunting area for licensed gun holders.

In 1964, the East Madi Controlled Hunting Area was established by Statutory Instruments No. 125 and 226-14 of 1964 (**Annex I**). The Kilak CHA and East Madi CHA shared a boundary, and human settlement was not prohibited.

On March 30, 1972, Government issued a decree (the Game Kilak (Hunting area) Revocation Order, 1972) through Statutory Instrument No.55 of 1972 revoking the hunting ground status of Kilak CHA (**Annex II**).

In 2002, Parliament passed a Resolution to gazette part of the East Madi CHA measuring 827sq kms out of 1,702 sq kms as a wildlife reserve and degazetted the remaining portion that had been degraded and of no conservation value (**Annex III**). The resolution was passed at the time when the community that



lays claim to Apaa had been displaced into the Internally Displaced People's Camp (IDPs) in Pabbo due to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency.

In 2011, the southern part of the East Madi CHA measuring 827sq kms was duly gazzeted as East Madi Wildlife Reserve.

#### **1.4.2 Start of the conflict**

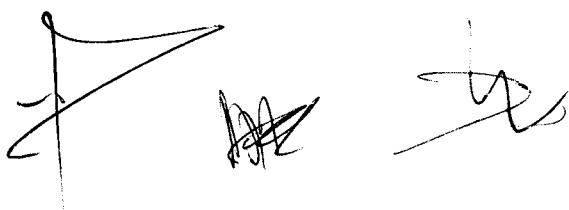
After the gazetting of East Madi Wildlife Reserve in 2012, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) assisted by the Uganda Police Force moved in to take charge of the Reserve. The attempt by UWA to take charge of the Reserve especially in Apaa met resistance from a number of residents, and the exercise turned violent, characterized by deaths, bodily injuries, burning of huts and destruction of household property.

#### **1.4.3 Attempts by Parliament to solve the impasse**

In March 2012, the undesirable state of Affairs in Apaa was brought to the attention of the House by the Acholi Parliamentary Group. The House Committee on Physical Infrastructure was accordingly directed to inquire into the matter and among others;

1. Establish the status of the land under dispute,
2. Establish the borders between Adjumani and Amuru,
3. Verify human rights abuses by Government Agencies,
4. Recommend to Parliament the way forward in resolving the matter.

The Committee reported back to the House and recommended among others; that Government without any further delay demarcates and marks the boundary between Adjumani and Amuru as described in the Constitution of



Uganda 1962, Vol.IX Chapter 32, wherein the boundaries of Acholi and Madi districts are described (**Annex IV**).

On 16<sup>th</sup> August 2012 the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development dispatched a team of technical officers to open up the boundaries but the exercise was violently disrupted by the residents that accused the Ministry Officials of putting mark stones without bringing on board the locals.

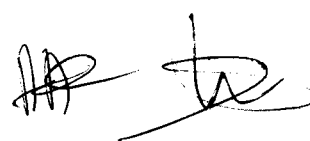
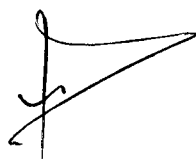
In March 2015 a team comprising of the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and the technical staff were again dispatched to open up the administrative boundary between Adjumani and Amuru. The exercise did not take place due to protests and stripping by the residents of Apaa.

The border opening and demarcation exercise was eventually carried out between 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015 by the Department of Surveys and Mapping of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. The demarcation placed Apaa in Adjumani District, Apaa was declared to be part of the East Madi Wildlife Reserve.

On October 23<sup>rd</sup> 2017, the Hon. Minister of Local Government declared Apaa to be in Mungula Parish, Itirikwa Sub County, Adjumani District, and not under Labala Parish, Pabbo sub county, Amuru District.

The declaration led to heightened tensions with a section of the population of Amuru especially the residents of Apaa rejecting the boundary. This escalated the conflict between UWA and Apaa residents, and the different ethnic groups around Zoka outside the Reserve.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of January, 2018, it was reported that two huts of the Madi community were burnt, and in retaliation 48 huts of the Acholi Community were burnt ( **Annex V**), forcing them to abandon their homes to settle in



make-shift huts at Zoka C under the protection of the UPDF that had set up a detach.

#### **1.4.4 The Presidential Team on Apaa**

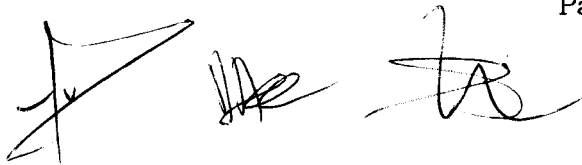
In an effort to diffuse the tension and resolve the conflict, H.E the President of the Republic of Uganda in consultation with the Acholi and Madi communities set up an 18 member Team on Apaa (nine members from each side) to come up with a solution to the problem. The committee was chaired by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda. The Team was given three options for consideration to agree on one that would offer a lasting solution to the Apaa conflict. The options were **(Annex VI)**;

- 1) Relocation of the people of Apaa elsewhere in Acholi and fully compensate them;
- 2) Allow the people to stay on the land by degazetting 25 square Kilometres of land in the Game Reserve for their settlement; and
- 3) Get another portion of land in Adjumani to resettle them.

The team carried out consultations but failed to come up with an agreeable option. The Acholi group favoured the option of allowing people of Apaa to stay on the land by degazetting the whole of Apaa for human settlement and not just the 25 square kilometers of land as proposed.

The Madi Team on the other hand favored the option of getting another portion of land in Adjumani, to resettle the Apaa community. This proposal however had the challenge of there being no available land identified for resettlement, and the people were as well not willing to be relocated. The Madi team further argued that there was a lot of land with sparse population in the Acholi sub-region where the people in Apaa could be resettled.

When the team failed to agree on a common option, Cabinet on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2019 took the following decisions **(Annex VI)**;



- i. Approved a resettlement package of 10 million shillings, 20 bags of cement and 20 iron sheets to each household with a valid national identity card registered in Apaa between 2013 and 2014;
- ii. Directed that the rest of the households in the reserve be identified and given shs.2 million and vacate the land,
- iii. Directed the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities to instruct Uganda Wildlife Authority to close the Apaa market by the end of March 2019 and the Minister of Local Government to ensure that an alternative market is established in the area outside the reserve, and;
- iv. Authorised the Committee chaired by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister to move to the next phase of implementing the Cabinet decision.

However in an attempt to implement the Cabinet decision there were challenges, and the Presidential committee on Apaa was tasked to reconsider the matter, under the new leadership of the Rt.Hon. Deputy Speaker, Hon. Jacob Oulanya.

## **2.0 COMMITTEE FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS**

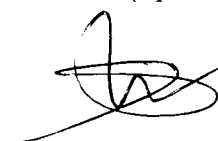
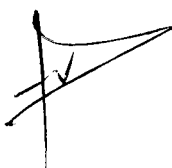
### **2.1 TOR NO. 1: CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS RELATING TO THE LAND CONFLICT IN APAA**

#### **2.1.1 The settlements and tribes in Apaa**

Apaa is predominately occupied by the Acholi ethnic group, followed by the Madi. Whereas Government places the number of households in the Reserve at 374 (OPM report)<sup>1</sup>, the community in Apaa put the total population at 26,000 persons. The 2002 and 2014 population census indicated the number of

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<sup>1</sup> OPM.(2019), Extract of the Report on East Madi Wildlife Reserve Conflict (Apaa Land Conflict)



persons at 1,929 and 11,392 respectively<sup>2</sup>. (**Annex VII**) This was equivalent to 2,278 households based on the average household size of 5 persons in 2014.

Both the Madi and Acholi communities in Apaa allege that the Political leadership notably the area Members of Parliament, LC V Chairpersons and Councilors from both Adjnumani and Amuru districts have encouraged people to come and settle in Apaa, which allegations were denied by the respective Political leaders during interaction with the Committee.

The Committee noted that there was evidence of communities having settled in Apaa, with a community school (Apaa Primary School) that has existed since the 1970s. There is a claim provided by witnesses that elections were held in the area in 1980 but this could not be verified by the electoral commission for lack of past records. There is evidence provided by the Electoral Commission of the existence of polling stations during the 2006, 2011 and 2016 general elections. There is also evidence of graduated tax tickets paid under Gulu District Administration and a health facility (Apaa Health Centre II) built in 2006 by the Amuru District Local Government and commissioned by the then Minister of Health.

### **2.1.2 The Perception of the Community on ownership of land**

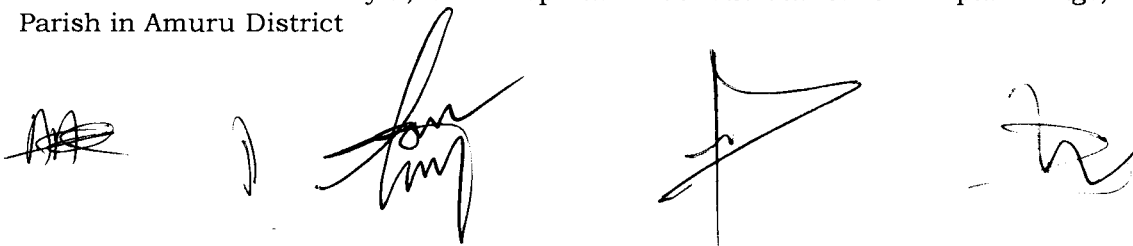
As mentioned earlier, Apaa is predominantly occupied by the Acholi and some Madi. The Committee interacted with both the Acholi and Madi communities at different intervals. The two communities had different versions on how the ownership of land in Apaa has evolved.

#### **Acholi Community Version**

The Acholi claim that before 1911, Amuru including the Apaa area was occupied by the Parabongo, Toro, Boro, Pagak, Pabbo and Lamogi clans. They were forcefully evicted on ground that the area was infested with tsetse flies.

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<sup>2</sup> UBOS submission on July 9, 2019. Population Census Statistics for Apaa Village, Labala Parish in Amuru District



They further allege that in the 1930s people returned to the same land although the colonial administration had converted the land in question into a controlled hunting area and that people continued to co-exist with the wildlife.

The committee was also informed that in 1996 the residents of Apaa were again displaced to the Internally Displaced Peoples Camps (IDPs) due to the LRA insurgency. In 2006 when the war subsided, Government disbanded the IDPs and instructed people to return and resettle on their land. The Apaa residents as well returned to settle on their land.

### **Madi Community version**

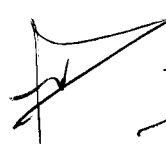
The Madi Community informed the Committee that the land comprising the former East Madi CHA was initially occupied by Madi clans namely; Pajau, Eranga, Anjevu, Kiraba, Ozupi, Oyupi, Payaru, Ayerepi, Padibe and the Ali.

The people were evicted by the Colonial Government, and relocated to the sub counties of Pakele and Ciforo, due to the tsetse fly infestation.

From then on, the land was devoid of human settlement and consequently gazetted as a Controlled Hunting Area and Forest Reserve. The only settlements in the area were isolated make-shift dwellings by hunters.

They disputed the claim that the land was customarily owned by the Acholi clans, arguing that the pattern of settlement in Apaa is characterized by mixed clans living together as opposed to a singular clan which is the norm for customary ownership. The pattern of settlement is consistent with hunting communities.

The Madi further claim that during and after the 1979 Liberation war, the Apaa area was used as a hide out by fugitives, and people who felt insecure to mix in the communities. During the LRA war, the LRA established its bases in the area which led to the displacement of the illegal settlers/hunters who then



camped in the Internally Displaced Peoples Camps outside the reserve, near Ome River and other places in Amuru

In fighting the LRA, Government constructed security roads, including one going through the East Madi Wildlife Reserve. The current settlement in the area was a result of the large number of people from Acholi sub-region that moved in, taking advantage of the road and the relative peace, and established Apaa IDP camp inside East Madi Wildlife Reserve, along the security road.

They further informed the Committee that in 2006, people moved from Pabo IDP camp and settled in Apaa and adjacent areas such as Zoka C.


They alleged that the political leaders of Acholi sub-region were ferrying people into Apaa, claiming customary ownership of the land.

### **Observation**

The Committee observed that the Acholi and the Madi communities have divergent narratives on the history and ownership of land in Apaa. The Acholi version connotes to the fact that the land has always been occupied by the Acholi clans exclusively. On the other hand the Madi Community claim the land was owned and occupied by mixed communities and many of the Acholi had only been encouraged by politicians from Acholi to come and settle on the land.

#### **2.1.3 Nature of the conflict**

The Committee identified three dimensions to the conflict in Apaa. There was a conflict between Uganda Wildlife Authority and the residents of Apaa; the border dispute between Amuru and Adjumani districts, and the Tribal Conflict in Zoka between the Acholi and the Madi over land.



### **1. The conflict between UWA and residents of Apaa**

The conflict in Apaa within the Reserve is between the residents who claim customary ownership of the land and UWA that has the mandate to manage all the wildlife reserves. It was on this basis that UWA moved in to evict the people who had settled in the Wildlife Reserve. The eviction was resisted leading to confrontation.

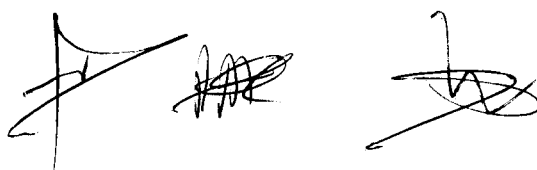
### **2. Border dispute between Amuru and Adjumani**

The border dispute between Adjumani and Amuru and encroachment of the East Madi Wild Reserve started in 2007. This culminated into a meeting of Amuru and Adjumani district leaders, UWA, and other stakeholders (**Annex VIII**).

Arising out of the meeting, a joint request to the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister by the Chairperson Local Government V of Amuru and Adjumani was written on 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2007 for an urgent intervention to have a border re-opening exercise carried out and the encroachment on the Reserve stopped (**Annex IX**). This request however was not acted on immediately, and the rise in tensions due to the unresolved border issue ensued.

The District leaders from the two districts conducted joint consultative meetings in Gulu on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of January 2015, where a joint team was set up to sensitize the community on the planned boundary re-opening. The sensitization was carried out between 4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 in the areas of Zoka and Apaa trading center, with the objective of informing them about the planned border re-opening and demarcation. (**Annex X**).

In 2017, a border re-opening exercise was undertaken by the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, and a declaration was made by the Minister of Local Government on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2017. The boundaries that were reopened are described as follows;





## 1. District Boundary

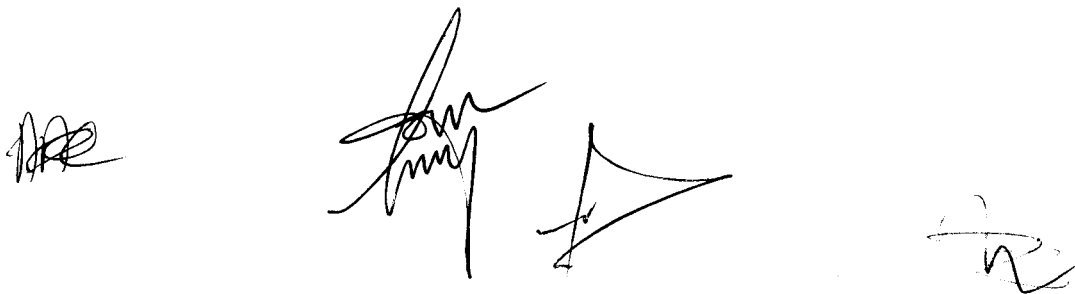
*“Commencing at the point where the River Choro enters the Albert Nile; thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to the source of the River Ceri”*

## 2. East Madi CHA

*“Commencing at the confluence of the Rive Asiya with the Albert Nile, thence following in turn to northern banks of the rivers Asiya and Ofoa to the source of the latter; thence easterly in a straight line to the top of the Arawa Hill; thence in a straight line to the junction of the Okwa and Eradzi rivers; thence along the east bank of the Eradzi River to its source; thence easterly direction in a straight line to the source of the Umuu River; thence following the north bank of the Umuu River to its confluence with Ceri River which is at this point the Madi-Acholi District boundary; thence following the Madi-Acholi District boundary in a southerly then westerly direction to the Albert Nile River; thence following the Albert Nile to the point of the commencement.” **(Annex XI)***

It is worth noting that the representatives of the Acholi community did not participate in the exercise, and rejected its outcome alleging that it was in contravention of the High Court order in Miscellaneous application No.004 of 2012 that issued an injunction against the Uganda Wildlife Authority and Attorney General and their agents or servants from any eviction, destruction, confiscation or conversion and or interfering with the land rights, occupation and the uses of the land belonging to the applicants in the areas of Lakang, Pabbo and Apaa in Amuru District.

Besides they were skeptical about the series of the maps used suspecting them of having been altered.



## **Observations**

The Committee observed that there is a long stretch of land of 27kms connecting the said sources of River Choro and River Ceri, which Government had declared as the border but this was disputed by the people of Amuru District who argued that the boundary was at River Zoka/Juka.

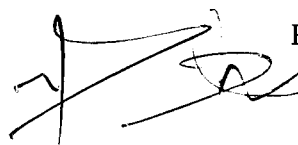
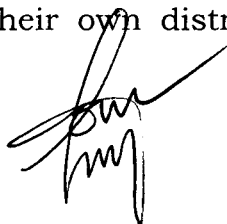
The Committee noted lack of satisfactory technical and scientific explanation about the sources of the rivers that were used to plot the coordinates by the officials of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, as described in the 1962 Constitution. Upon being probed about the sources of the river, they informed the committee that they were unable to arrive at the source of the river due to inaccessible terrain characterized by the thick forest and swamp. Asked to determine the distance of the source of the said river and as to whether it would affect the placing of the coordinates and affect the boundary the officer said this distance was marginal and could not have any significance on the alteration of the border.

