

**REPORT ON  
TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT  
OF  
WOMEN COUNCIL  
IN  
NEBBI DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES .....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
PART 1: BACKGROUND .....	6
THE NEED FOR THE ASSESSMENT .....	6
Objectives of the assessment .....	7
Assessment methodology .....	7
Area and scope of the assessment .....	7
Data collection and analysis methods .....	8
Respondent's characteristics .....	8
Organization of the report .....	9
PART II: FINDINGS.....	10
FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WOMEN COUNCIL.....	10
Awareness on roles of the women council.....	11
Performance of mandated roles .....	12
Reasons for non performance of mandated roles .....	13
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS TO ENGAGE EFFECTIVELY IN GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING AND BUDGETING.....	15
Awareness of LLG planning and budgeting process .....	15
Knowledge and skills on gender planning and budgeting.....	16
Knowledge and skills on participatory M&E .....	17
Knowledge and skills on lobbying and advocacy.....	18
Challenges hampering women council's engendering of development issues.....	20
CONCLUSION.....	22
Annex 1: The selected LLGs with % of women council executive.....	23

## LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES

Table 1:	Reasons for none performance of roles .....	14
Table 2:	Knowledge and skills of GP&B .....	16
Table 3:	Knowledge and skills of M&E .....	17
Table 4:	Knowledge and skills on lobbying and advocacy .....	18
Figure 1:	Awareness of roles and the performance of such roles.....	10
Figure 2:	Awareness of roles by leadership position .....	12
Figure 3:	Performance of roles by leadership position.....	13
Figure 4:	Awareness of LLG planning and budgeting processes .....	16
Box 1:	Observations on the functionality of women council structure .....	14
Box 2:	Observation on ability to engage LLG.....	19
Box 3:	Constraints to WCE functioning .....	21

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In April 2006 AFARD signed a Memorandum of Understanding with European Union Civil Society Capacity Building Programme (EU CSCBP) under the project 'Engendering Services Delivery and Accountability of Local Governments in Nebbi District'. This project primarily target Women Council Executives (WCEs) are the primary agency for championing women's issues within the wider policy arena. It built on the previous lessons learnt (and research findings) that WCEs are disentangled from the entire (lower) local government (LLGs) decision-making processes.

To build the capacities of the WCE members so that they can effectively engage the LLGs in developing and implementing gender responsive plans and budgets it became important that the WCE operational capacities are assessed.

This assessment was therefore conducted in 12 LLGs in the district. It primarily focused at WCE members' functionality. Attention was, therefore, paid on their knowledge and skills in relation to their roles and responsibilities and LLG planning processes. Particular emphasis was also given to understanding their strengths and gaps in relation to gender responsive planning and budgeting, participatory monitoring and evaluation, and advocacy and lobbying. These domains were seen as the core of engendering LLG development plans/budgets and impacts.

As a result, the assessment covered only the WCE at the parish and LLG levels as planning and resource centers. Using a semi-structured questionnaire, it found out that:

### **Key gaps identified**

- Many WCE members are inadequately aware of their roles.
- Thus, they do not perform most of their roles especially those that requires advocating for women's rights and monitoring services delivery.
- The WCEs have inadequate knowledge and skills to undertake gender responsive planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and lobbying and advocacy. Equally, those with some knowledge are unable to apply their knowledge in all the areas assessed.
- The main constraints in the functions of the women council are: limited knowledge to execute activities, lack of facilitation to implement planned activities, and failure on the side of the LLGs to implement planned for activities of WCEs

## **Recommendations**

To improve on the performance of the WCE in the district, the assessment recommends the following:

- Train the entire WCE members and not the chairpersons and their vices on their roles taking into account their literacy levels.
- Popularize the mandated roles of WCEs to LLG officials and NGOs.
- Support the entire Women Council structure to execute its roles.
- Train the WCEs on gender responsive planning and budgeting, participatory gender M&E and gender-oriented lobbying and advocacy.
- Advocate using a right-based approach for engendering planning and budgeting and M&E with LLG politicians and technocrats.
- Dialogue the LLG council through the women councilors to help in advocating for women council inclusion in the plan and budget.
- Involve the women council in most government programmes especially at take-off stages so that they become aware of such programmes for purpose of sensitizing and mobilizing the women constituency for that cause.
- The district government has to enforce the participatory bottom-up planning and budgeting so that women council needs are factored in from the lowest levels.
- To enforce this, LLG plans and budgets have to be assessed (by District gender officer) for gender responsiveness as this would militate against the intentional exclusion of the women council issues.

However, all these trainings given the academic background and limited exposures of WCE members should be done using user-friendly and locally sensitive languages, materials, and methodologies.

## **PART 1: BACKGROUND**

### **THE NEED FOR THE ASSESSMENT**

In pursuit of the constitutional provision and recognition<sup>1</sup> of the role of people (and the marginalized) in development, the decentralization policy as well as the Local Governments Act 1997<sup>2</sup> mandates districts and lower local governments (LLGs)<sup>3</sup> as planning authorities and service delivery units. This mandate is exercised annually through the development of plans and budgets that should be gender responsive. In so doing, LLG services delivery are taken as a response to its people's human rights and that it respects geographical and gender equity.

