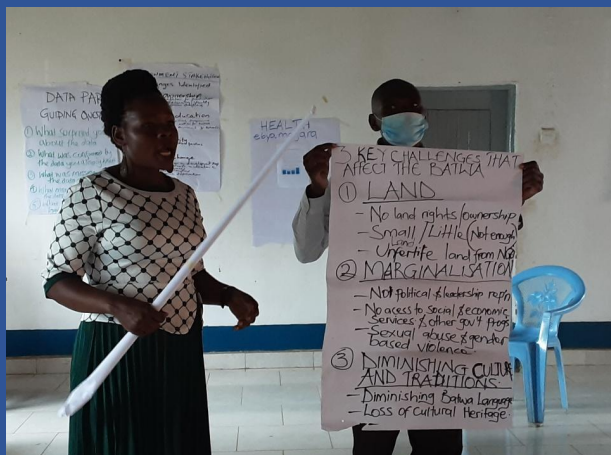


LASER PULSE

Long-term Assistance and Services for Research (LASER)
Partners for University-Led Solutions Engine (PULSE)



Understanding the Marginalized Indigenous Batwa People of Southwestern Uganda

CO-CREATION EVENT REPORT

SUPPLEMENT TO AGREEMENT NO.AID-7200AA18CA00009

AOR Name: Kevin Roberts

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Acronyms

| | |
|-------|--|
| GBV | Gender-based Violence |
| GUCC | Gulu University Constituent College |
| IDI | Individual In-depth Interviews |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| LASER | Long-term Assistance and Services for Research |
| MUST | Mbarara University of Science and Technology |
| NFA | National Forestry Authority |
| NGOs | Non-Government Organizations |
| PULSE | Partners for University-Led Solutions Engine |
| RAN | Resilient Africa Network |
| RFA | Request for Application |
| RIC | Resilience Innovation Challenge |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| UWA | Uganda Wildlife Authority |

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About LASER PULSE

LASER (Long-term Assistance and Services for Research) PULSE (Partners for University-Led Solutions Engine) is a five-year, \$70M program funded through USAID's Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub, that delivers research-driven solutions to field-sourced development challenges in USAID partner countries.

A consortium led by Purdue University, with core partners Catholic Relief Services, Indiana University, Makerere University, and the University of Notre Dame, implements the LASER PULSE program through a growing network of 2,700+ researchers and development practitioners in 61 countries.

LASER PULSE collaborates with USAID missions, bureaus, and independent offices, and other local stakeholders to identify research needs for critical development challenges, and funds and strengthens the capacity of researcher-practitioner teams to co-design solutions that translate into policy and practice.

Executive Summary

In partnership with Makerere University School of Public Health-ResilientAfrica Network (RAN), Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST) convened a co-creation where stakeholders were brought together in a joint interactive meeting to mutually discuss the study findings and identify intervention priority areas to advance the development of the Batwa indigenous people. The workshop was held between April 21-22, 2021 at Kanungu District Community Hall.

Stakeholders included representatives of the Batwa communities, local governments, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations, including those led by the Batwa people. On the whole, stakeholders came to a mutual agreement that land ownership, access and utilization characterized by landlessness, land evictions, lack of land ownership, and soil infertility were the Batwa peoples' top priority development challenges. These were listed by all sub-groups during the group sessions and in the plenary. Other priority challenges included: limited access to education, erosion of the Batwa culture, limited access to health services, and poor mindsets by and towards the Batwa.

The Batwa development goal was defined as to improve *ownership, access, and utilization of land for better quality of life among the Batwa in southwestern Uganda*. Five development outcomes were mutually generated and these provided a basis for determining development themes for the Batwa communities;

1. Increased number of Batwa households with land ownership and access rights;
2. Increased quantity and quality of agricultural products among the Batwa;
3. Increased income and employment opportunities among the Batwa;
4. Health, nutrition, and access to service delivery promoted among the Batwa; and
5. Batwa culture, family, and community relations promoted among the Batwa.

As a key next step, the findings from the co-creation workshop will be used to design a Request for Application (RFA) for onboarding and piloting short-term development interventions. The interventions will be evaluated to provide evidence-based recommendations for development work among the Batwa communities.

I.0 Introduction

The Batwa people originally lived in the forests in the southern and western parts of Uganda. In the early 1990s, they were evicted from the forest lands to pave way for conservation efforts. The study aims to generate evidence on the livelihoods of Batwa indigenous communities living in the districts of Kisoro, Rubanda, and Kanungu in southwestern Uganda.

Project Overview

USAID/Uganda is partnering with USAID/DDI/ITR to leverage the expertise of Ugandan universities and researchers to undertake development research that will inform subsequent interventions by USAID/Uganda to strengthen and increase the understanding of the plight of marginalized indigenous people in Uganda. By working through local universities, the partnership seeks to encourage sustainable partnerships with local universities positioned to institutionalize research and build local ownership and capacity around these issues.

The main objective of this study is to generate data on the wellbeing and livelihoods of the Batwa indigenous community living in the districts of Kisoro, Rubanda, and Kanungu in southwestern Uganda. The first phase of the project involved a baseline study to understand vulnerability issues among Batwa and characterize factors that contribute to their marginalization. The next phase of the project involves designing and testing development interventions and proposing recommendations aimed at improving the wellbeing and livelihoods of the Batwa. This report presents one of the participatory approaches applied to expand development interventions for Batwa livelihoods through co-creation.

Data was collected between July and December 2020 using a mixed-methods community-based participatory research approach to inform the co-creation component of the study.

The baseline study identified five dimensions through which the Batwa experienced marginalization. These include acts of discrimination against the Batwa; restrictions to leadership rights and political participation; economic deprivation; limited access to social services; and issues with land ownership. The findings from the field study indicate that the majority of the Batwa, (67.6%), have family that lived in the forest. Some of the Batwa still go to the forests for spiritual (30.5%) and medicinal (45.8%) purposes. The majority of Batwa report experiencing ethnic-related discrimination and exclusion. For instance, respondents reported being discriminated against due to their language, amongst other factors, which, in turn,

inhibited access to other services, including: healthcare–52%; education–28%; water–25%; and transportation–22%. Additional forms of discrimination occur, including exclusion from social activities, government-led livelihood programs, and political leadership. Marginalization that the Batwa experience is acknowledged at all levels from the topmost government level down to the lower levels in the community, as shown in the interviews from the key informant interviews (KIIs) with the ministries and governmental departments which took place after the community-level data collection. Our study's findings on the disparity in living standards between the Batwa and other tribal groups in the studied community are supported by similar evidence produced from previous research on the Batwa¹.

Our baseline study findings indicated 39.9% of Batwa own land, whereas the national statistic is 60%. Additionally, only 3.2% have completed secondary education and 41% have completed the primary level of education, compared to the national average of 76.5%. Furthermore, there is no Batwa representation in positions of political leadership at any government level.

“Honestly, I have not come across a Mutwa² running for even chairmanship at the sub-county level, councillorship, or even at the local council level.”

–KII, Secretary for Social Services

The displacement of the Batwa from forests affected their cultural identity and survival mechanisms; 40% exist nomadically, do not own any land nor live in a permanent place, but instead move from place to place looking for ways to survive. The Batwa's desire for hunting, medicinal plants, and religious rituals in (and from) the forests cannot simply be erased even three decades after their evictions and displacement from the space they had known as home.