Due to the same reason the Committee was unable to go to the source of the rivers.

### **3. The conflict in Zoka**

The Committee notes that the conflict that has dominated the media is in the area called Zoka, located outside the Reserve. It is a tribal conflict between the Madi and the Acholi over land ownership. Zoka lies between River Gorobi and River Zoka and is the epicenter of that conflict. The Committee established that the area is predominantly occupied by the Acholi community.

The Government declaration of the boundary between Amuru and Adjumani Districts in 2017 awakened the Madi feeling of ancestral land ownership. The Madi people felt a sense of unfairness for people of Acholi ethnicity owning big chunks of land in their own district, land which in the Madi opinion was



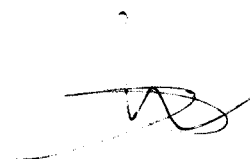
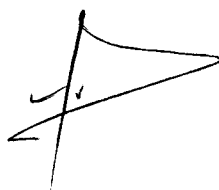
obtained for free, as opposed to the narrative that it was customarily owned by the Acholi.

The conflict is a spillover of the problems in Apaa which is in the Reserve and the degazetting of part of the East Madi in Zoka which was sparsely populated by the Acholi. When Government degazetted the land in 2002 there was no clear ownership.

During the Committee interaction with the people in Zoka and the former DPC Adjumani it was revealed that the Madi were mobilized by interested parties to take possession of the land. This involved burning of houses, destruction of property, looting, and construction of new houses by the new occupants in the latter's compounds. The attacks and counter attacks between the two communities resulted into deaths and body injuries.

The Committee visited five homes where evidence of burnt houses and destruction was visible. These lay alongside newly constructed iron-roofed structures. The committee was told by the affected community that the organized militias were backed by men in army uniform and that the attacks, destruction and takeover of the homes was concurrent with the supply of iron sheets and food rations allegedly supplied by politicians from Adjumani District.

The Acholi fled their homes as they had become unsafe and they were consequently forced into camps at Zoka C under the protection of the UPDF and the Uganda Police Force (UPF). At the height of the attacks security restricted people's movement including going to their gardens. As a result people needed aid in form of shelter, food rations and healthcare services which was not forthcoming and this aggravated their plight. They also reported that the Office of the Prime Minister only intervened marginally.



The Committee noted that most of the victims of the violence were Acholi, and a few isolated cases of the Madi people. The Committee witnessed a number of houses that had been torched, houses with new iron sheets constructed and new occupants settled in.

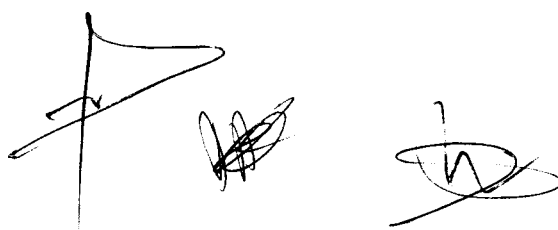
The Committee during its field visit on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2019 had a big number of both the Madi and Acholi turn up for a meeting at Zoka C. A number of both the Acholi and Madi claimed that they had fled their respective homes for fear of their lives and were living in IDP camps at Zoka C.

On probing the two communities on their coexistence, majority denied knowledge of the other though some acknowledged the presence of their neighbors. This proved to the Committee that indeed the allegation that some people who were not residents of the area were using the opportunity of the unrest to violently grab land. The new comers were also responsible for causing tension and unease based on tribalism.

The Committee visited both the Madi and Acholi IDP Camps located on either side of the road in Zoka Centre the following day. Despite the big number that had turned up for the meeting the previous day, the Committee observed that there were no people in the alleged Madi IDP Camp. The temporary structures in which they had claimed to take refugee had no sign of human occupation, evidenced by the over grown grass and the absence of household items, giving the impression that the camp had been abandoned.

### **Observation**

The Committee observed that there was a systematic form of organized militia to cause insecurity or sow mayhem, with the sole purpose of displacing people and to grab land.



#### **2.1.4 Security situation**

At the time of the field visit, the Committee found out that the police and other security organs had established peace and stability in the community and contained the inter-tribal attacks and clashes, although tensions were still evident.

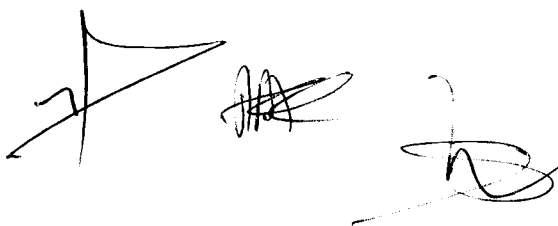
The Committee was informed that inter-tribal clashes arose out of incitement by the political leaders from both Amuru and Adjumani districts who urged the people to protect their customary land.

The Committee was further told that the last clashes registered had been experienced on January 17<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and February 6<sup>th</sup> 2019 in Zoka C, which lies outside the protected area. Arising from the clashes in January and February 2019, security was further beefed up to ensure that the conflict between the two communities is diffused.

Additional deployment of more Field Force Unit (FFU) of the UPDF and Police had been undertaken. The UPDF had deployed the 41st Infantry Battalion with about 700 soldiers. They were facilitated with motor cycles and patrol vehicles to respond to any emergencies.

#### **Observation**

The Committee observed that the establishment of a police post at Zoka C had contributed to the enhancement of security in the area; addressed the discomfort and mistrust by the Acholi community which had been apprehensive to report cases at Adjumani District Police Headquarters. The police post at Zoka C provided neutral ground in comparison to the Adjumani District Police Headquarters; it saved the residents the cost of moving long distances, restored trust, and reduced on the incidence of clashes.



### **2.1.5 IDP Camps**

The Committee noted that there were two IDP camps in Zoka C, one for the Acholi and the other for the Madi community. As mentioned earlier, the conflict between the two communities made the people to flee their homes and seek refuge in temporary camps under the protection of the UPDF and UPF. The committee was informed that the attacks involved burning and destruction of houses, resulting in body injuries and loss of property.

### **2.1.6 Blocking of leaders from accessing Apaa**

The Committee noted that political leaders especially those representing the people of Apaa were being blocked by security from accessing the area. The District Security Committee informed the Committee that the leaders were denied access to Apaa for among others; the fear that they would incite the people, their security was not guaranteed given the high tensions and that the area in question was no longer under their jurisdiction.

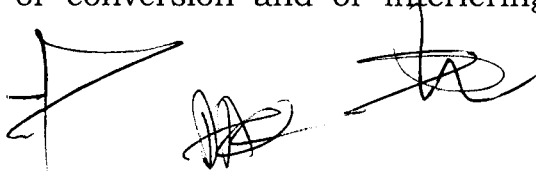
### **Observation**

The Committee observed that denying the elected leader's access to their constituents violated the rights of the people they represent.

### **2.1.7 Closure of Apaa Health Centre II**

The Committee visited the Health Centre and found out that it had been closed way back in 2017 when Apaa was declared to be in Adjumani District. Amuru District Local Government was stopped from operating the Health Center and Adjumani District Local Government closed the facility on grounds that it was in a protected area. Despite this the Ministry of Health continued sending the supplies for the facility to Amuru District.

The Committee established that despite a court injunction issued by the High Court in Miscellaneous application No.004 of 2012, against the Uganda Wildlife Authority and the Attorney General and their agents or servants from any eviction, destruction, confiscation or conversion and or interfering with the



land rights, occupation and the uses of the land belonging to the applicants in the areas of Lakang, Pabbo and Apaa in Amuru District, Adjumani DLG, defied the Court order by closing down the health facility.

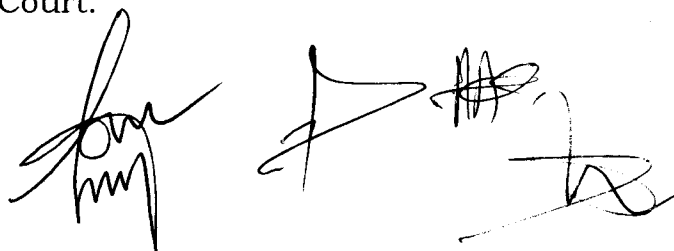
## **Observations**

The Committee observed that since the evictions had been halted, the health center should have remained operational to enable the people access health services which are a basic right.

### **2.1.8 Court cases on Apaa land matters**

At the height of the evictions, representatives of the community in Apaa sued the Attorney General together with UWA in the case of Dr. Abongomera Michael & Others V Uganda wildlife Authority and Attorney General Civil Suit No.0062 of 2011- High Court – 2011. The issues of contention were that the right to property was being violated and that the procedure for gazetting the Wildlife Reserve was irregular and flawed. In 2017, another case was instituted on the same grounds vide Hon Akol Anthony & 8 ORS V Attorney General, UWA & Adjumani District Local Government Miscellaneous cause no 15 of 2017. The suits were later consolidated into one case which is before the Gulu High Court and the case is active.

The applicants filed an application for a temporary injunction to restrain the Respondents, and / or their servants, agents and those acting on their behalf from engaging in Acts of alienating and or interfering with the Land Rights, occupation and usage of the land in the areas of Apaa, Lakang and Pabbo in Amuru and Pabbo Sub Counties, Amuru District. The temporary injunction order prayed for was also to prevent any evictions of the Applicants from the aforementioned areas and further to prevent any destruction, confiscation and conversion of the Applicants' properties till the determination of the main suit or further orders from the Court.



The court issued the temporary injunction against the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent and their agents or servants from any further eviction, destruction, confiscation or conversion and or interfering with their land rights, occupation and uses of land belonging to the Applicants in the areas of Lakang, Pabbo and Apaa in Amuru District, pending the determination of the main suit.

The Committee was informed by UWA that there was a hearing on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October, 2019, and court adjourned the case to March, 2020.

### **Observation**

The Committee observed that court the cases had taken long without being disposed off. Thus, Justice delayed is Justice denied. The delay by Court to adjudicate the matter in a timely manner has contributed to the escalation of the conflict. A timely a judgment would have probably provided a solution to the conflict.

## **2.2 TOR 2: ROOT CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT**

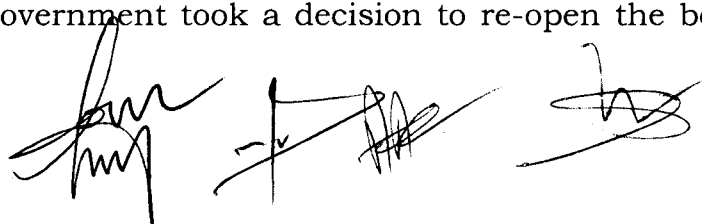
During the Inquiry, the Committee established that there were a number of issues that contributed to the outbreak or escalated the conflict namely;

### **2.2.1 Attempts by the Uganda Wildlife Authority to evict the people from the Reserve**

In 2002 Parliament approved the proposal to gazette East Madi Wildlife Reserve at a time when the people who claim ownership of part of Apaa land were in the IDP camps and was later gazetted in 2011. Subsequently, UWA attempted to evict the people from the Reserve and the exercise turned violent.

### **2.2.2 Boundary re-opening**

Following the gazzeting of part of Apaa as a Reserve, the inhabitants of part the land that had been gazzeted put up claims that the land they occupied was not part of the Reserve. Government took a decision to re-open the boundaries to





determine whether Apaa was part of the East Madi Wildlife Reserve. The reopening of the boundaries indicated as follows;

- 1) Apaa is part of the East Madi Wildlife Reserve.
- 2) The boundary between Amuru and Adjumani Districts is not at River Zoka as previously believed but rather about 10km from River Zoka towards Amuru District.

The reopening of the boundary placed Apaa and Zoka in Adjumani District. These areas had previously been administered under Amuru District. This resulted into the assumption by the Madi community of outright ownership of the said land, which was occupied by the Acholi. The Madi forcefully moved to evict the Acholi leading to the ongoing conflict.

### **2.2.3 Boundary between Adjumani and Amuru Districts**

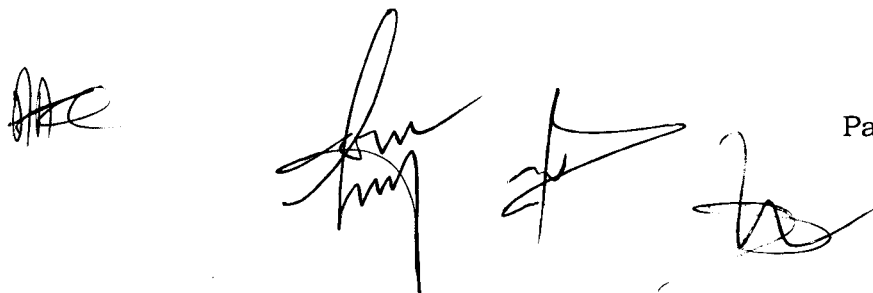
During the Committee's interaction with stakeholders, there were perceptions among the Acholi that the process of determining the boundary could have been manipulated, and that the wrong maps were used.

### **2.2.4 Economic interests**

The Committee was informed that there is timber lumbering and charcoal burning in the Reserve and in Zoka Forest. The activities have made a number of people from different parts of the country to move to Apaa. This caused scramble for the land further fueling the conflict.

### **2.2.5 Political interests**

The Committee was informed that divergent political interests of political leaders from both Amuru and Adjumani Districts have significantly contributed to the escalation of the conflict. The political leaders from Amuru District do not want Apaa to be part of Adjumani for fear of losing the votes from the Apaa people who are Acholi. On the other hand the political leaders from Adjumani



want the Acholi community relocated for fear that they will not favour them politically.

The Committee was further informed by the Religious and Cultural leaders of Adjumani that they were not allowed by their political leaders to meet their counterparts of Amuru thus, impeding their efforts to mediate in the conflict.

### **Observations**

The committee observed that;

- i) Failure by political and civic leaders to sensitize the people about harmonious coexistence has led to intolerance causing fear and uneasiness amongst the people. For example, the Madi minority in Zoka C feared to give more information or to identify themselves with former neighbours whose homes had been burnt.
- ii) The Government did not fully engage the political, religious and cultural leaders in purposeful conflict resolution.

### **2.2.6 Ownership of land**

The Madi community informed the committee during the field visit that the land was owned by the Madi clans, who were removed in 1911 by the colonial administration due to tsetse fly outbreak. They further claimed that the Madi clans did not return to the said land because it had been turned into a protected area. They were of the view that a portion of the East Madi CHA that was degazetted should revert back to them as original owners.

It was difficult for the Committee to confirm the claim of land ownership by the Madi since the land was vacated over 100 years ago and there were no individuals to attest or provide documentary evidence.

The block contains several handwritten signatures and initials in black ink. On the left, there is a large, stylized signature. To its right, there are several smaller, more compact signatures and initials, some of which appear to be crossed out or corrected.

### **2.2.7 The controversy following the consultative process for the gazettment of East Madi Wildlife Reserve by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities**

The Committee was informed that Gulu District Local Government the then parent district of Amuru rejected the request from the Ministry to gazette the land for wildlife conservation. They allege that upon their refusal the Ministry sought the same from Adjumani District, which accepted.


However, the committee established that the consultations both in Gulu and Adjumani by the Ministry were on totally different proposals. Whereas the consultations in Adjumani were about gazetting part of East Madi Controlled Hunting Area, the ones in Gulu were about the request to gazette a 10 – kilometer width corridor on the western part of Albert Nile. The corridor was to allow movement of animals between Murchison Falls and the proposed East Madi Wildlife Reserve.

The consultations were first held in Adjumani on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1998 where upon Adjumani District authority recommended that an area measuring approximately 800 sq kms lying south of River Zoka, through Baratuku to River Omee, be gazetted as a wildlife reserve. **(Annex XII)**

Consultation meetings in Gulu were held between UWA, Ministry of Tourism, Trade & Industry, Gulu District Local Government and other Stakeholders on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1998, 4<sup>th</sup> August 1998, 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> November 1998 and 5<sup>th</sup> March 1999. The consultations were in regard to the creation of Kilak (10km stretch) and Aswa Lolim wildlife reserves. **(Annex XIII)**

It is worth noting that the representatives from Amuru, Anaka and Purongo divisions rejected the creation of a wildlife reserve corridor within their localities for the following reasons;

- i) Gulu District was already hosting Murchison Falls National Park;



- ii) The land that seemed vacant had bona-fide occupants who were in the IDP camps;
- iii) Both Kilak and Aswa Lolim Controlled hunting areas had already been degazetted to pave way for private ranches and there was no justifiable reason to change the status quo.

UWA accordingly dropped the request for gazeeting the 10km stretch in Kilak and Aswa Lolim.

### **Observations**

The Committee observed that;

1. Whereas the Ministry had good intentions for conservation, it was not accepted by Gulu District Local Government. On the other hand Adjumani District embraced the proposal prior to verification of the boundary of the reserve. As a result this led to a conclusion that the Ministry together with Adjumani District Local Government had connived to grab Acholi land.
2. The Committee established that the creation of East Madi Wildlife Reserve was done in accordance with Section 17 (1) of the Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200, which states thus: *"Procedure for the declaration of wildlife conservation areas.*
  - i. *"(1)The Minister may, after consultation with the local government council in whose area a proposed wildlife conservation area falls and with the approval of Parliament signified by its resolution, by statutory instrument, declare an area of land or water to be a wildlife conservation area."*
3. The Committee was informed that the Adjumani Local Government Council was consulted and passed a resolution<sup>3</sup> to have part of East Madi become a wildlife Reserve.

