



Gender Transformation
& Empowerment

FOSTERING LOCAL ACTIVISM AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS;

COMMUNITY VOICES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

2015

Introduction

This publication is a documentation of the voices of community members in the districts of Kitgum, Lamwo, Kotido and Kabong under

the project on Women's Land Rights and Violence Against Women in Northern Uganda implemented by UWONET with support from Oxfam.

It highlights the realities of women and girls in their pursuit of land justice and a violence free community.

Background

Although there has been progress in improving women's status in Uganda, such as the increasing participation of women in political spaces¹, education and health, their development continues to lag behind that of men. Women are perceived as possessions and

known to be wives/mothers and caretakers. Uganda is a patriarchal society where men are dominant in decision making. Men do not allow their wives to attend meetings because they fear that women are being lured into relationships with other male leaders².

At the micro level, the deeply ingrained cultural practices, norms and values which define women's position relative to men's position in society, their entitlements, opportunities, rights, and work are another challenge.

Furthermore, the legislative and policy frameworks do not adequately support women's equal human rights and active citizenship. There is still

¹ Uganda Women's Network, CSO alternative report on Uganda's implementation of CEDAW, September 2010.

² Women's political leadership in East Africa with specific reference to Uganda, June 2013. Rebecca Kadaga, Speaker of Parliament

discrimination against women in Uganda through traditional rules and practices that explicitly exclude them or give preference to men; and this is a key constraint on women's empowerment and economic progress³.

At community and household level women are restricted from participating in important decisions such as resources use, and the qualitative participation of women in Local councils remains limited due to lack of awareness of rights, self-esteem, and confidence; access to basic social services and support mechanisms⁴. Although the major political parties commit to specific indices of women at each level in the structure, (NRM 30%, FDC 40%) the reality is different. The NRM for example has only 5 (25%) women out of a total of 20 members at the national executive committee (NEC), the highest organ of the party.

Women have been marginalized in access to ownership and control over land, skills development and inheritance rights. It's not only rural women who face difficulties in asserting their rights over land. Urban women face specific challenges too. Women generally own 20 percent of registered land and the majority of these

women are from the elite classes⁵. Women's minimal land ownership means they have limited decision making power over land use as a result rural women have failed to access financial services due to lack of collaterals, which is often land⁶. In spite of their high contribution, women hardly control income from agricultural production, including that of the surplus sales in food crops where their labor input is highest. Nor do the majority of them have a say in how income, which is controlled by men, is used⁷.

Project description

The 2 biggest barriers that women in Uganda face to the full realisation of their rights are unequal access to land – access, ownership and control – and violence against women. The 2011 UDHS survey established that 42% of the women respondents in Northern and 44% in Karamoja agreed that a husband was justified to beat a wife for any of the five situations: if she burns food, if she argues with him, if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects children and if she refuses to have sex with him.

According to the recent Oxfam GB baseline survey⁸ on VAWG in Karamoja and Acholi, 51% of the respondents perceive rape to be the highest SGBV concern in Karamoja, followed by forced marriage (34%) and defilement (30%).

Violence against women in northern Uganda in particular has been exacerbated by the effects of 21 years of brutal conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army and government forces and the situation remains grim, despite the recent cessation of hostilities. Women victims of violence in northern Uganda often face insurmountable difficulties in trying to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice. Many are afraid to report rape and other forms of violence, not only because of intimidation, hostility and ridicule from the community, but also due to state inaction in ensuring redress.

In light of this, Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) with support from Oxfam is implementing a project to foster local activism against Violence Against Women and Women's Land Rights in Karamoja and Acholi Regions. The project is implemented in the districts of Kitgum, Lamwo, Kotido and Kaabong.

The project seeks to influence the role of women in the decision-making processes affecting their lives. The

⁸ Baseline conducted in July 2013

⁵ Uganda land alliance, 2011 : A Women and her Land

⁶ Uganda Women's Network, CSO alternative report on Uganda's implementation of CEDAW, September 2010

⁷ Uganda Women's Network, CSO alternative report on Uganda's implementation of CEDAW, September 2010

³ National Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15

⁴ Uganda Women's Network, CSO alternative report on Uganda's implementation of CEDAW, September 2010

project targets vulnerable groups and in this case women and girls form the bigger target group. The project works with both grassroots women and women in leadership positions from sub-county level to national level. Women's leaders are

targeted to create a critical mass to influence practice and policy at all levels.

