MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

University of Zurich UZH

1st STAKEHOLDERS' DIALOGUE

ON

DISABILITY AND RESEARCH

2nd of July 2015, Nob View Hotel, Kampala

Organized by Disability & Technology Research Project

www.disabilityandtechnology.uzh.ch

WORKSHOP REPORT

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1 Introduction

The first Stakeholders' Dialogue on Disability and Research took place on the 2nd of July 2015 in the NOB View Hotel in Kampala, Uganda and was hosted by the project group Disability & Technology, funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF).

The meeting aimed at:

- finding areas of concern for applied research;
- finding synergies between academic research and practical interventions with/for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in Uganda;
- finding gaps in research and in project implementation;
- discussing the interest for research as well as possible ways for cooperation.

The Stakeholders' Dialogue on Disability and Research brought together 30 participants, from both national and international NGOs including representatives of Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) in Uganda and Ugandan and Swiss researchers.

2 Background

The project group Disability & Technology started in 2011. After a study exchange between Swiss and Ugandan students and researches in different fields of disability and technology in Uganda, the group wished to maintain this initiative. During their work it became clear that much more research is needed to analyse the role, impact and potential of technologies for the lives of PwDs especially in countries of the global South, like Uganda. At the same time a first dissemination workshop which took place at Makerere University in 2012 encouraged and inspired the group to take the next step into applied research. Since then, the group jointly worked out a research project proposal which was evaluated as 'outstanding' in the newly launched Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development (r4d), which is financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. This confirmed the importance of the topic Disability & Technology beyond academic discussions.

With this project, the research group wishes to connect theoretical concepts and empirical research with practical strategies with the aim to support the development of locally applicable and sustainable ways for PwDs in countries of the global South to appropriate, use and develop technologies. The stakeholders' dialogue was the first meeting taking place under these new directions.

3 Organization

The first stakeholders' dialogue was organized as a one day workshop with various stakeholders, forming the basis for a future platform. The workshop started with input presentations. Here, both

members of the research group and representatives of stakeholders raised important issues for further discussions and questions. The afternoon was organized in small group works followed by a plenary discussion. At the end of the plenary discussion a way forward was discussed and action points noted. Many of the themes raised in the morning session were merged with detailed aspects in the group work. To avoid repetitions, the discussions have been summarized in this report.

4 Welcome Remarks

Rehema Bavuma Namaganda and Marie-Theres Schuler, two researchers of the project group Disability & Technology welcomed the participants of the Stakeholders' Dialogue and introduced Prof. Anne Ruhweza Katahoire.

5 Opening speech by Prof. Anne Ruhweza

Prof. Anne Ruhweza Katahoire, the Director of the Child Health and Development Centre, Makerere University, welcomed all participants to the dialogue meeting. Prof. Katahoire opened her speech with the problematic assumption that western technological aid for PwDs in developing countries lead to an improvement of their situation. She argued, that not only the access of PwDs to these technologies challenges this assumption but also that unforseen and severe consequences such as secondary disabilities have not been taken into account so far. According to her, the different environments are of importance in processes of appropriating technologies. A lack of infrasturcture together with a lack in functional institutions lead to disuse of many of these technologies.

She also mentioned that the inaccessibility to appropriate technologies leaves persons with disabilities with no choice but to 'utilize' technologies that are not tailored to their physical needs and the environment. In addition, the existent competences of PwDs in dealing with technologies are usually disregarded.

Makerere University in collaboration with the University of Zurich seeks to analyse the role, impact and potential of technologies for the lives of PwDs in Uganda. In the Disability & Technology project the different research projects focus on the complex interactions of PwDs using (assistive) technologies in Uganda. The purpose is to clearly understand the (dis)connection between disability and technology in low-income settings. The ultimate goal is to develop practical strategies that can support the development of locally applicable and sustainable ways for PhDs in developing countries to appropriate, develop, and use technologies.

Child Health and Development Centre (CHDC) is a multidisciplinary research centre in the School of Medicine, Makerere University College of Health Sciences. Established in 1988, CHDC promotes holistic responses to community health needs through multidisciplinary research and

through strengthening of partnerships between the university, communities, government, and other stakeholders in health and development partnerships.

