

**THE ESSENCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT
ACTIVITIES IN WEST NILE REGION OF UGANDA**

CASE STUDY: AYIVU COUNTY IN ARUA DISTRICT

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DECLARATION

I the undersigned VINCENT MARK WANGA do hereby declare that this research paper is my own original work and that no part of it has ever been submitted to any Board of Examiners of any University or Institutions for any award.

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13th June 2007

APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted for examinations with my approval as a supervisor.

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14-05-07

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the entire family of Mark Wanga Billal and more especially to my dear sister Rophina Mark Wanga, my dear brother Lawrence Mark Wanga and to my late dear Mother Mrs. Mariatha Nakusura Mateo Kpaka for caring for me while I was in her womb, though she died when I was two years old. She didn't live to enjoy the fruit of her womb. May her soul rest in eternal peace.

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LIST OF SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs:	Community-Based Organizations
CORAT-AFRICA	Christian Organization for Africa Based In Nairobi Kenya
CDRN:	Community Development and Resource Network
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
FBOs:	Female Based Organizations
FGD:	Focused Group Discussion
FINCA:	<i>One of the Micro-finance group helping women in Arua District</i>
HBM:	Home Based Management of Malaria
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
LC3:	Local Council 3
LC:	Local Councils
LG:	Local Government
MOFPED:	Ministry Of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MOGLSD:	Ministry Of Gender Barbour and Social Development

MOLG:	Ministry Of Local Government
NAADS:	National Agricultural and Advisory Service
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRM:	National Resistant Movement
NUSAF:	Northern Uganda Social Fund
PEAP:	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PPA:	Participatory Poverty Assessment
SNV:	Netherlands Development Organization
UNLF:	Uganda National Liberation Front
UNPF:	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children Fund
UPHOLD	Uganda Program for Human and Holistic Development
UPE:	Universal Primary Education
TBA:	Traditional Birth Attendance
TB:	Tuberculosis Bacillus

ABSTRACT

This research was purposely carried out to assess the impact of lack of participation of the communities in national development programmes or in the development of their own community and provide justification on how community participation should be handled and how the communities should be treated in order for them to participate in national or community development programmes. The study was carried out in Ayivu Sub-Countries of Pajulu and Dadamu in Arua District.

The data was collected through questionnaires, Self Administered Interviews, Focused Group Discussions with the local communities and Government employees in those two sub-countries and paying visits to some of community Organized Groups. The data was descriptively presented, analyzed following the objectives and research questions. The analysis was done using tables and graphs and percentages.

The general objective of the study was to come up with ways of improving community initiatives and community participation in development activities or in nation building.

The research Questions were:

1. What is the impact of lack of community participation in development activities?
2. How do economic hardships contribute to lack of community participations in development activities?
3. What effect do NGOs and Relief aid have on community participation in development activities?

The key findings is that because of economic hardships, low level of education and lack of serious responsibilities in terms of marriage among the community will impact negatively on community participations in Development programmes.

The final recommendation is that Government and NGOs should introduce some payments or appreciations for participating in community development work in stead of making it purely voluntary. Government and NGOs policy should change according to time and situations on the ground.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Back Ground of the Study

Arua District is one of the districts in Uganda with the population of about 834,250,000 according to 2002 Population Census Reports. It is located in northwestern part of Uganda that is in West Nile Region. It borders the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to West, Southern Sudan to the North, Yumbe District to the East and Nebbi District to the South.

The major inhabitants are the Ayivu, Maracha, Terego, Vura, Madi ,Kakwa, Aringa and Aluru. It has Four (4) Counties with Eighteen (18) Sub-counties: The major economic activities are: Agriculture, Quarrying stones, sand mining, tobacco growing, tree planting, hides and skin, hotels commuter transport, mixed farming and a lot of trade is going on between the Congolists and the Sudanese as it is located at a very strategic place bordering these two countries whose economies have been devastated by civil wars.

Arua is the home District of the former Dictator Idi Amin. This District was badly destroyed by the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) When Amin was overthrown in 1979 and majority of the people of this district took refuge to the DR Congo and to Southern. Most of them came back in 1986 when the NRM Government took over power from Godfrey Binaisa.

Arua District has suffered from a lot of insurgencies and rebel activities of West Nile Bank Front of Juma Oris and UNLF 2 of Ali Bamuze.

All the above mentioned scenarios or insecurities have been a major setback to community participation in this region.

Another area which has been clearly demonstrated by the people living in this district is lack of support for the National Resistance Movement Government, for example in almost all the presidential elections held, NRM Government have been loosing to the opposition in this area.

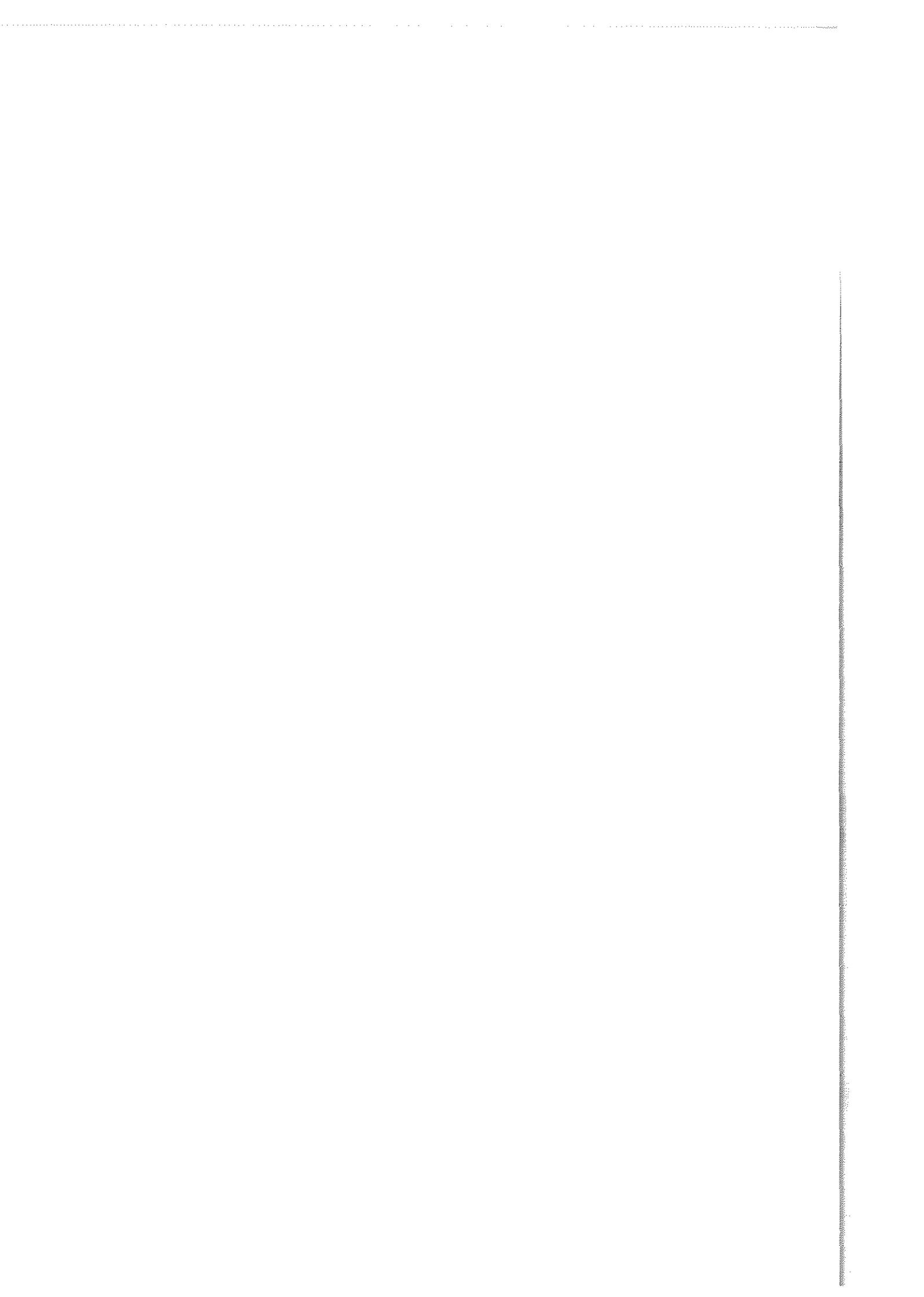
Community Participation in Arua District is very low due to economic hardships, Rebel insurgencies, and peoples' attitude towards the government and due to lack of immediate benefits realized from those activities and corruptions by those heading those community groups.