Men in Uganda are commonly known to be perpetrators of VAW and tend to control women and

deny them land ownership rights. Men are also directly targeted to change their negative attitudes and practices. At national level majority of the policy and decision makers are men so the project targets them for policy and attitude change.

VOICES FROM THE COMMUNITIES

Forced Marriages in Karamoja driving teenage girls into suicide



“Three days ago a 15 year old girl hanged herself in Kalapata sub-county Kabong district. Three weeks ago, another girl who used to help us with chores at home hanged herself. Last month four girls committed suicide in Kapedo sub-county, reports Awuma Josephine.”

In Karamoja there is a surge of young girls committing suicide to escape being forced into marriage by their parents. Most die from either hanging or falling off rocks which are dotted all over the countryside.

“Girls want a better life. They want to complete school and get

a job. Unfortunately the strongly patriarchal society in Karamoja leaves girls vulnerable with no voice in the community,” says Josephine a member of AWARE Uganda a Community Based Organization in Kaabong district that has been mentored by UWONET with support from OXFAM to actions and initiatives to advance women's land rights and address VAW/G in the district.

Uganda Women's Network has established local groups of activists to champion activism against VAW and land injustice. A total of 4 groups at district level are functional in the

4 districts of operation. The groups have taken up issues of GBV in the community and are a sustainability strategy for the continuity of the project.

“We wanted to bring together different strategic partners from Local Government, Civil Society and the police to address GBV in the district. We saw that as a coalition, the different groups have a bigger voice and influence compared to individuals.”

This strategy has paid off. Since its formation, the coalition has carried out several joint activities to sensitize community members about GBV. Last year, the alliance conducted community dialogues in Loyoro, Kapedo and Kabong West sub-counties. In each of the sub-counties, 4 change agents were selected through the local leaders to act as role models in the communities and act as contact persons between the coalition and the community.

The Chief Liaison Officer Kaabong District, Calisto Nasur says that the coalition is working closely with

the police and this has made their work of apprehending perpetrators a lot easier.

“Before the coalition came into existence, there was no police post in Loyoro yet it had very high incidences of forced marriages. With support from the coalition, I developed a work plan and budget for a new police post in Loyoro sub-county which I submitted to Headquarters and it was approved. The situation now is much better.”

Theatre for development a proven approach

Atyang Chelina one of the performers in Rafiki theatre says that she enjoys the roles in the skits.

“I want people to change their behavior. Rape should stop! Parents need to talk to their children instead of forcing them into marriage and couples should go for HIV testing and counseling.”
“UWONET has alerted the community and they are now aware of their rights. The change agents have been very effective on the ground and theatre has also played a key role in passing on the message. UWONET helped us build a very strong team by collecting different ideas and using different strategies to tackle GBV,”



Figure 1; Paul and his wife seated together with Julius the change agent receive counselling at their home

“There are things that used to happen in the past that the elders thought were good but now they are bad and as an coalition, we have to continue fighting them. If boys go to school, girls should also go. says Lowumo Grace the Executive Director AWARE Uganda.

Working with men to prevent Violence against Women

Paul is a resident of Lamwo district Padibe East sub-county, he has been married for close to eight years now with three children two boys and one girl who is still a breast feeding toddler. After he married his wife Agnes, as culture would require, he moved to his portion of land given to him by his father and started his own family. Just like any other newly married young man Paul was very determined to cater to his wife and his new home so he worked very hard on his farm each season which enabled him to provide and look after his family.

After a days' work in the garden, Paul would end his day with a local drink. He would make his way to a local bar and meet and share company from friends and local residents and when darkness fell, he would return to his home. It was not long before Paul was blessed with his first child a son. This filled his home with happiness and love and for a long time the lived in happiness. Paul's relationship with his wife was good because they shared ideas and he often consulted his wife on matters concerning their home but with time this began to change. Paul began spending most of his time drinking even sometimes foregoing his farm duties and leaving them to his wife.

The situation continued to worsen. Paul started spending very little time at home even after the birth of their second child. At this time his wife's hands were full with her new born taking most of her attention. During this time she

needed Paul's presence because she was not able to do everything. Due to her busy routine she sometimes prepared food beyond the usual time because she was overwhelmed with household chores.

