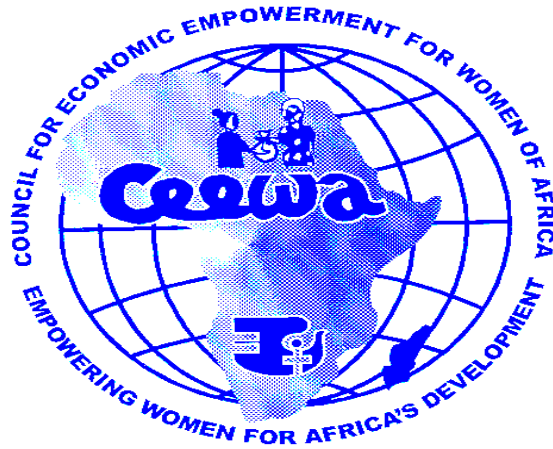


**GENDER ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION DURING
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' PLANNING AND BUDGETING
PROCESSES WITH REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE,
EDUCATION, AND HEALTH SECTORS**



Gender Issues Paper

**Compiled by:
Council for Economic Empowerment for Women of Africa (Uganda Chapter)**

March 2010

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Acknowledgements

This issues paper is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through direct personal interviews of district heads of departments of education, health and agriculture of Iganga, Nakapiripirit, Bukedea, Apac, Koboko, and Masindi districts by CEEWA-Uganda staff and their Civil Society Organizations partners in these districts. Secondary data was extracted from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development budget allocations to local governments (districts), 2006/2007-2008/2009.

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Mary .L. Nannono

Ag. Co-ordinator.

Acronyms

BLD	Building Local Democracy
CEEWA-U	Council of Economic Empowerment for Women of Africa, Uganda Chapter
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FY	Financial Year
PHC	Primary Health Care
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan

1.0 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Gender inequality in Uganda is still pervasive and has a negative impact on development by keeping certain segments of society powerless and in poverty. The enhancement of participatory processes which improve governance are an important strategy for achieving an equitable utilization of a country's resources to improve the livelihoods of its people. Despite various Government interventions to address poverty and marginalization, gender inequality is still evident in many local government processes.

Gender equity is critical for good governance as it ensures the effective participation of women and men of all categories in the democratization process, leadership, decision making and law enforcement. The Building Local Democracy project (BLD) in CEEWA-U seeks to enhance equal opportunities and gender equality in local government plans, budgets and institutional practices in 6 districts of Uganda.¹ As part of the process to operationalise the Uganda Gender Policy (2007), a gender needs assessment was conducted by CEEWA-Uganda² in the BLD districts early in 2010. The assessment was aimed at informing gender mainstreaming in planning and budgeting processes in the target districts. This paper is focusing on three sectors of Agriculture, Education and health, these being strategic sectors that affect the majority of citizens.

The assessment identified key gender issues in the three sectors as follows:

(i) Agriculture

- Limited ownership and control over productive resources (land, finances and inputs like fertilizers tractors, etc.)
- Unequal sharing of benefits from agriculture between men and women.
- Limited participation of women in decision –making on enterprises selection.
- Limited time for women to attend training programmes.
- Climate change adverse effect on women in production of food.
- Inadequate access to finances by women.
- Women go for small ruminant stock compared to men who go for large stock.
- Women neither have access to markets nor control over their proceeds.
- Culture keeps away women from aqua-culture, apiary.

(ii) Education

- High dropout rates for girls resulting from negative attitudes to education and early pregnancies and marriages.
- Limited government funding that results into inadequate facilities (especially classrooms, scholastic materials, sanitation, etc.) personnel and school meals.
- Inadequate grass root implementation of FAL.

¹ The districts are Apac, Bukedea, Iganga, Koboko, Masindi and Nakapiripirit.

² Annex 1 gives details about CEEWA-U

- Lack of affirmative action while granting bursaries at lower levels to enable girls compete with boys.
- Inadequate counseling for girls at upper primary and secondary due to few senior women teachers.
- Child labour especially in pastoral and tobacco growing districts.

(iii) Health

- Limited funding into inadequate facilities, limited staff, inadequate supplies and infrastructure.
- Inadequate in-service refresher courses for medical personnel.
- Inaccessibility of health centers.
- Inadequate primary health care services
- Lack of specific programs for vulnerable people e.g. pregnant women, children below 5years etc.
- Inadequate immunization and administration of vitamin A to children.

The key recommendations for all these sectors are firstly increased funding and secondly sensitization of community members to articulate their needs and effectively advocate for their inclusion into districts' planning and budgeting processes.

