



Gender Transformation & Empowerment

# Phenomenal Woman

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Phenomenal Woman Newsletter

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Welcome to the first issue of Phenomenal Woman Newsletter, a monthly publication that covers interventions by Uganda Women's Network, members and partners. The publication of this issue comes at a time when Uganda is gearing up for the 2016 General Elections. It has been a tense period characterized by a looming fear of violence ahead of the elections.

While political conflict destroys both men and women's lives, it is apparent that women and girls are often the more vulnerable group who bear a heavy burden during and after violence.

Therefore on behalf of the Women of Uganda, under the umbrella of Women Democracy Group (WDG) coordinated by UWONET, the women embarked on a Peace Candle campaign to amplify the women's voice at this critical time calling for peace and unity from all political actors in preparation for the 2016 General elections. Each of the presidential candidates was reached out to and urged to use their platforms and voice to call for peace and unity ahead of the elections.

During this period, UWONET together with the WDG members launched of a report on gender and women's participation in the 2016 elections. The report indicates that despite women comprising 52% of the population, several challenges still exclude women from the electoral process as candidates, voters and campaign agents.

We also bring you field experiences from Amudat following a training of women candidates conducted ahead of the polls.

Enjoy your reading

Alfred Rwamirego

**Editor**

# WOMEN DEMOCRACY GROUP LAUNCHES PEACE CANDLE CAMPAIGN AHEAD OF 2016 ELECTIONS

**As women we strongly condemn and shall not tolerate any form of violence before, during and after elections by all actors.**

**T**he women of Uganda under the umbrella of the Women's Democracy Group coordinated by UWONET, launched a Peace Campaign to express concern at the increasing level of political violence and intolerance that has the potential of countering citizens' aspirations for peace, inclusion and genuine democracy.

The campaign was launched at the UWONET Secretariat in Ntinda with women from different walks of life—NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, academia, business, political parties and women activists calling upon all political actors including candidates to use their platforms and voice to call for peace and unity ahead of the elections in action and language.

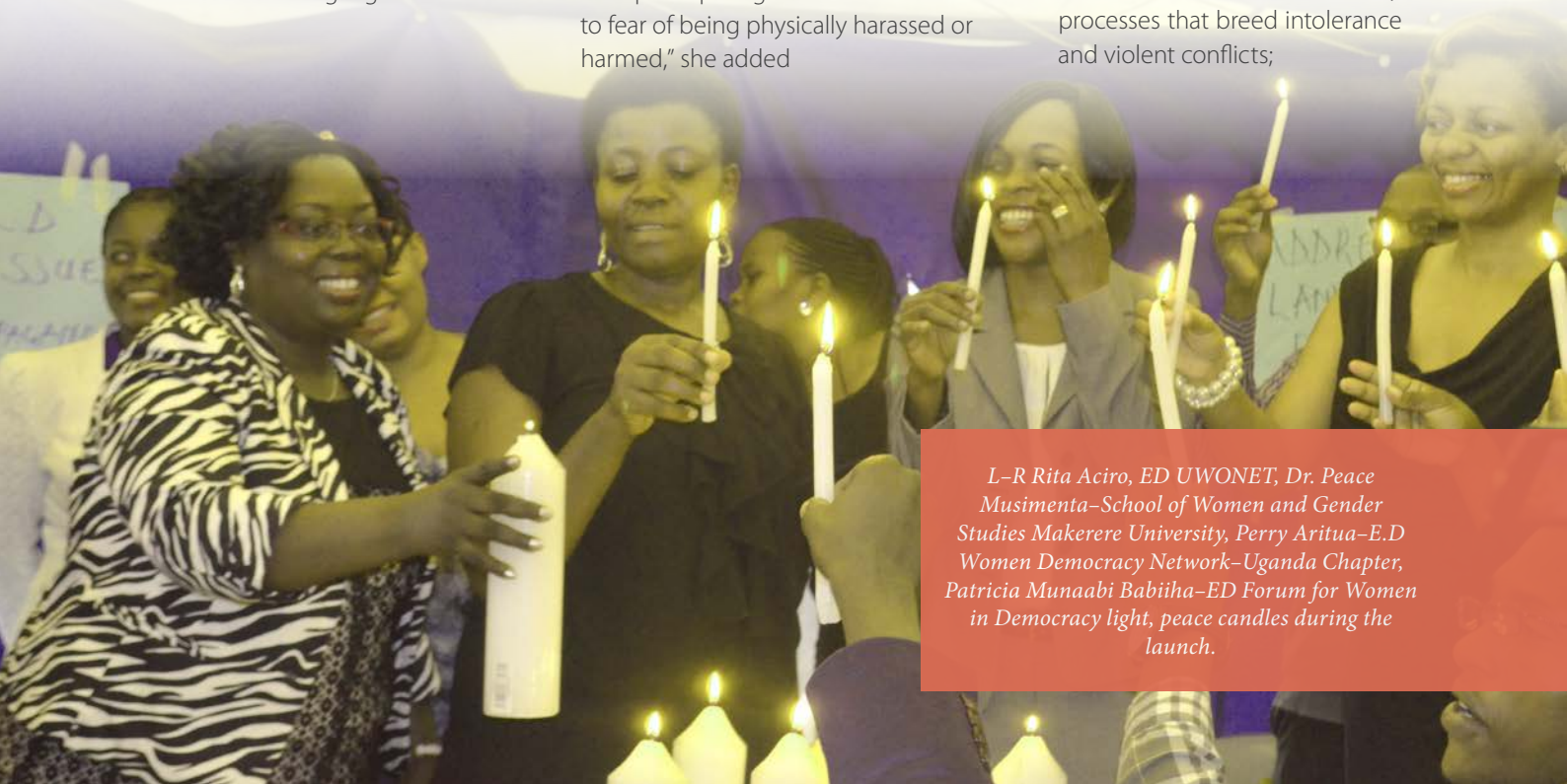
"The political clashes that occurred for example in Ntungamo, Gulu, and Bukwo between police, political parties and their supporters are increasing in frequency and its effects are spilling over into the citizenry," noted Rita Aciro, the Executive Director.

