



DRT Newsletter

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol.1, Issue 4, April 2014

www.drt-ug.org, 0312-263629

DRT gets new Board, Executive Director



New Board chairman Prof. Wamala

BY JOSEPH MITI
DRT COMMUNICATION OFFICER

A new Board of Directors for Development Research and Training (DRT) comprising of three eminent Ugandans with proven managerial and professional background, has started its work.

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Some of the temporary toilets in Kisenyi II in Kamwokya.
PHOTO BY JOSEPH MITI

KASTI TO ADDRESS KAMPALA SLUM DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

BY JOSEPH MITI
DRT COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

For a first time visitor, the approach to Kisenyi II, one of Kamwokya's shantytowns, is repulsive. Flowing sewage, smoke, dust, noise and the unceasing chaos are the hallmarks of the place.

Mud or wooden shanty structures are all one sees in this heavily populated slum characterised by pathetic living conditions. But one cannot miss the many mushrooming brick houses.

Located in the heart of Kamwokya, a

Kampala City suburb, Kisenyi II also carries the unenviable reputation of being a haven for thieves, lumpens, lunatics and prostitutes- something that the dwellers deny.

"It's unfortunate that people think all slum dwellers are thieves, lumpens or prostitutes. We are good people, working and residing in such places for survival," says Beatrice Kemigisa, who owns a petty shop in Kisenyi II.

She, however, admits the conditions they live in are pathetic and sometimes

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SLUMS PRESENT FIERCE CHALLENGE TO KAMPALA'S DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

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exposes them to diseases. She says due to high demand of accommodation, landlords have constructed houses without spaces for latrines yet the village has no public toilets.

"Some people use 'flying toilets' and whenever it rains, the faeces are washed into our houses," she adds.

Kemigisa's concern is similar to that of Sarah Namaganda, who runs an eatery in Kinawataka Central Zone, a slum in Mubya I –also a Kampala suburb. Namaganda says bad drainage systems and other pollutants cost her business.

"I lose customers every day because of the bad odour from this drainage," she explains while pointing at the sewage flowing at the doorsteps of her restaurant.

Although to some slums it is a result of urbanization, to many, it is largely a symptom of urban poverty. Whichever way one looks at it, however, slums manifest a big social and governance problem for not just developing, but also the developed countries.

Uganda is one of Africa's most rapidly urbanizing countries, with a population estimated at about 34 million and urban growth estimated at over five per cent per annum.

Figures from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) indicate that about 5% of Uganda's population lives in Kampala City of which 60% resides in slums.

Since they are inhabited by the poor or socially disadvantaged, slums are often neglected, not recognized, unplanned and unbudgeted for by the public authorities as they are not considered an integral part of the city or town. This explains why little data on slum dwellers is available.

However, as part of efforts to transform slums across the world, Comic Relief extended a grant worth £1,275,000 to a consortium of organisations to uplift Kampala slums under the Kampala Slum Transformation Initiative (KASTI). KASTI is a five-year project that will provide water, sanitation and livelihoods loans to urban slum dwellers in the five divisions



A man crosses a drainage channel in Kisenyi II in Kamwokya. PHOTO BY BERNARD SABITI

of Kampala including Rubaga, Makindye, Kampala Central, Nakawa and Kawempe.

The project will, in addition, provide comprehensive data on public expenditure and community needs through profiling public expenditure analysis.

Development Research and Training, Act-Together and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) are some of the organisations in the consortium who will support government efforts in the provision of services to Kampala slum dwellers.

Under KASTI, DRT, Act-Together and LWF are mandated to do the profiling of all slums (about 50 in Kampala) purposely to get a comprehensive data on all slum settlements to guide participatory

planning for Kampala by 2018.

Profiling slums will address inadequate data on slum settlements – a root cause of poor planning and poverty.

Ms Annette Munabi Were, an Economic Analyst at DRT, says as part of the preparatory work, a baseline survey was undertaken in early March, to collect fundamental information/data required for future benchmark reference for the project.

"This information will be used to produce policy briefs, fact sheets and other simplified materials for planners at the Kampala Capital City Authority, the municipal development forums, KASTI partners and the general public," she said.

Slum dwellers will also be supported to organize themselves and their capacities built for effective participation in governance and planning in the municipal development forums (MDFs).

The project, in the long run, will equip slum dwellers with information to hold the government accountable, addressing poor governance on an immediate and structural level as well as giving them financial support.