According to the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (1990), Community Participation in any country is very essential simple because the Government cannot do everything to its citizens. Both the government and the citizens should complement each other in order to release the national goals and objectives.

The citizens in their own capacity should be able to identify their problems as well as suggest possible solutions to those problems, for example clearing around the sources of their protected wells, market places, health centers, schools and around their homes.

The community together with their LC's should design a programme of activities for general cleaning in their respective villages more especially on weekends and whoever does not participate should pay. This will ensure that there is healthy and clean environment, which is free from diseases and other hazards.

Most often, people don't care about their health and what they eat, for example in most of butcheries around, you may flies sitting on meat, those who are roasting meat by the roadside does not cover it and with these heavy dust from vehicles and lorries passing by, some one will just come and buy it like that without putting into consideration the health of the one roasting it, how it was prepared and the environment where that meat is being



sold? Again you may find some one eating just near the garbage but without taking into accounts the health dangers or the health problems that may come thereafter.

Again in the villages you may find children learning under the trees when their parents have all the capacities to put for them a shelter using the local material, but still they cannot even do it because they expect the government or NGOs to do everything for them. This encourages laziness and dependency on government and foreign aid. It is really a very big obstacle to development. Development is a collective effort from both the government and the citizens of a particular country. A country cannot develop without popular community participation in activities that affects their lives.

Also in villages when a tree fall and block the road nobody will bother to cut it down this is simply because of lack of nationalism and patriotism from the local community and ignorance about the likely benefits from roads because these benefits are not coming directly.

The same thing also apply in urban areas, when a running vehicle knock either a dog, chicken or a goat, no one will bother to remove it, leaving it to decompose causing a lot of problem to they themselves. All the above are happening due to lack of patriotism or ethics in our societies.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Despite the fact that many people have written about community participation in development activities or nation building, still a lot needs to be done in order to uplift and improve the level of community participation in development. This research would like to discover what is missing or how best can the community participation be improved or encouraged in our societies. The research would like also to see how best can those problems which are hindering community participation be solved and using which type of approaches.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 *General Objective*

The purpose of this study is to come up with ways of improving community initiatives and community participation in development activities or in nation building.

1.2.2 *Specific Objectives*

- (i) To find out the root causes of lack of community participation in development activities or nation building.
- (ii) To assess which action policy that can be used to encourage the community to participate in development activities.
- (iii) To assess how those action policies can be implemented.

1.3. Research Questions

- i) What is the impact of lack of community participation in development activities?
- ii) How do economic hardships contribute to lack of community participations in development activities?
- iii) What effect do NGOs and Relief aid have on community participation in development activities?

1.4. Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Ayivu County in Arua District. The study covered two (2) Sub-counties in Ayivu County, that is: Pajulu Sub-county and Dadamu Sub-county.

In all these two sub-counties respondents will be randomly sampled to represent the rest of the community members.

