

**REPORT FOR DELIVERING A SPECIALIZED TRAINING ON EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY AND  
COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION HELD ON 19<sup>TH</sup> TO 20<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2020.**

***AT GRAND GLOBAL HOTEL KIKONI.***

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## **1. Background**

### **1.1. Background to the training**

Environmental Alert (EA)<sup>1</sup> conducted a citizen satisfaction survey in the parishes of Kansanga and Kamwokya and results showed a low coverage of the sanitation facilities it was discovered that about 3% landlords had no toilets for their tenants and for such tenants about 27% resort to open defecation, 6.2% use drainage channels and 4.1% of the respondents use other mechanisms such as the metallic drums<sup>2</sup> dug a few feet in the soil and several households defecate in buckets and polythene bags which are emptied in drainage channels during the rainy season.

This raises a lot of concerns in the face of public health, person hygiene, and increases poverty due to high costs channeled to settling hospital bills. From the survey, some factors to the above statistics were established and were; high poverty levels, low community sensitization and awareness on the existing laws and regulations on sanitation, poor planning when constructing houses/rentals among others. The detailed score card is available for further information.

Furthermore, EA conducted a scoping exercise that informed the selection of two (2) community based Organizations working on WASH (*Favour Women's group—Kansanga, GHETTO Research Lab*) and two (local institutions that support enforcement and compliance to sanitation laws and regulations in communities (LC1 Kisenyi III and Sebuliba) within the 2 parishes of Kamwokya and Kansanga respectively. The exercise was aimed at assessing their level of advocacy engagement, their level of enforcement and challenges of compliance and some of the issues identified included were; people who dump garbage in trenches, people who open their toilets during the rainy season, the inconsistency of the garbage collecting companies in observing collection schedules among others. The information generated was validated and follow-up actions were taken to align issues in the report across the different platform assessing the different capacity building needs to advance advocacy initiatives in the communities. From the follow-up meetings, members suggested trainings on effective and meaningful advocacy for WASH services in their communities and community sensitization strategies and measures of success on community WASH.

It is against this background that Environmental Alert is organizing a capacity building workshop to address these capacity gaps for these groups in Kansanga and Kamwokya parish

### **1.2 Welcoming remarks**

The Programme Officer ENR and coordinator for Sus-WASH project, Mr. Kizito Charles, welcomed participants on behalf of Environment Alert and informed them that the Executive Director sent his greetings though due to other commitments, he could not be with them in the training. He informed participants that the two days training is a follow-up of the capacity assessment that had been conducted and advocacy was one of the areas where the participants identified as a gap. He therefore encouraged them to maximise the two days with the facilitators that have been engaged by EA.

### **1.3 Introductions and expectations**

Participants introduced themselves by stating their names, positions, organization/parish where they come from and sharing their expectations. From the introductions, participants comprised representatives from

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<sup>1</sup> Further information about Environmental Alert is available in the **Box 1**.

<sup>2</sup> WASH scorecard report available at: <http://envalert.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/WASH-Score-CARD-2019.pdf>

the two groups of GHETTO Research Lab and Favour, LC representatives from Kisenyi, Kamwokya and Kasanga including the staff of Environmental Alert. See Annex 1 for the Attendance list. The following were the participant's expectations:

- *Acquire skills on how to advocate for the bad hygiene situation in their area*
- *Acquire skills on how to approach the multi stake holder lobbying*
- *How to conduct evidence-based advocacy*
- *Learn more about advocacy*
- *Get a deeper understanding and own the knowledge on advocacy*
- *Learn tricks and tactics of conducting advocacy*
- *What is my role in advocacy?*
- *How can we approach leaders in the community?*

#### **1.4 Brief about SUWASS project**

Environmental Alert (EA) is a Ugandan Non-Governmental Organization, founded in 1988, 'that promotes sustainable agriculture and natural resources management for sustainable livelihoods in Uganda through supporting community development and policy lobbying and advocacy. EA envisions, 'resilient and dignified communities, managing their environment and natural resources sustainably'. Environmental Alert in partnership with Water Aid is implementing a project on Water Sanitation and Hygiene project titled Sustainable WASH (SusWASH) project. This project also supports Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) directorates for Health, Education and Strategic Planning to include elements that strengthen the sustainability of WASH services within their current plans.

