



KARAMOJA WOMEN UMBRELLA ORGANISATION

WOMEN ADVOCATES CAPACITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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Executive summary

KAWUO conducted a capacity assessment of 100 women advocates across five WEAV project districts (Abim, Kaabong, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak) to determine their knowledge, confidence, leadership, and participation in local governance and influence to public decision-making. The respondents were drawn from 22 sub-counties, town councils, and divisions, providing broad geographical representation. The assessment found that women advocates possess a strong educational foundation, with 92% having attained formal education, including 46% with secondary education and 12% with tertiary education.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that the project has significantly strengthened women's knowledge, confidence, and participation in governance processes. The majority of respondents demonstrated good knowledge of women's rights (91%), gender-based violence (GBV) reporting pathways (97%), local government leadership roles (91%), community decision-making processes (78%), and government programmes targeting women (78%). Women advocates correctly identified key rights relating to participation in decision-making, property ownership and inheritance, access to education, and freedom from all forms of gender-based violence. They also demonstrated a clear understanding of GBV referral pathways and local government planning and budgeting processes.

The assessment further revealed substantial improvements in women's leadership and advocacy capacity. Most respondents reported confidence in speaking in public (97%), expressing their opinions to local leaders (92%), challenging discriminatory decisions (94%), presenting community concerns to authorities (91%), and engaging community officials (91%). Women advocates are increasingly participating in community meetings, development discussions, leadership structures, collective advocacy initiatives, and local governance processes. Many reported influencing community priorities on issues such as gender-based violence prevention, girls' education, maternal health, water access, school infrastructure, and women's economic empowerment. Evidence from the districts shows that women advocates have successfully mobilized communities, influenced local planning and budgeting, supported women candidates in local elections, and advocated for community infrastructure improvements.

Despite these positive achievements, the assessment identified persistent socio-cultural barriers that continue to limit women's participation in some areas, particularly in Kaabong District, which consistently recorded comparatively lower levels of confidence, leadership, and influence. The assessment therefore recommends continued mentorship, leadership development, community sensitization, stronger engagement with local leaders and male champions, expanded participation in planning and budgeting processes, strengthened peer networks, and targeted support to districts facing greater barriers. Sustaining these interventions will consolidate the gains achieved and further strengthen women's meaningful participation, leadership, and influence in local governance and decision-making across the Karamoja sub-region.

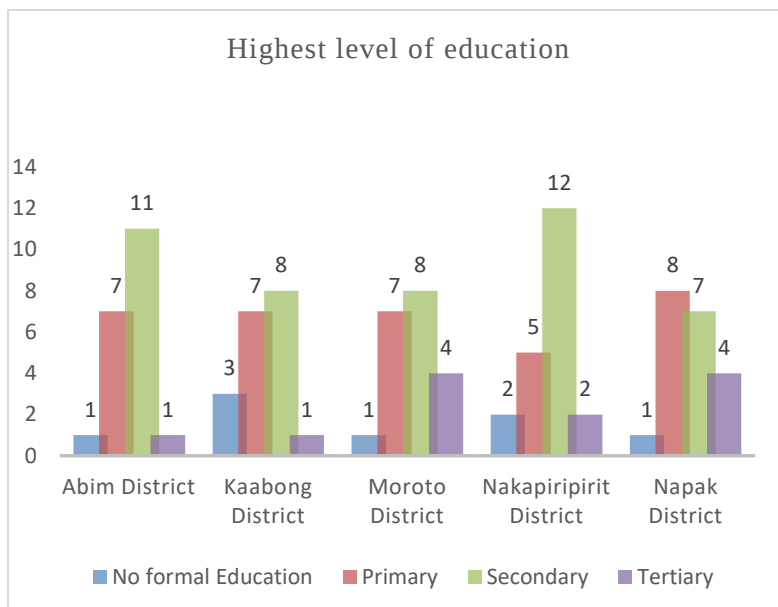
KEY FINDING

Subcounty of residence

A total of 100 women advocates were assessed across the five target districts, with a nearly equal distribution: Nakapiripirit (21), Abim (20), Moroto (20), Napak (20), and Kaabong (19). Respondents were drawn from 22 sub-counties, town councils, and divisions, indicating broad geographical coverage of the WEAV project area as indicated below.

District of residence	Sub County of residence	Count of women advocates
Abim District		20
Abim District	Abim subcounty	6
Abim District	Alerek Town council	2
Abim District	Atunga Subcounty	6
Abim District	Lotuke sub county	1
Abim District	Magamaga sub county	3
Abim District	Lotukei subcounty	1
Abim District	Morulem TC	1
Kaabong District		19
Kaabong District	Kaabong TC	5
Kaabong District	Kakamar subcounty	2
Kaabong District	Katikikile sub county	1
Kaabong District	Lobongia subcounty	6
Kaabong District	Lodiko Subcounty	5
Moroto District		20
Moroto District	Katikikile sub county	1
Moroto District	Northern Division	7
Moroto District	Southern division	7
Moroto District	Nadunget Town council	2
Moroto District	Loputuk sub county	3
Nakapiripirit District		21
Nakapiripirit District	Mourita subcounty	5
Nakapiripirit District	Nakapiripirit T/C	5
Nakapiripirit District	Namalu subcounty	4
Nakapiripirit District	Tokora Subcounty	7
Napak District		20
Napak District	Kangole Town council	5
Napak District	Ngoloriet Sub County	5
Napak District	Matanyi TC	9
Napak District	Lokopo subcounty	1
Grand Total		100

Education level for women advocates



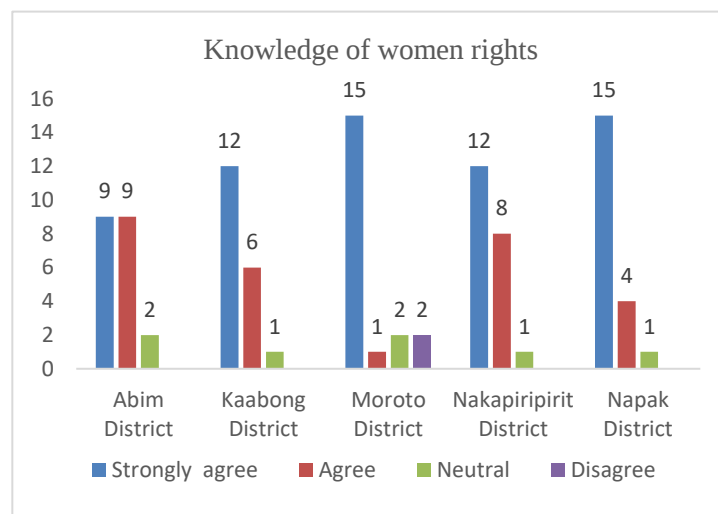
The findings shows that secondary education is the highest level attained by most women advocates across all five districts. Out of the 100 respondents, 46 had completed secondary education, followed by 34 with primary education, 12 with tertiary education, and 8 with no formal education.

At the district level, Nakapiripirit recorded the highest number of respondents with secondary education (12 out of 21), followed by Abim (11 out of 20). Napak had

the highest number of women with primary education (8 out of 20), while Moroto and Napak recorded the highest number with tertiary education (4 each). Respondents with no formal education were few across all districts, with Kaabong recording the highest number (3 respondents).