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<sup>3</sup> The Committee failed to access the resolution from Adjumani District Local Government since it was reluctant to give one

4. In 2002 Parliament passed a resolution to gazette among others, East Madi Wildlife Reserve. In 2011 the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities published the declaration of East Madi Wildlife Reserve in the Uganda Gazette in accordance with Section 17 of the Uganda Wildlife Act.**(Annex XIV)** The Minister was bound to immediately implement the gazzetement after the resolution had been passed but did not do so. The land in question was thus available for settlement. The Ministry should take full responsibility of this gross omission.
5. Due to lack of clarity of the boundary at the time, Apaa was believed to fall in the former Kilak CHA, in Amuru District. The re-opening of the boundary showed otherwise, locating Apaa within the East Madi Wildlife Reserve, in Adjumani District.
6. The conflict in Apaa within the reserve is between the people who claim ancestry to the land, and UWA, which through legislation is mandated to manage all the wildlife Reserves. UWA attempted to evict the people settled in Apaa, but there was resistance and confrontation between UWA and the population.

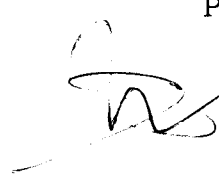
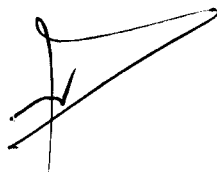
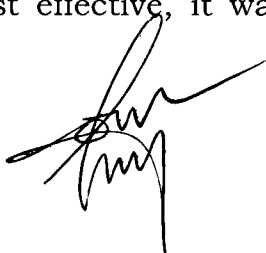

### **3.0 EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE CONFLICT**

#### **3.1 Emerging positions to resolve the Apaa conflict**

During the Committees' interaction with stakeholders, the following alternative positions on resolving the Apaa conflict were presented.

##### ***1. Degazetting 25 square Kilometres of land in the game reserve for settlement***

There was a proposal by H.E the President to the Presidential Committee on Apaa to degazete 25 square kilometers of land in the reserve for settlement. Whereas the proposal had the advantage of keeping the community within their habitat and was cost effective, it was rejected by community and Adjumani



District Local Government. The Acholi group preferred having the whole Reserve degazetted, while the West Nile group opposed the proposal of degazetting any part of the Reserve.

## ***2. Earmarking a portion of land in Adjumani to resettle the Apaa residents***

This proposal was initially supported by the leadership in Adjumani but faced the constraint of unavailable land within Adjumani District or anywhere else for resettlement, but also the Apaa community were against resettlement in any other part or in Adjumani.

## ***3. Paying a resettlement package to the residents***

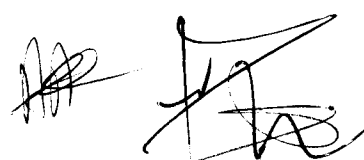
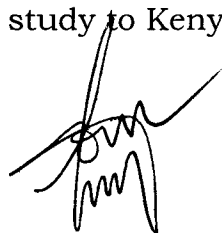
This is a proposal from the Presidential Committee on Apaa, where 374 families were earmarked for compensation with shillings 10 million, 10 bags of cement, and 20 iron sheets. This proposal was also resisted by the community.

## ***4. Compensation***

The Committee observed there were settlements in Apaa prior to gazetting the area as evidenced by payment of graduated tax. Considering that there were settlements before 2011, the people ought to be protected in accordance with the law since, the occupancy over a certain period of time entitles them proprietary rights over the land as Bonafide occupants. These ought to be protected under the law and if they have to be evicted, adequate compensation must be given in accordance with Article 26(2) (a) and (b) of the Constitution of Uganda.

### **3.2 Perspectives from the field study and benchmarking**

The Committee visited Lake Mburo National Park, travelled to London and also went on a benchmarking study to Kenya.



At Lake Mburo National Park, the committee sought to establish a possibility of co-existence of the people and the wildlife since it had had been highlighted by the residents of Apaa during the Committee field visit (see details of the report)

The Committee travelled to the British Library to retrieve the district boundary maps as at Independence. The maps were reviewed with the assistance of technical officers of MLHUD to establish the boundary between Acholi and Madi district then, with particular interest in the following points, whose coordinates were captured during the committee field visit to Apaa (**Annex XV**)

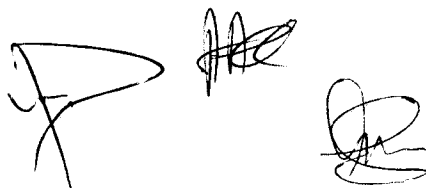
River Zoka that was believed to be the boundary point, the current border point as declared by the Minister of Local Government, Apaa Market and River Golobi. The coordinates of these respective points were plotted on the maps and show the following;

1. Apaa Trading center is 8 kms inside Adjumani along the Amuru-Adjumani road, and
2. The disputed signpost indicating the border between Amuru and Adjumani is within the correct Map reading.

The Committee also interacted with Kenya Wildlife Services and Kenya Forest Services as well as private conservationists. The aim was to learn more on the best practices of sustainable conservation.

Through these interactions, the Committee learnt that sustainable conservation in this era is people centered where people live in a symbiotic relationship with the environment. The communities are educated and empowered to be part of the conservation.

The Committee was informed by the Kenya Forest Services Officials that they had been engaging the surrounding communities of a forest reserve for the last 30 years with a purpose of making them partners to conservation besides creating a win win situation. In the case of the Mau escapement, communities



settled on the forest reserve and ownership of the reserve was claimed by two county administrations. Each County jostled to benefit from the proceeds of the forest reserve. They also stated that the importance of conservation was undermined by the politicians of the respective counties. When Government and the community failed to reach co-census, it stepped back and brought in a third party that is Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). FAO was given the full mandate to sensitize, compensate and offer alternative livelihoods to the people.

In the case of the Apaa conflict, UWA's relations with the community fell short of best practices of sustainable conservation. UWA through its interaction with the committee did not provide sufficient evidence of consultations with the community and scientific studies to render the area as of ecological importance.

### **3.3 General Observations**

The Committee observes as follows;

- 1) There was a resounding position amongst the Apaa community that the land in question belongs to the Acholi. This was based on historical factors including the fact that Apaa was prior administered under Gulu and later Amuru Districts till 2017. Any attempt to alter this was viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights.
- 2) The Acholi and Madi previously living in harmony had turned into enemies. Trust and tolerance that is key in co-existence was destroyed. The reopening of Adjumani district boundary which extends to the land inhabited by the Acholi, places them as a minority who are not sure of fair treatment thus; their right to personal safety, ownership of land or access to Government services is not guaranteed and hence preferred being administered under Amuru District.



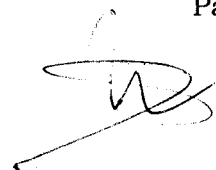

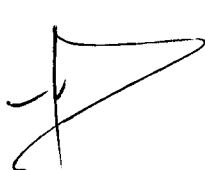


- 3) There was a strong agitation by the Apaa Community to degazette the Reserve for human settlement.
- 4) Whereas Parliament passed the resolution to gazette East Madi Wildlife Reserve in 2002, the statutory instrument by the Minister to gazette was published in 2011. The delay by the Minister to publish the statutory instrument gazetting the Reserve made the people returning from the IDP camps to settle on the said land without knowing that there was a Government proposal to gazette it as a wildlife reserve. Therefore, the people who settled on this land before 2011 cannot be treated as encroachers on the Reserve. The delay by Government to take full charge of the East Madi Wildlife Reserve encouraged settlements on the land.
- 5) The political leaders from both the Districts of Adjumani and Amuru seem to have taken extreme positions perhaps to appease their constituents. Such positions have not facilitated constructive dialogue.
- 6) There has not been a thorough approach by Government to resolve the conflict in Apaa. Despite Government setting up numerous committees to address the conflict, it has not been resolved.
- 7) There is a grievance by the Madi that the Acholi own large chunks of land and that they should relinquish part of it to them. This has escalated the tribal tensions, further fueling the conflict.

## 4.0 TOR 3: WAY FORWARD

In light of the committee interaction with stakeholders, field visits, benchmarking and review of literature, the Committee has evaluated and considered the following options;

- 4.1 To de-gazette the area where people are settled.** This is cheaper as it offsets probable costs of compensation or relocation. In addition it is least likely to cause resistance since there would be no disruption of the community economic and social setting.



4.2 **To compensate the people of Apaa that settled before 2011.** This would be in line with the law on compulsory acquisition. The law recognizes Bonafide occupants of land. This entitles them to compensation however the mode of compensation should be varied according to following categories unique to the conflict;

- a) People who have proof that they have lived and customarily owned land in Apaa long before the LRA insurgency,
- b) Those who settled as returnees from the IDP camps on the advice of Government
- c) The recent occupants who came as ambitious individuals to partake of free land in the wake of the conflict.

4.3 **Relocation to an alternative land.** This would be feasible if land was readily available. However during interaction with Government, the Office of the Prime Minister informed the Committee that they were providing a resettlement package of 10 million shillings, 20 bags of cement and 20 iron sheets to each household to purchase land and resettle. The package was contested by the affected persons. The Committee is of the view that a proper needs assessment guides the mode of resettlement. The best mode of resettlement would be for Government to acquire adequate land, put in place amenities such as houses, schools, health Centre, electricity, water and roads to enable a conducive environment to people who for more than a decade were afflicted by the LRA insurgency.

4.4 **Co-existence of the people and the wildlife.** This would involve organizing the community to become partners in conservation. This approach would entail short term and long term interventions notably empowering and educating the community on the importance and advantages of conservation. The road map to such conservation would involve finding alternative sources of livelihood or regulated community access to the natural resources in the reserve area. A strategic



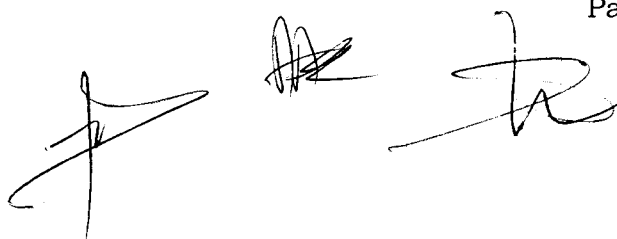
conservation assessment plan could be thus in place to cater for the environmental, social and economic impacts thereof. For instance the people of Apaa would have been drawn into tree cultivation for commercial purposes, bee-keeping, eco-tourism or provide onsite cultural display and entertainment and employed as tour guides.

This kind of intervention cannot be rushed and can only be viable if UWA puts in commiserate resources to the would be economic benefits accrued from tourism. Accordingly UWA should change the mode of sharing royalties with communities of the conservation area. Benefits from conservation/tourism should go direct to the immediate communities other than the Local Governments. If in a form of projects to improve household incomes, the individuals would have a feel of direct benefits of conservation. With such direct benefit, the community would become ardent supporters of conservation.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

After evaluation of the various options, **the committee recommends** that;

- (1) Government should stay the plans to relocate or evict people from Apaa. The proposal of Government to the earlier Committees to degazette 25sq kms should be reviewed to ensure adequate land to accommodate the community needs.
- (2) The area politicians should step back and avoid sensationalizing the matter and encourage peace full co-existence of the communities.
- (3) Due to the animosity that characterized the conflict, a Peace and Reconciliation Committee be formed to foster community relations and facilitate the Acholi community to accept the new administration of Adjumani District Local Government.

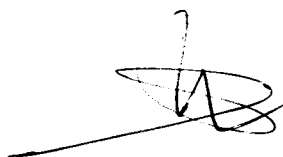
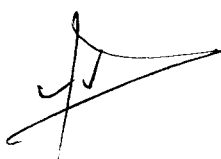


- (4) In respect to Zoka, Government should ensure that the people in the IDPs are resettled and; further provide a framework for legal ownership of land in the area.
- (5) Government should at all times reopen boundaries before pronouncing administrative units to avoid future conflict. This is typical with Apaa which had been administered under Gulu and later Amuru district till 2017, when the boundary between Adjumani and Amuru districts was reopened.
- (6) The Committee recommends that investigations be carried out to identify individuals that participated in the crimes and lawlessness during the inter-tribal clashes.
- (7) Government investigates and apprehends individuals in security agencies who were alleged to be conniving and abetting illegal lumbering and charcoal burning which is fueling the social economic facets of the conflict in Apaa.


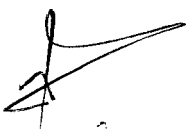
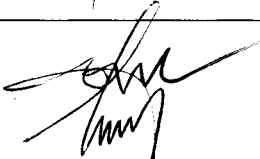
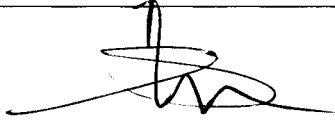
## 6.0 CONCLUSION

Rt. Hon. Speaker, and Hon. Members, I beg to report, and move that the report be adopted.

**I beg to Move.**



**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE SET UP TO INQUIRE INTO THE  
EVICTIIONS AND DISPLACEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF APAA COMMUNITY.**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1.	Hon. Ameede Agnes	<b>Chairperson</b>	
2.	Hon. Muyanja Johnson Ssenyonga	Member	
3.	Hon. Sizomu Gershom	Member	
4.	Hon. Ssempala Kigozi Emmanuel	Member	
5.	Hon. Rwabushaija Margaret	Member	
6.	Hon. Jackson Kafuuzi Karugaba	Member	

# **WITNESSES THE APPEARED BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON APAA**

No.	Name	Position /Institution
1	Rt. Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda	Prime Minister
2	Rt. Hon. Moses Ali	1 <sup>st</sup> Deputy Prime Minister
3	Rt. Hon. Dan Kidega	Vice Chair Acholi Team
4	Prof. Ephraim Kamuntu	Minister of Tourism and Wildlife
5	Hon. Obiga Kania	Min. of State Internal Affairs
6	Col. Okello Engola	Minister of State for Defence
7	Hon. Amongi Betty	Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
8	Hon. Kacha Jenipher Namuyangu	Minister of State for Local Government
9	Hon. Aol Acan Betty	MP Gulu District
10	Hon. Cecilia Atim Ogwal	MP Dokolo District
11	Hon. Akol Anthony	MP Kilak North
12	Hon. Odonga Otto	MP Aruu County
13	Hon. Olanya Gilbert	MP Kilak South
14	Hon. Okot Peter	MP Tochi
15	Hon. Akello Lucy	MP Amuru District
16	Hon. Ababiku Jesca	MP Adjumani District
17	Hon. Baba James	MP Koboko County
18	Hon. Dulu Angel Mark	Adjumani East
19	Hon. Angunduru Moses	Terego West
20	Hon. Alero Tom Aza	MP West Moyo
21	Hon. Olega Ashraf Noah	MP Aringa
22	Hon. Fungaroo Kaps	MP Obongi County
23	Hon. Baba Diri	MP Koboko District
24	Hon. Atiku Bernard	MP Ayivu
25	Mr. Mutabazi K. James	Under Secretary MoD
26	Brig. Henry Isoke	DCMI
27	Mr. Sam Mwandha	E.D UWA
28	SCP John Nuwagira	D/D/ops UPF
29	AIGP Grace Turyagumanawe	Director Peace Support UPF
30	SP Syantsaangira Simon	Former DPC Adjumani
31	Mr. Kakooza Jasper	Senior Staff Surveyor MLHUD
32	Mr. Swizen Mugyema	Commissioner LCD
33	Mr. Jimmy Mugisa	Ag. ED UWA
34	Mr. Charles Tumwesigye	D/Director Field Operations UWA
35	Mr. John Makombo	Director Conservation UWA
36	Mr. Chemonges Sabilla	Deputy Director Legal Affairs UWA
37	Mr. Rukondo Tom	Director Natural Forests NFA
38	Mr. Jimmy Ouno	Law Enforcement Officer NFA
39	Mr. Owiny Robert	Range Manager NFA
40	Ms. Gladys Oyat	Member Acholi Team

41	Ms. Achaloi Jennipher	ActionAid Uganda
42	Mr. Kanakulya Lawrence	PELUM-Uganda
43	Mr. Onen Moses	PELUM-Uganda
44	Mr. Ojera Christopher	Apaa Resident
45	Mr Collin Vatico Omuttu	Rwot Patiko for Chief of Patiko Chiefdom
46	Rev. Willy Olao	minister in the Ke-Kwar Acholi
47	Mr Olaa Ambrose	Prime Minister of Acholi
48	Mr Charles Odoo Oryem	Gulu District NRM Chairman
49	Ms Rizan Atoo	retired teacher
50	Mr Johnson Okello	PA to the Paramount Chief of Acholi
51	Mr Christopher Oumo Ponya	representative for Gwango
52	Mr Phillip Odong	Regional land officer , Gulu Region
53	Sheik Musa Halim	Leader Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative
54	Bishop James Ochan	Member of the Governing Council of the Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative
55	Bishop Johnson Gakumba	Bishop of the Diocese of Northern Uganda
56	Fr Julius Orach	Orthodox Diocese for Gulu and Eastern Uganda
57	Pr Joseph Obong	Seventh Day Adventist Church, Gulu District
58	Rev. Patrick Lumumba	Chairperson, Programme Committee, Acholi Religious Leaders' Peace Initiative
59	Mr Francis Lukuya	Secretary General, Acholi Religious Leaders' Peace Initiative
60	HRH Drani Stephen	Paramount Chief
61	HRH Ajiga Peter	Cultural Chief Lowi Clan
62	Rev. mau Kodili	C/P IRC Adjumani
63	Baiga Ramadhan	District Khadi Adjumani
64	Opi Chadiga	Cultural Leader Ali
65	Op Ajju Ben	Cultural Leader
66	Drandua M	Ojiwi cultural Leader
67	Lebu Patrick	Cultural Leader Pajao
68	Chudi David	Clan Chief Pakene
69	Akuti Moses	Adrop clan Chief
70	Pr. Cosmas Madile	Church Leader Adjumani
71	Dulu Eriminio	Clan chief Odrunipi
72	Abuni Johnson	Oyuwi clan chief
73	Akuti Lawrence	Chairperson select committee negotiation with Acholi
74	Leku John	Pajau Clan Leader
75	Oneka Chope	Clan Chief Paloro
76	Eruaga Chelistino	Clan Chief Armyapi
77	Muwla Max Martin	D/CAO Adjumani

