

**WOMEN EMANCIPATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SIRONKO  
TOWN COUNCIL, SIRONKO DISTRICT,  
EASTERN UGANDA**

**BY**

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### DECLARATION

I Nafuna Lilian declare that this is my original work, which has never been presented by any person to any institution for any academic award



03/10/2014

Nafuna Lilian

Date

### APPROVAL

I certify that Nafuna Lilian is carrying out the study and is writing this research under my supervision. The Research report has been presented for examination with my approval as a University supervisor

.....

**Dr. Mulegi Tom**

**Supervisor**

.....03/10/2014.....

**Date**

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my parents Mr. Gongolyo Michael and Mrs. Betty Mugide who have tirelessly supported me in all academic aspects. May the good lord bless you abundantly.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Assessment of Development Results (ADR)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEDAWA	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
EU	Europe Union
FGM	Female genital mutilation
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IDPs	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International children fund

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter will look at the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, and the conceptual frame work.

#### 1.1 Back ground to the study

One of the pillars of the Millennium Development Goals promulgated by the United Nations (UN) is promotion of gender equality as well as women's emancipation. The World Bank, like the rest of the international community, has adopted this pillar based on empirical evidence of the significance of gender to economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development. The World Bank has thus commissioned a study called "Integrating Gender into World Bank Financed Transport Programs". The work is financed by the Japan Staff and Consultant Trust Fund (JSCTF) and is being undertaken by a consortium led by IC Net Limited. Countries that invest in girls and integrate women into the workforce tend to be more competitive. Thus, many governments are considering or already implementing policies to promote opportunities for women. Mounting research and anecdotal evidence show that closing the gender gap is good for companies, too. Those that successfully engage women can reap a rich diversity dividend. With talent shortages projected to become more severe in much of the developed and developing world, it is imperative for business to have access to female talent Charman, (2008).

Dorward, A. (2006) argued that in Uganda women's roles were clearly subordinate to those of men, despite the substantial economic and social responsibilities of women in Uganda's many traditional societies. Women were taught to accede to the wishes of their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sometimes other men as well, and to demonstrate their subordination to men in most areas of public life. Even in the 1980s, women in rural areas of Buganda were expected to kneel when speaking to a man. At the same time, however, women shouldered the primary responsibilities for childcare and subsistence cultivation, and in the twentieth century, women had made substantial contributions to cash-crop agriculture.

Women constitute more than half the Uganda population with the female to male ratio being 12.5 million: 12.1 million. Women in Uganda are disadvantaged relative to men in both the public and private domains. Prevalent gender stereotypes define what work women and men do and determine how resources are generated and distributed, giving power to some (men) at the expense of others (women) thereby influencing who participates in and benefits from development. By defining public and private spheres, these gendered stereotypes create diasporas space for women and men 10 whereby moving from one sphere to another is perceived as transgression.. There are a total of eight millennium goals that aim at eradicating hunger and extreme poverty, improving health and ensuring universal primary education as well as promoting peace, human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability (Universal Primary Education Kabeer, N. (1999).

Today, gender roles remain clearly defined. Women remain submissive to men and bear the burdens of housekeeping, child rearing, fetching water, cooking and tending to community and male needs. Poverty is rampant and fuels this gendered divide. In fact, government reports show rising levels of domestic violence toward women that are directly attributable to poverty. However, many women are restrained from accessing familial financial matters and making an impact to change this paradigm. Miller, C. (1998) contends that while initiatives to generate women's employment abound, many women report their inability to leave their village to access greater opportunities. Moreover, independent minded women are subject to intensified domestic abuse by their male partners

Krishnan, S. (2009) argues that community development and Indicators of Community Strength shows that building community participation and collaborative governance have significant outcomes. These include better physical and mental health, positive parenting, and improved child development, success at school, better employment outcomes and positive aging. For communities outcomes include the spread of information and innovation, social cohesion and improved community planning that turns assets into outcomes such as jobs, educational achievement and satisfaction.

Development of communities has been seen as driven by economic factors in many countries. Despite many countries putting all the economic factors at the forefront, there is still under

development, thus when resources are not used to their full socio-economic potential, with the result that local or regional development is slower in most cases than it should be. Furthermore, it results from the complex interplay of internal and external factors that allow less developed countries only a lop-sided development progression. Underdeveloped nations are characterized by a wide disparity between their rich and poor populations, and an unhealthy balance of trade. Symptoms of underdevelopment include lack of access to job opportunities, health care, drinkable water, food, education and housing; the negative aspects of development in the developing world mostly negatively affect the women despite emancipation. Chanza, C. (2011).

To address the manifest gender imbalances and respond to the acute challenges faced by Ugandan women today, there is need for understanding of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-11 and the Gender Equality Strategy (GES) that gender equality is 'an irreducible condition for inclusive, democratic, violence-free and sustainable development' and thereby intends to make women's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programs in the political, economic and social spheres of life in Uganda. UNDP will focus on addressing the following issues: the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women; sexual and gender-based violence; the effects of armed or other kinds of conflict on women; inequality in economic structures, productive activities, assets and access to resources; inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels; lack of respect for and inadequate promotion and protection of women's human rights, access to justice; and gender inequalities within government. Chanza, (2011) argues that further, a major effort will be made to incorporate the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 addressing women, security and peace and sexual violence in armed conflict, into national action plans, while expanding the role of Somali women in leadership in all fields of endeavor, and particularly in the prevention and resolution of conflict.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Women emancipation attributes and tendencies continue to play a vital role in development despite their contribution in most cases being unnoticed. Despite their significant contributions especially on labour, women have not been fully integrated into many development programs. In other areas as noted by Safilios-Rothschild (1985) where societies sustain rigid male supremacy,

women's work and economic contributions tend to be viewed as nonessential and are regarded as assisting men. The labeling of development as a male activity has resulted in women facing challenges in striving to make ends meet in development. Access to and control of productive resources like land, farm equipment and inputs is male dominated. Therefore, sustainable interventions towards addressing women's practical and strategic needs are significant. Women being an important stakeholder in development need to be equipped with all the necessary capacity to enable them contribute effectively. Women's lack of power over factors of production despite contributing over 70% of labour would have an effect in achieving the millennium development goal on poverty reduction. Addressing the challenges of women in agriculture is vital since it is the major strategy in reduction of poverty as they make up the majority of people living in poverty. Therefore, women need to be empowered especially on access and control over development activities to which they are the major stakeholder. This study therefore, creates a clear understanding and intends to unearth the structures and institutions that prohibit women contribution to development despite emancipation with special attention to Sironko town council eastern Uganda.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study was to investigate the role of women emancipation in promoting community development with specific attention to Sironko town council, Sironko district, eastern Uganda

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

- 1) To establish the relationship between participation of women in politics and status of housing
- 2) To examine the challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in their contribution to development.
- 3) To establish the strategies for improving women's participation in community development.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- 1) What is the relationship between participation of women in politics and status of housing

- 2) What are the challenges encountered by women in their contribution to community development?
- 3) Which strategies can be adopted to improve women's participation in community development?