“ About 5% of the total population of Uganda lives in Kampala City of which 60% resides in slums – Figures from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) ”

DRT GETS NEW BOARD, ED

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The Board is chaired by Prof. Augustine Wamala, a lecturer of Public Service and Management at Uganda Christian University, Mukono.

Other members include; Ms Margaret Kakande, the head, Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Mr Johnson Kagugube, acting Deputy Executive Director in Charge of Statistical Production and Development at Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

Prof. Wamala replaces Ben Male, who passed away in November 2013.

The development coincides with a change in management of the organisation. In February 2014, Mr Warren Nyamugasira took over as the new Executive Director. Mr Nyamugasira, a seasoned leader in the civil society sector, will lead the organisation until the substantive Executive Director, Ms Beatrice Mugambe, returns from Ireland where is currently on study leave.

According to Prof Wamala, the new Board will focus on promoting DRT's strategic plan by putting much emphasis on advocating for social protection and supporting more chronic poverty research.

"DRT has made significant contribution to social protection, which we have to uphold," he said.

The chairman added that the Board would aim at advocating for the formulation of policies that encourage social equity and elimination of all forms of poverty, especially chronic poverty, in Uganda and East Africa.

"The challenge we are currently faced with in Uganda is inequality. The gap between the poor and the rich is widening. We need policies which cater for all –the rich and the poor," Prof. Wamala said adding, "Many polices have been made by the current and past governments to uplift the poor, but they do not reflect the needs of the poor"



Mr Nyamugasira, Executive Director



Ms Margaret Kakande

He gave an example of the National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS) programme as one of the good government programme, which does not consider the chronically poor.

He further said the Board would have interfaces with universities and other



Mr Johnson Kagugube

tertiary institutions purposely to create and strengthen collaborations among the academicians and the organisation. This would raise DRT's profile, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Nyamugasira said he considers it a privilege to have been invited to serve for a limited time at DRT, at a time, when the organisation is undergoing a lot of changes.

He said his aspiration is to see DRT supersede its highest achievements in the past and produce more credible pro-poor research such that people refer to it whenever they want evidence.

(See related story on page 4)

“The new Board will focus on promoting DRT's strategic plan, by putting much emphasis on advocating for social protection and supporting more chronic poverty researches – Prof Wamala

DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES ANALYST JOINS DRT

Sarah Hénon, an Analyst at Development Initiatives (DI), has joined Development Research and Training (DRT) to manage its Programme Partnership Agreement (PPA) project.

Hénon came on secondment to DRT for 10 months. She will be working under the Economic and Livelihoods theme, which analyzes economic development processes and their impact on poor people's livelihoods.

She will be collaborating with DRT team to ensure that the objectives of the PPA are met.

"I expect to achieve a smooth transition from the three-year into the extension phase of the PPA, with all key objectives for 2014 being met to the satisfaction of all stakeholders," said Hénon.

She added; "The challenge is now to take stock of all the lessons learned during the three years of the PPA, to consolidate and build on these experiences, including engaging and sharing with key stakeholders."

The PPA, a UK Department for International Development (DFID) funded project, is being implemented by DRT and DI in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Katakwi and Kotido.

The project aims at improving humanitarian and development outcomes for people living in extreme poverty, fragile states and situations of vulnerability and

instability through more effective management of all financial resources, humanitarian assistance and access to information.

Another key objective of the PPA is to ensure that communities get a voice in the development process. In the northern district, we are working to ensure that communities can access information and feedback to decision-makers on the resources that are reaching them, including government and aid resources. For resources to be effective in poverty reduction, there needs to be a closed feedback loop where people can participate in discussions about resource allocation. Through the PPA, we are testing different approaches to community feedback, and sharing these experiences with key stakeholders such as the Greater North Parliamentary Forum.

The project, which started in 2011, received a two-year extension in January 2014.

Hénon will also participate in the new data operability project set to start soon.