This project aims to apply the learning and evidence generated from the SusWASH project to support Urban Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) policy processes as well as inform sector capacity development initiatives towards sustainability of water and sanitation services. The project shall be carried out in two selected communities as confined to this assignment, and these include; Kamwokya Parish in central division and Kansanga in Makindye division, Kampala central division and 5 schools namely; Mirembe primary school, Kansanga Seed secondary school, Railway primary school, Natete Secondary school and Ntinda school for the deaf.

#### **Project objectives**

- Institutions mandated to provide and maintain WASH in schools are strengthened.*
- Capacity development of schools for inclusive and sustainable WASH.*
- To determine the current levels of WASH services sustainability and user satisfaction to improve accountability and conditions.*



**Figure 1:** Sus-WASH project Coordinator, Charles Kizito presenting an overview of the Sus-WASH project. **Photo credits:** EA.

## 2. Day one training sessions

Ice breaking/experience sharing exercise about advocacy

As an icebreaker for the facilitators to understand the levels at which the participants were in terms of advocacy, they requested participants to group themselves into three that is one group that feels they are averagely good in advocacy, another group that feels is average and another group that felt that they are doing very badly when it comes to their personal experience in advocacy. Below are the discussions from the groups regarding their opinion and experience regarding advocacy. Below are some of the brief experiences they shared.

### 2.1 Introduction to advocacy

#### 2.1.1 Key concepts and definitions

The facilitator took the participants through some of the key definitions such as advocacy, lobbying/influencing and activism as described below:

**Advocacy:** It's the deliberate process of influencing those who make policy decisions, can be a means of convincing policy makers to fulfill their human responsibilities to others (to hold them accountable). And a means to mobilize attention to a policy issue. (Porter, 1995).

**Lobbying:** It's a form of advocacy with the intention of influencing decisions made by the government by individuals or more usually by Lobby groups. Lobbying/influencing can generally be defined as any attempt to influence a politician or public official on an issue. The facilitator emphasized that *Lobbying/influencing requires dedicated efforts to build relationships with key stakeholders/actors and increase policymakers' capacity to understand and use evidence when making decisions.*

**Activism:** It's a doctrine or practice that emphasizes *direct vigorous action* especially in support of or opposition to one side of a controversial issue. It's the process of *campaigning in public* in order to bring about change.

#### Skit on key definitions

The facilitator through a skit took participants outside the training hall and in a circle posted different cards that have different meanings representing the three concepts of advocacy, lobbying and participants. The participants were grouped in three groups to represent the 3 definitions. In 30 seconds, they were told to pick as much cards as they could that best represent or explain their group.

### Participants understanding of advocacy, lobbying and activism

Through a brain storming session, participants provided their own understanding of the three concepts of advocacy, lobbying and activism as described below:

#### Advocacy

- a) Speaking on behalf of the voiceless
- b) Forwarding an issue affecting the community
- c) Putting pressure to service providers like the garbage collecting companies

#### Lobbying

- a) Influencing
- b) Sweettalking

#### Activism

- a) Organizing strikes
- b) Opposing
- c) Demonstrations



**Figure 2:** On the left, participants being explained the rules of the game by the facilitator and on the right, representatives for advocacy, activism and lobbying picking cards that best represent their definition. **Photo credit: EA.**

### 2.1.2 Legal framework for participation in advocacy and policy

The participants were provided with provisions that give them the right to conduct advocacy and key among these were: The constitution of Uganda; Article 38 of: Civic rights and activities where every Uganda citizen has the right to participate in the affairs of government, individually or through his or her representatives in accordance with law. And every Ugandan has a right to participate in peaceful activities to influence the policies of government through civic organisations.

Article 41 on the Right of access to information says that every citizen has a right of access to information in the possession of the State or any other organ or agency of the State except where the release of the information is likely to prejudice the security or sovereignty of the State or interfere with the right to the privacy of any other person.

## 2.2 Introduction to the advocacy cycle

### 2.2.1 Role play on advocacy cycle and key learnings

For the participants to easily understand the advocacy cycle, the facilitator took them through a role play from which they provided the following key observations and learnings:

#### Presentation of the advocacy cycle

The facilitator then took the participants through the different stages of the advocacy cycle which were:

