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**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION IN CENTRAL UGANDA  
CASE STUDY: KATABI SUB-COUNTY, WAKISO DISTRICT**

**BY  
ARACH CAROLINE  
BDS/7644/51/DU**

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## DECLARATION

I Arach Caroline do here by declare that all the information in this book is purely of my own efforts and initiative and that it has never been produced by anybody for an award at any university or other higher institute of learning.

SIGNATURE ..... Arach .....

DATE ..... 23<sup>rd</sup> / 09 / 2008 .....

## APPROVAL

I hereby certify that the work contained in this dissertation has been done under my supervision as the candidate's university supervisor.

Supervisor's Name Dr. Mwaniki Roseann

Signed.....Mwaniki.....

Date .....23/09/2008.....

## **DEDICATION**

This book is dedicated mainly to my beloved mother Mrs. Joyce Acayo Oyat, my sisters and brothers and to my special friends.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost I wish to acknowledge the good Lord for having kept me in good health both physically and emotionally and for enabling me to go through the practical work of data collection praise be to him.

Special thanks go to the staff of Kampala International University to all my lecturers and most especially to my supervisor Dr. Mwaniki for the support, guidance and knowledge she gave me that helped me to do this commendable work. With due respect I also thank the head of department for development studies Mr. Anyama Charles for his guidance and contributions which helped me a lot to go through my whole studies

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ACFODE-	Action for Development
ACORD-	Agency for Co-operaton and Research in Development
CEEWA-U-	Economic Empowerment for Women in Africa-Uganda Chapter
FAL-	Functional Adult Literacy
IGAs-	Income Generating Activities
KADA-	Katabi Women Development Association
LC-	Local Council
MFIs-	Micro Finance Institutions
MWODET-	Mpigi Women Development Association
MWDA-	Mbarara Women Development Association
NGOs-	Non-Governmental Organisations
SPSS-	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UN-	United Nations
UBOS-	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
US-	United States
UPPAP-	Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process
UWOTODEV-	Uganda Women Together for Development
UWONET-	Uganda Women's Network
WICCE-	Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange

## **ABSTRACT**

This research dissertation is about the study of women empowerment towards poverty eradication in Katabi sub-county, Wakiso district in the three villages of Kitubulu, Lunyo and Katabi. The researcher was motivated to carry out this study basing on the significant changes being experienced by women in the social, economic and political spheres of life as a result of being empowered.

The main objective of the study was to critically analyze the importance of empowerment towards effective poverty eradication among the women. To carry out the study, respondents were got through multi-stage cluster, systematic and purposive sampling. Data was collected through focus group discussions and the use of structured and in depth interviews.

Basically the study was based on the conceptual themes of study which included economic empowerment, socio cultural empowerment and political empowerment as shown by the conceptual frame work. The findings of the study were presented in form of tables and percentages worked out and totals given. The interpretations of the findings are given below after each table.

Lastly, conclusions, summaries and recommendations to the study are drawn. Summaries are drawn basing on the findings of each theme of study. Under economic, empowerment, economic opportunities have been availed to women, socio - culturally women have gained access to social facilities and political. They have been empowered to serve the nation.

Conclusions are based on the results of the empowerment initiative in these areas as a result of being empowered; women's lives have greatly been improved leading to reduced poverty levels with NGOs taking the most initiatives.

Recommendations are given basing on the loop holes still existing in the empowerment of women. These include continued sensitization, eradication of cultural rigidities, developing effective network and coordination of efforts between different stakeholders among others.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 Back ground to the problem.

Gender is an important aspect as far as development is concerned. Women worldwide are very often disadvantaged in many aspects of life such as in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres. Lying behind these deeply entrenched attitudes about the position and role of women in society is still the widely held presumption that the female place is fundamentally in the home.

According to the employment Gazette (1996), to date however, fundamental transformations of gender relations in the contemporary western world are affecting the economy and all forms of social relations. The driving forces behind these changes are the increase in women's interests. These changes have implications not only for women's position in wider society, in all their diversity, but also for the overall economy and polity.

Sylvia Walby (1997), comments that over a period of time, women realized that they had to organize separately in order for their concerns to be addressed. Women movemens began examining the nature of their discrimination and until the 1970's feminist interjection was made into development and development concerns incorporated into women's movements.

Woolf, (1938:109) notes that the system of gender relations is changing from one which was based on women being largely confined to domestic sphere; but still frequently segregated into unequal positions women though still suffering traditional and legal legislation, they are beginning to receive due recognition as the continents prime produces and care takers.

At a United Nations sponsored conference on the priorities of women in Africa in the 1990s held in Abuja, Nigeria, President Ibrahim Babangida declared;

“No national development will be meaningful without the full empowerment and involvement of women in the development process”. According to the United Nation nearly 80% of countries have taken measures to enhance the role of women in the development process.

According to the ministry of gender, labour and social development (2004), in a bid towards women’s movement, many Non governmental organizations, government agencies and women’s movements are fighting hard to equip women with diverse knowledge, skills and resources so as to enable them become economically, socio-culturally and politically stable to fight against discrimination and challenges that may come their way.

Organizations involved in the struggle to empower women include; Action for Development (ACFODE), the council for Economic Empowerment for women in Africa Uganda chapter (CEEWA-U), Women’s International Cross Cultural Exchange (WICCE), Uganda Women Together for Development (UWOTODEV) among others.

## **1.2 Background of study**

The study was conducted in the villages of Katabi, Lunnyo and Kitubulu which are found in Katabi sub-county, wakiso district. Wakiso district is one of the districts in central Uganda and it surrounds Kampala and borders Mukono in the east, Mubende and Mpigi in the west, Luwero in the north and Kalangala in the south. The district has over 562, 609 people, 282, 887 of which are female and 277,722 are male.

The area is predominantly occupied by the Baganda with a few immigrants from other parts of Uganda. Most of the people in the area are rural peasants

who grow food crops such as bananas, sweet potatoes, beans and cassava and their main cash crops are coffee and vanilla. Many of them are also workers employed in the nearby town of Entebbe and Kampala City and a few have businesses like retail shops, milling machines, brick making, health clinics and drug shops.

Most women in this area have not been given due recognition, attention and assistance and yet they a big role in bringing about economic development. Their less recognition also leads to less allocation of resources to women groups and activities and yet they are an important force in the economy.

As a result of the recent empowerment drive in this area women have increasingly being engaged in economic development as we see their significant contribution in agriculture, education and training, employment water and sanitation, health and nutrition, political institutions, administration and legal affairs.

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

From time immemorial, women have been generally a marginalized group as compared to men in respect to access opportunities such as education employment and training.