To the contrary, Agency for Accelerated Regional Development's (AFARD's) experience is that both gender equity (development processes) and gender equality (development outcome/impact) reflect major states of inequalities. For instance, development decision-makers are mainly men. They allocate resources towards their 'male goods' like towards administrative costs that hurt women most. And they are better off in terms of many outcomes like education, health, and income status.

In contributing to the promotion of gender (equity and equality), over the last four years, AFARD has been instrumental in strengthening the women council structures in enabling them not only develop their strategic plans but also in building their capacities to engage the LLGs in developing and implementing gender responsive plans and budgets. Action research, skills training, networking and advocacies were conducted.

Yet, the LLG planning and budgeting system is exclusionary and non-appreciative of women's needs thereby limiting women's representation and participation. Women, as an affirmative response, receive funds designated for Women's Day Celebrations. They do not participate in the planning processes

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<sup>1</sup> The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 under national objectives VI, X and XV recognize the role of: the marginalized (fair representation), the people in development (formulation and implementation of programmes that affect their lives) and women (significant contribution in the society) respectively.

<sup>2</sup> The local Governments Act 1997 (section 36-3) provides for the district as well as the LLGs to develop comprehensive and integrated development plans that incorporates lower council (parishes and villages) plans. This mandate is exercised through the planning and budgeting cycles that emphasize that villages develop their plans (often a priority list determined by the village constituency) for onward submission to the parish/ward and eventually to the LLG.

<sup>3</sup> Under decentralization policy, sub counties and town councils are considered as lower local governments while parishes and villages are administrative units.

right from needs identification through execution and implementation. As such, LLG plans and budget are not engendered nor are they integrated.

The buzz word for such gender insensitivities in LLGs were attributed, by LLG officials, to WCE's self-exclusion from the decision-making arena. Asked why such a scenario is so, the main reasons advanced were those related to their lack of knowledge and skills to effectively engage with the politicians and technocrats during the planning processes. It is in this vein that this assessment focused on their knowledge of their roles; knowledge of LLG planning processes; and knowledge and skills for undertaking gender planning and budgeting, participatory monitoring and evaluation, lobbying and advocacy.

### **Objectives of the assessment**

This assessment focused mainly on assessing the operational gaps in the key thematic training areas under the project. It specifically aimed at assessing WCE members':

1. Knowledge and performance of their roles.
2. Knowledge and skills related to gender planning and budgeting, participatory monitoring and evaluation and lobbying and advocacy.

### **Assessment methodology**

#### **Area and scope of the assessment**

This assessment was conducted in all the three counties (Jonam, Padyere and Okoro) of Nebbi district in following randomly sampled LLGs: Pakwach Town Council, Pakwach, Panyimur, Panyango and Wadelai in Jonam; Erussi, Nyaravur, Kucwiny, Parombo, Akworo, Nebbi town council and in Padyere, and Paidha in Okoro (see annex 1 for details of the sample population).

Its scope was limited to two parameters. First, the assessment covered only WCE at parish and the LLG levels excluding the village levels. This was because the project only focus at these two levels and it is at those levels where real planning functions are concentrated. Second, assessment delimited itself from the broader organizational capacity and concentrated on operational capacity requisite for effective engagement in LLG planning and budgeting processes.

## **Data collection and analysis methods**

To identify the knowledge and skill gaps of the WCEs, a semi structured questionnaire (with both open and close ended questions) detailing the required knowledge and skills for effective gender planning and budgeting, participatory M&E, lobbying and advocacy for women council in the LLGs was developed, pre-tested and refined for relevance to the assessment focus and its respondents. A similar approach was used for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide that was used to elicit collective information other than the individual responses to the questionnaire.

A three person team (including the district chairperson women council) conducted the field data collection in the third week of April 2006. Respondents were invited for the data collection exercise centrally. Before the FGD, individual questionnaire respondents were chosen using a simple random sampling technique. Altogether 154 WCEs at both parish/ward and the LLGs responded to the individual questionnaire.

Using SPSS software, the individual questionnaire responses were collated, entered and analysed using simple frequency (and cross-tabulation) tables. Meanwhile, the qualitative data from the FGDs were transcribed using MS-Word application. The results from these two data analyses then form this report.

## **Respondent's characteristics**

The 154 individual interview respondents bear the below characteristics:

- *Age*: while 50.0% and 39.6% were aged 31-45 and 46-64 years respectively, only a small percentage of 9.3% and 0.6% were aged below 30 years and above 65 years respectively.
- *Marital status*: 84% were married and very few were widowed (11.1%).
- *Education*: a majority were educated. 45.7%, 39.5% and 1.9% had primary, ordinary secondary, and advanced secondary/tertiary education. Only 8% had no formal education.
- *Occupation*: Farmers (69.1%) was the main occupation while petty traders (21%) and salaried and community volunteer work employ a few people (3.7% and 1.2%) respectively.
- *WCE Position*: within WCE position, the respondents' composition was as follows: chairpersons (24.7%), vice chairpersons (17.3%), secretaries

(20.4%), publicity/mobilizers (16%) and treasurers (16%). And, a majority (72.8%) had worked for four years while 21.6% have been working as women council for more than four years.