Women advocates knowledge on women rights

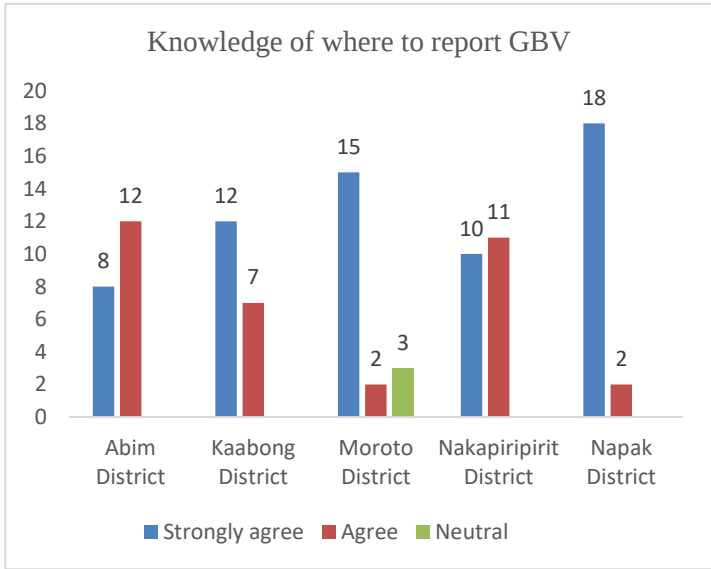
The assessment revealed that majority of the 100 women advocates demonstrated good knowledge of women's rights. A total of 63 respondents strongly agreed and 28 agreed that they are knowledgeable about women's rights, giving a total of 91 respondents with positive responses. Only 6 respondents were neutral, while 3 respondents disagreed, indicating that very few women lacked confidence in their knowledge. Moroto and Napak each



had 15 respondents who strongly agreed that they knew their rights, followed by Kaabong and Nakapiripirit with 12 respondents each, and Abim with 9 respondents. Abim also recorded the highest number of respondents who agreed (9), followed by Nakapiripirit (8), Kaabong (6), and Napak (4). Neutral responses were few, ranging from 1 to 2 respondents per district, while only Moroto recorded 2 respondents who disagreed. The following were the notable rights that the women highlighted;

Women advocates identified several fundamental rights that support women's empowerment and participation in society. These include the right to participate equally in household, community, and local government decision-making; own, inherit, and manage property and productive resources; access quality education without discrimination; and live free from all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, sexual violence, forced marriage, and harmful traditional practices. These rights are essential for promoting gender equality, dignity, leadership, and socio-economic development

Women’s knowledge of where to report GBV issues



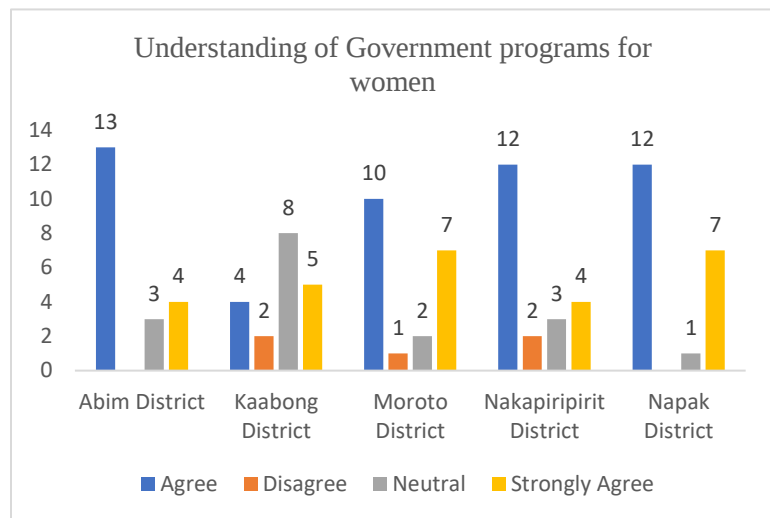
The women advocates knowledge of where to report gender-based violence (GBV) is high among the 100 women advocates assessed. A total of 63 respondents strongly agreed and 34 agreed that they know where to report GBV cases, giving a combined 97 respondents with positive responses. Only 3 respondents, all from Moroto District, were neutral, and no respondents disagreed. Napak District recorded the highest number of respondents who strongly agreed (18), followed by Moroto (15), Kaabong (12), Nakapiripirit (10), and Abim (8). Meanwhile, Abim and Nakapiripirit

recorded the highest numbers of respondents who agreed (12 and 11, respectively).

Women advocates demonstrated a clear understanding of the GBV referral pathway. They emphasized first ensuring the survivor's immediate safety, followed by reporting to local leaders for documentation and referral. Survivors should then access prompt medical care, report the case to the police for investigation, and seek support from probation and social welfare offices where necessary. Legal aid and psychosocial counselling are provided while maintaining confidentiality, informed consent, survivor safety, and respect for the survivor's choices.

Women Advocates understanding of Government programs for women

Women advocates have a good understanding of government programmes for women. Out of the 100 respondents, 51 agreed and 27 strongly agreed that they understand government programmes targeting women, giving a total of 78 respondents with positive responses. Meanwhile, 17 respondents were neutral, and 5 respondents disagreed, suggesting that a small proportion still have limited understanding. Abim

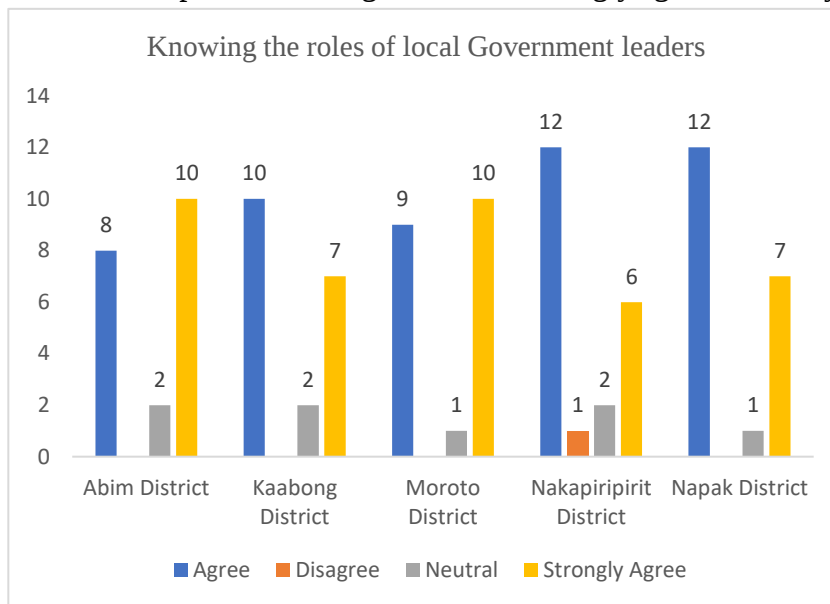


District recorded the highest number of respondents who agreed (13), while Nakapiripirit and Napak each had 12 respondents who agreed. The highest number of respondents who strongly agreed was recorded in Moroto and Napak (7 each). Neutral responses were highest in Kaabong (8), indicating comparatively lower certainty in that district, while disagreement was minimal across all districts.

Women advocates acknowledged the existence and access to some of the government programmes designed to improve livelihoods and social wellbeing which included the Parish Development Model (PDM), Emyooga Programme, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP), Social Assistance Programmes (Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) for older persons, Disability support programmes, GROW and Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) among others.