¹ Mukasa (2014) and Satyal et al. (2021) have outlined their findings on the Batwa in their respective works:

Mukasa, Norman. "The Batwa indigenous people of Uganda and their traditional forest land: Eviction, non-collaboration and unfulfilled needs." *Indigenous Policy Journal* 24.4 (2014).

Satyal, Poshendra; Byskov, Morten Fibieger; and Hyams, Keith. "Addressing multidimensional injustice in indigenous adaptation: The case of Uganda's Batwa community." *Climate and Development* 13.6 (2021): 529-542.

² "Mutwa" refers to an individual within the Batwa community.

2.0 Co-Creation Event

Co-creation activities in participatory research are conducted to involve development partners and the research participants in defining the solution together. As a collaborative approach, a co-creation event provides real time collection of contributions from stakeholders through the process of collaborative brainstorming. The co-creation event enabled joint debate and consensus on the Batwa development challenges and solutions. The co-creation process provided an opportunity to hold a focused debate on the causes, effects and solution to Batwa marginalization. The purpose of this co-creation report is to provide details of the steps which were followed during the co-creation process and the evidence that was generated on mutually agreed upon development needs and strategies for the Batwa people.

On April 14, 2021, before the co-creation event, findings from the study were disseminated to select stakeholders including research participants at the Rubanda District Local Government Council Hall. The targeted participants included: Batwa community representatives – men, women, and youth; Batwa-led NGOs; the technical and political leadership of the district and lower local governments; civil society; and NGOs working with and for the Batwa.

Plate 1. Plenary Session Co-Creation Workshop - Opening remarks by the Chairperson, Regional Development Forum, and USAID Representative



The co-creation event was conducted over two days from April 21-22, 2021. The activity was held in the Kanungu district, the co-creation event was preceded by a dissemination workshop which was held on April 14, 2021, at the Rubanda District headquarters. The co-creation

exercise was guided by the U.S. Global Development Lab - Co-creation Toolkit (2017)³. It provides a collaborative approach for engaging and incentivizing a wide variety of actors in order to better understand a problem and to discover, design, test, or accelerate innovative solutions. It entails a step-by-step, holistic process that has been applied the world over to facilitate collaboration and co-creation. The latter process was focused on facilitating a multi-stakeholder engagement on the marginalization of the Batwa using evidence from the study. The following are the steps for the co-creation process:

Step 1: Presentation of the research findings - engage the stakeholders in a mutual analysis of the Batwa's development problem [after reflecting on evidence from the research on marginalization in the Batwa study presented in the Data Party Posters.

Step 2: Discussion of findings - after the presentation of the findings, all participants were given an opportunity to have a plenary discussion of the findings and seek clarification.

Step 3: Reflecting on the findings through a gallery walk - selected core themes of the research evidence were placed around the meeting hall, where all participants took a gallery walk, brainstorming and seeking clarification on what they read. A member of the research team was available to translate to all those who could not read all that was written in English.

Step 4: Group discussions - after the gallery walk, guiding questions were given to participants for group discussion: What surprised you about the data? What was confirmed by the data that you already knew? What was missing in the data that you thought you would see? What other meanings do you see in the data that we haven't already discussed? What other comments do you have about the data?

Step 5: Defining the development problem - in groups, everyone discussed the evidence to generate an understanding of the Batwa' development challenges. Each group generated two to three development challenges which they presented in the plenary for discussion and consensus.

Collaborative participatory methods were used to understand and validate the problem and generate development strategies that will inform an intervention to be implemented and managed in a collaborative learning process. The other speakers at the co-creation workshop included district leaders, the Regional Development Steering Committee, and USAID/Uganda's

³ Co-creation Additional Help; available at https://usaidlearninglab.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/co_creation_discussion_note_august_13_2017_final.pdf

Regional Development Coordinator. The workshop adopted a data-party method. A data party is a time-limited event of several hours where diverse stakeholders come together to collectively interpret or give their own meaning to the collected data. They provide interpretations of what the data mean and the implications for action. This enables stakeholders to have a shared understanding of the key findings⁴.

The co-creation's proceedings were categorized under the following themes: education, culture, health, land access and utilization, gender-based violence, housing, food security, leadership, and representation. Posters summarizing the data were hung on the walls around the room, enabling attendees to participate in a gallery walk, during which they were able to read the data points on the posters and discuss informally amongst themselves the interpretations and meanings of the data as well as implications for action. A research team member was stationed at each data poster to respond to questions raised by participants. After participants completed the gallery walk, the research team led a guided discussion about participants' reactions and understanding of the data. Table I presents the guided questions utilized for the gallery walk.

Table I
Questions for Guided Discussion

| |
|--|
| What surprised you about the data? |
| What was confirmed by the data that you already knew? |
| What was missing in the data that you thought you would see? |
| What other meanings do you see in the data that we have not already discussed? |
| What other comments do you have about the data? |

The questions in Table I were read out to the participants to guide the gallery walk and reflections in preparation for group discussions. After the gallery walk, participants broke out into three groups (putting into consideration COVID-19 standard operating procedures) – the Batwa, local government officials (both technical and political), and NGO and civil society – to discuss the implications of the data and to prioritize key development challenges faced by the Batwa.

⁴ Franz, Nancy K. "The data party: Involving stakeholders in meaningful data analysis." *Journal of Extension* 51.10 (2013): 11AW2.

Plate 2. Participants and the co-creation event: one of the Batwa community representatives presents issues from his group during the plenary session.



2.1 Categories of the Stakeholders Who Participated in the Co-Creation Event

Participants for the co-creation event were drawn from the three districts of Kanungu, Rubanda, and Kisoro as shown in Table 2. They included the following:

1. Batwa community representatives – men, women, and youth
2. Executive Officers of Batwa-led NGOs
3. District and Local Government Officials (technical and political)
4. Executive Officers of civil society and NGOs and Religious Organizations working with and for the Batwa
5. Southwestern Uganda Regional Development Platform/Steering Committee Members
6. Research team members – MUST, RAN, and Gulu University Constituent College (GUCC)
7. Representatives from USAID/Washington and USAID/Uganda

Table 2

Categories of Participants by Gender and Institution

| Category of Participants | Males | Females | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Batwa Community Participants | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| NGO/Civil Society/Religious Organizations Supporting Batwa | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Local Government Officials (Technical and Political) | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Researchers | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Steering Committee Members | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Development Partners | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 38 | 17 | 55 |

2.2 Outcomes of the Co-Creation Event

By the end of the two-day workshop, the participants defined and generated a list of development challenges experienced by the Batwa. The list prioritized better understanding the challenges of access and utilization of land ownership. The other outcomes included:

- Strategic Development Goals of the Batwa
- Strategic Development Objectives
- Strategies and Possible Interventions

List of Development Challenges Experienced by the Batwa

Plenary presentations by three groups are shown in Plates 3-5: local government officials (technical and political) (Plate 3), Batwa community representatives and Batwa-led organizations (Plate 4), and civil society and NGOs that support and work with Batwa communities (Plate 5).