One day Paul returned home very drunk and beat her up because the food was not ready yet. The violence continued overtime and the situation at home changed as the once happy home was now filled with fear and unhappiness despite her pleas to her husband. The food they had stored was quickly dwindling because Paul was selling part of it to feed his alcoholic habit and Agnes would helplessly watch because she feared the violence from her husband if she dared speak out.

Paul's Village was targeted through a sensitization training on Violence against Women at the sub county which was carried out by Women and Rural Development Network, WORUDET, a local CBO in Lamwo district. Paul voluntarily approached a community change Agent Julius peter also a resident of the same place and narrated his ordeal where he admitted that he needed help because he had noticed the situation at his home was deteriorating.

The Change agent encouraged and counselled him and also referred him to the women leaders in the village and the WORUDET offices. He scheduled another meeting with and he promised to visit Paul and talk more. Paul subsequently visited the

women leaders and the WORUDET offices where he was received and was put on a regular counselling programme. The change agent routinely visited Peter. Within a month, the CA noticed tremendous reform and the situation at Paul's home has since returned to normal as his wife testified joyously and was thankful to the project for the effort they dedicated to creating change in her husband and home. He has since stopped beating her.

Do women enjoy rights to land? A story from Acholi.

Figure 2; preying on her vulnerability, Atto's brother in law attempted to grab this old widow's land

In 2011 Atto Rose Obol, a 67 year old widow and resident of Lubene village Akwang sub-county in Kitgum district lost her husband to a terminal illness after nearly forty five years in their marriage.

They had six children four girls and two boys. Like most polygamous cultures, her husband had married four women and she was the second wife. Two of her co wives had also passed on. She lives with her sons and grandchildren. Her daughters are in their various marital homes and she also owns and operates a small shop near her home.

Her husband had vast land on which all of his wives and their children lived and cultivated. He also often helped his relatives from time to time with gardening on which they also grew their crops. After her husband's death four years ago, as required, her husband's property was left to her and her co wife as the rightful widows and their children. Part of the land her husband owned was given to her children but she also reserved some on which she cultivated. However at the beginning of this year, Atto was surprised one morning when her in-laws particularly her late



Figure 2; preying on her vulnerability, Atto's brother in law attempted to grab this old widow's land



Figure 3; Atto Rose points to the foundation her brother in law dug on her piece of land in total disregard for her land rights

husband's brothers decided to start digging a foundation on one of her plots with intention to construct a house without her consent. At this particular moment she was at home that morning from where she received news from a neighbour about what her brothers in laws were doing. Upon receiving the news, she made her way to the property and indeed she found her brothers in law digging a foundation on her land.

She was very confused about what was taking place and when she demanded to know why and who had authorized them to dig a foundation on her property, her brothers in law did not respond and carried on paying no attention to her presence, despite her persistence in seeking an explanation. So she decided to make an alarm and this quickly attracted many people from the community. This eventually

prompted the men to stop digging but they had already dug the entire foundation.

Figure 3; Atto Rose points to the foundation her brother in law dug on her piece of land in total disregard for her land rights

Atto decided to inform one of the community female leaders about her predicament. She was advised to seek the counsel of the local authorities who are the clan leaders. She presented her concerns to the clan leaders and they instructed her brothers in law to halt the digging of the foundation on her property and a date was set when all the parties would meet to hear her case. The women leaders were trained through the project to understand the formal and informal justice system and to support women access justice.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN;

Night Atango is a resident of Palabek Gem, in Lamwo district. She got married to a soldier a couple of years ago. Not long after she got married, she lost her husband who died in the line of duty in Somalia in 2011. Upon receiving the news of her husband's death she was devastated. This was the most trying time of her life.

"We were happy when my husband was still alive. We had planned



Figure 4; Night and her father in law at their home



Figure 5; The house her husband constructed before his death

to build a permanent house for ourselves,' she says.

Indeed, by the time her husband's death, they were building a two bedroomed house. Unfortunately, after his death work stalled because of lack of money.

"He died in active service and on a foreign mission. Before his gratuity was paid we sat as a family and agreed on how to use this money once it comes," she says.