"I will participate in the data operability sets. This may involve, working with datasets, connecting to global level debates and other initiatives that DI is involved in such as Open Nepal,"

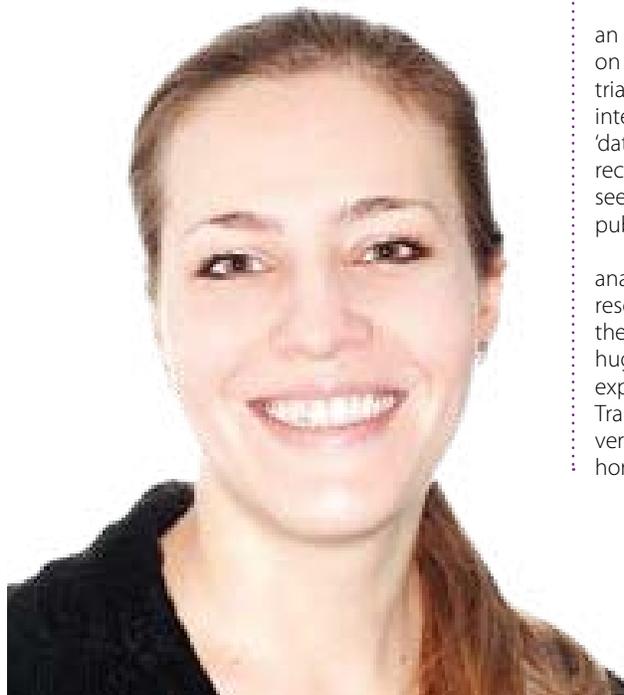
The data operability aims at creating a pilot model of an 'open resource toolkit' by collating all available data on social spending in two specific sectors, within specific trial localities, to maximum granularity –while building interoperability with social impact data. This innovative 'data partnership' project will provide evidence-based recommendations for international stakeholders who see interoperable data for poverty eradication as a global public good.

The programme will assist stakeholders – policymakers, analysts, and NGO representatives- to understand how resources spent in their localities affect their community, their school, or their health centre. It will also facilitate huge momentum around transparency initiatives on expenditure at an international level like International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), as well as number of other vertical initiatives (e.g. domestic budget [BOOST] and horizontal (e.g. Open Contracting, Open Spending).



The challenge is now to take stock of all the lessons learned during the three years of the PPA, to consolidate and build on these experiences, including engaging and sharing with key stakeholders

– Sarah Hénon



DRT HAS ENORMOUS POTENTIAL

INTERVIEW. Mr Warren Nyamugasira recently became the new DRT's Executive Director with an aspiration of seeing the organisation supersede its highest achievements in the past. He spoke to **Joseph Miti** and below are excerpts:-

QN: What inspired you to work for DRT?

ANS: I consider it a privilege to have been invited to serve for a limited time at DRT, at this time, when the organisation is undergoing a lot of changes both in terms of the substantive Executive Director being on study leave, the demise of the Board Chairman late Ben Male and the moving on of the acting Executive Director Mr Paul Onapa.

I am here because I believe in DRT, I admire the work and achievements of DRT and I would like to contribute to DRT's realization of its enormous potential.

QN: What are your aspirations at DRT?

ANS: I believe that DRT has enormous potential. DRT is unique in the sense that it works in the middle of organisations that do service delivery, and those that do advocacy and academic research. DRT sits in the middle, undertaking action research to produce evidence that can be used by those who do policy advocacy while engaging policy makers.

To be honest, my aspiration is to see DRT supersede its highest achievements in the past. I would like to see DRT producing more credible pro-poor research such that people refer to us whenever they want that kind of evidence. I think DRT can make a contribution within the East African Community. As we pursue integration in all sorts of directions, I think it is important that we undertake action research on how to ensure that integration benefits all East Africans including the smallest person in Uganda.

DRT actually has an International profile having undertaken credible research such as chronic poverty. So I would like to see the image of DRT internationally rise and do best practice for others to emulate. I want DRT to be a winner at all the time that whenever we compete for resources, we win because our work benefits the vulnerable and ordinary people. I would like to convince all those who provide resources that this is a go-to organisation, which undertakes programmes that reach and benefit the ordinary person.

QN: You have said you would love to see DRT producing more credible pro-poor research and exploiting opportunities within the East African Community. In your opinion, what is the capacity of the current members

of staff to deliver their mandate as well as achieving the organization's goals?

ANS: Organisations are like human beings, we do not exploit all our potential. We use a small fraction of what we are capable of doing. So I believe that each one of us including one who would ordinarily be rejected, has the potential to deliver once he/she is inspired or given necessary support and tools. I believe that everybody here at DRT can perform beyond human imaginations. Each one is capable of doing wonders.