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Subject scope**

The investigation was limited to women's emancipation and community development so the research will be centered on getting all the relevant data and information about this subject with key consideration of the research objectives. Such as women participation in politics and status of housing, challenges encountered by women emancipation movements, strategies for enhancing women participation in community development.

### **1.6.2 Time scope**

The research is to be carried out for the period of two months. This time period there is a forecast of prevalence of less academic activities at the university and the fact that it can give ample time for data collection.

### **1.6.3 Geographical scope**

The research was confined to Sironko town council Sironko district, because it holds substantial information about the topic.

## **1.7 Significance of the study**

The study will be significant to the following.

The study will provide avenues that will enhance women empowerment in Sironko through advancing mechanisms that are vital for improving women status for development of Uganda.

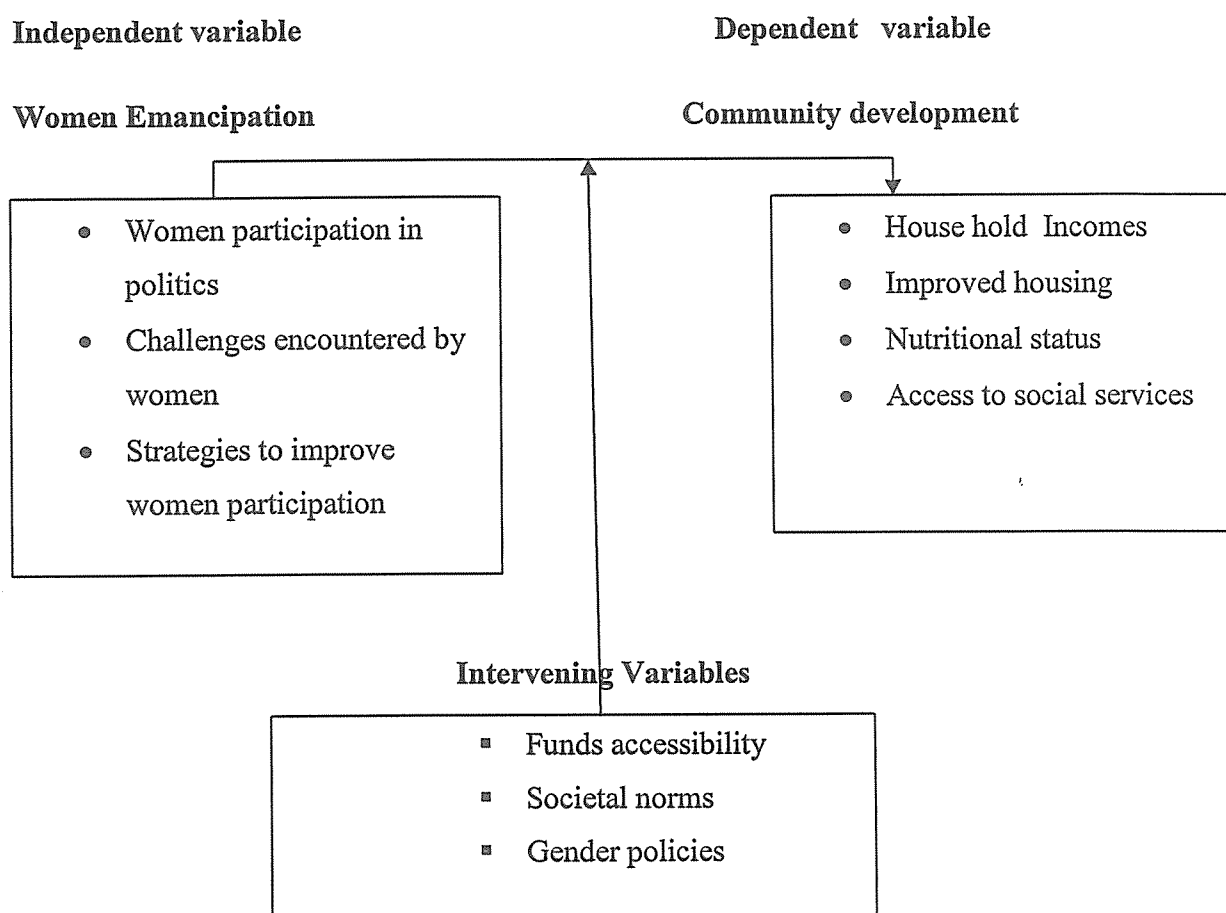
The researcher will be able to full fill the requirement for the award of Bachelors of social work and social administration of Kampala International University and gain more knowledge on the subject.

The findings of the study will explore mechanisms through women emancipation can be enhanced in Uganda were many communities view women to be inferior persons.



Lastly, the findings will benefit academicians as it will add to the general body of literature to be used as reference.

## 1.8 Conceptual framework



## 1.9 Operational definition of key terms

### *Women emancipation*

Women empowerment is a process of revision of key concepts in order to grasp more adequately a world that is gendered, rather than the establishment of a separatist gender theory. Gender mainstreaming encapsulates many of the tensions and dilemmas in feminist theory and practice over the last decade and provides a new focus for debates on how to move them on Walby 2001a; Woodward 2003).

*Women participation in politics* refers to the involvement of female gender in the political spheres of a community. This refers to both having voting and representation powers

*Challenges encountered by women.* This is general hindrances to the operation of women movements especially those intended for community development.

*Strategies to improve women participation.* This refers to both policy and community measures required to enhance the development role of women in their communities.

*Community development* is concerned with the long-run trend in production due to structural causes such as technological growth and factor accumulation. The business cycle moves up and down, creating fluctuations around the long-run trend in economic growth.

*House hold income*

Means the total earnings of a family as a result of community initiatives

*Improved housing*

is a state of healthy state accommodation by created especially women movements brought about by emancipation

*Nutritional status*

This is the rate at which nutritional value of the food required for consumed is availed or easily accessible by the people in the community.

*Access to social services*

Refers to the cost required by the women community to access services required for their living potentials.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

This reviews several findings, facts and opinions from various literatures of different authors in an attempt to answer the research questions. This chapter stipulates people's views on the aspects provided for and studied in regard to objectives by citing other author's contributions to topic of study.

#### 2.1 Role of women participation in politics on the status of housing

Squire (2003) contend that there is a bidirectional relationship between community development and women's empowerment defined as improving the ability of women to access the constituents of development in particular health, education, earning opportunities, rights, and political participation. In one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between men and women; in the other direction, continuing discrimination against women. Empowerment can, in other words, accelerate development.