Prof. Katahoire pointed to this dialogue meeting as the beginning of a collaboration between practice and research/academia. Furthermore, she hopes that this cooperation will make the project's findings more relevant by enhancing theoretical concepts and practical strategies to support development, appropriation, and by use of research results for PwDs in Uganda and in developing countries in general.

"I wish to welcome you to this dialogue meeting once again, noting that this is just the beginning, we expect it to be the basis for many more other meetings and a foundation for our sustainable partnership. I wish you good deliberations and I declare this meeting opened" (Prof. Katahoire).

6 Input Presentations

6.1 Gitte Beckmann

Disability and Technology

Gitte Beckmann, coordinator of the project Disability & Technology and PhD student, gave a short background about the organization of the research group Disability & Technology. Disability & Technology is an international research project between the Child Health and Development Centre and the Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda and the Ethnographic Museum and Department of Social Anthropology and Cultural Studies, University of Zurich, Switzerland. Since 2014 the group is mainly funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation in Switzerland.

Gitte stated that research about disability and technology is dominated by theoretical discussions while quantitative and qualitative data are lacking. The main focus of research in that field is still in countries of the global North, whereas in countries of the global South research regarding disability and technology is still a side issue. Many Western-coined concepts, like independent living or rehabilitation, came to Uganda with their own historical and ideological backgrounds and only few were translated into local contexts. However, not only concepts and models have been brought to Uganda, but also different kinds of technologies. These technologies have been mainly regarded as context-independent and it was assumed that they are of the same use in African countries like they were in countries of the global North.

Gitte explained that within the project, technologies are not only understood as artifacts like assistive technologies (e. g. wheelchair, hearing aid), 'mainstream' technologies (e. g. cell phones, ATM machines), technologies used for the support of everyday activities (e.g. water constructions etc.) but include institutional technologies (e. g. laws, distribution mechanisms, CBR as a model), which are linked to the former.

The project has four hypotheses:

- **Disregarded Competences:** Due to their individual bodily conditions and physical and social environment, PwDs have developed their very own competences – often disregarded in developmental approaches and thus, an underestimated and unused resource.

- **Inappropriate Technologies:** Available (Western) technologies regarding transport, communication and rehabilitation (e.g. assistive technologies) neither necessarily lead to an improvement of individual circumstances, nor to development.

- **Insufficient Embeddedness of Technology:** Technologies need to be embedded in their physical and social environment. Furthermore the entanglement of technologies is crucial; for example, one technology can limit the use of another.

- **Barriers to Overcome:** Social participation and access to services such as health services, schools or rehabilitation, water, relevant information, as well as to resources and authority are constrained through societal and environmental barriers. Appropriate technologies can provide manifold opportunities for PwDs to overcome these barriers.

The project areas of study are in the fields of communication, rehabilitation and transport. The objectives of the project are:

- To produce genuine knowledge about how different kinds of technologies in the field of transport, communication and rehabilitation are appropriated or rejected and affect the social, economic and personal opportunities of PwDs in Uganda.
- To develop new theoretical and applicable concepts and models of local technology integration for global development strategies.
- To enhance the competences of PwDs in using technologies to their full potential and develop an accessible environment.

6.2 Edson Ngirabakunzi

National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda (NUDIPU)

Edson Ngirabakunzi is the Executive Director of the National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU), the umbrella organisation for PwDs in Uganda. In opposition to the traditional model of charity NUDIPU follows a rights-based approach. The main function is to advocate for all PwDs in Uganda.

Edson Ngirabakunzi mentioned the main activities NUDIPU is foccusing on, inter alla: One major aim is capacity building of DPOs and its members being one of the major aims. Resultant from trainings, PwDs get the abilities to claim for their rights. Additionally, community activists and

leaders are regarded as important to advocate for PwDs' rights. Edson Ngirabakunzi said that PwDs are described as "the poorest of the poor" (one out of five poor people are disabled). By focussing on economic empowerment, NUDIPU intends to change this situation. He gave a short introduction into the programme "Savings and Credit", where up to 20 people were economically supported in a group. He raised the question: What exactly are the economic implications of "saving and credit"? Answering this question would be of great importance.