We will also have an opportunity to bring on board some new blood, about one or two people and I hope we will be able to find the right people. Another thing I ought to do is to team up with groups like Development Initiatives, which has tremendous capacity that can inspire others to achieve what seems to be impossible. So let us all get ready to do what we can to achieve what we thought is impossible.

QN: As you have mentioned, DRT got a new and experienced Board of Directors. What prospects do you see in this new board?

ANS: One of the aspects why I consider myself lucky is that I have joined DRT at a time when the Board is also being renewed. The new board members, including the Board Chair, are very experienced professionals in their fields. Since each of the members is an achiever, there are a number of things we can get from them such as inspiration. They can model us to be as great as they are.

If Prof. Augustine Wamala, Ms Margaret Kakande and Mr Johnson Kagugube are part of you, you cannot fail to achieve big.

“ **My short experience teaches me that everyone wants to associate with success. I want to see more partners that want to associate with DRT. So let us get ready to do what we can to achieve what we thought is impossible**

– Warren Nyamugasira



QN: Some Boards create difficult working environment between them, the management and staff. How are you planning to work with this new board to reshape the organisation?

ANS: It's true sometimes Boards can be problematic, if you don't find a mode of working that maximizes the advantages they bring and minimizes the interference of the work of management and staff. But this new Board is not the type that is problematic. The Board we have is here to assist us achieve more, so we are going to exploit their expertise. I am determined to ensure that our board members keep adding value to what DRT is and does.

QN: Do you have anything you want to add we have not talked about?

ANS: As NGOs, we are at a challenging time when many changes are taking place globally especially the factor of availability of resources. But this can be an opportunity for us to push ourselves harder in order to come out with new ideas and ways of working that would produce high quality results. We are at the time when mediocrity is going to die, and those who are satisfied with mediocrity work are not going to survive. If DRT fails to survive, it will be because it aimed for mediocrity. But I believe that DRT will not settle for mediocrity but will aim for higher horizons and will deliver products that are winnable innovations. My short experience teaches me that everyone wants to associate with success. I want to see more partners that want to associate with DRT.



Beneficiaries of SAGE waiting to be paid in Kalagaga in Kiboga district. PHOTOS BY JESCA ATYANG

CAN UGANDA AFFORD TO ROLL OUT THE Senior Citizens Cash Grant?

BY PHIONAH SANYU
DRT SOCIAL ANALYST



It is about two and half years now since the first beneficiaries of the Senior Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) bagged their initial cash payments as the government embarked on an uncharted path to a national social protection system. This first monthly direct income support amounting to Shs24,000/= was to provide these senior citizens a minimum level of income security. Though smaller than what other neighbouring countries like Kenya and Rwanda offer, it is a demonstration of

the government's will to test the waters. Therefore, as a principle, SAGE is a huge milestone in terms of achieving inclusive, pro-poor and equitable development.

In the introduction of these grants, Uganda is not alone. Social Protection has gained significance in the past decade in many countries across Africa as a response to poverty and vulnerability. Legal instruments, national development plans, and development visions have been updated in many countries to provide for social protection as a national response. Similarly, many countries have signed up to commitments seeking to promote social protection as national programs integrated within their budgets. Among these include the Livingstone Call for Action (2006), the

Windhoek Meeting of African Ministers of Finance and Social Affairs (2008) as well as the Africa Social Policy Framework (2009).

Cash transfers form a core component of social protection programming in most of the countries across the region. This progress notwithstanding, just like in Uganda, most social protection interventions are implemented on a small scale, limited in most instances to pilots and mostly financed by donors. For example, as of the beginning of September 2012, Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE), which comprised of two small grants schemes – a Senior Citizens Grant and a Vulnerable Family Grant had reached

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14 DISTRICTS ARE NOW IMPLEMENTING SAGE

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31,038 beneficiaries in the piloted 14 districts. The districts include, Apac, Kole, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Moroto, Napak and Nakapiripirit. Others are Amudat, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Nebbi and Zombo. It was expected that by June 2013, the two grants would have reached 95,000 households (potentially up to 500,000 individuals) in all the sub-counties of the 14 pilot districts. However, figures from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, indicate that only 113,000 individuals have so far benefited.

Going by the projections, the figures clearly show that this five year programme, which is supported financially by donors (DFID, Irish Aid and UNICEF) to the tune of about UGX161 billion, with a financial and in-kind contribution from the government, will not have been rolled out to all the 112 districts by 2015 as originally anticipated. Currently, the ministry proposes to extend the grant to only one or two more districts in the northern Uganda in the 2014/15 financial year, largely because of resource constraints.