78	Mugweri moses	D/RDC Adjumani
79	Don Ayebare	DISO Adjumani
80	SP Hasunira Ahamed	DPC Adjumani
81	Leku James	LCV Chairperson Adjumani
82	Taban Dtat Peter	RDC Adjumani
83	Rev Sam Ojandis	Parish Priest



## Annexes

<b>ANNEX NO</b>	<b>DOCUMENT</b>
Annex I	Statutory Instruments No. 125 and 226-14 of 1964
Annex II	Statutory Instrument No.55 of 1972
Annex III	Resolution of Parliament authorizing the Minister of Tourism, Trade and Industry to Degazette West Madi Controlled Hunting Area found in Moyo District.
Annex IV	Extract of the Constitution of Uganda 1964, Vol. IX Chapter 32, page 36 &41
Annex V	Statement to Parliament on the situation in Apaa parish, Adjumani District by the Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs to the House, item 2 para 4
Annex VI	Report on East Madi Wildlife Reserve Conflict(Apaa land Conflict)
Annex VII	Population census statistics for Apaa village, Labala Parish in Amuru District
Annex VIII	Minutes of the Meeting of Amuru and Adjumani District Leaders, Elders, UWA and other Stakeholders in regard to encroachment within the East Madi Wildlife Reserve.
Annex IX	request to the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister by the Chairperson Local Government V of Amuru and Adjumani in regard to the border dispute between the two districts
Annex X	Report of joint consultative meetings for the re-opening of the border between Adjumani and Amuru
Annex XI	Location and boundaries the East Madi CHA
Annex XII	Extract of the wildlife protected area system plan for Uganda report (April 1999) Volume 5 in regard to consultations, meetings and workshops held in Adjumani District
Annex XIII	Extract of the wildlife protected area system plan for Uganda Report (April 1999) Volume 5 in regard to consultations, meetings and workshops held in Gulu District
Annex XIV	Statutory Instruments 2011 No.49

# Annex 1

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO 226-14 1964

Game (Preservation and Control) [Cap. 226. 3101

### THE GAME (PRESERVATION AND CONTROL) ACT.

Statutory Instrument 226--14.

#### The Game (East Madi Hunting Area) Order. (Sections 71 and 72 of the Act).

L.N. 352  
of 1963.  
S.I. 125  
of 1964.

1. (1) THIS ORDER may be cited as the Game (East Madi Hunting Area) Order.

(2) This Order shall apply to the area specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

2. The hunting of any species of scheduled animals specified in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby prohibited.

3. In respect of any species of scheduled animals specified in the first column of the Third Schedule to this Order the number of each of such species which may be hunted in any one calendar year shall be the number respectively set out in the second column of such Schedule.

4. It is hereby prescribed that on the issue of a permit to hunt any species of the scheduled animals specified in the Third Schedule to this Order there shall be paid to the Madi District Administration the basic fee as specified in that Schedule and, in addition, the fee respectively specified in respect of each of such species in the third, fourth and fifth columns of that Schedule.

5. It is hereby declared that a request has been received in writing from the Madi District Administration to prescribe the fees specified in the fifth column of the Third Schedule to this Order in respect of permits issued to *bona fide* residents of the Madi District.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

The area comprised within the following boundaries --

Commencing at the confluence of the River Asiya with the Albert Nile; thence following in turn to northern banks of the rivers Asiya and Ofoa to the source of the latter; thence easterly in a straight line to the top of Arawa Hill; thence easterly in a straight line to the junction of

para. 1.  
Substituted  
S.I. 125  
of 1964.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO 54 1972

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1972 No. 54.

The Game (Preservation And Control) (Abolition Of Game Reserves) Instrument, 1972.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister by section 39 of the Game (Preservation and Control) Act, this Instrument is hereby made this 30th day of March, 1972.

1. The Kikagati Game Reserve and the Aswa/Lolim Game Reserve specified in the Sixth Schedule to the Act are hereby abolished.

2. This Instrument may be cited as the Game (Preservation and Control) (Abolition of Game Reserves) Instrument, 1972.

W. B. BANAGE,  
*Minister of Animal Resources.*

Date of publication : 7th April, 1972.

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1972 No. 55.

The Game (Kilak Hunting Area) (Revocation) Order, 1972.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister by sections 71 and 72 of the Game (Preservation and Control) Act, this Order is hereby made this 30th day of March, 1972.

1. The Game (Kilak Hunting Area) Order is hereby revoked.

2. This Order may be cited as the Game (Kilak Hunting Area) (Revocation) Order, 1972.

W. B. BANAGE,  
*Minister of Animal Resources.*

Date of publication : 7th April, 1972.

Annex III



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

RESOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

AUTHORISING THE MINISTER OF TOURISM, TRADE AND  
INDUSTRY TO DEGAZETTE WEST MADI CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA  
FOUND IN MOYO DISTRICT.

WHEREAS the Minister of Tourism, Trade and Industry is desirous of degazetting West Madi Controlled Hunting Area found in Moyo District;

AND WHEREAS subsections (1) and (5) of section 18 of the Uganda Wildlife Statute, 1996 require the Minister to consult with the local government council in whose area the Controlled Hunting Area falls and to seek the approval of Parliament;

AND WHEREAS the Minister has complied with the stated legal requirements and laid before Parliament the proposal to degazette West Madi Controlled Hunting Area;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by Parliament that West Madi Controlled Hunting Area found in Moyo District be degazetted.

I certify that this resolution was passed by Parliament on the <sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> Day of March 2002

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A.M. Tandekwire".

A.M. Tandekwire  
CLERK TO PARLIAMENT

Uganda/Congo boundary; thence following the Uganda/Congo boundary generally northwards to the point of commencement.

#### TERRITORY OF BUSOGA.

Commencing at the trijunctional point of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika in Lake Victoria; thence eastwards following the Uganda/Tanganyika boundary to its junction with the boundary of the Kingdom of Buganda; thence northwards following the boundary of the Kingdom of Buganda to its junction with the boundary of Lango District; thence eastwards following the Lango District boundary to its junction with the boundary of Teso District; thence eastwards following the boundary of Teso District to its junction with the boundary of the District of Bukedi; thence south-eastwards following the boundary of Bukedi District to its junction with the Uganda/Kenya boundary; thence southwards following the Uganda/Kenya boundary to the point of commencement.

#### ACHOLI DISTRICT.

Commencing at the point opposite to Mahagi Port where the boundary of the Kingdom of Bunyoro meets the Uganda/Congo boundary; thence following the West Nile District boundary northwards along the River Nile to the mouth of the River Choro; thence following the Madi District boundary eastwards and northwards to the Uganda/Sudan boundary; thence following the Uganda/Sudan boundary eastwards to the summit of Mount Lonyili; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to the summit of Mount Kaleri; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to the source of the River Logelat (the approximate position of which is latitude  $3^{\circ} 33'$  north and longitude  $33^{\circ} 39'$  east); thence following the thalweg of the Rivers Logelat, Chapeth and Chapedi downstream to a point due north of the summit of the hill Obworo; thence in a straight line to the summit of the hill Obworo; thence in a straight line southwards to the most northerly point of the Napono range of hills (the approximate position of which is latitude  $3^{\circ} 00'$  north and longitude  $33^{\circ} 34'$  east); thence following the crest of the said range to its most southerly point (the approximate position of which is latitude  $2^{\circ} 51'$  north and longitude  $33^{\circ} 36'$  east); thence due south to the River Awach; thence following the thalweg of the River Awach downstream to its junction with the River Agago; thence following the thalweg of that river downstream to its junction with the Orama River;

southern edge of the said road to the River Owicha; thence following the thalweg of the River Owicha to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the River Paipai; thence following the thalweg of the River Paipai to its mouth in Lake Kyoga; thence in a straight line due south to the centre of Lake Kyoga (at an approximate latitude of  $1^{\circ} 29'$  north); thence westwards following the centre of Lake Kyoga to the north-east corner of the boundary of the Kingdom of Buganda; thence following the boundary of the Kingdom of Buganda to its junction with the boundary of the Kingdom of Bunyoro; thence northwards following the boundary of the Kingdom of Bunyoro to the point of commencement.

#### MADI DISTRICT.

Commencing at the point where the River Choro enters the Albert Nile; thence following the thalweg of the River Choro upstream to its source; thence in a straight line in an easterly direction to the source of the River Apa; thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to the source of the River Ceri; thence following the thalweg of the River Ceri downstream to its confluence with the River Aiyuge; thence following the thalweg of that river northwards to the junction with the River Nyeguta (Adidi); thence due eastwards to a point one mile to the west of the Atiak-Nimule Road; thence in a northerly direction following a line parallel to and one mile west of the Atiak-Nimule Road to the point of intersection with the Uganda/Sudan boundary; thence following the Uganda/Sudan boundary westwards to the point where it crosses the Moyo-Kajo-Kaji Road; thence following the West Nile District boundary southwards to the point of commencement.

#### SEBEI DISTRICT.

Commencing at the junction of the Karamoja boundary with the Uganda/Kenya boundary at the source of the Kanyerus River; thence following the Karamoja boundary westwards to a point on the Kelim or Greek River the longitude of which is  $34^{\circ} 25' 30''$  east, thence due south to meet the River Atari; thence following the thalweg of the River Atari upstream to the bottom of the foothills of Mount Elgon; thence following the bottom of the foothills southwards to the River Muyembe; thence following the River Muyembe upstream to its source; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Elgon (Wagagai); thence in the same

# Annex V

## STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT ON THE SITUATION IN APAA PARISH, ADJUMAN DISTRICT BY THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

### 1. Background

**Rt. Hon. Speaker**, the contested border between Amuru and Adjuman districts concerning the area generally referred to as Apaa was demarcated between 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2016.

On October 15<sup>th</sup> 2017, the demarcated area of 40 square kilometers was handed over to Adjuman district.

However, some political leaders have rejected this handover and this rejection is the root cause of this conflict manifesting itself into incitement by some leaders, encroachment on the forest and poaching in the game reserves neighboring this area and illegal logging etc. Moreover people are ferried from elsewhere to accomplish these activities.

### 2. Recent Acts of Lawlessness and Actions by Government.

**Rt. Hon. Speaker**, the recent acts of lawlessness were in Zoka 'C' Itirikwa Sub-county, in Adjuman district, between the Acholi and Madi communities in the area. In July 2018, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda directed that Zoka Forest reserve should not be encroached upon and all illegal activities be stopped.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, the RDC of Adjuman district, with the security team went to investigate reports of illegal logging, charcoal burning and construction of makeshift grass thatched huts in Zoka Forest Reserve.

On the way out the suspects of the illegal activities in the forest planted nails on the road which nails deflated the tires of some of the RDC's convoy vehicles.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 two huts belonging to Madi families were burnt. In return the Madi community burned 48 huts belonging to Acholi community. In the burnt huts no properties and food items have been found burnt.

Eighteen (18) suspects of these arson activities were arrested and detained at Adjuman Police Station for investigations and further management.

There are no unknown militias operating in the area whose presence has been brought to the attention of the security forces.

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) also carried out operations to evict encroachers in the forest reserve.

These acts of evictions and fights between the communities forced some of the Acholi community to relocate to makeshift huts within the Zoka 'C' area where the security forces have provided them security and the area is now calm and secure. All efforts are made to continue to secure the people and the area.

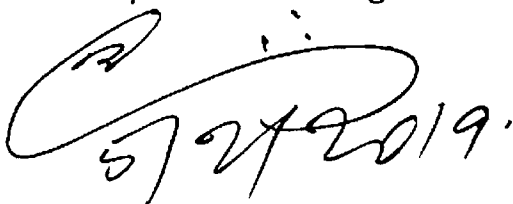
In July, 2018 H.E The President appointed an inter-ministerial committee led by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister to make comprehensive efforts to resolve settlement and other related issues in relation to Apaa. The committee has made its recommendations to the President and H.E. the President will make a decision.



### **3. Conclusion**

We advise that in the meantime the politicians and other leaders from the area should provide responsible leadership, promote harmony and restrain themselves from inflammatory activities. Issues of settlement, tribes and boundaries should be clearly separated.

Thank you for listening to me.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Obiga Kania', with a large, stylized flourish above it.

Obiga Kania (MP)

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS.**

## REPORT ON EAST MADI WILDLIFE RESERVE CONFLICT (APAA LAND CONFLICT)

### 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The expanse of grassland and woodland north of Murchison Falls National Park along the East bank of the River Nile, and further East in then Acholi District was once an important wet season dispersal area for elephants and other animals. In the 1950s, this East Madi area was declared as Acholi and East Madi Elephant Sanctuary, to give protection to elephants and other wildlife species moving northwards from Murchison Falls National Park to Zoka Forest. Buffalos, kobs, hartebeest, black rhinos and giraffes were inhabiting the area in big numbers.
- 1.2. Due to enormous species richness in the area, in 1959 and followed by 1963/64, Aswa-Lolim and East Madi Protected area, were gazetted Game Reserve and Controlled Hunting Areas, under Legal Notice 217 of 1959 and 352 of 1963; and Statuary Instrument of 1964 respectively.
- 1.3. In 1963, under the Legal Notice No. 352, the size of East Madi Controlled Hunting Area measured 1,764 sq km. This status was amended by Statutory Instrument No. 125 of 1964 and Statutory Instrument No. 226-14 of 1964.

- 1.4. However, in 1972, the Aswa-Lolim and Kilak Controlled Hunting Area in Acholi District were later de-gazetted to make way for private ranches.
- 1.5. On 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2002, government through an Act of Parliament, de-gazetted 937 sq km from the East Madi Controlled Hunting Area which had been degraded and allowed people to continue to occupy it. The remaining 827 sq Km which was still viable for conservation was gazetted as East Madi Wildlife Reserve.
- 1.6. However, the insecurity that characterized Northern Uganda as a result of the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) from 1986 to 2006, meant that few land surveys were conducted in the East Madi Wildlife Reserve during reassessments. Only Zoka Forest Reserve was surveyed by the Uganda Forest Department.
- 1.7. After the end of the LRA insurgency in 2006, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), embarked on the process of listing biodiversity in the East Madi Wildlife Reserve to enable them identify the tourism potential in the reserve, for proper marketing and conservation.
- 1.8. To open the boundary, UWA hired the services of Geomaps Uganda Limited who conducted a boundary survey in this area, which was to be followed by physical placement of concrete boundary pillars in the areas that did not have natural features. This was, however, not done because the southern boundary that

happens to be also the boundary between Amuru and Adjumani had been disputed by Amuru District.

- 1.9. By 2009, the encroachment on the East Madi Wildlife Reserve had escalated and all efforts by UWA to stop and reverse the encroachment met resistance from some local leaders. All previous attempts by Government to resolve the misunderstandings and have population living inside the reserve removed to protect the integrity of the reserve did not yield positive results.

## **2. THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

**2.1. Conflict in the East Madi Wildlife Reserve:** Despite boarder clarification between the two districts and the wildlife reserve, fresh occupation still continues in the areas of Apaa, Punudyang and Lakang. This has renewed tensions amongst UWA, National Forestry Authority (NFA), Amuru and Adjumani districts. This has also led to massive destruction of vegetation in the East Madi Wildlife Reserve and also Zoka Forest Reserve where several illegal activities including poaching, pit sawing, charcoal burning, and crop cultivation have continued. Efforts to stop these by authorities have always resulted into clashes and sometimes, loss of lives. There is agitation by some elements that the whole Wild Life Reserve be de-gazetted or compensation be given to the people who are illegally occupying the reserve.

**2.2.** The natural resources in wildlife reserve are being fast depleted by the human activities. People from different parts of the country are in the wildlife reserve and

involved in all sorts of illegal activities, including renting out portions of the reserve for charcoal burning for a price of up to Ush 300,000 per acre. In addition, for every truck leaving the reserve and loaded with charcoal a fee of Ush 50,000 is levied on them and money collected is used among other things, to hire the media to promote propaganda against the Government. There are also large commercial farming activities taking place in the reserve by some individuals.

