

RUFORUM-DDRN Workshop on Governance Knowledge and Research in Uganda

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Workshop Documentation

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This report documents the RUFORUM-DDRN Workshop on Governance Knowledge and Research in Uganda which took place on October 19, 2007 at Hotel Africana, Kampala, Uganda. This report is not a final synthesised report, but attempts to capture the output of the workshop in a non-interpreted way. The documentation is meant to be a reference document for all participants and is intended to provide details of what transpired. Almost all presentations, results of the working groups and plenary session discussions are documented.

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FOREWORD BY THE WORKSHOP ORGANIZERS

During recent years development partners and donor agencies have emphasised local ownership and multi-stakeholder interaction in research for development. The decision to conduct a workshop on governance research in Uganda is based on these principles in the new aid architecture. The main purpose of conducting the workshop was to contribute to creating a stronger Southern ownership to research conducted for donor funds through South-North research partnership projects; furthermore, to provide a platform for identifying the knowledge needs of development programmes and national initiatives within the governance sector, and a channel for Ugandan researchers to voice their research ideas and their knowledge and collaboration needs within governance and within the framework of national or regional priorities and policies.

Uganda's leading policy frameworks such as the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and subsequent government policies stress the need to build Uganda's future on education and the application of science and technology. The research areas, knowledge gaps and discussions documented in this report clearly demonstrate that Ugandan researchers and other key actors within the governance field have a lot to contribute in enhancing good governance in Uganda.

Many people have been instrumental to making the workshop a success and producing this report. RUFORUM and DDRN would like to thank all the researchers who presented their research ideas on governance at the workshop. We are also grateful for the presentations and contributions from the Danida supported development programmes within good governance and agriculture, who shared their knowledge needs and work experiences with the participants at the workshop. All the participants of the workshop, including representatives from NGOs, ministries and parliament and other institutions provided invaluable insights which enriched the discussion of knowledge needs and priority areas within good governance research.

The staff of the RUFORUM secretariat offered invaluable administrative and professional backup and logistic assistance before, during and after the workshop. We would also like to thank the facilitating team for having provided professional workshop facilitation and for documenting the presentations and discussions at the workshop and compiling this report.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for kindly providing funding for the workshop through the DDRN grant.

October 2007

Anne Sørensen

Lluís Armangué

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DDRN Coordinator

RUFORUM Regional Coordinator

ACRONYMS

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
AHI	African Highlands Initiative
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
CAOs	Chief Administrative Officers
CBR	Centre for Basic Research
DDRN	Danish Development Research Network
DFID	Department for International Development
DK	Denmark
DRB	Domestic Relations Bill
DRT	Development Research and Training
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NURRU	National Union of Researchers and Research Users
RUFORUM	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture

1.0 OPENING AND SETTING THE SCENE

1.1 Opening Prayer

The workshop was started with an opening prayer led by one of the participants.

1.2 Opening Remarks

Thereafter the facilitator introduced and invited Anne Sørensen, to give the background to the workshop. On behalf of the workshop organizers, Anne Sørensen from the Danish Development Research Network (DDRN) welcomed participants to the workshop. She informed participants that the new aid architecture emphasizes local ownership and multi-stakeholder interaction in research. She noted that DDRN in collaboration with RUFORUM organised this workshop to contribute to creating a stronger Southern ownership to research conducted for donor funds through South-North research partnership projects.

Prof. Adipala Ekwamu on behalf of the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) also welcomed participants to the workshop. He noted that among the mandates of RUFORUM is promoting networks and linkages within universities in East and Central African regions and it is therefore in line with this mandate that RUFORUM is forward looking linking with other colleagues in Denmark to build an agenda for networks. He cautioned participants that there is need to develop something that we shall follow-up at the end of the workshop.

Hon. Ogenga-Latigo was happy to note that RUFORUM and DDRN had thought of creating partnerships in a sensitive area of Governance Knowledge and Research in Uganda since Uganda has just transited to multiparty democracy. He also wished participants fruitful deliberations.

1.3 Introduction of Participants

Participants briefly introduced themselves by giving one name and the organisation they represented. Thereafter, Prossy appealed to the participants to take collective responsibility to effectively manage time to ensure achievement of the workshop objectives. To guide interaction and productive engagement, she requested participants to keep the process informal but respect one another and interact freely.

1.4 Objectives of Workshop

1. To provide a channel for Ugandan researchers to voice their research ideas within governance and a platform for exchange of ideas, experiences and knowledge needs within the field of governance research for development
2. To map some of the funding possibilities for joint research collaboration activities in Uganda/Africa/Denmark
3. To identify broad governance research areas of common interest and outline a strategy for developing these into concrete research themes (organisational, funding, etc.)
4. To inform about the activities and benefits of joining the Danish Development Research Network

1.5 Expected Outputs

By the end of the workshop the following immediate outputs are expected:

1. The participants better informed about governance issues, gaps, knowledge needs, and collaboration and funding possibilities in relation to governance research in Uganda.
2. New links and contacts established among the participants N-S and S-S.
3. Broad areas of research collaboration identified.
4. A strategy for next steps/way forward developed.
5. In wider perspective...
 - a. Increased interaction and collaboration between DDRN members in DK and Uganda within governance research
 - b. Improved quality of N-S and S-S research partnerships
 - c. Increased Ugandan ownership to N-S research partnership projects supported by donor funds.

2.0 PRESENTATIONS BY UGANDAN RESEARCHERS

To get the underlying issues on Governance Knowledge and Research presentations were made by Ugandan researchers on topics and collaboration ideas of relevance to national priorities and knowledge needs, e.g. human rights, law and policy, democratization, mainstreaming of governance in agricultural programme support.