She added that while political conflict destroys both men and women's lives, women are often the more vulnerable group. "Violence can lead to injuries, disability and even death. In addition, sexual violence such as rape and harassment frequently occur during political conflicts and has a traumatic impact on women's wellbeing. Women usually bear a heavy burden during and after political violence to support their families. Violence also scares women from participating in the elections due to fear of being physically harassed or harmed," she added

Uganda's political history is marked with violent coups, numerous armed rebellions and lack of political accountability fuelled by an absence of viable political structures allowing for the free entry and exit from the political process, as well as inadequate channels to express grievances or disaffection.

As a multi-party democracy, with this in hindsight, the women of Uganda demanded the following to ensure peaceful elections before, during and after the elections;

- All political actors including candidates to use their voice to call for peace and unity ahead of the elections;
- Supporters of political parties and candidates to refrain from any processes that breed intolerance and violent conflicts;



*L-R Rita Aciro, ED UWONET, Dr. Peace Musimenta-School of Women and Gender Studies Makerere University, Perry Aritua-E.D Women Democracy Network-Uganda Chapter, Patricia Munaabi Babiiha-ED Forum for Women in Democracy light, peace candles during the launch.*

- Government to urge its institutions such as the police to ensure utmost impartiality by working strictly within the law;
- Uganda Police Force to update Ugandans on the electoral related cases that are currently being investigated by the police.
- Youth, men and women to desist from being lured into militias/vigilante groups by politicians but

to concentrate in exercising their rights to participate in electoral process and eventually in electing the candidates of their choice for various elective positions in the 2016 general elections. It is important for citizens to remember that after elections, we will have to live together and continue developing Uganda our beloved country.

The women of Uganda through UWONET committed to presenting a symbolic Peace Candle to each of the 8 presidential candidates to amplify the women's voice at this critical time to call for peace and unity from all political actors in preparation for the 2016 General elections despite the difference in opinion.