**2.3. The current conflict over the communal land in and around Zoka C:**

The conflict between these two communities has not been presented accurately to the public. This is what has actually been portrayed as **Apaa land conflict**. What is true is that, there is no land conflict between government and the two communities or between Madi and Acholi over East Madi Wildlife Reserve, specifically in Apaa. But, rather, there is conflict going on over a communal land believed to be very fertile in Zoka C. This particular piece of land was previously mistaken by both communities to be in the reserve yet it is not. In 2002, when Government gazetted 827 sq km from the former East Madi controlled hunting area, that area became a “no man’s land.” Unfortunately, this is what is being portrayed to mean conflict in Apaa

**2.4. That land which is located between Chore River (official boundary of the reserve) and Zoka River is occupied by people who are predominantly Acholi although it is inside Adjumani District. It is important to note that, both communities have previously mistaken Zoka river as the official boundary and yet, the real boundary is River Chore from the Adjumani side. On realizing that there was vast empty land, some elements from Acholi**

mobilised people to occupy it. This is something that did not go down well with sections of the people and leadership in Adjumani.

### **3. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THIS CONFLICT**

- 3.1. H.E. the President, in August, 2018, directed the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister to chair an Inter-Ministerial Committee, to among other things: gather facts on this conflict; meet the delegations of the two communities for talks aimed at finding an amicable solution; and report back to the President on the proposed way forward. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister in the process, held a meeting on Thursday, 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2018 attended by the Hon. Ministers of Local Government; Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities; the Executive Directors of Uganda Wildlife Authority and National Forestry Authority; and other Government Technical Officers.
- 3.2. In the above meeting, the Minister of Local Government presented the three options H.E. the President had provided for consideration. The meeting discussed in detail the pros and cons of these options as summarised in the table below:

<b>PROS</b>	<b>CONS</b>
<b>Option 1: To resettle the people in East Madi Wildlife Reserve in any other part of Acholi or elsewhere in Uganda.</b>	
It would have settled this matter once and for good since some people, after getting a	It would have created resistance from those who were rightfully settled in

relocation package, may fail to buy land and instead come back to the reserve.	Apaa before the reserve was gazetted.
<b>Option 2: To leave the people in East Madi Wildlife Reserve to stay where they are; and have up to 25sq km of the National Game Reserve de-gazetted for the purpose so that all the encroachers are relocated from the reserve and Zoka forest to the de-gazetted area, and, thus, stop all the illegal activities.</b>	
It would have been cheaper for government	It would set a bad precedent to other parts of the country demanding for land in the protected areas.
<b>Option 3: To shift the people currently in in East Madi Wildlife Reserve to an area in Adjumani District which is near the District headquarters so that they may access the services better. For this purpose, 25 sq km would be availed from the piece of land which was formerly a hunting area</b>	
It would have been a cheaper option if that land was readily available	The 25 Sq Km being proposed is not there. It would mean government buying land from private individuals to settle people currently in the reserve

3.3. After a detailed analysis of the pros and cons of each of the options as highlighted above, the Government team headed by Rt.Hon. Prime Minister then travelled to Gulu to start off the talks. The first meeting took place on Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September 2018. There were other meetings on 20<sup>th</sup> September and the last one on Friday 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2018.

- 3.4. The Acholi team objected to having the 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Leader of Government Business in Parliament, Gen. (Rtd) Moses Ali as part of the Government team. They cited conflict of interest since Gen. Ali was a key member advancing the Adjumani (Madi) case. This matter was, however, amicably resolved when Gen. Ali offered to withdraw from the Government team and was instead appointed a member to the Adjumani team.
- 3.5. The Acholi team preferred Option (2) which was for de-gazetting 25sq km from the Game Reserve for the people of Apaa to be settled there. They, however, proposed a variation on this option, with the demand that the entire Game Reserve be de-gazatted. The Adjumani team on the other hand, preferred option (iii) which is to shift the people currently in Apaa to an area in Adjumani District which is near the District headquarters so that they may access services better. For this purpose, 25 sq km would be availed from the piece of land which was formerly a hunting area. But as has been noted earlier, this said land is not available in Adjumani.
- 3.6. On October 13<sup>th</sup> 2017, Hon. Col. (Rtd) Tom Butime, Minister of Local Government announced to both communities the outcome of the boundary opening which put the reserve including the area of Apaa, in Adjumani district.
- 3.7. This sparked protests from the Acholi community who maintain that the boundary of the reserve with Amuru district is Zoka River.



3.8. In 2012, UWA almost succeeded in peacefully relocating people from the reserve, with some accepting to leave voluntarily. It was not until wrong information alleging military/game ranger brutality was fabricated by some politicians from Acholi that the exercise was stopped. This gave the opportunity for people who had voluntarily left to come back and occupy the land. It is actually believed, the numbers tripled. The move was in anticipation that Government could after all, de-gazette the reserve or at the very minimum, offer compensation to the illegal occupants before they could be made to leave.

#### **4. FINAL GOVERNMENT DECISION ON THE CONFLICT IN EAST MADI WILDLIFE RESERVE (APAA)**

4.1. Cabinet on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2019, discussed Cabinet Memorandum No. CT (2019) 22 and took the following decision in regards to the Apaa land conflict:

- i. Approved the resettlement package of Shs10 million, 20 iron sheets and 20 bags of cement for each household with a valid national identity card registered in Apaa between 2013 and 2014;
- ii. Directed that the rest of the households in the reserve, who had been misled by some local leaders to occupy Government land be identified and given shs 2 million and direct them to vacate the land;
- iii. Directed Hon. Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities to direct Uganda Wildlife Authority to close

the illegal Apaa Market by the end of March, 2019 and the Minister of Local Government to ensure that an alternative market is established in the area but outside the reserve; and

- iv. Authorized the Committee on Apaa under the Chairmanship of Rt. Hon. Prime Minister to move to the next phase of implementing the Cabinet decision on this matter.

**Note: all the above decisions were to be implemented before evicting anyone from the reserve.**

## **5. PROGRESS MADE TO DATE**

5.1. From the time Cabinet agreed on the above decisions, the following milestones have been achieved:

- i. On 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2019, the two negotiating teams from Amuru and Adjumani that were constituted by H.E the President were officially informed about the decision Government has taken to resolve the Apaa land conflict. **They were also informed that those decisions were not in favour of any side in the conflict but, rather, to protect and balance the integrity of our environment, wildlife, tourism and the right of people to land in a peaceful and secure environment.** In the same meeting, they were requested to support government during the implementation of the Cabinet decision. They were informed that in the implementation of the above decision, internationally accepted standard on human rights, conservation and protection of internally displaced persons will be adhered to;

- ii. Two alternative markets have been established. These are Zoka Central Market and Omee Market in Adjumani and Amuru respectively; and
- iii. The road map of the implementation of this programme has been developed. This include among others: Aerial mapping; beneficiary/stakeholders' sensitization; beneficiary verification and registration; and actual payment which will be made through individual bank account. Iron sheets has already been procured and delivered to the Office of the Prime Minister, Regional Office in Gulu, while cement will be converted into and paid in cash. This is because of its transportation and storage challenges.



Annex VII

# UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Plot 9, Colville Street  
P.O. Box 7186  
Kampala - UGANDA

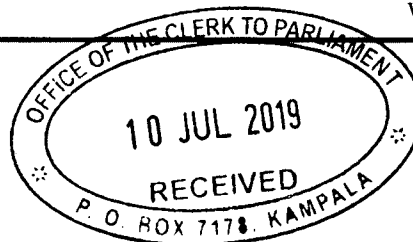


THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

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Website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)

In any correspondence on  
this subject please quote No: ..... **UBOS/10/33**

July 9, 2019



The Clerk to Parliament,  
Parliament of Uganda,  
P.O Box 7178,  
**KAMPALA**

**Attn: Mukaga James**

## **POPULATION CENSUS STATISTICS FOR APAA VILLAGE, LABALA PARISH IN AMURU DISTRICT**

This is in reference to your letter dated 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2019 and referenced **AB:263/310/01** which was received on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2019 requesting for population figures for Apaa Village in Labala parish, Pabbo subcounty in Amuru district since independence.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics is only able to provide the figures from 2002 and 2014 National Population and Housing Censuses.

Attached are the two tables for Pabo subcounty population by parish and Labala parish population by village highlighting the population of Apaa Village in 2002 and 2014.

Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**Table1: Pabo Subcounty Population by Parish and Sex (2002 and 2014)**

District	Sub County	Parish	2002			2014		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Amuru	Pabo	Gaya	3,163	3,399	6,562	3,083	3,412	6,495
Amuru	Pabo	Kal	4,169	4,183	8,352	4,365	4,809	9,174
<b>Amuru</b>	<b>Pabo</b>	<b>Labala</b>	<b>4,679</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>9,032</b>	<b>9,673</b>	<b>18,705</b>
Amuru	Pabo	Palwong	3,527	3,748	7,275	3,613	3,764	7,377
Amuru	Pabo	Parubang	3,001	3,189	6,190	3,212	3,484	6,696
Amuru	Pabo	Pogo	1,988	2,065	4,053	2,944	3,024	5,968
<b>Total</b>			<b>20,527</b>	<b>21,589</b>	<b>42,116</b>	<b>26,249</b>	<b>28,166</b>	<b>54,415</b>

Source: UBOS, National Population & Housing Census reports, 2002 and 2014

**Table 2: Labala Parish Population by Village and Sex (2002 and 2014)**

District	Subcounty	Parish	Village	2002			2014		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Amuru	Pabo	Labala	Kal	1,676	1,747	3,423	4,365	4,809	9,174
Amuru	Pabo	Labala	Andara	274	292	566	1,520	1,674	3,194
<b>Amuru</b>	<b>Pabo</b>	<b>Labala</b>	<b>Apaa</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>11,392</b>
Amuru	Pabo	Labala	Olinga	1,776	1,990	3,766	1,959	2,160	4,119
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,679</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>13,397</b>	<b>14,482</b>	<b>27,879</b>

Source: UBOS, National Population & Housing Census reports, 2002 and 2014

 09.07.19

Annex VIII

AWIC EMWR

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF AMURU AND ADJUMANI DISTRICT  
LEADERS, ELDERS, UWA AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS IN REGARD TO  
ENCROACHMENT WITHIN EAST MADI WILDLIFE RESERVE

Held on April 28, 2007 at Amuru District Headquarters

**Agenda**

1. Adoption of the Agenda and Prayers
2. Communication from the Chair
3. Presentation of a field report of the Consultative Committee and reactions
4. Resolutions and Way forward

(List of people who attended is attached)

**Min. 1: Adoption of the Agenda and Prayers**

The Chairman (who is also the Chairman LC V Amuru District) called the meeting to order at 1.45pm and read the outline of the proposed agenda to the house. Members agreed on the agenda items and it was adopted. Thereafter, the Chairman requested any member of the house to volunteer to lead the house in a word of prayer before the commencement of the main discussions of the meeting. The prayer was taken by the Deputy Director Field Operations (DDFO) – UWA who prayed for a blessing of the participants so that the discussions may result into resolutions that would benefit both the people and wildlife.

**Min. 2: Communication from the Chair**

After the prayers, the Chairman made a highlight of incidences that happened before this meeting with emphasis on the alleged encroachment of the reserve by community members. He then informed members that a committee had been formed at the previous meeting on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April 2007 to verify the legal existence of East Madi wildlife Reserve (EMWR) and the ownership of land by communities that were reported to have settled inside the reserve area. He also informed members that the committee had compiled the report which would be discussed at the meeting after its presentation.

The Chairman advised members not to allow their own emotions to impact negatively their contributions to the discussions. He reminded everyone to focus on the welfare of the people and wildlife in order to enhance community development and wildlife conservation in the two districts. The Chairman then gave the committee the floor to present their field report to the meeting.

**Min. 3: Presentation of the Consultative committee's field report**

The report was presented by the DDFO on behalf of the committee (see attachment) and the same was interpreted into the local language (Acholi) by the LC III Pabbo Sub-county. After the presentation, the Chairman called on members to focus their discussions to the committee findings and save time as the meeting had started later than scheduled.

One member raised concerns over the lack of consultation of the local people at the time the reserve was gazetted and said that this is the reason the communities would not recognize the reserve as having been legally established. He also pointed out that communities of Amuru consider River Zoka as the boundary between Amuru and Adjumani, and not what the committee report referred to as the common border between the two districts and the reserve. In his conclusion, he also pointed out that the boundary was not marked on the ground and that there was a need to make it clear to all the people to enhance its enforcement.

Another member of the house pointed out that he felt that the committee had not exhausted all issues and that the consultations in Amuru were not as exhaustive as in Adjumani. He also pointed out that the critical areas of the boundary were not visited and felt that it would not be appropriate to make final decisions about the boundary before the exact location on the ground is established.

In another contribution, one other member advised on the need for sensitization of the communities about the boundary locations. He also advised members at the meeting to adopt the report as an interim report and proposed that more work should be done by UWA and the districts concerned in establishing the boundary locations. He further informed the meeting that he had information that the gazettelement of EMWR had been refused by Gulu District before Amuru District was created.

After all the concerns were raised, the consultative committee made clarification on the issues raised above as below:

- Informed the meeting that in determining the location of the common boundary between Amuru and Adjumani districts, the committee used the maps for the two districts, topographic maps and those at the UWA offices. All the maps indicated the common border that is in line with the findings of the report and with what UWA takes as the southern boundary of the reserve. This position was further strengthened by a display of the topographic maps at the meeting that showed the boundary between Kilak (Amuru) and East Moyo (Adjumani) counties which everyone consented to be in agreement with. In regard to the people that claimed to be having land leases within the reserve area, clarification about the locations of their plots were also made after a review of their map extracts in comparison to the full topographic map. Their plots were found to be located outside the area UWA was claiming as being the reserve.
- On the issue of lack of consultation with communities, the committee explained that the reserve is located in Adjumani and all the consultations were made in Adjumani subject to section 17 (i) of the Uganda Wildlife Act (2000) that requires the respective Minister to consult with the Local Governments within which the proposed area for gazettelement is located. This was supported by the District Officials of Adjumani who confirmed having been consulted by UWA before the reserve was gazetted. In addition, the DDFO made it clear that what one member referred to as a rejection of the reserve in Gulu was a proposal for the creation of a Community Wildlife Area along the River Nile to act as a corridor for wildlife between Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) and EMWR, and that after the proposal was rejected by Gulu, UWA gave up on the gazettelement of the corridor which has never been established.
- On boundary marking, DDFO revealed that a consultant had been hired to mark the section of the reserve boundary (Amuru-Adjumani boundary) that is not marked by any

physical feature and that the team would soon be on the ground to commence its works. Because of the stake the districts have in the same boundary, a proposal to coordinate the marking with the involvement of all stakeholders (in consultation with the Prime Ministers Office) was suggested at the meeting.

- On the issue of limited consultation with the committee, the committee members also explained that the time was not adequate for all areas to be visited but re-assured the meeting that most of the tasks that were assigned to the committee had been addressed in the report.

#### Min. 4: Resolutions and Way forward

As a way forward, the meeting agreed on the following:

- The meeting agreed by consensus that EMWR legally exists and that it is located within Adjumani. The meeting also agreed that the gazettment of the reserve was in accordance with the law.
- The meeting adopted the report of the consultative committee as an interim report that would guide the two districts and UWA to make more consultations on issues concerning the reserve boundaries, and the common boundary between the two districts
- The meeting resolved that UWA should mark the southern boundary of EMWR (which also is a common boundary for the two districts) in consultation with the two districts. That no marking should happen if the two districts are not consulted
- The meeting also resolved that the District Chairmen of the two districts should write to the Prime Minister to request for technical advice on the marking of the boundary. The letter would specifically ask for a representative of the Prime Minister to witness the boundary marking and that ~~if such person would not be available~~, the Prime Minister should be requested to allow the two Districts to coordinate with UWA in marking the portion that the former share with EMWR. Members recommended that the letter to the Prime Minister should be sent within one month from the date of the meeting.
- The meeting recommended strongly the need for sensitization of the communities on the existence of the reserve and the reserve boundaries before any form of eviction is made. The meeting further resolved that such sensitization should be conducted jointly between UWA and the officials from the Local Governments of the two Districts.
- The meeting further called on everyone with specific reference to the communities of both districts not to be divided by the discussions about the boundaries of the districts and those of the reserve. All were encouraged to work together to ensure that harmonious relations continue to prevail amongst the communities who have since time immemorial been living as uncles and nephews, aunts and nieces.
- The meeting also resolved that since UWA has initiated the discussions/ dialogue, it should go ahead to spearhead boundary marking, and community sensitization.

With no more business to discuss, the meeting was closed at 4.30pm.