Furthermore, Edson Ngirabakunzi mentioned that PwDs are regarded as people who never have sexual intercourse and are therefore free from HIV. NUDIPU has therefore set a strong focus on prevention, sensitization and care through organizing self-help groups and lobby for their inclusion into any HIV and Aids trainings and programmes.

The biggest challenge he mentioned was to translate rights into action. While on the one hand positive legislation exists (Uganda has one of the best legal and policy frameworks regarding PwDs), such a promising framework has not been translated into an improvement of the lives of PwDs. Policies, according to him are good, but not enough. Additionally, challenges exists in terms of resources: donor dependeny with up to 99% for most organizations sometimes hinders the innovation and implementation of (sustainable) important issues and solutions. He furthermore noted gaps in activities of advocacy and lobbying together with the government to improve services for PwDs.

Much has been said about changing attitudes, but according to him, also PwDs need to sometimes change their attitudes. This has not been taken into focus.

Furthermore, he saw a challenge in the lack of evidence and scientific proof of the issues being advocated for.

6.3   Dolorence Were

Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC)

Dolorence Were, Executive Director of the Ugandan Society for Disabled Children, opened her speech with a background of USDC. In the beginning, USDC was working with children from war-affected areas in need of direct services and support. This approach has been changed: from giving 'hand-outs' to the promotion of rights, with a mission to promote equal rights and equitable opportunities for Children with Disabilities (CwDs). This approach is mainly based on the social model of disability. She mentioned three areas USDC is focussing on: advocacy, capacity building and rehabilitation. In following a Community Based Rehabilitation approach (CBR) USDC's programmes reach approximately 7000 children per year in Uganda. The CBR approach emphasizes the reliance on existing local resources for rehabilitation, and aims at empowering the affected people to define their destiny.

Until March 2019, USDC wants to reach at least a 5% improvement in the health for CwDs, at least a 6% increase in opportunities for inclusive education for CwDs, at least a 3% increase in upholding the rights of CwDs at all levels in society, and at least a 4% improvement in capacity and effectiveness of existing support mechanisms for CwDs in USDC areas of operation. USDC embraces an approach as an enabler and facilitator in furthering the realization of the specific objectives in their operational areas by 50% in the period 2013-2019 and at least a 2% improvement in the socio-economic conditions of CwDs in USDC operational areas by March 2019.

Dolorence emphasized that USDC undertakes research, which is mainly action oriented (e.g. 1. Accessibility to Special Needs Education by CwDs in Uganda, 2003; 2. Baseline on situation of CwDs in USDC areas of operation. 3. Evaluations). Accroding to her, data relating to CwDs is scarce. Of importance for her, is that disability is both a cause and consequence of poverty. Over 80% of childhood disability in Uganda resulted from preventable causes.

Furthermore, she stated that although laws and policies have included the rights of PwDs/CwDs, limited attention is given to specific needs and rights of CwDs and provisions to realize them are not aligned. With that, the rights based approach presents challenges. This gap between available and promising legislation on the one hand and scanty implementation on the other can be seen against the background of a lack in coordination between national and local government institutions, but also in a lack of clarity on measures to be taken and responsibilities of the government.

Additionally, Dolorence pointed to a fragmentation of intervention and actors. Many times projects focus on only special issues or needs - immediate and obvious needs mainly in easy to reach areas while structural barriers are not addressed. The different organizations working in that field are not connected well. Only few programmatic responses by the government and key organizations in the field of disability and child movement exist and they are limited in scale and scope.

Accoring to Dolorence, good studies and especially data on CwDs is scarce. She also observed a disconnect between practice and academic research. Therefore, more quanitative and qualitative data on CwDs in Uganda is of importance.

One major challnge for CwDs is stigmatization which can lead to neglect, rejection, denial of access to basic services or even abuse.