In fact, while there are no specific expenditure goals associated with social protection, the Windhoek Declaration of 2008, to which Uganda and other African governments are signatories, sets a target to the provision of a minimum package of social protection. This comprises grants for children, informal workers, the unemployed, older persons and the disabled, together with broader social policy provision, such as basic health care, and an implied commitment to ongoing contributory pension schemes for civil servants. The ILO has gone farther to calculate the costs of a basic social protection package, which is almost identical with the provision set out in the Social Protection Framework (SPF) adopted by African Governments and the costs ranged from 2.9%-5.2% of GDP, with an average cost of 4.5% across



Joyce Mary Adeke of Katakwi taking care of her cow she bought using SAGE grants. The cow gave birth to a calf. PHOTOS BY JESCA ATYANG

most countries. This is not an insignificant amount. In fact, for the government of Uganda to roll out SAGE, it would need to commit 15% of the total budget for SAGE and fast tracking the policy framework to guide interventions. While financing social protection interventions is not cheap, in reality, every government, if it seriously committed to do it, can afford to put in place some social protection measures and programmes, even if incrementally. In countries like Lesotho, Zambia and those already cited such as Kenya and Rwanda, the governments are making significant strides in setting up decent social protection programmes. Indeed Lesotho, for instance, implemented their programme against the advice of international donors in 2004, but it continues to manage it up to now.

In Uganda, SAGE has been well-received and is becoming an economic safety net for the elderly, a demographic constituting some 5% of the population, but which had otherwise been ignored from other core programmes. The programme has created an aura of expectation similar to what salaried earners have and lessons from the pilot indicate positive impact on the lives of

the beneficiaries in form of increased access to social services, nutrition and increased investments in micro income generating activities. Pay points now have the potential to be sites for other interventions aimed at reaching the recipients, their households and communities. It's, therefore, vital that government does all that is possible to expand SAGE beyond the current districts.

The 2nd Uganda Chronic Poverty report released by Development Research and Training (DRT) asserts that social protection is an effective tool to enable people to improve their basic wellbeing, accumulate assets and invest in human capital. This is backed by analyses carried out by the Expanding Social Protection Programme that shows that national implementation of the Senior Citizens Grant would have significant impacts on poverty and 30 per cent of beneficiary households would be lifted above the poverty line. But can it be done? With a steadily expanding economy, natural resource discoveries and exploitation, other innovative ways of mobilizing resources, such as public private partnerships, Yes It Can!

SAGE BECOMES AN ECONOMIC SAFETY NET FOR THE ELDERLY

BY JOSEPH MITI

By any standards, Cleophas Rugirakyane, 71, was chronically poor two years ago.

He lived a depressed life characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter and information. He was abandoned by relatives and left to die after his physiological state worsened. Then, he was suffering a chronic wound on a right leg that had remained in the inflammatory stage for too long.

Living in isolation and stigmatization caused him severe emotional and physical stress and at times wished to die.

"I was trapped in severe and multi-dimensional poverty. I was almost sleeping outside because the roof of a makeshift mud and wattle house I was living in had curved in. Whenever it rained, I could be soaked. Rain had also mutilated the walls. In simple terms, I was helpless," Rugirakyane, a resident of Kalagala in Kiboga district, recalls.

His life was, however, revived by the introduction of the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) programme in Kiboga district in 2011.

On enrollment, Mzee Rugirakyane started receiving a monthly grant of Shs24,000. Although this money appears to be little, it has dramatically changed his life.

He received Shs161,000 on his first payment.

"I delayed to pick the money and it accumulated to Shs161,000. When I was paid, I bought seven iron sheets at Shs23,000 each. With help from neighbours, we managed to construct a semi-permanent house I am living in now," Rugirakyane explains.

Having a monthly income influenced him and other aging men in Kalagala village to form a saving revolving group called Kyaterekera omunaku. This group enables them to save money for their basic needs (sugar, soap) and paying hospital bills.

Through savings, Rugirakyane managed to raise Shs70,000 he used to treat his leg



One of the beneficiaries of SAGE in Kiboga district standing in front of his house he constructed with SAGE money. PHOTO BY ESP

in Hoima Hospital.

Ms Paulina Achia, a widow in Lorengocora sub-county in Napak district, says she would have died by now if she was not getting the grant.