Chairman ..... Secretary .....  
Date 25/07/2027



ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE MEETING AT AMURU DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ON APRIL 28, 2007

NO.	NAME	TITLE ( DESIGNATION)	INST. DISTRICT	TEL CONTACT
1	LT. COL. FRANCIS ACHOKA ONGOM	IDP MONITOR	4 DIV UPDF	0772655740
2	OKELLO PATRICK ORYEMA	VICE CHAIRMAN	AMURU	0752648942
3	HON. TIONDI JORDAN AKUTI	SECRETARY FOR PRODUCTION	ADJUMANI	0772978833
4	MR. OJERA CHRISTOPHER	ADJUMANI	AMURU	0712001762
5	MR. OCHAN SABINO	LC III C/MAN PABBO	AMURU	0772605313
6	MR. MADRARA M. SCONDO	ELDER OF AMURU	OFUA	
7	GIYAYA CHARLES	ELDER ADJUMANI	ADJUMANI	0772543284
8	AKUTI LAWRENCE	DLO		
9	OKUDI AMECH ANDREW	C/MAN EAST MADI WILDLIFE	ADJUMANI	0772370061
10	OCHAN PIERRO PAUL	RESERVE <i>Elvifone</i> C/MAN LCIII GHORO MEMBER	ADJUMANI	0772969355 0782636110
11	HON. BARU SIMON SURU		ADJUMANI	0772361253/ 0752567292
12	HON. ODONGPINY BASIL	DLC OFUA		
13	ASALU EDWARD	SECRETARY FOR PRODUCTION	AMURU	07728455053
14	HON. APIO CATHERINE OJWA	MARKETING AND NATURAL RESOURCE	MECA UWA	0772510488
15	MATHEW OKELLO	CW- MECA	AMURU	0712651853
16	OKOYA KENDE TONNY	LCU PABO	AMURU	0772460646
17	RWOT AKIKO OJORA LULUALA	ELDER		
18	OJARA LUKA	SECRETARY COUNCIL FOR ELDERS	AMURU	0772591498
19	ANDREA BINYI PECA II	RWOT PARABONGO	AMURU	0774257125
20	RONALD IYA BANAOCEAI	ELDER	AMURU	0712628580
21	OBBI WILLIMS	RWAT PAGAK	AMURU	
22	OPOKA JOHN BOSCO ONYING	C/MAN DLB ADJUMANI	ADJUMANI	0782875784
23	ARUCH II	LC III C/MAN PABBO	ADJUMANI	0774031616
24	OTIKA SAMUEL OGIKSON	RWOT PAGAK	AMURU/LAMOGI	0712645628
25	ORACH JACKSON	ELDER AMURU	AMURU	0774743295
		MEMBER - LAND COMMITTEE		
		LAMOGIKAL KVARO	AMURU	0775195086
		ELDER PAMUCA	AMURU	0772519507

26	AYOT MARY OLAA	OPINION LEADER	AMURU	
27	OCHIRA MOSES	OFFICE ATTENDANT	AMURU	
28	OGWANG HEDIT	D. DISO AMURU SUBCOUNTY	AMURU	0782321363
29	OLANYA THOMAS	GISO AMURU	AMURU	0752526207
30	ONEKGIU SANTOS	ELDER	PABBO	0774998311
31	OJOK WILSON JOHN	ELDER	PABBO	0712054355
32	OBWONAMOGI CHARLES	MEMBER KER KIMAU	LAMOGI	
33	APOYA MARK P. OCACI	ELDER ACWERA	AMURU	OBER - ABIC
34	TOM OKELLO AIRE	ELDER LAMOGI	LAMOGI	OLWAL
35	OBWELLO OKOBO EMMANUEL	ELDER LAMOGI	LAMOGI	KEYO
36	HON. ALANYA GILBERT	SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION AND HEALTH	AMURU	0772618907
37	AKENA MICHEAL	OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER AMURU DLG	AMURU	0712073004
38	AKENA DAVID	LC V ESCORT AMURU	AMURU	0774471390
39	OYET CHRISTOPHER	LAND COMMITTEE	AMURU	
40	OBIYA CHARLES JOLLY	FARM OWNER	AMURU	0772611471
41	ODOKONYERO CHRIS ABYOY	CHAIRMAN LC III AMURU SUBCOUNTY	AMURU	0772594187
42	OPENY EDWARD	LCI MEMBER	AMURU	0752401899
43	OKENY V. SAVE CKITER			
44	ODONG OKONG N. OCOK	HON. COUNCILLR III	TEDI SUB PARISH	
45	ABOLA MICHEAL	DPC AMURU	AMURU	0782839911
46	SABITI K. GEORGE	HON. COUNCILLR III	AMURU	0752240899
47	AOL ROSE	SPEAKER	AMURU	
48	HON. ACAYA BOB MARTINE	SECRETARY FOR YOUTH	AMURU	
49	HON. AJOK LILLY	SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION AND HEALTH	AMURU	
50	HON. OKONKWO DENIS	DIRECTOR N.A.P	AMURU	0772574451
51	TOBINA THOMAS	YOUTH COUNCILLOR	AMURU	0782630103
52	HON. TOPACO RICHARD	YOUTH COUNCILLOR	AMURU	
53	LAMADI DAVID	YOUTH COUNCILLR	AMURU	
54	ORO LACEN RICHARD	DRIVER	AMURU	0774730900
55	ADAM G. TERENCE	ESCORT		0752968089
56	NIANGWINI DOMINIC	ESCORT		
57	OKENY DAVID	ESCORT		

58 KITARA O. SAM  
59 RWANIGHNA ROBERT  
60 OTTO TERENCEHO  
61 ODOKORWOT WALTER  
62 JOHN MAKOMBO  
63 DULU ANTEL MARK  
64 IGA STEPHEN FALCON  
65 OGWAL HERBERT  
66 LT. NIWAGABA FABIAN  
67 ADON PINY BASI

ESCORT

WARDEN INCHARGE  
DDFO

EMWR  
UWA

0772524129  
0772665225

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2007 No.....

The Uganda Wildlife (Declaration of Wildlife Reserve) (East Madi Wildlife Reserve) Instrument, 2007

(Under sections 17 and 18 of the Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 of 2000)

Wildlife Act Cap200 of 2000		IN EXERCISE of powers conferred upon the Minister responsible for wildlife by subsection (1) of section 17 of the Uganda Wildlife Statute, 1996; and after consultations with the local government council of Adjumani District; and with approval of Parliament signified by its resolution, this Instrument is made this .....day of March 2007
Citation	1.	This Instrument may be cited as the Uganda Wildlife (Declaration of Wildlife Reserve) (East Madi Wildlife Reserve) Instrument 2007
Declaration	2.	The area specified in the schedule to this Instrument is declared to be a Wildlife Reserve to be known as East Madi Wildlife Reserve.
Area to be a wildlife reserve and a wildlife protected area	3.	The area declared under paragraph 2 shall be a wildlife reserve and a wildlife protected area for the purposes of section 18 of the Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 of 2000

### SCHEDULE

**The area is comprised within the boundary described:**

"Commencing at the confluence of the Zoka River with the Albert Nile; thence following the northern bank of the Zoka River to its confluence with the Omuu River, thence following the thalweg of Omuu river to its source, thence due south to the Adjumani-Gulu border; thence following the Adjumani-Gulu district boundary in westerly direction to the Albert Nile; thence following the Adjumani-Arua District boundary and the Adjumani-Moyo District boundary northwards along the main channel of the Albert Nile to the point of commencement"

"This boundary is more particularly shown on Boundary Plan UWA/EMWR/1 deposited at the Uganda Wildlife Authority Office, Kampala".



**HON. SERAPIO B. RUKUNDO**  
**MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND**  
**ANTIQUITIES HOLDING THE PORTIFOLIO OF MINISTER OF**  
**TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

Annex IX



20-11-2007

The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister,  
Of the Republic Of Uganda

**RE: BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN ADJUMANI AND AMURU  
DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

The Right Honorable Prime Minister, the purpose of this letter is to urgently request you to intervene on the above issue in order to create good neighborliness between the two said Districts.


The Districts of Adjumani, Amuru and Uganda Wildlife Authority in a meeting held on April 28, 2007 at Amuru District Headquarters (Minute 4, bullet 4) resolved that the two District Chairpersons write a joint request to your office for technical advice on marking the common boundary of the two Districts. A representative of the Prime Minister's Office is also expected to witness the marking of the boundary. Find attached the copy of the minutes of the meeting for your perusal.


We appeal to your office to urgently intervene so that the two Districts are aware of their boundaries and stop further illegal encroachments that may lead to escalated conflicts.

Our offices are ready to work with you to see that this problem is solved for the good of the two Districts. Your office can coordinate with Uganda Wildlife Authority as the latter has already contracted a company to do the boundary marking.

Thank you the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister.

  
Dulu Mark Angel  
CHAIRPERSON ADJUMANI  
DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

 THE CHAIRMAN L.C.V  
AMURU DISTRICT COUNCIL  
Atube Omach Anthony  
CHAIRPERSON AMURU  
DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

 CHAIRMAN  
ADJUMANI DISTRICT  
LOCAL COUNCIL

CC: Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development;

CC: Minister of Local Government;

CC: Executive Director UWA;

CC: CAO Amuru;

CC: CAO Adjumani

CC: Chairperson DLB, Amuru and Adjumani

Annex X

F

Emur



The Republic of Uganda

6<sup>th</sup> March, 2015

Hon Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs

Hon Minister for Internal Affairs

Hon Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development

**RE: REPORT OF THE SENSITIZATION MEETINGS FOR THE RE-OPENING  
OF THE COMMON BOUNDARY BETWEEN AMURU/ ADJUMANI AND EAST  
MADI WILDLIFE RESERVE**

Please find attached a copy of the above report for your information and necessary action.

ATUBE ANTHONY LOUIS OMACH

**DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON**

**AMURU**

0772425946  
0713425946

OWOLE NIXON

**DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON**

**ADJUMANI**

0772362292

Copy to:

Hon Minister for Local Government

Hon Minister for Disaster Preparedness and Refugees

Hon Members of Parliament Amuru and Adjumani

Resident District Commissioners Amuru and Adjumani

File



The Republic of Uganda

## **REPORT OF THE SENSITIZATION MEETINGS FOR THE RE-OPENING OF THE COMMON BOUNDARY BETWEEN AMURU/ ADJUMANI AND EAST MADI WILDLIFE RESERVE DATED FRIDAY 6<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2015**

### **Introduction:**

The border dispute between Amuru and Adjumani districts especially in the areas of Zoka and Apaa started way back in 2007. To date a series of interventions towards resolving this dispute have been undertaken by the local governments and other stakeholders. Attempts to demarcate the border in 2012 was unsuccessful.

The leadership of Adjumani and Amuru were engaged in dialogues for peaceful resolution of this dispute. In a meeting between the central government and the district leadership held in Gulu on 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2015, it was agreed that the joint district security committees form a team to sensitize the community about the boundary re-opening. It was also agreed that this team would comprise the two local governments, Uganda Wildlife Authority and Saferworld a development partner.

Therefore, the two districts constituted a joint sensitization team which carried out the sensitization between 4<sup>th</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 in the areas of Zoka and Apaa respectively.

### **Objectives of the meetings.**

1. The main objective of the sensitization held in the two locations were to deliver government message on the upcoming border re-opening and demarcation between Amuru, Adjumani districts and East Madi Wildlife Reserve.
2. To listen and respond to issues/concerns raised by the community in regard to the exercise.
3. To build confidence of the community on their safety and security.

### **Achievements**

1. The team held a meeting in Adjumani district and developed key messages to be delivered to the community during the sensitization. (See Appendix).



2. The team held two meetings with the community; one at Zoka Primary School and another at Apaa Centre. In these meetings key information regarding the border re-opening was passed to the community by the two District Chairpersons, Members of Parliament, Resident District Commissioners and the two LCIII Chairpersons of Pabbo and Itirikwa sub-counties respectively. The information also highlighted issues of administration, security, service delivery (Governance) and peaceful co-existence.
3. One Radio talk show on Amani FM in Adjumani was held by the two District Chairpersons and the Woman Member of Parliament for Adjumani to inform the community on the exercise as well as mobilize them to attend the sensitization meetings.

### **Finding/Issues/concerns raised by the community**

During the two community meetings at Zoka Primary School and Apaa Centre, several issues of concern were raised by the community members;

#### **At Zoka meeting the issues were as follows;**

1. Community raised the issue of safety and security of their lives and property citing a number of arrests by security agencies, NFA and UWA. They also raised the same concern relating to security during and after the border re-opening.
2. The community asked for what guarantee could be made to ensure that the border re-opening would not be interrupted as in the first attempt. They also enquired on what action would be taken on those who would disrupt the exercise.
3. They also expressed fear that they may be chased away from their land after boundary is re-opened.
4. They agreed that the boundary should be re-opened but that it should be done peacefully.
5. The community raised an issue of compensation for their property lost during the conflict.

#### **During the meeting at Apaa Centre;**

- ✓ The LCI in his remarks stated that the community were called to attend the meeting but he expressed fear that they would be chased away from their land after the boundary opening, citing that they had lived, married from and are still living there to date.

#### **Note:**

- ✓ The atmosphere in Apaa was so tense.

- ✓ During the meeting the MP for Kilak Hon. Gilbert Olanya disrupted the team's work at the time the community were to raise their concerns relating to the upcoming exercise and they dispersed.

**Obstacles encountered during the exercise were the following,**

- The interruption by the Kilak MP made it difficult for the team to get the concerns of the community in Apaa relating to the issues presented to them on the boundary re-opening.

**Recommendations**

1. Immediate re-opening of the boundary be done by the government and adequate security be provided towards that exercise.
2. Need for continuous sensitization of community of Apaa on government programmes and government structures be set up.
3. The MP for Kilak should be handled accordingly for inciting violence.

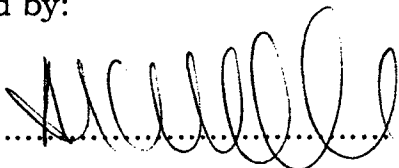
**Conclusion**

In all, the objective of informing the community about the boundary re-opening was achieved. However, there is need for continuous engagement with key stakeholders before, during and after the boundary opening.

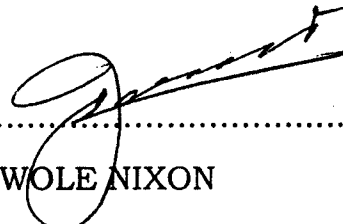
**Appendices**

1. Key messages for sensitization
2. List of members of the team

Signed by:



ATUBE ANTHONY LOUIS OMACH  
**DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON**  
**AMURU**



OWOLE NIXON  
**DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON**  
**ADJUMANI**

## **AMURU-ADJUMANI JOINT LEADERS SENSITISATION TEAM**

### **Mandate of the team**

The mandate of this team is to create awareness to the community on the upcoming exercise of boundary re-opening between Amuru and Adjumani. The mandate of this team is not the boundary re-opening. Boundary re-opening is the responsibility of Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

### **Purpose of the committee**

1. To deliver government message on the boundary re-opening between Amuru and Adjumani over the 23km stretch.
2. To build confidence of the community on the exercise.
3. To listen to the issues affecting the people and respond where appropriate.

### **Justification for the boundary opening**

- To implement the court order that directed the boundary between the two districts should be opened.
- To improve service delivery of all social amenities of health, water, Roads and education.
- To enable compensation to be paid by government.
- For good governance and proper planning by the community.

### **Outcomes of the boundary re-opening**

- There will be Acholi who might be in Adjumani and Madi who will be in Amuru. It will therefore be the responsibility of the two local governments to provide services to the people wherever they will be.  
The people have a duty to demand for services from the respective local governments as their right as well as pay allegiance to them.
- The Laws of Uganda provide that every Ugandan has a right to own land and settle in any part of the country.

However, there are places which are gazetted by government for specific purposes such as forests, wildlife reserves and others which serve for ecological purposes. These places are held by government in trust for the good of the people.

- Part of this area may possibly fall within a protected area. Where it does, whoever finds himself or herself within the protected area, they will be consulted in the process of finding a lasting solution through consultation
- Since there are no natural physical features on the 23km stretch, the boundary will be re-opened and marked.
- The map which will be used is the map left by the British and conforms to the Uganda Gazette Supplement of 1962.

### **Security Team**

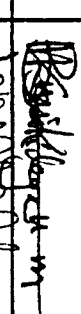
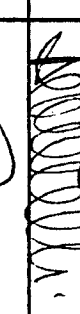







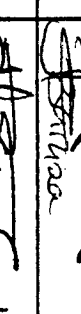






- Government has a mandate to protect people and their property irrespective of where they are as a constitutional mandate.









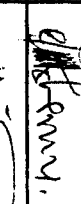





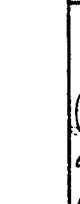



**Note:** The two District Chairpersons to sign a joint communique showing their commitment towards the welfare of the people in Apaa.