2.1 Land Rights, decentralisation and gender. By Josephine Ahikire, Makerere University (Gender Studies)

Key Issues

- Land rights is a key aspect in conflict resolution and looking at post conflict resettlement particularly in northern Uganda
- People's definition of land as belonging to district – linkage to decentralisation
- The smaller the district the more people define where they belong and this has implications on the claims that people make on land. With creation of districts peoples' claims over land have been affected in a way.
- People are increasingly redefining their belonging in terms of who is born where and who has a right to claim positions and jobs at local government level.
- People are tracing their routes as decentralisation results in creation of more districts which are increasingly becoming smaller and smaller.
- Research collaboration should look at land rights as economic rights and address the different things that are happening in different regions.

2.2 Impact of Law and Policy on Investment in Agriculture by Emmanuel Kasimbazi

Introduction

- Agriculture is the backbone of Uganda's economy
- This sector constitutes about 42% of GDP, over 90% of export earnings and employs about 81% of the labour force
- This sector thus presents a great opportunity for poverty eradication because it employs over 81 per cent of the labour force.
- A huge portion of agriculture is often done at a small scale for subsistence and yet fighting poverty through agricultural growth calls for heavy investment
- Much of this can be achieved by the state putting in place legal, policy and regulatory frameworks which encourage investments in agriculture

Why this research?

- A policy is defined as a specific statement of principles or guiding actions that implies clear commitments by governments
- A law is a set of rules or norms of conduct which mandate proscribe or permit specified relationships among people, organizations and government.
- The law comes from the policy in place – therefore good policies lead to good laws and vice versa
- Uganda has a policy and legal framework that can influence investment in agriculture;
- However the issue is why investment in agriculture is slow and not productive
- It is important to investigate why the policies are not working and how they can be made to work in order to encourage or influence investment in agriculture

The problem to be investigated

- Under the existing system, the revenues derived from agriculture are too small to be used to make any significant investment back into the sector.
- At such low levels, it is difficult to make any significant investment using the revenue from the sector.
- The situation is caused by the failure to recognise and implement the policy and legal framework

Other crucial factors include:

- The failure to appreciate policies and legislation relevant in agriculture investment by the political leaders;
- Corruption,
- Lack of effective institutional mechanisms to monitor the agricultural projects in place,
- Poor funding; and
- Poor allocation of resources to investigate in agriculture
- The above factors are in addition to the globalisation process that demands for liberalisation of markets which exposes the Ugandan farmers to the unfair competition from the rest of the world.
- Despite the existence a legal and policy framework, the above factors greatly affect the investment in the agriculture sector.
- The research is to investigate how the above factors affect the implementation of the legal and policy framework to invest in agriculture

Objectives of this research

- To identify and assess the legal and policy frameworks and Programs that influence investment in agriculture in Uganda;
- To identify and assess the roles and legal obligations of institutions that affect investment in agriculture;
- To identify activities that influence investment in agriculture;
- To map out possible collaborations between the Ugandan farmers and partners from the North;
- To identify constraints in the policies and programs that affect investment in agriculture;
- Provide recommendations on how these constraints could be alleviated through government and partner interventions from the north.

Activities of the research

- Field surveys;
- Key informant interviews in major agricultural districts;
- Discussion with farmers in the targeted districts;
- Meetings with officials of: local government, National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), the ministry of agriculture, Faculty of Agriculture, Makerere University, District Agricultural Training and Information Centres (DATICS);
- Review of documents related to the research;
- Drafting progressive and final reports

Documents to review:

- Vision 2025
- Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP)
- Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA)
- National Agricultural Advisory Services Act, 2001
- Uganda's Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)
- Agriculture Policy, 2003
- The Constitution of Uganda
- The local government Act
- The Land Act Cap 227
- Animal Breeding Act 2001
- The Control of Agricultural Chemicals Act Cap 28
- The Agricultural Seeds and Plant Act Cap 29
- Bye Laws and Ordinances

Key actors, collaborating partners and Beneficiaries

National

- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- Parliament
- Cabinet
- District Agriculture Officers
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- National Agricultural Research Organisation -NARO
- District Agricultural Training and Information Centers - DATICS
- NGOs
- Academic and research institutions
- National Agricultural Advisory Services - NAADS coordinators

Regional

- The EAC
- Lake Victoria Fisheries organisation

International

- FAO
- Danish Development Research Network
- Development partners such as DANIDA,

Demands from the North

- Funding
- Material
- Expertise
- Corroborative research
- Case studies

Relevance of the Research to national priorities and policies

- PEAP
- PMA
- NAADS
- Agricultural policy
- Vision 2025

Output of the Research

- Fact finding report
- Report on the relevant documents and institutions
- Progress reports
- Final report

2.3 The Prison Institution and Development by Kafureeka Lawyer, CBR The Potential of Prison as a Technology of Good Governance in Uganda

Introduction

- The prison system in Uganda holds many young and potentially productive and talented labour force
- Many are creative and energetic.
- From arrest to release process is mainly devoid of respect of human rights.
- The traumatizing experience (where age sets of people and nature of the crime one is suspected (or sentenced for) doesn't play a major role in determining how they are held) turns many potential useful would be law abiding citizens into permanent hard core criminals.

Conceptual Framework

- Micro Financial Institutional Technologies of State Control. School, Clinic and Prison functional framework
- Aimed at producing a disciplined body and mind.

Purpose of Study

- The purpose of the research idea would be to find out ways of reforming prison from a destructive to a constructive (developmental) role for :
 - the individual inmates and;
 - the entire country
- By providing them with functional modern skills.

Research Objectives

- To determine ways of holding those responsible for justice administration (from arrest to release) to remain accountable to human rights.
- To establish ways of enhancing skills development and engaging this labour force to be useful to themselves, their families and country while in and after release from prison.
- To find out ways of establishing post-prison out reach, to encourage former inmates to use and generalise (within their immediate communities) skills gained in prison for their improvement and their community.

- To establish levels of prison returnees and how to reduce them.
- To explore possibilities of turning prisons into modern technology (especially agriculture and IT) infusion and assimilation points (centres).
- Find out the potential for prisons as export producing zones.

The Significance of the idea

- This would provide a cheap and easy way to monitor the sinking of modern technologies into society using this talented and potentially highly disciplined labour
- Reduce “prison related” poverty for the individual inmate and their family,
- Reduce the national burden of supporting them and increase the wealth they are likely to create on release.
- It would also be an input into good governance and human rights situation in the country.