Women advocates knowledge of the roles of local Government leaders

Women advocates understand the roles and responsibilities of local government leaders. Out of the 100 respondents, 51 agreed and 40 strongly agreed that they know the roles of local government



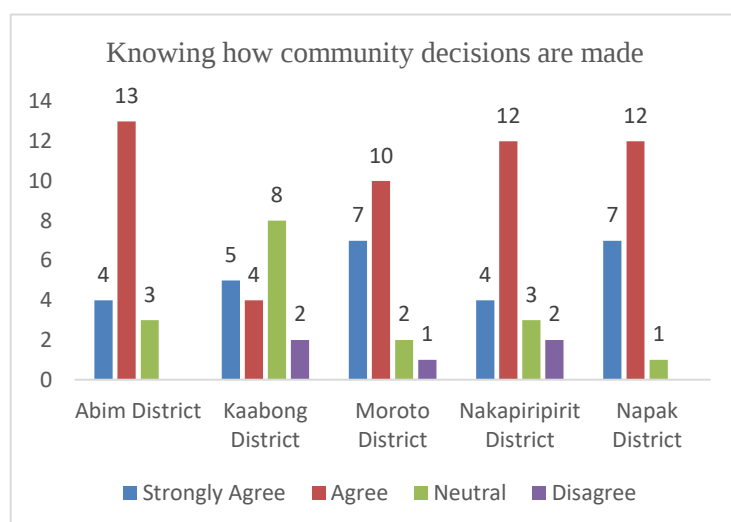
leaders, giving a total of 91 respondents with positive responses. Only 8 respondents were neutral and 1 respondent disagreed, indicating a high level of awareness across the five districts. Nakapiripirit and Napak recorded the highest number of respondents who agreed (12 each), while Abim and Moroto had the highest numbers who strongly agreed (10 each). Neutral responses were low across all districts, ranging from 1 to 2 respondents, and

disagreement was reported by only one respondent in Nakapiripirit as seen above.

Women advocates understood the responsibilities of different local government leaders while knowing where to present community concerns. Local governments are generally responsible for planning, budgeting, coordinating development, and delivering public services. The most notable local government leaders identified by the women advocates included;

Women advocates demonstrated good knowledge of the key local government leadership structures and their roles. They identified the **Village (LC I)** as responsible for community mobilization, resolving minor disputes, identifying vulnerable households, convening village meetings, and forwarding community priorities. **Parish Chiefs** coordinate Parish Development Model implementation, parish administration, and community planning. **Community Development Officers (CDOs)** mobilize communities, promote gender equality, support women's groups, and coordinate social protection services. **Sub-County Chiefs** oversee government programme implementation, technical departments, and service delivery, while **District Councils and Councillors** approve budgets, enact local ordinances, represent community interests, monitor government programmes, and promote gender-responsive planning and budgeting.

Women advocate knowledge of how community decisions are made



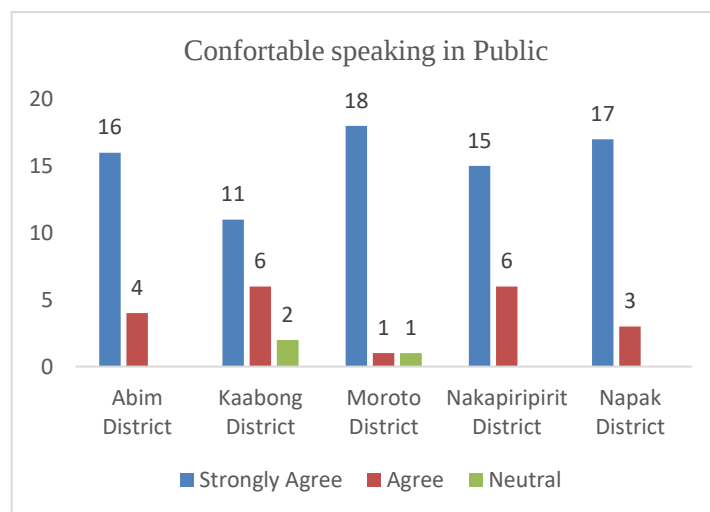
Among the 100 women advocates assessed, the majority demonstrated knowledge of how community decisions are made. A total of 78 respondents confirmed this understanding, with 27 strongly agreeing and 51 agreeing that they are aware of community decision-making processes. Meanwhile, 16 respondents were neutral, while only 4 disagreed, indicating limited gaps in knowledge among the assessed women advocates. At district level, Moroto and Napak recorded the highest number of

respondents who strongly agreed, with 7 respondents each. Abim had the highest number of respondents who agreed (13), followed by Nakapiripirit and Napak with 12 respondents each.

Understanding how decisions are made enabled women advocates to influence development priorities more effectively. Women advocates demonstrated a clear understanding of the local government planning and decision-making process. They reported that community priorities are first identified during village and community meetings, then consolidated at parish level through Parish Development Committees. The priorities are reviewed and integrated into sub-county work plans before being incorporated into district development plans and budgets. After approval by the District Council, government departments implement the activities while women advocates and communities monitor progress to ensure transparency and responsiveness to community needs, particularly those of women and girls.

Speaking comfortably in public

The findings indicates that the advocacy and leadership interventions have significantly strengthened women's confidence to speak in public across the five districts. Of the 100 women advocates interviewed 77 strongly agreed, 20 agreed, and only 3 remained neutral that they are comfortable speaking in public, with no respondent expressing disagreement. This demonstrates a high level of confidence among women advocates to engage in

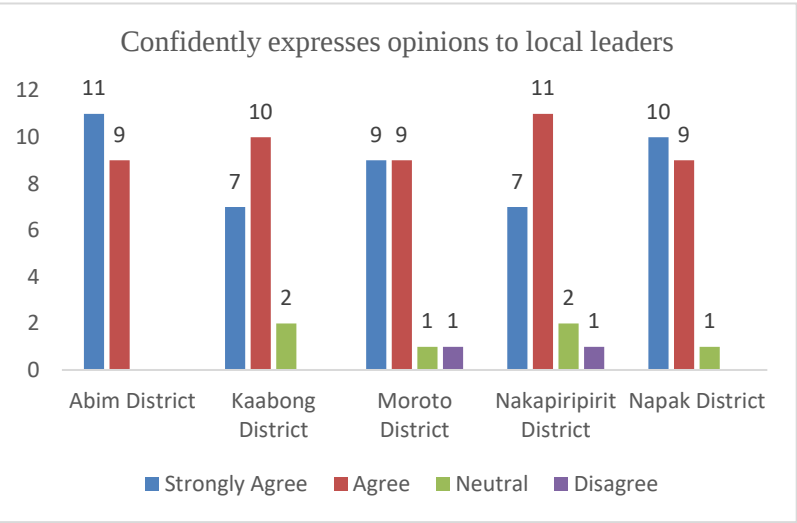


public forums, community dialogues, and decision-making processes.

At the district level, Moroto recorded the highest level of confidence, with 18 out of 20 respondents (90) strongly agreeing, followed by Napak (85), Abim (80), and Nakapiripirit, where the majority also expressed strong confidence. Kaabong recorded the lowest proportion of respondents who strongly agreed (55), although a further 30 agreed, indicating that 85 of participants still reported positive confidence. The relatively lower level of strong agreement in Kaabong may reflect persistent socio-cultural norms that continue to influence women's public participation.

The findings therefore suggest that the project has successfully enhanced women's public speaking skills and self-confidence, enabling them to participate more effectively in advocacy initiatives, community meetings, and engagements with local leaders. Increased confidence in public speaking is an important outcome, as it empowers women advocates to articulate community concerns, influence local decision-making, and champion the rights of women and girls. However, the findings also highlight the need for continued mentorship and practical leadership opportunities, particularly in districts where cultural barriers continue to limit women's full participation in public discourse.

Confidence to express opinions to local leaders.