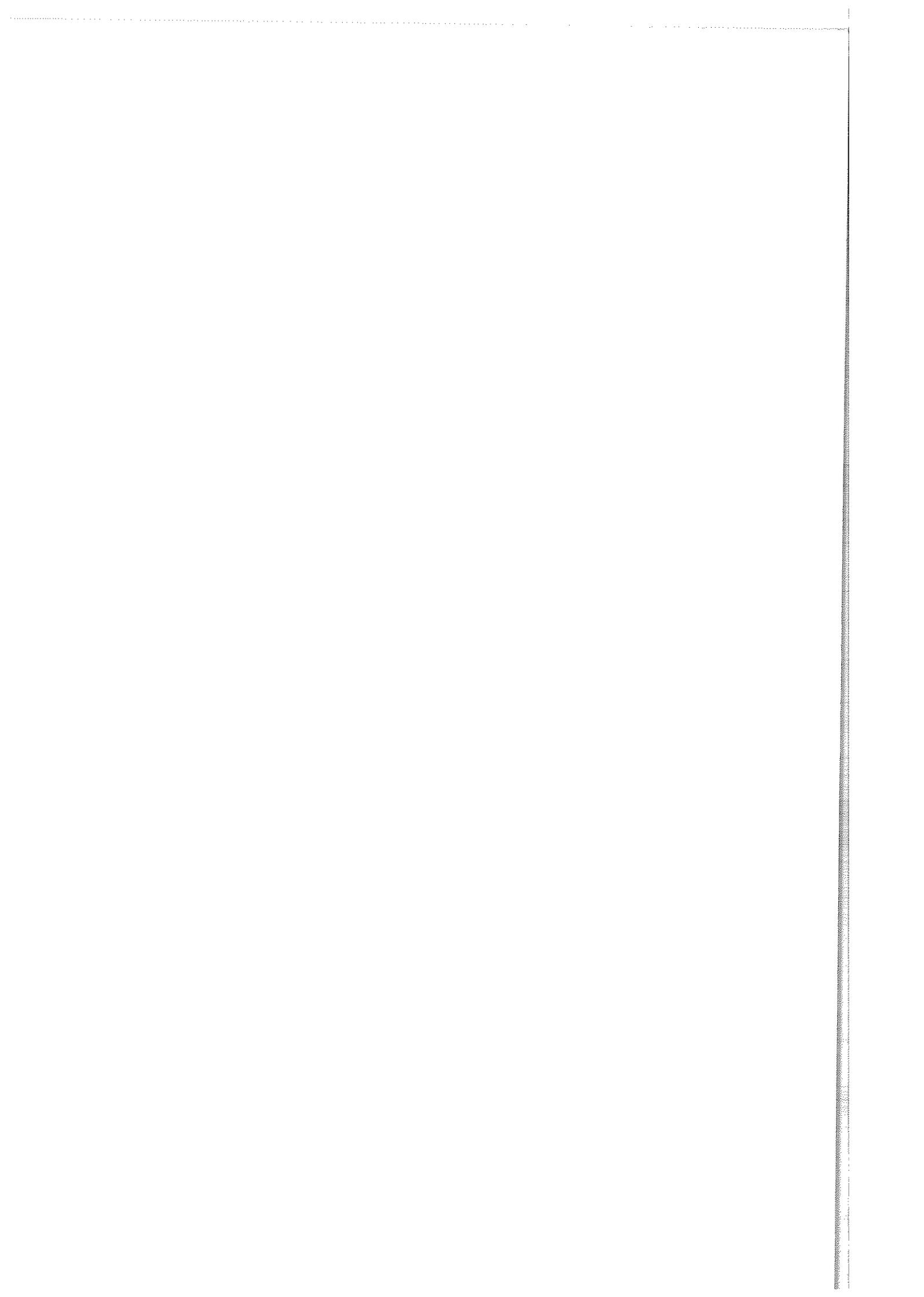
1.5. Significance of the study

- i.) Research findings first of all will add to the existing data on community participation in development activities.
- ii.) It will also help the researcher obtain his degree, as this is a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Degree of Development Studies of Kampala International University.
- iii.) The findings shall help the government, Non governmental Organizations, community Based Organizations (CBOs), Churches, Traders and other people who may need to carryout future interventions including future researchers.
- iv.) It will also spell out all the hindrances and obstacles preventing community participation in development activities and suggest some recommendation and solutions for the future.

1.6 structure of the work

This dissertation comprises of five chapters.

- **Chapter one:** This gives the general background to the study, statement of the problem, General and specific objectives, Research Question, Scope of the study and significance of the study and structure of the work
- **Chapter Two:** This basically covered the related literature written by the previous researchers in the same topic what was their findings, recommendations, limitations and how best can the researcher add to the existing literature.
- **Chapter Three:** Basically deals with the research methodology that will be used to collect the data from the respondents in the field. This includes among others: study design, study area and population, sampling, sampling size, sampling techniques, sampling procedures, data collection methods, source of data, data analysis and Ethical procedures.
- **Chapter Four:** This chapter basically is comprised of: Presentation of the data, Analysis of these data and Discussion of the findings.
- **Chapter Five:** Deals with the Summary of the findings, Recommendations to various stakeholders in community Development and Conclusions of the findings.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Development is the concerted effort of both the government and the community (Arusha Declaration 1990), on Popular and Active Community Participation in Nation Building.

2.0 Introduction

This chapter was basically meant to go through the available literature by the previous researchers and community participation in development activities, what were their findings, and how best the researcher can contribute to the existing literature.

2.1. Defining Community Participation

The Uganda Program for Human and Holistic Development (UPHOLD). Defines a community as a stratified group of people living in an area and are bound together by some common norms, culture, values, interests, and often share resources as well as challenges. In a community we find all categories of people ranging from children to adolescents, adults, elders, leaders, teachers, peer groups, community resource persons, community based institutions, like Community Based Organizations (CBOs'), Female Based Organizations (FBOs') and Civil Society Organization (CSOs') and others.

Kyasimire Clare (2003). Defined community participation as a process engaging and involving communities actively in the program cycle from identification to evaluation with clear roles and responsibilities for all the stakeholders including men, women and children.

United Nations Population Fund (UNPF). Defined community participation as the process by which the efforts of potential beneficiaries of development programmes are mobilized and harnessed with those of government and non-governmental organizations to improve the economic social and cultural conditions of these communities into

national programmes and to enhance community level of contribution to national development programmes.

2.2 Rationale for Community Participation

According to United Nations Population Fund (1995). The primary purpose for utilizing the community participation approach is to achieve an expanded coverage of services.

Community participation, multi agency participation promotes comprehensive holistic and innovative approaches to regeneration and social inclusion. It is now widely recognized that more should be done to ensure that communities are located as true equal partners and that communities can influence the direct impact on their day-to-day lives. (Michael et al 1999-2000).

In the research that was carried out by the school of planning and Edinburgh College of Art (Harriet –Wall University 1999-2000). It was discovered that creating participatory structures that are transparent and flexible over the life time of the partnership is essential to consult wider spectrum of views including excluded groups and pursuing participation at different levels, is also critical.

Allison Brown (2000). Said that the importance of active community participation is not confined to multi-agency participation. It is important for partners to work closely with relevant government and local authority departments to ensure synergy between regeneration and other social inclusion initiatives and that wider policy interests are understood and should be transparent to all partners including the community.

The Scottish Executives Central Research Unit (2000). Recommended that community participation involves empowering the communities through meeting specific training and information needs which are vital for the long term success of the partnership.

2.3 Decentralization Policy To Promote Community Participation

As a measure to support the governments' recovery from the 1970-1980s' economic decline, government devolved power to lower levels of government in 1992. Decentralization was followed by passing of the Local Government Act 1997 (LGA), by the government of Uganda. Decentralization involves devolution and transfer of planning, financial implementation and political responsibilities from the central government to the local government, (LG). The major aim was to involve the local community to take active part in the affairs or policies that affects their lives directly or indirectly.

One of the aims of the above process was to take services closer to the people. The rationale behind the decentralization was also that if districts were given autonomy and power, they would plan and implement the plans with much more ease and success. With different guidelines for operation under different modes of funding district and local communities would participate in terms of contributing 10% under LGDP/DDP) and local materials community participation and gender mainstreaming therefore are a critical aspect of decentralization policy. (UPHOLD-Uganda 2003).

Through reports from reviews and evaluations (UNCDF, 2000 and MOLG 2001). It shows that the decentralization process made recommendable success in different areas; they also note that gaps still exist in the area of effective community participation and gender mainstreaming.

The government of Uganda as one of the measures for poverty reduction introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997. Initially the program was meant to benefit four children from each family but many families went beyond this and every child that would walk to school was enrolled. In some cases children go carrying their younger siblings (see UNICEF, 2001, Save the Children 2000/2001).

The National Health policy for Uganda is well placed in other policies including the PEAP, decentralization, Water Act, plan for the modernization of agriculture, government education white paper and others.

It emphasizes community and private sector to participate in different aspects including school child nutrition, protection of children against abuse/violence guidance and counseling, sanitation and sexual reproductive health. The role of the private service providers, the parents, teachers, community leaders and organizations at different levels is under scored. One strategy to achieve that is through formation of communities at different levels. (Community, school, sub-county, district, Ministry and classroom) for monitoring, evaluation and management purposes. (See school health policy for Uganda and National Health Policy 1999).

Literature reveals that on a general note, community participation and gender mainstreaming are terminologies that are not explicitly defined but rather used as self-explanatory issues. Community participation seems to be defined and centered on communities attending meetings and or giving/contributing locally available materials while gender mainstreaming seems to refer to numbers of men and women involved in a project or activity. Some organizations however, like UNICEF (progress reports 2001). Action Aid (footprints in total social transformation 2002) and SNV (progress reports 2002) indicate and outline possible measurable indicators.

2.4 Training And Capacity Building

Many organizations (Action Aid Africa 2002, CDRN Annual Report 2002, Save the Children's Fund US 2000). Mentioned training and capacity building as a much used approach in ensuring community participation at different levels. However, what does not clearly come out is whether they are training so that people gain skills with which to implement programmes or whether the training was actually the participation.

