

PENHA Uganda

Ongoing Projects – August 2009

Building Synergies for Regional Resource Based Conflict Mitigation in the Horn and East Africa

Project Description

The Resource Based Conflict (RBC) Regional Network seeks to support Peace Building and Conflict Prevention

The history of the network dates back to 1998 when Oxfam Novib and its counterparts from Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia acknowledged that resource based conflicts are a leading threat to prospects of poverty alleviation and sustainable peace in the HEA. The idea was to generate knowledge within the counterparts of the region and if possible seeks ways of dealing with the effects of conflict, which was greatly impacting on the daily programs of the counterparts. At inception, this coalition was a loose network where key counterparts would exchange knowledge and experiences through convening annual RBC Conferences. These conferences have been held since 2000 in Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Somaliland the most recent one being in Uganda in 2008. Continued funding and support from Oxfam-Novib, has facilitated the transition of this network from a loose coalition of Oxfam-Novib counterparts from Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia to a sturdy regional network of 80 CSOs, having expanded to include Kenya and Uganda and other non-Oxfam-Novib counterparts. Each country has established a national RBC network of CSOs, with activities coordinated by a national focal point (NFP).

The activities of the RBC regional network are coordinated by an RBC Secretariat established in Nairobi, Kenya under the guidance and close monitoring of the RBC Regional Steering Committee. The 8 National Focal Points form the Steering Committee, which is the policy arm of the network as well as the Board of Directors.

Objectives

OBJECTIVE 1: REGIONAL RBC SECRETARIAT FOR COORDINATION

To provide a sturdy mechanism for regional coordination and facilitation of the learning process, knowledge development, management and exchange and finally linking with ongoing Conflict prevention, advocacy and campaign program in the HEA.

OBJECTIVE 2: CAPACITY BUILDING

To build the capacity of RBC Network members in Conflict research and analysis, policy analysis and advocacy skills, media engagement and lobby skills, campaign development skills and lastly content – focused training based on the priority themes identified by each national network within the RBC NAPs.

OBJECTIVE 3: CONFLICT MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

To undertake thematic focused conflict mapping and analysis to generate information and bridge the RBC knowledge gap both for CS programming as well policy and lobby advocacy.

OBJECTIVE 4: LOBBY AND CAMPAIGNS

To link up with, support ongoing lobby and campaigns at national levels on any of the thematic issues identified above as well as organize a regional campaign on one prioritized cross-border RBC related issue.

Activities

RBC Secretariat Field Visit to Uganda

This field visit was conducted between the 14th and the 18th of January 2008 by the Regional RBC Secretariat Programme Officer, John Ahere.

Its main objectives were to:

- Obtain a revised and prioritised National Action Plan, as recommended during the NFP Technical roundtable held over 3-4 December 2007 in Nairobi.
- Monitor progress of the implementation of Objective 2 of the current project.
- Concretisation of the Uganda RBC Network steering Committee Terms of Reference proposed during the consensus building workshop in Uganda over 6-8 July 2006.
- Establish sustainable working modalities between the Uganda RBC Steering Committee and the Regional Secretariat.

Training in Conflict Mapping and Analysis and Development of Manuals

A mapping of training and capacity building needs was carried out in December 2007 among members of the Uganda RBC network and the priorities were identified as: **Conflict Research & Analysis, Advocacy** (including campaign development skills and media engagement) and **Policy Analysis**.

A training workshop was conducted on Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Advocacy at Ulrika Guesthouse (19th to 21st February 2008).

Three training manuals were developed – an Advocacy training manual, a Policy Research training manual and a Conflict Mapping manual.

The 7th Novib RBC Conference – Entebbe, Uganda, 2008

The 7th RBC Regional Conference was held from June 27th to July 1st 2008, at Imperial Resort Hotel, Entebbe.

This was the seventh in a series of regional NGO conferences, initiated by Novib (Holland), addressing resource-based conflict (RBC) in the Greater Horn of Africa.

The conference brought together NGOs from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland, Sudan (North and South), Tanzania and Uganda.

The current Minister of Agriculture, then Minister of State for Local Government, Hon. Hope Mwesigye, who is chairperson of PENHA's Uganda advisory board, gave a strong opening address. She called upon participants to strengthen regional linkages, to address economic ties and to engage with governments and regional bodies.