- a) **Issue identification:** the facilitator emphasized the fact that the participants should be able to ask themselves whether working on the issue will;
  - i) Result in real improvement in people's lives? Give people a sense of their own power?
  - ii) Be widely and deeply felt?
  - iii) Build lasting organisations and alliances?
  - iv) Provide opportunities for women and others to learn?
  - v) Develop new leaders?
  - vi) Promote awareness of, and respect for, rights?
  - vii) Link local concerns with larger-scale, even global, issues?
  - viii) Provide potential for raising funds?
  - ix) Enable the organisations to further its vision and mission?
  - x) Be winnable? Does it have a clear target, timeframe and policy?
- b) **Setting the objective:** the objective should SMART that is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound.
- c) **Identifying targets/power centres:** the facilitator emphasised the fact that for each target, it's important to know what they know about the issue, their attitude towards it, who has influence over them and what influence or power do they have over the issue?
- d) **Message development and delivery:** its key to summarize the change you want to bring about which should be short and punchy, understandable to someone who doesn't know the issue, and be jargon free, include a deadline for when you want to achieve your objective, the reasons why the change is important and should be memorable. You should also identify who is best suited to deliver the message and the medium to be used to deliver the message.
- e) **Assessing resources:** Such as money, people, skills and experience, information and knowledge, relationships, reputation and time
- f) **Approaches/activities**
- g) **Action plan**
- h) **Monitoring and Evaluation**

#### Advocacy cycle





**Figure 3: Advocacy cycle. Source: ???**

### Group work on advocacy cycle

Basing on the identified advocacy issues that were identified by Environment Alert’s facilitators (Mr. Arafa Kamoga and Mr. Charles Kizito) in a brain storming session prioritised four WASH pressing issues from Kamwokya and Kansanga Parishes that the participants want to address after the training. The facilitator asked them to develop the advocacy objective/s, the targeted stakeholders necessary for addressing the advocacy issue/realising the objective, reasons why they are being targeted, and the proposed activities/actions to be undertaken to reach the proposed targeted stakeholders. Below is the summary from the presentations of the four groups;

### Group Three

#### Objective

- To solve the problem of opening toilets into the drainage channels
- Or to reduce the problem of opening toilets into the drainage channels.





**Figure 4:** On the left, participants in a group discussing the assignment and, on the right, they are presenting the findings from the group work. **Photo credit:** EA.

**Group one presentation**

**Advocacy issue: Poor Drainages that are blocked**

Objective	Target	WHT Target	Action
To have free flowing Water Channels that are free from garbage and regularly silted	LC 1 KCCA	The LC 1 is responsible in mobilising the community and sensitizing the residents who dump in water channels. They also make and enforce by laws	Sensitising and mobilising people on the dangers of dumping garbage in the drainage and the benefits of a garbage free water channel.
	CBO	CBO's are mobilised and sensitised group with the facilities that can help in cleaning the channels.	Provide facilities like hoes, Wheelbarrow etc To join the team in cleaning the channels
	KCCA Engineering department	They are responsible for constructing drainage channels	
	Public Health Department	They help in removing garbage from water trenches and do sensitization in the community.	Removing garbage from trenches and effective law of poor garbage dumping.

**Group two (2) presentation**

**Advocacy issue: Few Toilets in the Community**

Objectives	Target	Why Target	Actions
To lobby for more toilets in the parish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Councillors</li> <li>• KCCA</li> <li>• Landlord</li> <li>• NGO's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Duty bearers</li> <li>• Enforcement</li> <li>• Enact bi laws by LC1</li> <li>• Landlords to construct Toilets for their tenants.</li> <li>• KCCA to construct public toilets in busy streets and areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Barazaa.</li> <li>• Sensitisation</li> <li>• Bi laws</li> <li>• Support Enforcement.</li> <li>• Dialogue meetings</li> </ul>

### Group three (3) presentation

#### Advocacy issue: Opening of Toilets into drainage

Objective	Targets	Why the Target	Action
To enforce the law against opening toilets into the drainages	Landlord /Tenants	Is the owner/Offender	Informing the Landlord /Tenant
	LC	It is his docket/responsibility to forward the matter.	Summon, Caution, warn and Advise.
	Sec. Environment	Measures taken on such offences	
	Police	Enforcement of law, including LC by laws.	Arrest the Offender
	KCCA Public Health	Enforcement of law and order, supervision and monitoring.	Sanction, Summon and closure of premises.
	Court	Prosecution of law breakers.	Prosecution and Punishment

### Group four (4) presentation

#### Advocacy issue: Inconsistent garbage collection by the garbage collecting companies

Objective	Target	Why the Target	Actions
To advocate for consistent Garbage collection by the collection companies	Nabugabo & Homeklin	Adhere to the collection schedules Garbage Collection (tenders)	Making by laws Community Baraza Time management Community Dialogue Letter writing M & E
	Landlords KCCA	Monitoring and enforcement of the law	
To ensure a clean and hygienic community	Landlords NGO's Schools Private sector	They have to manage waste and source. Sensitisation Instilling values in children They must manage their waste	Community sensitisation Media Community meetings