Project Goal/Mission

- To establish a post prison out-reach system to encourage diffusion of skills gained during prison into wider community.
- To discourage the phenomenon of prison returnees.
- Elaboration with defilement/idle and disorderly transformation.

Expected Design:

- The Idea would have two phases:
- Research- mainly by academics
- Policy Implementation – Jointly by Governments and NGOs.

Proposed Projects

- ITC
- Agriculture Modern methods
- Prison Functional Civic Education for reform

Methodology - to be developed on basis of consultations

2.4 Supporting District-level Processes for Participatory, Integrated Natural Resource Governance in Eastern Africa by Jeremias Mowo, AHI

The mandate of AHI is to develop and institutionalise methodologies for integrated natural resource management in East and Central Africa. AHI's geographical focus is the humid highlands of East and Central Africa. AHI was formed in response to limited adoption and impact of NRM technologies attributed to lack of innovative and participatory approaches to generate and disseminate technologies; poor links between Research, Development and policy; and poorly formulated NRM policies and limited enforcement of bylaws. As a result there was increasing natural resource degradation, declining agricultural production and increasing levels of poverty.

NRM issues Requiring Governance Knowledge & Research

- Increased Soil Erosion – loss of topsoil, siltation of water bodies
- Poor protection of water sources
- Cultivation close to water source
- Cutting of indigenous water 'friendly' trees
- Affects water quantity, quality
 - Time wasted to collect water
 - Proliferation of water borne diseases
- Undesirable boundary trees
- Increased conflicts over NRM and use
- Uncontrolled grazing
- Wild fires

NRM Governance Concern

- Break-down in governance during shift from traditional to modern system of governance
- Outdated policies and bylaws on NRM
- Poorly formulated NRM policies and bylaws
 - Limited participation of local communities
 - Local governance systems ignored
- Limited enforcement of bylaws
 - Laws exist but are largely unenforced- governance gap undermining 'livelihood equity' (some win but others lose) and sustainability

NRM Governance Research Implemented to date

- Bylaws and local policies for improved Agriculture and NRM in the Highlands of South Western Uganda
- District integration of Livelihoods and Natural Resources Conservation in Kapchorwa District, Eastern Uganda
- Capacity Building through Regional and National Training Workshops on bylaw reform for effective NRM

Lessons Learnt to date

- Key NRM issues at landscape scale requiring governance
- Key local interest groups involved in each
- Action research lessons on what is required to address each set of issues
 - Negotiation support
 - Linking technologies + by-law reforms;
 - Minimising costs of good governance through technologies + cost sharing
- Linking biophysical, governance and socio-economic factors in formulating solutions
 - Need for multi-institutional strategies
- Demand-driven governance
 - Identification of landscape NRM issues requiring governance
 - Participatory by-law review / reforms

The way proposed forward – district institutional collaboration in response to governance needs through integrated technology and legal innovations (enforcement of by-laws)

Governance Research Ideas

Objectives

- To foster greater equity and sustainability in NRM in eastern Africa through collaborative efforts at district level to support demand-driven natural resource governance
- To facilitate a vertical integration process that links site level NRM with district level institutions of governance

Activities

- Assessments of local NRM prioritises at different levels of governance in target districts
- Conduct comparative studies on NRM priorities and challenges in Eastern Africa based on the decentralisation process in study countries to include trans-boundary influences.
- Support to multi-stakeholder processes and policy action research to address NRM governance challenges
- Establish a lesson learning framework on policy formulation and district level implementation of NRM governance.

Key Actors and Collaborating Partners

- District branches of agricultural and forestry extension agencies
- Labour courts and law enforcement agencies
- NGOs & research institutes
- Regional bodies (e.g. Nile Basin Initiative, River Mara Initiative, lake Victoria Basin Development, etc.)

Demands in Relation to Collaborators from the North

- **In selecting partners**
 - Complimentarity in skills
 - Willingness to seek funding collaboratively
 - Interest in co-mentoring students and supporting capacity building of African nationals

- **In managing partners**

- Accountability to agreed outputs
- Shared credit and authorship
- Transparency and equity in resource allocation
- Openness and flexibility and willingness to innovate

- **Relevance to national Priorities and Policies**

- Impact of natural resource degradation on agricultural produces & environment
- Technologies alone can not address the problem
- The need for integrated efforts to revitalise natural resource governance

- **Relevance to Agricultural Sector Support Programme**

- To ensure sustainability of production and in integrating farm-level resource management with landscape-level concerns
- Providing a scaling out mechanism of district level outputs to national level

2.5 Peace Negotiation and Reconciliation

Key Issues from Presentation

- LRA and government have been involved in armed conflict for over 20 years and now there are in negotiations
- Identify actors that are not the belligerent forces involved
- Northern war has been neglected by scholars some survey existing that can give a starting point, literature is scanty
- Identifying non-state actors and specifically identify and map out the role of civil society in peace negotiation and conflict resolution
- Service provision is visible
- Building on lessons learnt and capacities developed to do fruitful academic research that can be put to better use
- Need to explore avenues of incorporating local / cultural institutions in conflict resolution and putting research into use

2.6 Elections and Democracy in Africa: A Quest for Revisiting a Complex Relationship by Samson James Opolot, CBR

Introduction

Whether we choose to be optimistic or pessimistic about them, elections remain central tenet of democratic governance the world over and yet there is only scant attention to this complex debate. Without trying to define democracy with any great precision, it is important to keep a distinction between three aspects of democracy: one relates to some basic minimum civil and political rights enjoyed by citizens, another to some procedures of accountability in day-to-day administration under some overarching constitutional rules of the game, and more importantly for this research area, is the periodic exercise in electoral representativeness. These aspects are of varying strength in different democracies of Africa, and likewise, a few authoritarian countries have displayed some degree of administrative accountability at certain levels of government, and also implemented periodic renewals through acclamatory or referendum – style elections. Broadly speaking the present electoral systems have their roots in externally driven demands for political pluralism driven through structural adjustments conditionalities imposed during the 1980s. Consequently some states ‘opened’ up setting in motion new constitutional frameworks for multiparty politics as witnessed in Uganda, Cameroon, Nigeria, Kenya, Togo, Zaire, Senegal, just to mention a few cases.

