

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY IN BUSHENYI DISTRICT, UGANDA: A CASE OF FIDA UGANDA

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DECLARATION

I certify that this dissertation is entirely original with no submissions to academic institutions.

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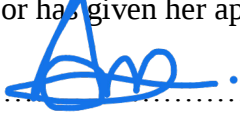
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APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my family, especially my parents, who helped, encouraged, and guided me all the way to college. Above all, I am grateful to God for his direction and provision in finishing this dissertation.

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I owe a debt of gratitude to my supervisor, Madam Mercy Amaniyo, for her professional guidance, commitment, availability, and efficient supervision.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSIs: - Crime Scene Investigations

CSOs: - Civil Society Organizations

FIDA: - International Federation of Women Lawyers

SPSS: - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

UNICEF: - United Nations Children's Fund

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the role of civil society organizations in fostering gender equality in Bushenyi District, Uganda: a case of FIDA Uganda. It specifically focused on; establishing the role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda, investigating the role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda, and assessing the role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda.

The study was carried out using a case study research design. The data was collected using questionnaires and interviews and during data collection; both simple random and purposive sampling methods were used. A sample size of 50 respondents who are community members who are beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda programs in Bushenyi District and interviews with 5 FIDA Uganda's top management, program coordinators, and officers was used in the study.

The study findings revealed that FIDA Uganda plays a significant role in promoting gender equality in Bushenyi District through legal aid services, advocacy initiatives, and capacity building programs. Legal aid offerings enhance get right of entry to access justice and rights cognizance, advocacy initiatives influence network attitudes and coverage support for gender equality, while capacity constructing packages fortify the capabilities, self-belief, and participation of women and groups in social, financial, and choice-making tactics, collectively contributing to reduced gender discrimination and improved guide for equitable practices.

Finally, the study recommends the need for strengthening legal aid outreach, expanding continuous community sensitization on gender rights, enhancing collaboration between civil society organizations and local government to integrate gender issues into planning and governance, expanding capacity-building programs that empower women's leadership and economic participation, and promoting inclusive approaches that actively involve men and boys in advancing gender equality in Bushenyi District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The research investigated “the role of civil society organizations in fostering gender equality in Bushenyi District, Uganda: a case of FIDA Uganda”. The introduction of this chapter lays out the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the goals of the study, and the relevance of the study.

1.2 Background of the study

One of the major pillars of achieving sustainable development and social justice in current civilizations is gender equality (Sharma, 2023). It contrasts the idea of equal access to resources, possibilities, and the right of participation by both men and women in all spheres of life, including education, employment, politics, and equal protection under the law (Leal-Filho et al., 2023). Despite major international and domestic initiatives, gender inequalities continue, especially in low- and middle-income settings where cultural and structural obstacles prevent women's empowerment (Rubin & Bartle, 2023). Through advocacy, policy involvement, and grassroots organizing to attack discriminatory norms and institutional prejudices, CSOs are key actors in bridging these gaps. Thus, CSOs, governments, and communities' cooperation becomes crucial in realizing gender equality not only as a policy commitment but as reality (Kassa & Sarikakis, 2022).

Worldwide, the fight for gender equality has been conceptualized in terms of wider global commitments to reach gender equality and empower all girls and women, as seen in Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Novovic, 2023). CSOs have been instrumental in translating these worldwide goals into regional action, supporting girl's education, women's political participation, and violence prevention (Karim et al., 2024). Common obstacles to their labor include patriarchal resistance, underfunding, and declining public spaces (Lappalainen, 2022). This suggests that although the world has advanced significantly in including gender equality as a main feature of development plans, institutional and socio-cultural obstacles still restrict the whole realization of equality (Smith & Sinkford, 2022).

Through effective governance and gender-responsive measures, developed nations like the United States, Sweden, and Japan have worked toward gender equality in education, leadership, and labor participation (Rubin & Bartle, 2023). Among other things, gender-responsive budgeting and affirmative action have lowered income gaps and boosted female leadership in public institutions (Adeniyi et al., 2024). Through inclusive governance frameworks addressing both representation and welfare, the cooperation between civil society and the government in Sweden has helped to institutionalize equality (Rusfiana & Kurniasih, 2024). In Asian nations like India and Indonesia, CSOs have promoted gender equality by enabling rural women via political training, education, and economic projects. These illustrations show how good cooperation between government and non-government players might cause change in gender relations and boost women's presence in socio-political spheres (Diprose, 2023).

In Africa, especially as governments struggle to tackle institutionalized gender inequalities, the part of CSOs in advancing gender equality has picked up steam (Lwamba et al., 2022). Strong women's movements in nations including South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria have emerged to demand their proper place in political arena, economic empowerment, and an end to gender-based violence (Chikwe et al., 2024). Still, sub-Saharan Africa still records some of the greatest rates of gender inequalities worldwide despite progressive policies. Women make over 60% of the informal labor force yet hold less than 20% of land assets (UNICEF, 2023). Cultural views that marginalize women in decision-making roles, poor policy implementation, and inadequate program finance for gender issues have all helped to perpetuate these inequities. Therefore, CSOs keep serving as vital agents in pushing for inclusive government, legal changes, and equitable distribution of resources (Lombardo et al., 2021).

Established in 1974, FIDA Uganda is the top women's rights group in the country concentrating on legal aid, gender justice, and advocating for underprivileged women by means of both local and national campaigns (Kontinen & Ndidde, 2023). Bushenyi District is not an exception; despite claims of gender equality at the national level, most women face discrimination and gender-based violence, especially in legal protection, education, and political involvement (Akandinda et al., 2022). By promoting rural women empowerment initiatives, public education, and legal advocacy, FIDA Uganda has been instrumental in bridging these divides (Sharma, 2023). Women in Bushenyi still encounter socio-economic and cultural barriers that prevent their

full involvement in decision-making and development initiatives despite such attempts (Lwamba et al., 2022). Such disparities point to the requirement to assess FIDA Uganda's local level contribution to gender equality (Novovic, 2023).

1.3 Problem statement

Ideally, gender equality should guarantee that both men and women in Bushenyi District have equal access to education, financial resources, political engagement, and defense against gender-based violence (Kassa & Sarikakis, 2022). In fact, however, gender inequalities still exist; whereas 61% of boys in Bushenyi complete secondary education compared to only 39% of girls, there is a growing education gap (UNICEF, 2023). With only 28% of women holding productive assets as opposed to 55% of men in the district (Kontinen & Ndidde, 2023), women's economic empowerment still remains limited. Politically, less than 20% of local council leadership positions are held by women, and studies reveal that over 45% of women in the region have suffered some kind of gender-based violence (Akandinda et al., 2022). If neglected, these problems could worsen poverty, lower women's civic involvement, and slow down sustainable development in Bushenyi (Novovic, 2023).

Although FIDA Uganda, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, and other CSOs have run legal assistance, awareness campaigns, and empowerment initiatives, the effects are still modest mostly because of institutional obstacles and poor community involvement (Sharma, 2023). Moreover, earlier research by experts like Smith & Sinkford (2022) and Sharma (2023) have generally investigated gender equality and CSO activities at the national level but have not adequately looked at how particular organizations like FIDA Uganda are tackling gender inequalities in rural areas such as Bushenyi District. This study therefore aimed to fill this gap by examining the role of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality in Bushenyi District, Uganda: a case of FIDA Uganda.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to examine the role of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality in Bushenyi District, Uganda: a case of FIDA Uganda.

1.5 Specific objectives of the study

This study was guided by the following specific research objectives:

- i. To establish the role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda.
- ii. To investigate the role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda.
- iii. To assess the role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda.

1.6 Research questions

This study sought to answer the following research questions:

- i. What is the role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda?
- ii. What is the role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda?
- iii. What is the role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda?

1.7 Scope of the study

1.7.1 Content Scope

The study focused on; establishing the role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda, investigating the role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda, and assessing the role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda.

1.7.2 Time scope

Data for this study was collected over a period of three months from October to December 2025. Reviewing papers, rules, and documents centered mostly on the years 2021 to 2025. This period reflected recent changes in Uganda's promotion of gender equality, especially in Bushenyi District. This time includes important actions taken by civil society groups like FIDA Uganda to further women's rights, legal aid, advocacy, and empowerment projects, as well as the changing national and local policies meant to close gender gaps.

1.7.3 Geographical scope

Bushenyi District, Uganda, is where this research on the operations of FIDA Uganda was conducted. Chosen because of ongoing gender disparities in education, financial empowerment,

political involvement, and protection from gender-based violence, Bushenyi District was selected. Because of its legal assistance clinics, advocacy campaigns, and women empowerment programs, FIDA Uganda is a perfect place to see how civil society groups help to advance gender equality at the local level.

1.8 Justification of the study

This research was justified by the ongoing gender inequalities in Bushenyi District, despite continuous efforts by civil society groups such as FIDA Uganda, especially in the fields of education, economic involvement, political participation, and protection from gender-based violence. Even with the progress CSOs have made, data shows that there are still differences between men and women's economic participation, with women's being more than 30% lower than men's. Also, women are less represented in politics at the local level (UNICEF, 2023). Few have specifically looked at the local roles of CSOs like FIDA Uganda in rural areas like Bushenyi, even if earlier research by researchers like Smith & Sinkford (2022) and Sharma (2023) have addressed the overall function of CSOs in gender advocacy. Through its context-specific examination of the impact of CSO measures on gender equality results in underprivileged areas, this research consequently closed a vital knowledge vacuum.