## ABOUT WOMEN DEMOCRACY GROUP

The Women's Democracy Group is a coalition of women civil society organisations in Uganda established in 2009 with an aim of strengthening women's leadership and influencing gender responsiveness in democratic governance. It currently comprises of five women organizations including: Action for Development (ACFODE), Center for Women in Governance (CEWIGO), Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE), Women's Democracy Network-Uganda Chapter (WDN-U) and Uganda Women's (Network) as the coordinating agency.

**Action for Development (ACFODE):** founded 30 years ago, envisions a just society where gender equality is a reality. It strongly believes that attaining gender equality outcomes requires programmes and processes to be reshaped to reflect the vision, interests and needs of both women and men rather than just 'adding women' into existing those processes.

**Center for Women in Governance (CEWIGO):** is an action-research and advocacy based women's rights organization established in 2006 with a shared vision of governance that affirms gender equality, integrity, accountability, sustainable development and peace.

**Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE):** is a national women's rights organization born in 1995 whose vision is a just and fair society where women and men equally participate in and benefit from decision making processes. The organisations purpose is to achieve gender equality through increasing the capacities of communities, women, young leaders, and technocrats to influence policy and decision making.

**Women's Democracy Network (WDN-Uganda Chapter):** is a local Civil Society Organization (CSO) affiliated with the Women's Democracy Network (WDN) that seeks to empower women to pursue activism and leadership in the public sphere to enhance gender equality.

Since its establishment in 2011, WDN-U has sought to ensure gender parity in political office by providing capacity building training for women aspiring for leadership, women leaders and leagues of political parties in leadership, advocacy, political campaigning, strategic planning, and the use of new technology.

**Uganda Women's Network:** is a registered NGO as well as an advocacy and lobbying network of national women's NGO's institutions and individual members in Uganda. It was born out of the East African Women's Conference held in Kampala in 1993 in preparation for the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, China in 1995. UWONET envisions a Ugandan society free of all forms of gender based discrimination through promoting and enhancing networking, collective visioning and action among members and with different actors working towards development and transformation of unequal relations. The UWONET Secretariat is based in Kampala.

# PICTORIAL–WOMEN OF UGANDA PRESENTING PEACE CANDLES TO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

UWONET has presented symbolic Peace Candles to different presidential candidates' campaign teams to amplify the women's voice at this critical time to call for peace and unity from all political actors in preparation for the 2016 General elections and beyond. Those that have received the Peace Candle as at February 2, 2016 include Forum for Democratic Change, The



*L–R Executive Director Uganda Women's Network Rita Aciro, Executive Director FDC Campaign Bureau, Wilberforce Kyambadde, The Chairperson Forum for Democratic Change Amb. Waswa Birigwa and the Programme Coordinator UWONET Sarah Agwang during the handover ceremony of the Peace Candle to Forum for Democratic Change whose presidential candidate is Col. Kiiza Besigye on January 25, 2016. (Photo by Solomon Lukyamuzi.)*



*Members of Prof. Venansius Baryamureeba's campaign team receive a candle of peace at the UWONET Secretariat on February 5, 2016*



*L–R General Secretary Farmers Party of Uganda Mohammed Bombokka, Presidential Candidate Farmer's Party of Uganda Gen. Benon Biraaro, Executive Director Uganda Women's Network Rita Aciro, Coordinator Women's Situation Room Jessica Nkuuhe during the handover of the Peace Candle on January 27, 2016.*



*The Deputy Secretary General of the National Resistance Movement Richard Todwong whose presidential candidate is H.E Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni receives a candle of peace on January 29, 2016.*



*L-R People's Progressive Party representative Prof. Dick Odur, Chief of Staff TDA-Go Forward Salome Kimbugwe Nakaweesi, Executive Director UWONET Rita Aciro, Programme Coordinator Women's Leadership and Democratic Governance UWONET Susan Labwot and Programme Officer Women's Democracy Network-Uganda Chapter Connie Osooru during the handover ceremony of a Peace Candle to the TDA-Go Forward Team led by Independent presidential Candidate Hon. John Patrick Amama Mbabazi on February 3, 2016*



*Independent Presidential Candidate Maureen Kyalya, the only female presidential candidate in the 2016 General Elections receives a Peace Candle from the women of Uganda presented by the Executive Director UWONET on January 27, 2016*