This paper seeks to inform stakeholders', especially local government officials and civil society, of the above key gender issues that need to be addressed during planning and budgeting processes in agriculture, education and health sectors so that these plans and budgets are indeed gender responsive enough to lead to equitable development.

1.1 Methodology

A gender issues assessment study was carried out in the six BLD districts: Iganga, Nakapiripirit, Bukedea, Apac, Koboko and Masindi (findings are appended), Secondly, an analysis of the current resource allocations (FY 2006/07-2008/09) for agriculture, education and health sectors in the BLD districts was done.

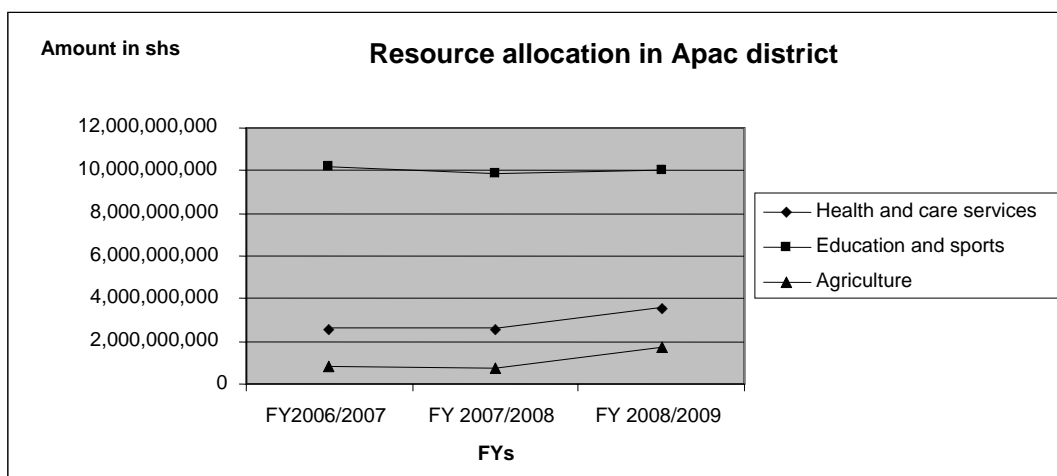
2.0 KEY FINDINGS

2.1 Trends in Resource allocations³

2.1.1 Apac District

In Apac district the resource allocation to agriculture and health care services increased between financial year (FY) 2007/08 and 2008/09. The Education and sports sector resource allocation remained almost constant between FY 2006/07 and 2008/09. Expenditure/resource allocation to Agriculture increased between FY2008/2009.

Figure 2.1: Resource allocation in Apac district to agriculture; health, and education sectors, FY 2006/07-2008/09.



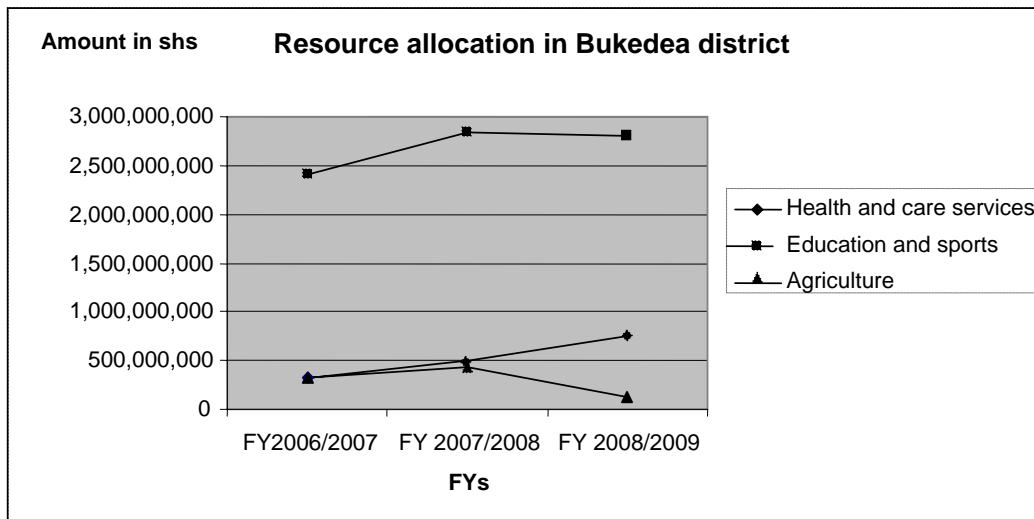
Source: Ministry of Finance, planning and Economic Development

2.1.2 Bukedea District

Bukedea showed a slight increase in resource allocation to the agriculture sector between FY 2006/07 and 2007/08 then declined in FY 2008/09. Allocations to health care services increased steadily between 2006/07 and 2008/09. Resource Allocation to the education and sports sector increased between 2006/07 (Shs. 2,413,650,409) and 2007/08 (Shs. 2,837,363,747), slightly dipping in 2008/09.