However, this did not change these polities which internally continued to actualise and promote inelastic incumbent governments that have excelled in fragmenting any viable opposition. In most of the countries mentioned above, there is a growing disillusionment with elections as tools for democratising the state. One needs to examine the changing voter patterns to understand which sections of society are becoming most disillusioned. Central to which is the fact that leaders have demonstrated limited respect for constitutionalism and are directly or subtly consolidating ethnically based single party rule by conflating parties with the state and undermining any gainful opposition. Most of these have emerging presidentialism bent on using state coffers to oil patrimonial relations at all critical levels of the state and economy with the consequence that elections have been reduced to some residual technicality of government (voting without choosing?). Finally, in many cases these regimes have external ‘god fathers’ who feather their nests and reproduce their interests globally.

However, what is clear is that elections in themselves cannot guarantee democracy in the absence of responsible leadership, demonstrated respect of and for constitutionalism and the presence of a vibrant civil society that can mobilise masses on issues of appreciating and demanding accountability from the state, and the wider public, private and not for profit sectors. It also follows that one needs to differentiate between typologies of state society responsiveness in considering variants of ‘rentier’ states that tend to account upwards to donors and narrow segments of their population from which they derive rents as opposed to more downward responsive ‘fiscal’ states which rely on their masses for tax revenues to survive. Other issues with a bearing on the elections / democracy problematic are the following

- Questions of citizenship /subject, religious, ethnicity, race, and class tensions in different countries.
- Gendered contestation of democratic spaces, and exclusion and inclusion of other marginalised categories.

- The legal and institutional frameworks that guarantee rights, freedoms and human rights of masses and those securing the free roles of civil society and more so media.
- The role of the military in politics.
- Questions of new political and economic dispensations such as regionalisms in East Africa and the discovery of oil.

In varied ways all of these have a bearing on the readiness for democratic electoral processes and outcomes

The Proposed Study

This is therefore a call for a comparative study of the state and dynamics of elections and democracy in Africa. The proposed study should not dwell as much on countries per se but focus across different political systems disaggregated by perceived levels of democracy or autocracy therein as well as their different histories of conducting electoral procedures for political and administrative renewal. Based on a comparative analytical design the study would specifically address the following key research questions across states on the continent:

1. What types of elections have taken place in Africa?
2. What is the democratic content of past elections in Africa?
3. What is the respect for constitutionalism in Africa?
4. What the will of the leadership is as evidenced in being able to organise and respect free and fair elections?
5. What has been the experience with democratic transitions in Africa?
6. What is the democratic vision of present governments?
7. What is the quality of political elites on the continent?
8. What is the state of welfare and development of the masses?
9. What is the state of civil society?
10. What is the role of external forces in hindering or facilitating democratisation on the continent?
11. How can all the above actors be supported to strengthen democratic trends on the continent?

Key issues from presentation

- Democracy enhances development and Power sharing. There is a lot about elections & democracy that needs to be investigated e.g.
 - What are the tenets of democracy that make elections of interest?
 - What is it that we can learn and research into to improve future elections?
 - Understanding legal bottlenecks linked to democratic electoral processes
 - Military involvement in elections
 - The effect of economic discoveries on democratisation process needs to be explored
 - Need to understand the change in voter patterns, election monitoring systems but these should be done in comparative terms particularly with those that are following norms
- Issues of constitutionalism need to be looked into particularly in view of how they are normally bent to suit incumbencies e.g. failure to transit into 'free and fair election'
- Issues of citizenship (exclusions & inclusions especially at election time)
- Emerging issues like EAC need to be looked into

2.7 Action Research to Promote Adaptation and Sensitive Response to Emerging Governance Issues – Research Ideas in Governance, Charles Lwanga-Ntale¹, DRT

- *Northern & North Eastern Uganda are the two poorest regions in the country*
- *Approximately 23% of Uganda's population lives in chronic poverty the proportion of chronically poor people in Northern and North Eastern approximates to 50%*

We propose a governance focused action research programme which will have engrained in it poverty and policy analysis and policy engagement components. The aim will be to have an approach in place which captures and emphasises the new realises on the ground in post-conflict and weather-affected northern and north-eastern Uganda. The key focus themes which we are proposing for this research include:

- The appropriateness and responsiveness of governance institutions to the changed political and natural landscape;
- Food security and people's livelihoods
- Public services (such as Health and Education); and
- Communications and *other infrastructure*

Expected outcomes of the action research pieces will include, among others, proposals on adaptation to climate, disaster preparedness and management (DPM) skills and action plans, and new ideas on governance in post-conflict situations.

1. Genesis of the Problem

Two crises – one a twenty-year conflict and the other a weather-driven emergency- have affected the same region (Northern and North Eastern Uganda) in quick succession of one another. Since 1987 there has been a long-running insurgency in the region. This happened alongside a low-to-medium level-ethnic conflict (characterised by cattle rustling) mostly induced by a struggle for resources. These have combined to make the region ungovernable over the years. Consequently all key governance institutions in the region have been negatively affected.

On the other hand, since July 2007 heavy rains especially in the Northeast have led to unprecedented levels of flooding. With this has come destruction: infrastructure, farming fields, and, overall, people's livelihoods. Apart from exposing local populations to immediate food deficits (which in turn has led to the need for emergency food and other relief) the floods have made the affected people vulnerable to disease in the short, medium and long terms. This is awake-up call for those who have an interest in local governance. In this particular instance several poor people's life savings and investments have been eroded. Many districts have been affected including Katakwi, Amuria, Kumi, Kaberamaido and Soroti in the Teso region, and Nakapiripirit and Moroto in the Karamoja region. Pader and Kitgum districts in Northern Uganda have also been affected by the torrential rains, displacing people and in some instances leading to loss of lives.