1.9 Significance of the study

Future scholars and academics looking to grasp the regional role of civil society groups in advancing gender equality, particularly in rural Ugandan settings, will find the study to be a helpful source of empirical data.

Practitioners in governance and international relations will find the research especially important for understanding how local civil society groups help to advance gender equality, support inclusive governance, and improve participative development in dispersed contexts.

Informing policy makers on the current gender disparities in Bushenyi District and the success of CSO initiatives, the research will be quite important for enabling evidence-based, gender-responsive policy creation and implementation.

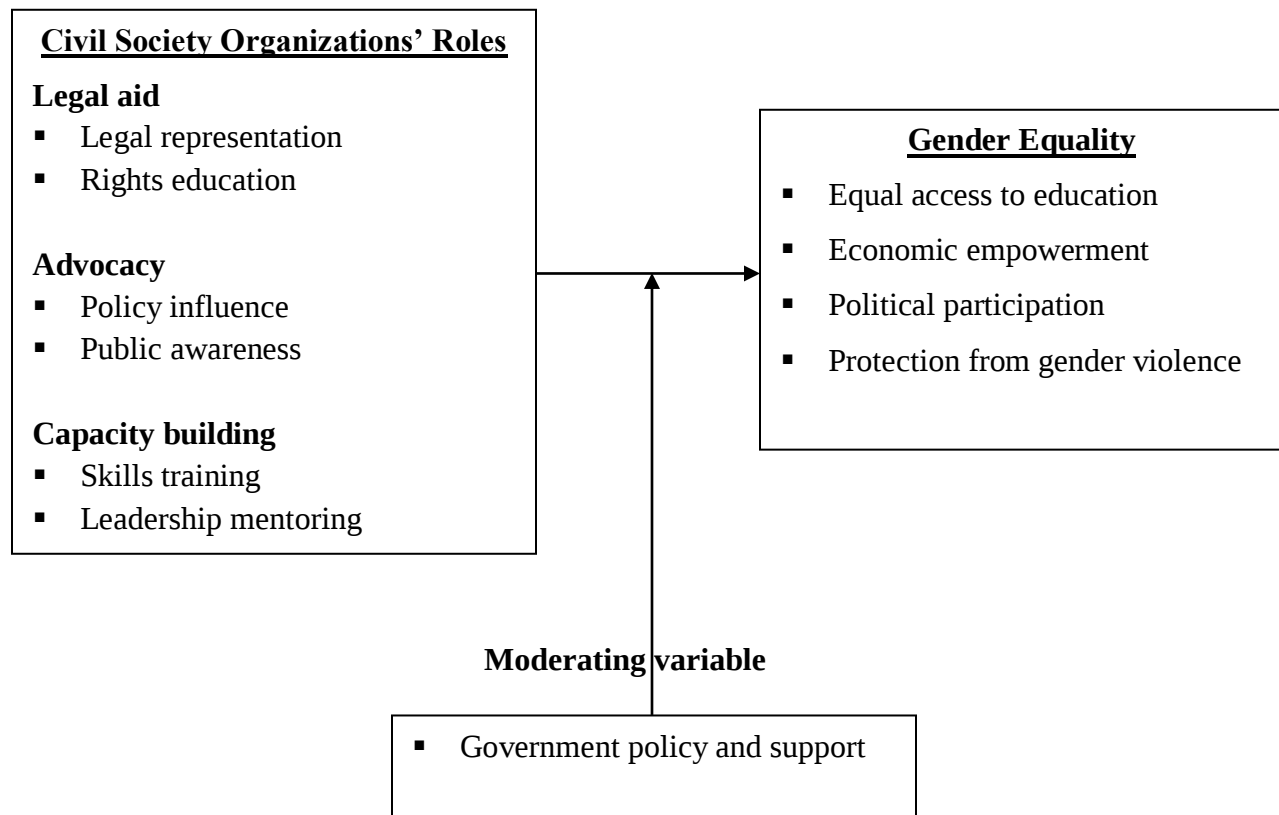
The study will be useful as a reference for future scholars interested in exploring the relationship between civil society activities and gender equality, thereby contributing to the academic body of knowledge in governance and development studies.

1.10 Conceptual framework

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable (IV)

Dependent Variable (DV)



Source: Adapted from Kontinen & Ndidde (2023); Rubin & Bartle (2023) and modified by the Researcher (2025)

This study conceptualizes Civil Society Organizations' roles specifically legal aid, advocacy, and capacity building as key drivers of gender equality, where legal representation and rights education enhance protection from gender violence, advocacy through policy influence and public awareness promotes political participation and economic empowerment, and capacity

building via skills training and leadership mentoring supports equal access to education and broader empowerment outcomes, with the relationship influenced by supportive government policy and institutional frameworks. The moderating variable is government policy and support which moderates the role of civil society organizations in ensuring gender equality.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers other works from other literatures. It is important that a closer look is taken at similar works done on the role of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality and review some of the literatures pertinent to the study, for comparison, confirmation and differences to be laid bare. Due to this, this chapter was meant to contain the review of various literatures considered to be relevant to the study.

2.2 Conceptual review

2.2.1 Civil Society Organizations

CSOs have been conceptualized variably by scholars as non-state, not-for-profit entities operating independently to advance social, political, and economic transformation. As Sharma (2023) notes, CSOs are civic participation platforms that fill the gap between the state and its citizens through community-based advocacy and empowerment initiatives. Similarly, Rusfiana and Kurniasih (2024) say that CSOs act as catalysts to spur social and political transformation for accountability, inclusion, and human rights through organized active citizenship. However, Kontinen and Ndidde (2023) argue that CSOs, particularly in developing country contexts, face legitimacy dilemmas in acting between grassroots activism and donor-driven agendas. This shows a conflict in research between a mostly community-driven CSO and CSOs as institutional players working within political and financial restrictions.

The arguments over the meaning of CSOs have also centered on their functions and impact. As such, Diprose (2023) notes that through participative techniques challenging patriarchal structures, empowerment-driven CSOs support women's leadership and agency; Kassa and Sarikakis (2022) show that fewer civic spaces and strict laws by governments sometimes hinder operational spaces for CSOs advocating gender equality. Through grassroots mobilization and the guarantee of inclusive governance, Leal-Filho et al. (2023) claim rather strongly that CSOs have great potential to advance the cause of SDGs, most importantly Goal 5 of gender equality. Such opposing views show that, although most people agree that CSOs are an essential part of

democratic progress and social justice, their success is determined by cultural, institutional, and political factors.

Several criteria help to assess the effectiveness and influence of CSOs. For example, in evaluating the performance of CSOs in promoting equality policies, Lappalainen (2022) sees advocacy success and political impact as fundamental aspects. Particularly on the empowerment of women and other underprivileged groups, Chikwe et al. (2024) highlight community mobilization and socioeconomic inclusion as markers of CSO influence. Likewise, Lombardo et al. (2021) underline organizational legitimacy, participatory involvement, and responsibility as major markers of CSO dependability and sustainability. certainly, those facets particularly, advocacy effectiveness, capacity constructing, public consciousness, and institutional legitimacy shape an enabling analytical framework to grasp the working and reworking energy of civil society organizations in modern authorities and improvement.

2.2.2 Gender Equality

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a need for development. It has been talked about a lot in academic writing. According to Akandinda et al. (2022), gender equality is a condition whereby people are given rights, duties, and possibilities in every sphere of life regardless of gender. Beyond legal equality, though, Adeniyi et al. (2024) said that gender equality needs to be tackled by dismantling all forms of structural barriers that fuel discrimination, especially in settings where leadership structures have stayed largely male-dominated. Rubin and Bartle (2023) go a step further to claim that it should also include ideas of access and control over financial resources, which would help support gender-responsive budgeting as a way to fight against inequality. Therefore, the idea of gender equality is flexible; it evolves with situations, balancing rights-based, institutional, and economic viewpoints that define its significance across a great range of socio-political settings.

Regarding education, empowerment, and institutional change, the idea of gender equality has also kept changing. For the equal engagement of men and women in the development process, Karim et al. (2024) see education as a transforming tool that questions patriarchal values. Smith and Sinkford (2022) consequently emphasize management empowerment, claiming that actual gender equality manner putting ladies in decision-making positions still visible as the area of

men, mainly in worldwide health and other technical areas. Confirming that full gender equality have to encompass systems inclusive and sensitive to the various realities girls and ladies come upon, particularly in poorer international locations, UNICEF (2023) reinforces this transformative reasoning. These arguments taken collectively mean that for real equality, gender equality is going past symbolic inclusion; rather, it calls for continuous investments in capacity-building, schooling, and institutional trade.

Researchers have proposed several angles of equality so one can gauge the complicated scope of gender equality. Lwamba et al. (2022) stated that empowerment, involvement, and protection are a few of the most vital facets of gender equality, in particular in sensitive settings in which gendered electricity imbalances are greater apparent. To add, Novovic (2023) introduces the concept of “Gender Mainstreaming 2.zero,” wherein coverage integration throughout SDGs is a key measurable measurement of equality.

Similarly, UNICEF (2023) adopts indicators of access to education, healthcare, and economic participation in assessing progress. These dimensions collectively support that gender equality is best measured using intersectional lenses, including economic, political, educational, and social inclusions, changes in power relations quantitatively and qualitatively between men and women.

2.3 Empirical review of the study objectives

2.3.1 Role of legal aid in promoting gender equality

Lappalainen (2022) investigated the role of civil society advocacy in equality law across Nordic countries, finding that legal aid institutions play a critical role in ensuring women have access to justice, especially regarding workplace discrimination and domestic violence. These studies have shown that legal aid services not only help bridge the gap between legal frameworks and marginalized populations but also contribute to consolidating the practice of equality laws that protect women's rights. Similarly, Rubin and Bartle (2023) have analyzed the ways in which gender-responsive budgeting supports legal interventions aimed at addressing systemic gender inequities and concluded that quite often, legal aid mechanisms complement fiscal reforms by legally empowering women to claim resources on an equal footing. Taken together, these two studies revealed that legal aid can have a truly transformational impact on promoting gender

equality, as it enables the execution of gender laws and increases the capacity of women to challenge the socio-legal injustices through accessible and affordable legal processes.

Kassa and Sarikakis (2022) researched the shrinking communicative space for gender equality civil society organizations. They pointed out that legal aid support strengthens the advocacy power of women's organizations by protecting their right to participation and expression in the public policy process. In countries with strengthened legal protections, gender-focused organizations are, therefore, better positioned to challenge the resistance of state or institutions against equality initiatives. In addition, Lombardo et al. (2021) studied opposition to gender equality politics in Europe. Their findings validated that robust prison resource frameworks play a mitigating role in tries at gender backlash by means of granting recourse to ladies' movements underneath threat. Those empirical findings collectively establish that felony useful resource is a vital guard for gender activists and CSIs, ensuring the momentum of gender reform tactics in democratic and semi-authoritarian regimes alike.

Kontinen and Ndidde (2023) found that, among Ugandan civil society corporations, criminal aid interventions via hybrid advocacy models significantly enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of nearby businesses advocating for gender rights. These organizations used legal literacy programs and pro bono services to assist women in seeking justice against cases of gender-based violence and economic exclusion. Similarly, Diprose's study of empowerment-focused civil society organizations in Indonesia found that legal aid initiatives serve as a brokerage function between women and the state in facilitating rural women's access to justice through bureaucratic and cultural barriers. Both studies highlight the fact that beyond strengthening women's agency, legal aid helps build trust in justice systems, thereby contributing to gender equality at both community and institutional levels.

Chikwe et al. (2024) evaluated community-based interventions for women's empowerment and noted that legal aid services enhanced socio-economic resilience among women by guaranteeing equal access to property rights, inheritance, and employment opportunities. Their study further recorded that at the community level, where the structures for legal aid were well instituted, the level of participation in decision-making and the resolution of disputes became more gender-inclusive. Similarly, in exploring the contrasting practices of gender equality between the USA and Africa, Adeniyi et al. (2024) argued that when legal aid interventions at workplaces

coincided with national policies of gender equality and enforcement of labor rights, there was significant improvement in workplace equality. This is where legal aid bridges the gaps at the policy-practice nexus to actualize legal equality into meaningful social and economic empowerment for women.

Lwamba et al. (2022) conducted a systematic review on women's empowerment in fragile contexts and revealed that access to legal aid strengthens women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict resolution processes, especially in areas where gender-based injustices have become endemic. They conducted a meta-analysis showing how legal assistance boosts women's confidence and safety in articulating their rights amidst unstable contexts. UNICEF (2023) has reiterated this when it reported that the scaling up of legal aid frameworks across the world is creating enabling environments toward the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 5, allowing subjugated women and girls to institute challenged applications against discriminatory legislation and practices. These findings collectively confirm that legal aid is an integral approach toward the realization of gender equality since it plays both a protective and transformative role, enabling women to participate fully and equitably in all spheres of life.

2.3.2 Role of advocacy in promoting gender equality

Leal-Filho et al. (2023) in their study found out that CSO advocacy campaigns sustained over time help to translate international gender commitments into national policy priorities, increasing legislative attention to gender issues. A study by Smith & Sinkford (2022) indicates that targeted advocacy focused on professional and leadership norms increases awareness of structural barriers and opens pathways to women's leadership in technical sectors, hence contributing to broader norms change. Taken together, these studies suggest that advocacy works at both the policy level-that is, in shaping laws and budgets-and at the normative level-shifting expectations about women's roles.

Novovic (2023) argues that contemporary advocacy deploys "gender mainstreaming 2.0" tactics, embedding gender into various SDG-related policy areas and thereby increasing the amplitude of demands beyond single-issue campaigns. In support, Rubin & Bartle (2023) show, in the context of gender-responsive budgeting, that advocacy which secures budgetary commitments enables the sustained implementation of gender programs, not just one-off projects. Taken together, these

studies show how advocacy serves two purposes: first, it helps to get the policy frameworks in place that support gender equality, and second, it helps to get the money needed to make those things happen.

According to Rusfiana & Kurniasih (2024), whose study of Indonesia finds that focused public-awareness campaigns raised women's political engagement and community acceptance of women leaders in rural regions. Karim et al. (2024)'s findings from a different study reveal how encouraging education-related activities generates quantifiable improvements in girls' school retention and parental attitudes toward female education. Taken together, these studies point to local, culturally sensitive campaigning together with education and civic involvement producing institutional and behavioral changes.

Indeed, Smith & Sinkford (2022) also demonstrates that expert sector advocacy for instance, on health can overcome these institutional obstacles by supporting mentoring, anti-discrimination laws, and affirmative leadership pipelines. Sharma (2023) supports this by noting that targeted advocacy increases the institutional capacity of civil society groups to successfully interact with legislators when they make investments in communications, legal knowledge, coalition-building, and other fields. These results point to the need of organisational capacity and strategic communication in order to affect standards and institutions as well as in resourced advocacy.

Akandinda et al. (2022), in their review of Uganda, present findings indicating that the advocacy provided by NGOs has increased public knowledge on women's health and legal rights, corresponds to higher utilization of maternal health and legal services in some districts. Another paper by Novovic (2023) underlines the importance of advocacy in aligning national gender agendas with the SDGs to leverage international frameworks for domestic reform by local actors, including FIDA Uganda. These two studies together suggest that advocacy in the Ugandan context indeed can and does yield gains that are measurable in service use and policy alignment but requires consistent funding and political space for sustainability.

2.3.3 Role of capacity building in promoting gender equality

Smith & Sinkford (2022), in their study, illustrated that such leadership mentoring and professional development for women in technical and health sectors remove structural barriers to advancement and grow the pipeline of qualified women for senior roles. Correspondingly,

another pertinent conclusion by Adeniyi et al. (2024) supports the idea that programs aimed at improving gender parity in organizational leadership and those meant to increase female promotion rates which include mentorship, anti-bias training, and promotion-readiness programs are correlated with greater rates of female promotion. Taken together, these results would therefore indicate that focused leadership capacity development tackles institutional cultures that would otherwise constrain women's advancement as well as skill gaps.

Leal-Filho et al. (2023) discovered data suggesting that such capacity-building programs clearly improve women's access to good jobs and economic agency at the community level, therefore helping to achieve gender-equality outcomes. Other related research, such as Karim et al. (2024), reveal that education-focused capacity building lowers girls' dropout from school and changes parents' attitudes toward female education, both of which have cascading effects on lifetime possibilities for women. Taken together, then, these studies point to a significant role for practical education and skills programs as starting point interventions that build capacity and lead to quantifiable improvements in gender equality.

Rubin & Bartle (2023) argued that capacity building for local government and CSO staff in gender-responsive budgeting enables more gender-sensitive allocation of public resources, which in turn supports programs that reduce gender gaps. On the other hand, Novovic (2023) put a greater emphasis on the fact that the capacity to mainstream gender across a range of policy areas-what he calls "gender mainstreaming 2.0"-depends on training policymakers and implementers to use gender-disaggregated data and intersectional analysis. Taken together, these studies underline the idea that institutional capacity beyond individual skills is essential in making commitments to gender equality translate into concrete budgetary and policy outcomes.

UNICEF (2023) further reported that community-level capacity building in legal literacy and rights awareness increases reporting of gender-based violence and uptake of protection services, hence enhancing accountability and access to justice for women and girls. In another study conducted in Uganda, a review by Akandinda et al. (2022) reported that NGOs engage in legal literacy and paralegal trainings at the grassroots level, substantially improving the ability of women to claim health and property rights. These empirical findings indicate that capacity building in legal knowledge and service navigation has tangible protective and empowerment effects for women in local contexts.

Sharma (2023) proved that investment in organizational capacity covering monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization, and communications strengthens CSOs' durability and their ability to scale gender-equality interventions. Another study by Rusfiana & Kurniasih (2024) established that when CSOs combine capacity building for beneficiaries with internal capacity strengthening-such as coalition-building and advocacy skills-program sustainability and policy influence increase markedly. These studies put in evidence that for effective capacity building that produces real, sustained advances in gender equality, it needs to take place on two fronts: beneficiary skills and CSO institutional capacity.

2.4 Research/ Literature Gap

The review identified a set of knowledge gaps concerning the contribution of civil society organizations to gender equality. While existing studies emphasize how legal aid, advocacy, and capacity building interventions are important to increase women's participation, empowerment, and access to resources, there is a lack of rigorous empirical evidence concerning the sustainability of such interventions beyond the end of external funding and the scalability across different socio-political contexts. Most studies have focused on things that can be counted, like changes in laws, how many kids stay in school, or how many people use a service. They didn't pay much attention to the specific ways that different places, cultures, and political situations can make it hard for something to work well. Especially in low-resource and vulnerable environments, there is also a dearth of comparative studies across areas or nations on how local context shapes the translation of CSO initiatives into meaningful advances in gender equality. Few studies ultimately look at several CSO techniques legal aid, advocacy, and capacity building within a single consistent analytical framework; therefore there were still a lot of unanswered questions about how these strategies support or clash with one another.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the chosen methodology of research. It specified the execution of this study. All three; sample size, research population, and study design are here included. It also addresses take a look at barriers, moral concerns, information management and analysis, studies strategies, sampling system, and outline of variables.

