

DGF new way of working

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



Background

Next phase – context analysis

Vision and High Level Outcomes

Sphere approach

Areas of Intervention

Role of DGF

Target groups

Cross-cutting areas

Background



- Established by 8 development partners to strengthen democratization, protect human rights, improve access to justice and enhance accountability in Uganda. Builds upon principles and values in Constitution & NDP.
- The overall **goal of the DGF** is to contribute to ***equitable growth, poverty eradication, rule of law and long term stability*** in Uganda.

Background contd

First phase 2011 – 2017. Evaluation found considerable results in promoting democratic governance:

- Constructive CSO engagement with government and parliament on specific laws and policies;
- Citizens' understanding of their rights through civic education
- Stronger accountability through budget monitoring and local government scorecards;
- Provision of legal aid to over 4 million Ugandans.

Next phase – context analysis



- Uganda has progressed in achieving development outcomes, fostering stability, and moving towards a democratic governance system.
- Development challenges remain – rapid population growth, gender and income inequalities; marginalisation of specific groups; corruption, conflicts and human rights violations.
- Civil society has promoted democratic governance, though sometimes seen as fragmented.

- Ruling party expected to continue dominating in next 5 years
- Independence of key institutions of democracy a challenge
- Opportunities for political party dialogue; and for citizens to engage oversight bodies to enhance accountability.

- Bill of Rights in Constitution; existence of UHRC and government committed to international instruments.
- However, human rights actors and defenders live in an increasingly difficult operating environment, which puts the protection of human rights at risk.

Citizen engagement in democracy



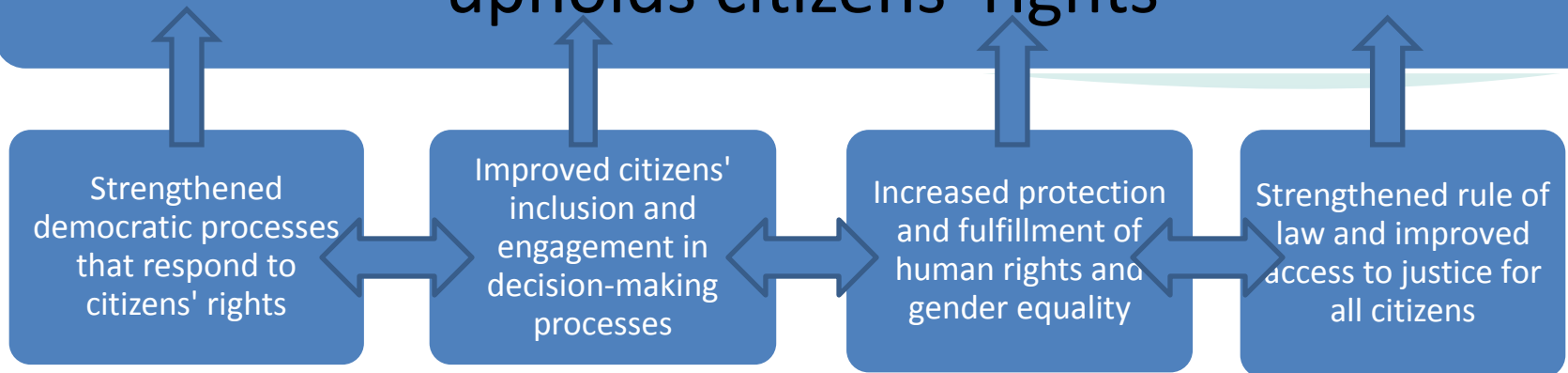
- Citizens aware of their rights on **specific** issues. Increasing demand for better service delivery; transparent and accountable budget processes.
- Space for CSOs, activists and media to operate and advocate likely to reduce.
- Relative press freedom but increasing self-censorship, reducing capacity for press to act as watch dog.

- Uganda made progress towards achieving some MDG targets.
- Not UPE, gender equality, maternal health. Improvements in service delivery insufficient to meet demands of growing population.
- Economic growth not equitable - high unemployment especially among youth.

- Potential for conflict and instability due to land and resource conflicts, ethnic tensions, and growing numbers of IDPs and refugees.
- Host communities are increasingly left without resources to deal with the influx of refugees and IDPs.

- Continue to address democratic deficit; enhance peace and stability.
- As a Governance program – to “refresh” approach and engagement with GoU – will connect to national priorities and commitments (e.g. NAP (HR) & NDP II).
- Contribute to support Government in realizing SDGs.

A Uganda where citizens are empowered to engage in democratic governance and the state upholds citizens' rights



- Next phase more focused on citizens' engagement in democratic governance and their relationship with the state in upholding citizen rights.
- Role and responsiveness of the state is prioritized; and follows a Human Rights Based Approach.