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5

From this group work, the following issues were identified as the Batwa people's development challenges:

- **Landlessness among Batwa** is a critical development challenge since land provides identity and is a factor of production. Without land ownership, it is not possible to grow perennial crops. The other land-related issue is the declining soil fertility for those who possess or have access to plots of land. There is a need for further analysis of land use. The issue of land rights also needs to be further explored.
- **Access to formal education:** inequitable access to formal education due to poor livelihood and survival safety nets. The Batwa make up the poorest section of society where they are located.
- **Inadequate affirmative action;** advocacy for the Batwa is poor and inadequate.
- **Batwa have been marginalized and discriminated against.**
- **Sexual and gender-based violence (GBV);** even when the Batwa report cases of GBV to policy and other legal structures, they are not addressed due to limited, or complete lack, of leadership representation.
- **The cultural practices and language of the Batwa are threatened by disappearance.** With limited access to cultural sites and decimating practices, the cultural erosion and identity of the Batwa is a huge challenge.
- **Food security** is a challenge that has led to chronic hunger and malnutrition.
- **Mindset change and attitude shifts** could enable more sufficient participation by the Batwa in the development process.

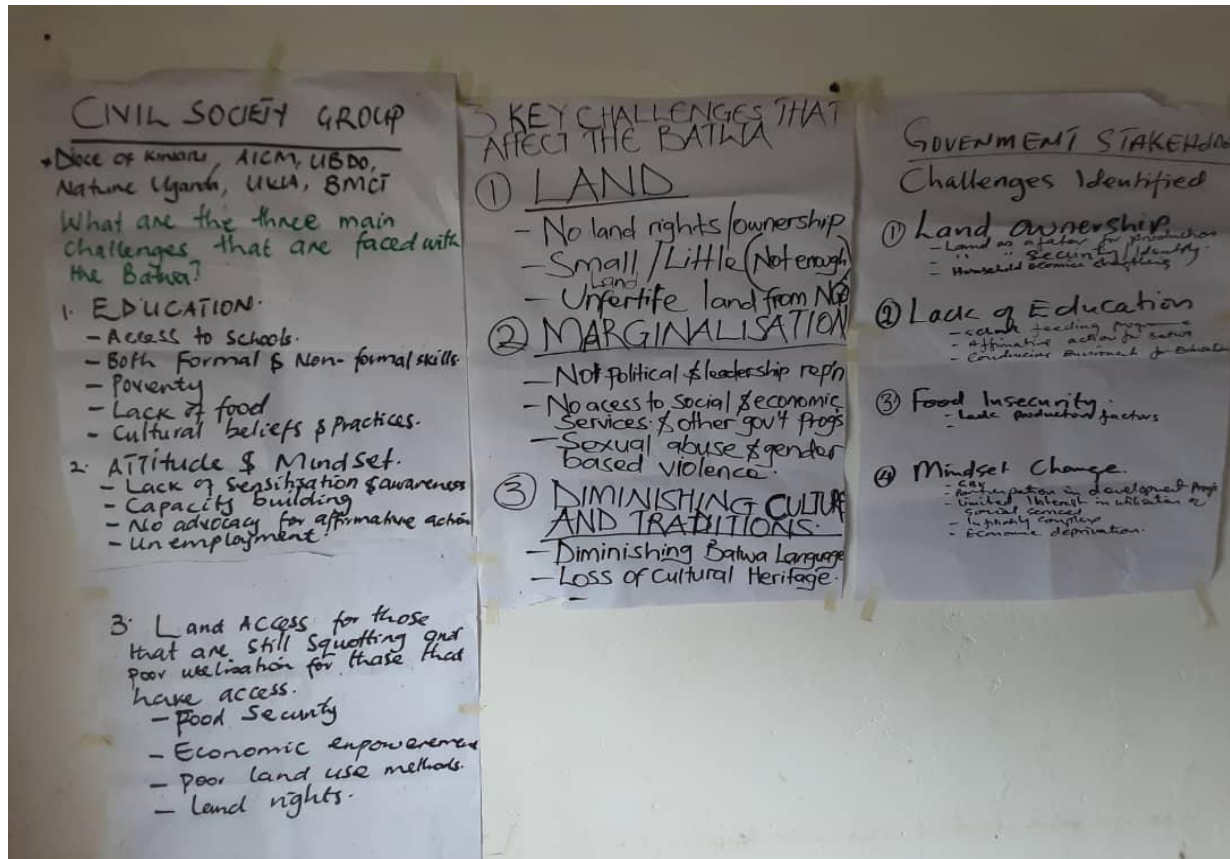


Plate 6. Batwa Challenges from the three groups

2.3 Ranking the Batwa's Main Development Challenge

A challenge prioritization matrix was used to rank the most pressing issue affecting the Batwa people. Participants were asked to choose the most pressing challenge they thought Batwa faced and each participant was allowed one vote. The stakeholders who participated in the voting process were Batwa representatives, NGOs supporting Batwa, and District leadership representatives. The researchers and representatives of the RCI steering committee were excluded. Participants were asked to choose the most pressing challenge that the Batwa faced based on the discussion of the study findings and data party. Out of the lists of challenges presented by different groups, a list of six priorities was generated by consensus, and then a vote was made on the most pressing challenge affecting the Batwa. The rankings resulting from the votes were as follows: Land Ownership (19), Education (6), Mindset Change (5), Marginalization (2), Culture/Traditions (0), and Food Insecurity (0). **Lack of land access, ownership, and utilization among the Batwa** received the highest ranking. The image

below shows the ranking of the most pressing challenges experienced by the Batwa. During the voting, it was also acknowledged through discussion that members of the Batwa community recognized land as the most pressing challenge affecting Batwa livelihoods.

| Name | Mark (1-10) | Mark (1-10) | Mark (1-10) | Mark (1-10) |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① EDUCATION | | 6 | | |
| ② LAND | | 19 ✓ | | |
| ③ FOOD INSECURITY | | 0 | | |
| ④ MINDSET CHANGE | | 5 | | |
| ⑤ Marginalisation | | 2 | | |
| ⑥ Culture/Traditions | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

Plate 7. Ranking of the Prioritized Challenges

After land was prioritized as the most pressing development challenge faced by the Batwa, participants were sent back into their groups to discuss the causes and effects of a lack of land using the Problem Tree Tool.

2.4 Analysis of the Causes and Effects of Lack of Land Ownership and Access Among the Batwa

Working in three groups; the Batwa, local government officials, and NGOs/civil society and religious organizations analyzed the causes and effects of the lack of land. The problem was then defined as a “Lack of Land Ownership, Access, and Utilization among the Batwa,” as presented in Table 3.