While a growing number of Ugandan and other development practitioners point a finger at the twin root causes: **poor governance** and **climate change** as the key contributors to the dual crisis, and while at national level the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) already recognises that the

¹ Charles Lwanga-Ntale is a poverty researcher and social policy analyst. He is the current Executive Director of Development Research & Training, a Ugandan development organisation. He is also the current Co-ordinator of the Chronic Poverty Research Centre's (CPRC) programme in Uganda. CPRC is a global research agenda with administrative headquarters at the University of Manchester.

two problems must be faced and addressed, Uganda still lags behind in taking appropriate (practical) actions aimed at mitigating the affects of these two powerful forces. Worse still, local administrations have been left in quagmire.

Hence, as emergency relief assistance is provided to the affected region in the short term, serious consideration will need to be given to important medium and long term policy decisions regarding food security, disaster management and preparedness, as well as adaptation to climate change (particularly in the area of agriculture) – challenges which will predictably remain with this region for sometime to come. These decisions will, arguably, need to be informed by action research on new forms of development practice and governance.

2. What research is being proposed?

DRT proposes governance focused action research process which among other things stresses poverty and policy analysis and advocacy, both aimed at capturing and emphasising the new realities on the ground in the region. Key focus themes for this research will be:

- The appropriateness and responsiveness of governance institutions to the changed political and natural landscape;
- Food security and people's livelihoods
- Public services (such as Health and Education); and
- Communications and other infrastructure

3. What Research questions will the research seek to answer?

- In what ways need traditional local government structures and institutions change in order for them to respond appropriately to the priority needs of post-conflict societies
- What adaptations are needed in poor people's livelihoods which will enable them to cope with more frequent shocks?
- What adaptations are needed in the design of development programmes which will make public interventions more relevant to the needs of the poor in post-conflict and post-emergency situations?
- How should policy priorities change in changing contexts?

4. Expected outputs

The action research is expected to yield the following outcomes, namely:

- Proposals on adaptation to climate change
- Disaster preparedness and management (DPM)
- a framework and/or criteria for programme prioritisation in post-conflict and post-emergency areas;
- suggestions on improved governance and other institutional mechanisms for post-conflict and post-emergency societies

2.8 Emerging issues from the Presentations

- What happens to ideas that have not been shared in this workshop
- Policy makers have been thinly involved in this; what is the political utility of all this we are saying. Policy makers should be involved in addition to other partners
- How can the policy formulation process be streamlined to be informed by research finding?
- How we can link Natural resource management in Uganda to the development context of the country e.g. oil discovery
- There is always limited enforcement of bylaws on natural resources and under these circumstances research can help change this vice in Uganda. With the poor reading culture how can we be sure that what was recommended in the Hansard is actually the policies that are implemented
- What efforts are worth supporting in civil society? Mobilising the population to reconceptualisation of citizenship on the role of citizens e.g. self respect, respect for the environment or simply surrounding very specifically – why it is easy for people – rich/poor to throw garbage anywhere anytime?
- There is limited enforcement of bylaws and therefore we need to be aware of this
- We need to make reference to research that has already be done in various sectors e.g. civil society, etc. so that we don't reinvent the wheel
- There is land and family justice study being carried out by the justice, law and order sector, so researchers need to be aware of it as they plan further research
- Why are land matters increasingly becoming criminal matters yet land rights issues are civil matters? Is the issue with enforcement of rights?
- In the prisons there are already vocational skills training taking place, how has imparting of vocational skills really assisted people from prisons? Does it stop from them from being re-captured again in the criminal justice system? So researchers on issues of prisons need to investigate what impacts these skills have had on the prisoners.
- Reference should be made to already existing/ongoing research work
- A lot of research has been done on the issue of land rights; there is a need to link land issues to the emerging problem of housing. The right to housing is an economic and social right but it also feeds into civil and political rights such as right to life, right to security of person. In light of the pastoralist controversies, focus should be made to the right to adequate housing

2.9 ASPS II Governance Interest areas and Knowledge needs by Maggie Kabweijano

Strategies and Knowledge needs related to governance and mainstreaming of government issues in Agricultural sector Programme Support (ASPS) in Uganda

Background

- The second phase of DANIDA's Agriculture Sector Programme Support to Uganda (ASPS II) supports the PMA
- Specifically supports the private sector
- Aimed at;-the economically active,-poor, small farmers with least access to markets

Objective

ASPS II strategy based on PMA objectives;

“Increased incomes, improved household food security and improved quality of life for economically active low income small farmers” while the Immediate Objective is; *“Increased productivity and increased share of marketed production for economically active low income small farmers”*.

ASPS' governance in brief

ASPS II comprises 6 components

- (i) agricultural research,
- (ii) agricultural advisory services
- (iii) agri-business development
- (iv) national reform processes
- (v) district agriculture training information centres, and;
- (vi) Restoration of agricultural livelihoods in northern Uganda.

- The outputs are delivered by different institutions
- Implementation occurring through partnerships
- Programme development guided by a steering committee
- A programme coordination unit ensures coordination and engagement between the private and public sector partners
- The ASPS's management guidelines and accounting manuals constitute the procedural foundations of programme management.
- The ASPS M& E team monitor progress of the components and initiate ad-hoc checks on progress.
- The program is itself externally audited.

Knowledge needs

1). Strengthening accountability in the public and private sectors, including service delivery.