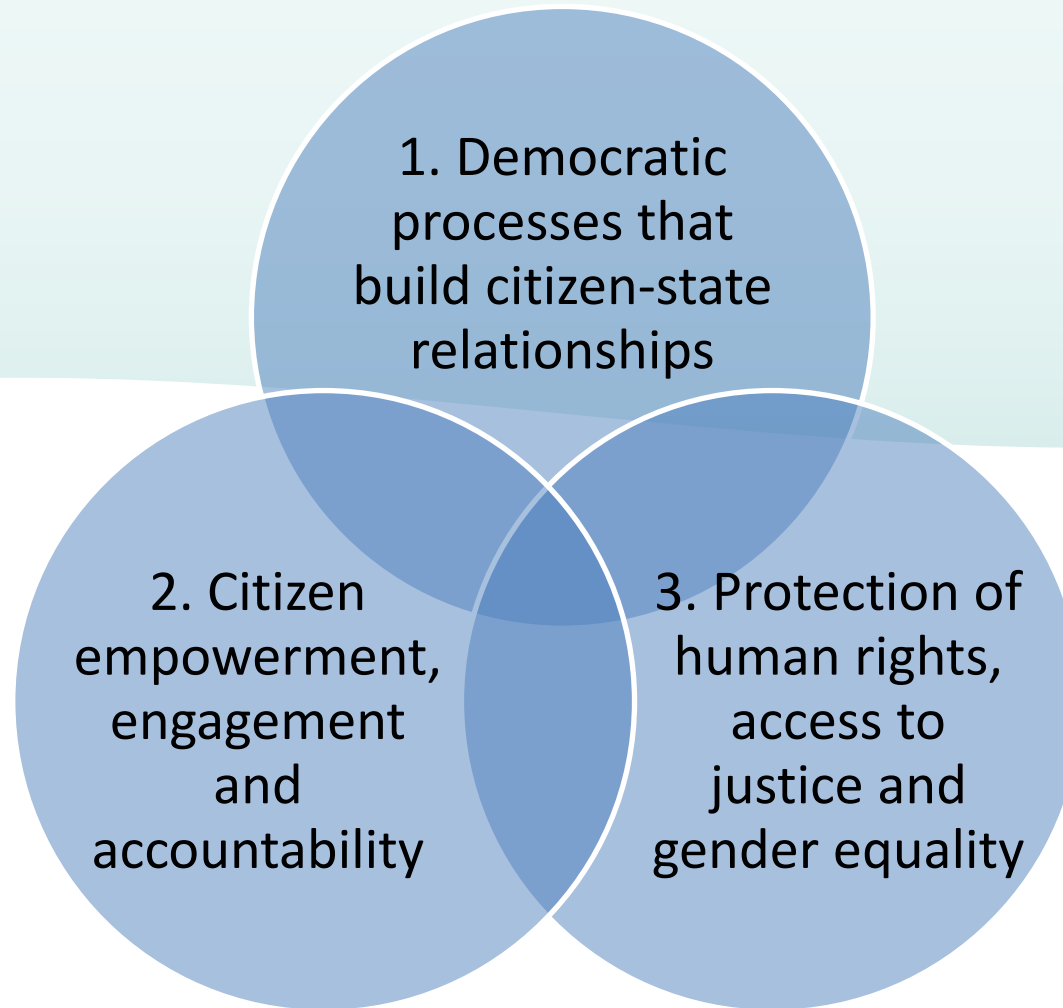
- During the next phase, DGF will ensure an ongoing analysis of the political context and identify key governance issues to inform areas of intervention to be supported.
- Strong commitment towards monitoring, learning and emphasis on **results**.

Sphere approach

- Context analysis and identification of key issues to be undertaken in a framework called a “SPHERE” -
- Sphere – domain where thinking on governance issues will take place and possible interventions identified – AoIs.
- Spheres to adapt to changing context through analysis and monitoring.
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- Each sphere will identify results; ensure feedback and learning to inform programming.
- Out of the high level outcomes, DGF has identified three distinct but inter-connected **spheres**, which have **areas of intervention (AoIs)**.
- Spheres are ‘fixed’, while AoIs are ‘adaptable’ and evolve over time.