Table 3
Causes and Effects of Lack of Land Ownership, Access, and Utilization Among the Batwa
(a) Batwa Discussion Group

| Causes | Effects |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land ownership • Land eviction • Lack of access to land titles/agreements • Infertile soils • Increased population • No compensation after eviction • Lack of consultation by NGOs during land purchase • Exploitation of Batwa • No land rights • No permanent settlement • Squatting • Small numbers – less voice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to loans • Inability to sell infertile lands • Constant migration • No authority of land • Inability to secure land boundaries • Food insecurity • Poverty • No permanent settlement • Discrimination |

(b) NGO, Civil Society, and Faith-based Organization Discussion Group

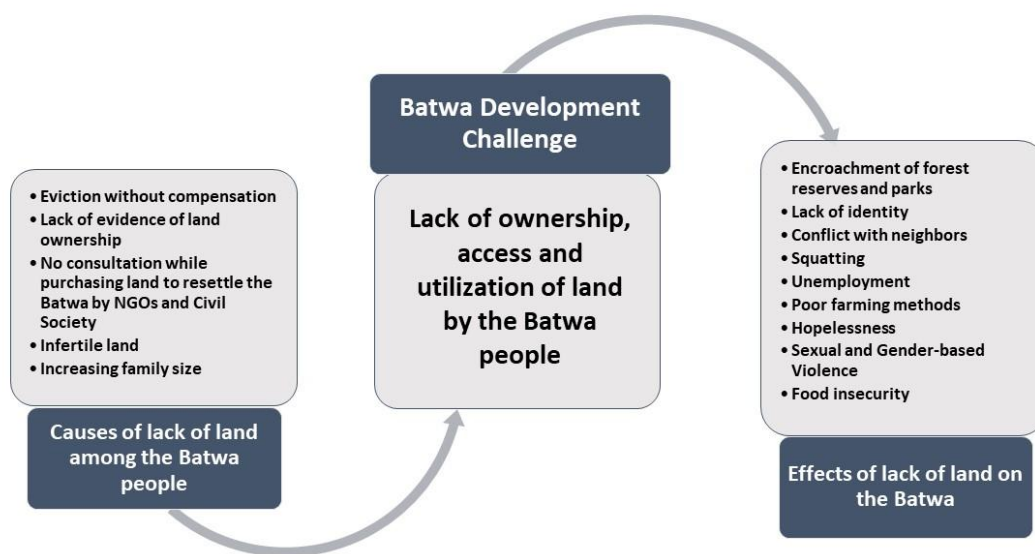
| Causes | Effects |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlessness • Small plots of land/use • Low household income • Lack of land rights/ownership • Land infertility • Low levels of education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squatting • Food insecurity • Nomadic lifestyle • Low crop production • Limited investments • Overuse of the land • Poor farming methods • Poor utilization of land |

(c) Local Government Officials' Discussion Group

| Causes | Effects |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land ownership • Lack of land • Small plots • Soil erosion • No rights on NGO lands • Land degradation • Eviction without compensation • Squatting • Lack of land by landowners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of identity • Insecurity • Mobile households • Lack of means of production • Poor nutrition • Hunger • Poverty • Hopelessness • Lack of investment • Conflicts • Gender-based violence |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blame game • Unemployment • Illegal activities in protected areas • Low productivity • Encroachment • Conflict with neighbors and government |
|--|---|

Figure 1. *Diagram of Cause-Effect Relationship of the Batwa Development Challenge*



2.5 Development Goal of the Batwa People

The following was stated as the development goal for the Batwa: improved ownership, access, and utilization of land for a better quality of life among Batwa in southwestern Uganda.

2.6 Development Objectives of the Batwa People

The following were stated as the development objectives for the Batwa in the Kanungu, Kisoro, and Kanungu districts:

- Increased number of Batwa households with land ownership and access rights
- Increased quantity and quality of agricultural products among the Batwa
- Increased income and employment opportunities among the Batwa

- Health, nutrition, and access to social services delivery promoted among the Batwa
- Batwa culture, family, and community relations promoted among the Batwa

2.7 Strategies and Interventions

Table 4 identifies the proposed strategies and interventions to address the lack of land ownership, access, and utilization among the Batwa people:

Table 4
Strategies and Interventions

| Sn | Identified Development Themes of the Batwa | Strategies | Suggested Interventions |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Land Ownership | | | |
| 1 | Evidence of land ownership | Advocating for Batwa land rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transfer land ownership documents to the Batwa• Make land available to the Batwa• Compensate the Batwa who were evicted |
| 2 | Involvement in land purchase | | |
| 3 | Compensation | | |
| 4 | Land size | | |
| Land Productivity | | | |
| 5 | Soil fertility | Promoting improved production technologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide extension services• Provide agricultural inputs |
| 6 | Production technology | | |
| 7 | Food security | | |
| 8 | Income-generating activities | Improving gainful employment opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote village savings and loans associations• Initiate and implement affordable and sustainable income-generating activities |
| 9 | Housing and settlement | Promoting affordable housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support Batwa to establish relationships with local and international housing agencies• Establish community initiatives for Batwa housing |
| Health and Identity | | | |
| 10 | Health and nutrition | Increasing food diversity and access to health services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish community-based health and nutrition activities |
| 11 | Sexual and gender-based violence | Strengthening community and family relations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide for dialogue sessions on how to build strong and secure community and family relations |
| 12 | Culture and identity | Following affirmative action towards preservation of the Batwa culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocate for Rutwa language promotion |

3.0 Way Forward

Based on the co-creation workshop and the various potential interventions discussed, the MUST research team will develop a request for applications (RFA) to stakeholders for their expression of interest. This RFA will be an opportunity for the Batwa people and key local stakeholders to apply for potential research to support their community and address some of the root causes of marginalization.

3.1 Timelines

The following timelines in Table 5 are being shared for discussion and input from RAN, Purdue, and USAID:

Table 5

Timelines and Targets for Selection of Development Partners and Implementation of Interventions

| Sn . | Activity | Timeline | Person (s) Responsible |
|------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Co-creation report writing | May 10 to August 2021 | MUST, RAN, and USAID Uganda |
| 2. | Development of the request for applications/expression of interest including consultations with RAN, Purdue, and USAID | June to August 2021 | MUST, RAN, Purdue, and USAID Uganda |
| 3. | Request for applications | August 24th 2021 | MUST |
| 4. | Expression of interest and evaluation of bids | August 24th to September 24th 2021 | MUST and RAN |
| 5. | Design and implementation of the projects by the selected implementing partner | October 12 2021 to May 25 2022 | Implementing Partner, MUST, and RAN |
| 6. | Engagement of policy and development partners on the study results | TBD | MUST, RAN, GUCC, and USAID Uganda |
| 7. | Monitoring and Evaluation | October 2021 to July 2022 | MUST Research Team |
| 8. | End of Project Evaluation | August 2022 | MUST |

Annex I: Co-Creation Event**CO-CREATION EVENT FOR BATWA VOICES STUDY**
APRIL 2021 KANUNGU**Brief and Methodology of the Co-Creation Workshop**

Co-creation is a form of collaborative innovation where ideas are shared and improved together, rather than kept in isolation. It is a collaborative approach that brings people together to collectively produce a mutually valued outcome through a process that emphasizes shared power and decision-making. According to the 2017 US Global Development Lab Co-Creation Tool Kit, co-creation as a collaborative approach has many variations. The tool kit provides a step-by-step, holistic process that has been used to receive contributions from people around the world through the process of collaboration and co-creation that focuses on addressing a specific problem or objective.