### **Organization of the report**

This report provides the details of the assessment that was conducted in sampled LLGs in Nebbi district. It starts with a background to the assessment which together with the need for the assessment, objectives and methodological issues forms this part I of the report. In Part II that follows, the assessment findings, recommendations and conclusion are provided.

## PART II: FINDINGS

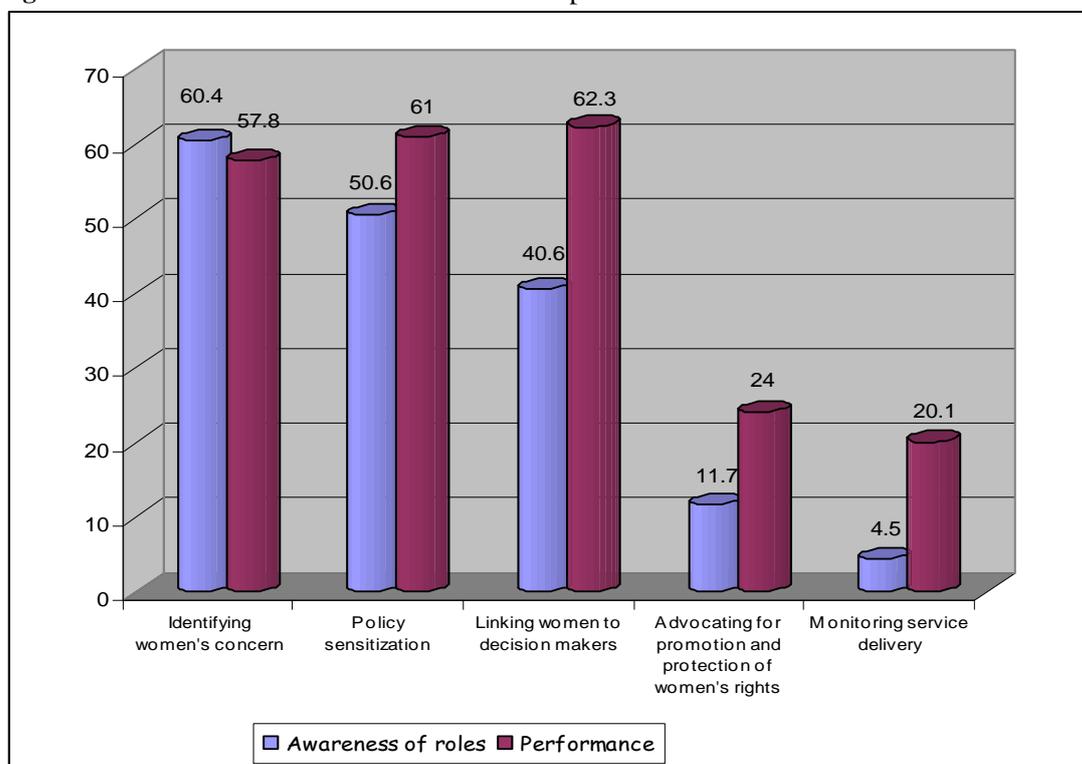
### INTRODUCTION

In this section, analysis of the findings is presented. It starts by presenting the functionality of women council by assessing WCE members' awareness and performance of their roles. The last part looks at WCEs knowledge and skills in gender planning and budgeting, participatory M&E, and lobbying and advocacy. This is presented after an analysis of their awareness of the LLG planning and budgeting process. The section then concludes by providing the challenges facing WCEs in their participation during the planning and budgeting process.

### FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WOMEN COUNCIL

This sub-section explores two main areas of concern: the WCE members' awareness of their mandated statutory roles and obligations and the performance of those functions. Figure 1 below presents a summary of the findings.

**Figure 1:** Awareness of roles and the performance of such roles



### **Awareness on roles of the women council**

The 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda (article 32) provides for affirmative action for the marginalized groups that include the women, youth, children and persons with disability. In fulfillment of the affirmative action, article 33 stipulates the rights of women. Equally relevant, the 1993 National Women's Council Statute provides for the establishment of the National Women's Council with a well laid down structure, composition, functions, objects and powers. For instance, the statute provides for Women's Councils to be established from the village up to the national level, with the Village Women's Council at the bottom and the National Women's Council at the apex<sup>4</sup>.

The spelt out roles of Women Councils are:

- Identification of women's concerns;
- Sensitization of women on (government) development policies;
- Linking women to decision makers;
- Monitoring services delivery; and
- Advocating for the promotion and protection of women's rights.

In view of the above stated roles, the functionality of the Women Council was gauged from WCE members' mastery of these roles and functions vis-à-vis performing them. Yet, to judiciously execute their roles, it would be prudent that they know and have internalized their roles. In finding out this, members were asked to state their roles.

It is evident from figure 1 that WCEs generally have limited awareness of their mandated roles (??%). They are mainly aware of their roles of identifying, analyzing women's concerns and mobilizing women for development (60.4%), sensitization on government programmes (50.6%); and linking women to decision makers (40.9%). While almost all (87.0% and 94.2%) were not aware of their roles of advocacy for women rights and monitoring of service delivery respectively.