Dolorence mentioned different areas of challenge and how these challenges can be overcome in future. Of importance is the incorporation of disability issues as a cross-cutting concern in policies and programmes at all levels. The capacity of the government and other service providers should be increased in order to meet the needs of CwDs.

Inter-organizational relationships are at the moment characterized by inadequte coordination and cooperation. That has led to competition and duplication of resources and efforts. Improving coordination and monitoring would help to strengthen resources.

She regards participation in research and programme planning not only of CwDs but also of their parents/caretakers as important. Especially parents/caretakers can become active promoters rather than mere beneficiaries. All in all USDC focuses on rights rather than on needs.

Dolorence pointed to include and cater for issues of marginalised disabilities: While children with disabilities are marginalised, there are particular concerns for the most vulnerable groups like the deaf-blind and children with muliple disabilities that require investments beyond most organisations' reach at the moment.

6.4 Joseph Walugembe

ADD International

Joseph Walugembe, the Programme Director of ADD in Uganda, indicated that ADD started in Uganda in 1987 and was an important international NGO supporting the establishment of the Ugandan Disabled People's Organizations. Today, ADD runs programmes in many Sub-Saharan African countries, e.g. Tanzania or Sudan. These programmes are strongly dependent on local and national contexts of the various countries and have therefore different areas of focus. ADDs main themes in Uganda are HIV and disability, as well as albinism. According to Joseph Walugembe, the main interest is to support underrepresented PwDs, and the prevention of gender based violence for girls and women with disabilities in Uganda.

Joseph asked the question of the place of research in their work. According to him, research is important for theories of change which put PwDs at the centre of change with the aim to build an inclusive society. Additionally, research can give evidence and show when, why interventions worked and work or why they do not work.. Joseph referred to ADD as an 'organisation of learning', and pointed to the importance to reflect different models of intervention– e. g. interventions that solely focus on PwDs or (national) interventions that are inclusive for PwDs. In Uganda ADD is working with DPOs as well as other organizations with special focus on disability. How these cooperations and interventions lead to change needs to be proved. Furthermore, Joseph underlined the importance of evidence-based research, especially in regard of political decision-makers. ADD is therefore looking for research done so far as well as future cooperations with academic institutions – as the validity of research is often questioned if organisations do research themselves.

Regarding technologies, Joseph emphasized the importance to reflect on different technologies. Technologies do not only include high-tech artifacts, but also more simple things, like assistive

devices. Technologies should be brought into the debate of rights for PwDs. This, Joseph said, can bring us back to discuss rights- vs. needs-based approaches. Everything ADD is doing is dependent and strongly influenced by the funding policies – including the question about rights-based or needs-based approaches. Today, assistive devices are often trivialised as needs, leading only to hand-outs as an implementation strategy and often without considering in which ways these are not only a 'disability issue' but rather a basic human right. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that assistive devices are also important for leisure activities.

Joseph described a case from Northern Uganda: According to Human Rights Watch, about 60% of the girls living in Northern Uganda face some form of violence. One case, in which ADD was involved in, was a women with physical disabilities who was repeatedly raped. ADD helped the women to prosecute the rapist but they could not help the women, who was crawling, to get a wheelchair or other assistive technologies. So, how can technology enhance protection for PwDs in contexts of violence? Furthermore, can research help to handle such gaps in our programmes better? How can technologies increase the resilience of PwDs in conflict and post-conflict situations?

6.5 Medi Ssengooba

Disability Rights Fund (DRF)

Medi Ssengooba is the Disability Rights Fund and Disability Rights Advocacy Fund Program Officer for Africa (responsible for the countries Ghana and Uganda). He mentioned the main focus of DRF in the areas of Health, Education and Justice and that they have been influencing the ratification process of the United Nations Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). Within the 31 countries in which DRF is working so far, Uganda is one of the countries funded most widely (75 grantees). DRF is also engaged in drafting Uganda's alternative report to the government report to UNCRPD. Medi mentioned their main objectives are the promotion of inclusive education, research, movement building (unifying the disability movement? → integrating psychosocial/ intellectual disabilities), and capacity building for DPOs. Additionally, DRF focuses on technical expertise for grassroots organisations and international organisations.