Since Night was illiterate and had no knowledge of how to access her husband's gratuity, the family entrusted her brother-in-law with the responsibility of following up the money from the relevant authorities. He followed up and successfully acquired her husband's gratuity amounting to 150 million shillings.

To their dismay, once her brother-in-law received the money he did not inform the family. Without her knowledge her brother-in-law started using the money for his personal business and by the time she discovered this, a substantial amount had already been withdrawn from her husband's accounts. When she tried to seek clarification from her brother in law, he did not account or explain to her and often gave excuses,

"My brother disregarded all that we had agreed upon. He now uses the money as he pleases," she says.

"I have received only 1.5 million shillings. Whenever I make a request for financial support, he becomes hostile. He does not mind the children's school fees. He has abandoned them."

Her brother-in-law has since relocated to the town from the village. Night also discovered that he has bought several pieces of land on which he has built a house on one where he is living with his wife leaving her in the village with her children and completely no assistance from her late husband's brother.

This is a classic example of women's dependency on male family members to decide upon the use and management of land and property. In northern Uganda, the customary safe guards in ensuring customary tenure and security have largely been eroded. Male family members that are supposed to hold land in trust for their entire family have increasingly deprived women of their land tenure and property rights.

To address this anomaly, UWONET is working with different actors at the district and grassroots level that include duty bearers, Community Based Organisations and Change agents to ensure that vulnerable women such as Night can access justice.

Through the capacity building component of the programme, duty bearers were trained to understand gender responsive provisions such as the Succession Act to address incidences of violence against women and women's land rights.



Figure 6; “The succession act is a law that talks about property rights in detail. It talks about who has rights in marriage, rights over land, and rights over property of the deceased. It also tells you how you can acquire letters of administration. Letters of administration. Letters of administration are different from powers of attorney. And when you have letters of administration don’t turn around and say that property is mine,” facilitator tells women and men at a community training

The status of majority of women in rural Uganda

We lost our parents when we were younger. But now the boys have grown up the clan leaders have sat and have decided that when dividing the land, the girls are not to be given part of the land but rather have land that is far from the centre where they can stay there and do farming. The land they have also decided to give the girls in the family is so isolated that there are not people. So in such a situation how would you help us? In response, the Gender Officer noted that there is a law on succession which notes issues concerning wills. She noted that there need to cross check on the issue of wills. And people need to start writing wills such that when or if they are to die then their children will not have to suffer the wrath of property grabbing from their relatives.

Women Leaders secure land rights for grassroots women

“In kitgum district, a woman reported to me, about how her clan leaders were planning to sell her land without her consent. As a woman leader, i got concerned about the issue and decided to take action. In move to ensure that this woman’s cry is heard, I together with her went and meet the clan members who I advised that they should involve this woman during land transactions. Despite of all the efforts, the clan members still declined involvement of this woman in the process of land transactions. They informed me that this is a clan and family matter and does not involve leaders like councilors” I am continuing to support her to access justice through the formal justice system

“In Gili Gili Parish Palabong, Namkora Sub County, Kitgum District, a widow came to me that her in laws wanted to push her off her land. She approached me, a female leader in the village. She informed me that the customary land, which she has been utilizing for several years is in the process of being sold. They had not involved her in the land transactions. When this widow’s husband had passed on in 2004 and in 2008, her in laws started to interfere with her quiet possession of her late husband’s land. So I decided to go with this widow to speak with her in-laws since she had rights to the land. It was also prudent that they involved her in any dealings on the land, since she had an interest in the land. The family members were hesitant and this prompted me to refer the case to Human Rights Commission paralegals who got for this widow a lawyer and have helped this widow in the court procedures. Although

the court case dragged on for several years, she got a successful judgment in her favour and has reclaimed her land.