In the focus group discussion, it came out prominently that the low level of awareness of roles/functions among the WCEs were due to the inadequate capacity building programmes directly aimed at their structures. In almost all the LLGs, the WCEs pointed that, 'the women council structures were put in place (through elections) but were later on "abandoned" by the government.' They also mentioned that, 'no one has ever come to specifically tell them any thing about

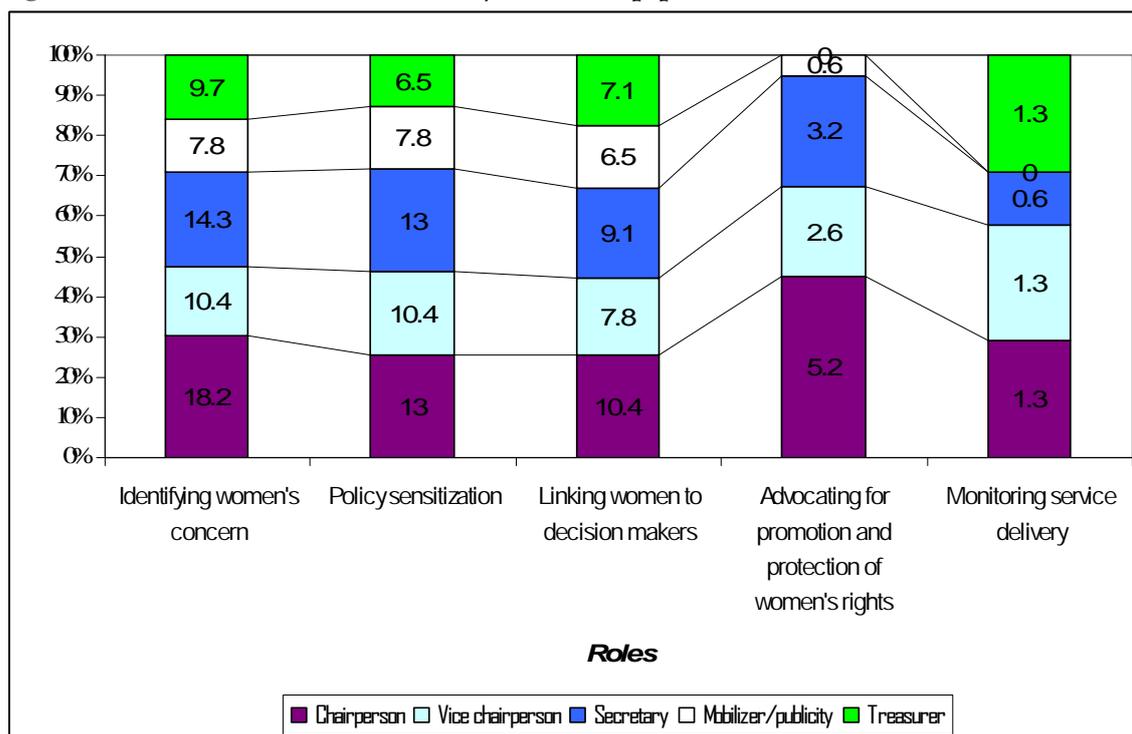
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<sup>4</sup> The affairs of the Council are managed by an Executive Committee, the composition of which is spelt out in Section 9 as amended. The objects of the National Women's Council are to: (a) organize the women of Uganda in a unified body, and (b) engage the women in activities that are of benefit to them and the nation.

their roles as women council executives. It was only AFARD who did so but also targeted simply a few of the members’.

In order to find out where the stronger/weaker points of awareness reside, a further analysis of roles by leadership position was done and the result is contained in the graph below.