³ Details of the allocations for FY 2006/07 – FY 2008/09 are attached as Annex 2

Figure 2.2: Resource allocation in Bukedea district to agriculture; health, and education sectors FY 2006/07-2008/09.

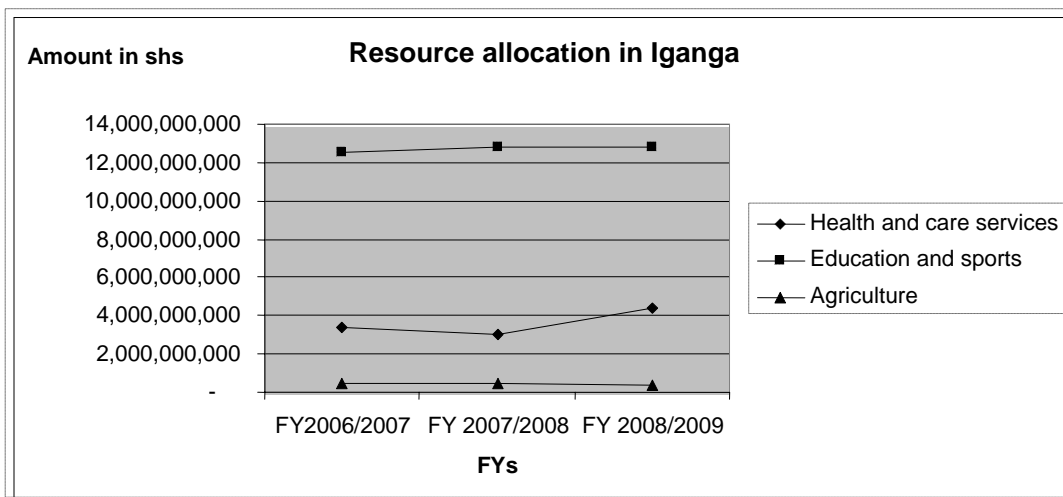


Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

2.1.3 Iganga District

Resource allocations to agriculture have been constant, showing no change between FY 2006/07 and 2008/09. Between FY 2006/07 and 2007/08 there was a slight increase in resource allocation after which resource allocation stayed almost constant. The Health and sector experienced a decline in resource allocation between 2006/07 and 2007/08 later experiencing an increase in allocation of approximately one billion shillings. Funding for Education slightly increased throughout all financial years.

Figure 2.3: Resource allocation in Iganga district to agriculture; health, and education sectors, FY 2006/07-2008/09.

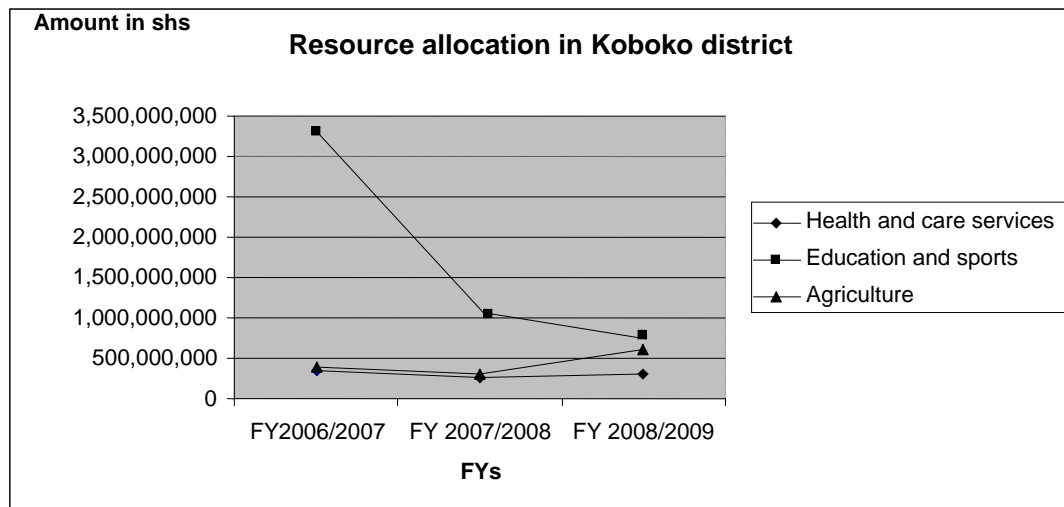


Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

2.1.4 Koboko District

In Koboko, the agriculture sector faced a decline in resource allocation between FY 2006/07 and FY 2007/08, later doubling in 2008/09. The education sector faced a dramatic decline in resource allocation between FY 2006/07 to 2007/08 and a farther significant decline. The Health care sector faced a gradual decline in resource allocation between FY 2006/07 and FY 2007/08, facing a slight increase in 2008/09 but still below FY 2006/07 levels.