Woman Leader supports widow to access justice

“In Okol Parish, Madi-Opei Sub County, when a rich butcher man, with vast land died in road accident; his brothers were quick to grab a lot of the land and property. Because they wanted the prime land where his widow lived, they informed her that she was to be inherited. She said NO! Her in-laws burnt the house she was living in. This forced her to flee. They all denied her access to her children and economic benefits from her late husband's property. She reported the matter to a female leader, a councilor. I helped by showing her the procedures to follow in order to get justice. As I talk, last month In February 2015, this widow won the case and now she is the rightful owner of her late husband's property.”.....Said Sara, District Councilor

Poverty Increases vulnerability to land injustice

“In Olyek parish, Orom Sub County, Two clans were involved in land clashes over land. As the practice is, in rural Uganda, Women tilt and use the land for subsistence farming. One fateful day, a woman had gone to tilt land when some men from the rival clan came and killed her. When the case was reported to police, there was little evidence available to prosecute the suspects. Although

the land clash involved men, a wife was the weapon of this clash. Her family is poor and cannot afford to get lawyers to demand for their rights in the court leaving the rich to escape justice.

The cry of a widow/ widow inheritance

“A woman's husband passed on during the LRA war in 2004. The brothers of the deceased went to the widow and wanted to inherit her as well as her belongings that she had and what the husband had left for her. The brothers to the late justified their demands to secure the property of the deceased through statements such as “she wants to marry someone else who would take over what their brother had left.”

The widow refused to be inherited by the in laws. Resultantly, the brother's in-law evicted her from the farm land and destroyed her gardens. She approached a female leader who intervened and called for a meeting with her in-laws. Her in-laws remain adamant, they will only allow her to stay on the land if she accepts to be inherited.” Said a Sub county Councilor

VAW/G Kitgum

In Orom Sub County, alcoholism has led to domestic violence in the community. For instance, the men there come home when they are drunk and start to beat up their women. In a number of occasions it is because they have been denied conjugal rights. These women note

that it is because the men come back home smelling alcohol and they cannot stand the smell which has raised issues of domestic violence..... councillor Orom Sub County.

Courtship rape

“Orom Sub County is bordering Kaabong district and some parts of south Sudan- Akurumo Parish. The karamojongs have a culture of courtship rape. This has affected us because they have taken away over girls. These girls are carried away for two weeks and they only take them food while in the Bush. And in case your child has been taken and dare to ask, they end up beating you. This is a culture where the girl child education is not given priority and they usually get girls that are young as 12 years. Furthermore, there is no negotiation at all because they bring even cows as assign of marriage or even beat if you raise complaint. Despite alerting the Police about the situation, nothing has been done because these karamojongs have gone ahead and fought the police.” Said Sub county Councilor

“One major cause of domestic violence is that when men share gender roles with women. I have observed this especially when it is during harvesting season. When the harvest is good, the men tend to dictate on who to handle sales. Point in case, there are some women who have left their husbands because when sales are made from Sim Sim,

the men usually abandon them and the children.”

“In Akwang Sub County, Bola village, we have a problem of nodding syndrome and most of the victims are children. In this village, there are old men who decide to take advantage of the fact that these children are nodding disease victims by defiling them. These men some times are relatives of the victims and some of them are infected with HIV. For example there was a case where a man defiled a 15 year old girl. This man did not only defile her but also impregnated her. This man was remanded and later freed. In move to seek for justice, we as councilors and the LC3 decided to follow up on the case and found out that the perpetrator was released.”.....Sub County Councilor

Women leaders, kitgum and Lamwo

“The one thing I have done is when a friend had issues concerning land grabbing after the death of her husband. I have been able to do referrals on where she can seek justice from. At least now there is some bit of change”. Lakot Nancy, Akwang Sub County, lugwar Parish.

“There was a man did not want his wife to go school. This woman wanted to study because she thought there is betterment in life if she studied. She also thought that if she had papers then at least she would get sponsorship from different organizations. Irrespective of her

husband's decline to go back to school, she went to PTC to get an admission. While at PTC, she also met her husband who also was in the process to apply for studies. This left her husband not amused at all and noted that he did not have money to send her back to school. This was another way of ensuring that she doesn't go to school. Since this woman is a member of our church, she reported to me on that matter. Together with this women, we went to PTC where I helped her to get an Admission form. Fortunately, during that time, UNICEF had come to church and were looking for people they could sponsor. My priority was that woman who was given an opportunity to study nursery school teaching and as I speak now she is finalizing with her school practice.” Said Rev. Jennifer from town parish, Kitgum district.

