



Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA)

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



INCREASING THE POWER OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS TO IMPROVE LIVES

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ACRONYMS

QuAM	Quality assurance Mechanism
DENIVA.	Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations
UNNGOF	Uganda National NGO Forum
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FHRI	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
RAG	Regional Advisory Group
GNDR	Global Network for Disaster Reduction
NCO	National Coordinating Countries
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
OSIEA	The Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
GIZ/CUSP	Civil Society in Uganda Support Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018, Uganda was awash with a string of disaster occurrences with the most appalling being the Bududa landslides that claimed over 36 lives leaving hundreds of people homeless. The landslides that has happened twice since 2010 were caused by torrential rains that led to the over flooding of River Suume. The year 2018 also experienced protests on some of the government policies like the anti-age limit bill, social media and mobile money tax. These protests led to abuse of human rights as people were injured in a bid to calm down the protesters.

Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA) therefore carried out three main projects in 2018 all aimed at finding solutions to the problems presented. These projects were; reporstioning the NGO Quality Assurance Certification Mechanism, Views From the Frontline 2019 and the Youth for Change Project. This report therefore has a detailed information on the different activities that were carried out in the different projects.



Yusuf Masereka, Head of Programmes at FURA collecting data on disaster risk reduction from community members in Kasese.

CHAIRPERSON'S REMARKS



Nathan Mugabi, DENIVA Board Chair.

Dear Friends,

We are honored to present to you the 2018 DENIVA Annual report. I would like to thank DENIVA staff for working tirelessly to meet our expectations despite their small number. On behalf of DENIVA board, I would also like to thank our member organizations and development partners; GIZ/ Civil Society in Uganda Support Program, Global Standard, Global Network for Disaster Reduction, The Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa and all other donors for their generosity.

We congratulate ourselves for marking yet another year of contributing to the development of Uganda. The year 2018 was a difficult year for the smooth operations of civil society organizations due to the unfavorable environments. The year was characterized by protests of unfair government policies by the public. The amendment of the age-limit bill that removes the presidential age limit led to demonstrations by both members of the public and the civil society organizations. There were raids and seizures of civil society organization's offices by the state that made many of them to operate in fear.

All these presents DENIVA with a lot of work to promote good governance and strengthen civil society organizations. DENIVA exists to provide a platform for collective reflection, action and voice to voluntary local associations to advocate for people-centered, accountable and sustainable development in Uganda. Being the oldest network of indigenous NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that has grown to over 700 Member Organizations (MOs) located in all regions of Uganda makes it easy for us to carry out our activities.

With support from our development partners and member organizations, we were able to implement our programs in different regions within the country. This report therefore has a detailed information on the activities that were carried out in collaboration with our partners. We pledge to continue creating a responsible society where all Ugandans meet their needs and enjoy their rights.

MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Catherine Kanabahita, Executive Director DENIVA

In 2018, DENIVA carried out activities in the areas of good governance, sustainable livelihoods and civil society strengthening. We were able to carry out all these activities with support from our development partners and member organizations who have enabled us to continue to create a responsible society where all Ugandans meet their needs and enjoy their rights.

Promoting good governance and improved livelihoods through capacity development, information sharing and advocacy is our first priority. DENIVA operates in a country where the civic space is continuously diminishing with constant raids and attacks on civil society organizations operating in the country. All these has limited civil society organizations from effectively carrying out their work. Therefore we held a national dialogue on civil society accountability in light of the shrinking civic space to discuss ways on how we can create an enabling environment for civil society organizations. During the dialogue, we launched the Global Standard for civil society accountability in Uganda and sought ways on how we can use the tool to enrich QuAM .We also started the process of repositioning the NGO Quality Assurance Mechanism (QuAM) and have carried out consultations with civil societies to create way for the QuAM reforms and roadmap.

We engaged the youths on non – violence movement under the youth for change project where we trained university students to create a critical mass of youth actively engaged within their communities in the transformation of Uganda. We believe that equipping youths with transformative leadership skills is key in shaping the next generational leaders of the country. Over 90% of the students pledged to participate in the upcoming 2021 elections both at the university and the general public.

Towards the end of the year we were blessed with a new staff member Marilyn Mbogua who was appointed as the Regional Development Coordinator of the Regional Network on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) which is hosted by DENIVA. She began her duties at the secretariat in DENIVA offices on September 2018. Marilyn is also in charge of the Views from the Frontline (VFL 2019) project that is

being implemented in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Rwanda. This project kicked off with the training of 17 representatives from the national coordinating countries.

On behalf of DENIVA, I would therefore like to thank all our donors and partners who have provided the invaluable support that has enabled us to pursue our mission and vision.

ABOUT DEVELOPMENT NETWORK OF INDIGENOUS VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that provides a platform for collective reflection, action and voice to voluntary local associations to advocate for people-centered, accountable and sustainable development in Uganda.

DENIVA was founded in 1988 by 21 Civil Society Organizations as a network of indigenous NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and has grown to over 700 Member Organizations (MOs), located in all regions of Uganda.

DENIVA's program areas are:

- (i) Good Governance, Democracy and Human Rights
- (ii) Sustainable Livelihoods; Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture & Disaster Risk Reduction
- (iii) Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations.

- Gender Mainstreaming and Youth Empowerment are cross cutting themes.
- DENIVA is the host for the NGO Quality Assurance Mechanism (QuAM) Secretariat.
- DENIVA is the host for the Eastern Africa Regional Secretariat for the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations on Disaster Reduction (GNDR).