# THE UNBALANCED SCALE:

## Women Democracy Group Launches Report On Gender and Women's Participation in The 2016 Elections

*Despite some progress noted in the participation of women in the 2016 elections in comparison to 2011, several challenges still exclude women from the electoral process as candidates, voters and campaign agents.*



*L–R The Executive Director NGO Forum, Richard Sewakiryanga, Dean School of Women and Gender Studies Makerere University Associate Prof. Josephine Ahikire, Executive Director Women Democracy Network Perry Aritua, Executive Director Action for Development Regina Bafaki, Executive Director Uganda Women's Network Rita Aciro and Executive Director Center for Women in Governance Joy Mukisa at the launch of the report Gender and Women's Participation in The 2016 Elections.*

The second report on Gender and Women's participation was compiled from monitoring the electoral process in 25 districts of Uganda. The Women Democracy Group coordinated by UWONET developed a gender monitoring tool and disseminated it to 25 gender analysts in 25 districts of Uganda to collect data on various stages of the election process vis-à-vis the participation of women. This was based on international, regional and national standards for holding elections.

The report presents an assessment of key issues in the electoral cycle; the legal framework for the campaigns

and the extent to which the rights of women and men are upheld, level of access to resources for women and men candidates to campaign, the number of women standing as candidates, access to media for men and women candidates, measures by Political Parties and Electoral Commission to ensure equal participation of women and men, issues promoted by candidates and the extent to which they address specific issues affecting women and the effects of violence on women's participation in the electoral process.

Despite some progress noted in the participation of women in the 2016

elections in comparison to 2011, several challenges still exclude women from the electoral process as candidates, voters and campaign agents. These include;

### 1. Freedom to Campaign and Participate in the electoral process

The patriarchal nature of our society has for a long time contributed to women's marginalization causing persistent inequalities between men and women



*Domestic chores such as fetching water, cooking and bathing children limit women from attending political rallies thereby missing out on critical information.*

in all spheres<sup>1</sup>. The social, economic, and cultural construction of Ugandan society leaves women facing peculiar challenges that continue to limit their participation in the electoral process.

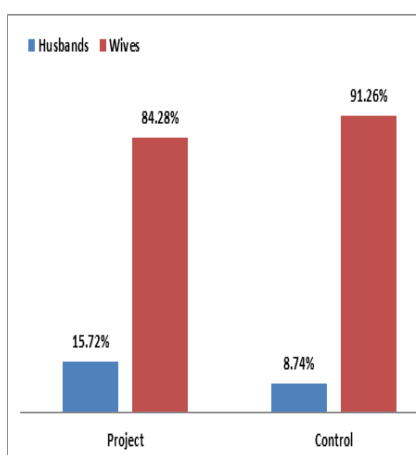
### Heavy Burden of Care Work

The report indicates that due to women's gender roles, women do not stay and listen to candidates especially if the rallies stretch past 5.00pm thereby missing out on critical information especially from candidates who use campaign platforms to conduct voter education. The heavy burden of care work limits women's participation in political rallies because they have to rush back home to do domestic chores.

A study conducted by UWONET in 2014 indicated that women spend 14 hours<sup>2</sup> of the day doing care work. This heavy care burden limits women's ability to attend, stay and listen to candidates at rallies, limits their access to information,

escalates domestic violence and ultimately affects their choice of a candidate.

**Graph 1:** Hours Spent by Wives and Husbands on Care Work



*Source; Rapid Care Analysis (RCA) & Care Household Survey (HHS) In Lamwo District, Acholi Sub-Region, Northern Uganda, 2014*

### Attitudes towards women candidates

Negative attitudes towards women candidates still persist for instance, unlike their male counterparts, women candidates are asked about their marital status<sup>3</sup> and questioned why they do not move with their husbands on the campaign trail. In addition, some women are standing in areas where they are married but not born. This has become an issue of contention for some voters who think women should stand where they are born.

Some voters also still believe women should not stand on the open seats. Women who stand on the open seat are seen as intruders. Therefore the challenges women candidates are facing are having a greater impact on their access to leadership than their male counterparts as seen by the number of women nominated for the open seat compared to their male counterparts.