#### Key take away on advocacy cycle

*If you have an hour to chop a stack of wood, it is worth spending the first half hour sharpening your axe. If you want to walk faster, walk alone but if you want to reach faster, walk together or with others. Ideally this is what successful advocacy is all about.*

### 3. Day Two training sessions

#### 3.1 Recap of day one

Participants started day two by recapping what they learnt from day one and below are their learnings;

- a) Learnt activism
- b) Advocacy is a person who stands out from the rest on behalf of others to air out the issue.

- c) Learnt different levels of advocacy like the objective reaching to the concerned different stake holders.
- d) According to Josam, when a problem has failed to be achieved, he learnt the procedures to use to reach the concerned stake holders.
- e) In developing an issue, it requires facts from ground /evidence like adding more toilets in Kamwokya II parish you should know how many you need. It helps in moving the issue forward.
- f) Learnt how to Lobby through use of a call centre /contact a concerned person to help with the issue on ground.
- g) Learnt about advocacy, defending the poor/vulnerable on the various community.
- h) Differentiating advocacy, activism and influencing.
- i) Learnt different ways of advocating for change.
- j) Knowing which Offices to approach with issues of Toilet and Garbage collection.
- k) Learnt about health, good sanitation and Hygiene
- l) Learnt different ways of how to forward issues in the different offices through use of advocacy and lobbying.
- m) Harmony in society is very essential and establishing good relationships from the grassroots levels is key as well.
- n) Learnt how to address, manage people who open toilets and empty them in the drainages.
- o) Managed to understand the action part that was a challenge.

### 3.2 Experience sharing from a community advocate

#### **Rose / City Girl/Senior youth sharing experiences and lessons from Nakawa Division**

Madam Rose who has been nicknamed as City girl or Senior you shared her experience in advocacy, a skill she gained through Environmental Alert trainings and exposure. She informed participants the following aspects about advocacy;

- a) *Advocacy cannot be done within a short time, it's a continuous work; you are not supposed to use hunger.*
- b) *In advocacy you are just a volunteer and must have the spirit of the community you serve.*
- c) *Through use of Advocacy, she would be the first person to get a toilet and be exemplary to the community.*
- d) *She is always called to radio Uganda to teach people about the water Hygiene and sanitation. A person must be prepared for radio talk show and talk exactly what people need to hear.*
- e) *Environment Alert equipped them with skills of planning with community leaders and she has been conducting dialogue meetings with KCCA i.e. In Mbuya 1 were they still have KCCA vehicles that collect rubbish though they are big and cannot access the roads due to the poor building.*
- f) *Furthermore, Environmental Alert equipped them with working tools that they use in community clean ups, conducting community Sensitisations through use of a quarterly workplan to help people improve the WASH.*
- g) *There is need to monitor the water channels where water passes so that it's not contaminated.*
- h) *Recycling plastics is a source of income, business opportunity and reduces garbage.*
- i) *She concluded by saying that she has been doing sensitisations and advocacy on water Hygiene and sanitation since 2003, she is also a life member of Gender world class. Thanked Environmental Alert and encouraged them to keep up the good work.*



**Figure 5:** Madam Rose “Senior Youth”, sharing her experience of advocating for WASH services.  
**Photo credit:** EA.

### 3.3 Developing a Petition

#### Facilitator’s definition of a petition

A petition comprises of a list of names and signatures compiled together to show popular support for a cause. By demonstrating public support, petitions give clout to an issue that could otherwise go overlooked by government.

A petition should be:

- a) *Short and attention-grabbing headline*
- b) *Tells people in the first two sentences why they should sign*
- c) *Explains why you are passionate about the issue*
- d) *Makes an emotional connection with the reader*

There are two types of Petition namely the traditional and modern petition. Traditional petition, people are involved, part of the petition and physically sign after understanding about the issue being petitioned. Modern Petition, here you use email, WhatsApp and using online subscriptions. You can get signatures beyond Uganda.

A good petition must start with the issue straight away and update community and people who signed and how far with the petition.

### **Participant's questions and answers relating to a petition**

#### **Qn: Why does police interfere with people who are taking petitions?**

- ❖ Its always good to make appointments to present the petition, use people you know in offices to inform you if the concerned stakeholders are in.
- ❖ Sometimes there is interference because a person being petitioned may be influential.