**Figure 2: Awareness of roles by leadership position**



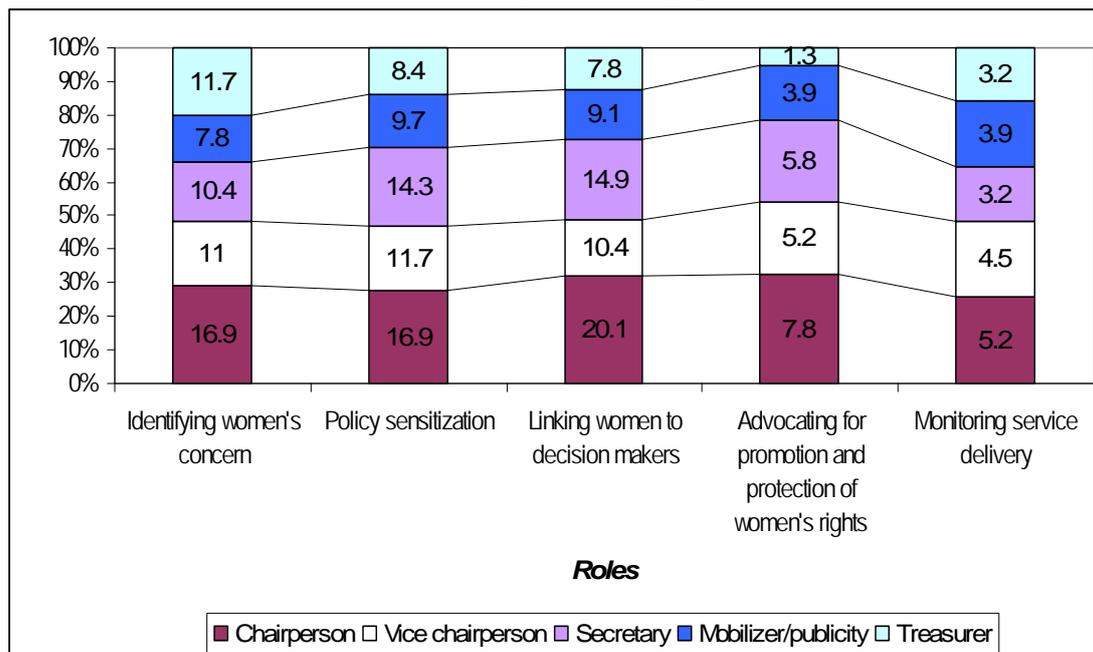
From figure 2 it can be seen that across all roles, the Chairpersons, Vice chairpersons and Secretaries are more aware of the roles of the women council while those holding the portfolios of mobilizers are the least informed. This finding was supported by the focus group discussion which pointed out that, with the exception of the Secretaries, it is mainly the chairpersons who are preferred to participate in several functions at the LLG level and even NGOs. These development agencies were the ones noted to be segregative in their invitations and not that other members of the WCEs shy away from doing so.

**Performance of mandated roles**

In order to further gauge the actual performance of the women council, questions into the performance of their roles were asked and the result is shown in figure 1 above.

Like in awareness of roles, the assessment further revealed that women council mainly performed the first three roles of: linking women to decision makers (62.3%), policy sensitization (61%) and identifying women's concern (57.8%). The least performed roles were advocacy on women rights (24%) and monitoring service delivery (20.1%).

**Figure 3: Performance of roles by leadership position**



Looking at awareness of mandated roles by leadership and the performance of such roles by the WCEs portrays that awareness level is significant in determining the performance of the women council task as roles in which the women council had limited knowledge were also performed less. As a primary reason for the reverse trend in role performance verses roles awareness, the WCEs in the FGDs reiterated the fact that more often than not they are merely included in those roles by other agencies given that the decisions t do are made without consulting them.

### Reasons for non performance of mandated roles

To ascertain the challenges that are hampering WCEs in executing their roles, they were asked so for the various roles assigned to their structures. Table 1 below portrays the hindering factors.

**Table 1: Reasons for none performance of roles**

Roles	Reasons (%)						Total
	Not informed	Lack of facilitation	Not aware of role	No feed back	Not my role	Others	
Identifying women's concern	28.6	33.3	19	1.6	1.6	15.9	100.0
Policy sensitization	17.2	15.5	29.3	5.6	1.7	31.1	100.0
Linking women to decision makers	19.6	14.3	26.8	0	0	39.3	100.0
Advocating for women's rights	20	12.2	15.7	43.5	3.5	5.2	100.0
Monitoring service delivery	14	9.1	46.3	4.1	3.5	20.7	100.0

Among the many reason mentioned as constraining the performance of the women council tasks those that stand prominently are limited awareness of roles, inadequate information/mobilization, and facilitation are the main factors that accounts for the poor performance of roles.

Such reasons align with the variation on awareness of own roles. More often than not the Women Council structure is viewed as “outsiders” of the government and NGO systems hence their exclusion.

**Box 1: Observations on the functionality of women council structure**

**Key gaps identified**

- Many WCE members are inadequately aware of their roles.
- Thus, the WCES do not perform most of their roles especially those that requires advocating for women's rights and monitoring services delivery.

**Recommendations**

- Train the entire WCE members and not the chairpersons and their vices on their roles taking into account their literacy levels.
- Popularize the mandated roles of WCEs to LLG officials and NGOs.
- Support the entire Women Council structure to execute its roles.

## **KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS TO ENGAGE EFFECTIVELY IN GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING AND BUDGETING**

Universally, women's contribution to development largely remains unrecognized, monetarily unpaid, and principally unaccounted for. The failure to acknowledge women's contribution perpetuates and reinforces barriers to their equal rights and access to goods and services they deserve. Therefore, women council engagement in LLG adoption of gender sensitive planning and budgeting can make a critical contribution to addressing discrimination and inequalities, and to promoting more effective public resource use.

By the nature of the functions and roles of the women council, it is mandatory that they have relevant and sufficient knowledge and skills in undertaking planning and budgeting that are gender responsive, monitoring and evaluation of agreed upon plans/budgets, and lobbying and advocating for remedial responses should inaction occur. The assessment thus, focused on finding out the competency in these areas while also taking into consideration that in order to play these roles, the women council should first be aware of the local government planning and budgeting processes.