<sup>1</sup> Edna Akullo, 2012, The Role Of Education And Social Entrepreneurship In Advancing Gender Equality, available at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw56/panels/panel-5-emerging-theme-Akullq.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> UWONET 2014, Rapid Care Analysis and House Hold Survey in Lamwo district, Acholi Sub Region, Northern Uganda 2014

<sup>3</sup> Women candidates in Yumbe district have reported the issue of their marital status as one of the issues they have to respond to. This can affect their chances of winning an election.

## Access to resources to run campaigns

**“Demands by citizens to be given money after every consultative meeting coupled with limited access to resources is affecting the participation of women as candidates.”**

Due to limited resources, women are facing a big challenge to organize campaign rallies unlike their male counterparts. For instance, at presidential level, Ms. Maureen Kyalya postponed her campaigns due to lack of funds three weeks into the campaigns for presidential candidates which began on November 9, 2015.

The Presidential Elections Act was amended raising the nomination fees from 8 million to 20 million for presidential candidates. In addition the law removed the provision for a vehicle for each presidential candidate and a modest contribution of 20 million Uganda shillings to the presidential candidates' campaigns. This reality of the only female presidential candidate is experienced by women candidates at parliamentary and local council levels. This has affected the visibility of some women candidates because they are unable to print posters or hold media campaigns. In addition, some women candidates have had to suspend their campaigns due to financial constraints as opposed to their male counterparts and a few women who have resources.

The commercialization of politics has made it even harder for women candidates. While the opposition is decrying the use of money, the general atmosphere is that “No money, no vote”.

## 2. Number of women standing as candidates on the direct seat

Despite the fact that women comprise 52 percent of the population of Uganda, their participation as candidates in the 2016 elections is minimal especially those running for the open seat. Out of the eight presidential candidates, only one is female representing 12.5 %. Out of the 1,306 candidates contesting for the open Member of Parliament seat, only 83 (6.8%) are women are female, of which 58% are running as independents. The situation at the level of LCV Chairperson is even worse with only 7 women (1.9%) and 376 male (98.1%).

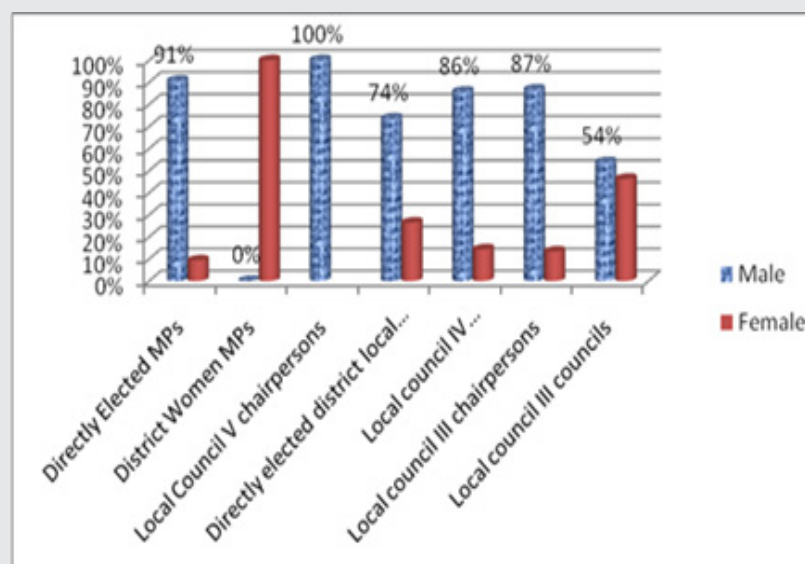
**Table 1:** Females in 2016 race for open seats

| Post                      | No. females | No. males | % female in race | % male in race |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| President                 | 1           | 7         | 12.5             | 87.5           |
| Open MP seat              | 83          | 1,223     | 6.8              | 93.2           |
| District/City chairperson | 7           | 376       | 1.9              | 98.1           |
| Total                     | 88          | 1,602     | 5.5              | 94.5           |

Source: Electoral Commission records 2016

Findings also depict the spread of false propaganda by male contestants and supporters about the affirmative action policy. The message relayed to the electorate is that women have reserved seats and the propaganda is aimed at discouraging female candidates to contest for direct positions and reduce on the competition for male contestants. This lack of understanding can be attributed to the limited voter and civic education.