#### **Qn: Should the petition be in English alone?**

- ❖ English is a recognised language, writing petition in a different language creates room to alter its meaning in the process of translation.

#### **Qn: If we are tired of Nabugabo up deal garbage collectors and submit the petition, will it reach them?**

- ❖ You must have facts /evidence of how much every household pays, how many households pay for garbage collection and when did they last collect garbage.
- ❖ After gathering evidence, you can either or both petition KCCA department of health or Nabugabo Up deal.

### **3.4 Media engagement**

The facilitator took the participants through the different type of media that is social and mass media. She advised them that the choice of media is dependant on the targeted audience and the kind of message to deliver. In a brain storming session, she asked participants the following questions and below are their responses;

#### **Qn: Who has ever had interactions with the media especially radios?**

- BBC Interview, He learnt that the media people ask the right question and put in drama.
- Wide coverage of listenership like Suubi, FM, radio talk shows.
- Radios always talk what people want to hear, brief and short.

#### **Qn: Why do you go to radios, Tv or use Newspapers.**

- a) Media creates public awareness and wide coverage
- b) Media works as evidence and you should always ask for news short or CD by giving them more payment. Keep every evidence as a crucial thing.
- c) It makes issue visible and credible.
- d) Helps you to reach a person you were unable to reach to like Mayor.
- e) It helps exact pressure on some issues that have not been tackled.
- f) Media helps civil servants to work better since their jobs are at the risk.
- g) It promotes coverage like changes of attitudes and behaviour.
- h) Helps you know better the different stake holders and their use.



### 3.5 Communication

#### 3.5.1 Facilitators tips on communication

- a) There are two forms of communication namely verbal and nonverbal. Therefore, mind about your posture and body language
- b) Communication is more about what they hear and less about what you say.
- c) Everyone has their own background and context that they overlay on top of what they hear
- d) It's the jobs of the communicators or influencers to consider that perspective and to adjust the way we communicate accordingly
- e) If you do, you stand a better chance of persuading them to agree with our point of view
- f) Remember to be open-minded too because there is also the perspective you do not know. So do not laugh off a retort.
- g) Be alert, be sensitive
- h) Be equipped with information
- i) Know your audience

#### 3.5.2 Role play on communication

The facilitator divided the participants into four groups to role play the following scenarios as a way of getting hands on experience on how best to communicate WASH pressing issue;

- a) **Group one:** You are in a lift and had a chance to meet with the Executive Director KCCA where you want to present to him the WASH advocacy issues affecting your community
- b) **Group two:** You have a pressing issue on Up deal not collecting the garbage from the community of Kamwokya as per the agreed schedules. So, present the case to the branch supervisor/manager of Up deal garbage collecting company.
- c) **Group three:** You want to meet National Water and Sewerage Cooperation branch manager to request him provide your community with more pre- paid meter water systems
- d) **Group Four:** You want to approach a landlord who apparently has over 21 tenants but with a toilet that is in a very bad situation/almost not in use.



**Figure 6: Participants preparing themselves for the role play in the two upper photos and the lower left, while in the lower right photo, participants acting their role play skit on advocacy and communication.**

**Key learnings from the role play**

Its not very easy to package the information and be able to present it within a short time.  
 Coordination and prior planning is very key before you decide to speak on behalf of others  
 Communication is not about how much you talk but how well you package your information.

**4. Way forward and action plan**

The participants with guidance from Environmental Alert and the facilitators agreed on the following action plan regarding the key advocacy issues that they need to address between March to July 2020;

No	Issue	Target	Action	Timeline
1	Surface flow of sewerage—nuisance in Kamwokya.	National Water and Sewerage Corporation	Dialogue	By 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020
2	Poor Solid waste management (Blocked drainages)	Community members, KCCA	Sensitization. Community clean-up	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2020.
3	Limited toilet coverage	Landlords	Sensitization and community Dialogue	14 <sup>th</sup> March, 2020
4	Access to safe water in both Kamwokya and Kansanga	National Water, community leaders and community members.	Clean-ups around the water wells, Dialogue with National water and sewerage corporations, Lobbying for pro-poor taps	March-July 2020.