Women began to organize to exercise their political power before independence. In 1960 the Uganda Council of Women passed a resolution urging that laws regarding marriage, divorce, and inheritance should be recorded in written form and publicized nationwide a first step toward codifying customary and modern practices. During the first decade of independence, this council also pressed for legal reforms that would grant all women the right to own property and retain custody of their children if their marriages ended.

One of the positive results of peace processes and political transitions in the Great Lakes region in Africa during the last ten to fifteen years has been the representation and increased involvement of women in politics and in the public sphere. This major step forward in favour of women was primarily achieved thanks to the adoption of quota systems, as well as through co-optation. The constitutions adopted by Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) during the post-conflict transition periods include provisions which integrate female representation quotas of at least 30 percent in decision-making institutions. In DRC the

constitution adopted by referendum in December 2005 went even further by including the principle of equal representation. The reconstruction of northern Uganda, following a murderous twenty-year long conflict, has provided opportunities for women, who have been playing a prominent role in the region's economic recovery.

A series of studies have been conducted on the factors influencing participation in housing development in general and urban housing development in particular (Larson 1991; Macaloo 1990 & 1994; Ntege 1992; Obbo 1976, 1984; Republic of Uganda 1992a; Rondinelli 1990). Most studies investigated the economically facilitating and/ or impeding factors; others highlighted the socio-cultural and political environments influencing participation in urban housing development. In addition, most of them were gender neutral, some focused on women and only a few addressed both men and women.

Republic of Uganda (1992a) notes that Uganda's housing sector in general and urban housing in particular has been severely hit by the general economic decline experienced from the 1970s to the late 1980s. The economic decline led to over-dependence of construction materials on imports (60%), poor distribution, lack of local skills and equipment, lack of standardization of both locally manufactured and imported materials and equipment and low production capacities in factories, all of which resulted in high construction costs (Republic of Uganda 1992a). Thus, because of the economic decline and the political insecurity in the same period, there was little increase in housing stock especially in urban areas while the existing stock continued to deteriorate due to lack of proper maintenance. The housing situation was so bleak that the 1991 population and housing census revealed that with a population of about 16.5 million people and an average household size of 5.7, there was an estimated stock of 2,690,000 units and a backlog of 235,904 units in the country (Republic of Uganda 1992b).

With regard to the social aspects of housing development, Sengendo (1992) describes housing as an expression of ways life; a process by which people express themselves, their status, aspirations and social relations. In this respect, Peil (1976) and O'Connor (1983) point out that most African urban dwellers prefer owning homes in their villages to ownership in towns/cities, since most do not consider themselves permanent urban dwellers. Even then, house ownership in Ugandan society is largely construed as a male preserve (Obbo 1976). Female ownership of land

in Uganda is only 7% (World Bank 1993), pointing to the male bias in land inheritance systems in much of Uganda, which further influences the gendered patterns in housing.

Societal especially men's disdain for women's ownership of houses and other property is not totally unfounded, for female house owners are less likely to be totally dependent on men. Lee Smith (1995) reports that studies of Ganda women in urban transition showed that when women found they could be economically self-supporting, they asserted their rights to sex, motherhood and marriage. Some women especially second wives leave their husbands when they acquire land as they consider it unnecessary to work on someone else's land at the same time being responsible for dressing and feeding themselves and their children. Specifically, Ganda women gain independence by having children outside wedlock to avoid male lineage controls. This was the aetiology of construing women's house ownership as a harbinger of broken marriages and women's independence including the right to decide which men to date as well as how, when, where and for how long.

All the same, some women in Uganda have been reported to utilize their femininity in acquiring urban houses. Obbo (1984) reports that women use their traditional virtues of submission and service and their roles as mothers and wives as strategies for survival including obtaining resources needed to engage in urban housing development. Exemplifying this, Obbo (1984) reports that some women in Wabigalo and Namuwongo slums in Kampala who dated married men and bore them children could threaten to leak the information to get the men to find them jobs, loan them housing finance or even build them houses. In fact, some women who were mistresses or unofficial wives to men of means persuaded their partners to build them houses without even resorting to "blackmail".

## **2.2 Challenges encountered by women's participation in development.**

According to Braidotti, Rosi (1999) inequalities in negotiating and decision-making potential and access to resources have been documented within households. This has prompted questions about both research and policy which is based on the assumption that households function as units where each member benefits equally. The investigation of differences and inequalities at the household level is relevant to an understanding of a range of key issues, including the ability

of women and men to respond to economic incentives, the design of effective strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention, and appropriate and equitable social security policies.

Lack of progress in mainstreaming gender stems from a failure to prioritize the issue. Ensuring staff have sufficient acceptance and understanding of what women's empowerment truly means to apply it in their daily lives is hard. It involves significant resources in staff training and support that can only be achieved if the issue is prioritized by senior management Love (2006).

Inequalities in the domestic/unpaid sector. In many countries it is women who shoulder most of the responsibilities and tasks related to the care and nurturing of the family (including laundry, food preparation, and childcare, care of the sick and cleaning). In many countries in the South, women also make an important contribution to family food production and water and firewood provision Chabot, Sean and Jan Willem Duyvendak (2002). These tasks add to women's workload and are often an obstacle to engaging in political action or expanding economic activities. Recent research has sought to demonstrate the relationships between this "reproductive work" and the "productive" sector of the economy – in particular the dependence of all productive activities on the creation and maintenance of a healthy labour force through this work at the household level, and the way in which the reproductive sector can be affected by the consequences of economic policies related to trade, investment and public expenditure. There has been an important shift from focusing on how economic policies have affected welfare in a gender-specific manner, to illustrating how gender biases negatively affect the outcome of these same economic policies Childs, Sarah (2002).

Discriminatory attitudes. Gender inequalities are not only economic, but are also reflected in other ways that are difficult to measure and change. Ideas about appropriate behavior, independence, and aptitudes are often grounded in gender stereotypes and vary for women and men. Ideas and practices tend to reflect and reinforce each other (the one providing the rationale for the other), which contributes to the complexity of achieving change. Braidotti, Rosi (1999)

## 2.3 Strategies that can be adopted to improve women emancipation for development

Women's access to and control over Productive Resources: As mentioned earlier, women need to address their practical and strategic gender needs. The strategies that are employed demand resources hence access to and control over such resources is very vital if these needs are to be met. Agricultural production is one of the strategies that has been adopted by many countries globally especially in Sub Saharan Africa. Therefore, productive resources that foster agricultural production need to be available to women in terms of accessibility and control to address their needs. However, it should be noted that access to resources does not imply control over them (Kabira, 1997) since the one in control might dominate in the decision making.