Vision

A responsible society where all Ugandans meet their needs and enjoy their rights

Mission

Promoting good governance and improved livelihoods through capacity development, information sharing and advocacy.

Values

Openness: We are able to speak without fear or favor.

Responsiveness: We strive to be timely, approachable, sensitive and respond to injustice and obstacles to sustainable development.

Tolerance: We are open-minded in our analysis of actions on poverty and injustice while recognizing diversity of contributions.

Mutual support: We value interdependence in pursuit of our aspirations.

Integrity: We are bound by truthfulness and honesty in the way we do business.

Gender equality: We demonstrate and advocate for equal opportunities and mutual respect for both men and women.

Learning: Based on our experience, we continuously expand our capacity to create desired results, be innovative and nurture new knowledge.

Listening: We strive for mutual respect for alternative and diverse views to create situations where everyone wins

Trust: We have belief and confidence in the goodwill and ability to achieve our aspirations as a network.

Sharing: We treasure exchange of information, resources, experiences and best practices in our operations.



DENIVA's Identity

DENIVA's identity is its indigenous nature that is jealously guarded to preserve local development ideologies and principles while taking into perspective regional and global dimensions. This is portrayed in the DENIVA logo with the following features:

- Crested Crane represents Uganda and is one of its national symbols.
- The black color indicates indigenes and pride in the African people.
- The red chain signifies brotherhood/sisterhood and the sacrifices our ancestors have made to build our nation.
- Green grass celebrates the network's originality and a grassroots link with the people and communities.

- The black chain signifies togetherness and synergy generated by the network.

DENIVA's Goal

To advocate for good governance, quality service delivery and poverty reduction in Uganda.

DENIVA's Purpose

To promote research, documentation, and capacity building initiatives for Member Organizations and Civil Society Organizations for effective advocacy and policy influencing at all levels of Uganda's development.

DENIVA's development approaches

DENIVA partners with Member Organizations (MOs) to mobilize and empower local communities through Neighborhood Assemblies (NAs). These are People's Parliaments or platforms where citizens are able to raise pertinent issues that affect their local communities and actively engage in generating solutions and hold local and central governments accountable.

DENIVA conducts research to generate information for evidence based advocacy to engage government in the formulation, review and implementation of policies and programs for all Ugandans with a special focus on marginalized groups like women, children, internally displaced persons and persons with disabilities.

DENIVA partners with MOs to implement projects that address community challenges and make a difference in the lives of the people. Reflection meetings between the implementing organizations are organized for peer review and to come up with collective actions and voice.

DENIVA advocates for a conducive environment for civil society to operate. It amplifies voices from the grassroots through the media, publications, DENIVA website and networks at the national, regional and international levels. DENIVA aims at building an empowered, courageous and vibrant citizenry that demands for a Uganda that is democratic, accountable and with efficient institutions that serve its people.

DENIVA is a member of regional and international partnerships that foster mutual learning, sharing of best practices and documentation of experiences.



DENIVA PROGRAMS

1. Good Governance, Democracy and Human Rights

The Good Governance, Democracy and Human Rights Program advocates for a government that serves all citizens of Uganda; demands accountability for quality service delivery, promotes respect of human rights and calls for adherence to Constitutionalism.

The program has the following objectives:

1. To promote civic and voter education among Ugandan citizens in order to actively participate in democratic governance at all levels.
2. To empower citizens to demand for the respect of their human rights as stated in the Uganda Constitution and International Conventions.
3. To promote quality service delivery and accountability at local and central government levels with a focus on the sectors of Education, Health and Agriculture.
4. To advocate for a favorable operating environment for civil society organizations in Uganda.
5. To promote women and youth participation in local and national politics and build their capacity in transformative leadership.

2. Sustainable Livelihoods: Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture and Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Program aims at supporting local communities with skills and knowledge on climate change adaptation, resilience, disaster risk reduction and economic empowerment. The program has the following objectives:

1. To building the capacity of local communities to adapt to climate change in Agriculture through awareness campaigns, piloting of adaptation actions, and strengthening public private partnerships.
2. To strengthen the resilience of local communities and build capacity for disaster risk reduction.
3. To mobilize local communities to protect the environment, utilize and preserve natural resources for the benefit of national development and for posterity.
4. To analyze the impact of agricultural policies and programs on local populations in order to make proposals for reform and food security in favor of the poor.
5. To promote women's economic empowerment programs and support youth groups with innovative entrepreneurship initiatives.



DENIVA as host of the Regional Secretariat for the Eastern Africa Regional Network on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

DENIVA is a member of the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations on Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR) and currently hosts the Regional Network on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) that brings together representatives from eight countries from Eastern Africa, namely: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda to share experiences and plan strategies on resilience and disaster reduction.

3. Strengthening the capacity of Civil Society Organizations

DENIVA is committed to institutional strengthening of its Member Organizations and the wider Civil Society by providing technical support in the development of Policies, Programs and Processes. Support in organizational development is provided to develop Strategic Plans, Finance Policies, Human Resource Policies, Gender Policies, Monitoring & Evaluation Frameworks, among others. In additions, skills and knowledge are shared in Communication, Networking, Advocacy, Proposal Writing & Resource Mobilization. The program has the following objectives:

1. To build the capacity of Civil Society Organizations to be more efficient, effective and able to comply with NGO Quality Assurance Certification Mechanism (QuAM) standards.
2. To align QuAM standards with the Global Standard for CSOs Accountability (Global Standard) and create awareness of the Global Standard at the national and regional levels.
3. To create a platform where DENIVA member organizations exchange ideas and information to promote the development of Uganda.
4. To support communication, information sharing and co-operation between indigenous voluntary associations, government, development partners and the international community on Uganda's development.
5. To strengthen DENIVA's strategic and operational management for an efficient organization that effectively delivers its mandate.