As such, the team adopted the following co-creation steps to engage stakeholders collaboratively:

1. Understanding the problem
 - a. Define and validate the problem
 - b. Refine and develop strategy
2. Forming partnership for action
 - a. Commit to an agenda
 - b. Form coalitions to support new or existing solutions
3. Developing solutions
 - a. Develop new or adapt existing solutions
 - b. Test ideas and solutions
4. Adapting solution design and implementation
 - a. Generate and respond to feedback for implementation, management, and learning

Expected Outcomes for the Co-Creation Event April 21-22, 2021

1. A list of development challenges experienced by the Batwa
2. Identification of prioritized development challenge of the Batwa
3. Generation of development goal for the Batwa
4. Identification of development objectives of the Batwa
5. Creation of development strategies for the Batwa

6. Identification of priority development interventions to mitigate Batwa challenges
7. Initiation of draft criteria for selection of the implementing partner

Categories of Stakeholders

1. Batwa Community Representatives – men, women, and youth
2. Batwa-led NGOs
3. Local Governments – technical and political leadership
4. Civil Society and NGOs working with and for the Batwa
5. National Level Advocacy Organizations for Indigenous People
6. Southwestern Uganda Regional Development Platform/Steering Committee
7. Central Government line departments and ministries – Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, and the Equal Opportunities Commission

Annex 2. Co-Creation Agenda

| Activity | Process | Time Frame | Person (s) and Teams Responsible |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Day 1 – April 21, 2021 | | | |
| Arrival | Invited stakeholders/participants arrive | 8:30 a.m. | Ms. Janet Ninsiima |
| Registration | Registration of participants | 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. | |
| Introductions | Self-introductions (name, district, and role/position) | 9:00 a.m. to 9:20 a.m. | Dr. Rogers Bariyo |
| Remarks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome – Kanungu District Highlights of the research process – MUST and RAN Insights from USAID | 9:20 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. | Dr. Viola Nyakato |
| Break: Tea | | 10:00 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. | Service Provider |
| Understanding the problem a. Define and validate the problem | <u>Method: Data Party and World Café</u> | | |
| | Presentation of evidence on vulnerabilities of the Batwa generated from the study, <i>Understanding the Marginalized Indigenous Batwa People of southwestern Uganda</i> . | 11:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. | Dr. Viola Nyakato and Dr. Rogers Bariyo |
| | Participants are invited for a gallery walk (putting into consideration COVID-19 SOPs) around the meeting hall - within 1 hour all participants move around the hall viewing and informally discussing the results taking note of: | 11:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. | Dr. Elizabeth Kemigisha and Dr. Gad Ruzaaza |

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|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What surprised you about the data? o What was confirmed by the data that you already knew? o What was missing in the data that you thought you would see? o What other meanings do you see in the data that we have not already discussed? o What other comments do you have about the data? <p>Note: The MUST and RAN teams will provide clarification at every station.</p> | | |
| | <p>Participants are put in working sub-groups (Batwa, Local Government, NGOs, Government Agencies – UWA and NFA, with RAN, USAID, and MUST observing the process) to discuss the data and come up with a list of the development challenges of the Batwa.</p> <p>Each group will be expected to prioritize two to three development challenges of the Batwa for plenary presentation.</p> | 12:45 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. | Dr. Elizabeth Kemigisha and Dr. Gad Ruzaaza |
| | Lunch Break | 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. | Service Provider |
| | In the plenary, each group presents their priority list of the Batwa development challenges. | 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. | Dr. Gad Ruzaaza |
| | Use the problem prioritization matrix to generate one main | 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. | Dr. Rogers Bariyo |

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| | development challenge of the Batwa | | |
| | Wrap-up | 5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. | Participants |

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|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| Day 2 – April 22, 2021 | | | |
| Registration | | 8:00 a.m. | Ms. Janet Ninsiima |
| Recap of the previous day | | 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. | |
| b. Refine and develop strategy | Generate the development goal and objectives for the Batwa people | | |
| | Participants in the plenary brainstorm, discuss, and agree on the development goal for the Batwa | 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. | Dr. Rogers Bariyo |
| | Participants in the plenary brainstorm, discuss, and agree on the development objectives for the Batwa | 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. | Dr. Rogers Bariyo |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In small groups (from Day 1), participants discuss and develop possible interventions for Batwa development guided by the following question (written on flip charts): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What can be done to address the Batwa development challenge identified on Day 1? | 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. | Dr. Gad Ruzaaza and Dr. Elizabeth Kemigisha |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the plenary, the facilitator guides the process of formulating Batwa development strategies through consensus. | 11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. | Dr. Rogers Bariyo |

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| Day 2 – April 22, 2021 (continued) | <p>In small groups (refer to Day 1), participants generate draft criteria for the selection of the implementing partner.</p> <p>In the plenary, groups present the generated draft criteria for comments and feedback by MUST, RAN, and USAID.</p> | 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. | |
| | Closure | 1:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. | |
| | Lunch and Departure | 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. | |
| By May 15, 2021 | | | |
| Forming partnership for action a. Commit to an agenda b. Form coalitions to support new or existing solution | <p>Identification of the Implementing Partner – Request for Applications</p> <p>Should be transparent, participatory, and involve the primary stakeholders, i.e., Batwa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Harmonize the criteria for selecting the most appropriate agency(ies) to execute the intervention. ● Develop terms of reference/scope of work for the agency ● Call for interests/proposals or concept notes ● Evaluate and select the most relevant implementing agency ● Award of contract to the most successful bidder/agency (award by Mid-May 2021) | | MUST and RAN |

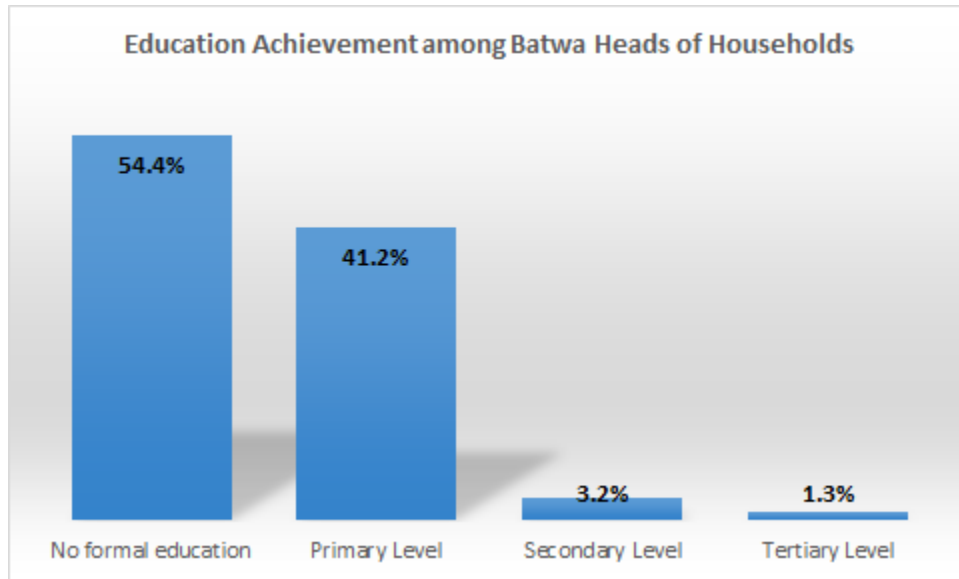
| June to September 2021 | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Developing solutions a. Develop new or adapt existing solutions b. Test ideas and solutions | Research team facilitates the process for finalizing terms of reference for implementing partner Research team engages the implementing partner to identify activities Implementing partner conducts a baseline joint development M&E Implementing partner spearheads the implementation process Research team monitors the activities | | Implementing Partner and MUST |
| Adapting solution design and implementation a. Solicit and respond to feedback to inform implementation, management, and learning | MUST to participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process. Conduct participatory/qualitative evaluation - Most Significant Change Stories https://odi.org/en/publications/strategy-development-most-significant-change-msc/ | | Implementing Partner and MUST |

Annex 3: Data-Party Posters

A mixed-methods study with quantitative and qualitative tools: surveyed 477 Batwa heads of households who responded to pre-guided questionnaires, and conducted 18 focus group discussions, 41 key informant interviews, 10 individual in-depth interviews, and 3 community and stakeholder consultations. Batwa settlements in the districts of Rubanda, Kanungu, and Kisoro were geo-referenced through GPS to provide information on the location of settlements and development interventions.