DGF Spheres

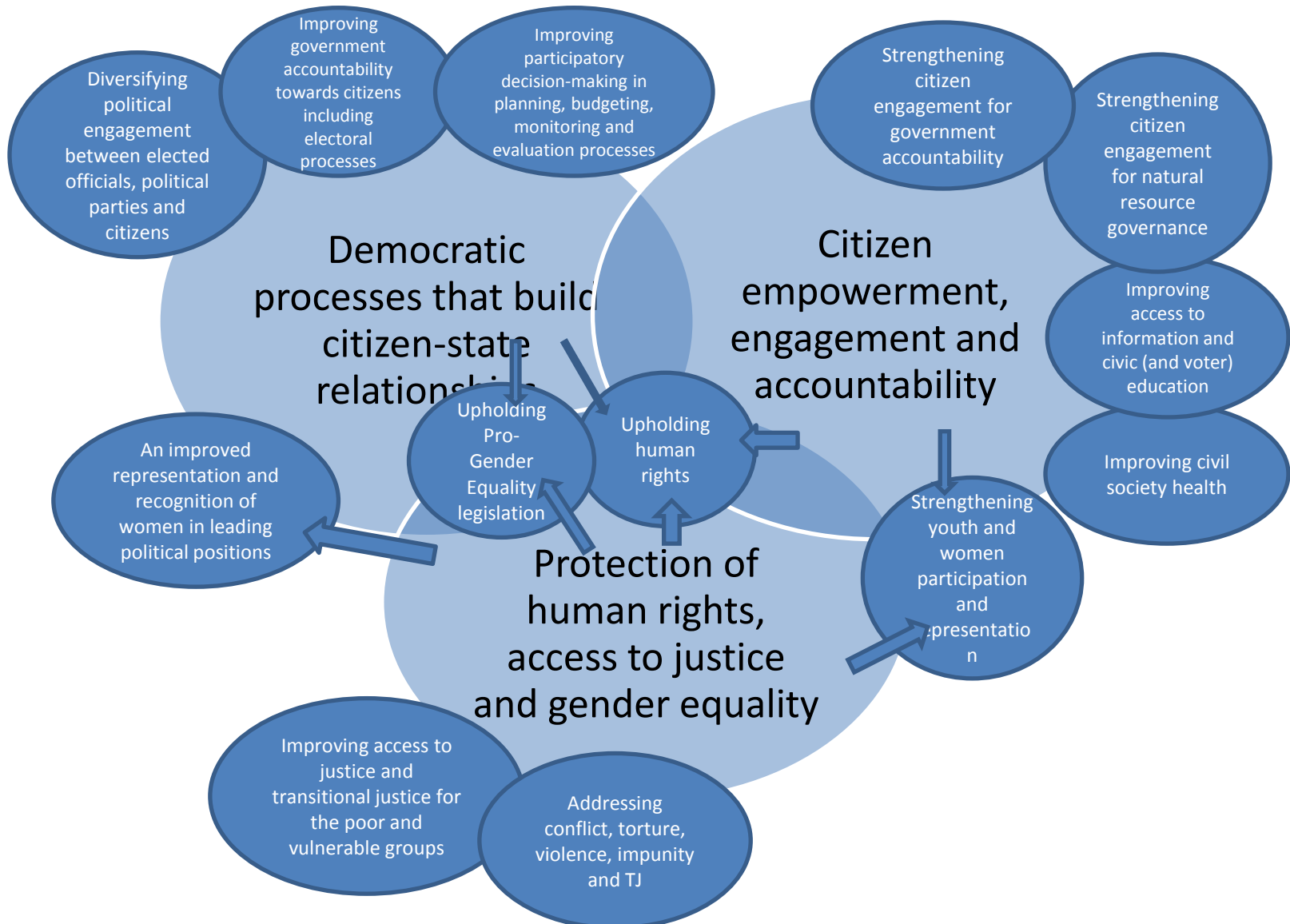


Benefits of the approach



- Encourages focus on issue or problem to be addressed, leading to wider ownership
- Encourages work at the demand and supply sides of governance
- Encourages an adaptive programming.
- Spheres will enhance complementarities and reduce compartmentalization within DGF.

- A response by the sphere to given issue or problem. Led by one sphere but might be relevant and linked to other spheres.
- Directly linked to one or more high-level outcomes and has indicators at outcome and output levels.
- Can encourage collaboration by partners.
- Link to SDGs, NDP II, NAP and other frameworks.



- Programme and implementation approach - DGF facilitator for partners to come together and work on identified governance issues and challenges.
- DGF to continuously analyse and adapt to changes in governance environment – adaptive programming.
- Learn from ongoing analysis and results from AoIs to inform re- programming.

Target groups

- Citizens of Uganda, not in broadest sense, but persons who live in Uganda.
- To pay attention to marginalized and excluded groups. Exclusion markers - ethnicity, geographical location, age (children, youth and elderly), gender, political affiliation, religion, physical ability, migrants and refugees.

Cross-cutting areas

- HRBA
- Gender Equality
- Youth

Thank You for Listening