DENIVA as host of the Quality Assurance Mechanism (QuAM) Secretariat.

In 2006, DENIVA and Uganda National NGO Forum as co-promoters developed the NGO Quality Assurance Certification Mechanism (QuAM) for NGOs working in Uganda. QuAM is a voluntary self-regulatory mechanism designed to strengthen the credibility, ethics, professionalism and transparency of NGOs in Uganda. DENIVA hosts the secretariat for QuAM and is responsible for certifying all NGOs operating in Uganda based on a set of standards. QuAM, together with eight other accountability mechanisms from all continents developed the Global Standard that seeks to invigorate QuAM with a more dynamic from of accountability. For more details: www/quamuganda.org & www.csostandard.org



REPOSITIONING THE NGO QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM

One of the activities under this project was the national dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in the context of the shrinking space. The event was organized by DENIVA and Uganda National NGO Forum with support from the Global Standard for CSO Accountability and the European Union/German Co-operation (GIZ).

This dialogue was organized to honor the global accountability week that took place from 12th to 16th November 2018. The aim of the dialogue was to promote civil society accountability by showcasing civil society accountability initiatives from the region and around the globe in order to advance the understanding of dynamic accountability.

Over 80 participants including civil society organizations, donors, government and the media attended the event which involved a public dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in the context of the shrinking civic space, launch of the global standard for CSO accountability and the consultations on the NGO Quality Assurance Certificate Mechanism (QuAM) reforms and roadmap.

Hon. Aidah Mehangye, the UNNGOF chairperson who gave the opening remarks applauded DENIVA and other partners that initiated, setup and bred QuAM. According to Mehangye QuAM was a tool that would enhance civil society credibility in the country. She called upon all NGOs to embrace the tool for purposes of “cleaning up their houses.”

The national dialogue created an avenue for learning and enabled QuAM to link up with other Global networks championing civil society accountability



Hon. Aidah Mehangye, the UNNGOF chairperson giving the opening remarks during the national dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in sight of the shrinking civic space on Thursday 15, November 2018 at Hotel Protea in Kampala.



Dr. Livingstone Ssewanyana, the Executive Director of FHRI giving the keynote address during the national dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in sight of the shrinking civic space on Thursday 15, November 2018 at Hotel Protea in Kampala.

Dr. Livingstone Ssewanyana, a UN Independent Expert and the Executive Director of Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) gave the keynote address during the national dialogue. According to Dr.

Ssewanyana the free space that exists between family, market and the state is termed civil society. This space is greatly contested for by religious organizations, political parties, corporate associations and the state itself. Dr. Ssewanyana noted that there were 2 types of civil society i.e. civil society one and civil society Two. Civil society one does not contest with the state as it focuses more on its members for instance Fathers union, Mothers Union, Funeral Clubs, Sports clubs among others. While civil society two includes those that engage the state for accountability.

Dynamic accountability is about three aspects i.e. inclusion, participation and embracing feedback. However this is affected by power imbalances from the state, the donor, the community and the governing bodies. To achieve dynamic accountability therefore calls for autonomy, trust and credibility of the sector. Dr. Ssewanyana noted that the Global Standard for CSO accountability focused mainly on achievement of results and creating lasting impact leaving a few questions unanswered i.e. (i) What change do you want to achieve, (ii) what approach/ideology can help you achieve the desired change, and (iii) the processes taken to achieve change. He said for civil society organizations to achieve change, it would require durable partnerships/collectiveness and also transformative strategies. He also emphasized the need for the civil society sector to be vibrant, credible and effective if it is to engage the state for change. He further urged civil society organizations to carry out research and planning so that they can have the moral authority to come out and challenge the government to make it accountable to the citizens. He pointed out the need for civil society organizations to compete for visibility so that services can be rendered to them since nothing can be given on a silver platter.

Civil society organizations were also encouraged to position themselves in a manner that brings the people they serve closer to them in order to amplify their voices and make their concern part of their agenda. Dr. Ssewanyana recommended the Istanbul principles which focus on inclusion, human rights, democracy, participation, transparency and accountability among others.



Ricken Konstanze, the Head of Component GIZ-CUSP giving a remark during the national dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in sight of the shrinking civic space on Thursday, 15 November 2018 at Hotel Protea in Kampala.

Ricken Konstanze, the Head of Component GIZ-CUSP said the Global Standard for CSO accountability would not only improve civil society credibility but also build trust amongst state and non-state actors. She acknowledged accountability as one of the pillars that strengthen civil society organizations. Konstanze also urged civil society actors to practice and promote accountability. She noted that the Global Standards came at the right time when the space for civil society was shrinking which calls for critical reflection on how to strengthen civil society systems.

Launch of Global Standard for civil society organizations' accountability



Catherine Kanabahita giving a presentation during the national dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in sight of the shrinking civic space on Thursday 15, November 2018 at Hotel Protea in Kampala.