3.2 Research design

Employing a descriptive case study design, this research tested in excellent detail how civil society businesses help to boost gender equality in Bushenyi District, with a particular emphasis on FIDA Uganda (Maier et al., 2023). This studies design was appropriate since it shall we the researcher closely examine FIDA Uganda's organizational systems, advocacy techniques, guidelines, network involvement initiatives, and challenges, consequently offering in-intensity knowledge of the way CSO initiatives are completed and there have an effect on advancing gender equality (Hunziker & Blankenagel, 2024).

With the usage of a mixed-methods approach, the research combined quantitative and qualitative methods to capture the intensity and complexity of the studies concern. The quantitative part entailed structured questionnaires given to arbitrarily chosen FIDA Uganda network beneficiaries, typically from Bushenyi district. Fischer et al. (2023) produced data for evaluating correlations between FIDA Uganda's ability-constructing, advocacy activities, felony aid applications, and quantifiable signs in gender equality together with women's empowerment, participation, and get admission to social and monetary sources.

The qualitative approach supported the quantitative information by way of amassing records from FIDA Uganda's top control, program coordinators, and officials through semi-dependent interviews with vital assets. The interviews checked out how FIDA Uganda's tasks are achieved, seen, and checked in the community. In addition they discovered problems, desirable practices, and matters that affect how properly CSO activities work in selling gender equality within the Bushenyi District (Wieland et al., 2024).

3.3 Study area and population

Bushenyi District, Uganda, was the venue for this research on FIDA Uganda's operations. Bushenyi District changed into selected due to the fact in training, economic empowerment, political engagement, and protection from gender-based totally violence, it has ongoing gender inequalities. Given FIDA Uganda's legal aid clinics, advocacy campaigns, and women empowerment programs in this region, it is the perfect spot to study how civil society groups advance gender equality at the grassroots level.

The focus audience in this research consisted primarily of two categories. FIDA Uganda's Bushenyi District community beneficiaries, who offered information via questionnaires, were the first group. Among these beneficiaries were women and men who have used FIDA Uganda's services including legal aid clinics, advocacy programs, and empowerment projects and who are directly affected by the group's attempts to advance gender equality and these total to a population of 500 beneficiaries that were included in this study as the study population. The second group made up of FIDA Uganda's main informants, who included senior leaders, program coordinators, and officers engaged in semi-structured interviews to offer in-depth understanding of the organization's tactics, initiatives, and difficulties in advancing gender equality at the district level. This two-pronged strategy guarantees that, for a thorough grasp of the part civil society groups play in promoting gender equality, the views of the beneficiaries of the service as well as the implementing staff are recorded.

3.4 Sample size determination

A sample refers to a subset of the larger population that will participate in the survey (Althubaiti, 2023). Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) state that in order to arrive at a reasonable, reliable and valid sample size, take 10% of the accessible population if the population is large and 30% if the population is small. Based on these authorities, sample size for this study was 50 respondents who are beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda services particularly those that stay in Bushenyi district which were constituted as follows; by getting 10% (50) of total population of beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda services in Bushenyi district; $(10/100 \times 500 = 50)$. This gave a sample size of 50 community members who are beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda services in Bushenyi district.

On the other hand, purposive sampling was used to choose five (5) key informants for the qualitative component. These people are FIDA Uganda's top management, program coordinators, and officers who know a lot about the organization's plans for encouraging gender equality. Although rich qualitative insights to understand the organizational and contextual aspects affecting gender equality initiatives are also provided, this total sample size of 55 individuals was regarded adequate to produce reliable quantitative data for statistical analysis.

3.5 Sampling methods

This study combined purposive sampling and basic random sampling methods. 50 FIDA Uganda community beneficiaries from Bushenyi District who have utilized the organization's services, including legal help, advocacy, and empowerment activities, were chosen using basic random sampling. Simple random sampling provides every eligible member of the community an equal chance of being picked, so reducing prejudice and improving the sample's representativeness (Rahman et al., 2022). From FIDA Uganda's program records, a master list of beneficiaries was created; then, the sample chosen via computer-generated random numbers or lottery techniques.

On the other hand, purposive sampling was used to choose 5 main FIDA Uganda informants from among officers, program coordinators, and top management. This approach guaranteed that chosen people those with expert knowledge, management experience, and direct engagement in gender equality initiatives provide thorough insights into how the company advances gender equality in Bushenyi District (Campbell et al., 2020). Purposive sampling allow the researched collect rich qualitative records from folks that had full attention of organizational strategies, troubles, and achievements in selling women's rights.

3.6 Data sources

The researcher employed primary and secondary data when conducting the studies task.

Primary data: Self-administered questionnaires have been used to collect primary facts from 50 FIDA Uganda network beneficiaries in Bushenyi District. Semi-structured interviews with five key informants who are top control, application coordinators, and officials were also used. This gave FIDA Uganda first-hand facts on how nicely its projects assist to advance gender

equality. The usage of personalised interview publications and survey strategies, the researcher accumulated the information themselves.

Secondary data: Journal articles, books, institutional reports, FIDA Uganda program records, and pertinent coverage papers all supplied secondary facts. Through supplying context and contrasting viewpoints on civil society projects for gender equality, these resources helped to validate the principle findings.

3.7 Data collection instruments

3.7.1 Questionnaires

The main tool for amassing numerical statistics from the 50 FIDA Uganda beneficiaries in Bushenyi District changed into the questionnaire. It blanketed near-ended, directed questions supposed to gauge the respondents' perspectives of the way FIDA Uganda's applications improve gender equality in fields which include legal aid, advocacy, and ladies empowerment initiatives. The questions reflected the goals of the look at, including involvement in FIDA programs, network understanding, and access to empowerment assets. To measure respondents' evaluations at the efficacy of FIDA Uganda's applications, a 5-point Likert scale become utilized (five = Strongly Agree to 1 = Strongly Disagree) (Ikart, 2019).

3.7.2 Key informant interview guide

Thru face-to-face interviews with five FIDA Uganda key informants, along with senior control, software coordinators, and officers, the important thing informant interview guide amassed qualitative facts. Open-ended questions about FIDA Uganda's institutional regulations, advocacy sports, criminal help offerings, problems in advancing gender equality, and the apparent influence in their projects on network empowerment made up the guide. those interviews supplemented the quantitative data and enhance the look at's evaluation by means of offering in-depth observations on organizational practices, operational problems, and control viewpoints (Taherdoost, 2021).

3.8 Validity and reliability of data collection instruments

3.8.1 Validity for quantitative research

Validity was evaluated to see if the questions as it should be seize the meant records (Sürücü & Maslakçi, 2020). Experts in studies analyzed the inquiries to gauge their capacity to elicit the target reactions. The validity of the research instrument was determined using a Content Validity Index (CVI). The CVI was 0.81 which surpassed the suggested cut-off of 0.70, hence implying the questionnaire was good for data gathering.

3.8.2 Reliability for quantitative research

Reliability in research relates to the consistency, stability, and trustworthiness of research findings, therefore indicating how well the results of a study may be repeated or reproduced under similar circumstances or by other scientists. Cronbach's coefficient alpha (Mellinger & Hanson, 2020) was used to assess the dependability of the survey. Five participants were included in a pilot study, and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for the reliability analysis. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was computed using the formula below. The coefficient was 0.83 which surpassed the suggested.70, hence suggesting that the survey was fit for data gathering.

3.8.3 Validity and reliability for qualitative research

In this research, credibility, dependability, and confirmability rather than standard quantitative validity and reliability indicators guaranteed qualitative data quality (Coleman, 2022). Through member checking, whereby participants examined the results to ensure correct depiction of their opinions, and by doing thorough interviews with FIDA Uganda top management, program coordinators, and officers, credibility was improved. By recording the interview techniques, data collecting procedures, and analytical stages precisely, dependability was guaranteed; confirmability was enhanced by methodical coding and upkeep of an audit trail to minimize researcher bias (Hayashi et al., 2019).

3.9 Procedure of data collection

Following clearance of the research plan and data collecting tools, the researcher initially got a preliminary letter from the Uganda Christian University School of Social Sciences. The letter was given to FIDA Uganda officials in Bushenyi District to officially ask for permission to do the research. Once authorized, the researcher interviewed the top management, program coordinators, and officers, as well as send out systematic questionnaires to the chosen community beneficiaries. Obtaining informed permission from all participants ensured confidentiality, ethical compliance, and voluntary involvement throughout the process before data collection begun (Coleman, 2022).

3.10 Data analysis

3.10.1 Analysis of quantitative data

Owing to their dependability and widespread application in statistical analysis (Jopling, 2019), quantitative data gathered from the FIDA Uganda community beneficiaries in Bushenyi District was coded and evaluated using SPSS version 20. To spotlight how respondents view FIDA Uganda's characteristic in advancing gender equality, mean, frequencies, and possibilities from descriptive records were hired (Ali, 2020). To explore the link among civil society sports, capacity-building initiatives, advocacy applications, and gains in gender equality consequences, correlation and regression analyses have been used. Every finished survey became inspected for consistency, correctness, and completeness (Pentang & Pentang, 2021). Coding is the manner of categorizing answers and giving them numerical values for a methodical and arranged analysis (Skinner, 2020).