Medi mentioned important gaps in regard of research. He sees a gap of evidence-based results. Advocacy, according to him, is a process taking a long time span to evaluate and show results. While for many of the programmes focusing on advocacy, results are still open, he recognised a gap in research and information in general. Technologies in the context of disability have not been prioritised up to now and many are not aware of them. According to him, appropriate technologies are missing. Most importantly, he sees the gap of a strong network between research and practice. Furthermore, he reflected on the concepts of independent living and raised a question how these concepts and ideas can be contextualized within the global South.

6.6 Dektar Benbella

Video Documentation by World Vision

Dektar Benbella, is Hygiene and Sanitation Officer of World Vision in Uganda. He showed a video that was produced as part of their pilot project 'Inclusive WASH' which was implemented in Kyangwali refugee settlement over a span of one year.

The video documented on accessibility of water and sanitation, as well as education for PwDs. The importance of consulting PwDs to design new technologies was emphasised and local artisans have been considered for the production of devices. The documentation showed that a number of innovative mobility devices are used and showed impressively the improvements especially for toilets, boreholes, and the water-technologies in households. One of the biggest gaps Dektar mentioned was the lack of proper sanitation facilities especially in schools.

7 Summary of discussed issues

7.1 Insufficient and unused research

The stakeholders stated that qualitative research and quantitative data is either missing, not available, difficult to read or too long and complex to use. That leads e.g. to a situation where UBOS statistics as well as some reports and baseline studies are used widely, while other extisting researches only slightly. For example, the World Report on Disability (2011) is only used to quote a figure or statement but the hundreds of pages have been regarded as prohibitively too many. Especially research focusing on complex interrelations and explanations of influencing factors regarding the connection of poverty, disability and development has been asked for. This has also been stated for the themes of attitudes and stigma towards PwDs. If these are regarded as social barriers, discussants mentioned that it is not prooved if and how different interventions are able to change attitudes and stigma. Furthermore, concepts like independent living or legal capacities are on the one hand widely used but at the same time not explained and connected in a meaningful way within Ugandan contexts.

However, not only qualitative research have been asked for, but also quantitative data, statistics and calculation models, especially in regard to influence policies and governmental directions. Here, especially the costs of inaction have been highlighted to defend the economic worth of investing in disability issues, especially in regard that the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is one of the least funded.

Furthermore, it has been dicussed in regard of quantitative data, that NGOs and DPOs should not fully complement or substitute the responsibilities of the government in regard of research. It has

been argued that the government has to generate their own statistics, as many decision-makers in the end only rely on UBOS-statistics anyway. For any kind of assessments that government and any other organizations make disability should always be included; there should actually be no need to make special 'disability assessments'.

Some participants mentioned a difference between project/programme oriented research and independent research not funded by implementing organizations. The former has been regarded as serving mainly the purpose of accountability to the donors. With that, most research available is programme driven and responds only to donor demands. Additionally, only few studies focus critically on "good practice". Furthermore, sometimes unclear approaches and methodologies make the results of the research questionable.

The insufficient synergies between programme implementers and other actors such as academia lead to the situation that much research has been unused.

7.2   Dissemination of research findings

During the discussions, most participants pointed to the research dissemination gap. While much research is published in scientific journals or in books and therefore costly in terms of access, it is not written in a user friendly manner. Research findings should better take into considerations different needs of the different target groups, like academia, policy makers, organizations – all including PwDs experiencing different kinds of disabilities and therefore requiring to be barrier-free. At the same time the difficulties associated with making research for all target groups available have been raised: This is, however, time-intensive and the costs are often high. Engaging UN special rapporteurs in sharing research findings has been mentioned as one strategy.

Additionally, it has been critisized that there is usually no plan to disseminate the research findings – so there is no post-research strategy. Research projects should be beyond academic purpose and should have an intervention component.