The launch of the Global Standard for Civil Society Organizations Accountability was presented by Catherine Kanabahita, the Executive Director of DENIVA. According to Kanabahita civil Society Organizations play a critical role in creating unbiased societies and a healthy planet. They work with multiple stakeholders particularly affected people and partners. Kanabahita noted that in order for civil society organizations to be successful, there was need for them to be in constant dialogue with their stakeholders about what they want, what they have to offer and how they can work together effectively to achieve change. “Feedbacks from stakeholders need to inform decisions of civil society organizations so that they can both continuously improve their performance and build trusted relationships,” she said.

Background of the Global Standards

The Global standard is diverse and it came as a result to create certification needs of NGOs globally. Building on the Istanbul principles and the rich experience of the sector, accountability initiators from Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean worked together for two years to develop a Global Standard which captures a globally shared dynamic understanding of accountability.

The Global Standards which were launched in nine countries during the accountability week are crafted in a manner meant to improve civil society organizations by strengthening their effectiveness, connectedness and credibility. In Uganda, these Global Standards were created by the two promoters of QuAM who sat together and came up with the best. It will therefore be aligned with QuAM to make a difference and set it apart from other Global Standard tools. All the civil society organizations are therefore encouraged to endorse the global tool and get involved in its quest to improve them. However this tool is not to replace QuAM assessments but to act as a referring point.

The Global standard can therefore be used on a voluntary basis as a benchmark by;

- CSOs, CSO networks and advocacy groups to improve their accountability standards and practices.
- Governments and donors to create enabling regulations and funding policies for CSOs
- CSO stakeholders to hold CSOs accountable
- CSOs to enable effective partnerships

Components of the Global Standards

The Global standard includes 12 commitments and associated key actions that civil society organizations promise to deliver and against which they can be held to account. The Global standard is written in plain English to facilitate dialogue with stakeholders and communication with the wider public; the commitments are organized into three clusters; what CSOs aim to achieve, their approach to change and their internal practices.

The commitments form an integrated whole, with each informing the other and they are deliberately aspirational; the focus is not only on what CSOs do now but what they can do in future. They call on CSOs

to enhance their performance, both individually and collectively and to contribute to a better world. Taken together, they tell a powerful story about the role and added value of civil society, now and in the future.

The table below shows the 12 commitments according to their clusters

Cluster A What we want to achieve	Cluster B Our approach to change	Cluster C What we do internally
Justice & Equality	People driven work	Empowered & effective staff and volunteers
Women's rights & gender equality	Strong partnerships	Well-handled resources
Healthy Planet	Advocating for fundamental	Responsive decision making change
Lasting positive change	Open Organizations	Responsible leadership

When these commitments are fulfilled, CSOs will establish closer links with their stakeholders, continuously improve their performance, develop trust in turbulent times, strengthen their individual and collective impact, and enhance their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Consultations on the NGO Quality Assurance Certificate Mechanism (QuAM) reforms and roadmap



Sophie Kange (UNNGOF) giving a presentation during the national dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in sight of the shrinking civic space on Thursday 15, November 2018 at Hotel Protea in Kampala.

What is QuAM?

QuAM is made up of an assembly that consists of promoters and distinct networks. It was built out of moral high ground for and by NGOS. DENIVA and UNUGOF have initially been the promoters of infrastructure and resources for QuAM.

QuAM reforms and roadmap

There is need to create a QuAM council which will have seven members voted by the QuAM assembly. A memorandum is being amended but the requirement to join the QuAM assembly depends on the question whether you are a network or not. All organizations must be QuAMed and must believe in QuAM to get access to join the QuAM Assembly. Therefore each organization is QuAMed but represented individually at the assembly.

Feedback from the participants on QuAM reforms and roadmap

The participants suggested for improvement of QuAM by; (i) increasing the number of QuAM promoters, (ii) having clear responsibilities in the QuAM Assembly, (iii) having all organizations in the network QuAMed and, (iv) having QuAMed organizations in the assembly.

The Participants were then grouped into 4 groups consisting of; Central, Northern, Western and Eastern region. The groups' assignment was to discuss and give feedback on the proposed QuAM road map but also to identify Institutions to host regional consultations on the QuAM process.

The table below shows the outcomes of the group discussion

Region	Identified institution to host the consultations	Proposed reforms
Northern	CEFORD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The host organization should be QuAMed, have capacity (resources, infrastructure), • Should commit to host QuAM. • QuAM committee should always consult the communities for feedback. Staff should be subjected to different tool
Central	HURINET & Kalangala NGO Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register QuAM as a legal entity, members should contribute to QuAM financially, technically so as to leverage on different members' expertise. • The desire for a fully functional secretariat with an experienced coordinator • UNNGOF and DENIVA should have permanent positions on the QuAM council • Develop a media engagement strategy • Have standard operating procedures • Plan for compliance assessment after the first assessment
Western	Kibaale CSO Network in partnership with AICM-Kabale, COVOID-Rubirizi and KICK-Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to hold regional dialogues on QuAM in addition to the national ones. • Committees at the sub national level need stronger capacity not waiting for the QuAM council There should be independent assessors that are not biased. This can be done by inter-changing assessors from one region to another. • Hold regular interactions between QuAM secretariat and sub national organizations

Eastern	African Foundation for Civic Education - Tororo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • There is need for regular visits to QuAMed organizations, this call for a strong monitoring mechanism. • Register QuAM as a legal entity • Develop a charter for QuAM(guiding document) • There is need for QuAM that everyone desires • Engage legal experts to guide CSOs • Constitute sub regional QuAM committees and empower them; this will also increase QuAM visibility. • Re-align QuAM to the NGO Act 2016 • The QuAM assessment process should be fast.
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QuAM action plans and milestones.