- For poor households, the safety net lies in good governance –timely services
- Governance Systems - self regulation by service and inputs providers – quality services

2). Governance of agric sector associations, institutions and coops (DFA, NAADS farmer fora, UNFFE)

- Emphasis on the integration of small and marginal farmers in the larger economic development agenda.
- Services decentralisation, local governance and the political decision making process
- Participation in and advocacy for formulation of pro-poor farmer agricultural policies and development strategies
- Tool for farmers groups and associations to improve internal governance and leadership issues

3). Bridging the information divide for farmers

- Innovative tools/mechanisms/ strategies for information provisioning through agricultural extension
- Empowering poor farmers/fund recipients through information and communication for governance and poverty reduction with particular focus on awareness of rights, and access to and ability to analyse information

2.10 Governance Knowledge needs within the areas of agriculture and human rights -

Key issues from Presentation

- Support supply side on side and the demand side on the other
- Have co-operation with a number of civil society groups and support civil society organisations
- Adopt to changing concepts of political governance
- Collaborate with partners on specific subject areas
- We explore organisational structures of partner civil society organisations
- Our research idea is unpacking the military and its impact on democracy. There is need to research about the military – doing analytical research in military and paramilitary so that we can address the issue of nationalising armies so that they can contribute to formation of democratic institutions. There is need to explore how the military is used by incumbency to erode the institutions of democracy.
- How to strengthen regional security
- Need to review legislation governing all these institutions

2.11 Reactions to Presentations

- Need to understand issues of police reform
- The concept and language of ‘governance’ needs interrogation:
 - Who defines ‘good’ or ‘bad’ governance?
 - How has the language from the north & Bretton Woods Institutions affected our thinking about the concept of governance?
 - Does Uganda need good or bad governance or we should settle for highbred?
- Social security sector reform has turned into a disgrace
- Need to broaden research on the military to include security sector reform looking at
 - Privatisation of security sector service provision – the proliferation of private security organisations
 - Police reforms

- Prison reforms and the issues of articulating gender
- Focus on the military should be on social security reforms
- Need to look at security in a broader context, e.g. privatisation of security, security organisations, prisons, etc.
- Need to understand how security decisions are made & how we can influence the process; the role of donors in influencing security decision making
- Governance of the security sector reforms and how it can be improved so that those affected by exercise of security decisions have a say in influencing the security democratisation process
- Redefine the civil society agenda as benefit to all of us in a context and under what circumstances they can play their roles effectively.
- We need to do research on political party financing; where and how can they be supported
- The value we attach to ourselves and the environment-mobilisation for self definition
- Conceptualisation of military and linking history of militarization
- Differentiating between political and civil society
- Origin of governance concept
 - good governance research Vs social indicators
 - own thinking being influenced
- Its not clear to understand how decisions in the military are made
- Reforming security sector requires that one clearly understands how the system operates
- Is there a way we can democratise research on very sensitive/ critical matters of security
- Values/ Value system in which the concept of governance is conceived
- Responsibilities of different parties / arms in security framework
- Decentralisation Vs centralisation of power
- Research needs to explore why most of these institutions are being eroded?

3.0 STRENGTHENING SOUTH-NORTH COLLABORATION EXPERIENCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 About DDRN: Bringing Together Knowledge and Development -

Goal of DDRN

- To facilitate the inclusion of knowledge and research in development assistance.
DDRN covers governance, agriculture and environment.

Who are we?

- **A multi-stakeholder knowledge platform**
DDRN has more than 1,000 members, primarily in Denmark and developing countries.
- Members include researchers, development organisations, private consultants, NGOs.

Approach (1)

- **Across disciplines and sectors**
DDRN **facilitates** cooperation across themes, sectors and professional groupings.

Approach (2)

- **Focus on North / South research partnerships**
DDRN facilitates the dissemination of knowledge needs and research priorities from countries in the South to relevant members and development agencies.

Key activities (1)

- **Developing mechanisms for better research communication**
DDRN provides inputs and comments on new strategy and policy documents within development (supply). The network also disseminates research results, thematic competence profiles and briefs on demand from embassies, programmes and institutions (demand).

Key activities (2)

- **Communication and information services for members**
Development of member data base, website, newsletter...
Establishment of North / South working groups around concrete themes and purposes (e.g. workshops and meetings).

Key activities (3)

- Increased quality of research partnerships through platforms and networking.
- Thematic workshops and conferences in the North and the South
- Linking with national, regional and international organisations and networks

3.2 Reactions to Presentations

- Sustainability and continuity of these ideas and funding
- Findings of research need clear follow-up mechanisms
- Funders should consider funding for much longer terms than it is currently
- Knowledge and availability of resources don't usually flow together
- Who sets the agenda
- How should or could we (south) take a proactive role of shaping the agenda?
- Whose network is it? DDRN is a facilitating agency not a funding agency for instance helping to access people and other networks that might be useful to researchers.
- Some partners in the north have developed programmes where they need partners in the south. We need to develop capacity to be reasonable partners. We need to raise our capacity to deliver whenever we are involved in partnerships. It's an opportunity for us to seek partnerships amongst ourselves internally before exploring the external world
- We have the opportunity to air out what our interests / agenda is / should be here
- There are a variety of factors that influence availability of funds for research from donors
- Information vs resources
- Donors such as DANIDA are influenced by political processes and wishes of tax payers from the source countries. Donor agencies should therefore not be seen to be forcing, we need to find positive ways of influencing the systems. It's a fact that donors appreciate the limitations there is in their stringent control measures
- There is need to emphasise in-depth research rather than the rushed research which may not be very informative

3.3 A Talk on Research into Use by Kisauzi Dan

A brief presentation was made on research into use funded by DFID focusing on natural resources: Fisheries, Agriculture and Forestry. Research into use programme is about converting knowledge into money and the programme heavily relies on innovation systems approach which certainly involves multidisciplinary teams that can collectively define the underlying problems. Getting research into use requires innovations by many actors and at various levels. Converting knowledge into money can be in form of:

- Commercialising
- knowledge
- Using it to innovate products and processes that are new and can fetch money
- Little knowledge is used for innovation to make things better

4.0 KEY THEMATIC AREAS

A group task was given to participants to enable them explore the key issues that need to be researched (thematic areas) about in Uganda.