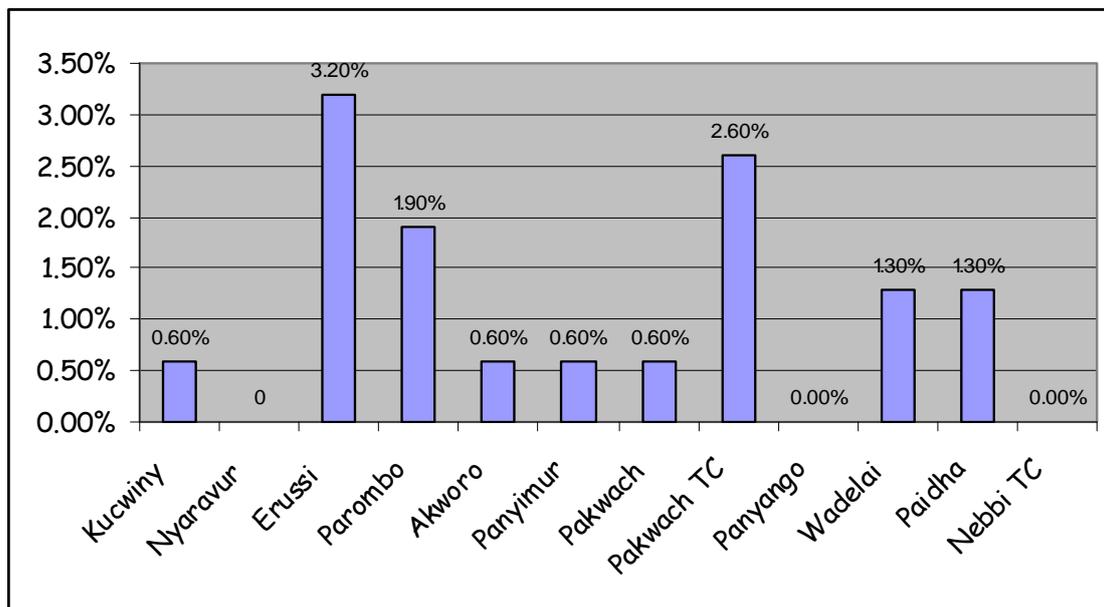
### **Awareness of LLG planning and budgeting process**

As women councils directly relate to the LLG system, it is also expected that they should be aware of how and why things are done the way they are and among the key issues to be accomplished by the LLGs is the development of plans and budgets annually.

To find out the level of awareness of the women council members of the planning and budgeting processes, they were asked whether or not they are aware of the LG planning and budgeting processes and the outcome shows that women council members have inadequate (82.7% were not aware) knowledge of the processes. The few who were aware could not state the process beyond getting needs from the villages for onward transmission to the LLG level through the parish/ward.

This, therefore, implies that their participation and involvement in the planning and budgeting processes is significantly limited and hence the exclusion of women's needs in the development plans and budgets of the various LLGs.

**Figure 4: Awareness of LLG planning and budgeting processes**



### Knowledge and skills on gender planning and budgeting

In finding out the capacity level of the women council in regards to GP&B, the sampled membership were asked whether or not they have knowledge and skills on GP&B and the applicability of the knowledge. The finding is provided below.

**Table 2: Knowledge and skills of GP&B**

Has knowledge on GP&B		Has skills to do GP&B		Has applied knowledge and skills on GP&B
Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
31.8	68.2	15.1	84.9	20.1

The table reveals that only 31.8% of the WCEs have knowledge of GP&B. The key aspects they know of are those related to gender analysis in needs assessment, mobilization, and drawing a work plan (analytical skills). Those skills required for gender mainstreaming especially to engender the budget are lacking.

Such a variation emanates from the inconsistencies of trainings these women were exposed to. The WCE stated that they acquired their knowledge through workshops/trainings mainly organized by NGOs such as AFARD, CEFORD and WEP/CAP. However, such training/workshop durations were mainly for one to two days. They also pointed out that the trainings focused more on women's

rights and leadership skills. It was only AFARD that organized a specific training on gender sensitive planning and budgeting initially for sub county level officials.

It was, therefore, not surprising that the application of acquired knowledge on GP&B was found to be average (20.1%). Strategies employed by WCEs in utilizing their knowledge were mostly through organizing both community or women group meetings and interaction with the women executive members.

### Knowledge and skills on participatory M&E

The 1995 Constitution and Local Government Act 1997 empower local governments and the people (as well as the marginalized) to take charge of development interventions in their jurisdiction. Impliedly, these provision means that the people should also be responsible for monitoring and evaluating of their development programmes/projects. It also presupposes that the rights holders are knowledgeable and skilled in monitoring and evaluating government programmes/projects.

In this regards, the assessment sought to find out whether or not the WCE members are knowledgeable and skilled in undertaking participatory M&E. The respondents were thus asked whether or not they have the knowledge and skills in M&E, and if so whether they have put the knowledge into practice and the finding is summarized in table 3 below.

**Table 3:** Knowledge and skills of M&E

Has knowledge on M&E		Has skills to do M&E		Has applied knowledge and skills on M&E
Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
10.4	89.6	13.0	87.0	6.8

It can be seen from the table above that 89.6% and 87% had neither knowledgeable nor skilled in participatory M&E respectively. The key aspects of M&E the WCE members mentioned were that they participated in project monitoring meetings, organized community and women groups M&E meetings, and visited some project sites to see project activities. They also noted having mobilization skills.