The team at DENIVA and UNNGOF made evaluation to find out what it feels like to be aligned with the Global standards. They carried out a retreat for the board members, carried out assessments of minutes of 30 NGOS and refined ideas on how to improve QuAM.

In their evaluation, they noted that QuAM needs to;

- I. Have regional consultations yearly
- II. Engage the government on how to collaborate Create financial sustainability for CSO
- III. Request for a donor conference
- IV. Hold an award ceremony together with the national assembly.
- V. Develop the second assessment tool and concept paper on the process, structure and obligations of QuAM members.
- VI. Develop QuAM IEC materials.
- VII. Strengthen partnerships and networking.
- VIII. Convene donor conference with CSOs.
- IX. Organize QuAM council meeting.
- X. Convene a National level dialogue on QuAM

The QuAM council will certify the QuAMed organizations and have control over both the QuAMed and unQuAMed organizations in the same civic space. The civil society organizations should change their mindset and start thinking globally.

Reactions from participants on QuAM

A number of perspectives emerged during the general discussions. Several participants noted the need for credibility and accountability of the civil society organizations.

- Jane Nakintu, a QuAM council member acknowledged QuAM as a tool that helps in building strong institutions. She called for a stakeholder dialogue for the QuAM initiators to get back to the drawing board and re-define QuAM. This would help rebuild integrity and values in the civil society sector.
- Dr. Maria Matembe, another participant urged the civil society organizations to have the moral ground to question what was right. She also advised civil society organizations to stop fearing.
- James from Mbale, a participant said NGOs were receivers from donors and therefore there was need for donors to be QuAMed so that they are ethical and give money with an authentic moral background. He also called upon CSOs not to get tired of donor fatigue.
- Dennis questioned what CSOs are being restricted for that is causing the shrinking civic society space and wondered what could be done so that the government has no power over the CSOs.
- Susan Okware talked about issues of credibility and accountability and echoed on the need to have NGOS accountable for the work that they do. She said the credibility of most NGOS were wanting and thus there was need for them to reflect on their credibility.



Hon. Maria Matembe making a contribution towards a discussion during the national dialogue on the importance of dynamic accountability for a credible civil society in sight of the shrinking civic space on Thursday 15, November 2018 at Hotel Protea in Kampala.

QuAM regional consultations.

DENIVA carried out regional consultations with over 100 civil society organizations from all over the country on QuAM. This was possible with the support from GIZ/EU. The regional consultations were a follow up after the national QuAM consultations to involve civil society organizations from across the country to be part of the QuAM decision making process. It aimed at capturing the views of the civil society organizations from northern, western, eastern and west Nile regions.



DENIVA staff, Development partners and CSOs from West Nile pose for a group photo after the meeting on the review of QuAM on 4th April 2019 at Heritage Courts Hotel, Arua

Over 18 Civil society organizations were strategically selected to represent each region for the consultations. There was a review of the QuAM structures, systems and processes and how to align it with Cluster C of the Global standard. Participants were grouped and tasked to make comparisons between Cluster C of the Global Standard and the QuAM Assessment Form.

By the end of the review meeting of QuAM, the expectations of the participants as regards to QuAM had been fulfilled. The participants noted that QuAM was not widely spread so they were ready and willingly to sensitize their member organizations about QuAM. They said QuAM should be a national body with a specific role in the civil society sector. The participants envisioned a QuAM that was capable of providing support to civil society organizations.

The participants hope that the revived QuAM will be specific and measurable. With the revived QuAM, they expect prompt feedback after assessment and committees that are knowledgeable and experienced about the civil society sector. Since most of the networks have their membership rooted in community based organizations, the participants hope that a standard for the community based organizations can also be developed.

The NGO Quality Assurance Mechanism (QuAM) is a standard meant to measure and regulate civil society organizations. Therefore QuAM is an NGO Quality Accountability Mechanism that is in place to create a credible, ethical and efficient civil society sector that is trustworthy and professional.

VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE

In 2018, Uganda was awash with a string of disaster occurrences with the most appalling being the Bududa landslides that claimed over 36 lives leaving hundreds of people homeless. The landslides that has happened twice since 2010 were caused by torrential rains that led to the over flooding of River Suume. The Views from the Frontline project therefore aims at gathering views from the different stakeholders in the disaster prone areas in Uganda. The year 2018 witnessed the introduction of the second phase of the project in Uganda and the appointment of the regional development coordinator.

Marilyn Mbogua was appointed as the Regional Development Co-coordinator of the Regional Network on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). She began her duties at the secretariat in DENIVA offices on September 2018.

1.) Regional Platform for Africa-Arab States:

Upon resuming office, the regional Development Coordinator attended the regional platform in Tunisia from 9th to 13th October 2018. This platform provided her with an avenue to network and share ideas on disaster risk reduction with other GNDR members from Africa and Arab states. There were presentations of several side events by members show-casing their projects.



Marilyn Mbogua, the Regional Development Coordinator Eastern Africa attending the regional platform meeting in Tunisia.