She says despite the fact Karamoja region is prone to droughts and hunger, she has always managed to get food, buy cloths and scholastic materials for her grandchildren.

This aging typical village man is one of over 28,000 beneficiaries of the Senior Citizen's Grant (SCG), a component of SAGE, being piloted in 14 districts. The districts include; Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Nebbi, Amudat, Kyegegwa, Kyankwanzi, Zombo, Kole and Napak.

In those 14 districts, the elderly above 65 years of age and above (60 years in Karamoja region) get Shs24,000 per month.

Although SAGE has become an economic safety net for the elderly—a demographic government had otherwise ignored from its core programming—the programme is under threat due to the ongoing turmoil arising after President Museveni signed the Anti-gay bill.

Some of the donors funding the programme at a tune of over 98 percent

are threatening to withdraw their aid to Uganda because of the passing of the Anti-gay law.

Unfortunately, the government has been failing to honor its obligation of contributing significantly to the fund, a scenario which may lead to the collapse of the project.

For example, in 2011/2012 financial year, the government had promised to contribute Shs125m towards the programme but it paid only Shs30m. Similarly, in 2012/13, it was supposed to contribute over 500m, but it only paid Shs50m.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, which is implementing the project, currently proposes to extend the grant to only one or two more districts in the northern Uganda in the 2014/15 financial year, largely because of resource constraints.

Mr Cassius Yob Okello, an elderly in Obalanga sub-county in Amuria district, sounded disappointed when officials from the Ministry of Gender said they intend to expand to only two districts this year.

"Many people of my age in Katakwi, the neighbouring district, are receiving monthly payments, but we in Amuria receive none yet we have similar problems," he said.

Ms Rebecca Ssanyu, coordinator of Uganda Social Protection Platform (USPP) recently said that chronic poverty in Uganda will be difficult to reduce if the country does not implement targeted interventions such as direct social grants.

"Some argue that Uganda has a small older persons' population and that it does not need to have immediate action from the state. but USPP believes it is at this early phase in the demographic transition that Uganda needs to develop public policies that take into account the country's ageing population," she said.

Going by the encouraging stories narrated by majority of the beneficiaries, the government has to mobilize for funds to expand the programme to all districts by 2015 in order to eradicate poverty.



DI and DRT staff attending an engagement meeting with Mucwini communities in Kitgum district.

THE GLOBAL MEETS THE LOCAL: DRT AND DI VISIT PEOPLE IN NORTHERN UGANDA TO DEEPEN COLLABORATION

BY DOREEN ABALO

Development Initiative Directors (DI) have visited Uganda to strengthen collaboration with Development Research and Training (DRT) in the fight against all forms of poverty.

The Director for Communication and Engagement, Ms Harpinder Collacott, and Mr Charles Lwanga-Ntale, the Africa Hub Director, visited the country in January to discuss and understand how DRT and DI can support each other in poverty research, communication and engagement. The dual were accompanied by three other DI staff Andrew Palmer, Sarah Hennon, and Davis Adieno.

Mr Lwanga-Ntale said DRT and DI share a similar goal of eradicating poverty, which encourages working together to make great achievements.

He listed several opportunities both

organisations can exploit through collaborations, which includes making more research on chronic poverty, promoting access to information and data revolution as well as engaging in the current discussions on 2015 slam settlements, among others.

The team had an opportunity to visit Kitgum, one of the districts the two organisations (DRT and DI) are jointly implementing the Programme Partnership Arrangement (PPA) project.

The PPA is a DFID funded project aiming at improving humanitarian and development outcomes for people living in extreme poverty, fragile states and situations of vulnerability and instability through more effective management of all financial resources, humanitarian assistance and access to information. It is being implemented in the districts of Gulu,

Kitgum, Pader, Katakwi and Kotido.

The group met with the district officials, community trackers (facilitated by PPA) and the Mucwini community.

While addressing the community in Mucwini sub-county, Ms Collacott said DI and DRT have produced a lot of data, which can be based on to guide resource allocations and fight poverty.

She further asked leaders and the community to embrace ICT applications, saying they are key in supporting sustainable development.

The team also visited Northern Uganda Media Club (NUMEC), one of the organisations implementing the "Increased use of Information for Poverty Eradication programme" in Gulu.

Furthermore, DI and DRT team discussed the Uganda Data Interoperability research starting soon.



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