**Chart 1:** Analysis of percentage of men to women running as candidates on party tickets on at various levels in the 2016 elections in Uganda<sup>4</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Ibid 19

### 3. Access and Media Coverage of Women Candidates

According to a report published by African Center for Media Excellence (ACME) in November 2015, female candidates continue to be a less source of information in media on elections than their male counterparts at 17.8 percent. Although elections provide the best possible opportunity to ensure women's voices are heard, their concerns are addressed, and their potential contributions to peace and democracy are maximized, the limited access to media and coverage of women minimizes their leadership ability. Without this happening no country can attain its goals of peace, democracy and development.

### 4. Measures by Political Parties and Electoral Commission to Ensure Equal Participation of Women and Men in Campaigns

Despite the disadvantages women candidates face as a result of Uganda's social, economic, political and cultural construction in terms of the legal framework at the national level there is no special provision for women candidates as evidenced by the following:

- Female and male candidates at all levels from Presidential to local council candidates have to pay the same nomination fees.
- There are no special provisions in the Parliamentary and Local Elections Act that increase the period of campaigns for women even when women on the affirmative action seat have a wider area of coverage. For instance, candidates contesting for the

seat of district women Member of Parliament represent a district while their counterparts on open seats represent a constituency.

### 5. Campaign Message

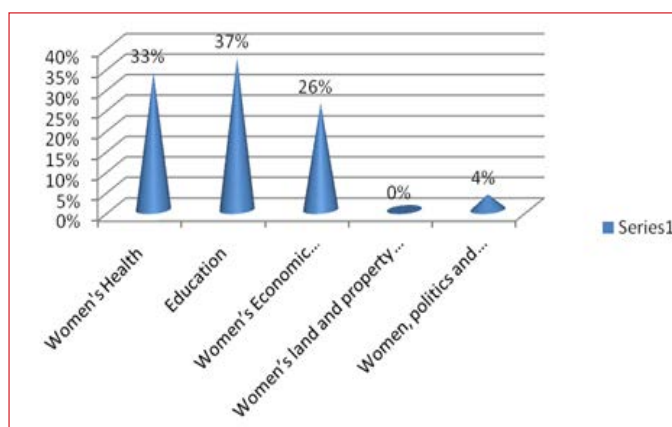
The key issues on which the candidates anchored their campaign message according to reports of the gender analysts in the 25 districts were Women's Health, Education and Economic Empowerment. However Women's land and property rights received limited mention and yet it is at the core of women's productivity and the economic livelihood of their families. 81.3% of women and 70.2% of males derive their livelihood from agriculture<sup>5</sup>. Only 27 percent of women own registered land<sup>6</sup>. 20.4 percent of women in comparison to 19.2% men use loans for instance to invest in education of their children<sup>7</sup>. WDG is therefore concerned that candidates are not providing solutions to the current challenges women face in order to get land and property. If this status-quo does not change, the economic situation of majority rural women will remain the same. The campaign messages do not provide gender specific solutions and targets by the majority of candidates.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid 4

<sup>6</sup> Draft National Development Plan, 2015

<sup>7</sup> Ibid 4

**Chart 2:** Parliamentary Candidates' commitment to the issues in the women's manifesto from 8 districts in Uganda<sup>8</sup>.



### 6. Violence during and after the elections

Political clashes were witnessed in several areas notably Ntungamo, Jinja and Gulu. Women under the Women's Democracy Group coordinated by UWONET came TOGETHER to condemn violence, including police brutality, and to specifically register the fact that women bear the brunt of these brutal actions. Violence also scares women from participating in the elections due to fear of being physically harassed or harmed.