Special attention has been given to the situation of PwDs in Uganda: not only the formats need to be worked on but also the distribution channels. Some DPOs e.g. have limited access to information technologies like computers and a high level of illiteracy exists among the PwDs.. The use of media to disseminate research was also regarded as important. Research findings are of importance to inform responsible political persons in Uganda.

One participant mentioned that many studies are engaging the same people as participants and do not share the results of their researches, nor does such research result into tangible benfits for the participants. Such situations has led to research fatigue.

The involvement of key stakeholders during the research process as well as beyond have been regarded as a fruitful way to inform each other and to exchange ideas. Foras and dialogues for information dissemination have been suggested as a good way into this direction. Briefs and fact sheets have been mentioned as good and readable formats, as well as drawings and cartoons.

7.3 Leading approaches: Rights based versus needs based approach?

One issue which was mentioned is the different approaches upon which implementation strategies are based. Nearly all organizations work with the rights based approach which has been regarded as donor driven from the perspective of some participants. Talking about and pointing to human rights in African contexts sometimes leads to suspicions in the government. Additionally, the human rights based approach has gaps which could be addressed with an additional focus on the needs of PwDs.

7.4 Disability and Technology

Regarding technologies for PwDs, the participants asked for innovative and appropriate technologies which are affordable as well. Even when important technologies exists some of them are not appropriate for usage within different environments. The poor infrastructure compared to countries of the global North must lead into different or innovative ways of accessing as well as constructing and using technologies. The unbalanced developments between rural and urban areas should be taken into account. Despite that, participants in the workshop mentioned that different types of disabilities as well as gender and age play an important role in the approporiation of technologies. Furthermore, it has been regarded as important to involve PwDs in the process of developing and constructing those technologies. Most times, PwDs are left out, especially when it comes to mainstream technologies like ATM machines or extra/free mobile phone call credits, which the deaf cannot benefit from.

Critiques towards the structural barriers within political decission making have been brought forward. Following democratic principles as such results into the situation that only opinions of the majority are taken into account while the minority, and with that, the PwDs are disregarded.

During the lively discussions many ideas and directions for further research were suggested. What are the most affordable and appropriate technologies? What kinds of technologies are used in other places outside Uganda? In how far can research be helpful to manufacture rather than import innovative technologies? What kinds of technologies can be helpful to enable children to participate in sports?

A mapping about who is producing and using what kinds of technologies and how such technologies can simplify the welfare of PwDs was suggested. Many technologies might already

exist, but participants mentioned that it would be of great use to know about and have access to such different existing technologies. Other technologies might be made more appropriate for the Ugandan context, e.g. hearing aids using solar power and not batteries. How can we use the available resources to have appropriate technologies?

And a last but important issue mentioned was the standarization of technologies. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) did not approve some technologies, e.g. the white canes from Kyambogo University.

7.5 Policy barriers

Some policies were passed without consultating the PwDs. The procurement policy, for example, that governs the import of all technologies in Uganda did not take into account assitive devices for PwDs.

Regarding policies and constructions of roads, PwDs are not at all considered. Barricades are being installed in the pathways to block boda-bodas but in the process, PWDs (wheelchair users and the Blind) are also blocked.

7.6 Forum/Working Groups/Committee

Most participants emphasized the importance of strenghtening the network and coordination between researchers and practitioners but also between the different organizations working in the field of disability itself. It has been regarded as important to find synergies. Additionally, through a forum, the different parties can exchange ideas and experiences.

Furthermore, it was the wish to involve government agencies in such a forum as well. It was also discussed to form a working group or commission in which research and practice can be periodically discussed and recommendations made to the relevant ministries. "If we want to engage them to improve services, we need them to come and dialogue with us", stated one participant.

8 Way Forward

1. The participants in this first stakeholders' dialogue decided to establish a Disability & Technology Committee, which will meet at least three times a year. However, the committee could meet more than thrice if there is a need.
2. Additional stakeholders need to be involved, e.g. Faculty of Technology, Makerere University, Ministry of ICT, National Council of Disability, Kampala Capital City Authority, Uganda Communication Commission, as well as artisans.

3. An E-Mailing list should be created.
4. To make future common activities and programmes as a committee/group, possible funding opportunities need to be explored.

9 Appendix 1: List of participants

Ahimbisibwe William
Uganda National Association for the Deaf (UNAD)

Akope Caroline Aisu
Right To Play

Ambrose Murangira
Child Health and Development Centre, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

Anne R. Katahoire, Prof. Dr.
Child Health and Development Centre
Director

Carol Aketch
UNHCR

Dektar Benbella
World Vision

Dolorence Were
Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC)

Edson Ngirabakunzi
National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda (NUDIPU)

Elsa Bokhre
UNHCR

Gitte Beckmann
Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Herbert Muyinda, Dr.
Child Health and Development Centre, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

Irene Aliga
UNHCR

Johansen Kasenene
UNHCR

Jolly Acen
National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NUWODU)

Joseph Walugembe
ADD International

Kanushu Laura
Legal Action for Persons with Disabilities (LAPD)

Katrin Imhof, Dr.
Right To Play

Lena Eltervaag
Right To Play

Marie-Theres Schuler
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Medi Ssengooba
Disability Rights Fund

Namaganda Rehema Bavuma
Child Health and Development Centre, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

Ninsiima Margret
Uganda National Association of the Blind (UNAB)

Robert Nkwangu
Child Health and Development Centre, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

Ronald Luwangula, Dr.
Child Health and Development Centre, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

Synole Patrick
Uganda National Action of Physical Disability (UNAPD)

Waswa Yonah
The National Association of the Deafblind in Uganda (NADBU)

Yusrah Ngujja
Refugee Law Project

10 Appendix 2: Workshop Agenda

Stakeholder's Dialogue on Disability and Research
2nd of July 2015
Venue: NOB View Hotel, Plot 6 Commercial Road, Ntinda

This dialogue on research and disability provides a platform to explore how researchers and practicioners in the field of disability can work together more closely. On the basis of sharing achievements and challenges, we want to discuss the roles and experiences of the various actors, and the intersection between research and disability-related activities. The aim of this meeting is an attempt to explore how the linkage between research and practice can be initiated and/or made stronger.

Programme

Time	Session	Speaker / Facilitator
08.30-09.00	**Arrival and Registration**	Hariet Mirembe
09.00-09.15	**Welcome Remarks & Introductions of Participants**	Rehema Bavuma/Marie Schuler
09.15-09.30	**Introduction of the D&T Project and Workshop Objectives**	Gitte Beckmann/ Herbert Muyinda
09.30-09-40	**Presentation by Stakeholder 1**	**Chair**: Ambrose Murangira
09.40-09.50	**Presentation by Stakeholder 2**	**Chair**: Ambrose Murangira
09.50-10.00	**Presentation by Stakeholder 3**	**Chair**: Ambrose Murangira
10.00-10.30	**Discussion**	**Chair**: Ambrose Murangira
10.30-11.00	**Health Break**	
11.00-12.00	**Group Discussions: Linkage between Disability and Reseach focusing on**: a) Research gaps and challenges in accessing and utilizing the necessary information b) Strategies for filling reseach gaps and challenges above	Group work (3 groups) **Chair**: Herbert Muyinda/David Kyaddondo **Facilitators**: GP1: Robert Nkwangu GP2: Gitte Beckmann GP3: Ambrose Murangira

12.00-01.00	**Report back and Discussion**	
01.00-02.00	**Lunch Break**	

02.00-02.30	**Group Discussions: Linkage between Disability and Research focusing on:**
	    a) How can research be made useful for practitioners in disability activities?
	    b) Any specific research needed in the fields of technology & disability?
		Group work (3 groups)
		Chair: Robert Nkwangu
		Facilitators:
		GP1: David Kyaddondo
		GP2: Herbert Muyinda
		GP3: Ambrose Murangira

02.30-03.00	**Report back and Discussion**	Plenary Session
03.00-03.15	**Health Break**	
03.15-03.45	**Way Forward:** Plan and Modalities for continued Collaboration	Gitte Beckmann/ David Kyaddondo
03.45-04.00	**Wrap up**	Marie Schuler/Rehema Bavuma