2.) VFL 2019:

VFL 2019 is being implemented in four (4) countries within the East African region; - Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Rwanda. Below is a summary of activities that have taken place from the inception of the project in September 2018.

- Training of 17 representatives from the national coordinating countries was held on 29- 31st October 2018 in Rwanda. The training was to introduce the project to the National Coordinating Countries (NCO) and train them on the use of the survey methodology and use of Survey Gizmo. By the end of the training, all counties had come up with a work-plan for their respective countries.

- NCOs during the preparatory phase were tasked to form and select National Advisory Committees; selected risk areas of implementation; advertised and short-list for Partner Organizations (POs); and conduct training the POs on methodology.
- Phase 2 will be implementation phase and data collection.

3.) Annual Regional Advisory Group Meeting:

The Annual Regional Advisory Group meeting was held on 13th - 14th November 2018 in Nairobi Kenya. It brought all 8 RAG members to meet, discuss and agree on plans for 2019. Outcome from the meeting include:

- RAG TOR was agreed upon by all members
- The work-plan 2019 was implemented and agreed upon with set out target.



Some of the participants who attended the Annual Regional Advisory Meeting in Nairobi- Kenya

4.) Meeting with Uganda GNDR Members:

The Executive Director of GNDR, Bijay Kumar had a meeting with GNDR members from Uganda on 16th November 2018 where he interacted and learnt more about their activities and expectations on disaster risk reduction.

5.) Re-categorization:

The large part of 2018 witnessed the updating of GNDR members' details. The national coordinating countries that are implementing the VFL 2019 were also requested to ensure that their partner organizations were fully registered to become GNDR members.

2019 plans:

- 1.) National coordination meetings – this call went out to the RAG to apply if successful will organize for a meeting for their members at national level.
- 2.) Implementation of VFL2019- data collection and analysis will take place within the 1st quarter 2019
- 3.) Organize for a regional workshop- dates and details on this to be communicated
- 4.) Attend the GP 2019. Updates will be shared via CP
- 5.) On-going recruitment drive of members regionally
- 6.) Promote GNDR projects- CBDRM Cookbook; CBDRM project to stakeholders.

GPDRR:

The GP 2019 planning and preparation is on-going. GNDR is involved in various phases and activities toward this event and will communicate to members how they can participate.

- The registration is open <https://www.unisdr.org/conference/2019/globalplatform/register>
- Preparations and plans to hold an Advocacy workshop is on-going. This will be 20-22 Feb 2019 targeting regional networks. Regional Networks such as DENIVA and IAWG-A have been invited to participate in this workshop.

Coherence project:

GNDR has started a new initiative to look at policy coherence among international frameworks from the perspective of local actors. We are now looking for case studies from across the world that showcase a coherent approach to Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Participating in this initiative, your work might be featured at a global publication as a good practice, and you may be invited to attend the upcoming Global Platform for DRR in Geneva, Switzerland, and/or regional workshops in the capacity of a coherence expert. Details on this have been circulated to DENIVA members and also posted on the GNDR Community Platform (CP)

YOUTH FOR CHANGE PROJECT

DENIVA in partnership with The Alternative through the support of The Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA) embarked on a two year project with the aim of creating a critical mass of youth actively engaged within their communities in the transformation of Uganda. This project is planned from June 2018 to June 2020 for a budget of USD 100,000.

In the first 11 months of the project, we were able to fulfill the objectives planned for the period. A pool of youth trainers in non-violence activism was created, who will skill more youths to build a critical mass that will influence communities to actively participate in the governance of the country. This was done through the Training of Trainers Workshops in five public Universities; Makerere, Kyambogo, Gulu, Busitema and Kabale. A training manual to facilitate the training was developed. The project was able to buy equipment, namely: a laptop, a printer, a camera and audio recorders. The DENIVA Board was also facilitated to meet and provide guidance and play its oversight role to the project. Project staff also received salary contributions on time.

So far the mapping of constituencies with ineffective representation in parliament has been done and a draft Mentoring Guide of Transformative Leadership has been developed. This will be used to build the capacity of youths in transformative leadership skills that will enable them position themselves as potential parliamentary candidates for 2021 parliamentary elections. The remaining part of the project objectives include articulating the youths' vision for the "Uganda we Need" that will feed into the National Dialogue.

In addition, a Mentoring Guide on Transformative Leadership and Elective Politics has been developed and will be used to train 20 youths. The trained youths will be linked to mentors for follow up and coaching in preparation for 2021 parliamentary elections. The Auditor General's reports will also be reviewed to provide key policy messages for advocacy in demand for accountability and good governance in Uganda. This reports presents the project's activities, achievements, challenges as experienced in the first 11 months and also states the way forward, according to the project proposal.

Activities

2.1 Development of the training manual on non-violence activism and Training of Trainers Workshops in non-violence activism in five Universities in Uganda.

2.1.1 Training manual on non-violence activism

A consultant was contracted from June to September 2019 to develop a training manual on nonviolent movement building which was used as training guide for non-violent training in five public universities. A total of 150 copies of the Manual were designed, printed and disseminated to the trainees. It covered topics like: Introduction to non-violent activism, understanding power and movements, grievances, targeting, brainstorming and planning. The soft copy of training manual on non-violence activism is attached.

2.1.1 Training of Trainers on Non-violence Activism in Gulu University.



Top: Use of participatory approaches is key in our trainings.

Bottom: Illustrating pillars of support theory in movement building.