### 7. Recommendations

Therefore cognizant of the fact that the scales are still heavily unbalanced against women in their attempt to participate in the forthcoming 2016 elections, as candidates and voters, we women's organisations interested in gender equality gathered here today under the umbrella of WDG recommend short, medium and long term solutions which we call upon key stakeholders to address in

<sup>8</sup> Arua, Koboko, Yumbe, Nebbi, Nakapiripirit, Katakwi, Kamuli and Jinja

order to realize gender equality in the democratization process;

- The Electoral Commission should use all possible means to provide voter information for example on the time for polling (opening and closing of polling stations) as per the Electoral Commission Amendment Act 2015.
- Intensify clarity on the requirements for voting e.g. the identification card, the voter's registry etc.
- Educate the masses and clarify on the biometric system
- The media should increase female voices as a source of information. Elections can provide the best possible opportunity to ensure women's voices are heard, their concerns are addressed, and their potential contributions to peace and democracy are maximized. Without this happening no country can attain its goals of peace, democracy and development.
- Candidates and all political parties must commit to having violence free elections thorough language and their actions.
- The Electoral Commission and Uganda Police Force should continue to build public confidence in the institutions to increase public access to information and usage for filing complaints and resolution through established structures. In addition, cases reported to the Police and Electoral Commission on electoral related matters should be fast tracked.
- Civil society organizations and the media should continue to interrogate candidates campaign messages and educate citizens on the feasibility of their promises to enhance accountability prior to and after the elections to ensure that the election is issue based.
- All stakeholders especially political parties should address the issues that affect women's participation in internal party politics. The police

and other stakeholders should provide a conducive environment for women's participation in politics particularly those who support opposition.

- The education of citizens on the importance of women's equal participation with men and its implications for Uganda's progress must be strengthened by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda Human Rights Commission, Electoral Commission, Media and various civil society organizations that work towards reducing the gender gap for women's participation in politics and public life. This calls for increased resources by government and donors to all stakeholders especially women and men headed organization focused on gender and women's rights.

There are some gaps in the electoral laws which are affecting the equal participation of women and men in the elections and the holding of peaceful elections. Women are participating in the election at different levels. However, in terms of election administrative positions, more men still occupy leadership positions as illustrated in the report. More women are contesting for open seats albeit the challenges they face. However, the number of men in comparison to women contesting for open seats is still high.

## SPECIFIC ISSUES AFFECTING THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE 2016 ELECTIONS

WDG conducted 250 interviews in September 2015 with women aspiring for election in 50 districts in Uganda.

**Commercialization of elections in Uganda:** The issue of unending demands by citizens to be given money after every consultative meeting coupled with limited access to

resources is affecting the participation of women as candidates.

**Changing road map of party activities and the general election:** Inadequate civic education and the ever changing road map of the NRM party according to NRM women candidates who were interviewed by

WDG have caused confusion for both the aspiring candidates and the citizens who support NRM. Similar sentiments were raised by all the women across party lines with regard to the ever changing Electoral Commission road map. This affects their planning, fundraising, out reaches and resources.

### Geographical size of constituencies for women candidates:

The large geographical size of some constituencies and the lack of resources have limited the campaigns of female aspiring candidates during the party primaries. This challenge was mainly raised by NRM aspiring women candidates.

### Women and directly elected seats:

More women according to observer reports are aspiring for directly elected seats in the NRM primaries in comparison to 2011 election. WDG will assess the final figures in the entire country after all political parties complete their selection processes for candidates at various levels. Despite this, culture has limited the opportunities available for aspiring female candidates. Society and men in particular do not understand that a woman or women can actually contest for the direct seats for MP and LCs. Some women who attempted to stand for direct seats were dissuaded by the husbands from doing so using the argument that women should not stand with men for leadership positions. Some of the women confessed that since their husbands were contributing to their campaigns, they had to oblige.

### Religion and women's participation in politics:

Religion has negatively affected the participation of women in politics. Women, according to some of the respondents in Yumbe district informed WDN-U that in the Muslim faith women are not supposed to address men in public.

**Inferiority complex:** Some of the women interviewed noted that most rural women still believe they are not good enough to contest with the men for the directly elected seats. Socialization has played a major role in consolidating this belief.