**Community Awareness Raising on the Survey & Marking of Adjumani-Amuru District Boundary  
REGISTRATION FORM**

Date: 04-03-2015

Venue: Adjumani

No	Name	District Registration	Telephone Number	Signature
1.	KIDETHA-N JAMES	Roc Amuru	0772588642	
2.	ATUBE EMACHT A. L	LCU-CATHIE AMURU	0772425941	
3.	OWOKE NIXON	KEY - CHATHAM ADJUMANI	0772362292	
4.	JAKEO ACAYE	Amuru-Elon chief		
5.	MAKUGERIEZ B. R.	Adjumani	0788937261	
6.	MESIKU HANIEL	SANO / ABT	0774414329	
7.	HRH. DEAN STEPHEN	TRADITIONAL LEADER	0782201280	
8.	TORINA THOMAS	ELDER PABLO	07725224451	
9.	MIKONDHA NUKUMBA	DISO ADJUMANI	0772990347	
10.	PABIBUS DOLI	UMA	0772-883789	
11.	EPEDU DAVID	POLICE	0718851471	
12.	BARAZA KILLEN	DISO AMURU	0772367441	
13.	MAT. MOSES NSEBESIKO	C.O K'ABO	0771470246	
14	WOT ELZA JOHNS	1.0 K'ABO	0772970246	
15	ANADAMA GEORGE	POLICE	0772846252	
16	XUWU CHARLES	SURVEYOR-ADJUMANI	779666266	

No.	Name	District Representative	Telephone Contact	Signature
14.	VUSO Paulino	Adjimani - Elders Forum	0778874531	
15.	Vuko Gabreel	Adjimani Police	0772685723	
16.	Debi Meierama	Adjimani Police	07746631614	
17.	Kaba Angela	Adjimani Elder	07882148226	
18.	Abame Aymare	Adjimani Elder	0782159595	
19.	CHADDA BEN	Adjimani Elder	0772844839	
20.	Amoko Sunday	Radio AMAN/911	0777941155	
21.	MINDRA MARET	District Councilor Jimba	0777873344	
22.	DIPLO BEATRICE	District Councilor Padi	0786667374	
23.	AN RICHARD NASSI SIMEA	District Councilor Uru	0773666640	
24.	LARENTH MICHAEL	District Leader	07822777855	
25.	ABRIELU DESCH	MP - ADJIMANI	0772315544	
26.	AKELLO LUCY	MP - AMORO	0772576006	
27.	Bethie Mary Amaro	Proj. Coord. Jafarand	07792464046	
28.	Laroko Desgatius	Physical Plan. Amoro	07722859107	
29.	J.B. Olu Okeilo	Amoro/DCDO	0774713178	
30.	Luberta Daminant	Amoro/DCDO	07722465988	
31.	Abet Susan Mildred	Amoro/SLMO	0772500419	

32. O'rum NASSI  
Agnes Akello Ebe  
Adjimani  
0392915060

No	Name	Home/Program	Telephone / Email	Signature
32.	CSONE JAMES OXENO	Guru/Journalist	0779705052	
33.	AMACHA GOKI	Adjumani Journalist	0754302407	
34.	Arnest Tumwesige	Gulu Journalist	0718956955	
35.	DEORAH MARIJINI	Gulu Journalist	0773470087	
36.	Angenzo Patrick	Editor Adjumani	0772298973	
37.	NEOMA TEBIAS ANAGAC	ELDER ADJUMANI	0774447987	
38.	Akechi Lawrence	CPA Adjumani	0772370061	
39.	Amazura William Lechi	Adjumani	07975699494	
40.	HABIB ABUBAKAR	ACDO ADJUMANI	0772543174 0702543174	
41.	KAIJUKA RICHARD ARTHUR	SEC PRODUCTION ADJON	0782831936	
42.	John Wakombo	UWA - DC	0772665225	
43.	Tom O Obella	UWA - CAM	0772550294	
44.	Okeudo Walter	AMURU G'SAS PERIBO	0774547400	
45.	Ogere Christopher	AMURU (ZEM PAREBO)	0772698406	
46.	Duma Richard	AMURU U	0999364167	

47 OCHIRO ROMBO PATRICK AMURU 0774753583 =

48 OMUKA PATRICK AMURU 0779615681

49 OLA PETER MP AMURU 0722778039

46 OWEKUMA KIZITO AMURU 0771299888

47: ODOKOMYERO ARBO AMURU 0789747633

# Annex XI

## EAST MADI CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA:

### LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

District: Adjumani

Area: 1,702 sq.km

Legal Establishment: Established by LN No. 352 of 1963, amended by SI No. 125 of 1964 and SI No. 226-14 of 1964.

#### Boundary Description/Boundary Plan

"Commencing at the confluence of the River Asiya with the Albert Nile; thence following in turn the northern banks of the rivers Asiya and Ofoa to the source of the latter; thence easterly in a straight line to the top of Arawa Hill; thence easterly in a straight line to the junction of the Okwa and Eradzi rivers; thence along the east bank of the Eradzi River to its source; thence in an easterly direction in a straight line to the source of the Umuu River; thence following the north bank of the Umuu River to its confluence with the Ceri River; which is at this point the Madi-Acholi district boundary; thence following the Madi-Acholi district boundary in a southerly then westerly direction to the Albert Nile river; thence following the Albert Nile to the point of commencement."



# Annex XII

## B3: Controlled Hunting Areas (North-Western)

### B3.1: Adjumani Meeting/Workshop Report and List of Participants on East Madi Controlled Hunting Area

#### Main activities undertaken, venues and dates

##### Main activities undertaken and dates

- 1997/1998: numerous aerial surveys;
- 25-26/6/1998: Aerial survey of CHA with local leaders
- 25-26/6/1998: workshop with Adjumani District Authority;
- Consultative meeting with Adjumani District Authority to confirm workshop recommendations.

##### Venues

- Adjumani Town

#### Key issues raised and resolutions made during the meetings/workshop

##### Key issues raised by the district officials/leadership

- The population of Adjumani District as per the 1991 national population census was 166, 000 persons (96, 000 nationals and 70, 000 refugees) and this figure is projected to reach 120, 000 nationals by the year 2001.
- About 95% of the population in the district is involved in agriculture and the other major economic activities are;
  - \* animal husbandry,
  - \* fishing,
  - \* business, and
  - \* pitsawing.
- The total land area is only 3, 156 sq. km and since the district revenue is mostly got from agriculture (about 80%) coupled with a large refugee and displaced persons population, more agricultural land is needed.
  - Farmers are encroaching on Zoka Forest Reserve for more agricultural land.
  - Illegal pit sawing in Zoka Forest Reserve needs to be checked.
  - Insecurity in some parts of the district has both development and conservation negative implications.

- Government policy on land affects conservation in the district as well.

#### **Key issues raised by the local leaders and the community representatives**

- A need for direct benefits to the local communities from the protected area after setting aside a portion of land for conservation.
- There might be a need for more land in future for settlement and agriculture and, in that case therefore, a possibility of degazetting part of the Protected Area may arise.
- There is a general lack of knowledge about the Wildlife Statute, policy and wildlife laws.

#### **Key issues raised by Uganda Wildlife Authority**

##### ***Background information/conservation value of East Madi Controlled Hunting Area***

- East Madi Controlled Hunting Area was first established in 1950 as an elephant sanctuary.
- It was gazetted a Controlled Hunting Area (700 sq. km) in 1964 (Statutory Instrument 226-14 of 1964) and the boundary description is very clear although unmarked.
- The vegetation types found here (*Butyrospermum* and *Combretum* woodlands) are not represented anywhere else in Uganda's Protected Areas.
- The CHA has diverse habitats including;
  - \* forest,
  - \* open savannah,
  - \* woodlands,
  - \* thickets, and
  - \* swamp.
- Large mammal species in the CHA include;
  - \* Uganda kob,
  - \* hartebeest,
  - \* waterbuck, and
  - \* sitatunga which is a threatened species.
- The area has spectacular scenery from the forested edge of East Madi plateau across the Nile valley and has a potential for tourism development.

##### ***Concerns of Uganda Wildlife Authority***

- A need to conserve the high biodiversity of East Madi Controlled Hunting Area not represented elsewhere in the other protected areas which might be lost with time.

- A need for a corridor for animal e.g. elephant migrations from MFNP to Zoka Forest Reserve.

***Uganda Wildlife Authority's proposal to the meetings/workshop***

- A link between Murchison Falls National Park and Zoka Forest Reserve be established by upgrading 800 km<sup>2</sup> of East Madi CHA to a Wildlife Reserve status to enable animal movement between the two protected areas and also in order to conserve the biodiversity therein.

**Meeting/Workshop recommendations and resolutions**

- 1. Provisionally, an area of approximately 800 km<sup>2</sup> lying south of River Zoka through Baratuku to River Omuu of Adjumani District be reserved for wildlife conservation.***
- 2. The area set aside for conservation purposes above be given the status of a Wildlife Reserve.***
- 3. In case of change of management from Uganda Wildlife Authority to a private investor, Adjumani District authorities should be consulted.***
- 4. The detailed agreement be formally spelt out between the district and Uganda Wildlife Authority later.***

**List of meeting/workshop participants**

District		Adjumani	
Protected Area concerned		East Madi Controlled Hunting Area	
List of meeting/workshop/aerial survey participants			
No	Name	Tittle/Occupation	Address
A. District officials			
1.	Akuti Lawrence	Ag. District Vet. Officer	Adjumani
2.	Alia Seraphine	Chief Admin. Officer	Box 2 Adjumani
3.	Andama John	DISO	Adjumani
4.	Bugale Muhammad Korea	Forest Guard, Forest Dept	Adjumani
5.	Komakech Julius	Mass Mobiliser, RDC's	Box 1 Adjumani
6.	Marijan Nasur	Intelligence Officer	UPDF/ Adjumani

7.	Ogunu Solomatata Stephen	Ag Community Officer	Box 2 Adjumani
8.	Unzia Martina	Assistant CAO	Box 2 Adjumani
<b>B. Local community members and representatives</b>			
1	Anyima Daniel	Sec. For Security	Pakele sub-county
2	Anyolu Clement	Elder/Farmer	Paridi Parish
3	Anzo Antony	Elder	Ciforo
4	Arap Moi Made Justine	LC III Chairman	Ofua
5	Baru Simon Suru	C/man Movement Comm.	Ofua sub-county
6	Binica Atanzio	Elder	Ofua sub-county
7	Guma Mary	Sec. Education	Ciforo Sub county
8	Ijiayia D. Simako	Elder	Okusijoni Parish, Adropi
9	Izama Robert	LC III Chairman	Ciforo Sub-county
10	Kode Flaminio	LC I Chairman	Ofua sub-county
11	Madrara Secondo	LC I Chairman	Zoka village, Ofua
12	Maeko Damiano	Elder	Adropi sub-county
13	Monia Owens Philips	LC V Vice Chairman	LCV Ciforo
14	Mundara Job Eukerio	LC III Chairman	Adropi sub-county
15	Obuni Richard	Sec. Finance & Admin	Adropi sub-county
16	Ojara Alfred	Elder	Adropi sub-county
17	Tiondi Henry	Secretary-Environment	Pakele
18	Vule Zacchaeus	Sec Health, Water	DLC Ofua sub-county
<b>C. Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry Officials</b>			
1	Buhanga Edgar	Monitoring Officer	Uganda Wildlife Authority
2	Egunyu Felicitas	Monitoring Officer	Uganda Wildlife Authority
3	Lamprey Richard (Dr.)	T/Advisor Monitoring	Uganda Wildlife Authority
4	Oketcha Jonathan	Monitoring Officer	Uganda Wildlife Authority

## **B3.2: Moyo Meeting/Workshop Report and List of Participants on West Madi Controlled Hunting Area**

### **Main activities undertaken, venues and dates**

#### **Main activities undertaken and dates**

- 19/2/1998: Consultative meeting with Moyo District Authority;
- 14/5/1998: Aerial survey;
- 26/6/1998: Aerial survey with Moyo District Authority;
- 13/7/1998: Consultative meeting with Moyo District Authority;
- February, 1999: Consultative meeting with MPs of Moyo

#### **Venues**

- Moyo Town

### **Key issues raised and resolutions made during the meetings/workshop**

#### **Key issues raised by the district officials/leadership**

- The district is aware of the West Madi CHA but unaware that Lomunga Wildlife Reserve, which was surrounded by the CHA, was degazetted.
- The area occupied by the CHA is very good for agriculture and refugees were settled in some parts of it.
- The people of Lomunga would like the government to either return the white rhinos that were translocated from there or to give them some financial assistance.
- The district is willing to set aside part of the Controlled Hunting Area as a Protected Area provided the district leaders and the local people are adequately consulted.
- Part of the Controlled Hunting Area is settled and other parts are prone to insecurity.
- The people settled in former Lomunga Wildlife Reserve welcome the idea of the area being gazetted a reserve but not a National Park.

### Key issues raised by Uganda Wildlife Authority

- West Madi Controlled Hunting Area hardly has any animals in it.
- The CHA is not high on the list of priorities for protection.

### Meeting/workshop recommendations and resolutions

- If West Madi Controlled Area is to be gazetted as a protected area, the district leaders and the local councillors from the affected areas should be consulted.

### List of meeting/workshop participants

District		Moyo District	
Protected Area concerned		West Madi Controlled Hunting Area	
Meeting/workshop participants			
No.	Name	Tittle/Occupation	From/Institution
A. District officials			
1.	Abwola S. L.	District Forest Officer	Moyo District
2.	Aroba James	District Entomologist	Moyo District
3.	Lomungu G.	Assistant CAO	Moyo District
4.	Mundrugo-Ogo L. (Dr.)	District Veterinary Officer	Moyo District
5.	Odongkara J. P.	Chief Adm. Officer (CAO)	Moyo District
C. Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry officials			
1	Aciga Ceasar	Warden Otze-Dufile CHA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
2	Egunyu Felicitas	Monitoring Officer	Uganda Wildlife Authority
3	Lamprey Richard (Dr.)	Technical Advisor Monitoring	Uganda Wildlife Authority
4	Okecha Jonathan	Monitoring Officer	Uganda Wildlife Authority

## B3.3: Gulu Meeting/Workshop Report and List of Participants on Aswa-Lolim Controlled Hunting Area

### Main activities undertaken, venues and dates

#### Main activities undertaken and dates

- 9/7/1998: Consultative meeting with Gulu District Authority;
- 4/8/1998: Consultative meeting with Gulu District Authority;
- 12-13/11/1998: Workshop with local community representatives, local leaders and district officials
- 5/3/1999: Consultative meeting with MPs of Gulu

#### Venues

- Gulu Town

### Key issues raised and resolutions made during the meetings/workshop

#### Key issues raised by the district officials and leaders

- The district welcomes the idea of conservation in principle but there should be thorough consultations with all the stakeholders and interested parties both at district and lower levels.
- Former Kilak Controlled Hunting Area and Aswa-Lolim Wildlife Reserve areas are now owned by individuals some with land titles and if a protected area is to be gazetted the land title holders will have to be compensated.
- Capital developments had been started in these areas but insecurity has wiped out all signs of development.
- Due to little time available for consultations with the local and technical people, it is not possible to make any meaningful recommendations and resolutions at the initial meeting.
- Another meeting be held with the entire district officials and leaders, the local community and councillors.
- With assistance of the district land office, found out whether there is still any land in the former protected areas, which is not owned by individuals.

- UWA indicates the exact area of interest and extent.
- The 1995/96 World Bank mission to the area consulted the local community in the areas in question and the local community wrote a memorandum expressing interest in having some sort of protected area.

#### **Key issues raised by Uganda Wildlife Authority**

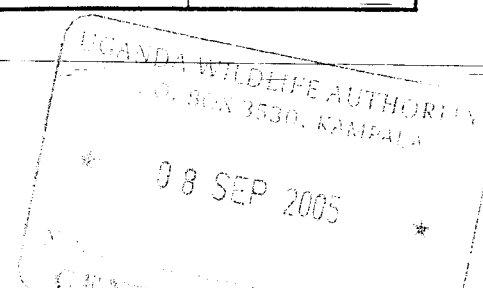
- The area may hardly have any animals but has a potential to recover since it borders Murchison Falls National Park.
- In the past, animals (especially elephants) used to cross to Zoka Forest Reserve in Adjumani District from Murchison Falls National Park.
- It would be meaningless to have a wildlife reserve in Adjumani District if it is cut off from the other protected areas, notably Murchison Falls National Park, therefore, a need to include parts of the former Kilak and Aswa-Lolim in the regional protected area system as proposed for Adjumani District.

#### **Meeting/workshop recommendations and resolutions**

1. *UWA prepares a report and sends it to the RDC who will then brief the district council on UWA's proposals.*
2. *UWA finds out which areas are owned by individuals before making proposals for conservation.*
3. *UWA organises another meeting with the district officials and representatives from the former Controlled Hunting Area and Game Reserve and indicate which particular areas are of conservation interest.*

#### **List of meeting/workshop participants**

District		Gulu District	
Protected Area concerned		Aswa-Lolim Controlled Hunting Area	
Meeting/workshop participants			
No	Name	Title/Occupation	From/Place
A. District officials			
1	Lakor Jackson	District Agricultural Officer	323 Gulu
2	Lekko Oling J	District Forest Officer	13 Gulu
3	Major Francis Achoka	Army Public Relations Officer	Gulu





4	Ogogo M.	District Lands Officer	Gulu
5	Onek	District Medical Officer	Gulu
6	Oringa R. Anthony	RDC Rep.	Gulu
7	Ouma Charles	Asst CAO	Gulu
<b>B. Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry officials</b>			
1	Acen Joyce	EC Wildlife Support Project	3530 Kampala
2	Egunyu Felicitas	PAAP Officer	3530 Kampala
3	Lamprey Richard	TA PAAP	3530 Kampala
4	Omoding James	PAAP Officer	3530 Kampala

### **B3.4: Gulu Meeting/Workshop Report and List of Participants on Former Kilak Controlled Hunting Area and Aswa-Lolim Game Reserve**

#### **Main activities undertaken, venues and dates**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Main activities undertaken<br/>and dates</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 9/7/1998: Consultative meeting with Gulu District Authority;</li><li>• 4/8/1998: Consultative meeting with Gulu District Authority;</li><li>• 12-13/11/1998: Workshop with local community<br/>representatives, local leaders and district officials</li><li>• 5/3/1999: Consultative meeting with MPs of Gulu</li></ul> |
|---|--|

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>Venues</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gulu District Headquarters</li></ul> |
|---------------|--|

#### **Key issues raised and resolutions made during the meetings/workshop**

##### **Key issues raised by the district officials/ leadership**

- The proposed corridor as far as the Department of Lands and Surveys Gulu District is concerned was actually surveyed half way back in 1974.
- The corridor is generally 10km in width though less in some areas.
- No leases have ever been offered to any individuals in the proposed corridor.
- Revenue sharing proceeds from Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) needs to be released to the Gulu District Administration (GDA) sooner than later.
- There is a need to establish fishing sites along the Albert Nile.
- UWA needs to clearly define how GDA will benefit from the proposed Wildlife Corridor.
- Is UWA going to exploit the Acholi for the benefit of the Madi by creating a Wildlife Corridor that links up to Madi?
- Aswa-Lolim is currently used for cultivation and UWA ought to justify that wildlife conservation is more profitable than agricultural production.
- There are no clear roles and responsibilities between UWA and the district as regards to the control of vermin and other problem animals (these roles are however clearly spelt out in the Local Government Act).
- There is a need to maintain the ranches established in the former Aswa-Lolim CHA.