Figure 2.4: Resource allocation in Koboko district to agriculture; health, and education sectors, FY 2006/07-2008/09.

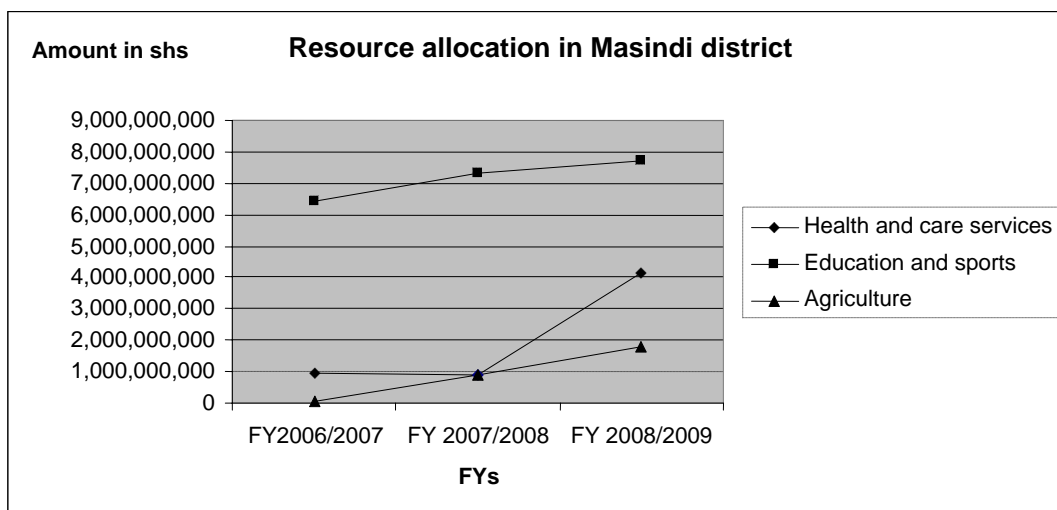


Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

2.1.5 Masindi District

Masindi district resource allocation increased slightly in agriculture between the financial years 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09. Education and sports allocations increased gradually between the three FYs. The health care sector allocations were almost constant between 2006/07 and 2007/08 with a dramatic increase in 2008/09.

Figure 2.5: Resource allocation in Masindi district to agriculture; health, and education sectors, FY 2006/07-2008/09.



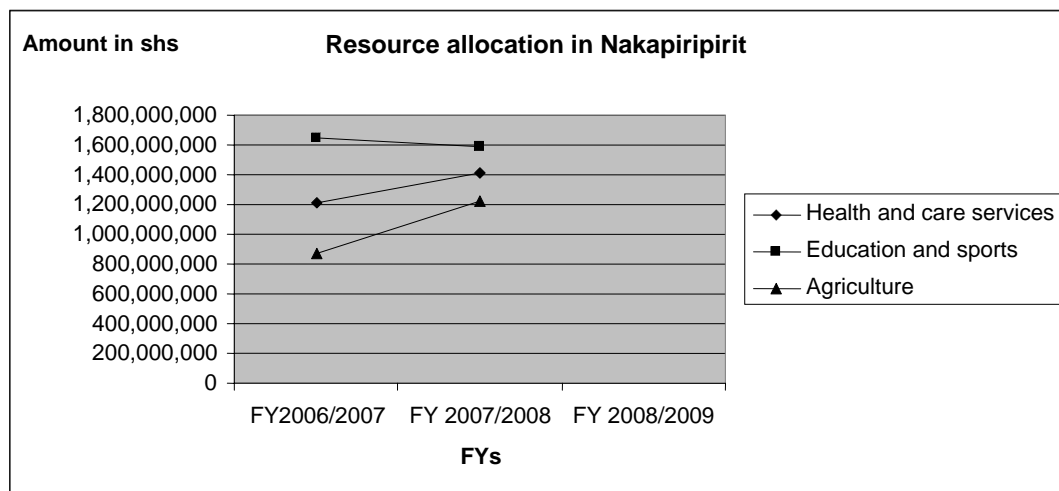
Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

2.1.6 Nakapiripirit District

The allocations to agriculture in Nakapiripirit increased significantly between FY 2006/07 to 2007/09 by 345 million shillings. Health and care sector also increased between the two FYs. No data was available for Nakapiripirit for the FY 2008/09. The Education and sports sector declined between the two FYs.