**Violence and security:** Some women candidates from Kamuli district have reported incidences of violence by their spouses and intimidation against them due to their participation in the NRM.

## EXPERIENCES FROM AMUDAT DISTRICT: WOMEN CANDIDATES YEARN FOR KNOWLEDGE ON THE ELECTORAL PROCESS.

**"The community is still challenged by culture, there is no way the community will vote for a woman who contests for the same position as a man."**

Uganda Women's Network trained women candidates in Amudat district from Wednesday 27th to Friday 29th January 2016 ahead of the 2016 general elections. Phenomenal Woman had a Q&A with Susan Labwot, the Coordinator of the Women's Leadership and Democratic Governance Programme at UWONET.

### QN: How many women are on Direct or Affirmative seats?

Of all the 54 women candidates trained, 6 women are contesting for independent seats and the rest are contesting for affirmative seats as either Women Councillors or Youth Councillors. The Councillors were from both the district and parish levels. Most of the women do not contest

for the direct seats because they are dominated by males. When women contest against men, they lose.

One of the participants stated that;

"The community is still challenged by culture, there is no way the community will vote for a woman who contests for the same position as a man."

### QN; How many of the contestants are independent and why?

There are six women on the independent seat because they lost at the primaries but they remain loyal to the NRM party. According to the women, participants showing loyalty ensures that you will not be sidelined. A participant had this to say.

"There is a 'pakalast' (till the end, literally translated) syndrome in this area. If you do not belong to NRM Party, the party will fight you to the

*Christine Acii, engages the participants during the training of women candidates that took place at Town Council Hall in Amudat district*



end! So if you stand as independent you will not be seen to be against NRM," one of the contestants narrated during the training.

Most of the women on the independent ticket reported that during the primaries some people did not vote because the LC1 did not distribute the yellow cards while some peoples yellow cards were distributed to people other than the rightful owners.

#### **QN: Which political party is predominant?**

The NRM Political Party is the predominant party in the area. There was only 1 FDC member amongst the women candidates trained. A large number previously belonged to other parties especially UPC and FDC but switched parties in order to access benefits at the district for example employment and safe guard against violence.

#### **QN: Which topic was most appreciated and why?**

The women candidates mostly appreciated the topic on campaigning and Public Speaking because it gave them new tactics that they could employ in their currently ongoing campaigns.

#### **QN: Have the women had such a training before, if yes, by who?**

The Women candidates had never had any training before. This was the first training the women had ever received. The training took place between 27th and 29th of January.

#### **QN: How many are new entrants and how many have been in council before.**

20 candidates were councillors before and the remaining 34 candidates are new entrants.

#### **QN: What is the political atmosphere like in the community?**

Generally, the political atmosphere amongst the women candidates was peaceful. However, the same cannot be said for the rest of the community. There is intolerance towards community members who support any party other than the NRM party.

#### **QN: How do you assess the candidate's knowledge of the electoral process?**

The women had very limited knowledge of the rules of the electoral process. They also were poorly informed of some of the procedures of the electoral process. For example, they were not sure whether they were to be present

at the polling station on the polling day or not. They were also confused about who signs the Evaluation forms between the candidate and their agent. Most of the questions were answered by the trainers but it is clear that more training is required.

It was clear on the second day of training that the women are yearning for knowledge. The major issue the women raised was the low level of education. Out of the 54 participants only 7 women were able to write and read. Of the 7 only, 3 could read fluently and write in the English language. The trainers had to rely on the three councillors to help with translations.

Despite the high levels of illiteracy, this did not lower the women's enthusiasm for the training. They had numerous views to share and are desirous of more training. They especially appreciated the segments on campaigning and public speaking and they were eager to put all the knowledge acquired to immediate use in their ongoing campaigns. *'They employ door to door campaigning methods mostly'.*

"Thank you UWONET for renewing our spirit, we have learnt the importance of respecting each other and that our issues are the same there is no need for enmity. I am very happy, God has given us a chance to improve, and everyone is taking something good in our minds with us" Hon. Chebonario Anna.

**We hope you enjoyed the reading, please look out for the next edition.**

#### **Contact**

#### **Executive Director**

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