- There is a need to influence peoples' attitudes towards conservation through sensitisation especially of the local community at the grassroots and the landowners.
- The GDA and Local Government Council in principal supports conservation and wise environmental management for the present and future generations.

#### **Key issues raised by the local leaders and community representatives**

- The people of Amuru, Anaka and Purongo divisions through their representatives do not support the creation of a wildlife corridor within their localities.
- There is already MFNP in Acholi-land, hence, no need for a second protected area in Gulu District.
- There is no free land in Anaka, Purongo and Amuru divisions. The seemingly free land is due to the prevailing insecurity in the area as most of the bona-fide occupants have temporarily shifted elsewhere.
- The extinction of the rhinos and reduction of elephant populations in MFNP is a clear indication that UWA has failed to manage wildlife, therefore, there is no justification for the creation of additional protected areas.
- Anaka is now expanding into a fully-fledged Town Board and UWA has no moral authority to take more land since it will be needed for the expanding urban areas.
- The MFNP boundary is not fenced and animals always stray into people's gardens destroying crops and property.
- Whenever the local communities sneak into the park for bush meat, they are harassed by the Park Rangers and in some instances actually get killed in the process.
- The MFNP authorities do not co-operate with the local communities surrounding the park on issues of wild animals' damage to their crops, property and sometimes life.
- The existence of MFNP near and between us has denied the people of Gulu the resources in the Albert Nile and River Nile.
- The people of Amuru Division look at the land and River Nile as the only source of wealth left for them for income generation and view it as being of more economic value than the creation of a wildlife corridor.
- The people of Amuru want to fish in the Nile waters as fishing is considered to be more of a permanent activity than wildlife conservation.
- The area was formerly occupied by many clans that are regarding this area as their customary land that is pending improvement in security to be adequately utilised again.
- The Government degazetted the area in 1972 for private ranches and agricultural development.
- There are promises from the Central Government to construct a road from Amuru to Rhino Camp and this development is targeting settlements in the proposed wildlife corridor.

- There appears to be sodium mineral deposits in the proposed area and the current proposals may not be in harmony with the exploitation of the mineral deposits when the opportunity arises.
- The Acholi people are hosting the park and yet they are denied employment opportunities to the managerial positions of the park despite their high and relevant qualifications.
- There have been other developmental proposals for the said area in terms of Fishing Villages at Aswa-Lolim, big market east of the Nile and roads from Purongo to Adjumani and the other from Agung to Tee-Okot.

### **Key issues raised by Uganda Wildlife Authority**

#### ***Introduction***

- In the 1960s the Uganda Game Department established the Kilak Controlled Hunting Area (CHA) and Aswa-Lolim Game Reserve (GR) to give protection to wildlife populations in the area north of Murchison Falls National Park.
- This area occupied 1, 800 sq. km of forest, grassland and wetlands in the western part of Gulu District.
- Kilak CHA and Aswa-Lolim GR were degazetted in 1972 to make way for private ranches and agricultural developments but were never developed due to a protracted period of insecurity.
- The former CHA and GR still have some large wildlife species in significant numbers and have scenic qualities that give them high tourism potential.

#### ***Background***

##### ***Kilak Controlled Hunting Area***

- Kilak CHA was initially set aside as a protected area under Legal Notice 364 of 1963, later amended by Statutory Instrument 17 of 1964 and occupied an area of approximately 1, 800 sq. km.
- In the 1960s, it had a high conservation value as it contained many thousands of elephants and buffaloes (6, 900 and 8, 300 respectively).
- Animals used to migrate from Murchison Falls National Park through Aswa-Lolim GR, Kilak CHA to Zoka Forest and East Madi CHA.
- The vegetation consists primarily of dry *Hyparrhenia* grass savannah, and moist *Combretum* savannahs, with *Borassus* palms along watercourses and extensive areas of *Acacia* and *Combretum* along the Albert Nile.
- The area still has some Uganda kob, hartebeest and oribi and is also very scenic with a good potential for tourism if the insecurity issues are resolved.
- Kilak CHA was revoked under Statutory Instrument 55 of 1972.

#### *Aswa-Lolim Game Reserve*

- Aswa-Lolim GR was gazetted in 1961 to protect wildlife along Aswa River and was extended in 1968 occupying an area of 70.4sq. Km.
- It was an important wet season area for elephants and other animals such as buffalo, Uganda kob, hartebeest, black rhino, reed buck and water buck that dispersed out of Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP).
- The area has diverse habitats ranging from grasslands, woodlands to forests but currently has few large mammals such as; Uganda kob, hartebeest; reedbuck and warthog, which are present in small numbers.
- The relative absence of large mammals suggests that the area has been heavily hunted.
- Aswa-Lolim GR was revoked by Statutory Instrument 54 of 1972.

#### *Conservation issues in Kilak and Aswa-Lolim*

- Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) was established in 1996 with a mission to conserve the resources within national Parks and other wildlife areas to enable people derive benefits from wildlife and UWA is now in the process of assessing its protected area network.
- Particular value is attached to wildlife areas that protect natural vegetation types or species not found in other protected areas, or that serve as corridors linking protected areas.
- A detailed aerial survey conducted in 1995 revealed that although wildlife populations have been drastically reduced by hunting, the former Kilak CHA and Aswa-Lolim GR still retain a significant populations of Uganda kob, waterbuck, hartebeest, reedbuck and warthog.
- If given adequate protection, wildlife populations in Kilak and Aswa-Lolim have the potential to recover since these areas border MFNP.
- It is envisaged that Kilak, which once served as an important wildlife corridor (especially for elephants) linking MFNP to Zoka Forest, can once again serve this important function.
- It is already agreed by the Adjumani District Council that a Wildlife Reserve of 800 sq. km should be established in Adjumani District between Zoka forest and the border with Gulu District, in the southern half of the East Madi CHA therefore, it is important that part of the former Kilak CHA be regazetted as a protected area to establish the former wildlife migratory route from MFNP to Zoka.
- UWA realises that parts of the former Kilak CHA and Aswa-Lolim GR have now been allocated to individuals for farming and ranching and the PAA Programme has, with the assistance of the Gulu District Administration, studied the distribution of land holdings in the area.

- It is understood that the former Game Department agreed that a wildlife corridor, of 10km width, should be maintained along the western side of the Albert Nile as no land holdings have been allocated in this corridor area.
- Elsewhere in the former Kilak CHA and Aswa-Lolim GR., all land holdings have been abandoned as a result of insecurity and the entire area is now uninhabited, except for a small area on the western side of the Albert Nile opposite Pakwach, where a number of families from Nebbi have established homes and cultivation.
- In August 1998, members of the Gulu District Council were flown by the Uganda Wildlife Authority in its aircraft around the Kilak and Aswa-Lolim areas and Councillors and Departmental heads were shown the large tracts of unoccupied land in the area.
- The District administration has requested that UWA draw up proposals for the establishment of a wildlife-protected area in the former Kilak CHA and Aswa-Lolim GR.

#### *Proposals to the meeting/workshop*

- It is proposed that a 10-km wide *wildlife corridor* be legally established in the former Aswa-Lolim GR. and Kilak CHA. following the eastern side of the Albert Nile.
- The corridor will have the River Nile, as it's western boundary and extend 10 km to the east of the Nile. It will start at the northern boundary of MFNP and reach the southern boundary of Madi CHA, covering a total area of 615 sq. km.
- The corridor would serve as a wildlife dispersal area, and in addition it would link MFNP to the Zoka Forest Reserve, and the newly proposed east Madi Wildlife Reserve.
- The proposed corridor be given the status of a Wildlife Reserve.

#### **Workshop/meeting recommendation and resolutions**

1. *Both UWA and the district should have transparency in their operations through constant communication.*
2. *UWA should support the district to facilitate elaborate sensitisation of the population about the need for proper wildlife management.*
3. *The MFNP management should come out with a workable formula for sharing revenue among the surrounding districts.*
4. *The workshop resolved to adopt community based wildlife management system. The district authorities should co-ordinate the community, UWA and the ministry concerned and take direct implementation of wildlife programmes and they shall do this in full collaboration with UWA.*

5. *The boundary of the park in Gulu District be reopened.*

6. *A delegation from Gulu District should meet the Buffer Zone Management.*

**List of meeting/workshop participants**

District		Gulu District	
Protected Area Concerned		Former Kilak CHA & Former Aswa-Lolim Game Reserve	
List of meeting/workshop participants			
NO	Name	Title/Occupation	Address
A. District officials			
1.	Lekko Oling J.	Ag. District Forest Officer	P.O. Box 13, Gulu
2.	Ochen D. Willy	District Fisheries Officer	P.O. Box, 464, Gulu
3.	Ocheng Martin	Senior Game Assistant	P. O. Box 235, Gulu
4.	Odwong Wod Ayo	Assistant Information Officer	P.O. Box 370, Gulu
5.	Okello Olanya	Assistant RDC	P.O. Box 2, Gulu
6.	Okumu J. B. Maya	District Entomologist	P.O. Box 972, Gulu
7.	Olango Faustine	District Surveyor	P.O. Box 457, Gulu
8.	Oyat Leud	Cadre RDCs Office	P.O. Box 2, Gulu
B: Local community representatives and leaders			
1.	Lt Col. Ochora W.	LC V Chairman	Gulu District
2.	Achan-Tino Betty	Vice Chairperson LC V	P.O. Box 31, Gulu
3.	Olum Zachary.	MP Mwoya	Mwoya County
4.	Uma Charles	For CAO Gulu	P.O. Box 2, Gulu
5.	Akena Ben Walter	LC III representative	Anaka Sub-County
6.	Amob P'Lakid	Farmer	P.O. Box 69, Gulu
7.	Lengo Dan	Representative	Purongo Sub-County
8.	Nyeko Lukwayi	Farmer/Alero	P.O. Box 342, Gulu
9.	Nyeko M. Ocula	Speaker GDCL/LC V	P.O. Box 31, Gulu
10.	Obitta L. L.	LC V	P.O. Box 31, Gulu
11.	Ocan Aol Betty	LC V General Purpose	P. O. Box 377, Gulu
12.	Ocitti Amnani	Farmer	Purongo
13.	Ocitti T. Oryema	Chairman G/Purpose Committee	P.O. Box 360, Gulu
14.	Odong J. B.	Opinion Leader	Anaka, Mwoya
15.	Odongo Ascohen	Councillor LC V Anaka	C/O P. O. Box 31, Gulu

16.	Odora-Oryem C.	Movement Chairman/Gulu	P.O. Box 2, Gulu
17.	Okello J. Samuel	Farmer	Alero
18.	Okello Mark	Elder- Amuru	Amuru Parish
19.	Okeng A. Florence	Councillor Purongo/Anaka/Alero	P.O. Box 31, Gulu
20.	Okiya Santo	Councillor- Amuru	C/O Box 31, Gulu
21.	Okory Senior	Chairman LC III	Purongo
22.	Okot Mariano	Member	Coo-Rom Parish/Mwoya
23.	Okotto N. Anany	Farmer	Purongo
24.	Okwera Gilbert	Observer	P.O. Box 47, Gulu
25.	Olobo Sebb	Observer	Purongo
26.	Olyel Mark	LC III Chairman	Amuru Sub-County
27.	Omal Tadeo	land owner/Pabbo, Kilak County	P.O. Box 352, Gulu
28.	Opio John	Pressman/FM Radio Freedom	P.O. Box 332, Gulu
29.	Oryem Jackson	Councillor LC V	P.O. Box 31, Gulu
30.	Owera Richard K.	Secretary for LC V	P.O. Box 31, Gulu
<b>C: Ministry Of Tourism, Trade and Industry and Uganda Wildlife Authority officials</b>			
1.	Egunyu Felicitas	Monitoring Officer/UWA	P.O. Box 3035, Kampala
2.	Lamprey R. Dr.	Technical Advisor/UWA	P.O. Box 3035, Kampala
3.	Namukwaya A	Monitoring Officer/UWA	P.O. Box 3035, Kampala
4.	Omoding James	Monitoring Officer/UWA	P.O. Box 3035, Kampala
5.	Twinomugisha B.	Senior Warden I/C MFNP/UWA	P.O. Box 3035, Kampala



# Annex IV

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS  
SUPPLEMENT No. 27

23rd September, 2011

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT  
to The Uganda Gazette No. 57 Volume CIV dated 23rd September, 2011  
Printed by UPPC, Entebbe, by Order of the Government

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2011 No. 49.

The Uganda Wildlife (Declaration of Wildlife Conservation Area) (East Madi Wildlife Reserve) Instrument, 2011.

*(Under sections 17 and 18 of the Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap. 200)*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister responsible for wildlife by sections 17(1) and 18 of the Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap. 200 and after consultations with the local government council of Adjumani District and with the approval of Parliament signified by its resolution passed on the 2nd day of May 2002, this Instrument is made this 20th day of September, 2011.

### 1. Title.

This Instrument may be cited as the Uganda Wildlife (Declaration of Wildlife Conservation Area) (East Madi Wildlife Reserve) Instrument, 2011.

### 2. Declaration.

The The Area specified in the Schedule to this Instrument is declared to be a Wildlife Conservation Area to be known as the East Madi Wildlife Reserve.

# Annex XV

## **REPORT ON APAA BY THE TECHNICAL OFFICER FROM THE MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. BACKGROUND.**

The boundary between Amuru and Adjumani has been a problem to both communities of Amuru and Adjumani and to the Government in particular for some-time now. Government Technical Teams have been sent to the area a number of times and many lives have been lost over this boundary disagreements.

A Select Team of members of Parliament was set up to go to the ground and interact with members of both communities and their leadership in order to find out the root cause of this boundary disagreement.

A Technical officer from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Mr. Kitaka John the Principal Staff Cartographer joined the Select Committee of Members of Parliament on Apaa that went to The British Library and The National Archives in London.

### **2. PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Technical Officer from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development was to:

- a. Interpret the maps from London regarding the Adjumani / Amuru district boundary
- b. Super-impose the hand-held GPS coordinates obtained from the field over the London maps
- c. Provide the location of the Sign-Post along Adjuman - Amuru road in relation to Adjuman - Amuru district boundary.

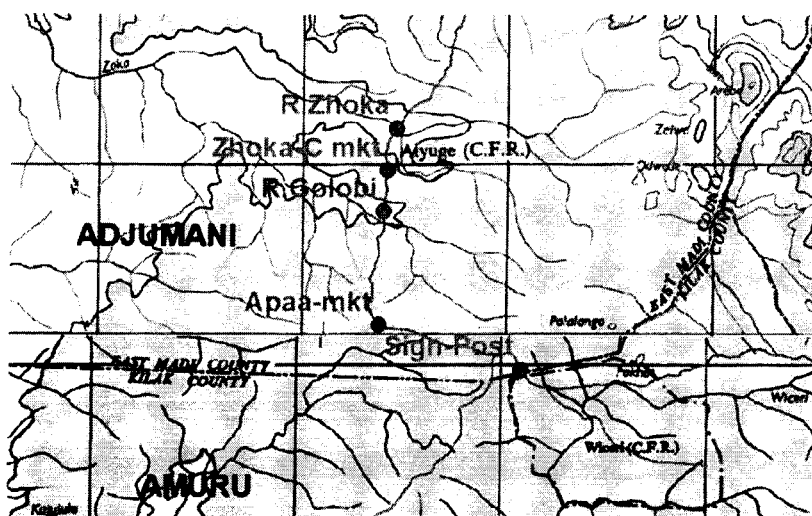
### 3. METHODOLOGY

Hand-Held GPS (Gamin-GPSmap 60Cx) receivers were used to capture the positional coordinates of some points along Adjumani - Amuru road and these coordinates were later super-imposed over the maps obtained from London.

### 4. RESULTS

The captured coordinates of the five points are listed in the table below and were also plotted on the maps obtained from London as shown in the map extract below.

Point	Eastings	Northings
R.Zhoka	364,602.00	341,804.00
Zhoka-C mkt	364,206.00	339,725.00
R.Golobi	364,006.00	337,717.00
Apaa-mkt	363,804.00	332,130.00
Sign-Post	370,797.00	329,921.00



London Map extract super-imposed with Hand-held field coordinates

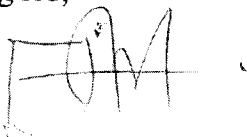
The first GPS point was captured R. Zhoka as shown above. The second point was Zhoka-C which is a small trading center composed of a few buildings and the barracks. The third GPS point was captured on R.Golobi while the fourth was on Apaa trading center.

Lastly the hand-held GPS coordinates of the location of a sign post along Amuru and Adjumani road had been taken earlier. The coordinates were retrieved and plotted on the London maps and this revealed that the Sign Post was positioned at the Border line between Amuru and Adjumani as shown in the above map caption.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

1. Apaa Trading center is about 8km inside Adjumani district as measured along Amuru - Adjumani road as shown on the London map caption.
2. The Sign Post placed along the road from Adjumani to Amuru is located along Amuru - Adjumani Border line.

Signed,



John Kitaka

**PRINCIPAL STAFF CARTOGRAPHER**

**27<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020**