TASK 1

1. Based on the presentations made, our experiences and our view/perception of our surrounding environment, please identify the **Key Thematic** areas that need to be researched about in Uganda.
Please write on cards

Thematic Areas

- Strengthening & streamlining institutions
- Institutional frameworks for capacity strengthening involving south north partnership
- How to structure institutions for maximum impact
- Why are civil institutions being eroded? Consequences & opportunities to address the issue
- Understanding circumstances under which civil society can play its envisaged role
- Security sector reform should also focus on housing problem in light of pastoralist controversy
- Legislature processes, policy issues and outcomes
- Legal & policy framework to streamline /harmonise intervention in agric sector to realise input
- Evaluation of existing policies, laws, programmes in natural resource & agricultural sector
- Strengthening alternative systems of justice administration
- Partnerships & networks
- Research & development partnerships must boldly discuss merits and demerits of research issues to be conducted
- Harnessing S-S-N platforms to increase wealth creation of rural communities
- Strengthening Networks N-S, regional and national
- The impact of the dominant global ideology on good governance
- Society empowerment
- How to support CS to enhance peace building and reconciliation
- How to facilitate the population to follow budgeting process
- Challenges achieving community empowerment in enhancing democracy
- National vision
- Land rights and the changing governance process/ dimensions
- Governance in agriculture / NRM reform / development
- The link between conflict, food insecurity and good governance
- Local governance i.e. the CAOs chosen by central government
- Understanding governance
- Prison institution and development
- Elections and democracy
- Policy processes in post conflict areas
- Participatory & integrated NRM governance
- Interaction between local, civil society & local govt.
- Law & policy on investment in agriculture
- Land rights, decentralisation & gender
- Governance in NAADS

5.0 STRATEGIES, PRIORITIES AND FUNDING MECHANISMS IN RELATION TO GOVERNANCE RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE

- Levels of Ugandan Research (individual research; institutional research; national research systems e.g. NARO; and collaborative research systems e.g. RUFORUM, NURRU, Walter Rid Project,
- Research has mainly been at individual levels and has mainly been focused on the catchy issues such as AIDS/HIV that can easily attract funding
- There is need to build research systems so that we avoid future problems
- National Council of Science and Technology is advocating for National Research Council to consolidate the research in Uganda
- We need to create a system whereby for each research project, there is need a percentage that goes to the institution

5.1 Regional Funding Opportunities

- Advice / way forward
- Use ICT, we need to build institutional and individual capacity to look for funding, seek opportunities for research funding
- Partnership is the way forward if we are to enhance our bargaining power. Utilise institutions to develop partnerships
- Success rate for proposals is always small about 20%; so as researchers we have to persevere
- We need to think beyond our borders i.e. think beyond your specific disciplines of training
- Research into use is the major emphasis of US funding. Our expertise should be used to access funding. Research into use is about to announce a call for proposals so researchers need to look out
- Rockefeller and Bill Gates about to announce a call for proposals

Roles of RUFORUM

- Not a funding body but it links universities to local communities
- Although RUFORUM is not a donor agency, RUFORU brokers partnerships
- RUFORUM provides lesson sharing platforms
- Advocacy – RUFORUM is a network of universities and is a learning institution.
- It undertakes advocacy for Universities

5.2 Funding Opportunities in Denmark

- Research council for development issues. It offers 20 m dollars a year part for natural sciences, agriculture, etc. and other goes to humanities. There are usually calls for proposals open to everybody. It also emphasises partnerships with other non Danes. Research council is soon moving towards emphasising partnerships with other researchers out of Denmark. There is always stiff competition but there is need perseverance.
- Funding for capacity building program, e.g. ENRECA program. Research for development in partner countries is funded.

Reactions

- All DANIDA funding for Agriculture goes to NARO, so researchers have to follow the system to access the money

5.3 STRATEGIES

Task 2: Towards Refining Research Agenda / Priorities

In your group, please discuss and come out with

- i. What are the underlying issues that need attention
- ii. What the gap (s) are
- iii. For each of the identified underlying issues / gaps, please identify the roles & responsibilities of the different partners/ networks in pushing the issue(s) forward
- iv. How should we organize ourselves to pursue the research interests (please identify strategies for follow-up: championship/leadership/partnership, funding, etc.)

Land Rights Group

Group 1

Underlying issues and Gaps

- Need for updated research on land rights in view of major changes in law and governance structures or processes (decentralisation/ recentralisation, gender, ethnicity, HIV/AIDS, War
- Evidence-based policy (attempt to scrap mailo land, Mabira giveaway, DRB, Land Policy)
- Linkages between land rights, production and productivity (women land rights & incentive to agricultural contribution, women & men working together to increase production)

Roles and Responsibilities

- Further development of research ideas (proposal development)
- Networking, lobbying for support & resources

Actors

- Research institutions
- Key stakeholders (policy makers, land policy networks, development partners)
- DDRN
- RUFORUM
- Sector Programme
- Research users

Group 2

(i) Underlying Issues

- Rights (claims & ownership) of natural resources
- Access to natural resources
- Conflicts arising out of natural resources usage
- Resource management regimes (laws and policies)

(ii) Gaps

- Lack of clarity about stakeholdership
- Poor enforcement of policies Obsolete legislations
- Low value addition
- Alack of capacity to improve/enhance sustainable exploitation of natural resources

(iii) Partners and Responsibilities

Partners	Responsibility
Researchers	- Identify research gaps - Generate knowledge to inform policy matters, for innovations, etc.
Donors/ Development Partners	- Provide funds - Provide platforms for collaboration
National Governments	- Provide enabling environment for research - Utilise results in policy formulation - Service delivery / implementation - Capacity building
Civil Society Organisations	- Advocacy - Identify delivery gaps
Communities (End users)	- Monitoring of Projects

(iv) Creating partnerships /linkages

Group 3

Policy and Legal Framework

- Clash/ duplication of mandates between policy implementers
- Harmonising policy implementation (who is actually in charge?)
- Re –inventing wheels – institutional memory
- Linking culture to policy aspiration
- Review to streamline implementation
- Advocacy groups (farmer – researchers + academy of science)

Group 4

Packaging of Results

- Research not getting used

Solution

- Popular version of research results
- Developing tools and simple messages for users
- Innovations in communication methods i.e. local radio

Why is governance research not getting attention?

