Much media and academic commentary has focussed on the “global land grab” since the food price spike in 2007/8. Part of the ideological justification for this dispossession is provided by Hernando de Soto’s work, which has favoured private land titling to realise and release the “mystery of capital” (2000). However processes of primary accumulation are not mysterious and have been well described. What is less understood is how land grabbing represents not just a conflict between use and exchange values but also potentially between different types of rights – such as property rights and the right to the means of subsistence. The realisation of rights through practice and politics legitimates the use of force against some, to protect and fulfil the rights of others. When a conflict of rights occurs, whose rights and which rights should take priority is less clear. In the case of land grabbing, it seems that the dictum “between equal rights force decides” seems to be particularly applicable. A socially inclusive and just epistemic perspective requires that we extend our gaze to take account of the local political dynamics and impacts on, and voices of, people who have been displaced and how their basic rights have been affected by this change – “putting the last first”. These dynamics are marked by unequal background conditions. This chapter empirically explores land grabbing in the Karamoja region of North Eastern Uganda in order to examine these issues. The analysis suggests that extant property regimes may be preferable to more formalised ones based on liberal conceptions of “rights”, where this language can be usurped to serve the interests of the powerful and privileged rather than challenging social injustice.