The findings indicate that the majority of the 100 women advocates have developed the confidence to express their opinions to local leaders, reflecting positive outcomes of the advocacy and leadership interventions implemented across the five districts. Overall, 44 of respondents strongly agreed and 48 agreed that they confidently express their views to local leaders, while only 6 remained

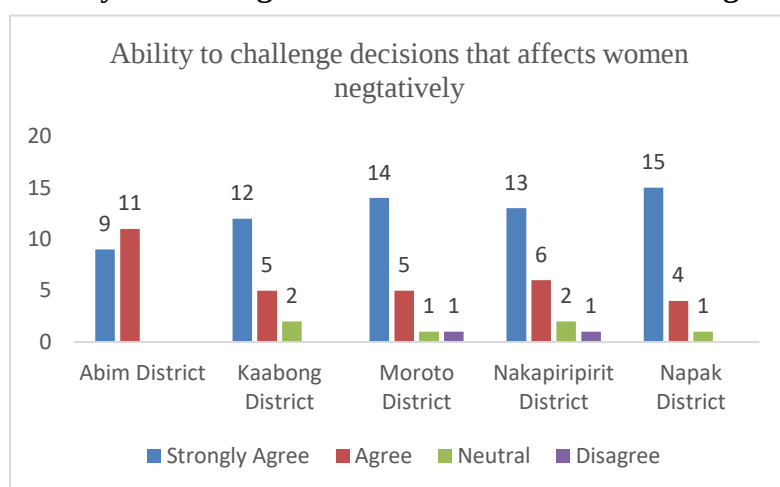
neutral and 2 disagreed. This means that 92 of the respondents expressed a positive perception, demonstrating strengthened agency and increased willingness to engage with decision-makers on issues affecting women and girls.

At the district level, Abim recorded the highest level of strong confidence, with 11 respondents strongly agreeing and 9 agreeing, indicating that all participants felt empowered to engage local leaders. Napak also demonstrated strong results, with 10 respondents strongly agreeing and 9 agreeing, while Moroto showed an equal distribution between strong agreement and agreement (9 respondents each), with only one respondent remaining neutral and one disagreeing. In Kaabong, the majority expressed positive confidence, although more respondents selected "agree" (10) than

"strongly agree" (7), suggesting that confidence is improving but may still require reinforcement. Similarly, Nakapiripirit recorded more respondents agreeing (11) than strongly agreeing (7), with a few neutral and dissenting responses, indicating that while women are increasingly engaging leaders, some continue to face barriers.

Women advocates testified that they have confidence to engage with local leaders and participate in governance processes. Therefore, Increased confidence to express opinions is a critical advocacy outcome, as it enables women advocates to influence local planning, demand accountability, and represent the priorities of women and girls in community decision-making forums.

Ability to challenge decisions that affects women negatively.



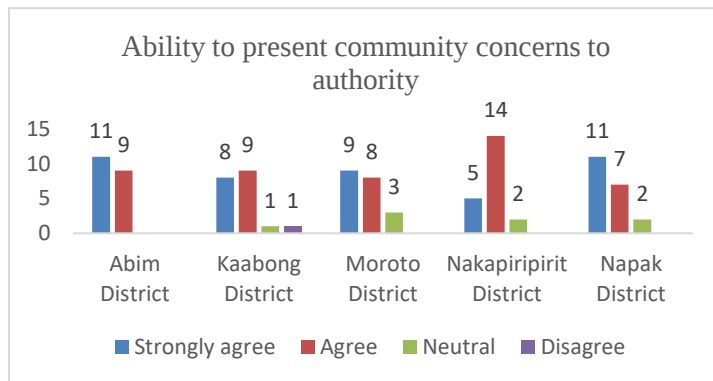
The findings show that the advocacy project has strengthened women's confidence and capacity to challenge decisions and practices that negatively affect women and girls across the five districts. 63 of the 100 women advocates strongly agreed that they are able to challenge discriminatory decisions, while 31 agreed, 6 remained neutral, and only 2 disagreed. This means that 94 of respondents expressed a

positive perception, indicating that the majority of women advocates have developed the confidence and leadership skills needed to question harmful norms, advocate for gender-responsive policies, and engage duty bearers on issues affecting women's rights.

Napak recorded the highest level of confidence, with 15 respondents strongly agreeing and 4 agreeing, followed closely by Moroto, where 14 respondents strongly agreed and 5 agreed. Nakapiripirit also demonstrated strong outcomes, with 13 respondents strongly agreeing and 6 agreeing, although a few respondents remained neutral or disagreed. In Kaabong, 12 respondents strongly agreed and 5 agreed, while Abim recorded comparatively fewer respondents who strongly agreed (9) but the highest number who agreed (11), indicating that all participants expressed positive perceptions despite varying levels of confidence.

These findings suggest that women advocates are increasingly willing and able to question decisions that undermine women's rights, such as exclusion from community leadership, unequal access to productive resources, gender-based violence, child marriage, and discriminatory customary practices. The high proportion of positive responses reflects the effectiveness of leadership development, advocacy training, and mentorship interventions in strengthening women's agency and participation in local governance.

Ability to present community concerns to the authorities.



Women across all five districts demonstrated a strong level of confidence in their ability to present community concerns to relevant authorities, suggesting that the leadership and advocacy interventions have strengthened women's engagement with local governance structures. Overall, 91 (91 out of 100 respondents) either strongly agreed (44)

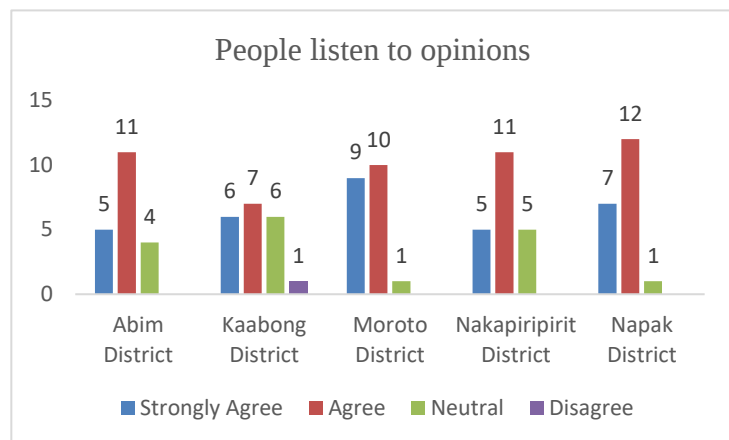
or agreed (47) that they are now able to confidently present community concerns to duty bearers, while only 8 remained neutral and 1 disagreed.

Abim and Napak recorded the highest levels of strong confidence, with 11 respondents in each district strongly agreeing that they can effectively engage authorities, reflecting the positive impact of sustained advocacy training and mentorship. Nakapiripirit stood out for having the highest proportion of respondents who agreed (14 respondents), indicating that although some women may still be building confidence, they are actively engaging with local leaders on community issues. Moroto also demonstrated strong results, where 17 out of 20 respondents (85) either strongly agreed or agreed, suggesting that women advocates are increasingly participating in district planning meetings, community dialogues, and accountability forums. Similarly, Kaabong recorded a high level of confidence, with 85 of respondents expressing positive views, although one respondent disagreed, indicating that barriers to participation still exist for a small proportion of women.

These findings demonstrate a significant behavioural change among women advocates across the Karamoja sub-region. Women are increasingly moving beyond passive participation to actively presenting issues such as gender-based violence, access to safe water, maternal health services, girls' education, and livelihood opportunities to Local Councils, Community Development Officers, Parish Development Committees, and other government structures.

People listening to opinions.