1. Design of Research

- Competition for resources – funding focus
- Lack of analytical capacity in research community

Solution

- Working towards usable results
- Methodologies for action research

2. Stakeholder Isolation

- Researchers still isolated from political economy and ‘people’
- Ownership of research is still narrow

Solution

- National Research council with stakeholder presentation
- Involvement of civil societies in setting research agendas
- Action research approach

Group 5

Research users

- Define research areas
- Establish a national association for governance / research
- Collaborate around the development of ideas into projects and proposals
- Identify possible partners in the North and South
- Resource Mobilisation for governance research and policy lobbying

Role of RUFORUM

- Broker partnerships and linkages
- Provide a learning platform
- Link to capacity strengthening
- Circulate the report of this workshop widely

Role of DDRN in Facilitating a second Workshop

- To facilitate formation of network / association
- To facilitate the south-north based on the expressed and to be defined themes
- To facilitate linkages to other possible funding at national and regional levels depending on the research theme e.g. capacity strengthening involving north-south-south.
- Lobbying funding agencies

Possible Outcomes of the Workshop

- Research agenda
- Possible partnerships along the themes
- Knowledge needs of a wider range of donors
- Discuss possibilities of network of governance scholars
- Identify possible risks / constraints
- Facilitate south-north partnership to develop research proposals

ISSUES

- Is there an interest / need to develop the process further?

Solution

- People with similar ideas coming together to develop proposals and projects (possibly give a deadline of 1 month \approx end of October 2007 to solicit for further ideas)
- Follow up workshops to further explore research ideas to get broad research agenda in the area of governance
- Identify a team to organise further submission of ideas and group them into thematic areas

Reactions to presentations

- Farmer fatigue especially when approached by very many actors. There is need for proper coordination to avoid overlaps
- What is the role of National Academy of Sciences? NAS looks at various issues among which are co-ordination ofwww.ugandanationalacademyofsciences.org
- There is need for a research advocacy tool to underpin research
- Researchers attitude to communication should improve so that they can disseminate research findings else research doesn't reach ultimate beneficiaries
- Researchers should learn to write convincing proposals
- Action research is the long-term process that involves people in definition and analysing their situation so that they can fully participate in the ongoing national agenda
- Researchers attitude towards communication
- How to interest policy makers / government in research results? Researchers need to learn how to get the state interested?
- Informing policy formulation & development

6.0 NEXT STEPS, WORKSHOP EVALUATION AND CLOSURE

6.1 Next Steps

1. Circulate our proceedings as widely as possible not only to the participants
2. We need an inventory of what has happened in governance research. An inventory of what is already undertaken in governance should be the basis for further research
3. We need to establish mechanisms for soliciting ideas from other stakeholders that are not represented here
4. Mechanisms to have regular discussions among ourselves
 - We need to broaden the discussion so that this is not the end but rather a starting point for further discussions particularly in country
 - Organising ourselves to tap/access funding
 - Formation of 'passionate' research groups rather than fashion researchers
 - Facilitate access to information & capacity strengthening to access funds
 - Can lead institutions play a role in galvanising some actions? DDRN, RUFORUM, CBR, UNAS, DRT, AHI, etc. Take the lead in developing ideas future.
 - RUFORUM takes the lead to push these forward (organising & inviting)
 - Identifying potential sources of funding
 - A follow-up immediate meeting to concretise ideas discussed to get a clear direction, frameworks and time table.

6.2 Workshop Evaluation

The workshop evaluation was done in table groups. Each group discussed and agreed on aspects of the workshop that went well and those that did not go well and presented the ideas on cards. Below are the comments that were made.

What went well....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anticipated workshop objectives / outputs achieved - Tried to cover too much - Scanned terrain which was good
What didn't go well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In future give longer sessions - Translating research ideas into themes was not exhaustively tackled there is need for follow-up - Friday not very convenient for workshop - The workshop was too short - Discussion of the contents: time wasn't adequate, many issues were left out & inadequate discussion of research ideas - Too many presentations yet critical for discussion

6.3 Closing Remarks

Prossy, the Facilitator

The facilitator of the workshop, Prossy thanked all participants for their dedication, constructive ideas and for the free interaction that enabled the workshop to realize the intended objectives. She noted that their contributions had paved a clear way forward for governance knowledge and research in Uganda. She then handed over to Anne from DDRN for her remarks before official closure.

Anne Sørensen, DDRN

Anne, on behalf of the organisers of the workshop, thanked all participants for honouring the invitation and turning up in such big numbers. She thanked them for their constructive ideas during the various workshop sessions. She informed participants that she strongly believes in partnerships and therefore will take on the allocated roles seriously. She officially closed the workshop by wishing participants a safe journey home.

7.0 ANNEX

7.1 Process Steering Team

The process steering team met to make an independent evaluation of the work process and content. The positives and negatives during the course of the workshop were highlighted and next follow-up steps outlined as presented below.

7.1.1 What transpired (Workshop Assessment)

Positives

- Attendance good – but how do we bring in the development partners?
- Diverse group
- Able to make headway
- Strong interest + issues that need follow-up
- Communication flowing – there is need to use various communication methods to reach target people in future meetings
- Converging at certain points (people were speaking same ‘language’ towards the end and there were areas of synergy)
- Innovative issues were raised – there is however need for follow-up
- Workshop validated the need to focus on governance research

Negatives

- Time constraint for discussions and presentations
- Agenda was and can be broad (this both a challenge and opportunity)
- Broad agenda but time was short time – the challenge is how to narrow down so that its manageable
- Short notice that didn’t allow people enough time to prepare

7.1.2 Next Follow-up Steps

1. Agree on a planning meeting (in week’s time 25th Oct 07 at RUFORUM at 2:00Pm)
2. RUFORUM will take charge of the initial steps to call planning meeting
3. Inform likely donors about process (those interested in particular areas that we have come up with).

7.2 List of Participants

Participants comprised Ugandan and Danish researchers, representations from donor community, programme implementers and other key actors within the field of governance research and development.

List of Participants

No.	Name	Institution	E-mail / Contact
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7.3 The Workshop Process in Pictures