Additionally, female advancement is constrained by poverty, illiteracy and the weight of traditional discriminatory attitude about the status, rights and responsibilities of girls and women as well as their heavy burden of reproduction in society.

In Uganda, gender discrimination is a major source of disempowerment impacting on females from childhood through out adulthood, gender biases contribute to dropout rates from school, sexual abuse, early pregnancies, early marriages and higher HIV prevalence rates among young women.

Due to the above states factors, women empowerment should be given due consideration in Uganda because for development to be successful and sustainable, it must involve the full participation of women. Through empowerment, women can be placed in a better position to eradicate poverty among their communities as they can have free access to employment opportunities, credit facilities, productive resources such as land political participation, and free access to education facilities.

That is why this study sought to find out how the empowerment of women can lead to an improvement in women's status and position and the consequent reduction in the poverty levels.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study.**

#### **1.3.1 General objectives**

To critically examine the importance of women's empowerment towards poverty eradication

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- To critically assess the benefits of women's empowerment in poverty eradication
- To establish the different means or ways of how women are empowered
- To ascertain the extent of how poverty is being reduced in the community due to the empowerment of women.
- To determine the different factors and challenges affecting the empowerment of women.

#### **1.4 Research questions**

1. What benefits have women attained from being empowered?
2. How have women been empowered and in what specific areas have they been empowered in?
3. How has the whole idea of women empowerment led to reduce poverty levels of the women and their households?
4. What are some of the challenges that have been encountered by government, N.G.O's and women movements in a bid to empower women?

#### **1.5 Scope of the study**

The study investigated the economic, socio-cultural and political benefits of women's empowerment towards poverty eradication and was carried out in katabi Sub County, Wakiso district mainly in the three villages of katabi, lunnyo and kitibulu.

The major sample sizes included in the study were 60 women, 20 men and 10 youth (female) who will be randomly selected using multi stage cluster sampling and systematic sampling. Additionally, 12 key informants and 3 focus group discussions consisting of 1 group of female (Literate and illiterate), 1 group of male and 1 group of youth will be purposively selected. The study was be conducted for a period of two months.

#### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The study carried out stands to benefit the entire population and most especially the politicians, women activists, the policy makers, practitioners, other researchers and the researcher herself.

The study is useful to policy makers most especially the ministry of gender labour and social development to act as a change agent towards designing



policies that are gender sensitive. It highlights actions to be used in improving women's status and position in society.

The findings of the study can be used by Non Governmental Organizations and other community leaders to help women advocate for their rights through extensive sensitization and also change people's attitudes especially the men towards women's issues.

The research carried out can also benefit other researchers and academicians by providing them with update literature and further more the findings of research can be used to conduct further research.

As a researcher, I have also benefited from carrying out the study because it has helped me enrich my skills in social research and enabled me to acquire more gainful knowledge and experience.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Problems of Gender Imbalance

Violence against women.

The United Nations declaration on violence against women defined such violence as any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women. These include sexual assault, sexual abuse and women battering.

(Heise, Pitangury and Germaine 1994, page 46)

Discrimination in the job market.

Women are more disadvantaged in paid employment than men. They are often given low paying jobs that can not effectively relieve them from their poverty situations.

Poverty

Women are considered as the poorest people on earth because they have less access to productive resources and control over their incomes.

Lack of access to education, health care and medical insurance due to the marginalization of the women flock

Poor political representation coupled with low political participation. This is because women's rights have been limited with regard to reproductive freedom.

### **Cultural rigidities**

Culturally women are regarded as reproductive commodities; they have less access to productive resources such as land less control over income and not allowed to participate in community activities.

Due to the above problems, women specifically need to be empowered economically, socio- culturally and politically.

### **2.2 General objectives of women empowerment**

- Increasing awareness among men and women about women's rights under international conventions and national law
- Increasing the proportion of women in decision making in the economic, social and political spheres
- Strengthening world wide efforts to end illiteracy among women and girls
- Improving the conditions of women and girls living in poverty
- Implementation of policies to prevent, control and reduce violence against women and girls in the family Workplace and society.
- Establishment or strengthening national institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, (commission on the status of women, 1995)

### **2.3 Economic Empowerment**

Empowerment is usually associated with greater involvement in socio-economic life of a particular community by a historically marginalized group in most cases the women. According to Katarina (1993), in her book Women and Human Rights, women are now gaining in economic empowerment through agricultural activities and innovations and through income generating activities (IGA's) in the formal sector and small business enterprises, even in the rural areas.

Uganda Bureau of Standards (2003), a good number of women say they can touch money, which is a change now as compared to 20 years ago. Access to an income has given women greater leverage in household decisions and improved their overall status within the household.

Having greater economic power has meant that women are listened to and are taken beyond survival strategies into big business, real estates, large scale investments and into international trade with Kenya, Dubai and Thailand. Many are demanding business management training rather than simply cooking and handicrafts skills.

According to the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process (UPPAP) by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, women's engagement in economic activity has contributed to the creation and strengthening of the national women's movement, which in turn has been a catalyst for women's new economic strategies. It introduces some of today's farmers, merchants and entrepreneurs in small and medium scale business, both in rural and urban contexts.

Tovi Fester in her book Gender, Planning and Human Rights, gives an example of the Peruvian women who have benefited from participating in micro enterprise development programs known as "socias" which empower them through collective organization. This has imparted to them resources and skills to enter the labour force for the first time, to leave unfavorable employment arrangements to develop existing business as well as to switch to more lucrative lines of work. Personal interviews with women micro entrepreneurs participating in gender focused programs indicate that nearly all women have been able to diminish debts, expand saving, improve family nutrition and increase their ability to make short and long term investments thus decreasing their poverty levels.

Muhammad Yunus (1992), in his book, credit, A Human Right notes significant positive results that have surfaced due to women's access to credit facilities. Money going through women in a household brought more benefits to the household than money entering the household through men. With a woman, when she brings in more income, the immediate beneficiaries of the income are the children; they get the top priority from their mother. The woman's second priority is her household -to improve living conditions a few more utensils and a stronger roof may be. But a man has a different set of priorities which do not give the family a top position, why then should we approach a household through men? Paula Nelson in her publication, guide to women's financial freedom notes that women in the United States are increasingly taking responsibility for their financial well being and poor women are organizing self help projects / groups to help in the reduction of their poverty levels.

#### **2.4 Socio Cultural Empowerment**

According to the [www. Acfode @starcom.co.ug](http://www.acfode.org), different strategies have been utilized to empower women to serve society. The main purpose is to enhance girl's participation in education. The focus has been on training and education in different fields. For example the organization of Action for Development (ACFODE), a women based organization is training its members in research methodologies, gender analytical tools, writing skills, project management skills and general life skills. Many of these trainees are also women activists and many ACFODE members have started new organizations as a result of knowledge and skills acquired.