Note. There was no data available for Nakapiripirit for 2008/2009 for all sectors.

Figure 2.6: Resource allocation in Nakapiripirit district to agriculture; health, and education sectors, FY 2006/07-2008/09.



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Analysis of Findings

For all the six districts, there were consistent increases in health expenditures over the 3 years. However, education expenditures stagnated in Apac and declined in Koboko districts. On the other hand, agriculture expenditures stagnated in Iganga and declined in Bukedea districts.

It is clear that the recommendation to step up funding was taken seriously for the health sector. However, there were variations for the education and agriculture sectors where declining expenditures were even noted.

2.2 Funding of Gender Interventions

The analysis of findings in 1.0 above, however, is gender blind. The increase and decrease in resource allocation did not clearly specify for whom (men and women of categories) were made.

There was general lack of gender disaggregated financial data especially for FYs 2006/07 and FY2007/08. The paper analyses the level of funding to gender interventions using data⁴ of FY 2008/09 where some limited desegregation was available for agriculture and health sectors. More importantly, CEEWA-U study on Gender needs in these studies carried out in March 2010 shows a lot of Gender needs in the three sectors which were not specifically addressed in resource allocation for these districts.

⁴ Detailed data is attached as Annex 3

2.2.1 Agriculture

In Uganda, men and women have different roles and responsibilities in agriculture. The majority of farmers are women, engaged mainly in food crop production and keeping of small ruminants with respect to livestock production. Budget allocations are made by men.

The available financial data has agriculture allocations classified by crops, veterinary and fisheries sub-sectors. Although there is no information specific to food crops, nevertheless expenditure levels on crops are used for this analysis. This paper determines the proportion of sector allocation that was expended on crops in 5 districts (as Nakapiripirit had no information) as shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: District Expenditures on crops compared to other sub-sectors, FY 2008/09 (%)

Expenditure Category	Districts				
	Apac	Bukedea	Iganga	Koboko	Masindi
Crops	4.4%	58%	0%	0.4%	6%
Veterinary	3%	5%	1.1%	1%	9%
Fisheries	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Others(wages,salaries,allowances)	90.6%	35%	96.9%	97.6%	84%
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Apart from Bukedea, little importance is attached to crops, which are produced mainly by women. It is only in two districts of Apac and Bukedea where crop funding exceeded veterinary and fisheries. Crop funding also exceeded fisheries in Masindi. Other expenditures may be low because there are vacancies in the sector; inputs, especially seeds, are saved by households for agriculture. In case of veterinary and fisheries, it is the Government that invests money in it. Therefore there is need for the Government also to increase funding for Agriculture.

Study findings

- Women have limited participation in leadership.
- Incomes from agriculture are not often shared with women.
- There was limited education for women.
- Women had limited ownership of, and access to land.
- Women had limited time to attend trainings.

These findings point to a need for increase in resource allocation and which, if made, would improve on the Agriculture sector gender responsiveness.

2.2.2 Health

Under Primary health care (PHC), the sector has a minimum health care package. One of the four elements in this package is maternal and child health care with programmes on sexual and reproductive health care and rights, new born health and survival, management of common childhood illnesses, expanded programme on immunization and nutrition. Although the information does not provide that level of detail, the PHC expenditures are used for the gender analysis.

This paper therefore compares the proportions spent on PHC as a proxy allocated to women's needs compared to the sectoral total (see table 2.2).

Table 2.2: District Expenditures on PHC compared to other sub-sectors, FY 2008/09 (%)

Expenditure Category	Districts				
	Apac	Bukedea	Iganga	Koboko	Masindi
PHC	16	49	35	29	9
Others	84	51	65	71	91
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

It is Bukedea, Iganga and Koboko districts respectively that PHC was allocated relatively some large share of the sector funds. Of concern were Masindi and Apac districts that allocated less than 20% of the sector funds to PHC. This could have been as a result of:

- PHC absorption capacity in these districts Apac and Masindi is low
- Decision makers are not in the category of those needing PHC.
- It is possible these districts are getting funding for PHC from other development partners (e.g. PRDP)

2.2.3 Education

Districts	Apac	Iganga	Bukedea	Masindi	Koboko
Primary Education	65	73	79	-	34
Others	35	27	21	-	66
Total	100	100	100	100	

Source Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Apart from Koboko that spent less than 35% on expenditure on primary Education, the other districts of Apac, Iganga and Bukedea spent more than 60% each on primary education. And yet the study carried out in February/march showed;

- There was need to increase teachers in schools.
- Need to improve facilities.
- Redirect the budget to meet the needs of different groups of people.
- Need to conduct exposure visits for girls to other schools.
- Counseling courses for girls during holidays.