The much-used approach to the training is usually through workshops, seminars, and short-term induction courses. These are sometimes very short up to two days. However,

according to the reports of (Ministry of Local government 2002, Action Aid 2002). These workshops have achieved miracles. When for two days one undergoes training, such a person is able to make gender sensitive issues. This is definitely not very realistic considering that somebody else undertakes a degree in the same field for three years. The result of these workshops is experts with no expertise. The need therefore to critically review what can work and what cannot work, what methodology should be used and how it should transform into community participation is still a missing link.

On another note some of the reports and program documents tend to have conceived training and capacity building as one and the same thing, here the assumption is that training is to build capacity to actively take part in the development activities of their areas. Quality education ensures popular and effective community participation. Whereas this is true on one hand two have to be separated and diagnosed first for effective community participation. The gender mainstreaming strategy for local governments (MOLG 2002 page 24). Poses a question about training in order to understand training as a strategy for mainstreaming gender, “what are we building skills for? Is to facilitate the quality of decisions taken or improve the quality of participation?”

2.5 Relationship Between Power And Community Participation

There is a lot of relationship between power (authority) and community participation, for effective participation to take place, the central government must be willing to give out some of its role to the lower level of government and the lower government must also be willing and ready to take those responsibilities given to them by the central government and they must be willing to work together with the community and the central government.

The government must create conducive atmosphere that can allow the communities to freely go about with their day-to-day activities without any interferences from the government and versa vice the community must not also compromise government policies or plans.

For example they're a lot of cultural bonds that largely affect effective community participation as a contributory factor in development. The gender mainstreaming strategy for local governments (May 2000). Gives an example of how the skewed relations between men and women might affect participation in a program. It quoted an official in Kotido district as asking such a question, "how can a woman who does not make decisions participate in community meetings and make decisions?" (MOLG 2002: 24).

In the same document it is evident that because of cultural ties, much as women were involved in the planning process, men took the final decisions that were also the most important ones.

This impresses upon one that the issues as including women or targeting them but not how the various constraints to both men and women's participation can be addressed. In its gender mainstreaming manual, (Save the Children, 2000). Looks at the existing power relations but in reference to women participation in business and develops framework for consistent gender mainstreaming. Though the approach is a process, the first aspect looks at leveling the ground they referred to as "fix the women" (from gender at work page 137 in Save the Children US, 2000). The rationale behind that after the woman is economically, socially, and educationally empowered, the issues of participation, decision-making and planning rest squarely with her.

From the reports, (Action Aid 2000, MOFPED 2002 and PPA 11 Report 2000). Some of the policies and programs are targeting only women instead of targeting the unequal relations between men and women. Some try to justify it by saying that they are trying to first gain a level ground considering that women have been left behind their male counterparts for a long time.

The rural water supply and sanitation handbook for extension workers identifies and builds on the role women and men having equitable shares in the sector. Because men have been engaged in decision making and implementation, but not collection of water, and women involved only in fetching water but not planning, it recommends that women

need to be actively involved in the planning, operation and management and men also to be active in collection of water, a role predominately performed by women and children.

Another issue that is linked to the focus on women is the workload leave alone home chores, but most documents (Action Aid 2002, MOFPED 2002). Indicate that the communities participate through taking part in meetings and even recommend affirmative action. The implication here is that one woman is likely to be on as many committees as there are projects in a given community. This is because communities tend to choose people who they trust and are somewhat literate, or have other qualities. In instances where a committee is supposed to be made up of people with certain qualifications, there is a likelihood of just a few women representing the community on so many committees. This raises the question of their efficiency and effective handling of the tasks that they are given.

In reference to the UPHOLD Health strategy in connection to women's workload, it is clear for example in the proposed Home Based management of malaria (HBM) and other illnesses, that women are looked at as custodians of health and are being targeted for the distribution of "home packs". This is because they are more committed and are health care givers in traditional (cultural setting at the household level and are more willing to offer voluntary services in the communities). This means that in addition to their household engagements, they will be adding another role. This is on one side, on the other side, other organization and individuals have argued that since it is not all women involved, workload may increase for only a few that are distributors but not all the women.

The implication is that there is still unequal power relations have negative impact on women's live. Also some of the policies and programs are targeting only the unequal relations between the men and women.

Alternatives for easing their work could be thought about. This could include involving men, working with existing community based health workers, and community based drug

distributors and civil society organizations supporting health programmes in the community. This can also include development of specific modalities of working with the private for profit sector in the distribution of home packs.

2.6 Measuring Community Participation

Another concern that emerges from the program and research reports received for example (SNV 2002, MOLG 2002, MOGLSD 2003). And interviews held is how community participation can be measured. For instance one respondent noted this:

When president Museveni goes to visit a village he is escorted by his ministers and met by district officials then they all give speeches- to the people of the community who will have gathered after heavy and costly mobilization. But on the agenda, the community is not asked for its views; leave alone given time to ask questions. So does the presence of the community mean that they have participated?

Government has instituted the MOGLSD to promote issues of community participation and gender mainstreaming. At the district level, the community based service department, which houses the community development officers and gender officers at the district level, and community development assistants at the sub-county level represent this.

Community participation in development activities has been a major policy theme since the 1970's. Using this approaches, researchers has tried to put people first (Cornea 1991). 1978 Alma Alta Declaration included people's participation as a fundamental ideal.

According to a report from the Ministry of Local Government, (inaugural assessment of minimum conditions for districts/municipal local governments, August 1999). And MOGLSD (Endangering Uganda's Poverty Eradication Initiatives, a desk review on gender and poverty May 2003). It is indicated that the community development office, much as it is very vital, is very under funded. The office boasts of the highest number of departments and also a lot of work in community development. But some districts budget allocations provide a meager average of about 1/7th of the district budget to the

community development office. This is so little, and makes it impossible for the office to perform its duties.

The 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda embodies this by stipulating “the state shall be based on democratic principles which empower and encourage the active participation of all citizens at all levels in their own governance.” article 78 Encourages the participation of the disabled children in schools, chapter 4 article 20(1) encourages peoples’ feedback on the establishment of mechanisms and article 127 encourages peoples’ participation in the administration of social justice.

The local government Act and the planning and budgeting guidelines for lower local councils, apart from providing that council be freely elected by people, further provide a firm basis that requires Local Government (LGs) to consult the people and involve them in not only identifying the needs of the local areas, but also prioritizing the needs and agreeing on the best solutions. This is a clear sign of involving the community in decisions that affect them and their lives either directly or indirectly.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology that was used in selecting the study design, the study area and population, sampling size, sampling technique, sampling procedures, data collection method, source of data, data analysis and ethical procedure.

3.1 Study Design

Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used to authenticate the study and allow for the collection of detailed information from the respondents in their social context.

Primary data was collected through both structured and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions and observations. National and international documents were also consulted.

3.2 Study Area and Population

The study will be conducted in AYIVU County in Arua District, North-Western Part of Uganda (West Nile Region).

Two sub-counties of AYIVU counties were selected to represent the entire District. In each sub-county, two parishes and two villages were selected. These are Pajulu sub-counties and Dadamu sub-county.

In Pajulu sub-county, the two parishes were Pokeo parish and Komite parish and the villages were Terego Alengo village, Yapi village, Maracha village and Pajula village.

In Dadamu sub-county, the parishes were Oduluba and Odrava parishes and the villages were: Odravu, Ariwara, Ociba and Danamu villages.

A total of 31 respondents were targeted per each sub-county for a total of 62 respondents. The focus group discussions were involved, 16 respondents were selected from the two sub-counties (8 in each).

The key informants interview included; LC3 chairpersons, sub-county chiefs, sub-county development officers, elders (male and female) youth, NGOs and CBOs.

3.3 Sampling framework

3.3.1 Sampling Size

This research was done in Ayivu County in Arua District. It covered two sub counties, Four (4) Parishes and Four (4) Villages within the sampled Sub counties of Ayivu Counties that is Pajulu and Dadamu Sub- counties respectively. The parishes and the villages were randomly selected.

The sample size was Sixty-Two respondents in total. Thirty respondents were interviewed from among the local people plus one respondent from the local NGO in each sub-county to make 31 respondents in one sub-county.

3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Simple random sampling technique was applied. This involved giving numbers to every subject in the study area in the selected villages. This was very important because it makes it easy to get a sample from a very large population.

Purposive sampling technique was also used to identify specific respondents with the relevant information for the study. This technique allowed the researcher to get the respondents who have the required information with respect to the objectives of the study. The respondents were picked basing on the information they knew. LC3 chairpersons, sub-county chiefs, sub-county community development officers, CBOs, NGOs, youth and elders in the community were very eligible for selection of the respondents in the selected villages.

This helped

The reason Ayivu County was chosen was that it is located in the heart (Center) of Arua District and it is also there where the District Headquarter is located and it does not cost a lot in terms of transport. a lot in identifying a small number of key informants with significantly high representation of in-depth information.

3.3.3 Sampling Procedure

The questionnaires were administered to 45 intellectuals and officials in the two sub-counties and the 17 respondents were involved in a group discussion making a total of 62.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

3.4.1 Instruments

- ***Questionnaires***

Questionnaire was used to gather information from the people whom the researcher could not have verbal interview with due to their busy schedules but had very relevant information that could helpfully for this study. Questionnaire are good because people (respondent) can fill it at their convenient time they think they are free from their duties and the researcher can come and pick it at a later time, hence relevant information can be got.

- ***Self Administered Interview/ Focused Group Discussion (FGD)***

Focused Group Discussion (FGD)/ Self-Administered Interviews. This is also another method mostly used by most researchers. It involves organizing group discussion in four villages in each of the two sub counties chosen for this study. The study groups were composed of both genders in the community. This allows the researcher to interact freely with the respondents and reinforced clarity on certain assertions made by the respondents.

- ***Observation Method***

Observation method was also used for this study. The researcher was required to go physically to certain NGO or CBO to see for him how people perform their duties.

This permitted the researcher to spend some time thinking and analyzing what is taking place and this also helped the researcher to find out how these people were doing their jobs and also to see what problem they were facing and possibly suggest some solutions.

Oral interview with the community development officers, the LC3 chairman and the sub-county chiefs of those two sub-counties chosen for this study were conducted. This was in order to get more relevant information from them out of their experience in the field and this was to cross check the information that were given in the questionnaire.

Here the researcher first had some discussion with the deputy Chief Administrative who gave him some guide line on how to go about with these research. He allocated two sub-counties for this research and also directed me to L3 Chairperson of Pajulu and Dadamu again within these sub local also the researcher was official assigned to Community Develop Office.

The community Development Officer directed the researcher to go and meet with some of the community Based Organizations around.

The researcher also attended NAADs annual general meetings with the Community Members at Pajulu Sub County Head Quarters. Members were giving out their achievements, success and failures as far as NAADs Program in Pajulu Sub-county is concerned.

What was observed was that the communities need a lot of education to increase their participation and in puts in all the program activities that are taking place in their localities.

Another area that was observed was that the communities have so many activities on the ground but the question to be answered is how to improve qualities of what they producing and increase their production. Most the community members do undermine themselves and this kills their zeal, motivations and all the local community initiatives. It also affects the quality of their labour and products.

- *Primary Source*

This was where the researcher collected raw data from the field by the use of questionnaire, self-administered interview, and focus group discussion and observation methods.

- *Secondary*

These were got through Internet, libraries and literature review (available books) written by the previous researchers.

3.5 Data Analysis

This will involve both Quantitative and Qualitative of analyzing the data obtained during this research.

3.5.1 Quantitative Analysis

Under quantitative, 62 Questionnaires were given out but only 45 out of 62 questionnaires were returned.

According to the findings, 89 percent out of the people interviewed said they have ever involved in Community Development activities in their villages and only 22 percent said they have never involved in any community development activities.

22 female and 23 males were interviewed during this research process almost bringing equal participations of both male and female.

Again 33 people aged 18-35 were interviewed during this interview, bringing to conclusion that majority of those whom the researcher interacted with were very young and reason being that they are the majority, hence a young and depending population in the area.

3.5.2 Qualitative Analysis

Qualitatively, people have negative attitudes towards community Participation due to reasons that others are not participating or because of lack of immediate benefit from community development works.

Many people said it is because of economic hardships that is affecting community participation in most areas. Lack of marriage also contributes a lot to lack of Community Participation in development programmes due to lack of serious responsibilities.

Many people also think that the government should do everything for them even if there is something which they can do with their local resources; this is a great problem which needs to be tackled immediately.

3.6 Data Processing

Here raw data were obtained from the field, cleaned coded and punched into a computer for analysis. This has got a clear sense of the data in relation to the objectives of the study.

3.7 Ethical Procedure

During the study, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the university faculty administration and presented it to the study area authorities to obtain permission for the study. The study area authorities gave directives to other local administrators at grass root level for acceptance. After the acceptance by the authorities the major task of data collection was to begin immediately.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is represented in relation to chapter one and chapter two that is literature preview and interpretation analysis and findings of the study.

The researcher set to assess the essence of community participation in development activities in Uganda with case study in AYIVU County in Arua District.

For the purpose of easy identification, the subjects were coded named questionnaire for government t officials and other intellectuals in AYIVU county Pajulu and Dadamu Sub-county in Arua District.

4.1 Gender issues

Question one was asking on the gender of the respondents. The results obtained from the returned questionnaire are shown below:

Table I: The Gender of the Respondents per Sub-County

SEX	Pajulu Sub-County	Dadamu Sub-County	TOTAL
MALE	12	11	23
FEMALE	8	14	22

Source: Primary data from the field

The results show that the gender issue was taken seriously that is why there is minimum difference between male and female respondents. This was also an

indication that the community attitudes towards women are changing that is why the number of women is almost equal to that of men. Also according to general observations, there are so many women groups in those two sub-counties, what is needed is to build their capacities through trainings, workshops, seminars and educational careers for them to improve the qualities for their work.

4.2 Age of respondents

Question Two (2) was asking the respondents for their age and the results from the returned questionnaires can be seen in the table below:

Table II: The Age Bracket

GENDER	AGED 18-35	36-49	50 ABOVE	DIDN'T KNOW THEIR AGE
MALE	19	2	1	1
FEMALE	14	4	2	2

Source: Primary Data

According to the above findings in table II, 19 male of age 18-35 and 14 female aged 18-35 were interviewed. 2 men of age 36-49 and 4 female aged 36-49 also participated and one male and 2 female of age 50 and above were also participated in this exercise and 1 man 2 females did not know their ages.

The issue of age also matters a lot in community participation, according to the above table, majority of those who were interviewed were of age 18-35, these are very young population who are dependant on their parents. They cannot make any serious decision and they cannot really do a lot as far as community participation is concerned.

These age bracket also lack experience, knowledge and skills, and if to come to really sense basing on the African way of education which is with a lot of hardship and with a lot of

stop over, majority of them could be secondary school leavers, if any university member may be among them, their percentage can be very minimum.

4.3 Level of education

In question four the researcher was asking respondents about their level of education where they stopped. The results obtained are here below in the table V below:

Table III: Level of education among the respondents in the two sub-counties.

	(a) Primary School	Secondary School	Tertiary Institution	University	Never gone To school
A-Pajulu	-	7	7	6	-
B-Dadamu	3	8	7	6	1
Total	3	15	14	12	1

Source: Primary Data

The above results indicate that among the respondents who were interviewed at Pajulu sub-county all of them were from secondary school and above.

Also in the same sub-county, seven (7) of the respondents stopped at secondary school level and seven (7) also stopped or have been to tertiary institutions and six (6) of the respondents were university graduates.

In the same table among those who were interviewed at Dadamu sub-county, one respondent was a primary school leaver and one respondent did not go to school.

Also in the same sub –county, three (3) respondents were primary school leavers, eight (8) stopped at or were in secondary school, seven (7) stopped at or were tertiary institutions and six (6) were university y graduates.

The level of education is also another ingredient to community participation, you cannot expect a lot from primary child or secondary school leaver, because are

still lacking basic knowledge, experience and skills in relevant fields which are needed in the community.

The issue of “ don’t care attitude could be also coming from these primary and secondary school leavers because for them they are after the immediate benefits, they have nothing to do with the next generation or they have nothing to do with tomorrow and as such they cannot articulate serious community programmes of duties. These are planners without plans.

4.4 Marital Status of the Respondents

Question five (5) was asking the respondents about their marital status. The results of the findings are shown in the table below:

Table IV: Marital Status of the Respondents in the two sub-counties

		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
A	Pajulu	13	8	-	-
B	Dadama	11	7	4	2
C	Total	24	15	4	2
D	Percentage	53.3%	33%	8.9%	4.4%

Source: Primary Data

According to table IV, it indicates that out of the respondents who were interviewed 53.3% the majority of them were single; this was followed by 33% who were married. 8.9% said they were either divorced or have divorced and 4.4% said that they have lost their dear ones.

According to the above table, majorities are people who are not married; this group cannot make any serious contribution to community development programmes. They don’t have any binding responsibilities at all, so to them even if things are worst in their own community they can easily shift to another community or to urban centers where there are a lot of opportunities.

Most of these group of people also don’t have plots of their own to take care of, and most of these group are tenants or squatters, these ones cannot come up with a good plan which can develop the community and they are also among the “I don’t care group”.

Again those who are divorced are under going a lot of psychological trauma, to them they are still trying to settle, if they had not planed for this divorce, life would have been so harsh for them and these are mostly women.

For those who have lost their dear ones are also undergoing through a lot of trauma and psychological torture. They look at the world with negative attitudes, especially if one of the deceased died of HIV/AIDS, the other partner will have no hope for survival in the future again, they are even very weak to do any job and their contribution is almost zero to the community welfare.

4.5 Government contributions to the development of these two sub-counties

Question six (6) was trying to investigate how the government has contributed to the development of those sub-counties sampled for this research. It was also trying to ask the respondents whether they know or are aware of what the government is doing in their sub-counties. The results are here below.

“In my area, the government provides Universal Primary Education (UPE) to all children, construction of class room blocks, and payment of teachers and distribution of other scholastic materials t o UPE schools”.

“In my sub-county, the government provides family planning services, HIV/AIDS awareness, voluntary counseling and testing services, treatment of malaria, TB, Typhoid and other diseases through cost-sharing, construction and maintenance of health centers and units, payment of health personnel, distribution of treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria”.

“The government provides social services such as drilling of boreholes, construction of protected wells and springs, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges for example Enyau main bridge”.

“The government provides us with finance to do business, to improve our living conditions and to fight poverty through microfinance institutions like FINCA, Pride Africa and government programmes like NUSAF; they make people to form groups’ in order to access loans.”

“They promote agriculture in my own sub-county through NAADS programmes”

“The government ensures that there is peace and security in my area”

Basing on the above testimonies, it seems that the government is trying its best to do what it can do for its people as mentioned in the above testimonies.

Here the role of the community is to identify their development needs and recommend all the possible solution to the government or NGOs and they should contribute with labour and with the local resources.

4.6 Level of community participation in the two sub-counties

Questions seven (7) ask the respondent whether they have ever involved themselves in any development activities or any communal work in their villages. This question was deliberately meant to assess whether there is community work or communal work in those sub-counties that were sampled for the research and results are here below:

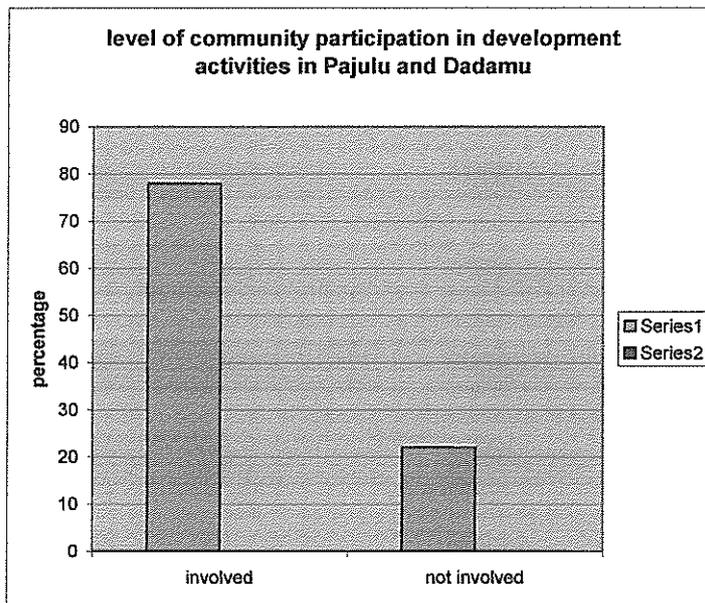
Table V: The level of community participation in the two sub-counties.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, I have ever involved myself in development activities in my area.	35	78%
No, I have never involved myself in development activities in my area.	10	22%

Source: Primary data.

TABLE VI: Graphical Representation of Community Participations.

involved	not involved
78	22



Source: Primary data.

According to the above graph, 78 percentage of the sampled population have ever involved or participated in development activities in their area in one way or the other. 22% have never involved themselves in any community development programmes.

According to the results indicated above, there is high level of community participation in those sampled sub-counties, the problem is its progress and sustainability of those activities or programmes.

4.7 Who is responsible for lack of community participation in these two sub-counties?

Here in this question eight (8), the researcher wanted to know or to identify what is the stumbling block to development in the sub-counties sampled for the research. He wanted to know whether it is the government policies which hinder people from initiating new community based programs or whether it is the people themselves who are weak and lazy?. The results found are in a table below:

Table VII: Who is responsible for lack of Community Participation in those sub-counties?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I was stopped	5	21%
Nobody stopped me	40	89%

Source: Primary data

According to the above results, it indicates that 89% of the respondents answered that they were not stopped by anybody.