The Uganda Women Network Publication (2004) puts it across that the world has witnessed increased demand and participation of women in societal/community issues. Women's participation in community programs have improved the physical appearance of their communities, homes are upgraded, the programs can be platforms for diverse community based activities and occasionally for more far reaching projects that often bear long term economic

benefits for communities since development are commonly channeled through established community programs.

Women participation in gender focused programs has given them the confidence not only to suggest changes but assume the leadership in campaigns to improve the quality of life in their communities.

Katarina (1993), similarly, literacy programs have also been touted as vehicles to empower women. There are numerous district and locally based organizations linking urban and rural women together in a common cause to improve the welfare of their home regions through education and sensitization.

The ministry of finance, planning and economic development Uganda gives an example of Mpigi women Development trust (MWODET) which was founded in 1989, it has carried out Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) classes with women as the target group. It has further carried out sensitization of the community about the advantages of good nutrition in mpigi district. Another organization that has used the health education sensitization approach is the Mbarara Women Development Association (MWDA) which has sensitized and educated women among other things, about issues of gender, domestic violence, the girl child and HIV Aids all aimed at improving the social welfare of women.

## **2.5 Political Empowerment**

According to the UWONET publication (2004), Gender transformations and Empowerment, governments and development agencies are increasingly focusing on programs and policies to empower women politically. Women's council has been created at lower level and women's voices are now heard in public debates. Women today now hold position in cabinets, parliament, they are opinions leaders and work with civil society organizations.

There is increased participation of women in the policy and decision making positions. Several women have joined and continued to enter the political

scene due to increased access to education, pressure from women's movements and civil society organizations to include women in several aspects of our national lives.

In this current National Resistance Movement administration, women seen to be coming up with some significant force as they join various positions at political levels, Increasingly women are stepping out from behind the men and there is an expectation that as more women participate in political affairs, nation building will become easy hence consequent growth and development.

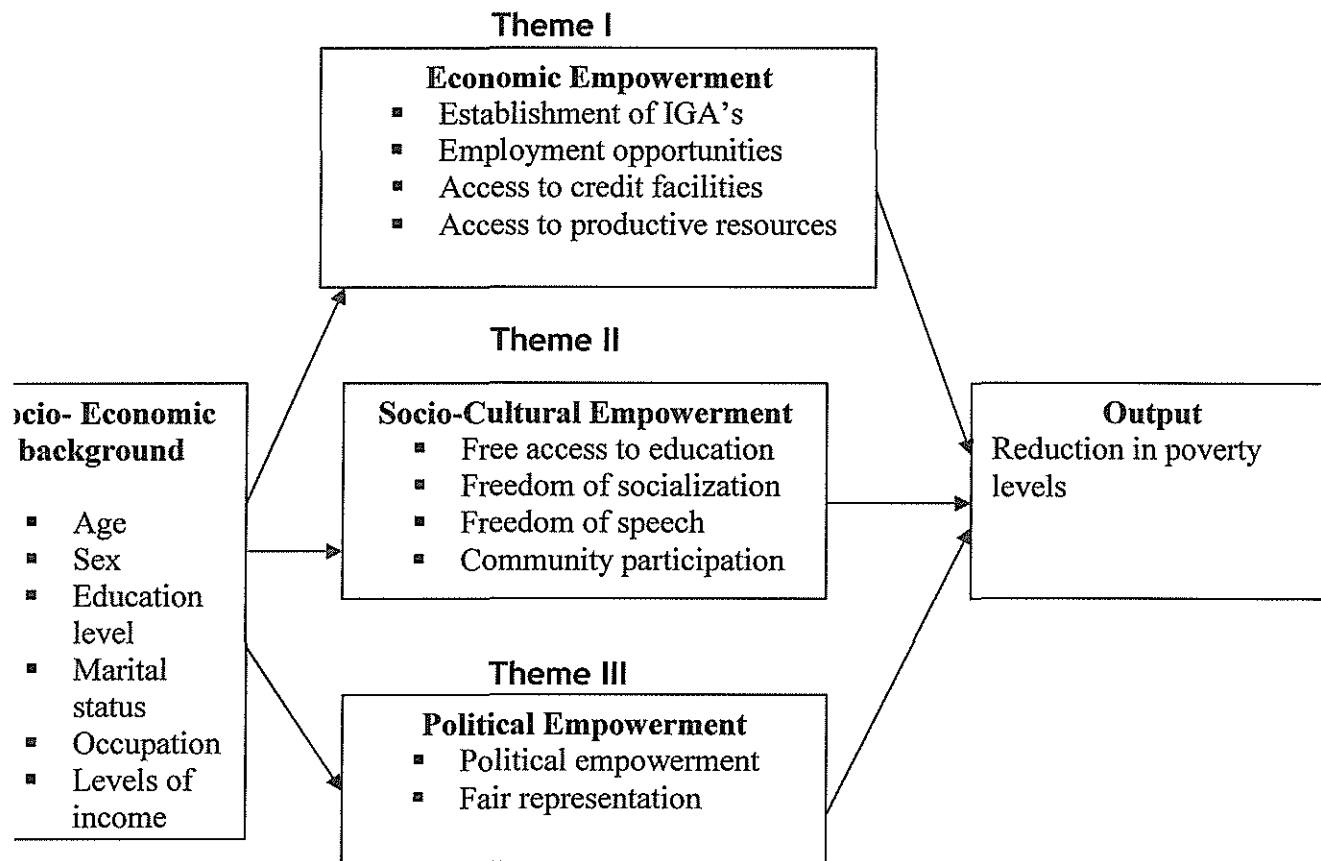
## **2.6 General Benefits of Women Empowerment**

Has led to the formation of credit and saving schemes by the women

- It has built networks with local administration to consider women in service provision under public /private partnerships.
- Women have been equipped with knowledge and skills in various fields like environmental issues, modern farming techniques and management and marketing skills
- Increased literacy rates among the women

All the above have therefore helped in reduction of poverty levels.

## 2.7 Conceptual Framework



In the conceptual frame work above, the themes are the sub areas of study and the boxes are linked with arrows in order to indicate a line of argument. The socio economic background influences the level of empowerment either economically socio culturally or politically. All these areas of empowerment if properly attained can therefore lead to a reduction in the poverty levels.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The researcher used both a cross sectional and gender focused survey design because both the women and men were studied. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to investigate more knowledge/information on the nature and extent of women's empowerment (economically, socially, culturally and politically).

The qualitative methods investigated potential and evident benefits women have gained as a result of being empowered.

#### **3.2 Study Population**

The study concerned mainly women in this area because they were still under privileged though of recent some elements of empowerment and emancipation have surfaced and this has boosted the economic status and well being of women. A few males and some youth in these villages were also included in the study.

#### **3.3 Sample selection and size**

Three villages of Katabi, Lunnyo and Kitubulu were purposely selected and Multi-cluster sampling was used to select the different L.C 1 in the village. Thereafter, systematic random sampling was used to select the respondents, that is 60 women (20 from each village) 30 men (10 from each village), 10 youth (3 from each village) making a total survey sample of 100 respondents.

The following samples were selected purposively because the researcher believed they were potentially knowledgeable about the research topic, 3 chair persons L.C 1 for each village, 3 secretaries for women (1 from each village), 3 secretaries for youth, 1 woman member of parliament Wakiso district and 3 project officers from the concerned women's organizations. Three groups of focus group discussions were conducted and these consisted of 1 group of women, 1 group of men and 1 group of youths and each group consisted of 10 people

**TABLE 1: SAMPLING, DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND TYPES OF SAMPLES**

Approach	Sample selection	Data collection	Types of samples
Quantitative	Multi-stage cluster and systemic sampling	Structured interviews	1. 60 women (20 from each village) 2. 30 men (10 from each village) 3. 10 youth (3 from each village) <b>65 women and 35 men</b>
Qualitative	Purposive sampling	In-depth interviews	1. 1 chairperson L.C 1 2. 3 Secretaries for women 3. 3 secretaries for youth 4. 1 woman M.P 5. 1 woman councilor 6. 3 project officers from any 3 N.G.Os <b>12 Key informants</b>
Quantitative	Purposive sampling	Focus group discussion	1. 1 group of females (10 women) 2. 1 group of males (10 men) 3. 1 group of youths (5 females and 5 males)

### **3.4 Data collection**

#### **3.4.1 Research Instrument**

The researcher used 3 types of research instruments and these are interview schedule for structured interviews, interview guide for key informants and a focus group discussion. The interview guide and schedule were sectioned according to the themes of the study, socio-economic background, socio-cultural empowerment and economic empowerment.

#### **3.4.2 Procedure**

The researcher started by getting an introductory letter from the university specifying the objectives and purpose of the study which she presented to the L.C III Katabi sub-county. The L.C III chairperson then introduced the researcher to the respective L.C. I chairpersons of Katabi, Kitubulu and Lunnyo villages.

With the assistance from the L.C I officials preparations were made to select respondents needed to carryout the study and a total of 100 respondents were selected from villages using multi cluster and systemic random sampling techniques.

Interviews for respondents were conducted in their homes and key informants interviews in their offices. Structured interviews lasted for about 50 minutes. The key informants interviews and focus group discussions were conducted for about an hour and they were not taped.

### **3.5 Data analysis**

#### **3.5.1 Quantitative data analysis**

Here data was analyzed before and after leaving the respondents through editing, coding and tabulation.

**Editing;** under editing, the researcher removed all errors of omission and commissions with a view of looking for completeness, accuracy, consistency, uniformity, legibility and comprehensibility.

**Coding;** here, coding frames for the questions were developed and after which actual coding was carried out.

**Tabulation;** data was tabulated by use of a computer program known as statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) which involved use of tools like tables, graphs and averages. All these were produced to help in the interpretation and reporting of data.

Some of the independent variables such as age, sex, level of education and the dependent such as establishment of income generating activities, community participation, access to credit facilities, access to land and political participation were used.

#### **3.5.2 Qualitative data analysis.**

Before data collection, tentative themes of study (economic, socio-cultural and political empowerment) were identified and the concepts of the study plus the research instruments were according to the themes of the study. During data collection, data was continually analyzed by confirming whether the tentative themes and code categories were fitting with the data being collected and where new insights or ideas were received during data collection, new themes had to be constructed.

After data collection, the researcher made detailed field notes and information of same code categories were assembled together and a general overview or information about each concept was obtained. Also exemplary quotations were sighted and chosen and all these were used to draw conclusions and recommendations used to write the report.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter presents the interpretation of the major quantitative and qualitative findings of the study based on information collected from 100 respondents which included 60 women, 30 men and 10 youths. Interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions were used to collect data and the summary of the responses are presented in form of tables and quotations and interpreted accordingly.

#### 4.1 Understanding and reactions towards Women empowerment

Respondents were asked whether they knew about women empowerment and the results indicated that 92% of the respondents have heard about women empowerment while 8% of whom all were women indicated that they have not heard about women empowerment. This implies that in all the villages all men know about Women empowerment and there are some women who still do not bother to seek information about it. Those who knew about empowerment said they had heard it from the following sources.

**Table 2**

**Source of information about women empowerment**

Source	Percentage
N.G.Os/Peer Education	96%
Radio	72%
Leader/government officials	46%
Friends and relatives	46%
School/teachers	2%

Although the radio still commands a significant number of people as their leading source information, the major (96%) mentioned Non-Governmental Organizations and peer educators as their major source of information about Women empowerment.

However, there is still limited information dissemination through friends and relatives who should have commanded a significant position in a rural setting. This implies that people who learn about Women empowerment for example do not share this information/ knowledge with others.

Focus Group Discussions revealed that Women empowerment meant, “having freedom like any other human being for example having the liberty to work, go to clubs, Local Council meetings, to have a voice, produce as one may wish and participate in development. It also meant having equal rights to everything in the house hold and respecting each other without segregation, not being tortured battered and commanding respect and dignity as women. They also understood Women empowerment to mean the provision of basic needs by the husband to run their day to day house hold work”.

#### **4.1.2**

##### **General attitudes towards women empowerment**

The researcher wanted to critically analyze people’s perceptions about the whole idea of women empowerment. Women, men and youths were asked whether they supported the campaign of women being empowered in a bid to help in poverty eradication and the following were the responses obtained.



**Table: 3****Respective responses to the idea of women's empowerment**

Responses		Frequency	Percentage	
Women				
Yes		54	90	
No		6	10	
Total		60	100	
Men				
Yes		22	73.3	
No		8	26.7	
Total		30	100	
Youths	Female	Male		
Yes	5	3	100	60
No	0	2		40
Total	05	05	100	100

According to the above information, varying responses were obtained about the idea of empowering women. 90% of the women agreed that they should be empowered while 10% said no for reasons best known to them. 73.3% of the men also said yes to the empowerment drive while 26.7% said no because women will supercede them, they will not respect them and it will bring about disagreements and conflicts.

### 4.1.3 Empowerment Agencies

In a bid to find out who especially empowers women in this community, the researcher obtained the following responses.

**Table 4**

**Agencies which empower women**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
N.G.Os	64	64%
Government agencies	16	16%
Women groups	20	20%
Others	2	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the information in the above table, 64% of the respondents overwhelmingly said that the greatest empowerment initiative is from the Non-Governmental Organisations, examples of these Non-Governmental Organisations in the community included Katabi Women Development Association (KADA), Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD) and many others.

16% of the respondents also said that empowerment of women is also by government agencies for example through the ministry of education and sports, Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) classes have been introduced to the women and also other political considerations like giving 2/3 of women to sit on the council and participate in decision making.

Women groups as suggested by 18% of the respondents are also empowering women in diverse life skills for example local women groups like Bakyala Tusobola and Munu Mukabbi are some of the women groups in the community that have helped in the empowerment drive.

#### 4.1.4 Specific areas in empowerment initiative

Many Non-Governmental Organisations and the government policies at the sub county levels were found to be helping the women obtain full empowerment. These organisations were questioned on the specific areas they focused while empowering the women. The responses are shown below

**Table 5**

##### **Key empowerment areas**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Politics	15	15
Economics	50	50
Gender	15	15
Social-cultural	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

As represented above, majority of the Non-Governmental Organisations, government and women movements are increasingly focused on empowering women economically as represented by 50% through establishing community income development projects, accessing them with credit facilities and productive resources and increasing their access to paid labour/employment. All these are geared towards increasing the incomes earned by women in order to eradicate poverty especially at the house hold levels.

Women are also being empowered politically as many are now being allowed to participate in political affairs of their communities. They hold various political positions as councilors, chairpersons and group leaders as shown by 15%.

In the area of gender, women are also being empowered to work jointly with men. They now work in offices as secretaries, clerks, office attendants and civil servants with a standard reward paid monthly at the end of the month.

Lastly, 20% of women have also been empowered socio- culturally. Women now participate in community activities; they have freedom of speech, socialization and have increased access to education opportunities.

#### **4.2 Economic Empowerment**

The benefits of economic empowerment were analyzed among the women in order to gain a deeper understanding of the subject matter and more importantly to gauge whether they were important in determining the results of the study. The researcher found out that the economic benefits of women being empowered included establishment of Income Generating Activities (I.G.A's) such as poultry rearing, piggery, backyard farming, food vending, retail shops and fruit growing, employment opportunities, access to credit facilities, and access to productive resources.

Besides the above general benefits that were identified among the women, benefits related to the house holds were also identified. These benefits included increased house hold income, improved nutrition and increase in house hold assets.

Below is the table showing the distribution of economic benefits due to women's empowerment.

**Table 6**

**The benefits occurring to women as a result of economic empowerment**

<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b><u>Establishment of I.G.As</u></b>		
Poultry rearing	20	33.3
Piggery	10	16.74
Retail	4	6.74
Food vending and Restaurants	15	25
Vegetable and fruit growing	11	18.3
	<b><u>60</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>
<b><u>Employment opportunities</u></b>		
Formal Sector	20	33.3
Informal sector	20	58.3
Unemployment	20	8.3
	<b><u>60</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>
<b><u>Access to credit facilities</u></b>		
Micro Finance Institutions	30	50
Credit circles	27	45
Banks	3	5
	<b><u>60</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>
<b><u>Access to productive Resources</u></b>		
Land	25	41.7
Capital	15	25
Equipments (machines)	7	11.7
Labour	13	21.7
	<b><u>60</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>

According to the above table, majority of the women were found to be engaged in one or two income generating activities. Many income generating activities had been established by the women and these included poultry rearing were 33.3% were engaged, piggery which involved 16.7%, food vending with 25%, vegetable and fruit growing with 18.3% and only a few of 6.7% were operating retail shops.

This information therefore shows that at least women have been occupied in income generating activities after they have been empowered than before.

It was also found that women had increasingly joined the employment sector. The information in the table shows that 33.3% were employed in the formal sector which included office attendants, secretaries, clerks, civil servants (professionals) and majority of 58.3% were employed in the informal sectors and some had their own businesses.

However, a small percentage of 8.3 were still unemployed as they also looked forward to being employed. This high level of employment whether in the informal or formal sector enabled women earn income thereby supplementing on household income and helping in reducing of poverty levels in their families.

Women's access to credit facilities had also tremendously increased because over 50% of the women obtained credit (loans) from Microfinance Institutions (M.F.I's), 45% were involved in credit circles were women organized themselves in groups and formed loaning schemes to help those who needed loans and 5% had access to credit from banks because these needed big collateral securities which the women did not have. This therefore shows that the credit obtained from these institutions were invested profitably in productive ventures which in the long run generated incomes to help reduce poverty among the women.

Lastly access of women to productive Resources was analyzed in terms of land, capital, equipments and labour. As obtained, 41.7% were found to have access to land which in the past was not the case due to cultural interferences. 25% had access to capital, 11.7% had access to equipments/machinery and 21.7% had access to labour whereby they could hire labour to help in production like women involved in rearing, farming and vegetable and fruit growing.

**Table 7**

**Direct benefits to house holds**

<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Increased house hold assets	10	16.7
Improved nutrition	7	11.7
Economic security	20	33.3
Improved Health Standards	4	6.7
Good housing facilities	6	10
Adequate clothing	5	8.3
Provision of school fees	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Economic empowerment of women was also found out to have direct positive benefits on the house hold especially those headed by women.

From the information displayed in the above table, it is vividly clear that women who were empowered economically contributed positively to house hold needs and requirements and as a result, most homes and families were relatively having a good standard of living due to increased house hold incomes from the women which also led to reduced poverty levels within the house holds.

Therefore, the benefits occurring to women due to economic empowerment seemed to be diverse though some had not yet experienced these benefits.

The following responses were obtained when women were asked whether they supported and benefited from the whole idea of being empowered economically.

**Table 8**

**Responses from women whether they supported and benefited from being empowered economically.**

Responses	Frequency	percentage
Supported and benefited	40	66.7
Supported but no benefits	15	25
Did not support	5	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Although there was a few percentage of women (8.3%) who did not support the idea of empowerment and 25% supported the idea but said they did not benefit, a big percentage of 66.7% supported and said they had benefited a lot than before they had been empowered economically.

#### **4.3 Socio- cultural empowerment**

The study revealed that due to socio-cultural empowerment, the cultural barriers that used to hold women in cocoons of culture had been frozen. Women were seen as free people with rights equal as men and they now had access to education, freedom of socialization, freedom of speech and were also free to participate in any community activity deemed essential to enhance their livelihoods.



#### 4.3.1 Free Access to Education

Following the empowerment drive, women had increasingly found access to education. Those that had dropped at an earlier level were being encouraged to go back to school and were advancing tremendously. For many it was seen as a gate way to a better livelihood which they had long yearned for.

Most of them joined the F.A.L (Functional Adult Literacy) classes as others opted for normal formal education as majority who had stopped in primary level joined secondary level as shown in the following table and others who had stopped in secondary joined tertiary for different courses.

**Table 9**

**Access of women to different options of education**

Options of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Functional Adult Literacy	30	50
Secondary level	9	15
Tertiary level	7	11.7
Vocational skills training	14	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

As show in the table above, women have had great privileges in furthering their education with a big percentage of 50% opting for Functional Adult Literacy classes in order to attain basic education needed for survival in today's world. Many who operate business had realized the value of education since it has helped them advance a lot especially the 23.3% who opted for vocational skills training in business management through record keeping, sales promotion, stock taking, catering, tailoring and art work.

Further more, those who opted for secondary and tertiary education gave a reason of wanting to become professionals in the near future so that they could get good jobs in offices. All these have in one way or the other helped women

in raising the level of awareness and knowledge necessary in poverty eradication.

#### 4.3.2 Freedom of socialization

This was another significant advantage as a result of social empowerment. The researcher found out that women today are allowed to socialize with other members of the community than it was in the past. This exposes them to the outside work and they experience a lot from it. As women come together in groups, they discuss matters that most affect them, the problems they face and they devise adequate means to uplift their standards and status in society.

Respondents were asked what they gained from socializing with others that helped them cope up with difficulties in their lives and the following were the responses obtained.

**Table 10**  
**Benefits of socialization**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Experiences	15	25
Life skills	10	16.7
Positive attitudes	10	16.7
Creativity	25	41.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table it is vividly clear that due to freedom socialization, women have achieved a lot indeed. 25% reported to have gained a lot of experiences as a result of interacting with their friends and this taught them a great deal in their lives since experience is said to be the best teacher. 16.7% of the women said they had acquired life coping skills because as they work together and interact more with others, they learn new skills that have been advantageous in their lives. Also 16.7% agreed that they had adopted positive

attitudes towards life even after hope had been lost. This was because they were encouraged by their friends never to give up in life as suffering is not the end of life. A big percentage of 41.7 reported to have learnt how to be creative in life. As these women come together and share ideas, a lot more creative ideas and works emerge which have been exploited well.

#### 4.2.3 Freedom of speech

The researcher found out that women today have the rights to talk freely in public which was not the case 50 years ago. This has instilled in women the courage and capacity to voice out their cries to respective people concerned and this in one way or the other has made many government agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations to respond to the concerns of women.

Majority of women said they had freedom of speech because it was their fundamental right to talk freely and demand for whatever they need to enhance their livelihoods.

However, this was met with varying reasons from men for not allowing women to have the freedom of speech in society as shown in the table below.

**Table 11**  
**Reasons to criticizing freedom of speech**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Respect for culture	15	50
No respect for us	5	16.7
Not allowed to make decisions	3	10
Conflicts in families	7	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the above reasons advanced by men for not allowing women to have freedom of speech 50% said that it was according to culture that women

were not allowed to talk in public, 16.7% reported that the women would become big headed and fail to respect them, 10% said they were not allowed to make decisions because this was the duty of the man and 23.3% said that they would be a breeding ground for conflicts with in the family because women will not listen to men but would also want to be listened to.

#### 4.3.4 Community participation

This was witnessed in all the villages as there was an increased demand for women to participate in community/societal issues. Women participation in societal issues has greatly improved the welfare of their families and the community at large.

Responses were obtained from men to find out whether they supported women to participate in societal issues.

**Table 12**

**Support of women participation in societal issues**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	66.7
No	10	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, a big percentage of 66.7% supported the idea of women participating in community issues and only a small percentage of 33.3 did not support the idea.

Participation of women in community work was found to have far reaching advantages to the community which in the long run leads to its development. Women were participating in various community activities as shown in the table below

**Table 13****Community activities participated in by women**

Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Community projects	20	33.3
Community meetings	8	13.3
Gender focused programs	12	20
Literacy programs	20	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown above, women participate in various community initiatives 33.3% were found to participate in community projects such as water and sanitation projects and income generating projects at the community such as bee keeping, poultry and piggery projects. 13.3% participated in community meetings whereby their presence helped a great deal because they give ideas beneficial to the whole community. 20% participated in gender focused programs like enhancing girl child education and domestic violence and also 33.3% participated in literacy programs such as sensitization and awareness campaigns on good nutrition and health education.

All these community based activities have led to improvement in the physical appearance of their communities and quality of life leading to reduction in poverty levels.

To the women their participation in community initiatives has also had positive impacts on them and their house holds. This can be witnessed in the table below.

**Table: 14****Benefits occurring to women due to community participation**

Benefits	Frequency	Percentage
Confidence to suggest change	11	18.3
Adoption of leadership	5	8.3
Improving social welfare	27	45
Link between rural and urban women	10	16.7
Acquisition of knowledge and skills	7	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the above responses, 18.3% of the women said that as a result of participating in community activities they gained confidence to suggest change which change led to new positive developments. 8.3% said they adopted leadership roles because various small organisations and projects required leaders to guide their operations whereby some were elected as councilors, secretaries, women representatives and chairpersons. Majority of the women 45% said their participation in community activities has led to the improvement in social welfare as their homes have been upgraded. 16.7% said it has linked up rural and urban women and due to this link, 11.7% have reported to have acquired knowledge and skills. All these benefits have in general led to the improvement in the standards of living of the women and the consequent reduction in house hold poverty levels.

#### **4.4 Political Empowerment**

Significant transformations have been embarked on by the government agencies to empower women politically. It is evident to day that women hold various positions in the political arena because according to the Uganda Constitution, 2/3 of the seats on the council are reserved for women. Women councils have been created at lower levels and women's voices are now heard in public debates and meetings. It was also found out that women today now

hold various positions in cabinets, parliament and some are now opinion leaders. Below is the data of some of the political positions women hold in society.

**Table: 15**

**Political positions held by women in society**

Position held	Frequency	Percentage
Parliamentarians	10	10
Councilors	30	30
Women representatives	20	20
Chairpersons	40	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown in the table above, many women are increasingly joining the political trend to participate in political affairs. According to the responses, 10% of the women were reported to be parliamentarians, 30% women councilors, 20% women representatives on various legislative councils and 40% chairpersons of different political organizations and civil society organizations. This therefore implies that as more women participate in politics, they will be able to raise sufficient incomes necessary to reduce on the poverty levels of their families and nation building will become easy hence consequent growth and development.

## **4.5 Empowerment results**

### **4.5.1 How poverty has been reduced**

As the empowerment initiative gains support and thus its prominence in many communities, the women in the three villages of Katabi, Lunnyo and Kitubulu in Katabi sub-county, Wakiso district have benefited a lot from it and their general livelihoods and house hold incomes have improved a great deal.

Through income generating activities, agricultural activities and innovations, employment in the formal sector and other small business enterprises, a good number of women say they can touch money which is a significant change now as compared to 20 years ago.

This increase in women's income levels has enabled them to settle debts, expand savings, improve family nutrition, and increase their ability to make short term investments thus decreasing their poverty levels.

#### **4.5.2 Significant changes from the empowerment initiative**

Nellis Tibiruka, a member of a group revealed that through Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD), they learnt the value to support themselves as a community. "I went home and mobilized a group of people and we have now formed a group, Kigaga Tukore, which pools money to support each other. It has taught us to save".

Mr. Edward Banyanbuza, the training taught him the virtues of changing leadership democratically. He had been the head for four years and had no intention of leaving.

Grace Nakanwaji, learnt documentation and filling and now maintains up to date records. She revealed that they have adopted a reducing balance modality to the loan repayments.

The group has set up their own bank to which they all contribute. "We are employing a bank manager, as well as a loan officer and shall soon recruit a cashier", she noted, adding that they have also established an office which handles day to day issues, as well as a loans committee that sits regularly to approve loan applications.

According to one Nabagala Joweria, even old women challenge their leaders these days and are given appropriate answers. She adds that the program has also helped improve the inclusion of women in the implementation of various



programs. "Would you ever see a woman in such a meeting? Which husband would allow his wife to come here?" She ponders.

Bakyla Tusobola (meaning women we can do this is emblazoned on the back of their white round necked T-shirt), the motto of Muno Mukabbi women's united association. "We started this organisation in 1998, says Ms Tumwebaze Cecilia, appetite but obviously determined lady to develop themselves as well as to develop our village and reduce poverty levels.

Through ACORD (Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development) members were trained in leadership skills, institutions building and documentation. We were also trained on how groups can resolve disputes.

According to Jovent Ndebwoha, she has learnt how to read and write through the groups adult literacy classes, while Allen and the other women were taught to balance their roles in the groups at home. "We were taught to set time tables and stick to them. We make plans based on what we intend to achieve in a particular day and that way our husbands have allowed us more freedom to attend meetings and other projects activities".

#### **4.6 Challenges encountered in the empowerment initiative**

The study noted that many challenges were being faced by the Non-Governmental Organizations. These challenges range from financial constraints to social cultural constraints. The study therefore found the following to be the major challenges to wards women empowerment.

Many Non Governmental Organizations and women movement groups confessed that the greatest challenges emanate from the women them selves and the biased attitudes towards women.

High illiteracy levels among the women which sets back the empowerment initiatives. This was attributed to high levels of school dropouts among young girls. Many of them could not read and write in English.

Low self esteem among the women leading to lack of confidence and failure to stage a concerted effort to fight for their emancipation thereby creating high levels of dependency on men.

High rates of poverty among women and this is associated with arise in disempowerment and reduced ability to look after themselves and their families.

Cultural rigidities which include traditional discriminatory attitudes, values, taboos, beliefs and norms and these act as barriers to women emancipation and empowerment.

Gender discrimination is another source of disempowerment as women are observed to be among the marginalized people having less capacity than men to own land and property, less time to devote to productive resources and less command over their incomes.

Limited number or even total absence of national institutions and the scarcity of significant Non Governmental Organisations that are specially committed to the promotion of women empowerment

The weak or non existence of strong laws, policies and practices that support women emancipation and empowerment and the poor implementation of those laws and policies

Lack of adequate resources coupled by the low investment in women's economic managerial and technical capacity programs to increase the capacity

of women have often been unsuccessful providing minimal benefits and adding new responsibilities to the already overworked women.

#### **4.6.2 How the challenges have been solved**

The organizations and other women movement groups were asked how they were coping with the challenges they faced and quite a number of solutions were presented to the diverse challenges that posed a hindering block to the empowerment campaign.

**The following were advanced.**

There was effective networking and coordination between the different Non Governmental Organizations, government efforts and other stake holders to stage a concerted effort towards achieving complete women empowerment.

They have increased awareness among women through sensitization workshops and meetings, educating them about their rights and strengthening world wide efforts to end illiteracy among women and girls to enable them release the fruits of the efforts.

Improved the conditions of women and girls living in poverty through equipping them with diverse knowledge, skills and attitudes and formation of credit schemes for development of community and individual income generating projects

They have established and strengthened national and local instructional mechanisms for the proper implementation of policies for the prevention control and reduction of violence and discrimination against women and for the advancement of women in the family workplace and society.

Increased the proportion of women in decision making and in top key management and leadership positions in the economic, social and political spheres so as to fight strongly for their empowerment.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 SUMMARIES, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains the summaries, conclusions and recommendations put forward by the researcher, Conclusions are made based on the research conducted.

#### **5.1 SUMMARIES**

According to the first theme of study which was economic empowerment, many of the Non Governmental Organizations and the existing women groups had empowered women in various economic circles. They established income generating projects for them, availed them with employment opportunities, access to credit facilities as well as access to productive resources.

With such economic opportunities availed to women, they obtained a lot of benefits from being empowered economically thus improvement in their standards of living.

Through social empowerment, women were found to have been opened up to anew world free from cultural hindrances and barriers towards their complete development and advancement.

Women have an increased access to educational opportunities, freedom of socialization, freedom of speech and community participation.

This has enabled women gain skills and attained recognition from the male sex as people who can contribute significantly to the development of their household, communities as well as the nation.

In the political arena women have of recent been politically empowered to serve the nation. Women now hold various positions in the leadership of this country as cabinet ministers, parliamentarians, opinion leaders, women representatives, councilors and chair persons. This has raised the level and

status of women to a higher platform that enables them to raise their concerns in executive meetings and public debates thus giving them good grounds to fight and sustain the empowerment campaign.

There are many agencies involved in the empowerment of women significant of which include Non Governmental Organisations, the government agencies, women groups and other stake holders. All these have empowered women in economic, politics, socio-cultural and gender related issues.

While handling their tasks however, these agencies involved in the empowerment campaign have and continue to face quite a number of challenges which range from poor policies, low status of women, cultural factors to financial constraints. These challenges and constraints have however been solved basing on the nature of the problems encountered.

The general attitude towards empowerment was generally positive among the community members with a few who did not support it. The concept of empowerment had been fairly grasped by the respondents who claimed to have obtained information about empowerment from Non Governmental Organisations, peer educators, opinion leaders, government officials, friends and relatives, schools teachers and through radios and televisions.

## **5.2 CONCLUSIONS**

Although empowerment has gained greater knowledge and understanding among the people, it still faces diverse challenges and constraints which need to be tackled more dynamically for it to be sustainable.

Economic empowerment has had the greatest impact on the lives of the women as well as their house holds as it has enabled an improvement in the levels of their incomes coupled with a great state of self reliance and self sufficiency.

This has positively led to reduced poverty levels of the women and their households.

Socio-cultural empowerment has led to significant cultural and gender transformation as women have become fully human with quite diverse rights and responsibilities and have become better fighters of poverty as they are now free to be fully enrolled in the workforce and participate in community uplifting programs.

The significant political representation of women today enabled through political empowerment has made women to actively participate in political development. It is therefore expected as more women participate in political affairs, nation building becomes easy and they can obtain incomes needed to support their livelihoods.

The greatest contributor to the empowerment of women are the N.G.O's. they have built networks with local and national administration, lobbied for the inclusion of women in all aspects of life and equipped women with knowledge and skills relevant for survival.

Communities exhibited awareness about women empowerment however there is a limited understanding and interpretation of the concept.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is need for continued sensitization on women empowerment taking the advantage of the radio as a medium of communication and sensitization meetings. Different Non Governmental Organisations should develop communication strategy that will effectively transmit and disseminate information on women empowerment.

There is a need to eradicate cultural values that hinder women empowerment. All stake holders involved in the empowerment initiative should promote good cultural values which are gender focused with a less or no bias against women in society in order for them to improve on their levels of development.

There is a need for intervention in the area of capacity and facilitation since the sub county still lacks capacity, skills and manpower to sustain the empowerment drive. This should therefore be done at all levels to effectively promote and protect the empowerment drive.

The various stake holders involved in the empowerment of women should develop effective network and coordinate efforts other than leaving the entire task of empowerment to the Non Governmental Organisations alone. By staging a concerted effort, the fight for women empowerment will become easy to accomplish.

The government should set up clear constitution as laws and policies that are gender sensitive and in support of empowerment. These laws and policies should be focused on the rights and status of women and be able to necessitate progressive changes. They should also provide an impetus aimed at raising conclusiveness and addressing strategic gender needs.

There is need to sensitize the local leaders in the field of social development especially in areas concerned with women such as health and nutrition, career

guidance, employment creation which should all be geared towards promoting self sufficiency and sustenance.

Girl child education should also be encouraged from an early stage so that girls and women are placed at a better position to fight the challenges they face in life and also struggle to maintain their empowerment level.

Special courts for women should be established to help women fight all the challenges towards their empowerment



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[www.acfode@starcom.co.ug](mailto:www.acfode@starcom.co.ug)

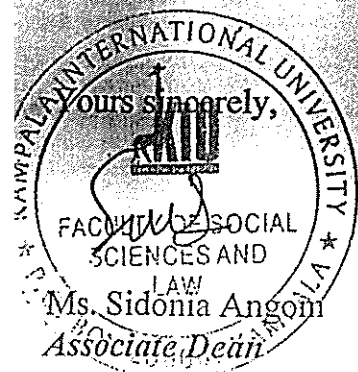
***FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES***

March 5, 2008

To... WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .....

.....  
.....  
This is to introduce to you MS. ARACH CAROLINE.....  
who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/she is  
working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement  
for the award of a degree. I hereby request you, in the name of the University,  
to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for this  
work..

I have the pleasure of thanking you in advance for your cooperation!





**Dear respondent**

The following questions are designed with an aim of establishing a base line set of response to help the researcher to carry out her study on women's empowerment and poverty eradication.

The researcher is a student of Kampala international university and promises confidentiality to all the information collected and all views be upheld and applied to the participants (respondents), please feel free to participate.

**SECTION A: BIO DATA**

- 1) Name of the respondent (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What is your sex?  
a) Male ☐  
b) female ☐
- 3) Age (years)  
a) 18-25 ☐ b) 26-35 ☐ c) 36-45 ☐ d) Above 46 ☐
- 4) What is marital status?  
a) Single ☐ b) Married ☐ c) Separated ☐  
d) Divorced ☐ e) Widowed ☐
- 5) Level of education.  
a) Primary ☐ b) Secondary ☐ b) College ☐  
d) Others specify ☐
- 6) Occupation  
a) Farmer ☐ b) Civil servant ☐ c) Business Person ☐
- 7) No. Of children  
a) 1 ☐ b) 2-5 ☐ c) Above 5 ☐

**APPENDICES**  
**QUESTIONNAIRES**

**SECTION B: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR WOMEN**

1. (a) As women, do you think empowerment is good for you in all aspects of life?

a) Yes

b) No

(b) Give reasons for your answer

.....

.....

2. (a) In your own view, what do you understand by the term women empowerment and is it reflected anywhere in this society?

.....

.....

(b) If yes, how has community reacted to it?

.....

.....

3.(a) What benefits have you got out of being empowered?

.....

.....

(b) Have these benefits led to the reduction in the poverty levels?

.....

.....

4. (a) As women, how would you advocate for empowerment?

.....

.....

**SECTION C: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR ORGANIZATIONS  
CONCERNED WITH WOMEN**

1. (a) Is women empowerment a good idea in a bid to help in the poverty eradication campaign?

(a) Yes ☐

(b) No ☐

(c) Give reason(s) for your answer above

.....  
.....

2. Specifically in what areas has your organization empowered women?

(a) Politics ☐

(b) Economics ☐

(c) Gender ☐

(d) Social ☐

(e) Cultural ☐

(b). What specific areas do you think are best for women to be empowered in?

.....  
.....

(c) Give reason(s) for your above answers

.....  
.....

3.(a) Are the women practicing the skills and knowledge given to them?

(a) Yes

☐

(b) No

☐

(b) If yes, what are the evident results on ground?

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.....

4. (a) What challenges do you encounter in this empowerment initiative?

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(b) How has your organization tried to cope with these challenges?

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.....

.....

5. (a) Is community in support of women being empowered

(a) Yes

☐

(b) No

☐

## SECTION D: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

1. (a) What is the position and status of women in this society?

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.....

(c) Do the women have rights or their rights have been violated?

.....  
.....

2 (a) Can you identify some of the organizations that have helped fight for the empowerment of women?

.....  
.....

(b) Do you think the task by these organizations has been of help to these women?

(a) Yes

☐

(b) No

☐

(c) Give reasons for your answers above

.....  
.....

3. What exactly have these organisations done in the bid to empower women in this society?

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.....

4. (a) How has the situation of women been before being empowered?

.....  
.....

(b) What significant changes have you noted in women from the empowerment drive?

.....

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(c) Are these changes positive or negative?

.....

.....

5. (a) Are there any existing polices designed to support women empowerment?

(a) Yes ☐

(b) No ☐

(b). Who designs these polices?

(a) Local councils

(b) N.G.Os

(c) Government

(c) What are these policies?

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(d) Are these policies being implemented?

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THANK YOU