3.10.2 Analysis of qualitative data

In line with Creswell (2007), thematic evaluation changed into used on qualitative records gathered from interviews with FIDA Uganda pinnacle control, application coordinators, and officers. Interviews have been audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim, then coded into topics including potential-building tasks, advocacy strategies, prison resource interventions, and their effect on advancing gender equality (Jackson et al., 2019). Thematic analysis helped find first-rate practices, boundaries, and repeating patterns inside the implementation of FIDA Uganda

initiatives. Selected actual quotations were given to reveal important results and to provide a radical grasp of the viewpoints of organizational leaders on how civil society efforts improve gender equality in Bushenyi District (Ruggiano & Perry, 2019).

3.11 Ethical consideration

Strictly abiding through privateness guidelines, ethical problems were carefully upheld at some point of the research by using making certain that all personal data become accurately stored and most effective applied for studies objectives (Chervenak & McCullough, 2021). every participant signed a consent shape to confirm voluntary involvement after thorough reasons of the desires, strategies, and viable risks of the take a look at are given. Informed consent was acquired from all participants (Skinner, 2020). Removing or coding any identifying information helped to keep people's identities private in the final report (Pietilä et al., 2020).

Furthermore, confidentiality was ensured by restricting data access to the research team and utilizing aggregated or anonymized data for any disclosures. Plagiarism was avoided by rigorously citing all sources and clearly attributing any direct quotations to their original authors (Ruggiano & Perry, 2019). Finally, the entire research process adhered to institutional ethical guidelines, thereby upholding principles of respect, fairness, and the protection of participants' rights.

3.12 Limitations and delimitations of the study

First of all, some respondents were willing to provide information because of being suspicious of where the information would be taken. This was solved through the nice remarkable reputation in the study context as a learning institution and also obtaining an introductory letter from the university.

Second, the researcher was limited by funds that were needed to facilitate the research such as motivating the respondents, printing fees and even daily transport to the organization to collect data. However the researcher used self-initiatives and strategies to mobilize financial assistance from family.

Third, some people delayed to bring back the questionnaires which affected the researcher's target time planned to analyze his study. This was solved by issuing more questionnaires beyond

the target and this helped him to cover up the gaps for those who failed to return the questionnaires.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter sets to outline and analyze the findings of the research by the use of SPSS software for analyzing quantitative data. Data was collected using questionnaires from the 50 community members who are beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda programs in Bushenyi District and interviews with 5 FIDA Uganda's top management, program coordinators, and officers their responses are presented and interpreted as follows;

4.2 Descriptive analysis of the demographic characteristics of respondents

The researcher established the demographic characteristics of respondents who are beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda programs in Bushenyi District and these included; gender, age, level of education and period they have spent as beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda.

Table 1: Showing of demographic characteristics of respondents

Item	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	28	56.0
	Female	22	44.0
	Total	50	100.0
Age	Below 18 years	4	8.0
	18-25 years	10	20.0
	26-35 years	16	32.0
	36-45 years	12	24.0
	46-55 years	8	16.0
	Total	50	100.0
Education level	Primary	9	18.0
	Secondary	19	38.0
	Tertiary	16	32.0
	Others	6	12.0

	Total	50	100.0
How long have you been a beneficiary of FIDA Uganda?	1-5 years	16	32.0
	6-10 years	24	48.0
	Above 10 years	10	20.0
	Total	50	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

From table 1 above, majority of respondents were male, represented by 56.0% of the sample, whereas females were represented 44.0% of the respondents. This indicates a slightly higher participation of men among the beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda programs in Bushenyi District, though both genders are fairly represented.

Furthermore, most respondents represented by 32.0% were aged between 26-35 years, followed by 36-45 years at 24.0%, followed by those with 18-25 years age group constituting 20.0%, the 46-55 years group represented 16.0%, while the smallest proportion of respondents represented by 8.0% were below 18 years. This shows that FIDA Uganda primarily serves young and middle-aged adults in Bushenyi District.

In addition, most of the respondents have at least attained secondary education represented by 38.0%, followed closely by those with tertiary education represented by 32.0%. Respondents with primary education accounted for 18.0%, and those with other forms of education represented 12.0%. These findings suggest that most beneficiaries of FIDA Uganda programs are relatively well-educated, with a strong representation of secondary and tertiary level individuals.

Lastly, majority of the respondents represented by 48.0% reported being beneficiaries for 6-10 years, followed by 1-5 years at 32.0%. Only 20.0% had been beneficiaries for more than 10 years. This indicates that a significant portion of the respondents have medium-term engagement with FIDA Uganda programs, reflecting continuity and sustained participation in the services provided.

4.3 The contribution of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Table 2 summarizes respondents' responses on the contribution of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda by using a Likert scale where SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), NS (Not Sure), D (Disagree) and SD (Strongly Disagree).

Table 2: The contribution of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Statements	Extent of agreement and disagreement				
	SA	A	NS	D	SDA
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)
Legal representation provided by FIDA Uganda has helped women and girls access justice.	36 72.0%	4 8.0%	10 20.0%	00	00
Men and boys can also access legal aid services from FIDA Uganda when their rights are violated.	32 64.0%	7 14.0%	4 8.0%	4 8.0%	3 6.0%
Rights education programs by FIDA Uganda have increased awareness of gender rights in the community.	20 40.0%	20 40.0%	00	7 14.0%	3 6.0%
Legal aid services have reduced cases of gender-based discrimination in Bushenyi District.	8 16.0%	28 56.0%	7 14.0%	3 6.0%	4 8.0%
FIDA Uganda's legal support has empowered both women and men to claim their rights.	24 48.0%	22 44.0%	4 8.0%	00	00
Legal aid interventions have improved protection of women, men, boys, and girls from abuse and injustice.	8 16.0%	23 46.0%	12 24.0%	3 6.0%	4 8.0%

Source: Primary data

According to the study in table 2 above, 80.0% of the respondents agreed that legal representation by FIDA Uganda has helped women and girls access justice, while none disagreed and 20.0% were not sure. This implies that providing legal support is highly effective in enabling women and girls to claim their rights, thereby promoting access to justice and reducing gender inequality in Bushenyi District.

The findings also revealed that 78.0% of the respondents agreed that guys and boys can get right of entry to legal useful resource services from FIDA Uganda, while 14.0% disagreed and 8.0% have been not positive. This shows that FIDA Uganda guarantees inclusivity in criminal aid provision, supporting no longer most effective girls and ladies however additionally guys and boys, which strengthen gender equality and equity in having access to justice.

Moreover, the look at hooked up that 80.0% of respondents agreed that FIDA Uganda's rights schooling packages have multiplied attention of gender rights, at the same time as 6.0% disagreed and 14.0% had been no longer sure. This implies that attention-raising initiatives are effective in educating the network approximately gender rights, which helps reduce discrimination and promotes informed participation in gender equality initiatives.

Extra so, the results indicated that 72.0% of the respondents agreed that felony resource services have reduced gender-based totally discrimination, at the same time as 14.0% disagreed and 14.0% were no longer certain. This implies that legal interventions with the aid of FIDA Uganda play a sizable role in preventing discriminatory practices, thereby strengthening safety mechanisms and advancing gender equality inside the district.

Similarly, the findings illustrated that 92.0% of the respondents agreed that FIDA Uganda's felony help has empowered both women and men to claim their rights, at the same time as none disagreed and 8.0% were now not positive. This means that felony resource contributes no longer simplest to man or woman empowerment but additionally to selling equity and equality among all genders, helping a way of life of shared rights and duties.

Lastly, the study showed that 62.0% of respondents agreed that felony useful resource interventions have stepped forward safety from abuse and injustice, even as 14.0% disagreed and 24.0% were no longer sure. This means that even as prison aid has undoubtedly contributed to safeguarding the rights of all network participants, there's still a want to bolster interventions to reach more effectiveness and ensure complete safety across all genders.

Overall, the findings indicate that prison aid supplied by FIDA Uganda strongly contributes to selling gender equality in Bushenyi District. Most respondents agreed that prison illustration, rights schooling, empowerment, and safety tasks advantage women, guys, boys, and ladies alike. The results suggest that criminal resource now not most effective enhances get admission to

access justice however also increases awareness, reduces discrimination, and empowers community members to claim their rights, thereby fostering an inclusive technique to gender equality.

4.3.1 Legal aid and gender equality in Uganda

From the interviews conducted with FIDA Uganda's top management, program coordinators, and officers, they were asked for their views on how FIDA Uganda's legal aid services have contribute to promoting gender equality in Bushenyi District and their responses were as follows;

The key informants revealed that FIDA Uganda's legal aid services play a pivotal role in enhancing access to justice for both women and men, particularly those who face discrimination or gender-based violence. They reported that the provision of free legal representation, legal advice, and rights education has enabled marginalized community members, especially women, to assert their rights in family, property, and employment matters. The respondents also emphasized that legal aid helps to challenge harmful cultural practices and ensures that victims of abuse are able to seek redress, thereby fostering a more equitable society in Bushenyi District.

The important thing key informants further mentioned that felony useful resource offerings contribute to elevating consciousness approximately gender rights amongst network participants. through outreach applications, felony literacy campaigns, and sensitization workshops, FIDA Uganda equips individuals with expertise approximately their felony entitlements, which increases community self-belief to demand justice. The respondents suggested that those efforts have not most effective empowered ladies but have also engaged men and boys in information and assisting gender equality initiatives, growing surroundings of shared responsibility for upholding rights. Some of the key informants had this to say,

“.....Through our legal clinics and outreach, women are now able to report cases of abuse and claim their inheritance rights, which were very difficult before.....”

KII_1_2026

“.....Our legal aid services don't just serve women; men and boys are also informed about their rights, which helps foster gender equality at the family and community level.....” **KII_2_2026**

4.4 The contribution of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Table 3 summarizes respondents' responses on the contribution of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda by using a Likert scale where SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), NS (Not Sure), D (Disagree) and SD (Strongly Disagree).

Table 3: The contribution of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Statements	Extent of agreement and disagreement				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)
FIDA Uganda's advocacy efforts have influenced policies that promote gender equality.	24 48.0%	12 24.0%	3 6.0%	7 14.0%	4 8.0%
Public awareness campaigns by FIDA Uganda have changed community attitudes towards gender roles.	8 16.0%	31 62.0%	4 8.0%	7 14.0%	00
Advocacy activities have increased community participation in gender equality initiatives.	16 32.0%	24 48.0%	00	00	10 20.0%
FIDA Uganda's advocacy work has improved collaboration with local leaders on gender issues.	28 56.0%	11 22.0%	4 8.0%	4 8.0%	3 6.0%
Advocacy programs have reduced harmful cultural practices against women and girls.	20 40.0%	20 40.0%	00	7 14.0%	3 6.0%
FIDA Uganda's advocacy has strengthened community support for women's rights.	8 16.0%	28 56.0%	7 14.0%	3 6.0%	4 8.0%

Source: Primary data

According to the study in table 3 above, 72.0% of respondents agreed that FIDA Uganda's advocacy efforts have influenced policies promoting gender equality, while 22.0% disagreed and 6.0% were not sure. This means that advocacy tasks play a huge function in shaping policy frameworks that aid gender equality, ensuring that felony and institutional structures are aware of the wishes of each ladies and men in Bushenyi District.

The findings additionally discovered 78.0% of respondents agreed that public recognition campaigns have modified network attitudes in the direction of gender roles, even as 14.0% disagreed and 8.0% have been no longer certain. This means that raising awareness is effective in challenging conventional norms and stereotypes, selling more equitable participation of ladies, men, girls, and boys in social, monetary, and political activities.

Moreover, the results indicated that 80.0% of respondents agreed that advocacy activities have accelerated community participation in gender equality initiatives, at the same time as 20.0% disagreed with the assertion. This implies that enticing groups thru advocacy complements collective action, ensuring that gender equality packages are greater inclusive, participatory, and attentive to local needs.

Extra so, the findings confirmed that 78.0% of respondents agreed that FIDA Uganda's advocacy work has progressed collaboration with nearby leaders on gender issues, at the same time as 14.0% disagreed and 8.0% had been now not positive. This implies that advocacy strengthens partnerships with influential stakeholders, which facilitates policy guide, useful resource mobilization, and community buy-in for gender equality interventions.

In addition, the examine set up that 80.0% of respondents agreed that advocacy applications have decreased dangerous cultural practices in opposition to ladies and girls, while 20.0% disagreed with the declaration. This implies that advocacy projects successfully task dangerous traditions, selling safer environments for women and girls and advancing gender equality in the district.

Ultimately, the findings illustrated that 72.0% of respondents agreed that advocacy has strengthened community support for women's rights, while 14.0% disagreed and 14.0% had been now not sure. This implies that steady advocacy mobilizes network contributors to actively uphold gender equality, fostering social cohesion and collective duty for defensive women's rights.

Overall, the findings indicated that FIDA Uganda's advocacy interventions strongly make a contribution to selling gender equality in Bushenyi District. Most respondents agreed that advocacy influences guidelines, adjustments attitudes, complements participation, improves collaboration with leaders, reduces harmful practices, and strengthens assist for women's rights. Those consequences show that advocacy not best empowers groups but additionally creates

allowing surroundings for the realization of gender equality targets, reaping benefits men, women, boys, and girls alike.

4.4.1 Advocacy and gender equality in Uganda

From the interviews performed with FIDA Uganda's top management, application coordinators, and officers, they were requested for his or her perspectives on how FIDA Uganda's advocacy tasks impact network attitudes and guidelines on gender equality and their responses had been as follows;

The important thing informants emphasized that FIDA Uganda's advocacy projects have significantly influenced community perceptions and attitudes in the direction of gender roles. They pronounced that public campaigns, community dialogues, and engagement with neighborhood leaders have helped mission entrenched stereotypes, promoting the understanding that girls, men, women, and boys should have identical possibilities in schooling, employment, and choice-making. The respondents mentioned that repeated sensitization and recognition applications have steadily modified social norms, making groups extra receptive to the principles of gender equality.

Moreover, the key informants highlighted that advocacy sports through FIDA Uganda enlarge past recognition and into influencing neighborhood rules and governance systems. By engaging policymakers, local councils, and community leaders, FIDA Uganda ensures that gender considerations are integrated into local regulations and development plans. Respondents indicated that their advocacy work has encouraged leaders to prioritize gender issues in planning, budgeting, and monitoring, creating institutional support for gender equality initiatives. Some of the key informants had this to say;

“.....Through our community campaigns and dialogues with leaders, we have noticed a positive shift in how families perceive the roles of women and men, which is slowly breaking down traditional gender barriers.....” KII_3_2026

“.....Our advocacy efforts help ensure that local policies are not gender-blind; leaders are now more willing to incorporate women's and girls' needs in planning and decision-making.....” KII_4_2026

4.5 The contribution of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Table 4 summarizes respondents' responses on the contribution of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda by using a Likert scale where SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), NS (Not Sure), D (Disagree) and SD (Strongly Disagree).

Table 4: Contribution of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Statements	Extent of agreement and disagreement				
	SA	A	NS	D	SDA
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)
Skills training programs by FIDA Uganda have improved women's economic empowerment.	36 72.0%	4 8.0%	10 20.0%	00	00
Leadership mentoring has increased women's participation in community decision-making.	32 64.0%	7 14.0%	4 8.0%	4 8.0%	3 6.0%
Capacity building activities have enhanced women's confidence to speak out on gender issues.	20 40.0%	20 40.0%	00	7 14.0%	3 6.0%
Training programs have improved knowledge on gender equality among community members.	8 16.0%	28 56.0%	7 14.0%	3 6.0%	4 8.0%
Capacity building initiatives have strengthened women's ability to engage in political and social activities.	24 48.0%	22 44.0%	4 8.0%	00	00
FIDA Uganda's training programs have contributed to reducing gender inequality in Bushenyi District.	8 16.0%	23 46.0%	12 24.0%	3 6.0%	4 8.0%

Source: Primary data

According to the study in table 4 above, 80.0% of the respondents agreed that skills training programs by FIDA Uganda have improved women's economic empowerment, while none disagreed and 20.0% were not sure. This means that equipping girls with realistic abilities enhances their profits-generating capability, reduces dependency, and promotes gender equality in monetary participation inside Bushenyi District.

The findings additionally revealed that 78.0% of respondents agreed that management mentoring has extended women's participation in network selection-making, while 14.0% disagreed and 8.0% have been now not positive. This implies that mentoring packages empower women to take energetic roles in governance and neighborhood leadership systems, thereby strengthening inclusive selection-making and selling gender-balanced participation.

Furthermore, the results indicated that 92.0% of respondents agreed that ability building initiatives have strengthened women's capability to have interaction in political and social activities, at the same time as none disagreed and 8.0% have been not positive. This implies that education and empowerment packages enable girls to actively take part in civic, social, and political platforms, enhancing gender equality in leadership and community involvement.

Greater so, the take a look at hooked up that 80.0% of respondents agreed that capability constructing activities have stronger women's self-belief to speak out on gender problems, at the same time as 20.0% had been no longer positive and none disagreed. This means that strengthening self-confidence through education encourages ladies to suggest for his or her rights, assignment inequalities, and participate meaningfully in discussions affecting their groups.

Further, the findings confirmed that 72.0% of respondents agreed that training packages have improved understanding on gender equality among community contributors, even as 14.zero% disagreed and 14.0% had been no longer sure. This implies that cognizance and schooling on gender equality increase information and sell supportive attitudes towards equitable practices for men, women, boys, and ladies.

Lastly, the consequences illustrated that 62.0% of respondents agreed that FIDA Uganda's training applications have contributed to reducing gender inequality in Bushenyi District, even as 14.0% disagreed and 24.0% had been no longer sure. This means that methodical capability building is effective in narrowing gender gaps, fostering equitable participation in social, monetary, and political existence, and selling sustainable gender equality outcomes.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that FIDA Uganda's potential constructing tasks play a vast function in selling gender equality in Bushenyi District. Maximum respondents agreed that abilities schooling, leadership mentoring, and empowerment programs enhance economic

participation, choice-making, self-assurance, know-how, and civic engagement among ladies. These interventions collectively reduce gender disparities and strengthen community-wide awareness and support for gender equality, benefiting both men and women as well as boys and girls in the district.

4.5.1 Capacity building and gender equality in Uganda

From the interviews conducted with FIDA Uganda's top management, program coordinators, and officers, they were asked for their views on how FIDA Uganda's capacity building programs empower women and communities to promote gender equality and their responses were as follows;

The key informants highlighted that FIDA Uganda's capacity building programs empower women and communities by providing practical skills, knowledge, and confidence to actively participate in social, economic, and political activities. They explained that training sessions on leadership, rights awareness, and economic empowerment equip women to take initiative in decision-making processes and assert their rights. Program coordinators noted that these interventions increase self-confidence, enabling women to engage in discussions about gender equality and challenge discriminatory practices in their families and communities.

In addition, the key informants indicated that capacity constructing extends to fostering network-extensive attention and collective motion. By way of training each girls and community leaders, FIDA Uganda allows create an environment in which gender equality will become a shared duty. Respondents emphasized that empowered women frequently affect peers and local stakeholders, which step by step strengthens community support for inclusive practices and regulations. The applications additionally encourage guys and boys to participate in selling gender equality, reinforcing systemic and sustainable social exchange. Some of the key informants had this to say;

“.....Our education packages now not only educate girls abilities however also enhance their self-assurance to talk out on problems affecting them and their communities.....”

KII_3_2026

“.....while communities see women collaborating in management and decision-making, it encourages all people, including guys and boys, to assist gender equality.....”

KII_6_2026

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This section offers the discussion of findings consistent with the study goals. These studies were carried out centering on three key objectives. Findings with regards to these goals were attained. On this segment therefore, those findings are further mentioned to check their relevance to the overall expertise technology and trying out. These discussions are organized in line with the targets of the examine and paying special courtesy to the important thing findings attained from the procedure of records analysis as follows;

5.2 The contribution of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda

The study results showed that concerning promotion of gender equality in Bushenyi District, FIDA Uganda's legal aid services offerings significantly improve get entry to access justice for women and ladies, consequently decreasing inequality in Bushenyi District. The consequences link with the paintings of Akandinda et al. (2022), who asserted that through offering felony help, advocacy, and consciousness campaigns intended to combat gender-primarily based discrimination and sell equal get entry to access services, NGOs in Uganda assist women's empowerment. Diprose (2023) also made the case that empowerment-centered civil society organizations assist women in rural areas have more organization, that is in keeping with the study's locating that FIDA Uganda gives girls the criminal expertise and illustration they want to say their rights and combat against destructive cultural norms. These effects help the realization that felony assistance is a critical device for encouraging inclusiveness and equality internal society.

The outcomes of the research showed that FIDA Uganda's rights education projects have raised consciousness of gender rights amongst adult males, women, boys, and ladies, consequently permitting community members to assert their entitlements. The effects hook up with Karim et al. (2024)'s claim that training and recognition campaigns are vital for advancing gender equality in present day society due to the fact they foster understanding of rights and encourage engagement in civic existence. Furthermore, Kontinen and Ndidde (2023) stated that in Bushenyi

District, FIDA Uganda's approach is comparable to that of civil society groups in Uganda that use academic outreach to legitimize gender advocacy and promote network involvement. The findings, in the meantime, particularly warfare with the look at by using Kassa and Sarikakis (2022) who asserted problems in reducing public place for civil society implying that the fulfillment of felony awareness projects would possibly vary depending on social and institutional limits.

The research consequences confirmed that FIDA Uganda's felony support allows guys as well as ladies to seek their rights and fight gender-based discrimination. The results corroborate Leal Filho et al.'s (2023) assertion that encouraging gender equality calls for measures enabling every member of society to actively engage in legal, economic, and social arenas. Like Adeniyi et al. (2024), the findings of the study showed that inclusive legal and social measures help to reduce institutionalized disparities and enable fairness across genders. However, the consequences do now not precisely in shape with Lombardo et al. (2021), who argued that competition to gender equality rules may limit the have an impact on of felony measures, suggesting that even though FIDA Uganda's initiatives are a hit locally, extra general sociopolitical competition might temper the outcomes of such programmes in different settings. The studies generally indicates that in Bushenyi District, criminal aid now not best gives sensible help but additionally fosters consciousness and participation, consequently producing an extra just and knowledgeable society.

5.3 The contribution of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda

The consequences of the survey showed that in Bushenyi District, FIDA Uganda's advocacy programs have a first-rate have an effect on public views and venture conventional gender roles. The effects verify those of Chikwe et al. (2024), who observed that network-based totally gender advocacy applications paintings to trade societal expectancies and strengthen socioeconomic inclusion thru local involvement and participative dialogue. Similarly, Rusfiana and Kurniasih (2024) contend that by organizing communities and promoting group awareness, civil society groups affect social and political changes in line with the study's conclusion that community dialogues and public awareness initiatives can help to eradicate negative cultural customs. However, the results conflict with Lombardo, Kantola, and Rubio-Marin (2021), who argue that

political opposition and resistance to gender equality initiatives may hinder advocacy outcomes; hence, the success seen in Bushenyi District might not necessarily translate to other settings where reaction against gender reforms is more intense.

The research results showed that FIDA Uganda's advocacy has improved local leaders' and officials' involvement of gender concerns into planning and governance systems by means of increased cooperation. The results support Lappalainen's (2022) assertion that, by involving institutional actors and politicians, civil society advocacy helps to advance and enforce equality laws. Furthermore, Rubin and Bartle (2023) emphasize that gender-responsive budgeting is a sensible reform tool meant to guarantee that public financial management reflects gender equity, therefore supporting the study's finding that advocacy can affect planning and budgeting processes. Conversely, Kassa and Sarikakis (2022) contend that reduced civic spaces and institutional restrictions could impede the efficacy of civil society participation, therefore contradicting the good institutional cooperation observed in this work.

FIDA Uganda's advocacy efforts help to provide a setting that promotes inclusive participation of women, men, girls, and boys in gender equality projects, according to the study results. The conclusions support the claims of Leal Filho et al. (2023), who say that inclusive, multi-stakeholder strategies that empower every member of society are needed to reach gender equality under the Sustainable Development Goals. Lwamba et al. (2022), likewise, discovered that in vulnerable environments, community-based empowerment initiatives boost involvement and promote peaceful and inclusive communities, hence reinforcing the findings of the study. However, the conclusions contradict Nussbaum (2021), whose criticism of liberal feminist ideas implies that formal equality measures alone may not be enough to solve deep structural inequalities, hence while advocacy initiatives are successful, more general systemic changes could still be required to attain sustained gender equality.

5.4 The contribution of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda

The study results show that FIDA Uganda's capacity building initiatives help women in Bushenyi District improve their skills, self-assurance, and involvement in decision-making processes. The results support the body of work by Lwamba et al. (2022), who, via a thorough review, discovered that capacity building initiatives in weak settings considerably boost women's

participation in community governance, agency, and leadership. Similarly, Smith and Sinkford (2022) contend that overcoming institutional obstacles and fostering gender equality across industries depends on building leadership capacity among women, hence supporting the study's finding that rights-based training and leadership raise women's active engagement. However, the consequences do no longer precisely match Lombardo et al. (2021), who warn that broader political resistance and de-democratization developments can also limit the lengthy-term fulfillment of empowerment projects, implying that contextual political dynamics can mild they have an effect on of ability building packages.

According to the examine effects, teaching girls rights cognizance and financial empowerment helps them better confront discriminatory practices and raise their socioeconomic degree. The effects agree with the studies through Adeniyi et al. (2024), who stress that during order for gender equality in the place of business and in financial sectors to exist, purposeful measures such as expertise, abilities, and institutional assist must be taken. Moreover, Akandinda et al. (2022) emphasize in line with the research findings that NGO-led empowerment projects in Uganda improve women's independence and choice-making capability. By contrast, in the examination of liberal feminism, Gunawati (2020) argues that empowerment centered mostly on individual agency may miss more profound institutional and cultural barriers, so implying that although capacity building is transforming, it could need additional structural changes to attain sustained equality.

The results of the research showed that inclusive capacity building which includes men, boys, and community leaders encourages group responsibility for advancing gender equality. The results support Novovic (2023)'s argument in the literature that current gender mainstreaming techniques under the Sustainable Development Goals promote inclusive, system-wide involvement instead of interventions just for women. Similarly, Saif and Raza (2022) contend that society's change depends on the involvement of both men and women to break down deeply ingrained gender roles, therefore supporting the study's conclusion that shared engagement raises sustainability. However, Sharma (2023) observes that, contrary to the great and sustained results noted in this research, civil society groups sometimes have institutional and capacity limits that could limit the scalability and sustainability of local-based projects.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This section consists of the discussion of findings on the subject of the literature. It also summarizes all findings reported in bankruptcy four in step with questions of the research, attracts conclusions, indicates tips and additionally proposes some regions for further have a look at.

6.2 Summary of findings

The outcomes revealed that FIDA Uganda's legal aid services notably sell gender equality in Bushenyi District by enhancing get admission to access justice, elevating consciousness of gender rights, and empowering community participants to claim their entitlements. Both the quantitative and qualitative outcomes show that prison representation, rights training, and empowerment initiatives advantage women, guys, boys, and ladies, helping to lessen gender-based discrimination and assignment dangerous cultural practices. Legal aid service now not best affords practical support thru free criminal recommendation and representation but also fosters network-wide know-how and engagement on gender equality, encouraging men and boys to take part in selling inclusive rights. Standard, the proof indicates that FIDA Uganda's felony aid interventions create a more equitable and knowledgeable society, where all genders can get admission to justice and exercise their legal rights.

Moreover, the look at set up that FIDA Uganda's advocacy projects play an important role in promoting gender equality in Bushenyi District via shaping community attitudes, influencing guidelines, and fostering energetic participation in gender equality applications. Both quantitative and qualitative consequences display that public cognizance campaigns, network dialogues, and engagement with neighborhood leaders have successfully challenged conventional gender norms, expanded information of equal possibilities for girls, men, ladies, and boys, and decreased harmful cultural practices. Advocacy efforts have also strengthened collaboration with nearby leaders and policymakers, making sure that gender considerations are integrated into making plans, budgeting, and governance structures. Typical, FIDA Uganda's

advocacy interventions create an allowing surroundings for gender equality with the aid of empowering groups, selling inclusive participation, and producing institutional assist that blessing all genders.