Right: Norman Tumuhimbise, National Coordinator, The Alternative conducting the training.

2.1.2 Conducted a Training of Trainers on Non-violent movement building in Busitema University.



Top: Creative way of sitting to illustrate theories of power.

Right: University students attentive to the non-violent movement training

Bottom: Trainees demonstrate team work, critical thinking and planning in movement building.

2.1.3 Conducted a Training of Trainers on Non-violent movement building in Kabale University.



Top: Norman Tumuhimbise, National Coordinator, The Alternative conducting the training.

Bottom: Hajati Asia Nagudi conducting training on the role of organization and mobilization in movement building. Right: Namusabi Hadijah training on the Spectrum of Allies Theory

2.1.4 Conducted a Training of Trainers on Non-violent movement building in Kyambogo University.



Left: Trainees demonstration the pillars of support in movement building.

Right: Trainees being taught the difference between non-violent and violent movement.

2.1.5 Conducted a Training of Trainers on Non-violent movement building in Makerere University.



Left: Trainees demonstrating team work, critical thinking and planning in movement building.

Right: Catherine Kanabahita, Executive Director, DENIVA participating in the session on the importance of nurturing communication, coordination and trust.

2.2 Build capacity of 20 youths in transformative leadership

2.2.1 Consultancy -Mapping of constituencies with ineffective representation of their issues in parliament. (Jan-March) This is a mapped out list of Members of Parliament with minimal chances of bouncing back to parliament.

	Name of Member of Parliament	Constituency
1.	Magezi Rapheal	Igara West
2.	Judith Nabakooba	Mityana Woman MP
3.	Mwine Mpaka	Youth MP Western Region
4.	Muyomba Kasozi	Bukoto Midwest Lwengo
5.	Judith Babirye	Buikwe Woman MP
6.	Daniel Muheirwe	Buhaguzi Kikuube
7.	Beatrice Atim Anywa	Kitgum Municipality
8.	Moses Balyeku Grace	Jinja municipality west
9.	Chris Balyomunsi	Kinkizi West Kanungu district
10.	Bategyeka Lawrence Nkotoo	Hoima Municipality
11.	Kato Lubwama	Lubaga Division South
12.	Peter Ssematimba	Busiro County South
13.	Semeo Nsubuga	Kasanda County North
14.	Amelia Kyambadde	Mawokota North Mpigi
15.	Namuju Cissy	Lwengo Woman Mp
16.	Elioda Tumwesigye	Sheema Municipality
17.	James Kakooza	Kabura County
18.	James Waluswaka	Bunyole County
19.	Persisi Namuganza	Busiki County
20.	Kiizza Stellah	Kyegegwa Woman MP

The main reasons are: a) they allegedly annoyed/disappointed their voters by supporting the age limit bill opposed to their (voters) views. b) Arrogance and pride after being voted.

2.2.2 Compile a Mentoring Guide on Transformative Leadership and Elective Politics in Uganda

A mentoring guide on Transformative Leadership and Electoral politics has been developed and shall be designed and printed. When this is done, it will be used in our next activity of mapping and mentoring of young people who will contest as members of parliament come 2021 elections.

The Manual on Transformative Leadership and Electoral politics covers the following topics: Introduction to transformative leadership, qualities of a transformed leaders and how to become one. A section is also devoted to the current elective politics in Uganda. A final guide will be completed in the next phase of the project.

2.3 Institutional Support

The equipment that was purchased was as follows: One laptop, one printer, one camera and two radio recorders. They have been very instrumental in enabling the recording and documentation of the various project activities. In addition, the DENIVA Board, the highest governing body, was facilitated to meet in September 2018 and they provided the oversight role to the project.

Key achievements

3.1 Over 250 students and on average, 50 trainees per university went through first exposure training referred to Trainer of trainers (TOT). In most of the trainings except Busitema and Kabale Universities, the ratio of male to females remains wanting, with men more than women.

3.2 Having trained over 250 students of the five universities, The Alternative had to make follow ups in pursuit to retain and recruit more members. As a result some of the trainees contested for different leadership positions in these universities including guild presidency, GRCs, halls of residence representatives among others.

3.3 The Alternative movement has in the past months of 2019, been engaged in guild leadership campaigns and elections in these universities as one of the means to make a clear follow up and keeping the movement on ground and intact with its members.



On our trainees of Kyambogo University, Jonathan Tundulu took on the challenge to contest as a Guild President for Kyambogo University. He applied some of the principles and skill we shared on him and provided support. He eventually emerged as the winner and we are proud of his success (see pictures below). Note that the some of campaign poster (right) have The Alternative Logo. Trainees in other universities also contested on various leadership position. In the five Universities we trained a total of 73 candidates for various leadership positions who had gone through our training, 51 emerged as winners. Below is Norman Tumuhimbise, chief guest at the victory of the Kyambogo University Guild President, Jonathan Tundulu (centre) our trainee.



3.4 Due to our creative and non-violent movement training skills, we have attracted some youth focused NGOs, youth movements and individual activists.

3.5 We have begun the process of identifying candidates for next year for easy preparations and more victories.

3.6 We got some allies from security agencies who are always tipping us, cautioning and availing escape channels whenever they feel that we're not secure or could face security wrath.