Analysis of Findings

Under agriculture, using crop expenditures as a proxy for gender responsiveness, analysis give only Bukedea district as seriously addressing the issues.

On the other hand, under health, it is Bukedea and Iganga districts that are significantly funding PHC that was assumed to address gender concerns.

3.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1 Conclusions

The gender issues assessment recommended increasing funding for the sectors of agriculture, education and health. The analysis showed consistent increases in health expenditures over the 3 years for all the six districts. However, education expenditures stagnated in Apac and declined in Koboko districts. On the other hand, agriculture expenditures stagnated in Iganga and declined in Bukedea districts.

It is clear that the recommendation to step up funding was taken seriously for the health sector. However, there were variations for the education and agriculture sectors where declining expenditures were even noted.

A gender analysis was very limited because of lack of gender disaggregated financial data. However, under agriculture using crop expenditures as a proxy to gender responsiveness, only Bukedea district was seriously addressing the issues.

On the other hand, under health it is Bukedea and Iganga districts that are significantly funding PHC that was assumed to address gender concerns.

3.2 Recommendations

3.2.1 General recommendations

In light of the findings above, the following recommendations are made:

- Increase funding under the sectors of agriculture, education and health as was recommended by the gender needs assessment, especially by the poor performing districts
- Districts should endeavor to have disaggregated financial data that can allow for more specific gender analysis leading to gender-responsive planning and budgeting.
- There is need for increased sensitization to foster effective gender mainstreaming to achieve gender equality as a goal and women's empowerment as a strategic need.

3.2.2 Recommendations per sector

3.2.2.1 Education sector

- Number of senior female teachers in school should be increased.
- Special needs teachers should be employed in every school.
- Improve schools facilities.
- There should be timely realization of UPE funds.
- Elimination of child labor in tobacco growing areas
- Improve facilitation for district offices (DEO's office).
- Redirect the budget to meet the needs of the different groups of learners and people in education
- Counseling courses for girls in holidays.
- Exposure visits for girls to other schools
- Boarding schools for girls to relieve them from gender roles at home.
- Institute affirmative action in granting bursaries at lower school levels to enable girls compete with boys and complete their education.

3.2.2.2 Health sector

- Increase the budget for health to at least 15% of total government resource allocation.
- Health center II should have at least 4 nurses.
- There is a need to increase the budget on drugs to ensure adequacy of drugs in health centres.
- Provision of good accommodation facilities in the health centers for inpatients especially women and children.
- Need for more community sensitization on health.

3.2.2.3 Agriculture sector

- There is need for sensitization on food security and saving.
- Need for establishment of a regional granary (besides home granaries) to save for the dry season.
- There is need for development partners to engage in sensitization for decision making, among women to voice out their needs.
- Promotion of technologies required for large scale farming and production.
- Promotion of private sector in the processing of products for value addition.
- Outreach trainings and sensitization to empower people to change their attitudes towards agriculture.
- Form organized farmers groups.

References

- CEEWA-U (2010): *Gender Needs Assessment in the BLD Districts of Uganda* (mimeo)
- FOWODE (2010): *Assessing compliance of the spending agencies to the Budget Call circular Gender Directive*
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.(Budget allocation to district)

Annex 1: About CEEWA-Uganda

CEEWA-Uganda Chapter is a registered National NGO founded in 1995 and traces its origin from the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China 1995. Its mission is to promote the economic empowerment of women in the development process through advocacy, training, research, documentation and information dissemination. The focus has been in four thematic areas namely Women and Agriculture, Women and Finance, Gender and Economic Decision-Making and Women and Entrepreneurship Development.

Gender-based research and advocacy has been a key in all CEEWA-Uganda's programmes and has played an active role in influencing various government policies, particularly in the areas of access to credit, agriculture extension delivery services, decision-making and access to information in the empowerment of rural women and men. CEEWA has had extensive programmes of collecting, packaging and disseminating of market information to women small entrepreneurs using ICTs.

CEEWA-Uganda has acquired experience in Policy Analysis, Research, Training and Advocacy and is currently in partnership with MS Uganda (Danish Association for International Cooperation) in mainstreaming gender in building local democracy.