“Another issue was when a girl was defiled but she did not want to talk. Fortunately her friend came and told me that she had been defiled. This prompted me to take this girl to hospital and since 72 hours had not elapsed, she got assistance and also put on pep such that she does not contract HIV”Said Grace

As I was strolling on my way back home, I noted that there were many people standing under a tree. Out of curiosity, I went there and to my surprise, I saw a girl with a rope in a tree. This girl was planning to hang herself because of frustration.

This girl was in the hands of her step mother who did not provide for her basic needs. All financial support that was sent for her school requirements by her father would be diverted for something else by the step mother. Since she was in Primary seven, she needed support such that she could prepare for her PLE. This girl got so frustrated that she wanted to commit suicide. I started pleading with the girl since everyone had failed to bring her down. Since I am disabled, I used my example that despite being disabled, I have not given up and nothing can stop me from achieving what I want. When the girl came down, I encouraged her to go back to school and through counselling, this girl is now back in school.” Agnes Ogwal

Lamwo coalition meeting

“There is a lot of domestic violence and land grabbing issues in Padibe central, Katum Parish. Men are also now saying that women have no right to own land. For instance, this has happened to my brother in law's wife. After my brother in law passed on from HIV, he left children and a wife. My in laws' clan came and wanted to take over the land that was left for the wife. They even went ahead and burnt the house that she used live in with her late husband. This was a way of chasing her off the land. They wanted to push her off the land because they wanted to take control of all the land. I got concerned and asked them

where they wanted this woman and children to go. In their response, they noted that she has to go back to her parents' home. But because I had gotten knowledge from WORUDET trainings, I stood for this lady. So I told the clan members that if they wanted to send her away, they should put in writing because I would be going with it to police. When they heard that, they immediately constructed another house for this lady on her own piece of land and now she is staying peacefully with her children. If I had not had this information, I do not know what would have happened to this woman. My advice to people who get this kind of information should not only keep quiet but also share with the people that did not get the opportunity to be trained such that people like my in law are saved from violence." Avor Evaline

"In Lokung Sub County, there was a couple with three children that used to do everything together. Generally share roles at home and even go farming together. Unfortunately when they went harvesting, the man decided all the sales from the harvest would belong to him. All the profits he got would use for going drinking and also getting other women. He would also sell all the food stuff that were kept for consumption at home. This left the rest of the family in hunger and yet the man goes out to eat leaving everyone else in hunger and the children were not going to school. This made his wife go do

some odd jobs to get money to feed the family. Since I knew this couple, I mediated and talked to them about the effects of not taking the children to school. From the advice I gave, this man has completely changed that he has now reformed that he has paid up school fees for a whole year and only left to pay up for the coming year." Lamaro Betty

Christine Anyeko's story

Since the end of a 2 decade war in Northern Uganda, the war has turned to the land. With residents back home most of their land remained bare alongside communally-owned land. With cultural norms about owner ship of land by women, the post-conflict period has seen new forms of land conflicts emerge between culture and society who do not want land to be owned by women.

Christine Anyeko, a widow and a single mother of eight from Namokora sub- County, Pagwok parish, Kitgum District, is one among other women that have come out to share her story on land grabbing.

"I don't know why this man has now come to grab my land after the death of my husband. All I want is my case to be acted up on very fast because I have spent a lot of money trying to follow up with the Chief magistrate to ensure that my land is not taken." Said Christine.

Christine's story

Before the death of her husband, Christine together with her late husband had purchased land from the sub county. When her husband had passed on, an old man claimed that she does not own land stating that he had also bought the same piece of land. This situation encouraged her to report and opened a court case for land grabbing. Despite Christine having documents that prove she is the rightful owner of the land, she has been strolling for the past two years following up on the status of her land.

In a separate case, two other women are also being pushed off their land by the same old man. Fortunately, In November 2014, Christine together with the other two women, managed to raise 600,000/= to transport the Chief Magistrate and a Lawyer to survey the land all in the name of seeking justice.

Despite all their efforts of ensuring both the Chief Magistrate and the Lawyer survey and take into account of ensuring that the land issue is resolved but no action has been taken.

Christine is frustrated because she has spent a lot of money yet she a single parent who also has to feed her children.

“I plea that the case be withdrawn from the chief magistrate and may be forward it to KIWEPI such that it is addressed and am able to stay on my land,” says Christine, “Thank you for giving me the chance to tell my story.”

With Support from:



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