This points out the blame on the local people themselves not the government or the NGOs. One of the respondents made a testimony saying that “It is the nature of the African people themselves not lack of enabling environment which is responsible or accountable for lack of community participation in development activities or programmes.” This respondent was not happy with the attitude of his own people towards community voluntary activities.

There is need for serious community sensitizations through regular workshops, seminars and meetings. This will improve community attitude towards community participation in development activities and programmes.

4.8 Community awareness about Community Participation

In question nine (9) the researcher asked the respondents whether they are aware of what is called community participation in development activities as their national duty or obligation to complement the government efforts in development of the nation. The answers given are here below:

Table VIII: Community awareness about Community Participation

Responses	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	42	93.3%
No	3	6.7%
Total	45	100%

Source: Primary Data

The above results in table VIII, disproved the issue of ignorance and illiteracy that is responsible for lack of community participation in the development activities in their villages but instead it is the “I don’t care” or “Let’s leave everything for the government to do on our behalf” which is responsible for the lack of or low level of community participation in development of their areas. Nation building is a two-sided effort by both the government and the local community.

It also agree with research question two, which asks that how does economic hardships contributes to lack of community participation in development activities. One of the respondent answered this question by confessed that, “ We are aware that it is our obligation and our national duty to supplement government and NGOs efforts by participating in the development activities in our villages, but the question is that most of us don’t have enough land to cultivate our crops that can take us throughout the year with all our families, and also we are in a peri-urban zone whereby we depend all on the market for our daily survival specially on the petty jobs we do in towns, most people are after immediate benefit. People ask themselves that what I will take home for my children if I go and work for the community the whole day. I may end up loosing my job and at the same time starving my own family.

“These days the spirit of voluntarism is almost dying away, people tie money value to everything that they do due to economic hardships they face.”

The same table also answers research question three. (3.) This is simply because everything is done in form of project that is if the community wants a health center or health unit, it is just a matter of writing it in form of project proposal then you give to any of the international NGOs to fund it for you.

4.9 How does the community mobilize themselves for community work?

In question ten (10) the researcher wanted to know who normally mobilizes the community to participate in community activities in their villages and parishes.

According to the answers given, it was discovered that the LCs are playing a vital role. They act as a link between the community and the government, community and NGOs and CBOs. That is if any of the above groups wants to do something in the village, they have to first share it with the LCs of the area and the LCs mobilize their own people to welcome the idea and take active role in that project or programme.

The best practice for community realization of the likely benefits can be achieved through good leadership skills which can be able to influence and mobilize the local communities and encourage them to take charge of the development their areas through formation of associations and other organized groupings which can be able to mobilize people for community development works.

4.10 Major obstacles to community participation

In question eleven (11 a) the researcher wanted to know what are the major obstacles or hindrances to community participation in community development activities.

In the answers given, many people refer to economic hardship (poverty) that is many people prefer to go and look for money to help their families instead of going to do voluntary community services, leaving their families hungry. This answers research question two (2), which asks, "How do economic hardships contribute to lack of community participation in development activities.

The community leaders at times inform the community members at a very short notice when they are fixed for other programmes. Other respondents attached their answers to lack of motivation and poor mobilization by the community leaders.

Other answers were connected to negative attitudes by some of the community members towards communal work hence discouraging other members who would be willing to participate.

4.13 Suggested solutions by the community towards the above obstacles

In question eleven (11 b) the researcher wanted the respondents to suggest possible ways in which the above problems or obstacles can be solved basing on their own experience with the communities they live in

According to the responses from the community, the researcher discovered that the communities really have the solutions to their problems. The suggested solutions were many, below are the summaries:

Through organizing regular community meetings to sensitize people about the importance of their participation in the development of their own village.

There is need to sensitize the communities about some of the government programmes and their related benefits to the communities and community involvements in the implementation of those programmes.

Others suggested that there is need for massive sensitization about gender parity, financial empowerment of women through small loans for big changes and formation of women, men, and youth groups for development.

Others suggested that there must be by-laws put in place to effect community participation in the development of their own villages. Each LC should know all their people and whoever does not participate in community activities, must be punished.

4.12 The future of community participation

The first research question was to establish the impact of lack of community participation in development activities. According to data analysis on the first objectives, that was to find out the root causes of lack of community participation in development activities or nation buildings 90% of the respondents attached the root causes to economic hardship that is capitalistic way of life whereby everyone attach money value to anything g they do (immediate outcome). Some people attached the root causes to poor mobilization skills by the community leaders and others to lack of participation by other community members hence discouraging those few willing members.

These results answer the research question number one, obviously lack of community participation in development activities have a great impact on development of the nation because contribution from the community is zero, the government have to do everything on behalf of the community yet development is a combined effort of both the government and the local community.

It was already y in chapter 2, these results were supported by the Alma Alta Declaration (1978) and Cornea (1991) that community participation in development activities has been a major policy theme since the 1970s using these approaches, researcher has tried to put people first. People's participation as a fundamental ideal.

Objective two was to assess which action policy that can be used to encourage the community to participate in development activities.

The answers t o this objective was found in the answers to question eleven (b) in the questionnaire, that is through organizing regular community meetings, sensitization of the local communities about some of the government programmes their related benefits to the communities and their involvement in the implementation of those programmes.

The sensitization about gender parity and other cultural norms which limit the role of women to only domestic and child rearing, involving women in the discussions on

community important issues, financial empowerment to women and also encouraging the communities to form women, men and youth groups for development and those groups have to compete among themselves and the best performing or innovative should always be rewarded in order to encourage the rest to also perform.

More programmes such as NUSAF (Northern Uganda Social Action Fund) should be put in place, that is government's or NGOs should come up with funds and whoever is very creative and innovative in coming up with good community projects, such projects should be funded. This should be through simple procedures not with too much bureaucracy to access the funding.

This view was also put forward in the idea of decentralization policy, which was followed by the passing of the Local Government Act (LGA) (1997). The major aim was to involve the local community to take part in the affairs or policies that affects their lives directly or indirectly.

One of the aims of the above process was to take services closer to the people. The rationale behind the decentralization was also that if districts were given autonomy and power, they would plan implements the plans with much more ease and success. (UPHOLD-Uganda 2003).

Objective three was to assess how those action policies in objective two (2) above can be implemented. The results in question eleven (b), answered the above question in objective three because the respondents know their problems and their weaknesses more than anybody can do and they also know that how these problems or weaknesses can be eliminated and which policies actions can be eliminated as they have mentioned in response to question eleven (b) on the questionnaire.

Their views were supported by Kyasiimire Clare (2003) as she defines community participation as a process of engaging and involving communities actively in the

programme cycle from identification to evaluation with clear roles and responsibilities for all stake-holders including men, women and children.

These views and results obtained from the study answers the research question three, which asks: what effect do NGOs and Relief Aid have on community participation in development activities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is the last and is concerned with the conclusion and recommendations made after carrying out the research. The study centered on the assessment of the essence of community participation in development activities in West Nile Region of Uganda, Ayivu County in Arua district was taken as a case study. In order for the researcher to verify the research problems, three research questions were formulated to assess the essence of community participation in development activities. To achieve these, the questionnaires were designed and all the questions were in such a way that could lead to answering those research questions.