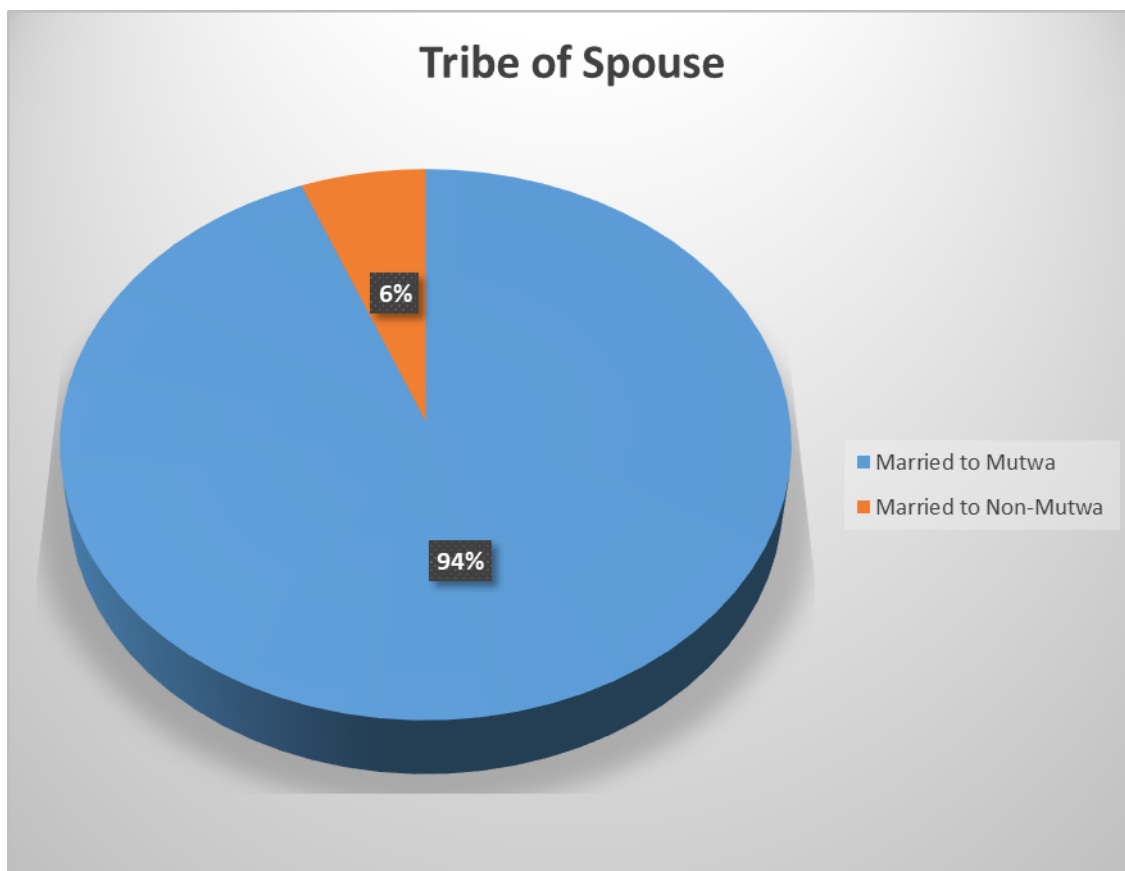
Among the heads of households, more than half (54.4%) have never attended school.

Figure 2. Education Achievement of the Batwa



Culture, Marriage, and Identity with the Forest

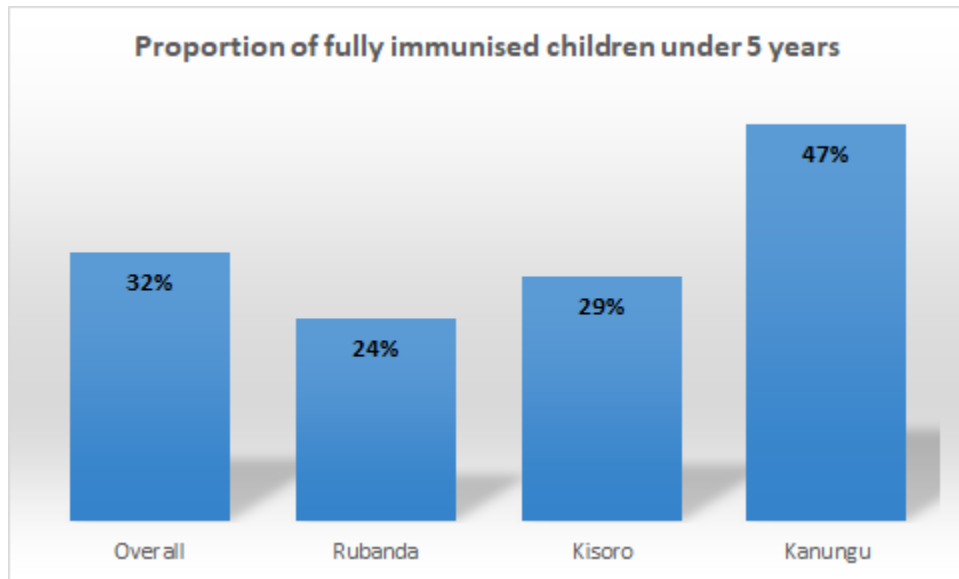
1. Age at first marriage - 35.9% married before turning 18
2. Tribe of marriage partner - 94% (n=477) are married to fellow Batwa
3. Family member has lived in forest - 67% (n=477)
4. More than one-third identify forest as home - 35% (n=477)
5. Language: one-third of the Batwa (n=477) identify the Rutwa language as their native language

Figure 3: *Tribe of Spouse*

Health-related Behaviors

1. 39% (n=477) of Batwa smoke; the proportion of Batwa smokers is above the national statistics estimated at 20% (n=477).
2. 57% of heads of households drink alcohol – the Rubanda District had the highest proportion of those who drink alcohol, estimated at 76% (n=477).
3. 34% own a mosquito net – the highest bed net coverage is in Kanungu at 50% (n=477); the least is Rubanda at 25% (n=477) and Kisoro at 31% (n=477).
4. HIV prevalence was reported at 5.9%, comparable to the national average of 5% (n=477). Women, more than men, have the highest prevalence.
5. 66% (n=477) of those who were recently ill sought healthcare from a government health facility.
6. Overall, 37% of the Batwa have ever used any family planning method, Kanungu district registered the highest number at 47% (n=477).
7. The Kanungu district had the highest proportion of children who have completed immunization (47%), followed by Kisoro at 29% (n=477) and Rubanda at 24% (n=477). Overall, 32% (n=477) of Batwa children completed immunization.