Challenges

- 4.1 Security threats and arrest upon some of our members, candidates and interfering with some of the meetings.
- 4.2 Monetization of guild campaigns especially from the main legally registered national political parties.
- 4.3 Male to Female ratio recruitment has failed to balance as females still feel insecure in the current state of governance.
- 4.4 Due to the government's monetization of politics, workshops and trainings, we were faced with demands for money by participants/trainees.

Recommendations:

- 5.1 There is need for more anti-monetized election campaigns and more sensitizations should be carried out.
- 5.2 We need to create more allies in the security agents in order to reduce threats and arrests of our members.
- 5.3 We need to be more prepared of any number of students who express interest in vying for University leadership in the next coming elections to overcome the overwhelming demand of potential candidates.
- 5.4 There should be mechanisms to safe guard victories of our members. More trainings on mobilization and organization should be carried out in order to claim more victories.
- 5.5 For purposes of our data base safety we recommend an online tracking system application.

Way forward:

In the remaining period of the two year project, we intend to fulfill three major objectives, namely: Build the capacity of 20 youths in transformative leadership, Mobilize 800 youths to articulate a vision for “The Uganda We Need” through 4 regional dialogues and Review the Auditor General’s Reports of 2016, 2017, 2018 and generate information for advocacy for a better Uganda. The detailed plans are as follows:

6.1 Build capacity of 20 youths in transformative leadership

6.1.2 From May - June 2019, a total of 4 days training for the 20 youths on Transformative Leadership from May to June 2019 shall be conducted.

6.1.3 Fifty copies of mentoring guide on "Transformative Leadership and Elective Politics in Uganda" will be printed from July to Aug 2019.

6.1.4 From July to September 2019, the project will carry out mapping and competitive selection of 100 youths to position themselves for parliamentary seats in 2021/2023

6.1.4 From October to November 2019, three mentors will be identified and facilitated to mentor a total of 20 potential youths as potential parliamentary candidates 2021 elections.

6.2 Mobilize 800 youths to articulate a vision for “The Uganda We Need” through 4 regional dialogues

6.2.1 The project will conduct four regional dialogues for 80 youths from Northern, Eastern, Western and Central regions on the “Uganda We need” in August to November 2019.

6.2.1 We plan to conduct a National Symposium of 200 youths in December 2019, representing the four regions of Uganda to synthesize their views on the “Uganda We Need”.

6.2.2 We shall produce a Youth Voices Report on “The Uganda We Need” from December 2019 - February 2020.

6.3 Review the Auditor General’s Reports of 2016, 2017, 2018 and generate information for advocacy for a better Uganda.

6.3.1 A consultant shall be procured to carry out an analysis of the Auditor General’s Reports to inform policy advocacy and civic action in January and February 2020.

6.3.2 A public dialogue shall be held, to highlight key messages from the review of the Auditor General’s Reports through a workshop and media coverage. This will be done in March and April 2020.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DEVELOPMENT NETWORK OF INDIGENOUS VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS (DENIVA)

Consolidated statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended 31st December 2018

Particulars	Notes	2,018	2,018	2,018	2,017
		Restricted	Not restricted	Total	
INCOME		Amount UGX	Amount UGX	Amount UGX	Amount UGX
Grants Income	3	448,171,740		448,171,740	431,140,982
Other Incomes	4		16,993,956	16,993,956	12,807,625
TOTAL INCOME		448,171,740	16,993,956	465,165,696	443,948,607
EXPENSES					
Direct Programme Costs	7	183,043,617	1,917,000	184,960,617	341,729,909
Administration Costs	8	22,040,468	5,176,956	27,217,424	71,041,957
Employment Costs	9	107,089,658	8,950,000	116,039,658	92,140,442
TOTAL		312,173,743	16,043,956	328,217,699	504,912,308
Depreciation				-18,906,053	
Surplus /(Deficit)		135,997,997	950,000	118,041,944	-60,963,701

DEVELOPMENT NETWORK OF INDIGENOUS VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS (DENIVA)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December 2018

Particulars	Note	2018	2017
ASSETS		Amount UGX	Amount UGX
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	345,662,432	351,148,485
		345,662,432	351,148,485
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Bank	2	150,147,997	57,566,446
Total current Assets		150,147,997	57,566,446
TOTAL ASSETS		495,810,429	408,714,931
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors Payables and accruals		188,325,236	167,726,375
Total Current Liabilities		188,325,236	167,726,375
FUNDS AND RESERVES			
Restricted Fund		149,197,997	57,566,446
General reserves fund		-181,375,236	-167,726,375
Capital Development Fund		345,662,432	351,148,485
TOTAL FUNDS RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		495,810,429	408,714,931

The Financial statements on pages 8 and 9 along with the accompanying cash flow statement and notes were approved by the Directors of DENIVA on (date)..... and signed on their behalf by: (Signature)..... Executive Director; DENIVA.

STAFF AT DENIVA



Catherine Kanabahita

Executive Director



Susan Sekasi

Accountant



Fredrick Olinga

Program Officer



Marilyn Mbogua

Regional Development Coordinator, GNDR



Charles Batesa

Security/Compound Assistant



Lisa Anenocan

Communications/QuAM Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Nathan Mugabi
Chairperson



Rose Mary Taaka
Vice Chairperson



John Silco Murugahara
Treasurer



Fredrick Kamara Baguma
Central region representative



Rosette Ekiyansiimire
Western region representative



James Okodi
Eastern region representative



Monica Emiru Enyou
National representative



Catherine Kanabahita
Ex-Official

Report Compiled by:

Approved by:

Date: