National Agriculture Research Organization, Uganda

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION FOR NARO NGO PARTNERSHIPS



August 24, 2001
Hotel Africana, Kampala

INTRODUCTION

Guided by its mandate to contribute to the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture in Uganda, NARO has been proactively seeking innovative ways to improve the flow of agriculture technology to farmers and respond to their needs, priorities and demands. In order to intensify its outreach and make its services increasingly client driven, NARO has solicited strategic partnerships with NGOs in the agriculture sector. In order to develop these partnerships, NARO has held consultations with a selected number of NGOs to assess the prospects for collaboration with them in participatory research and extension activities.[1]

The NGO consultations suggested a number of actions for NARO and it was considered necessary to synthesize the emerging possibilities of closer, strategic partnerships and decide on future steps. In order to achieve this more concretely a national workshop was organised by NARO that brought together representatives of principal NGOs and senior managers from NARO. The day long workshop was organised in Hotel Africana, Kampala on August 24, 2001. This report summarises the main discussions of the workshop and places on record the conclusions and next steps arising from this significant consultation.

The specific objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- **Highlight the *spectrum of innovative and participatory agriculture development activities* being supported by various NGOs.**
- **Draw upon the main *lessons of previous experiences* of partnerships between NGOs and NARO.**
- **Consolidate the *emerging collaborative areas* for NARO's research and outreach participation in on-going programmes of key agencies.**
- **Identify the main elements of *suitable collaborative arrangements and mechanisms* to enable joint actions between NARO and NGOs.**

Thirty four participants drawn from NGOs, NARO and donor representatives attended the workshop. All NGOs with who NARO had interacted in the recent past were able to attend and contributed richly to the discussions. Also present were representatives from the Africa Highlands Initiative, Makerere University and the Rockefeller Foundation. The latter has been instrumental in stimulating partnership related activities within NARO by providing support to the participation of a consultant who, together with an officer from NARO, took the lead in establishing NGO contacts and discussions leading to the national workshop.

[1] These consultations were held during July / August 2001 and were led by a two member team from NARO viz. Rajiv Khandelwal, Consultant (Partnerships) and Florence Oumo, SR, Outreach Programme.

farmers whose access to technology and influence on its generation or use remains chronically challenged.

For NARO to pursue partnerships with NGOs as a central outreach strategy, it is important to understand the range of roles and capacities that NGOs bring to bear in agriculture change. Recent consultations confirm that NGOs currently play the following key roles:

Agencies have invested considerably in ***organisational development and capacity building*** activities among farmers. Farmers groups, producers association, cooperatives, credit societies, women's associations etc are examples of groups or CBOs promoted by NGOs in specific locations and communities. NGOs identify potential members, initiate and sustain group processes and provide training for leadership and internal group management. Women and youth are often important targets for NGOs. By virtue of their rapport and motivation NGOs are often able to undertake well these core institutional promotional roles.

Most NGOs in the agriculture sector have acted as ***sources or facilitators of technical information, counselling and advise*** for farmers. In absence of a robust public extension service NGOs have attempted to close the information gap through a range of participatory extension methods – farmers' visits, training, demonstration plots and discussion groups. Farmer to farmers methods in extension are being increasingly emphasised. Exposure of farmers to new technology in crops, livestock, fisheries and agro-processing is seen as an important activity. This is often backed by provision of material and equipment by NGOs for farmers' trials and use. Extension functions are carried out by functionaries identified from within farmers' groups or by NGOs' own field staff who may receive some basic training in extension methods and practices. Connections often exist with research stations and NARO scientists but these remain episodic and personal rather than on-going and institutional. A few agencies such as VECO – COOPIBO and Appropriate Technology (Uganda) have attempted to improve research – extension interface as an essential strategy albeit with mixed results.

NGOs are also serving as ***important facilitators of inputs*** for farmers particularly in reaching new varieties, practices and technologies. Seed availability for improved varieties is a major identified constraint and many agencies seek to bridge this supply gap. There is considerable diversity in how input supply is managed by NGOs. There are some who, on their own, procure and distribute seeds and inputs while others engage in farmer based seed multiplication using foundation material. Credit is an important input that many agencies provide farmers through their micro credit programmes and this is often used in fulfilling farming related needs.

A number of key NGOs are concerned with the ***policy advocacy and debates*** surrounding agriculture and food security in the context of globalisation and the thrust of PMA on commercialisation of agriculture. Several international development NGOs such as ActionAid, Oxfam, SNV, VECO-COOPIBO are active members of policy alliances

4. NARO's OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

(Session Chair – Dr GW Otim Nape, DDG (Outreach), NARO)

Following the inaugural remarks and speeches, **Dr Francis Alacho, NARO** was called upon to make a presentation of NARO's Outreach and Partnership Initiative. This was a comprehensive presentation highlighting the policy context, rationale and goals of the outreach programme and the proposed institutional and programmatic changes on-going within NARO in order to fulfill the outreach mandate. These include the setting up and up-gradation of ARDCs (Agriculture Research and Development Centres) who shall work as zonal outreach teams. NGOs role as a key strategic partner in fulfillment of the outreach mandate was stressed in the presentation. An advanced draft version of the Outreach and Partnership Initiative document was circulated to the participants for reference, record and comments.

A number of interesting and relevant observations were made by NGO participants in reponse to the presentation on OPI and these are summarised below:

a) It was commented that in the OPI strategy, there appears to be a delinking of zonal level ARDCs and the core reasearh activities being conducted by the research institutes. Does this not imply a dilution, rather than strengthening, of farmers' participation in research programmes?

b) In wake of the Outreach initiative, what are the adjustments being made within the research institutes? How will research priorities be set and how are institutes expected to respond to requests for research generated by the Outreach?

c) NARO's long term and medium term plans have already identified key priorities and these are presumably fixed. Will the demands from new partnerships be able to influence the pre-determined priorities?

d) As farmers' groups and organisations are considered vital points of convergence and participation, how can "good governance" be ensured? Groups should be indigenous and formed out of need rather than be artificially created and they should be motivated to influence research agenda.

Dr Otim-Nape, DDG (O) and Dr Francis Alacho, SR, NARO Outreach responded to these questions. It was clarified that the **ARDCs are seen as "switching points" between farmers and research system**. The ARDCs will have a system of regular and joint communication and efforts with the Institutes and the institutes will participate in joint activities in response and vice versa. A central function of ARDCs is to take research services closer to farmers and service providers. For the research institutes the ARDCs will act as a valuable conduit of feedback from users.

The research institutes are not expected to abandon their national research programmes and priorities. However it is hoped that **zonal needs and demands for technology and methods will increasingly influence their work and priorities**. The example of Serere research institute and ARDC is noteworthy. Both share the same location and are intended to serve the Teso farming system. This sharing of location results in effective

feedback and response between the two. The other ARDCs do not share the same facility but it is hoped that the mechanisms between ARDCs and RI-s will be developed well.

While it is correct that long term and medium term plans have set out priorities for NARO, these place considerable emphasis on **participatory planning and partnership.** There is sufficient flexibility in terms of priority setting and this flexibility will be exercised in strengthening outreach activities.

Finally, there can be little disagreement with the need to have genuine and sustainable farmers' groups / organisations. However it should be clear that **forming farmers' groups and organisations is beyond NARO's mandate** and capacities. NARO expects to work with groups formed by its strategic partners viz. NGOs / NAADS rather than make own groups.

5. NGO PRESENTATIONS ON ACTIVITIES AND POTENTIAL AREAS OF COLLABORATION

(Session Chair – Mr Leonard Mmsemakweli, UCA and Mr Piet Visser, SNV)

Subsequent to the presentation and discussions on NARO's Outreach Strategy, NGOs were invited to make presentations to the house. They were asked to focus on three aspects: **a) an overview of their agriculture programme, b) past experiences with NARO and c) potential areas of collaboration with NARO.** Given the large number of participating NGOs it was planned to reserve general discussions after every 4 presentations.

The presentations relating to NGOs' agriculture programmes and the potential in these for NARO's participation are summarised in **Appendix 1**. The presentations led to a number of questions, comments and observations from the participants. The key among these are summarised as follows:

NGOs' Agriculture Programmes and Activities

- It was observed that the **extension and input supply features predominantly in NGOs' agriculture activities.** Improved seed provision and multiplication is high on the priority of NGOs' programmes though adequate availability of quality planting material continues to be a major constraint.
- **Formation of farmers' groups** and supporting these with new information, skills and practices is also an important activity for most NGOs. Most NGOs work with some form of farmers' groups and commit their resources in building their capacities on technical and managerial aspects of agriculture programmes.
- **Enhancing food security for the poor is the main goal** NGOs' pursue in their agriculture programmes. Increasing incomes and returns is second in the hierarchy of goals and increasingly many are recognising the importance of introducing and expanding high value crop production among the communities of their concern. In this regards several see the PMA as an opportunity for intensifying economic advantages accruing to the farmers through more market-led crop and livestock production.

- **NGOs usually have limited research capacity and often also face resource constraints** in being able to engage in any long term research work by themselves. It was argued that NGOs should engage more in adaptive research and build their own capacities for undertaking participatory research with farmers as well.
- To some the presentations suggested that **NGOs' work to be quite supply driven** rather than being demand led. Some NGOs contested this, though this was not fully resolved in the discussions. What is definitely clear is that there are important differences in approaches to agriculture change. A number of differences exist in the manner NGOs ensure farmers' participation or contribution to activities (for example the extent to which NGOs offer subsidised inputs to farmers).

NGO – NARO Linkages

- Previous linkages of NGOs with NARO have come to be **centred on seed supply**. NGOs have often approached institutes for seed and planting material and this has been availed to them wherever feasible. NARO however emphasised that supply of improved planting material is not possible to sustain at any significant level for NARO. As a research institution it can best avail foundation seed which can be multiplied by NGOs though farmers and farmers' groups. Sustained supply of seeds from NARO is however not possible – private firms and decentralised seed production is the solution to the increasing supply gap.
- New areas of **NARO – NGO engagement include training and capacity building, co-participation in technology generation, information exchange and participation in advocacy work**. Participants opined that there is also considerable scope in expanding the current level of information on each other's activities and keeping each other informed of new developments. It was suggested that a list of NGOs' programmes in agriculture be compiled and circulated within NARO system.

Making Partnerships Work: Lessons from Africa Highlands Initiative *(Dr Ann Stroud)*

AHI manages a participatory research programme in Kabale in partnership with NARO and number of local agencies and networks. In its experience it has important to :

- ✓ Have an overarching joint committee to supervise and oversee the developments in project activities
- ✓ Develop a common, higher level vision among collaborating partners
- ✓ Design different kinds of mechanisms for different partners instead of unifying all under one arrangement
- ✓ Make formal arrangements that are not dependent on continuity of individual's tenure or presence
- ✓ Achieve consistency in community approaches in order not have different messages reaching the community
- ✓ Train researchers in working in partnerships with non-research actors and institutions.

- There was unanimous opinion that the **linkages between NARO and NGOs need to be institutionalised and formal**. In the past, these have often been based on personal

contacts and have not remained reliable or stable. In fact there have been instances of failure to meet commitments and these have frustrated NGOs' initiatives. Many participants felt that NGOs should not have to link up with different stations for different research or technical needs but there should be a coordinated, single window facility for partners.

- Resources are an issue for a few NGOs, particularly those that are smaller and are operating with limited, external funds. The participation of NARO scientists has often depended on availability of adequate financial resources with the NGOs. However good opportunities for collaboration should not be compromised because of this constraint and NARO needs to find ways in which scientists can continue to participate in NGOs' activities even though resources are limited. **Lack of resources with the NGO should not become a decisive factor for researchers' input.**
- What are the two way interactions between NGOs and NARO? It was opined that there are *reciprocal* technology and information flows between the two. NARO's technologies need to be adjusted in accordance with the feedback channeled by NGOs from farmers. Also NARO needs to provide on-going information to NGOs on new developments in research arena within the country for NGOs to use and further disseminate to farmers. There has been **considerable information gap between NARO and NGOs** and this need to be bridged on a priority basis.
- Several **NGOs may be working with NAADS** in the near future as service providers to farmers. How do linkages with NARO feature in the NAADS scenario? It was explained that NARO is expected to contribute through providing research services and outputs to farmers and service providers. Empowering service providers such as NGOs is now central to NARO's mandate and this will be maintained in NARO's activities in response to NAADS. NARO will be available for providing training and capacity building support to service providers as needed. It will also be available for being contracted by service providers for specific research services.
- The **ARDCs being operationalised in different zones by NARO present a unique opportunity** for NGOs to engage more closely with NARO. The ARDCs are charged with carrying out a outreach mandate for NARO's research and will be able to make services available to partners within each zone. NGOs were called upon to make full use of ARDCs and work out specific areas of collaboration with them at that level.

6. PRIORITY AREAS AND MECHANISMS OF NGO – NARO COLLABORATION

(Chair : Dr John Lynam, Rockefeller Foundation, Nairobi)

The post lunch session attempted to consolidate the presentations and related discussions and arrive at consensus at broad areas of partnership between NGOs and NARO. A consolidation of cross – cutting, overall areas of partnership was presented by Rajiv Khandelwal, Consultant (Partnerships), NARO and this was subjected to open deliberation by the participants.

The following consensus emerged for NARO – NGO partnership:

1. **On going dissemination of and feedback on existing technologies and research output to farmers and their groups.**
2. **Rapid increases in the local availability of quality seeds, stocking and planting material through multiplication, training of seed producers and technical supervision to farmers' groups.**
3. **Co-management of on farm, farmer-managed, participatory demonstrations and trials of new technology.**
4. **Training and technical capacity building of extension functionaries, para extension workers and NGO staff in managing participatory adaptive research.**
5. **Participation and contribution to active networking linkages and regular information exchange.**
6. **Joint study and research into local constraints and problems related to crop and livestock production and technology.**
7. **Participation and contribution to policy debates, research and advocacy for food security.**

It was resolved that these areas will be pursued rigorously by both sides. Indeed some of the specific thrust may be different for different NGOs but NARO will respond to opportunities of collaboration in any of the above areas with NGOs at the strategic as well as operational level.

Having reached an agreement on overall areas of partnership the Chair invited the participants to reflect on the manner in which these could be operationalised through specific arrangements and mechanisms.

NARO has conceived selected NGOs as ***strategic partners*** and is aiming to arrive at formal agreements with them. These NGOs operate at a relatively large scale in different districts, have well developed agriculture programmes, have a network of local partners at the district levels and are able to mobilise their own resources. It is with these NGOs that NARO seeks strategic partnership at the national level. At the zonal level the ARDCs will link up with the local agencies / CBOs supported by these strategic partners and define joint actions and programmes. The strategic partner NGO will be expected to remain involved with its local affiliate through provision of capacity building support, complementary resources and backstopping. On the other hand NARO can ensure that ARDCs manage their partnerships well and are given support from other institutions within NARO for being able to respond to demands from local partners. Thus local level partnerships are provided through both NARO and apex NGOs under this strategic partnership arrangement.

The participants viewed this as a reasonably pragmatic formulation for moving ahead with partnerships. The following was particularly emphasised in the discussions:

- **Formal agreements are particularly important** to be drawn up between NARO and NGOs to fix responsibilities and commitments. Mr Peter Persell, Country Director, Africare illustrated the importance of an MOU. Africare has drawn one with NARO for supporting its work in Kabale and it clearly identifies roles, commitments and financing arrangements. The MOU needs to be revised from time to time in order to reflect changing needs of the programmes. The representatives of Action Aid, AAH, UNFA and VECO also emphasised on the MOU as a key instrument for formalising NARO partnerships.

- NARO needs to centralise its coordination function with NGOs. This implies **creation of a dedicated facility** within the Outreach Programme at NAROSEC that will interact with NGOs, draw up agreements with them and provide all manner of support to the zones for ensuring that partnership plans are meeting their intended targets. DDG (Outreach) clarified that NARO is in the process of setting up a partnership desk at the NAROSEC for this purpose and these consultations will help in building a mandate for the desk.

- Going beyond MOUs with a limited number of NGOs there is a need for **NARO and NGO community to make wider, institutional engagements**. This may take the form of regular communications from NARO aimed at NGOs and vice-versa. On the NGOs side possibilities exist of drawing in structures such as the NGO Forum and DENIVA which are large networks of NGOs. These have thematic networks as well and can be used as entry points for NARO's interaction with NGOs at large. These networks should be drawn into the discussions as well.[2] NARO also informed that it has a **website** (www.naro.go.ug) that can be accessed for current information and developments that can be used by NGOs generally.

- It is important to **use existing structures of both partners** rather than create new ones in order to collaborate. NGOs have their on-going programmes and extension staff and ways have to be found to support these to perform better through NARO's input and participation. Similarly, NARO has wide ranging technical capabilities and these need to find dynamic connections with farmers and service providers.

- It was felt that **a common goal and vision** can guide longer term partnerships well and some attempt was made to define this goal and vision. As noted earlier there is well established complementarity between NARO and NGOs in terms of capacity however mandates are overlapping. The NGOs emphasised that their work in the agriculture sector is geared towards **ensuring food security** for the poor and **in careful research / awareness on issues and policies that affect people's livelihoods**. NARO's participation in this mandate (and indeed it is a shared mandate) can lead to the definition of a more holistic definition of a common goal. However beginnings should be made on these possibilities as a first step.

[2] It was clarified that the NGO Forum and DENIVA were invited to the consultation but could not participate on account of other engagements. The NGO Forum was however represented by VECO and Action Aid representatives in the consultation.

7. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

(Dr GW Otim-Nape, DDG (Outreach), NARO)

Following the discussions on potential partnership arrangements it was decided to conclude the workshop with some agreement on next steps to be taken. These were identified as follows:

- NARO should launch on a **programme for sensitising NGO community** at different levels on its programmes and services so that a larger number, especially at the zonal / district level, are made aware of NARO's activities and are drawn into the discussions for partnerships.
- This process of dialogue and exchange should continue both as a group and on a one-to-one basis between NARO and NGOs. Some more clarity on mechanisms was required and a committee was formed from among the participants to delve more rigorously into how partnerships may be operationalised. **Representatives of Action Aid (Mr James Kintu), SNV (Mr Piet Visser) and UNFA (Mr Julius Moto) offered to be on the committee** and it was decided that the committee would meet shortly to go over the suggestions emerging from this consultation. NARO Outreach consultant and officer would join this committee for deliberations.
- **NARO will rigorously proceed with the process of setting up a partnership desk and will pursue formalising agreements with its strategic partner NGOs**. One-to-one follow up with NGOs will be needed for these from NARO's side.

The consultation ended on a note of thanks and appreciation by Dr Otim-Nape of the NGO participants and NARO colleagues from the Secretariat and Institutes. Special thanks were conveyed to the Chairpersons who contributed immensely through their observations and comments. Finally, a hope was expressed that the consultation will serve as an indication of solid encouragement and support enjoyed by the prospects of closer NARO – NGO collaboration. This 'coming together" has the potential for serving farmers in a powerful and lasting manner.

Appendix 1

Summary of NGO Presentations on Activities and Potential Areas of Collaboration with NARO

Agency	Main Agriculture Activities	Past / Current Contact with NARO	Potential Areas of Collaboration
Africare *Mr Charles Musoke*	Food security initiative in Kabale promoting soil fertility management, food production, roads and household nutrition through participatory approaches in extension and farmer based experimentation.	• Technical and training assistance from NARO in potato multiplication and production through farmer field school approach. Collaboration with CABI, KARI (Kenya) and NARO for improved management of potato bacterial wilt through small scale potato seed production system (SSPS). • Collaboration with Kwanda Agriculture Research Institute (KARI) for post handling of legume and cereals. • On-going contact with Katchwekano ARDC in adaptive research ad information exchange.	• Africare is initiating multiplication of orange flesh sweet potato and NARO is expected to assist in on farm testing of new varieties. • Collaboration for food processing technologies to increase value and nutrition and shelf life. • Information and data base use for farming communities through Telecentre in Katchwekano managed by AHI / NARO. • Africare is expanding to new districts and seeks technical partnership in adaptive research and training in new areas.
Aktion Africa Hilfe *Mr Francis Gonahasa*	Food security and integrated agriculture production in refugee dominated areas through: • Farmers' organisation • Extension • Support to crop production through inputs and technologies • Livestock and fisheries production • Horticulture and agro-forestry	Collaboration with Serere Research Institute in farming system assessment / baseline studies thus contributing to the planning of project interventions.	AAH envisages wide ranging collaboration with NARO in its existing and potential project areas. This is expected to include field surveys and assessments, provision of improved planting materials, information exchange and communication, sourcing of technology, trials and demonstrations in crop and livestock production.

Sasakawa 2000 *Mr Charles Sembatya*	Market oriented intensive crop production and technology change in 18 districts		Sasakawa seeks NARO participation in: • Cereal and legume seed banks • Quality protein maize and upland rice technology dissemination • On farm research • Soil fertility management including testing methods • Farm animal traction technology for improving labour efficiency
Action Aid *Mr James Kintu*	Food security and agriculture initiatives in 6 districts aimed at: • Community initiatives in improving access to land, capital, skills and technology • Household level food security • Policy advocacy for food rights and security Action Aid works through local organisations and partners	Contacts with NARO research stations for accessing improved planting material.	Action Aid seeks linkages with NARO in: • Technical advise and cooperation for overcoming farmers' constraints in seed availability and information on improved practices. • Farmer based experimentation and research in local crop and livestock issues. • Value addition and processing technologies. • Policy research and input for advocacy
SNV *Mr Piet Visser*	Supporting intermediate and local organisations for building research extension linkages through participatory technology development and capacity building.	Previous contacts exist for provision of improved seed stocking material. A proposal with KARI was formulated but shelved.	SNV would support collaboration between NARO and local organisations (NGOs / LGs / CBOs) through focusing on: • Bridging existing capacity gaps in local organisations. • Improving participation of local organisations in participatory research • Providing capacity support to ARDCs at the zonal level.

Appropriate Technology *Mr Robert Adupa*	Supporting a range of participatory technology development and dissemination activities focusing on input supply, agro-processing and extension in North and Eastern Uganda.	Numerous contacts have existed with research stations including Serere / Namulonge in soil fertility mgt, potato multiplication, post harvest technologies and on-farm trials for new crops. AT has found that researchers' participation to be limited in projects or opportunities that have limited resources or cannot offer any financial incentive.	Future collaboration is possible in several areas including • Training and capacity building of extension functionaries. • Varietal testing and seed multiplication esp potato, groundnut and other high values crops. • Post harvest technologies • Communication packages for farmers' / service providers' education AT seeks a more reliable and institutional linkage with NARO which is not constrained by resources.
Uganda Cooperative Alliance *Mr Leonard Mmsemawali*	Promotion of cooperative institutions to deliver agriculture services in the realm of input supply, extesion, product processing and marketing. There are three agriculture projects in East and Northern Uganda. UCA is providing professional support to revitalise the cooperative sector including in rural finance services.	Collaboration dating to mid 90s but limited to: • Exposure of UCA field staff to research stations. • Participation of NARO researchers in review meetings. • Accessing literature of latest technologies • Production of breeder seed for multiplication in a recent instance.	UCA envisages accelarated collaboration with NARO in the following areas: • Decentralised seed multiplication. • Training and management of on farm demonstrations of new technologies • Information dissemination and sharing • Capacity Building through training of farmers and UCA field staff • Marketing linkages

World Vision *Mr Fredrick Joel*	Food security programme assisting farmers with input supply, horticulture, agro-forestry and soil fertility management practices.	Limited contact to date. NARO Newsletter is circulated amongst fieldworkers and farmers' groups.	Future potential for collaboration with NARO exists in rapidly expansion decentralised seed production and horticulture. Also Worldvision has a large network of smaller local organisations with who NARO linkages can be enabled.
Africa 2000 *Ms Mary Jo Kakinda*	Integrated sustainable agriculture activities in Torroro, Iganga, Paliisa, Kamuli	Collaborating with NARO in soils work	Africa 2000 envisages more intensive collaboration with NARO in: • Dissemination of on-the-shelf technologies. • Farmer-led research on local crop and livestock problems and constraints. • Farmer feedback and response • Training and capacity building of farmers' groups / extension workers.
UNFA *Mr Julius Moto*	Apex, national level farmers' organisation with district level structures and engaged in: • Promotion of farmers' organisation • Farmer-based extension approaches • On farm demonstration of new technologies • Training and capacity building • Marketing assistance	UNFA is represented on NARO's Board and has multi-level contact and collaboration. This spans training, technical advise, provisioning of improved plant material and joint organisation of the national agriculture show.	UNFA wishes to improve farmers' participation in research activities on a significantly bigger scale and envisages NARO's participation in the following areas: • On farm participatory research • Participatory village workshops / training • Field trials and demonstrations through district structures • Radio listening groups • Collection and compiling of data / information on farmers' ITK UNFA emphasises the need for a formal agreement with NARO.
VECO – COOPIBO *Ms Kevin Makokha*	VECO-COOPIBO is engaged in: • Promotion of research – extension – farmer linkages with 19 farmers' institutions in 3 districts. • Provision of capacity building	VECO planned and implemented a research – extension programme with commitments of support from scientists. There was poor support forthcoming from the researchers and technical back	VECO – COOPIBO remains interested in a more reliable, institutionalised partnership with NARO for training and technical capacity building of local farmers' institutions and strengthening

	and institutional development support. • Policy research and advocacy on issues of food rights and security.	stopping failed to become available. This has been a negative experience for VECO and local groups and raises questions.	farmer participatory research work. It also emphasises on researchers' openness to farmers' feedback. Finally it seeks partnership in policy research and advise.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ON THE ENHANCING THE PROSPECTS FOR NARO – NGO PARTNERSHIP AT HOTEL AFRICAN – 24TH AUGUST 2001

NAME	DESGINATION	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS
Scott C Mcniven	Deputy Director Mg	ACOI/VOCA – PL-480	Fax 236300 Tel: 343306
Kevin Akoyi Makokha	Country Representative	VREDESEILANDEN-COOPIBO UGANDA/ NGO FORUM	Fax: 256-41-266109
Dr Charles P Otim	For Director LIRI	LIRI/NARO	Fax: 045 45052 Tel: 4505
Dr John R W Aluma	Deputy Director General (Research) NARO	NARO	Fax: 321070 Tel: 32072/320512
Dr J W Otim-Nape	Deputy Director General (Outreach)	NARO	Fax: 321070 Tel: 320512
Dr Bernard Bashasha	Lecturer	Makerere University	Tel: 041 531152 Mob: 077 627249
Dr John Okorio	SRO	FORRI/NARO	041 255164/3
Jane Ocaya	Manager, Policy and advocacy	Action Aid Uganda	Mob: 041 267738 Fax: 267863
James Kintu	Team Leader Food Security & Agriculture Programme	Action Aid Uganda	Mob: 077 477065 Tel: 041 267738
Adupa Robert	Director of Programmes AT (Uganda)	AT Uganda	Fax: 285564 Tel: 285470
Sembatya Charles	Programme Leader	SASAKAWA Global 2000	Fax: 346087 Tel: 345497
Ann Stroud	AHI Regional Coordinator	ICRAF	Fax: 567635 Tel: 566722 Mob: 075 766432
Piet Visser	Technical Advisor	SNV	Fax: oni-260060
Julius P Moto	Deputy Chief Executive Secretary	Uganda National Farmers Association	Fax: 230748 Tel: 230705/255242
Mary Jo Kakinda	National Programme Coordinator	Africa 2000 Network	Fax: 344801 Tel: 543407
John K Lynam	Associate Director	Rockefeller Foundation	Fax: 218840 Tel: 543407
Marta Fernandez	Consultant for World Bank with Mukono ARDC	Mukono ARDC	Mob: 558381
Peter M Persell	County Representative	Africare	Fax: 041 348604 Tel: 041 348605
Musoke Charles	Agric. Prod. Post Harvest Training Manager	Africare	Fax: 256 486 24880
Msemaweli, L	General Secretary	UCA	Fax: 258556 Tel: 258848/98
Samuel Mikenga	Publication Officer	NARO	Mob: 613483
Paul W Namisi	Sub-component Leader, RO	FIRI/NARO	Tel: 043 121484 Mob: 077 490721
M P E Wetale	SRO	CORI/NARO	Mob: 077 700725

NAME	DESGINATION	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS
Francis Gonahasa	Project Coordinator	AKTION AFRIKA HILFE (AAH) Moyo Food Security	Tel: 543725 Fax: 543639
Joseph Oryokot	Director of Research	SAARI/NARO	Mob: 200261
WilliamWamala Wagoire	Crop Scientist	Kachwekano ARDC/NARO	Mob: 077 469815 Fax: 0586 23935
Turyamureeba Gard	Center Manager	Abi/NARO	Mob: 077 448080
Kanzikwera Rogers	Center Manager	Bulindi/NARO	Mob: 077 439886
Dr Robert C Nsubuga	RO Ag Center Manager	Mbarara ARDC/NARO	Mob: 077 427412
Fredrick Joel	Agricultural and Environmental Management Programme Manager	World Vision Uganda	Tel: 345758 Fax: 358567
Dr Ambrose Agona	Ag Director of Research KARI	KARI/NARO	Fax: 567649 Tel: 567708
Eng Wilfred Odogola	Officer-in-charge	AEATRI/NARO	Fax: 566161 Tel: 566161 Mob: 077 220010
Meenu Vadera	Country Director	Action Aid	Fax: 267873 Tel: 267863 Mob: 077 220003/4
Rajiv Khardelwal	Consultant (Partnerships)	NARO	Mob: 077 569177
Florence Oumo	SRO-TD	NARO	NARO
Alacho Francis	SRO-AR	NARO	NARO