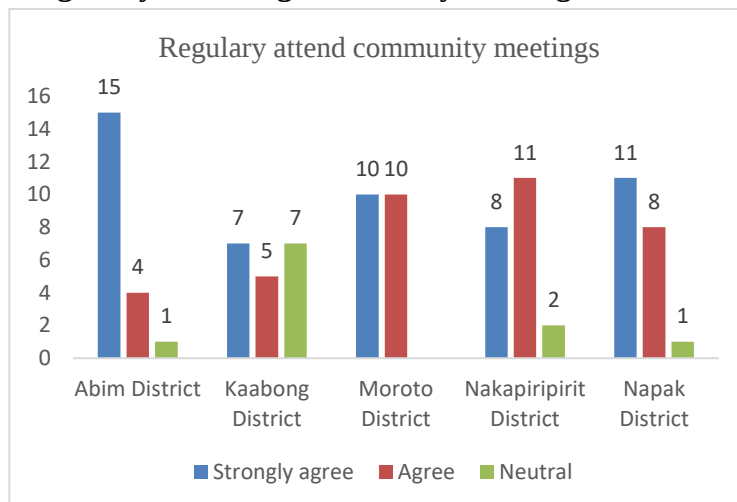
Women advocates perceive that their opinions are increasingly respected within their communities. 87 (87 out of 100 respondents) either strongly agreed (32) or agreed (55) that people listen to their opinions, demonstrating improved recognition of women's voices in community decision-making. Only 17 of respondents were neutral or disagreed, suggesting that acceptance is improving but remains uneven.



Napak (95) and Moroto (95) recorded the highest levels of positive responses, indicating that women advocates have gained considerable credibility and influence when engaging community leaders and other stakeholders. Nakapiripirit (80) and Abim (80) also showed strong positive perceptions, although a notable proportion of respondents remained neutral, suggesting that some women still face challenges in having their voices fully acknowledged. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive rating (65), with the highest proportion of neutral (30) and one respondent disagreeing, reflecting persistent socio-cultural barriers to women's participation.

Therefore, the project has strengthened women's confidence and social acceptance as advocates, enabling them to participate more meaningfully in community discussions.

Regularly attending community meetings.

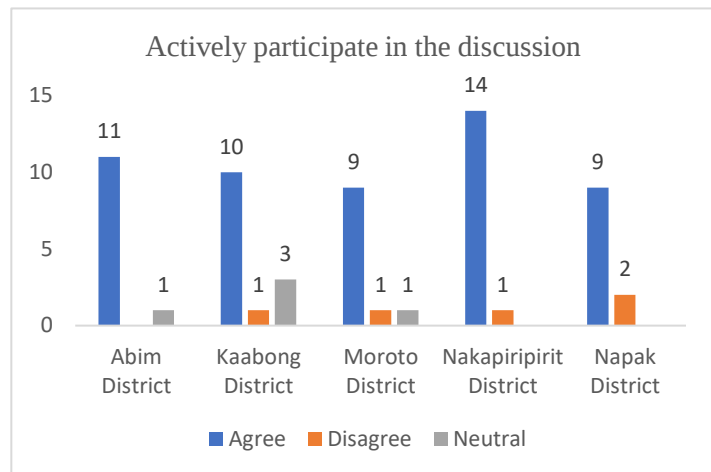


The findings above indicate that women advocates are actively participating in community meetings across all five districts, with 91 (91 out of 100 respondents) either strongly agreeing or agreeing that they regularly attend community meetings. Moroto (100) recorded the highest level of participation, followed by Abim (95), Napak (95), and Nakapiripirit (95), while Kaabong (60) recorded comparatively lower participation,

with 35 of respondents remaining neutral. Overall, the results suggest that the project has successfully strengthened women's engagement in community governance and created opportunities for women to participate more consistently in local planning, dialogue, and decision-making processes.

Actively participating in discussions.

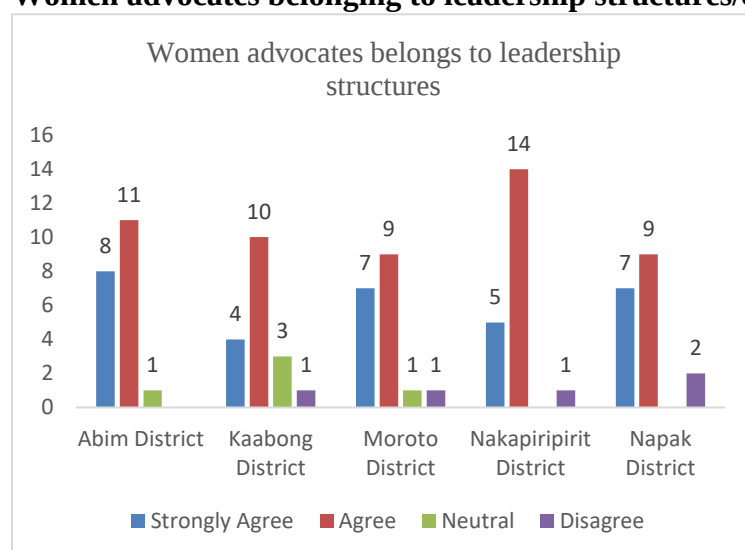
Women advocates are actively participating in community discussions across the five districts. 82 of respondents agreed that they actively engage in discussions, demonstrating increased confidence and willingness to contribute to community dialogue and decision-making processes. However, 18 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, suggesting that some women continue to face barriers to full participation.



Nakapiripirit recorded the highest level of participation (93%), with no neutral responses, reflecting strong confidence and active engagement among women advocates. Abim followed with 84.6 positive responses, indicating that most women are actively contributing to community discussions. Moroto and Napak each recorded 81.8 positive responses, although Napak had the highest proportion of disagreement (18.2), suggesting that some women still experience challenges in expressing their views. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (71.4) and the highest proportion of neutral responses (21.4), indicating that confidence to participate in discussions remains comparatively lower in the district.

The assessment found encouraging changes. Women advocates reported increased confidence to speak during village meetings, mobilize communities, and engage Sub-County leaders on issues such as water shortages, school infrastructure, maternal health, and domestic violence. Women in Abim supported female candidates to contest in the LC I elections, while advocates in Napak and Nakapiripirit increasingly participated in Parish Development Committee meetings and budget consultations. In Nakapiripirit, women successfully advocated for rehabilitation of a community bridge that had prevented pregnant women and school children from accessing health facilities and schools during the rainy season. Their participation in local planning demonstrated how women's voices can influence public investment decisions.

Women advocates belonging to leadership structures/committees.



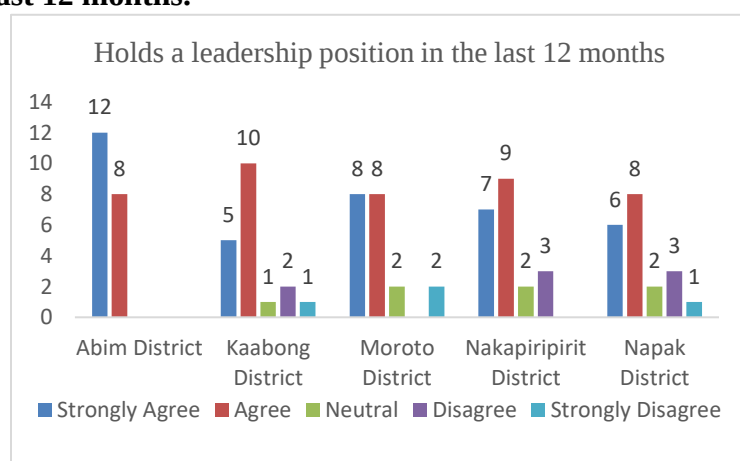
The assessment revealed that women advocates are increasingly represented in community leadership structures across the five districts. 87 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they hold leadership positions within community structures, reflecting the project's success in promoting women's participation in local governance. 13 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, indicating that barriers to women's leadership persist in some

communities.

Abim recorded the highest positive response (90), demonstrating strong integration of women advocates into leadership roles, followed closely by Nakapiripirit (86.7). Moroto and Napak each recorded 84.2 positive responses, although Napak had a slightly higher level of disagreement, suggesting that some women continue to face challenges in accessing or exercising leadership positions. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (77), with nearly one-quarter of respondents remaining neutral or disagreeing, indicating comparatively lower participation of women in leadership structures. Overall, the findings demonstrate that the project has strengthened women's representation and visibility in community leadership and governance structures across the five districts.

Holding leadership positions in the last 12 months.

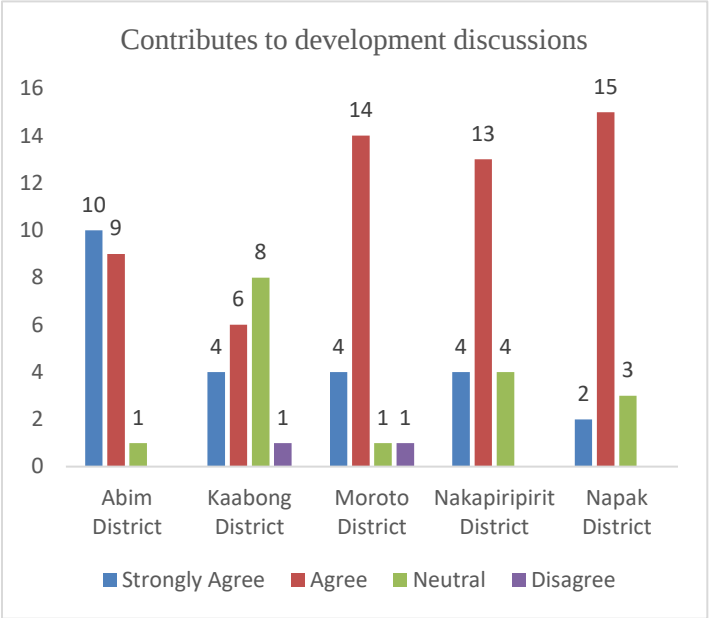
Women advocates have increasingly assumed leadership positions across the five districts over the past year. Overall, 85 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they currently hold leadership roles, demonstrating the project's positive contribution to strengthening women's leadership and participation in community governance. However, 15 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, indicating that some barriers to women's leadership remain.



Abim recorded the highest positive response (92.3), reflecting strong progress in promoting women into leadership positions. Moroto and Napak each recorded 84.2 positive responses,

demonstrating substantial participation of women advocates in leadership structures, although Napak registered the highest level of disagreement, suggesting that some women continue to face challenges in sustaining leadership roles. Nakapiripirit recorded 79 positive responses, while Kaabong recorded 77, with a relatively higher proportion of neutral responses, indicating that women's leadership is still evolving in

Women’s contributions to development discussions.



Women advocates are actively contributing to community development discussions across the five districts. 82 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they actively contribute to discussions on community development issues, demonstrating increased confidence and meaningful participation in local planning and decision-making processes. However, 18 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, suggesting that some women continue to face barriers to active engagement.

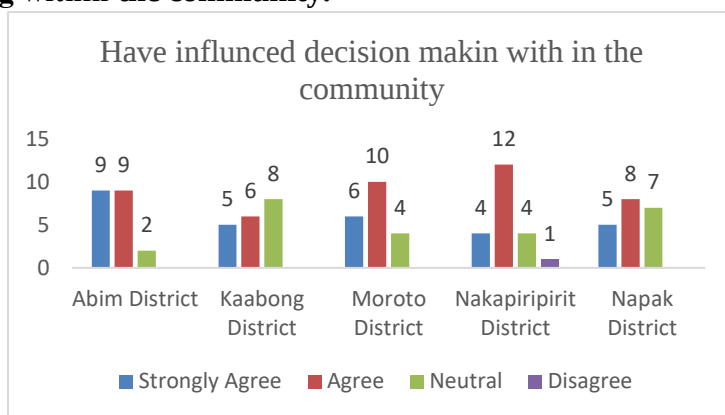
Abim recorded the highest positive response (95), followed closely by Moroto (94.7), reflecting strong participation of women advocates in development discussions. Napak also demonstrated high levels of engagement (89.5), although a small proportion of respondents remained neutral. Nakapiripirit recorded 81 positive responses, indicating generally strong participation but with some hesitation among respondents. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (55), with a substantial proportion of respondents remaining neutral or disagreeing, highlighting persistent socio-cultural and confidence-related barriers that limit women's participation in development dialogue.

Abim recorded the highest positive response (95), followed closely by

Overall, the findings demonstrate that the project has significantly strengthened women's participation and influence in community development discussions across the five districts.

Women's influence in decision making within the community.

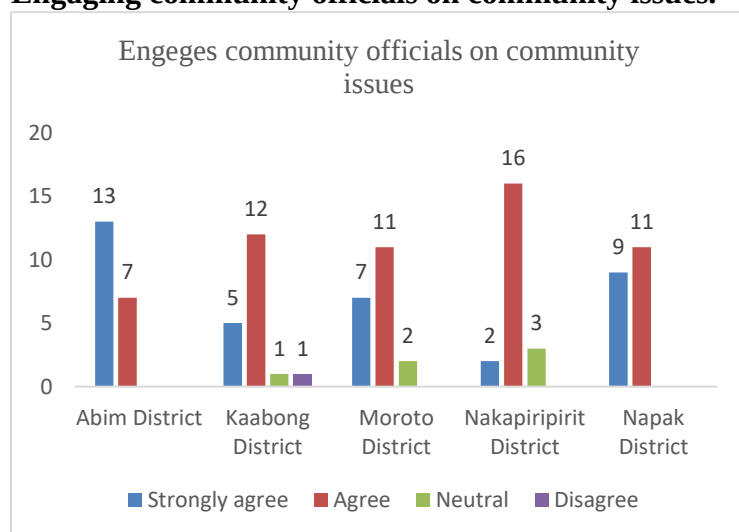
The results indicate that women advocates are increasingly influencing community decision-making processes across the five districts. Overall, 79 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they are able to influence decisions affecting their communities, demonstrating the project's positive contribution to strengthening women's voice and agency in local governance.



However, 21 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, indicating that some women still face challenges in exerting influence over community decisions.

Abim recorded the highest positive response (94.7), reflecting strong influence of women advocates in local decision-making processes. Nakapiripirit followed with 85.7, while Moroto and Napak each recorded 84.2 positive responses, indicating that women are increasingly engaging with local leaders and contributing to decisions on community development. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (63.6), with over one-third of respondents remaining neutral or disagreeing, suggesting that women in the district continue to experience socio-cultural barriers that limit their influence in governance and public decision-making.

Engaging community officials on community issues.



Women advocates are actively engaging community officials on issues affecting their communities. Overall, 91 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they engage with community officials, demonstrating increased confidence in interacting with duty bearers and advocating for improved service delivery and community development. Only 9 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, suggesting that while engagement is strong, a small

proportion of women remain hesitant.

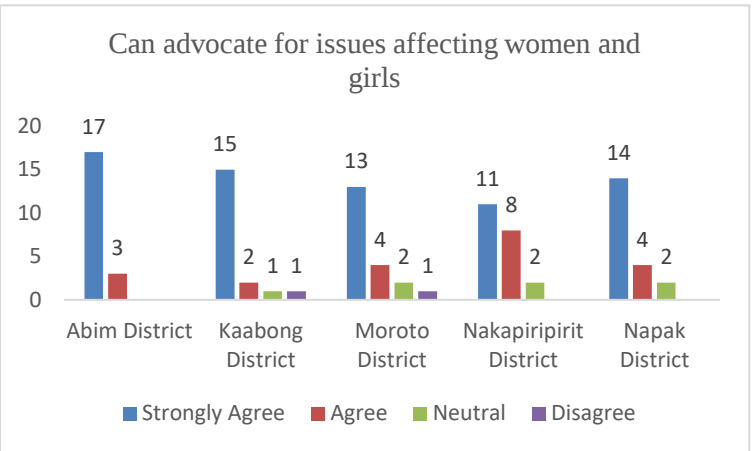
Abim and Napak each recorded 100 positive responses, indicating that women advocates are confidently engaging Local Council leaders, Community Development Officers, Parish Chiefs, and other government officials on community priorities. Moroto also recorded a high level of engagement (90), although a small proportion of respondents remained neutral. Nakapiripirit and

Kaabong each recorded 85 positive responses, with higher levels of neutrality and a small proportion of disagreement in Kaabong, suggesting that socio-cultural and confidence-related barriers continue to affect engagement in some communities.

In Abim, women advocates successfully lobbied for improved school infrastructure, including the construction of a girls' changing room to support menstrual hygiene management and improve school Women expressed that they have the right to live free from Domestic violence, Sexual violence, Rape, Defilement, Forced marriage, psychological abuse, Economic violence, Harmful traditional practices like FGM. Violence against women is a criminal offence and should never be accepted as a normal part of family life.

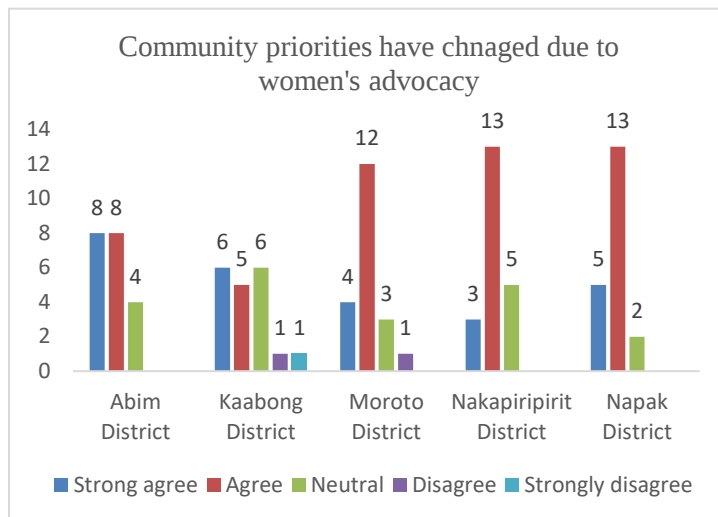
Advocating for issues affecting girls and women.

The women advocates are actively championing issues affecting women and girls across the five districts. Overall, 92 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they advocate for issues affecting women and girls, demonstrating the project's success in strengthening women's advocacy skills, confidence, and commitment to promoting gender equality and women's rights. Only 8 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, indicating that the majority of women advocates feel empowered to represent the interests of women and girls within their communities.



Abim recorded the highest positive response (94.4), closely followed by Kaabong (93.8), Moroto (92.9), and Napak (92.9), reflecting consistently high levels of advocacy across these districts. Nakapiripirit also recorded a strong positive response (90.5), although a slightly higher proportion of respondents remained neutral, suggesting that some women are still building confidence in championing gender-related issues.

Community priorities changing due to women's advocacy.



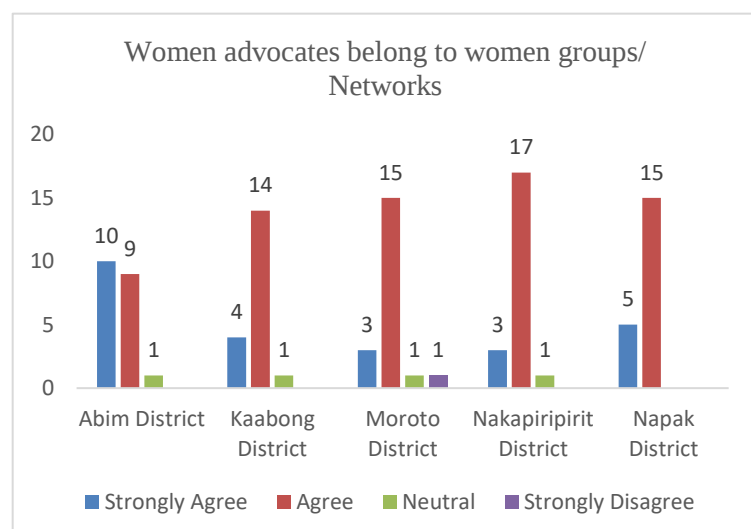
Women advocates have made significant contributions to shaping community development priorities across the five districts. Overall, 81 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that women's advocacy has influenced community priorities, demonstrating the project's positive impact in promoting inclusive and gender-responsive planning and decision-making. However, 19 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, suggesting that the influence

of women's advocacy is not yet uniformly recognized across all communities.

Napak recorded the highest positive response (90), followed by Moroto (84.2), reflecting strong recognition of women's role in influencing priorities such as access to safe water, maternal health services, girls' education, prevention of gender-based violence, and women's economic empowerment. Nakapiripirit recorded a positive response of 76, while Abim recorded 72.7, indicating that women are increasingly contributing to community planning, although a notable proportion of respondents remained neutral. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (61), with relatively high levels of neutrality and some disagreement, suggesting that socio-cultural barriers continue to limit recognition of women's contributions to local development priorities.

Women advocates belonging to women groups/networks.

Women advocates are actively participating in women's groups and community networks across the five districts. Overall, 95 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they belong to women's groups and networks, demonstrating the project's success in strengthening collective action, peer support, and collaboration among women advocates. Only 5 of respondents remained neutral or disagreed, indicating widespread participation in organized community structures.

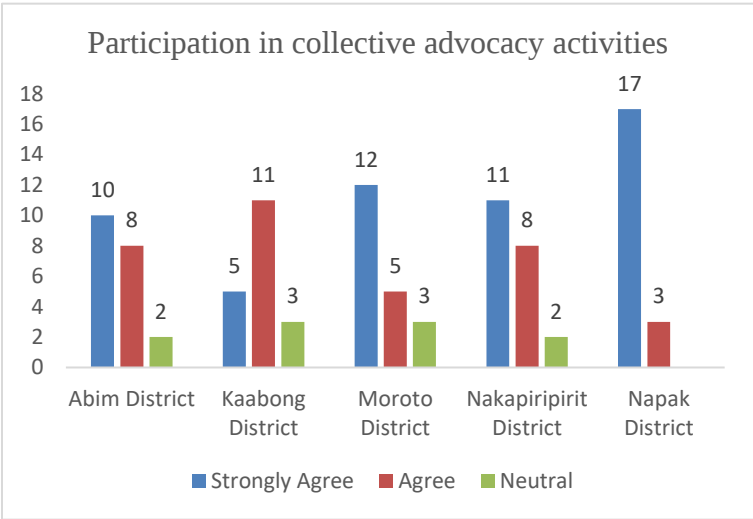


Napak recorded the highest positive response (100), reflecting universal participation of women advocates in groups and networks. Abim and Nakapiripirit each recorded 95 positive responses, while Kaabong followed closely with 94, demonstrating strong engagement in collective platforms for advocacy and community mobilization. Moroto recorded a positive response of 90, although a slightly higher proportion of respondents remained neutral and one respondent strongly disagreed, suggesting that a few women may still face barriers to active participation in organized networks.

Participation in collective advocacy activities.

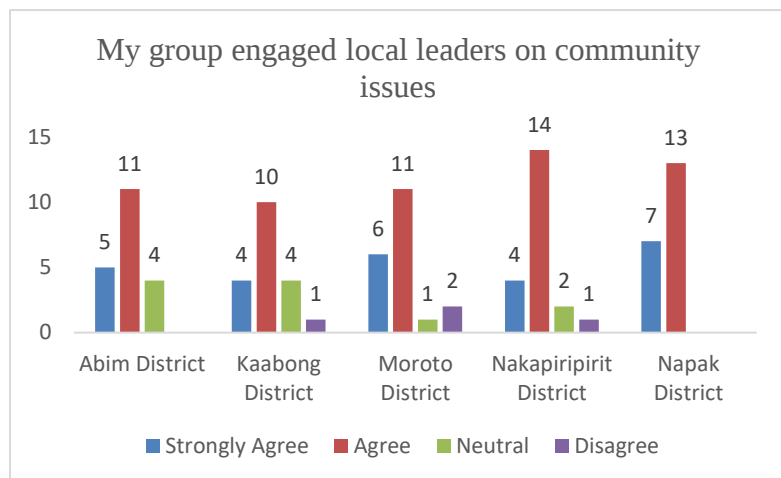
The Women advocates are actively participating in collective advocacy activities across the five districts. Overall, 88 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they participate in collective advocacy initiatives, demonstrating the project's success in promoting collaboration, joint action, and collective engagement on community issues. However, 12 of respondents remained neutral, indicating that some women are yet to fully participate in organized advocacy efforts.

Nakapiripirit recorded the highest positive response (90), closely followed by Abim (89), reflecting strong collaboration among women advocates in addressing community concerns. Napak also demonstrated high levels of participation (87), with a notable proportion of respondents strongly agreeing, indicating a high level of commitment to collective advocacy. Moroto recorded an 85 positive response, while Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (84) and the highest proportion of neutral responses, suggesting that some women still face challenges in fully engaging in collective advocacy initiatives.



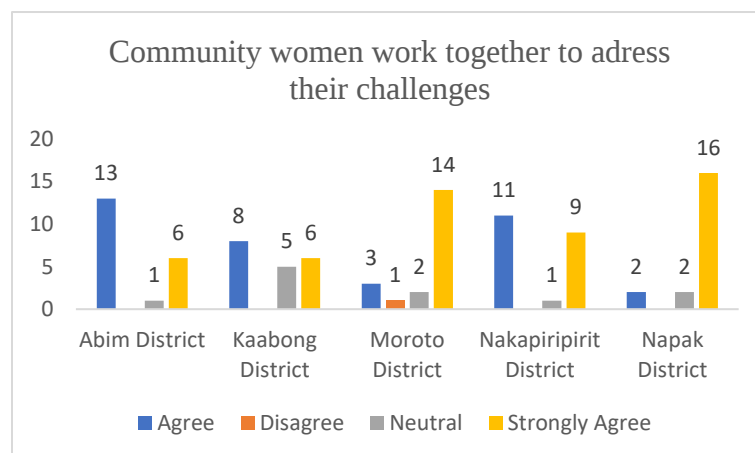
Engagement of local leaders on community issues.

The women advocates are actively engaging local leaders on issues affecting their communities. Overall, 86 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they engage local leaders on community issues, demonstrating increased confidence in interacting with duty bearers and influencing local governance processes. However, 14 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, suggesting that some women continue to experience barriers to effective engagement.



Napak recorded the highest positive response (100), indicating that all respondents confidently engage Local Council leaders, Parish Chiefs, Community Development Officers, and other local authorities on community concerns. Nakapiripirit followed with a 90 positive response, while Moroto recorded 89, although it also had the highest level of disagreement, suggesting that some women still face challenges when engaging local leaders. Abim recorded an 80 positive response, with a notable proportion of respondents remaining neutral, while Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (78.6), reflecting comparatively lower confidence and continued socio-cultural barriers to women's engagement with local leadership.

Working together to address their challenges.



Women advocates are increasingly collaborating to address community challenges across the five districts. Overall, 85 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they work collectively to identify and address issues affecting their communities, demonstrating the project's success in promoting teamwork, solidarity, and collective action among women advocates.

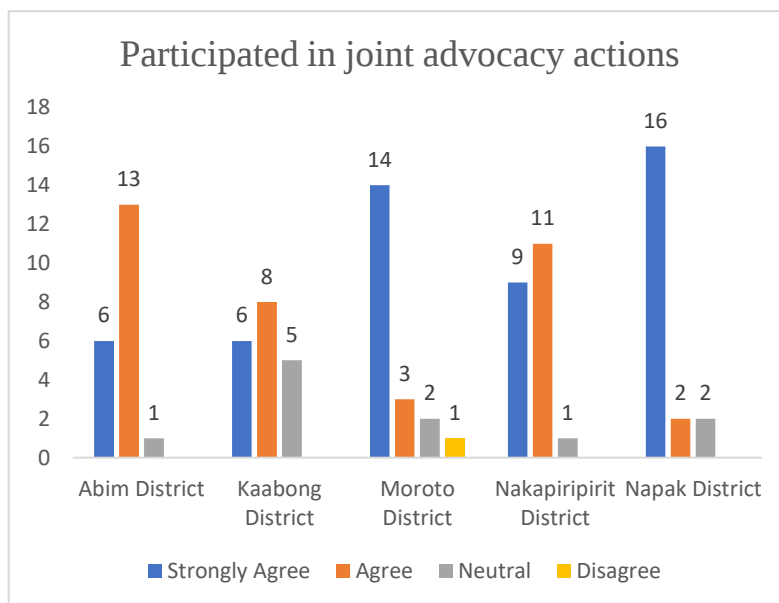
However, 15 of respondents were either neutral or disagreed, suggesting that collaboration is still developing in some communities.

Abim and Nakapiripirit each recorded the highest positive response (95), reflecting strong collaboration among women advocates in identifying community priorities and implementing joint advocacy initiatives. Napak also demonstrated high levels of collaboration (90), followed closely

by Moroto (89.5), indicating that women are increasingly working together to engage duty bearers and advocate for improved service delivery. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (61.5), with comparatively higher levels of neutrality and disagreement, suggesting that socio-cultural barriers and limited collective engagement continue to affect collaboration among women advocates in the district.

Participating in joint advocacy actions.

The findings indicate that women advocates are actively participating in joint advocacy actions across the five districts. Overall, 89 of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they participate in joint advocacy initiatives, demonstrating the project's success in strengthening collective action and coordinated engagement to address community challenges. Only 11 of respondents remained neutral or disagreed, indicating that the majority of women advocates are working together to influence positive change within their communities.



Abim and Nakapiripirit each recorded the highest positive response (95), reflecting strong collaboration and active participation in joint advocacy initiatives. Napak also demonstrated a high level of participation (94), indicating strong commitment to collective action among women advocates. Moroto recorded an 89.5 positive response, although a small proportion of respondents remained neutral or disagreed, suggesting that some women continue to face challenges in participating consistently. Kaabong recorded the lowest positive response (82), with a relatively higher proportion of neutral responses, indicating that confidence and participation in joint advocacy activities are still developing in the district.

Recommendations.

- Continue providing mentorship, leadership coaching, and capacity-building to strengthen women advocates' confidence, leadership skills, and participation in community and public decision-making.
- Intensify community sensitization and awareness campaigns to address persistent socio-cultural norms and gender stereotypes that limit women's voice and leadership.

- Strengthen engagement with local leaders, duty bearers, and male champions to foster greater acceptance of women's participation in leadership, governance, and development planning.
- Promote peer learning, networking, and collective action among women advocates to enhance mutual support, knowledge sharing, and sustained advocacy.
- Expand opportunities for women advocates to engage directly with local government planning, budgeting, and accountability processes to increase their influence on community priorities.
- Provide targeted support to districts, particularly Kaabong, where relatively higher levels of neutral and negative responses indicate greater barriers to women's participation and leadership.
- Strengthen women's participation in community planning and governance by ensuring their views are consistently considered and reflected in local decision-making processes.
- Enhance advocacy initiatives that increase recognition of women's contributions to community development, governance, and public decision-making.
- Sustain continuous monitoring, follow-up, and community engagement to consolidate the progress achieved and create a more enabling environment for women's meaningful participation and leadership.