The specific theme of this year's conference was conflict over land.

The overall aim was to strengthen the regional network of CSOs, so that individual and collective efforts are more effective.

The specific objectives of the conference were:

- To assess (in each country and comparatively):
 - land-related conflict,
 - land policies and customary law
 - legal and institutional frameworks governing land tenure and use
 - the cross-border dimensions of conflict
- To produce a consensus on basic principles and approaches to managing conflict
- To develop civil society advocacy strategies on specific issues
- To develop a set of key messages on land-related conflict
- To review country action plans and integrate them into a coordinated regional approach
- To devise better ways of working together, and strategies aimed at, with other actors, bringing about change and having a real impact

At the end of the conference, the participants came up with a signed declaration that called upon the responsible regional institutions and respective governments to:

- Promote peace and stability in our countries through the instruments of integrated natural resource development strategies to ensure equitable access of all groups to life-sustaining resources
- Address land issues in a sustainable, transparent, and accountable manner in order to ensure the equitable utilization of land, to the benefit of all our people
- Respect the diversity of livelihoods among our communities
- Recognize pastoralism and agro-pastoralism as viable livelihoods and land use systems and facilitate peaceful and regulated pastoral mobility
- Harmonize laws and regulations in order to promote market access for pastoral and agricultural products and work towards the establishment of integrated marketing infrastructure that supports regional trade
- Develop and or review existing land policies and ensure wider participation of the communities concerned in the formulation of policies and regulations
- Work with civil society to build the capacity of communities and their representatives to participate in the formulation of policies and regulations
- Raise public awareness about regional bodies and initiatives and work with the media to promote a sense of a regional identity
- Ensure, in regulating land use changes that promote economic growth, that the needs of all stakeholders, governments, the private sector and investors as well as the communities are met.
- Develop and where possible, harmonize cross border frameworks for conflict prevention and the promotion of cross-border trade
- Recognize the positive role of civil society in promoting peace, good governance and development

The full report of this conference can be downloaded by going to “PENHA Publications” and then “Conferences and Workshops”. The introduction is on the website and the report itself is in two versions – with and without illustrations.

Objective 3: Conflict Mapping and Analysis

Over December 8-10 2008, PENHA on behalf of the RBC Management Network organised a three day training on Conflict Analysis and Mapping in Kasese District.

The main objective of the training was to generate information for bridging the RBC knowledge gap on the Basongora – Queen Elizabeth National Park Conflicts, to be used for policy advocacy.

Members of the national RBC network were trained on how to use and apply the conflict mapping tools that had been earlier developed. The tools were further piloted/tested in Queen Elizabeth National Park among the Basongola pastoralists of Kasese district, who have been in conflict with the Queen Elizabeth National park and are now in conflict with crop farmers.

The assignment was to apply the conflict mapping tools in identifying the various players, history and context of the conflict. The causes of disputes and conflicts in such systems were examined and innovative approaches to prevention, management and resolution highlighted. Also explored were the implications for conflict management of policies and programmes of decentralisation and the empowerment of local decision makers.



Emmanuel Kyagaba (centre right) and team members consulting with Basongora pastoralists in Kasese

The Wehr's Conflict Map and the Hocker-Wilmot Conflict Assessment Guide are helpful in generating information about conflict situations and especially identifying the players. In the course of testing the tools, it emerged that while some parties are mentioned, their roles remained unclear. A mention was made of some emerging traditional institutions such the *Obusinga*, but their involvement in the conflict has not been clarified. Another local institution, whose involvement in resolving land conflicts would be vital, are the land tribunals, but these did not feature in the discussions. The Queen Elizabeth National Park conflict nexus has several parties playing primary roles in the conflict, which calls for strengthening institutions and structures for managing the conflicts.

Achievements

1. The RBC project has contributed towards fostering collective action and responsibility respectively towards RBC Management by opening up the space for CSO involvement and broad based participation of the inhabitants of the HEA (Horn and East Africa).
2. The project has generated knowledge and enhanced learning through exchanging information, conflict management practices, conflict mapping exercises and experiences during the past six regional RBC conferences in various countries of the HEA.
3. The activities of the RBC project and respective impact in the Horn has generated interest realizing the involvement of CSO Kenya and Uganda.
4. The project has evolved into a regional network of close to 80 CSOs in the HEA with clear national and regional action plans respectively.

The network is in the process of registration as a regional NGO with mandate to work in the HEA with its activities coordinated by the regional secretariat to be based in Nairobi. This network will be guided by a common implementation plan.

Key Conclusions

- CSOs must work to build citizens' capacity to understand existing laws and defend their rights.
- Economic development naturally involves changes in land use and certain trade-offs – CSOs should not automatically oppose change, but should seek to ensure that local people, farmers and pastoralist, benefit from change.
- The exploitation of oil and mineral deposits or the establishment of cotton or other factories may conflict with or displace traditional livelihoods, but should go ahead as long as local people are adequately compensated, as well as consulted and fully informed throughout.
- In the processes of “negotiation” between competing land users, CSOs can play an important role in strengthening the hand of the poor.
- Strengthening local institutions, and ensuring broad participation, can help to avert violent conflict over land and natural resources.

Beneficiaries

- Under the objective of Capacity Building where members of the Uganda RBC network were trained in Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Advocacy there were 15 beneficiaries, 8 men and 7 women.
- Under Conflict Mapping and Analysis, where members of the Uganda RBC network were trained on how to use and apply the conflict mapping tool, there were 16 beneficiaries, 8 men and 8 women.
- Under Lobbying and Campaigns, with the 7th regional RBC conference, there were 42 beneficiaries, 26 men and 16 women, from 9 countries.

[The Ankole Long-Horned Cattle of Uganda: Using the Life Approach to Documentation of the Animal Genetic Resources.](#)

Note: The LIFE Approach documents breeds and breeding from the perspective of the community.

Project Description

With financial support from HIVOS, PENHA-Uganda, in collaboration with the League for Pastoral Peoples and Indigenous Livestock Development (LPP) and the Local Livestock for Empowerment of Rural People (LIFE) Network, carried out a study documenting the situation with respect to Ankole Long-Horned Cattle.

This study was as a result of PENHA's participation in a workshop on “Managing Animal Genetic Resources in Africa - Strategies, Priorities, Livestock Keepers' Rights, and the Way Forward”, held in Ethiopia in May, 2007. During the workshop, we were made aware that Ankole Long-Horned Cattle are among the breeds threatened with extinction.

Objectives of the Study

- Documenting the role, value and significance of the Ankole long-horned cow and its keepers in the biological diversity and food security in Uganda.
- Documenting the views of herders and their families on how they see the future of themselves and their cows
- To sensitize the pastoralists (keepers of the Ankole long-horned cow) and the rest of the population about the importance of the long-horned cow and other indigenous animal genetic resources in the conservation of biological diversity.
- Coming up with suggestions for local leaders, policymakers and other stakeholders on how best to support the keepers of Ankole cow to enable them to conserve the breed, and the genetic resources that it represents, in its natural environment.
- Saving the Ankole long-horned cow from extinction by strengthening the indigenous communities who are the managers of the breed through informing them on the Livestock Keepers' Rights Movement.



The Ankole Long-Horned Cow - less productive in meat and milk than exotic breeds, but better adapted to semi-arid conditions. The breed can endure seasonal movement and does not require expensive investments in water points and veterinary care – making it the mainstay of the pastoral economy.

Activities

Existing literature and research papers on the Ankole long-horned cattle were consulted.

Discussions were held with people from Nyabushozi (a predominately pastoralist area) about their views on the future and the need for the conservation of their Ankole Long Horned Cattle.

Two consecutive meetings with herders were conducted at Sanga Sub-County. There were visits to herders' homes as well as government farms, and a meeting was held with students and teachers of Lake Mbuuro Senior Secondary School. There were also consultations at

institutions of higher learning, government farms and conservation institutions and ministries and with local leaders.

There were a total of 70 participants in group meetings, 92 secondary school students and teachers and a total of 22 others, including herders, veterinarians, researchers, conservationists and other stakeholders. 68 of those consulted were females.

Achievements

- Considerable discussion and awareness was generated locally
 - A report was produced, outlining the issues and challenges
 - A local language version of this document will soon be produced and disseminated among local herders.
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Economic Empowerment of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Women in the Horn of Africa

Project Description

This DANIDA-funded programme aims to empower women economically by equipping them with new skills and information, increasing their access to finance and increasing their participation in business networks.

The direct beneficiaries will be a total of 400 women in Uganda, who will receive business skills training.

In Uganda, most of the existing women's groups have 10 to 20 members. A few have memberships of 30 to 40. The project will, therefore, serve 20 or more groups.

Selected women's groups will receive exotic goat stock and sewing machines.

Where women are able to increase their incomes, we would expect other household members, particularly children, to benefit, given that women spend a high proportion of new incomes within the household in welfare-enhancing ways.

PENHA will provide these groups with business skills training, and training in the management of organizations, helping the women to become more "bankable". PENHA will also link these women's groups up with microfinance providers and with wider business networks.

It will be important, also, to link women's groups up with each other – one way of increasing bargaining power and access to markets.

Objectives

1. To equip women with the skills and knowledge needed to undertake new enterprises, or expand existing ones
2. To increase women's access to finance and markets
3. To advocate for positive micro-finance policies vis-à-vis women in pastoral areas as well as equitable access to credit.

4. To strengthen women's participation in local and national business networks, and promote the regional exchange of ideas.

Activities

Initial activities have included:

- Community consultations and identification of women's groups: women's groups selected from 4 "Cattle Corridor" districts - Masaka, Sembabule, Mbarara and Kabale.
- Carrying out a baseline study encompassing an analysis of local economic development prospects and marketing channels for (new) products, the identification of promising new demand-driven income-generating activities and a PRA/needs assessment with beneficiaries.

Achievements

- Local authorities have been briefed on program goals and their support has been secured.
- Training design and approach has been agreed with facilitators
- Local microfinance institutions have been identified and officers of some institutions will participate in training workshops.
- Plans for a study tour to Uganda, involving a group of women from Somaliland and Sudan, have been developed.

Business Skills Training workshops are set to go ahead across the Western Cattle Corridor in July 2009.

Shortly thereafter, multistakeholder meetings will be held to discuss the results of baseline studies and marketing chain analyses.

Animal Husbandry Training for FAO Farmer Field School Facilitators in the Lango, Acholi and Teso Districts of Eastern and Northern Uganda

Project Description

Organized by PENHA-Uganda and funded by FAO in Uganda

With financial support from FAO, PENHA conducted 6 training workshops in Teso, Acholi and Lango districts. These trainings were conducted between 15th December 2008 and 31st January 2009.

The target districts involved were: Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Amuria, Oyam, Lira, Apac, Pader, Gulu, Kitgum and Amuru.



PENHA staff with participants at the conclusion of an animal husbandry training workshop in Teso.

Objectives

PENHA-Uganda delivered a series of animal husbandry training workshops for FAO Farmer Field School Facilitators, who will provide training and support to local farmers in areas that have suffered from 20 years of war and livestock raiding.

These are areas that can be classified as agro-pastoral, where livestock, particularly cattle, contributed very significantly to local livelihoods and incomes, before the impact of war and cattle raiding.

The project aims to restore lost animal husbandry skills and promote new ones, particularly in the management of small stock – goats, poultry and pigs - that are not subject to raiding.

Farmer Field School Facilitators will use their new skills in restocking programs and support for poor households in eastern and northern Uganda.

The training falls under the following FAO projects:

OSRO/UGA/713/NOR - Comprehensive support to improve the productive agricultural livelihoods and income security of the displaced and returning communities in Northern Uganda

OSRO/UGA/801/EC – Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods Support for Northern Uganda

OSRO/UGA/802/SWE - Comprehensive support to improve the productive agricultural livelihoods and income security of the displaced and returning communities in northern Uganda

Activities

1. Preparation of a comprehensive training guide/curriculum and schedule for a 3-day intensive animal husbandry/livestock management training.

2. Identification of suitable venues, appropriate to provide full board accommodation and required training facilities for 35 participants for each of the six training workshops to be carried out, in the respective regions.
3. Agreeing content and methodology with trainers/resource persons.
4. Producing training materials/handouts.
5. Providing logistical support, materials, and secretarial services.
6. Delivering a 3-day training, helping participants to develop action plans and make recommendations for subsequent livestock management activities.
7. Monitoring the quality of the training.
8. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities, including routine collection of M&E data for analysis.
9. Preparation of inception and final report detailing the workshop proceedings.

Achievements

A total of 204 participants were trained out of which 50 were women.

Follow-Up Activities:

Training of Trainers Follow-up Workshop - 2 months after the initial training

Objectives

- To conduct a training of Trainers and acquaint Farmer Field School co-ordinators with the training guide on animal husbandry
- To create/strengthen a pool of community based trainers in animal husbandry
- To give hands-on technical support to the farmers in respect of the action plans drawn up during the training
- To encourage those farmers who may have become reluctant to adopt some of the good animal husbandry practices.

The Training of Trainers follow-up workshop attracted 29 participants. Discussions mainly focused on internalizing the training guide, getting tips on how to conduct adult training and strategies on how to go about the work after the training.

During the monitoring it was noted that most trainees, though with a lot of challenges, were trying to implement their action plans - construction of structures for animals, planting feeds for the animals, spraying the animals with acaricide, and in some cases, trying out programmed hatching.

District Veterinary Officers had organized a meeting to show farmers how to drench pigs and disinfect animal houses, at a the farm of one of the major pig farmers.



The “Nkoma” Agricultural Learning Center: a Demonstration Farm for Participatory Training & Exchange with Resource-Poor Pastoralists

Project Description

In 1999, PENHA held a regional workshop in Mbarara (Western Uganda) on pastoral development. We subsequently carried out a needs assessment and situation analysis in the pastoralist communities. The need for training to promote sustainable agriculture, increased incomes and food security for Ugandan pastoralists came out strongly. Discussions with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) brought out the need for demonstration sites and training at the grassroots. Local partner organizations in 4 Districts as well as herders and agro-pastoralists called for training and extension.

Objectives

1. This project aims to improve crop and livestock production in agro-pastoral and pastoral communities, using the best traditional and modern practice
2. To build local capacity for sustainable management of natural resources.
3. It also aims at showing cattle-keepers, “good practice” in animal health, selective breeding, crop-livestock integration, soil and water conservation and sustainable agriculture.
4. It further aims at stimulating the formation of herder groups that can become effective vehicles for pastoralists’ participation in national programs.

Activities

As it develops, the project has ensured that:

- Pastoralists learn about and exchange new techniques for sustainable agricultural intensification, animal husbandry and soil & water conservation
- The planting of drought resistant varieties, the establishment of a tree nursery and seed multiplication facility enable participating groups to access new planting materials and seeds developed by local research stations
- Pastoralists shall learn new skills for processing milk and agricultural products, so that they can add value to the products they sell and boost their incomes

- Community Animal Health Workers (para-vets), extension professionals and practitioners of traditional animal medicine, can be trained in basic animal health techniques
- Information can be collected, in routine farm work as well as in workshops with herders, for the production of local language posters, fact sheets, training manuals and materials for communication through radio and video
- Pastoralists from across Uganda and the Horn can share and transfer expertise, knowledge and skills – locally, nationally and regionally

Demonstration and training include:

- Soil and water conservation (mulching, terracing, contour farming, use of absorption channels and retention ditches)
- Agro-forestry practices (woodlots, fodder banks, contour hedges, live fences)
- Pasture improvement (over sowing using forage legumes, weeding and grazing control)
- Animal husbandry techniques
- Goat rearing with high-yielding Boer goats (supporting the distribution of improved breeds to women's groups)
- Design and construction of fuel-efficient stoves
- The potential of cheap solar systems
- Rainwater harvesting for domestic use (particularly, training in the construction of roof catchment systems that use affordable and locally available materials)
- Good practice in sanitation and hygiene and the construction of Ventilated & Improved Pit Latrines
- Yoghurt making and milk processing

Achievements

- The Nkoma Farm exotic goats breeding center has been well managed, maintaining high quality stock and making it possible to distribute goat stock to women's groups.
- Yoghurt making activities, after an initial success, proved to be unprofitable.
- A number of successful traini gworkshops have been held at Nkoma.
- More needs to be done to develop water points (crucial for animal health and reducing veterinary expenditures over the long-term).
- New funding is needed to establish and expand fodder and other activities.

General Activities

Collaboration with Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST)

PENHA Uganda has a collaboration agreement with the Mbarara University of Science and technology (MUST). We have worked with the University in research on the improvement of pastures and the improvement of pastoralists livelihoods.

The University has been involved in different PENHA activities, including workshops, trainings and the co-ordination of the Resource Based Conflict (RBC) management network. There is also a plan to organize exchange visits for the students from different Universities within the Horn and East Africa and from international universities.

Support for CBOs and Local Initiatives

PENHA, with funding from the United Reformed Church in Brentwood UK, refurbished a milk cooler and purchased a generator for “Abariisa Kweteerana”, a herders’ group in Rwemiyaga Sub-County, working with our partner organization SEWODA.

Pastoralists who used to throw away milk, for lack of marketing facilities, are now able to access distant markets. The project has increased their bargaining power vis-à-vis traders and they have been able to sell their milk at higher prices.

PENHA-Uganda has also provided SEWODA with exotic goat breeding stock – locally adapted 75% Boer males and cross-bred does.

Working with Local Partners

PENHA-Uganda has provided capacity building support to a number of local agencies and continues to do so through “co-working”. PENHA-Uganda freely provides advice and information on development issues in the pastoral areas.

PENHA-Uganda has supported partners to develop proposals to different donors, including the following:

- “Safe Water, Sanitation and Health Promotion – An Integrated Program for Sembabule” Prepared by PENHA and Sembabule Women’s Development Agency (SEWODA)
- “Promoting Positive Policies towards Pastoralism: The Production and Dissemination of Policy and Advocacy Briefs on the Pastoral Areas of Uganda”, prepared by PENHA, Mbarara University, Center for Basic Research, Nyabushozi Development Agency and Uganda Gender Resource Centre
- “The ‘Nkoma’ Agricultural Learning Centre: A Demonstration Farm for Participatory Training and Exchange with Resource-Poor Pastoralists in Uganda.”, prepared by PENHA and Mbarara University of Science and Technology.
- “Integrated Health and Education Interventions in Nyabushozi, Focusing on safe water provision and AIDS Prevention”, NYDA and UNICEF

Research and publications

- “*Pastoralist Parliamentary Groups in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda - A Comparative Investigation*”, Prof. John Morton (NRI/University of Greenwich), John K. Livingstone (PENHA Regional Policy and Research Officer), Dr. Mohammed Mussa (PENHA Associate, Ethiopia), NRI/PENHA, funded by DFID’s Livestock Production Programme and the CAPE Unit, AU-IBAR, 2005.

This research study has been disseminated to different stakeholders and taken up as a basis for debate and discussion by CEMIRIDE (Kenya). A 2009 Uganda update is in process.

- “*The Ankole Long-Horned Cattle of Uganda: Using the Life Approach to Documentation of the Animal Genetic Resources.*”, Elizabeth Katushabe et al, LPP/LIFE, 2008.
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Sustainability and Fundraising

PENHA's sustainability is based on the commitment of PENHA's staff and volunteers.

Funding for current programs comes from FAO, Danida and Novib. The League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development provided funds for the study on the Ankole long-horned cattle.

We urgently need to secure matching funding to expand on-going programs, as well as core funds to maintain and develop the country chapter.

Networking and Exchange Visits (Spain, Sudan, Eritrea and UK)

In 2008, PENHA-Uganda hosted several important regional and international visitors.

PENHA's UK Board Chairman, Professor John Morton, and Executive Director, Dr. Zeremariam Fre, visited Uganda and met with local partners, development agencies and policymakers.

Khartoum University's Dr. Talal, an expert in animal feed resources, accompanied Dr. Fre on one visit, meeting individuals from development agencies, local herders, farmers and women's groups and visiting project areas in Western Uganda.

We also hosted delegations from Eritrea, Troker (a development agency with valuable programs in environmental management with rural women), and UWOPA/Club de Madrid (who are working to empower women in politics and governance). We shared experiences, explored avenues for cooperation and visited local women's groups with Club de Madrid..

Current Local Partners

- Uganda Gender Resource Centre (UGRC)
- Sembabule Women Development Agency (SEWODA)
- Matheniko Development Forum (MADEFO)
- Nyabushozi Development Agency (NYDA)

PENHA Uganda Office

Amadinda House, Plot 13B Parliamentary Avenue
PO Box 34077, Kampala, Uganda.

Tel: +256 (0)414 235256

Email: penha@infocom.co.ug

Web site: www.penhanetwork.org