**5. Annexes**  
**5.1 Participants list**

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Position	Telephone
1	Kamoga Arafa	M	Environmental Alert	PA ENR	
2	Sara Nakya	F	FAVOR	Member	752418711
3	Abigamba Robert	M	LC	Secretary	0706107393
4	Ndaa Rose	F	Mbuya 1	Coordinator VHT	0774174500
5	Muguzi Patrick	M	Ghetto Research Lab	CEO	0757973299
6	Okongo William	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	0780886666
7	Asiimwe Andrew D	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Instructor	0759444546
8	Ssenonga Shafik	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	0752108524
9	Nisiima Winkins	M	Sebuliba	LC Vice Chairperson	0772351062
10	Wanyama Harriet	F	FAVOR	Member	0782505298
11	Kanyike Cosma Ector	M	Ghetto Research Lab		0752651338
12	Lukyamuza John	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	0757390413
13	Matovu Ipo	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	0753340815
14	Lubega Henry	M	Kansanga	Environment	0700496771
15	Achan Brenda	F	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	0705409333
16	Namazi Jackie	F	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	
17	Ssebuliba Ronald	M	Local Leader Kasanga	Secretary for Publicity	0755316471
18	Namutebi Annet	F	FAVOR	Treasurer	0702872886
19	Bisanga Susan	F	FAVOR	Secretary	0758029266
20	Mwogenzi Mai	F	FAVOR	Member	0703436564
21	Audo Steven	M	EA	Programme Officer	0705941590
22	Batega Hamida Najuuka	F	FAVOR	Member	0755355119
23	Oriba Patrick	M	LC I	Secretary	0701567077
24	Matilda Kiiza	F	FAVOR	Member	0754086147
25	Ouma Emanuel	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	
26	Namugaga Rehema	F	FAVOR	Member	0755144855
27	Wafula Denis	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	0756016180
28	Nakazibwe Christine	F	FAVOR	Member	0703491862
29	Kayinza Sarah	F	FAVOR	Member	0782259153
30	Namyalo Perusi	F	FAVOR	Member	
31	Nabaseruka Robinah	F	FAVOR	Member	0775340329
32	Ssali Stanely	M	Ghetto Research Lab	Member	0700736830
33	Nabagereka Margaret	F	FAVOR	Member	0775972864
34	Kizito Charles	M	Environmental Alert	Program officer ENR	0704541354

## 5.2 Presentations

1. Basic Definitions in Advocacy, Lobbying/ Influencing and Activism

*Link.* <https://bit.ly/2Kj1yCl>

2. Basic communication and Public speaking skills

*Link.* <https://bit.ly/2RRwuy6>

3. How to develop petitions

*Link.* <https://bit.ly/3czq3rl>



**Box 1. About Environmental Alert**

Environmental Alert (EA) was founded in **1988** and has developed and transitioned into a National Non-Governmental organization contributing to an enabling policy environment for sustainable agriculture and sound environment and natural resources management at community, local, national and international levels. EA is officially registered with the NGO Board as a Ugandan non-governmental organization (NGO), incorporated as a company limited by guarantee. EA is governed by an Independent Board that is responsible for providing strategic oversight of the organization including ensuring its integrity as a voluntary service organization.

EA is a **1<sup>st</sup> prize winner of the Energy globe award for environmental sustainability-2005 under the category, earth.**

EA is a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and a Member of The IUCN National Committee for Uganda.

EA envisions, *'Resilient and dignified communities, managing their environment and natural resources sustainably.'*

**EA's mission is to,** *'Contribute to improved livelihoods of vulnerable communities by enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainable natural resources management'*

**Program and institutional Components:**

- a. Environment and Natural resources management;
- b. Food security and Nutrition;
- c. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene;
- d. Finance and Administration;
- e. Resource mobilization and Investment.

**Scale of Implementation:**

EA operates in selected districts for generation of evidence to inform policy engagements on agriculture, environment and natural resources at National and International levels. Currently EA's operations are in 40 districts across the country. EA undertakes area wide targeted awareness on selected issues in agriculture, environment and natural resources engagements

**EA is a Secretariat for following networks:**

- a. The Network for Civil Society Organizations in Environment & Natural Resources Sector (ENR-CSO Network) - <http://enr-cso.org/>;
- b. Uganda Forestry Working Group - <http://ufwg.entalert.org/>;
- c. The Standards Development Group (for promotion of Sustainable Forest Management in Uganda); and
- d. Promoting Local Innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resources management (PROLINNOVA-Uganda Network) - [http://www.prolinnova.net/uganda](http://www.prolinnova.net/uganda;);
- e. The Renewable Energy CSO Network.

Further information about Environmental Alert is available at: <http://entalert.org/>