Given the inability to conceptualize M&E and linking its importance in development policy processes, it can observed that the various initiatives to monitor LLG activities are usually done in *ad hoc* and without any decision-making value. This, in part, is explained by the sources of M&E knowledge

being through one to three days workshops organized by NGOs and other government programmes such as NUSAF.

### **Knowledge and skills on lobbying and advocacy**

Advocacy and lobbying are essential in enhancing commitment and support to solving identified policy issues by decision-makers at various levels. This, among others, entails raising awareness and creating a supportive environment through the dissemination of information. In facing the male dominated political and technical arena at the LLG level, it would be fitting for the women council to have not only knowledge but also skills to lobby and advocate for the women's course. This should involve influencing politicians as well as technocrats to allocate resources and implement their budgets in a way that is fair to both women and men. Additionally, such an engagement should also result into policy affirmative actions for redressing and uplifting the welfare of the marginalized sectors of the population, women inclusive.

The interest of the assessment was therefore, to find out the level of women council executives knowledge as well as skills on gender lobbying and advocacy and the applicability of such knowledge. Members of the women council were asked if they had any knowledge, skills and whether they have applied the knowledge and table 4 below present the results.

**Table 4:** Knowledge and skills on lobbying and advocacy

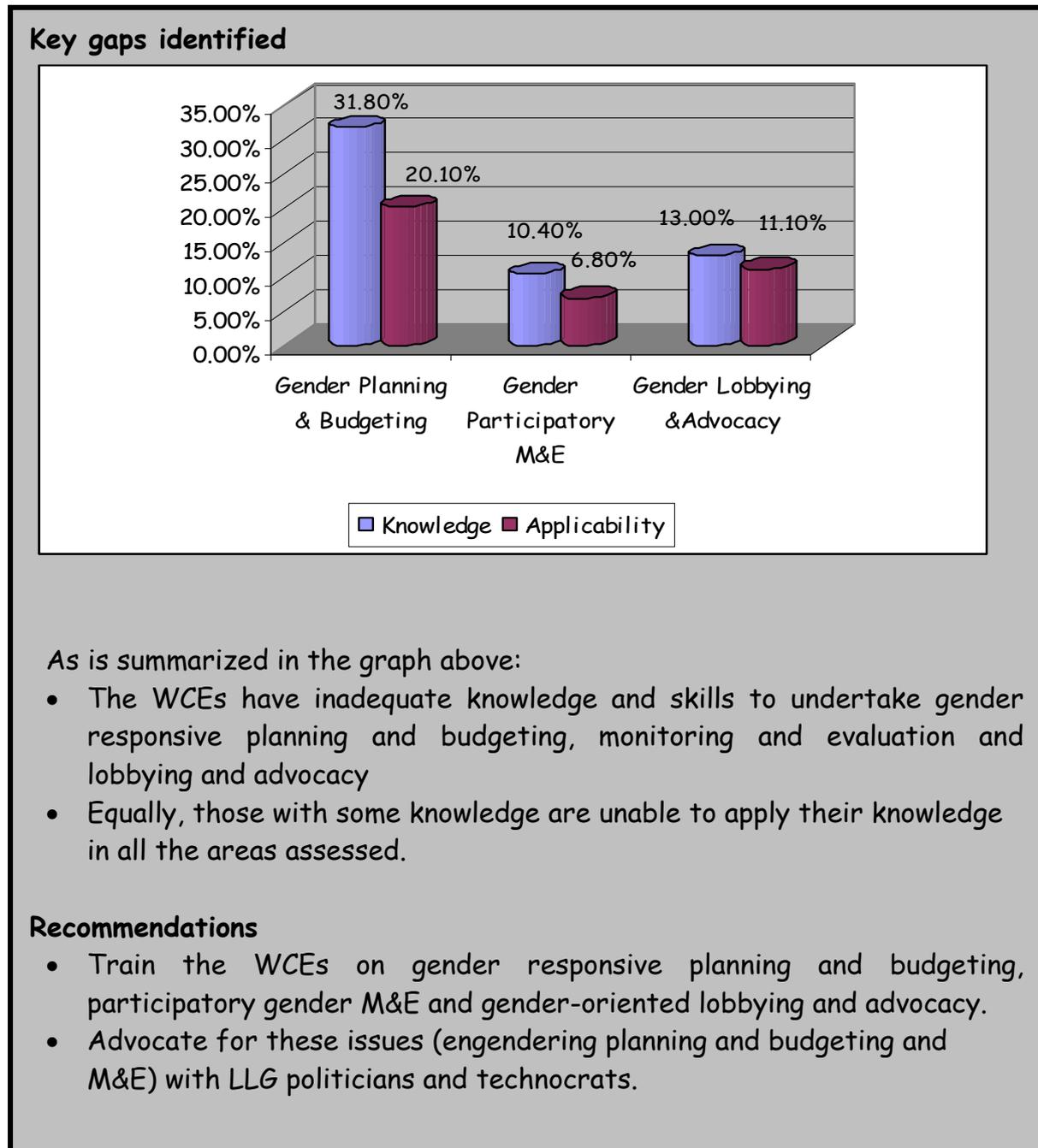
Has knowledge on L&A		Has skills to do L&A		Has applied knowledge and skills on Lobbying and Advocacy
Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
13.0	87.0	11.1	88.9	11.1

Overall, it can be stated from table 4 that WCE members have scanty knowledge (13%) and skills (6.2%) on L&A and that their degree of knowledge applicability is below the level of knowledge stock. The very low level of knowledge was attributed to the trainings that are organized mainly for the chairpersons leaving the greater number of the executives. Like in GP&B, the source of knowledge and skills was through training workshops organized by AFARD under gender responsive planning and budgeting project funded by HURINET in 2005, which was noted to have lasted for one to two days.