Dedicated resources must be deployed to achieve the stated objectives of gender equality and the empowerment of women under this strategy. According to the Gender Strategy for the RBA20, 'Commitment to capacity building, empowerment of women and gender equality need to be demonstrated through an annual earmarking.

Building on UNDP's strategic leadership role as the UN system coordinator, the CO will support the development and implementation of strategic and innovative interventions aimed at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment within the UN system and international organizations. The CO will also continue to encourage as well as develop regional and collaborative networks with development partners and key stakeholders in their efforts to integrate gender issues into PRSPs, MDGs and other programs. Garikipati, S. (2007).

Priority the 'allocation of sufficient core and non-core administrative and operational resources' in order to achieve the practical components of the strategy. Furthermore, UNDP has demonstrated its commitment to amongst other things: allocating fifteen percent of all its CPR funding allocations to gender-specific projects; and dedicating 15 percent of its work plan budget and staff time to women's issues, including a commitment to staff training to increase expertise in gender mainstreaming. In keeping with these examples, UNDP Uganda will allocate 5% of core resources in 2012; increasing to 15% over the next 5 years to support gender mainstreaming as well as specific GEWE initiatives. At the same time rigorous resource mobilization efforts for the gender program will be enhanced. All other programs/ project units will be encouraged to earmark specific percentage of resources to gender work including cost-sharing for specific

gender support where necessary. Necessary tools for tracking resource allocation to gender will be disseminated to guide the various units. Kabeer, N. (2005).

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 1995 (BPFA) which provides the first global commitment to gender mainstreaming as the methodology by which women's empowerment will be achieved. In providing a blueprint for women's empowerment the Platform includes analysis of problems and opportunities in 12 critical areas of concern with clear and specific standards for action by all actors. In implementing the suggested actions the PFA requires that, "an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programs should be promoted so that before decisions are taken an analysis is made of the effects on women and men, respectively".

The UNDP Global Gender Equality Strategy 2008 – 2013, which aims to: (a) Develop capacities, in-country and in-house, to integrate gender concerns into all programs and practice areas. Provide gender-responsive policy advisory services that promote gender equality and women's empowerment in all focus areas, including in-country programs, planning instruments and sector-wide programs. Support specific interventions that benefit women and scale up innovative models. UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security reaffirms "the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security Kabeer, N. (1999).

The UN Millennium summit's declaration that promoting gender equality and women's empowerment is not only a development goal in its own right (MDG 3) but is integral to the achievement of all of the other MDGs<sup>15</sup> helps to ground the imperative for gender mainstreaming. An evaluation of gender mainstreaming in UNDP in 2005 found amongst other things that, 'UNDP should reconsider its approach, if gender mainstreaming is to produce tangible and lasting results. The organization not only needs to establish a new and stronger institutional structure, but also to demonstrate leadership; articulate a vision; set goals, benchmarks and performance standards at the highest levels; and allocate core administrative and program resources.' In like manner, assessments at the UNDP Uganda level have also revealed



the need for ‘a dedicated capability to reinforce gender equality in the entire program.’ Without these changes UNDP’s human development goal of real improvements in people’s lives and in the choices and opportunities open to them will be difficult to achieve. Commitments like the UNDP Global GES have paved the way; this strategy follows in its footsteps. The overall objective of UNDP Uganda’s Gender Equality Strategy is to ensure that gender equality and equity and women’s rights are well respected, women’s positions are improved and women’s active participation is ensured throughout UNDP’s programs in Uganda through a gender focused approach that will include strengthening of the work on gender, improving coordination, data gathering and analysis and capacity development. World Bank. (2009).

Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection (PREP) need to be developed projects addressing women’s participation and contributed to women’s empowerment in many ways: Under ROLs the Access to Justice Project has brought scholarships to Somali young women to become lawyers and public prosecutors and now they assert their rights to become judges in formal courts. The SARC (Sexual Abuse Referral Center) supports a multi-sector approach to provide legal services for SGBV survivors, and proper SGBV cases management including medical, police investigation, legal and psychosocial services and court proceedings against perpetrators. The AVR project is promoting women’s participation in community security through the establishment of a Women Civilian Protection Unit (WCPU) in the South Central region while in security sector reforms, the Police has been supported to engage more women in the police force while ensuring integration of human rights in the police orientation in the setting up of women’s desk at police stations Doss (2001).

The project on HIV/AIDS is a good example of community outreach and addresses issues on gender inequality and violence against women. It has been working with religious leaders in an effort to prepare them to play a role in addressing issues related to HIV in their communities, especially in addressing stigma and discrimination. The project has trained 249 religious leaders in HIV & AIDS advocacy and gender sensitization. Over 20,000 people have been reached by the religious leaders with messages on HIV & AIDS delivered during Friday prayers at mosques in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Uganda. Kabeer, N. (2005).

Van Der Zaag, P., & Gumbo, B. (2006) contend that a recent gender audit of the draft Constitution revealed however that while some milestones in promoting gender equality were achieved, for example equality in acquiring, retaining or conferring citizenship, other provisions are stated in gender neutral and contentious terms, for example political participation. The audit recommends specific provisions addressing gender imbalances in opportunities, specific protection for women's rights and proportional representation of men and women in politics and decision-making. Kabeer, N. (2005).

**Access to and Control over Land:** In line with women's empowerment in agriculture is control over decision making on land use which according to Allendorf (2007) is the main source of livelihoods as well as power and status. Mutangadura (2004) emphasized the importance of land to women's economic empowerment. This is the case especially in countries that depend on agriculture for their livelihood and Sub Saharan African countries are not exceptional. Allendorf noted that access to and control over land continues to be a major setback for women farmers which limit their ability to effectively practice sustainable agricultural development. The increase in value of land which has resulted into market oriented farming has put women at a disadvantage as men challenge women's rights to land even in matrilineal societies (Gray & Kevane, 1999). Women might sometimes lose access even to the land provided to them for food production (Lastarria-Cornhiel, 2006). Men have tended to dominate in making decisions about what to grow since societies are constructed in such a way that they control economic activities in the household (Squire, 2003).

In line with involvement in decision making over land use is the differences in allocation of land rights. Kabeer (1995) attributed the differences in distribution of resources and responsibilities between men and women to society norms which guide the process. In most cases women might acquire some rights over land but the major challenge is ownership of the land (Gray & Kevane, 1999). However in terms of land ownership, Walker (2002) reported that only a small elite and professional or women with high economic status have secured rights through ownership of land and are able to influence decisions. This notion was supported by Chudgar (2010) stressing that women's education level and income may all be used as measures of bargaining power. Therefore as suggested by Patkar (1995), investing in education for women would change the

nature and forces that marginalize women in terms of control over productive resources and services.