Annex 2: RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR SPECIFIC DISTRICTS

KOBOKO DISTRICT

	FY2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Health and care services	349,505,223	259,772,944	307,999,717
education and sports	3,303,968,298	1,103,861,330	782,642,463
Agriculture	384,964,152	312,935,349	607,237,903

APAC DISTRICT

	FY2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Health and care services	2,556,081,954	2,568,766,985	3,531,039,849
education and sports	10,152,726,208	9,899,027,507	10,009,005,663
Agriculture	811,261,117	704,383,711	1,743,008,291

MASINDI DISTRICT

	FY2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Health and care services	942,415,166	905,101,290	4,130,826,163
education and sports	6,456,161,320	7,316,075,487	7,700,211,580
Agriculture	63,183,495	897,392,426	1,789,733,033

BUKEDEA

	FY2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Health and care services	329,089,265	502,486,011	753,846,555
education and sports	2,413,650,409	2,837,363,747	2,802,517,673
Agriculture	330,889,039	432,065,545	132,762,895

IGANGA

	FY2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Health and care services	3,397,889,062	3,065,036,491	4,419,720,553
education and sports	12,523,904,768	12,765,915,128	12,767,366,780
Agriculture	463,393,280	503,096,866	357,275,282

NAKAPIRIPIT

	FY2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Health and care services	1,214,999,273	1,406,188,141	
education and sports	1,642,204,255	1,586,305,703	
Agriculture	875,438,234	1,220,977,989	

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Planning

Annex 3: Summary of the expenditures for the FY 2008/2009

Sector	Apac	Iganga	Bukedea	Masindi	Koboko
Administration	2,465,717,747	1,097,988,118	541,611,822	1,710,772,831	138,099,052
Finance and planning	247,795,390	240,663,497	600,838,451	552,872,143	184,479,796
Council and statutory bodies	408,776,329	275,450,670	210,141,647	433,196,287	216,912,595
Production(Agriculture)	1,743,008,291	503,096,866	132,762,895	1,789,733,033	607,237,903
Health	3,531,039,843	4,419,720,553	753,846,555	4,130,826,163	307,999,717
Education and sports	10,009,005,663	12,863,989,738	2,802,517,673	7,700,211,580	782,642,463
works	2,344,350,544	1,443,677,232	177,157,382	1,088,541,509	795,247,371
Natural resources	33,088,467	147,481,935	41,502,717	105,278,178	28,607,907

community based services	187,482,869	190,110,939	22,482,271	235,379,547	24,300,300
	99,403,815	165,503,608	85,266,800	889,148,440	23,448,333
planning unit					
	50,080,000	54,301,581	9,249,900	80,544,122	9,392,100
internal Audit					
Details of expenditures for Production , Education and Health					
	Apac	Iganga	Bukedea	Masindi	Koboko
Production(Agriculture) totals	1,743,008,291	503,096,866	132,762,895	1,789,733,033	607,237,903
Coordination office	1,530,180,217	395,448,650	41,768,795	1,342,263,381	17,973,656

Crop sector	76,441,065		77,377,900	102,704,509	2,127,500
veterinary sector	58,853,884	54,467,297	6,271,200	159,340,786	3,156,100
fisheries sector	36,443,378	8,413,199	2,400,000	18,679,636	3,066,500
Vermin				15,374,804	
	29,674,747		2,945,000	21,424,796	1,876,000
Entomology					
Commercial services	11,415,000	35,353,480	2,000,000	11,115,064	2,930,200
PMA					38,425,561
Agricultural extension					19,722,750
NAADS sector			561,443,366		517,959,636
MADEC					

				210,106,023	
					307,999,717
Health- Totals	3,531,039,843	4,419,720,553	753,846,555	4,130,826,163	
DHO office	2,705,770,040	241,909,749	79,491,934	402,624,377	104,567,187
Primary health care	567,841,880	3,752,571,320	365,899,567	369,797,816	89,408,413
Koboko health centre IV					47,253,538
District NGO Hospital					16,462,239
lower Health unit			185,375,323		37,201,140
					13,107,200
Sub-district health centre					
District Hospital	257,427,923	425,239,484		847,233,220	

Buruli HSD				108,045,769	
Kiryandongo HOSPITAL				774,753,811	
Kibanda HSD				299,728,723	
Disease control			123,079,731		
Education and sports	10,009,005,663	12,863,989,738	2,802,517,673	7,700,211,580	782,642,463
DEO office	1,648,179,189	496,914,657	49,388,942	7,387,938,691	22,948,300
Inspection sector		48,435,000	8,435,450	43,787,076	15,154,500
Primary education sector	6,602,723,533	9,436,082,822	2,235,454,383		271,009,018

SFG	25,000,000	385,298,971	473,530,645
	1,551,638,204	2,413,457,761	400,487,149
Secondary education			
Tertiary education	206,464,737	483,262,409	102,551,749
Sports Unit		6,200,000	6,207,577
Kyema Vocational Institute			20,516,384
Special needs	35,221,944		

Source: Ministry of Finance

Annex 4: Summary of findings of Study on gender needs by BLD districts, February – March, 2010.