Lastly, the outcomes discovered that FIDA Uganda's capability constructing programs drastically empower women and communities to sell gender equality in Bushenyi District by way of enhancing skills, expertise, self-belief, and participation in social, financial, and political activities. Each quantitative and qualitative consequences display that training in leadership, rights recognition, and economic empowerment equips women to actively engage in decision-making, assert their rights, and task discriminatory practices, whilst also growing network-extensive know-how of gender equality. The packages foster collective movement by means of related to both ladies and community leaders, growing a supportive environment wherein gender equality is regarded as a shared obligation. Furthermore, capacity building encourages guys and boys to participate alongside ladies, making sure that interventions are inclusive, systemic, and sustainable, ultimately contributing to reduced gender disparities and reinforced aid for equitable practices across the district.

6.3 Conclusions

The study concludes that advancing gender equality in Bushenyi District depends critically on FIDA Uganda's legal help. The organization has helped girls, adult males, boys, and women to assert their criminal rights and fight discriminatory behavior by growing get admission to to justice, giving unfastened criminal help, and elevating gender rights awareness. Legal assistance combined with community training has now not best corrected current injustices however additionally stepped forward public knowledge of gender equality, consequently promoting a greater informed and rights-aware society.

In addition the study concludes that FIDA Uganda's advocacy efforts have fostered an encouraging and permitting ecosystem for gender equality in the region. The institution has helped to alternate perspectives, guidelines, and governance approaches to be greater gender touchy via network meetings, public focus tasks, and cooperation with nearby leaders and legislators. These initiatives have helped to exchange hooked up expectancies, encourage

inclusive involvement, and guarantee that local making plans and selection-making systems encompass gender issues.

Finally, the research concludes that FIDA Uganda's capability constructing projects have substantially extended people's and communities' potential to guide gender equality sports. The initiatives have advocated group obligation and long-time period commitment to truthful practices by means of empowering women with leadership, economic, and rights-primarily based talents and involving men and community leaders as companions. In Bushenyi District, this inclusive and methodical method has helped to close gender gaps and growth network possession of gender equality tasks.

6.4 Recommendations

Primarily based on the findings of the research, the subsequent suggestions have been observed essential concerning the function of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality in Bushenyi District, Uganda: a case of FIDA Uganda;

The research recommends that extra impoverished and deprived human beings in Bushenyi District have get entry to access justice by means of strengthening and developing criminal help outreach programs. This covers growing community legal awareness sessions, mobile legal clinics, and collaborations with local officials to ensure that women, men, children, and girls in rural areas have enough support to exercise their rights and confront gender-based discrimination.

The study also recommends the need for structured and routine sensitizing activities help to institutionalize ongoing gender rights education inside communities. Working with schools, churches, and cultural leaders, civil society groups should run continuous awareness campaigns to confront negative cultural ideas and foster good gender equality attitudes across all age categories.

Furthermore, the study recommends the need to guarantee that gender concerns are completely included into district planning, budgeting, and governance processes, civil society groups and local government officials should improve cooperation. Reinforcement of responsibility systems

that encourage fair service delivery and gender-responsive policies will come from stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships.

In addition, the study recommends that capacity-building programs stressing women's leadership, financial empowerment, and involvement in decision-making structures should be expanded. Giving women ongoing mentorship, support networks, and training will help them boldly participate in social, political, and economic sectors and keep progress toward gender equality going.

Finally, the study recommends the need for encouraging inclusive involvement approaches that include men and boys as collaborators in advancing gender equality. To guarantee that gender equality efforts are sustained, community-owned, and systematic in the long run, civil society groups should create projects promoting shared responsibility, discussion, and group action.

6.5 Areas for further research

Future studies ought to look into the long-term sustainability and effects of civil society initiatives on gender equality in Bushenyi District. Mainly, longitudinal studies would possibly examine through the years whether the FIDA Uganda's felony assist, advocacy, and ability constructing packages bring about sustained behavioral exchange, much less gender-based discrimination, and enduring institutional changes.

Further research should additionally examine the effectiveness of diverse civil society groups jogging in other elements of Uganda to find out what works first-class for encouraging gender equality. Comparative research would display partnership systems, tactics, and contextual elements that either enhance or impede the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at ladies.

Finally, greater studies ought to check out the element men and boys play in projects for gender equality supported by way of civil society. Exploring their views, degree of involvement and impact on community change will offer more understanding of how inclusive methods can foster group responsibility and accelerate progress toward gender equality.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

For beneficiaries (both male and female) of FIDA Uganda services in Bushenyi district

Dear sir/madam

My name is Baasi Yonah; I am a student of Bachelor of Governance and International Relations at Uganda Christian University. I am conducting a study on “The role of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality in Bushenyi district: a case of FIDA Uganda.” You have been specifically selected to participate in this study and the information collected shall be purely for academic purpose and treated with the highest level of confidentiality. The success of this study shall greatly dependent on your response. Your cooperation shall highly be appreciated.

Section A. Bio Data

Please tick the most appropriate answer

1. Gender

a) Male ☐ b) Female ☐

2. Age

a) Below 18 years ☐ b) 18-25 years ☐

c) 26-35 years ☐ d) 36-45 years years ☐

e) 46-55 years ☐ d) Above 55 years ☐

3. Education level

a) Primary ☐ b) Secondary ☐

c) Tertiary ☐ d) No education ☐

4. How long have you been a beneficiary of FIDA Uganda?

a) Less than 1 year b) 1-5 years

c) 6-10 years d) Above 10 years

Section B: The role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Rate your degree of agreement on the role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda using a scale of 5(Strongly Agree), 4(Agree), 3(Not sure), 2(Disagree) and 1(Strongly Disagree).

s. no	Statements	SA	A	NS	D	SD
5	Legal representation provided by FIDA Uganda has helped women and girls access justice.					
6	Men and boys can also access legal aid services from FIDA Uganda when their rights are violated.					
7	Rights education programs by FIDA Uganda have increased awareness of gender rights in the community.					
8	Legal aid services have reduced cases of gender-based discrimination in Bushenyi District.					
9	FIDA Uganda's legal support has empowered both women and men to claim their rights.					
10	Legal aid interventions have improved protection of women, men, boys, and girls from abuse and injustice.					

Suggest any other role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda other than the ones mentioned above?

.....

Section C: The role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Rate your degree of agreement on the role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda using a scale of 5(Strongly Agree), 4(Agree), 3(Not sure), 2(Disagree) and 1(Strongly Disagree).

s. no	Statements	SA	A	NS	D	SD
11	FIDA Uganda's advocacy efforts have influenced policies that promote gender equality.					
12	Public awareness campaigns by FIDA Uganda have changed community attitudes towards gender roles.					
13	Advocacy activities have increased community participation in gender equality initiatives.					
14	FIDA Uganda's advocacy work has improved collaboration with local leaders on gender issues.					
15	Advocacy programs have reduced harmful cultural practices against women and girls.					
16	FIDA Uganda's advocacy has strengthened community support for women's rights.					

Suggest any other role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda other than the ones mentioned above?

.....

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Section D: The role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda

Rate your degree of agreement on the role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda using a scale of 5(Strongly Agree), 4(Agree), 3(Not sure), 2(Disagree) and 1(Strongly Disagree).

s. no	Statements	SA	A	NS	D	SD
17	Skills training programs by FIDA Uganda have improved women's economic empowerment.					
18	Leadership mentoring has increased women's participation in community decision-making.					
19	Capacity building activities have enhanced women's confidence to speak out on gender issues.					
20	Training programs have improved knowledge on gender equality among community members.					
21	Capacity building initiatives have strengthened women's ability to engage in political and social activities.					
22	FIDA Uganda's training programs have contributed to reducing gender inequality in Bushenyi District.					

Suggest any other role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda other than the ones mentioned above?

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.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 2: Interview Guide

For top management of FIDA Uganda

Dear respondent,

My name is Baasi Yonah; I am a student of BGIR at Uganda Christian University. I am conducting a study on “The role of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality in Bushenyi district, Uganda: a case of FIDA Uganda.” You have been specifically selected to participate in this study and the information collected shall be purely for academic purpose and treated with the highest level of confidentiality. The success of this study shall greatly dependent on your response. Your cooperation shall highly be appreciated.

Section A: Introductions

1. Tell me about yourself (*gender, age, level of education*)
2. What position do you hold in FIDA Uganda?
3. How long have you worked with FIDA Uganda?
4. In your view, how does FIDA Uganda address gender equality issues among women, men, boys, and girls in its programs and interventions?

Section B: The role of legal aid in promoting gender equality in Uganda

5. How do FIDA Uganda’s legal aid services contribute to promoting gender equality in Bushenyi District?
6. What challenges and successes has FIDA Uganda experienced in using legal aid to address gender discrimination?

Section C: The role of advocacy in promoting gender equality in Uganda

7. How do FIDA Uganda’s advocacy initiatives influence community attitudes and policies on gender equality?
8. What strategies does FIDA Uganda use to engage stakeholders in gender equality advocacy?

Section D: The role of capacity building in promoting gender equality in Uganda

9. How do FIDA Uganda's capacity building programs empower women and communities to promote gender equality?
10. What impact have training and empowerment programs had on women's participation in;
 - a. Social activities
 - b. Economic activities
 - c. Political activities?

Thank you for your cooperation