**Access to and control over Inputs and Credit:** Land utilization is another essential aspect of agriculture development besides having land rights or ownership. Gender inequalities influence the differences that exist between men and women in accessing inputs for land use despite being a challenge to both. According to Moser's Framework, addressing the challenge of inputs to women entails meeting their practical needs since it does not challenge their subordinate nature (March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay, 1999).

Improving women's access to inputs is through provision of credit to women. Credit gives women the ability to expand their life choices especially where control over it is exercised hence empowering (Mehira, 1997). However, control over credit is not a guarantee for increased incomes as other factors might also play a role (Mayoux, 2000). Kabeer (1995) noted that though it is essential to support women with credit but formal microfinance institutions have failed to reach these women. She attributes this to the mismatch between the norms and procedures of the bank and on the other hand women's needs and constraints. Furthermore, the complexity of the procedures requires some form of literacy which is lacking in majority of poor women (Milner, 2005).

**Women and access to Extension Services:** Effective land utilization requires proper knowledge and skills amongst the women farmers. Women would be empowered in a dynamic process that involves developing their capacity to ably participate in the economic and non-economic livelihoods (Syed, 2010). Provision of extension services forms part of this process. Despite women contributing more than 50% (FAO, IFAD, & World Bank, 2009) of agriculture labour but access to extension services has been difficult in most areas.. Identification of needs or needs assessment to effectively provide these services has been a challenge on the practitioners as they fail to localize the frameworks for gender analysis (Porter & Smyth, 1998). In the event that these frameworks which are implemented in a participatory way are localized, indicators of empowerment can also be agreed locally (Mosedale, 2005).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the methodology which was used in the study, these are including, research design sampling methods, methodology and data collection method, Interviews, focus group discussion, observation, sampling techniques which include questionnaires, observation and interviews, data analysis and compilation of findings, and ethical considerations.

#### **3.1 Research design**

This research employed a descriptive correlation quantitative design. The researcher adopted a quantitative approach to quantify incidences in order to describe current conditions to investigate the women empowerment and community development in Sironko town council, Uganda from the questionnaires and from the interview guide. The descriptive correlation quantitative design was adopted to enable establish the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable through quantifiable results.

#### **3.2 Research Population**

A target population is the population to which the researcher ultimately wants to generalize the result. Town council and selected women in Sironko town council were selected from a sample of respondents, so that it represented the total population. The population includes Sironko town council (26) and local women (34).it is from these study population that the researcher will select to interact with for data collection.

##### **3.2.2 Sample population**

A sample is a portion of the population whose results can be generalized to the entire population. From an estimated population of about 60 people cited in 3.2.1 a sample of 50 respondents was selected for purposes of providing information.

### **3.2.3 Sample techniques**

The researcher used probability sampling method and in particular stratified sampling. In probability sampling the research used stratified random sampling to select the respondents. This is so because study population mention above is of different characteristics so stratifying the population enhanced equal representation from the two strata (council officials and local women), after this simple random sampling was used to select the required sample size.

### **3.3 Sources of data**

The researchers intend to collect data from secondary and primary data sources. Both secondary and primary data will supplement each other to enable the researcher to analyze information.

#### **3.3.1 Primary data**

Primary data was collected from the field through the use of questionnaires and interviews. Primary data revealed concrete information about the target population investigated on which basic conclusions were drawn.

#### **3.3.2 Secondary data**

Secondary data was guided by the researcher to establish what other researchers find out previously. This enabled the current researcher to fill some gaps that were left behind. In this respect, textbooks, journals, newspapers and other relevant records were used hand in hand with primary data.

### **3.4 Data Collection instruments**

#### **3.4.1 Questionnaire**

The researcher designed a set of questions and made a questionnaire. This was comprehensive enough to cover the extent of the problem and all aspects of the study variable basing on the objectives of the study chapter one (1.4). The questions contained in the questionnaire was both open and close ended that enabled the respondents express their views and opinions. Some of the questionnaires were delivered to the respondents by the researcher and others personally administered by the researcher, thus self- administered and researcher administered questionnaire respectively was used to obtain primary data.

### **3.4.2 Interview Guide**

This was done through oral conversations in order to get information. To increase the response rate the researcher used interview method to obtain primary data. The interview was formal/semi structured or structured involving a pre-designed interview guide.

### **3.5 Data collection procedure**

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the department of social work and social administration of Kampala international University. This enabled the researcher to embark on the process of data collection. A pilot study of data collection instruments was done in order to get validity and reliability. Permission to access the selected respondents was sought from the relevant authorities. The researchers then proceeded to the field to administer the questionnaires to the target population.

### **3.6 Data analysis**

The researcher edited all data from each questionnaire for accuracy and completeness of information given. Data was organized according to the various categories of respondents in the study. The result was analyzed using a computer programs such as excel and interpret question by question. Through this, frequencies were generated.

### **3.7 Ethical consideration**

Seeking permission from area authorities to conduct research

Maintaining the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents that is to say keep their personal issues private and non disclosure of response from particular respondents to maintain integrity and also protect them from potential victimization

Maintaining honesty and avoiding exceptional and deceptive behavior such as creating false impression in the minds of participants through withholding information, establishing false intimacy or telling lies as this can potentially harm research participants.

Report what was actually found and not manufacture and publish dream up data and also giving due recognition to any one whose work may have been used in this research and not try to pass it as the researchers original work

### **3.8 Limitation of the Study**

The researcher faced financial challenges because she is a student and had nowhere to get money.

Time factor hindered the researchers' performance since the research is limited to only three months

Some respondents may not be cooperative enough and this created delays in data collection.

### **3.9 Solutions to the limitations**

- i) The researcher got financial boost from the mother to curb the financial challenges.
- ii) The researcher worked around the clock to make sure that the study is done in time.
- iii) Poor cooperation was solved by briefing respondents about the purpose and significance of the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

The data is presented and interpreted in view of the objectives of this study. The interpretation also seeks to answer the research questions that were raised. Presentation and interpretation of data has been done with the aid of quantitative and qualitative methods involving the use of tables, graphs, percentages.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics

##### 4.1.1 Gender of respondents

**Table 1: Showing Gender of respondents**

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	14	28
Female	36	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data (2014)**

From the table 1 majority of respondents are female that is 36 respondents representing 72% of the total and 14 were male representing 28% of the respondents.

It is clear that although many of the respondents were female, gender sensitivity was adhered to by few male who were selected. The implication further is that the study captured information on women gender with the help of men.



#### 4.1.2 Age of respondents

**Table 2: Showing the age of respondents**

Age brackets	Frequency	Percentage
20– 25	5	10
26 -29	10	20
30 -35	13	26
36 -39	9	18
40 – 45	7	14
46 – 50	1	2
50+	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data (2014)**

Results in table (2) reveal that 5 respondents were in the age bracket of 20 -25, representing 10% of the total respondents, 26 -29 were 10 respondents representing 20% of the total respondents, 30 -35 had 13 respondents representing 26% of total number of respondents, 36-39 recorded 9(18%), 40-45 recorded 7(14%) of the respondents, 46-50 had 1(2%) and finally 50+ had 5with 10% representation. it is clear that the age bracket of 30-35 had the highest percentage of 26% of the total respondents.

#### 4.1.3 Educational background

**Table 3: Showing academic qualifications of the respondents.**

Qualifications	Frequency	Percentage
Ordinary level	5	10
Advanced level	12	24
Certificate	15	30
Diploma	8	16
Degree	4	8
Others	6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data (2014)**

Table (3) shows that that the majority of the respondents at Sironko town council branch were certificate holders (30%) followed by advanced level at 24% followed by diploma with 8(16%) respondents, others had 6(12%) ordinary level were 5(10%) and degree had 4(8%)

This implies that the respondents are educated and therefore the information obtained from them can be relied upon for the purpose of this study. It is prudent that women in sironko town council are fairly educated.

#### 4.2.1 Relationship between participation of women in politics and status of housing

The first objective of the study was to explore the relationship participation of women in politics status of housing in Sironko town council. The responses were gathered using a likert scale method of 1:5

**Table 4: Showing responses whether women of Sironko town council participate in politics**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	60
No	15	30
Not sure	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data**

Table (4) indicates that 30(60%) agreed that women of Sironko town council participate in politics, 15 respondents (30%) disagreed with the statement and 10% were not sure. The responses indicate that whereas women in Sironko town council participate in politics, their participation is minimal.

#### 4.2.2 Women participation in politics and the status of housing

**Table 5: Showing responses to mechanisms of relationship through which women participation in politics influence housing status.**

Relationship	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Establishment of income generating activities	30	60	10	20	4	8	5	10	1	2	50	100
Effective access to land	40	80	4	8	4	8	0	0	2	4	50	100
Support house hold development	32	60	9	18	2	4	4	8	3	6	50	100
Improved society's sanitation	29	58	14	28	2	4	3	15	5	10	50	100
Increased access to property	20	40	13	26	3	6	9	18	5	10	50	100
Improved housing	18	36	20	40	7	14	3	6	2	4	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2014)

The data collected and presented regarding the relationship between women participation in politics and the status of housing the table above can be further interpreted as showed

As pertains the mechanisms of relationship, establishment of income generating activities as a measure to attain reasonable housing, Table 5 shows that 60% of the respondents strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 8% disagreed, 10% respondents were not sure and 2%strongly disagreed, Effective access to land had 80% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 8% agreed, 8% disagreed, none of the respondents strongly disagreed and 4% were not sure. This is where most respondents agreed and strongly agreed, Improved society's sanitation' had 60% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 18% agreed, 4% disagreed, 8% of the respondents were not sure and 6% strongly disagreed, Support house hold development" had 58% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 28% agreed, 4% were not sure, 15% disagreed and 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed, Increased access of property had 40% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 26% agreed 6% were not sure 18% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed and finally Improved housing" the respondents in support of this were 36% who strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 14% were not sure 6% of the total respondents disagreed and 4% strongly disagreed.

The information presented and analyzed on the relationship between women participation in politics and the status of housing reveal that women's involvement in politics has a positive relationship with the status of housing in Sironko town council as seen from the major findings which includes effective access to land, improved society's sanitation, Establishment of income generating activities, Support house hold development, Improved housing and increased access to general property in the descending order. The interpretations further reveal that women participation in politics need be enhanced, the responses also cited low women involvement in politics and therefore import for development.

#### 4.3 Challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in Sironko town council.

The second objective of the study was to examine the challenges encountered by women movements in Sironko town council. The data analysis was based on a likert scale method and analyzed as below.

**Table 6: Showing responses to the challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in Sironko town council.**

Weight Challenges	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Low levels of sensitization and mobilization	30	60	15	30	3	6	0	0	2	4	50	100
Low levels of education among women	42	84	5	10	2	4	0	0	1	2	50	100
Domestic violation on women	37	74	2	4	7	14	1	2	3	6	50	100
Limited funding	20	40	10	20	5	10	15	30	0	0	50	100
High social Responsibility of women in families	20	40	0	0	10	20	7	14	8	16	50	100
Political interference	30	60	4	8	6	12	5	10	5	10	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2014)

Table 6 reveals low levels of sensitization and mobilization had 60% of the respondents strongly agreed that, 30% of the respondents agreed, 6% were not sure, none disagreed and 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

‘Low levels of education among women had 84% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 10% agreed, 4% were not sure, none disagreed and 2% strongly disagreed.

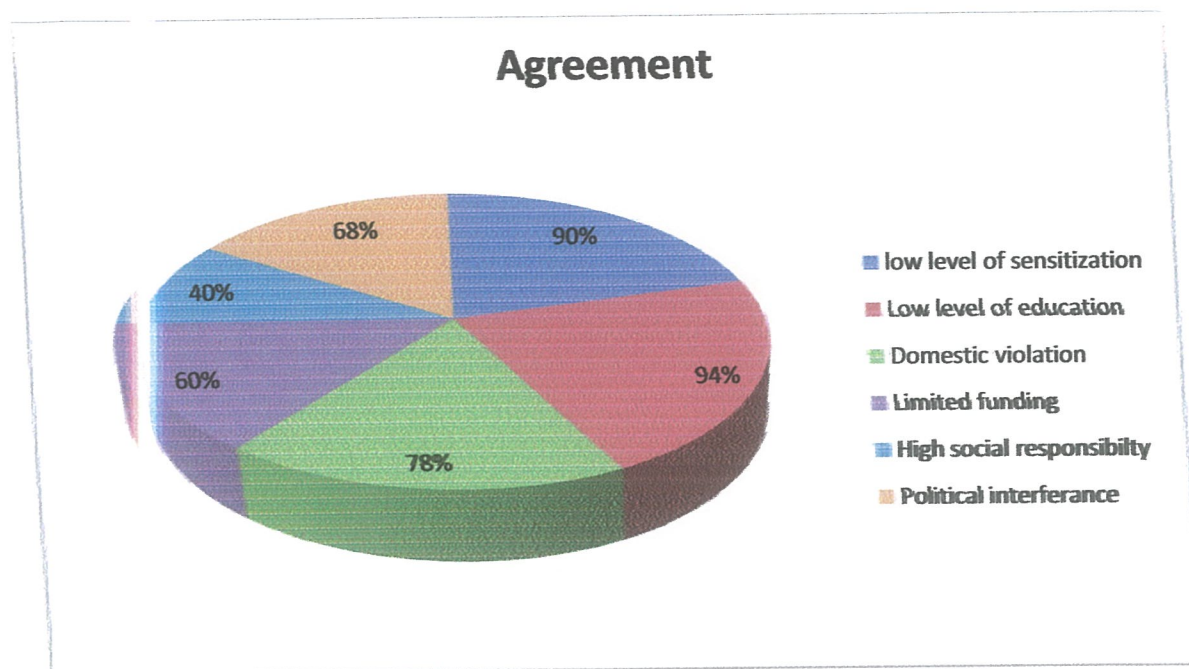
‘Domestic violation on women’ had 86% of the respondents who strongly agree d, 4% agreed, 2% who disagreed and 6% who strongly disagreed and 2% were not sure.

“Limited funding “had 40% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 20% agreed 10% were not sure and 14 % disagreed and 16% strongly disagreed

High social responsibility of women in families had 40 respondents who strongly agreed, none agreed, 20% were not sure 14% disagreed and 16% strongly disagreed

Political interference had 60% of the respondents, who strongly, 8% disagreed, 12% were not sure, 10% and 10% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

**Figure 1: Showing challenges the challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in Sironko town council.**



**Source: Primary data (2014)**

Results in figure 1 indicate that, Low levels of education among women 94%, Low levels of sensitization and mobilization 90%, Domestic violation on women 78%, Political interference, and High social responsibility of women in families 68% and limited funding 60%. Are the challenges faced by women further reveal that low levels of education and low sensitization levels among the outstanding challenges among others. It is of no doubt that improving education will enhance women movements not only in Sironko but Uganda as a country.



#### 4.4 Strategies to improve women's emancipation in development of Sironko town council.

Upon the analysis of the data collected, in the last objective the researcher sought to establish the strategies, which can be adopted to improve women emancipation movements in Sironko town council. The data collected and analyzed on the likert scale measure of 1:5 as explained.

**Table 7: Showing responses to whether there are established strategies to improve women's emancipation in Sironko**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	34	64
No	13	26
Not sure	8	16
Total	50	100

**Source: Primary data (2014)**

Table 4.7 shows that 34 respondents representing a total percentage of 64% agreed that there are established strategies to curbing challenges associated with women movements, 13 respondents representing a total percentage of 26% of the total respondents disagreed with the statement and 16 % was not sure. This implies there is more need of improving the state of women in Sironko town council.

**Table 8: Showing responses to the strategies that can be adopted to address the challenges to improve women's emancipation in Sironko town council**

Strategies	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Improve women access to education	37	74	3	6	4	8	1	2	5	10	50	100
Mobilization of women on developmental Perspective	30	60	7	14	2	4	8	16	3	6	50	100
Lobbying for government support	25	50	4	8	0	0	5	10	16	32	50	100
Control domestic violence through legal means	29	58	10	20	6	12	0	0	5	10	50	100
Mobilize for funding through establishing income generation activities	25	50	8	16	7	14	2	4	3	6	50	100
Sensitize women on their rights	30	60	3	6	5	10	5	10	7	14	50	100

**Source: Primary Data (2014)**

**The presentation below is an interpretation of the strategies sought from respondents on the strategies that can be adopted to improve women's emancipation in community development**

From the table 8, 74% strongly agreed with Improve women access to education 6% agreeing as well, while 8% respondents were recorded for not being sure, 2% disagreed and 10% strongly in disagreed, 60% of the respondents agreed in respect with Mobilization of women on developmental Perspective, 14% agreed, 4% of the respondents were not sure, 16% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed, Lobbying for government support had 50% respondents who strongly agreed, 8% agreed, none were not sure, while 10% disagreed and 32% strongly disagreed, Control domestic violence through legal means had 58% who strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 12% were not sure, none disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed, Mobilize for funding through establishing income generation activities had 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 16% agreed, 14% were not sure, 8% disagreed and 12% strongly disagreed, Sensitize women on their rights had 60% of the respondents, who strongly agreed, 6% agreed, 10% were not sure, 10% disagreed and 14% strongly disagreed

The objective reveal that the strategies proposed by the researcher prevail, the information presented indicate that the adoption of the measures suggested depending on the level of agreement will increase community development this was seen as mobilize for funding, Sensitize women on their rights, Control domestic violence, Lobbying for government support, Mobilization of women on developmental and Improve women access to education.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

The study was carried out with the view to assess the impact of women emancipation on community development in Sironko town council. This chapter is concerned with discussion, summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions about the findings that were gathered from the case study.

#### **5.1 Discussion of findings**

##### **5.1.1 Women participation in politics and the status of housing**

In view of the first objective which sought to identify the relationship between politics and the status of housing in sironko town council, the researcher found out that the major points of relationship were through effective access to land, improved society's sanitation and Establishment of income generating activities. The findings are in line with Obbo (1984) who stressed that

Women in Uganda have been reported to utilize their femininity in acquiring urban houses. Obbo (1984) reports that women use their traditional virtues of submission and service and their roles as mothers and wives as strategies for survival including obtaining resources needed to engage in urban housing development. Exemplifying this, Obbo (1984) reports that some women in Wabigalo and Namuwongo slums in Kampala who dated married men and bore them children could threaten to leak the information to get the men to find them jobs, loan them housing finance or even build them houses. In fact, some women who were mistresses or unofficial wives to men of means persuaded their partners to build them houses without even resorting to "blackmail".

The findings are different from those of Lee Smith (1995) who argued that societal especially men's disdain for women's ownership of houses and other property is not totally unfounded, for female house owners are less likely to be totally dependent on men. reports that studies of Ganda women in urban transition showed that when women found they could be economically self-supporting, they asserted their rights to sex, motherhood and marriage

### **5.1.2 Challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in Sironko town council**

The second objective of the study was to examine the challenges encountered by women movements in sironko town council; on assessing the challenges encountered the researcher adopted major findings as low levels of education among women, Low levels of sensitization and mobilization and domestic violation on women.

Chabot, et al (2002) who stressed that inequality in the domestic/unpaid sector. In many countries it is women who shoulder most of the responsibilities and tasks related to the care and nurturing of the family (including laundry, food preparation, and childcare, care of the sick and cleaning). In many countries in the South, women also make an important contribution to family food production and water and firewood provision these tasks add to women's workload and are often an obstacle to engaging in political action or expanding economic activities.

### **5.1.3 Strategies to improve women's emancipation in development of Sironko town council.**

The third objective which was based on the exploring the strategies which can be adopted to improve women emancipation in development, the researcher found measures such as those of (Kabira, 1997) who stressed that Women need to address their practical and strategic gender needs. The strategies that are employed demand resources hence access to and control over such resources is very vital if these needs are to be met. Agricultural production is one of the strategies that has been adopted by many countries globally especially in Sub Saharan Africa. Therefore, productive resources that foster agricultural production need to be available to women in terms of accessibility and control to address their needs. However, it should be noted that access to resources does not imply control over them since the one in control might dominate in the decision making.

The arguments are also in line with Garikipati, S. (2007) and Kabeer, N. (2005) who also argue in line with resource mobilization.

## **5.2 Summary of the findings**

60% agreed that women of Sironko town council participate in politics, 15 respondents representing a total percentage of 30% of the total respondents disagreed with the statement and 10% was not sure.

The relationship between women participation in politics and the status of housing reveal that women's involvement in politics has a positive relationship with the status of housing in Sironko town council as seen from the major findings which includes effective access to land, improved society's sanitation, Establishment of income generating activities, Support house hold development, Improved housing and increased access to general property in the descending order.

The challenges faced by women emancipation movements indicate that, Low levels of education among women 94%, Low levels of sensitization and mobilization 90%, Domestic violation on women 78%, Political interference, and High social responsibility of women in families 68% and limited funding 60%.

34 respondents representing a total percentage of 64% agreed that there are established strategies to curbing challenges associated with women movements, 13 respondents representing a total percentage of 26% of the total respondents disagreed with the statement and 16 % was not sure

The strategies proposed by the researcher prevail, the information presented indicate that the adoption of the measures suggested depending on the level of agreement will increase community development this was seen as mobilize for funding, Sensitize women on their rights, Control domestic violence, Lobbying for government support, Mobilization of women on developmental and Improve women access to education.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The study was set to conduct an evaluation on women emancipation and community development in Sironko town council, it was guided by the research objectives which included establishing the relationship between participation of women in politics and status of housing, examining the challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in their contribution to development and establishing strategies for improving women's participation in community development. The study finding were that there is a positive relationship between women involvement in politics and status of housing through enabling access to land, sanitation and general property among others. The researcher further sought to examine the challenges encountered in women movements towards development of their communities. The challenges included



Low levels of education among women, Low levels of sensitization and mobilization, domestic violation on women, Political interference, and High social responsibility of women in families and limited funding. The researcher further conducted a survey to establish the measures for improving women movements for community development through mobilize for funding, Sensitize women on their rights, Control domestic violence, Lobbying for government support, Mobilization of women on developmental and Improve women access to education. The analyses therefore indicate that the prevalence of women movements are important for the community development in Uganda.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

### **5.4.1 Relationship between participation of women in politics and status of housing**

The findings were that there is a positive relationship between women participation in politics and status of housing call for the application of the following recommendation.

- There is need for improved women agitation for housing. Women need to form groups that will raise money for construction of individual houses; this will improve the state of house infrastructure.
- There is need to sensitize society on women's need for housing empowerment that will streamline the society's support for women efforts on housing.
- Women agitation need to include efforts of raising the state of housing including sanitation and conditions of houses since various studies indicate failure of women responsibility pertaining housing.

### **5.4.2 Challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in their contribution to development.**

The challenges include Low levels of education among women, Low levels of sensitization and mobilization, domestic violation on women, Political interference, and limited funding among others. Based on this, the researcher recommends that

- Improved access to financial services for women, improved access for women to affordable energy, water and sanitation, and transport services Reforms to land and inheritance laws, Improved information flows, particularly for women farmers and

entrepreneurs, Adherence to core labour standards and development of ' family friendly ' employment practices.

- Promote the more equal participation of women in decision-making and leadership roles at all levels. microfinance programmes which provide an organisational basis for women's political awareness campaigns and develop leadership skills, enterprise training which gives women entrepreneurs the organizational and advocacy skills to organise to defend their interests and influence economic policy at local, national and international levels, enterprise training for both women and men which promotes images of strong women entrepreneurs in non-traditional sectors.

#### **5.4 Strategies for improving women's participation in community development**

The findings in regard to the strategies women movements need to adopt for development were mobilizing for funding, Sensitize women on their rights, Control domestic violence, Lobbying for government support, Mobilization of women on developmental and Improve women access to education

- Men should be encouraged to shoulder the responsibilities of raising a family and they should take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behavior, their social and family roles. Further the major goals of gender based equality should be to make women at the grass root level capable to act and enhance their decision-making capability in local settings.
- Promote equality for women under the law and non-discrimination access to justice. Reform and strengthening of criminal and civil law relating to enterprise in ways which reinforced rather than undermine women's rights.
- Ensure that progress is made in upholding the rights of both girls and boys within the framework of Convention on the Rights of the girl Child. Improved data, research and statistics on child labour, particularly of girls. This should include investigation of the potentially positive impact of women's income levels in freeing their children on child labour and/or potentially negative impacts of both parents working in the absence of adequate childcare facilities



### **5.5 Areas of further study**

The researcher suggests the following as possible areas for further research on women emancipation and community development

- The role of government in promoting women emancipation
- The role of local leaders in promoting gender
- The effect of women movements on leadership

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## Appendix I: Research questionnaire

I Lilian Nafuna a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree of Social work and social administration carrying out research on women emancipation and community development of Sironko town council, Sironko district, eastern Uganda..This questionnaire is mainly for data collection and has been designed for academic reasons and as a partial fulfillment of academic award. Be informed that information will be kept confidential.

### PART A: Respondent's particulars

1. Gender:

Male

☐

Female

☐

2. Age brackets

20 – 25

☐

26 – 29

☐

30 - 35

☐

36 - 39

☐

40 - 45

☐

46 - 50

☐

50+

☐

3. Educational level of respondents

Ordinary level

☐

Advanced level

☐

Certificate

☐

Diploma

☐

Degree

☐

Others

☐

Under the following sections, please tick according to your level of agreement

*SA strongly Agree*

*A Agree*

*N Not sure*

*D Disagree*

*SD Strongly Disagree*

**SECTION B: Women participation in politics on the status of housing**

	<b>Women participation in politics</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
1	Effective access to land					
2	Establishment of income generating activities					
3	Improves society's sanitation condition					
4	Support household development					
5	Increased access of women to property					
6	Improved housing					

**SECTION C: Challenges encountered by women emancipation movements in development**

	<b>Challenges</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
1	Domestic violation on women					
2	Limited funding					
3	Low levels of education among women					
4	Low levels of sensitization and mobilization					
5	High social responsibility of women in families					
6	Political interference					

**Section D: Strategies to improve women's emancipation in community development.**

	Strategies	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1	Improve women access to education					
2	Sensitize women on their rights					
3	Control domestic violence through legal means					
4	Mobilization of women on developmental Perspective					
5	Mobilize for funding through establishing income generation activities					
6	Empowerment of women in households					

## Appendix ii: Actual time frame

Activity	Period
a) Pilot study	Early Feb 2014
b) Proposal writing	Late Feb 2014
c) Preparing the instruments	Early march 2014
d) Data collection	Mid March 2014
e) Data analysis	Late March 2014
f) Report writing	April 2014
g) Report submission	May 2014