Districts/ sectors	Iganga	Nakapiripirit	Bukedea	Apac	Koboko	Masindi	Recommendations
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Literacy education targeting mainly women. -Encourage men to bring women in sensitization seminars and trainings in life skills development. -Continuous sensitization in the areas of decision making, record keeping, and trainings in gender issues to all gender groups. -PWDs need to be helped in accessing markets for their produces. -Develop a practical gender program by the government targeting PWD. -Avail facilities to the different categories of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Boarding schools for girls -Sharing sanitation facilities. -Games wear for pupils. -The quarter system is not enough -Focus on careers that can directly help their district -Funding from government -Inadequate accommodation. -Career canceling and guidance for girls to keep them in school. -By-laws to force parents to send 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nurturing support. -Early pregnancies and marriages. Lack of scholastic material -Low staffing -Poor accommodation -No bursaries -Long distances to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Sanitation poor Sanitary wear for girls. Overcrowded . Poverty. -Lack of guidance and support at school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of in lunch in school Inadequate sanitation at school - Unavailability of senior women teachers in all schools -Continuous sensitization of communities on the values of educating a girl child. - need to expose girls Educative resource centers. -Provision of text books to schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In adequate school facilities. -Lack of female role -Lack of basic needs for education. -Lack of sanitation facilities. -Inadequate Parental care. -Child labor in tobacco growing areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of teacher in school should be increased. -Special needs teachers should be employed in every school. -Improve schools facilities. -There should be timely realization of UPE funds. -Elimination of child labor in tobacco growing areas -Improve facilitation for district offices (DEO's office). -Redirect the budget to meet the needs of the different groups of people -counseling courses for girls in holidays. -Exposure visits for girls to other schools

	<p>disabilities, wheel chairs, the pointers for the blind etc.</p> <p>-Empower PWDs to participate in agriculture.</p>	<p>children to school.</p> <p>-Rejuvenate the ABEK system of education.</p>					
Districts/ sectors	Iganga	Nakapiripiriti	Bukedea	Apac	Koboko	Masindi	Recommendations

Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited medical facilities -Low budgetary allocation to health sector. -Long distances to health facilities. Women claim that they are forced to give birth in positions that they do not want. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Few medical staff. -Inadequate supplies -Low budgetary allocation to health sector. -Long distances to health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited medical staff. -Inadequate supplies -Low budgetary allocation. -Long distances to health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women do not have access to financial resources for treatment. Because of poverty, women do not decide when to seek treatment -Bad feeding habits. -Lack of proper hygiene. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are vulnerable to diseases than men. -Ignorance on reproduction health. -Economic divide. -inadequate primary health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Acute shortage of mid wives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase the budget for health to 15% - Health center II should have at least 4 nurses. - There is a need to multiply the budget on drugs. -Provision of good accommodation facilities in the health centers. -Need for more community sensitization on health. -increase accessibility of health care services.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited women participation in leadership positions of responsibility -Resources got from agriculture are not shared with women -Limited education. for women -Limited ownership and access to land. -Limited time to attend the trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Culture influences women's roles in agriculture. -Women do not benefit financially from their yields -Climate change which affects mostly women. -Lack of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Female doesn't have groups for marketing purposes. -Few credit schemes for women -Mostly men are involved in the running of the NAADS program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women do not benefit financially from their yields -Few credit schemes for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women have a lot of house hold activities that affect their participation in agricultural -Poor quality stock. The stocks which are available are not good quality and the output is also not good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change which affects mostly women. -Women do not benefit financially from their yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is need for sensitization on food security and saving. -Need for establishment of a regional granary to save for the dry season. -There is need for development partners to engage in sensitization for decision making, among women

		in the region.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The activity is labor intensive, so most of the women tend to produce crops for consumption. -Culture affects women in joining some enterprises like fish farming and bee farming. -Lack of financial power by farmers and few can afford using new technologies. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is need for sensitization on food security and saving. -Need for establishment of a regional granary to save for the dry season. -There is need for development partners to engage in sensitization for decision making, among women to voice out their needs. -Promotion of technologies required for large scale farming and production. -Promotion of private sector in the processing of products for value addition. -Outreach trainings and sensitization to empower people to change their attitudes towards agriculture. -Form organized farmers groups.

<p>Recommendations per District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Need for specialized support for all the vulnerable groups -Equipments and facilities to cope with the disabilities -Allocation of funds should be based on the gender needs in the health centers. -There is a need to multiply the budget on drugs. -There is need for sensitization on food security and saving. 						
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