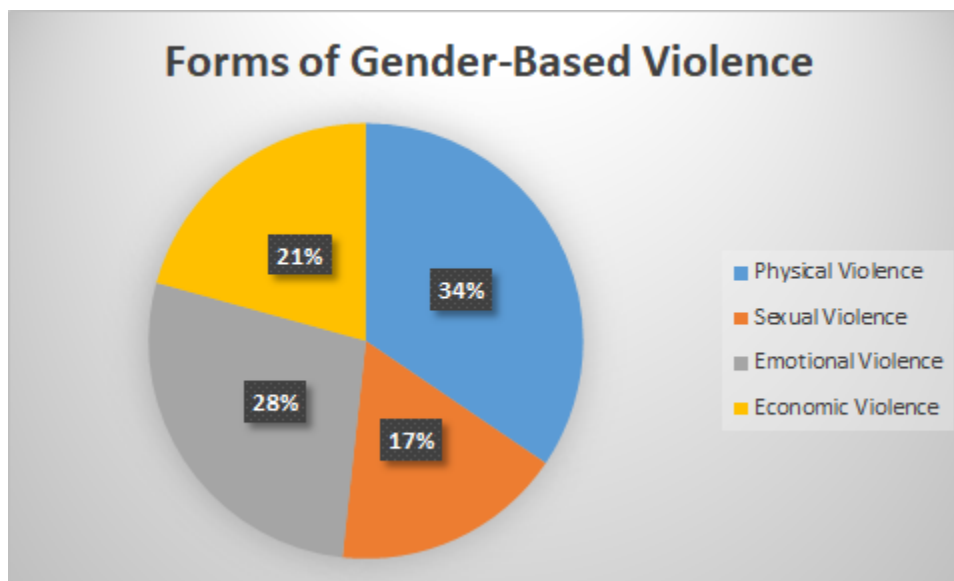
Figure 4. Percentage of parents who reported they took their children for immunization



Gender and Sexual Violence

1. One in four heads of households who responded to the survey experienced gender-based violence (GBV) in the past month.
2. 75% (n=477) of the GBV perpetrators are the marriage partner.
3. One-third (30%) of participants have experienced physical violence (slapping or beating), 15% (n=477) sexual violence (forced sex), 24% (n=477) emotional violence (insults), and 18% (n=477) economic violence (denied money or resources for household requirements).
4. Women reported higher rates of all four forms of violence.
5. All forms of violence increased during the COVID-19 lockdown.
6. Participants from Kisoro reported the highest occurrences of violence during the COVID-19 lockdown.

Figure 5. *Forms of Gender-Based Violence*

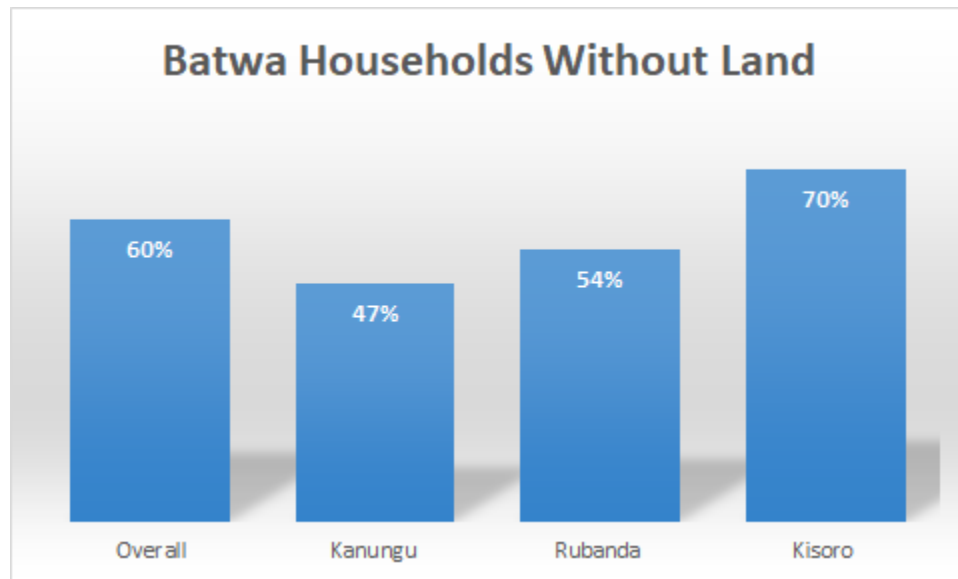


“Can you imagine these non-Batwa are against our daughters, they target to spoil our girls, mostly those who are in school, by the time they reach upper classes? They make sure to make them pregnant; of course, this makes them fail to continue with education. I think the main reason such things happen to our girls is that they take advantage of our poverty, we do not have enough resources, so they lure and deceive them with some small money. They know that most families where our girls come from do not have anything to feed on, so they also have nothing to do but just accept, get used, and live just like that” **–Individual In-depth Interviews (IDI) Community Leader, Kisoro.**

Land Ownership and Rights

1. 60% (n=477) of the Batwa have no land (on average):
(Kanungu 47%, Kisoro 70%, Rubanda 54%)
2. the 40% (n=477) of the Batwa who own land, have these problems:
 - o 16% of their land is neither title-registered nor with a sale agreement
 - o only 10% are registered with title or have a sale agreement
3. 14.7% (n=477) own approximately an acre or more
4. 20% (n=477) own less than an acre (approximated)

Figure 6. Batwa Households Without Land

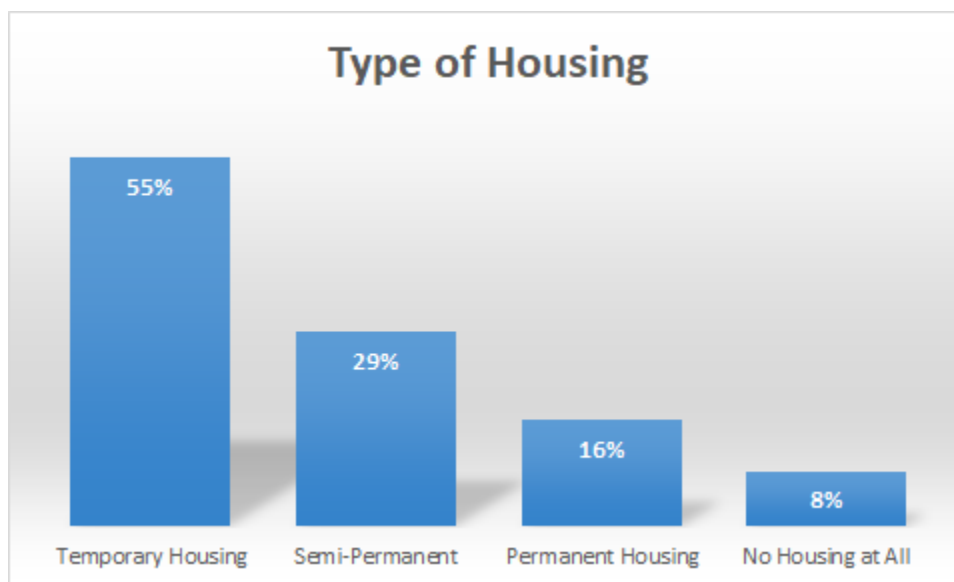


*“The major concerns about my people is that we do not have land; we are not able to access enough food to feed our people and we are really suffering a lot. We used to stay in our forest but unfortunately, we were evicted out of it by force, and up to now, we are still crying. The government is not doing anything to help us and up to now, we are still suffering. That is how we live as Batwa. For us to survive, we have to run around people living in this community and ask them for some work so that we can be able to earn some money and feed our families. If they are not able to provide us with what to do, then we just have to accept and stay with our hunger...” – **IDI, Batwa Community Leader, Kisoro.***

Type of Housing

92% of the Batwa people own a house. Of these:

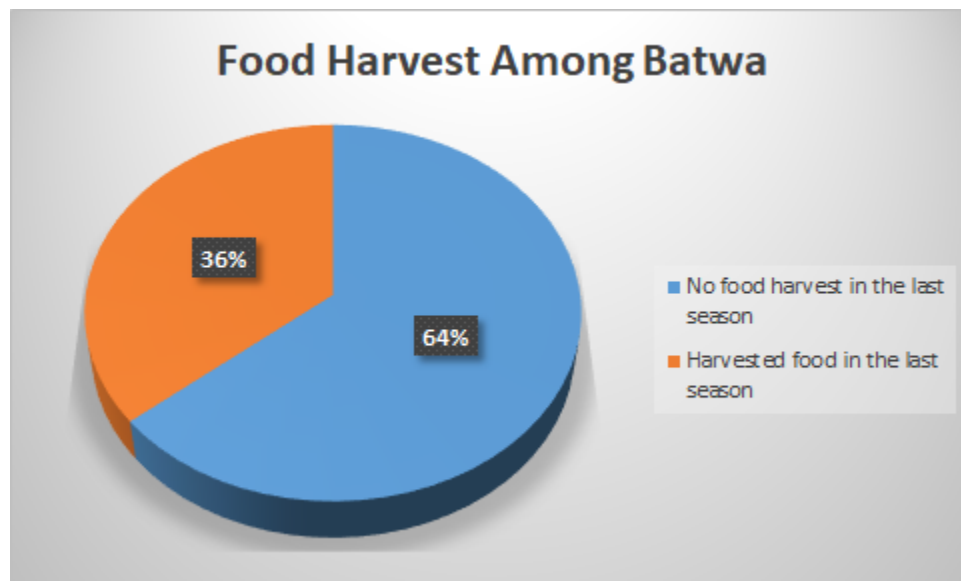
1. 55% are temporary structures.
2. 29% are semi-permanent structures.
3. 16% live in permanent housing.
4. 8% have no houses at all.
5. One in five do not have a latrine.
6. Batwa live in congested rooms with an average of six people per household with a range of up to 22 people per household.

Figure 7. *Type of Housing*

Food Security

1. More than two-thirds (64%) did not have any food harvest in the last season.
2. At least one-third (34%) of household heads always fail to get a daily meal for the family.
3. Four in ten (43.9%) Batwa provide labor in exchange for food.
4. About one in ten (8.8%) beg to have a meal.

Figure 8. Food Harvest Among the Batwa



Leadership and Representation

The Batwa do not hold leadership positions in the local council system. However, 27% hold community leadership positions within Batwa settlements/communities.

“Honestly I have not come across a Mutwa running for even chairmanship at the sub-county level, councillorship, or even at local council level...”

–KII, District Local Government, Kisoro .

“The leaders we have are only at the level of Batwa community but we have no representatives at higher levels, not even at LCI; the LCI is a Mukiga.....the responsibility of registering the elderly in communities is for LCI chairman, so he decides who to consider and leave. That is why he considers his fellow Bakiga and leaves Batwa behind.”

–Batwa Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Young Women, Butogota, Kanungu .

Figure 9. Dimensions of Batwa Marginalization



Annex 4: Public Health Measures to Control COVID-19 During this Event

The co-creation event occurred after successful control of the first phase of the COVID-19 epidemic and the infection rates in the country were minimal. We obtained clearance from the host district health office to allow the event to occur in accordance with the national guidelines for COVID-19 control. Measures applied included:

- We asked participants to keep note of the government-instituted COVID-19 control measures of avoiding meetings for those who had any cough, fever, or other COVID-19 symptoms.
- Invitations were given to a few participants, not more than 50.
- Well-spaced seats of at least two meters between participants was ensured.
- We put strategies in place for handwashing and provided hand alcohol rub (sanitizer).
- We provided all participants with a single-use disposable mask and encouraged them to put it on as often as possible.

Annex 5: List of Categories of Stakeholders for the Co-Creation Event

| Sn. | Category | District/Position | Organization | Location |
|-----|--|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Batwa Community Representatives | | | |
| 1 | Men/Male | Rubanda | Batwa Community | Rubanda |
| 2 | | Kanungu | Batwa Community | Byumba Settlement |
| 3 | Women/Female | Kisoro | Batwa Community | Kisoro |
| 4 | | Rubanda | Batwa Community | Rubanda |
| 5 | Youth Male | Kanungu | Batwa Community | Kitariro (Kirima) |
| 6 | Youth Male | Kisoro | Batwa Community | Kisoro |
| 7 | Youth Female | Rubanda | Batwa Community | Rubandanda |
| 8 | Youth Female | Kanungu | Batwa Community | Kitariro (Kirima) |
| | Batwa-Led Organizations | | | |
| 9 | Community Based Organisation (CBO) | Director | United Batwa Organization (UBO) | Rwamahano |
| 10 | CBO | Director | Batwa Indigenous Empowerment Organization | Rubanda & Kisoro |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| 11 | CBO | Director | Batwa Indigenous Development Organization (BIDO) | Rubuguri |
| 12 | CBO | Director | Action for Batwa Empowerment Group (ABEG) | Kanungu |
| | Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Social Organizations (CSOs) working with Batwa | | | |
| 13 | NGO | Director | Africa International Christian Ministry (AIMC) | Kabale |
| 14 | NGO | Programs Manager | Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT) | Kisoro and Kabale |
| 15 | NGO | Director | United Organization for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBUDU) | Rubanda & Kisoro |
| 16 | CSO | Chairperson | Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organizations (CSCOPIU) | Kampala |
| 17 | NGO | Executive Director | Batwa Development Program | Buhoma |
| 18 | CSO | Head o Department | Kinkizi Diocese | Kanungu |
| 19 | CSO | Field Officer | Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | Kampala |

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---------|
| | Government Agencies (GA) | | | |
| 20 | GA | Field Officer | Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) | Kisoro |
| 21 | GA | Field Officer | National Forest Authority (NFA) | Rubanda |
| 22 | GA | Head of Department | Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development | Kampala |
| | Local Government Representatives | | | |
| 23 | Chairperson | Chairperson Local Council 5 (LC5) | Kisoro District Local Government | Kisoro |
| 24 | RDC | Resident District Commissioner (RDC), Rubanda | Rubanda District Local Government | Rubanda |
| 25 | CAO | Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Rubanda | Rubanda District Local Government | Rubanda |
| 26 | Chairperson | Chairperson Local Council 5 (LC5) | Rubanda District Local Government | Rubanda |
| 27 | CAO | Deputy CAO, Kanungu | Kanungu District Local Government | Kanungu |
| 28 | Head of Department | Community Development Officer (CDO), Rubanda | Rubanda District Local Government | Bufundi |
| 29 | Head of Department | District Health Officer (DHO), Rubanda | Rubanda District Local Government | Rubanda |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 30 | Head of Department | District Education Officer (DEO), Kisoro | Kisoro District Local Government | Kisoro |
| 33 | Head of Department | Production Officer | Kanungu Local Government | Kanungu |
| 34 | Head of Department | Senior Community Development Officer | Rubanda District Local Government | Rubanda |
| 35 | Head of Department | District Community Development Officer | Kisoro District Local Government | Kisoro |
| 36 | Chairperson | Chairperson LCIII Kayonza | Kanungu District Local Government | Kayonza TC |