Applicability of knowledge was confined to interaction with other members of the executives, meeting with local authorities and women in groups. It was only

one respondent who mentioned that she one time organized drama shows to advocate for women's rights in her sub county.

**Box 2: Observation on ability to engage LLG**



## Challenges hampering women council's engendering of development issues

The challenges facing women council in relation to GP&B, M&E, L&A were also assessed. A number of factors were found to be at interlay to limit the functionality of the council of which the following were the main ones:

- ***Limited knowledge to execute their roles.*** First the women council members are inadequately informed of their roles. Second, the council is composed of members who have limited capacity to interpret their functions into realities, and lastly, WCEs have failed to understand most government programmes and other provisions that have a direct relationship with their roles. For instance, during interviews it came out that most women council were neither aware of neither government programmes under PEAP nor the constitutional provisions on women's rights yet they are expected to sensitize other women on the government programmes and advocate for women's rights.
- ***Lack of facilitation*** attributed to result from inadequate/lack of integration of women council activities into the annual plans and budgets of the respective LLGs. It is a common belief in most LLGs that women council structure fall outside the legal entity of their governments. Because they are considered a creation of the central government, it is also assumed that they should be facilitated separately by that system. Meanwhile, the women council on their part has also failed to inform the LLGs of their complementary roles with LLGs so that coordination and collaboration may be achieved. Consequently, this has led to WCEs exclusion from most LG interventions.
- ***Failure on the side of the LLGs to implement planned for WCE activities.*** The WCEs also pointed out that their weakness stem from the demoralization they get from LLGs. Often, planned for activities are not implemented. Funds allocated for such activities are diverted into areas where LLG officials feel they can benefit from more than handing the funds to women's course. A woman remarked, '*how else would you expect us to continue working when our electorates and us inclusive see no results? All the LLG can offer us are disappointments. They say there is no money but the LLG offices are not closed. Salaries are paid, for what I can not tell. This is frustrating!*'

**Box 3: Constraints to WCE functioning**

**Key gaps identified**

The main constraints in the functions of the women council are:

- limited knowledge to execute activities
- lack of facilitation to implement planned activities,
- failure on the side of the LLGs to implement planned for activities of WCEs

**Recommendations**

- Create general awareness on the women council roles
- Popularize women's course as a right from LLG development processes and outcomes.
- Dialogue the LLG council through the women councilors to help in advocating for women council inclusion in the plan and budget.
- Involve the women council in most government programmes especially at take-off stages so that they become aware of such programmes for purpose of sensitizing and mobilizing the women constituency for that cause.
- The district government has to enforce the participatory bottom-up planning and budgeting so that women council needs are factored in from the lowest levels.
- To enforce this, LLG plans and budgets have to be assessed (by District gender officer) for gender responsiveness as this would militate against the intentional exclusion of the women council issues.

## CONCLUSION

This assessment specifically focused at the functioning of Women Council structures. It assessed the core gaps hampering the effectiveness of WCEs in championing women's course in the development processes and outcomes in Nebbi district local government.

Not surprising, the general awareness of roles as well as the performance of such roles were found to be limited. This is due to the weak integration of the Women Council structures in both the LLG and NGO operations. Such a discoordinated functioning also exemplifies the inability to effectively mainstream gender issues at various levels of development planning.

However, pertinent for improving WCE effectiveness is addressing the findings of their limited knowledge and skills to engage in gender responsive planning and budgeting, M&E as well as advocate and lobby various power centers for women's course. This should be done concurrently with increasing awareness of LLG planning and budgeting processes. It is in this regard that the assessment findings single out specifically areas of specific training needs as well as advocacy and lobbying. This should however, not be misconstrued to be a privilege to the women council but rather a right in itself and fulfilling good governance demands.

**Annex 1: The selected LLGs with % of women council executive**

LLG	# of Parish	# of WCEs	# of WCE sampled	# of FGDs held
1. Pakwach Town Council	2	15	9	1
2. Pakwach	3	20	13	1
3. Panyimur	3	20	8	1
4. Panyango	4	25	3	1
5. Wadelai	3	20	10	1
6. Erussi	7	40	33	1
7. Nyaravur	6	35	11	1
8. Kucwiny	3	20	10	1
9. Parombo	6	35	12	1
10. Akworo	4	25	6	1
11. Nebbi Town Council	9	50	13	1
12. Paidha	6	35	26	1
Total	59	340	154	12
% of total	67.8	62.5	28.3	