This was also aided by self-administered interviews by the researcher, focus group discussions and paying visits to some community based organizations and to some NGOs based in the sampled area to verify or prove those answers in the questionnaire

5.1 Summary of the major findings

This research was purposely carried out to assess the impact of lack of participation of the communities in national development programmes or in the development of their own communities and provide justification on how community participation should be handled and how the communities should be treated in order for them to participate in national or community development programmes. The study was carried out in Ayivu Sub-Counties of Pajulu and Dadamu in Arua District.

The data was collected through questionnaires, Self Administered Interviews, Focused Group Discussions with the local communities and Government employees in those two sub-counties and visits to some of community Organized Groups. The data was

descriptively presented, analyzed following the objectives and research questions. The analysis was done using tables and graphs and percentages.

Basing on the findings in chapter four of this research, 89% percent of the respondents said they have ever participated in community development activities in their own village or localities with only 22% who said that they have never involved community development activities or programmes.

Accordingly, the key hindrances to community participation in development activities in those two sub-counties were economic hardships, negative attitudes by some community members towards community participation, lack of serious responsibilities that is majority of the people interviewed were single married people and low level of education.

Most of the findings revealed that because of economic hardship was because of decline in agriculture and also partly due to lack of enough land for each family to cultivate their food crops which can take them throughout the year, so most people prefer immediate benefit to them and their family.

Some people look at voluntary or community activities like committing suicide that is, trying to starve their families.

Those few who would prefer to go for community activities are being discouraged by the attitudes of other community members and high level of corruption in government offices, this force people to ask questions such as” who is suppose to work for free and others just enjoy his or her fruits?”

Another finding was also that because of low of education in those communities, even it is very difficult for the community to understand their role in community development and some of the interventions brought by NGOs. That is also why most

people think only of the immediate benefits instead of long-term solutions to their problems.

According to those people the researcher interacted with, 53% said that they were single. Lack of serious male also have a lot negative impact on community participation and because of that there is high rate of mobility among the communities more specially among the youth, because that some one may think that if things are worst in my village, can move to the near by or neighborhoods district, so this brings about the “I don’t care attitudes among the general public”.

Also according to the results in table 1, indicates great improvement in gender participation, that is 49% of the female in those two sub-counties have ever participated in community development programmes, almost equally to the number of men who have participated in community development activities. This shows that there is change in the community’s attitudes towards the role of women in community development activities in the entire country not like before whereby women were not allowed to take part in any community programmes.

Other findings indicate that lack of serious responsibilities in the community may lead to high rate of mobility more special among the youth and those who are single, these kinds of people are all the time moving up and down and they don’t take part in most of the community programmes.

Another fact that was discovered in the course of this research was that, among the family with a lot of conflicts and divorce, there is no serious input into community development activities because the divorced family member, mostly women are psychological traumatized and there is nothing we can expect from such a person in terms of participation in community activities.

Also you cannot expect a lot from the widow or widower because these ones look at the world with a different perspectives, they don’t expect a lot again from the future

and telling such a family to go for community work may be like punishing them, special when the deceased died of HIV/AIDS, the other partner may also be affected, and as a result their participation may be low or even zero.

The level of education also matters a lot in community participation. You cannot expect a lot from a primary pupil as compared to a secondary school leaver or to graduates even for them to understand some of these community interventions, they need knowledge and skills to interpret those issues and programmes well.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 To Government

The government must ensure that there is conducive environment and enabling government policies to encourage communities to freely go about with their day-to-day activities without any interference from the government or anybody. The government should only interfere in matters of security and in matters of regulating community activities in conjunction with the national development policies and goals.

Government should make all possible efforts to eliminate corruption in public offices by all means. They should ensure that all the monies that are meant for development purpose are put into its right uses in order to avoid embezzlement. Embezzlements discourage the communities from participating in some of the community voluntary activities. Some members of the community will be discouraged from doing voluntary community work because of the tendency that who is working for free and other people just enjoy the fruit of his or her labour.

Government should also ensure that every one is freedom of expression, freedom of movement, rights to own or inherits property, right to life, right to liberty and people

should go about with their work without any interference from the government or from anybody. That freedom of association and freedom to join any association of ones choice. Government should only come in when there are disputes that may arise in the process of interaction among the communities or to regulate their activities to rim with the national development policy or priority.

Government should not only involve the community in their programmes when it is approaching to elections with an aim of getting votes, but community participation should be an on going process not only during the time of elections, it should be a continues process. It should be according to the definition of the word “Democracy” as put forwards by Abraham Lincoln the then presidents of the United States of America that “Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people”.

Government should rule according to the rule of whereby all the powers and roles of the government are drawn from the national constitution, and the national constitution is the supreme law all over the nation and the constitutional supremacy means peoples’ supremacy because the constitution is written by the people to guide them and to limit the powers of those in government and stipulate every thing pertaining to all the activities taking place among the citizens of that particular country in and abroad.

Because of economic hardships which is due to lack of enough land to cultivate and grow enough crop to feed their families throughout the year, government should consider changing their approach towards community participation, say instead of making it purely voluntary, they should consider putting some incentives such that w hen some one goes for community work, at least he or she should have something to take back home.

Government and NGOs need to put much effort in the training of the local communities take charge of their own areas and give them better facilities, better rewards, employment

of young energetic local communities and establishment of vibrant and effective and popular community participation in all efforts to develop their area.

There must be a strong government who must ensure that there is rule of law in place and there must be freedom of association, freedom to express one's opinion, freedom to own property, liberty and democratic principles.

5.2.2 To both National and International NGOs

NGOs should not kill the local community initiatives by doing everything including those minor work which the community themselves are suppose to be doing. That is spoon-feeding. Spoon-feeding encourages laziness and it kills all the local community development initiatives. Instead they should encourage taking over by the local communities all the programmes that they are bringing to the local people for its sustainability and continuity.

They should also help the local communities to be creative and innovative in coming up with new ideas or ways that they think can help their community can develop. This can be through workshops, seminars and setting up piloting projects or demonstration farms for the community to learn from.

They should also try by all means to involve the communities in all the programmes or activities they are doing. By bringing the community more closely to them they would have motivated the communities to participate and support all programmes that government or NGOs may be bringing with their local indigenous knowledge and resources.

NGOs should be able to pay back to local communities where they are working in terms of benefits to the local communities by involving themselves in the development of some of the infrastructures like roads, schools, health centers and things like social amenities. This calls for flexibility among the NGOs in their programme activities by putting certain amounts of money aside for local community development. Other motivating factors could be creating for them employment opportunities and supporting their local clubs.

All the NGOs that are operating in a particular area should be able to respect the cultures and ways of living of the communities among whom they are working. They should not minimize or overlook the local communities that they don't know anything or because they are illiterate, there is no one else who knows the local community's problems and solutions more than the local community themselves; they should always seek for guidance and advice from the local communities, special on matters that concern the local community.

To avoid duplications of services, NGOs should coordinate among themselves in order to know which NGO is doing what and what is their next area of intervention in the future to avoid conflict among them and they should do all these in a consultative manner with the government and the local communities.

5.2.3 To the Local Community

The communities on their part should be able to make their own contributions towards the development of their own areas with their available local resources, say for example if they see that their population is more than the available health centers and schools, instead of asking the government or NGOs to do everything for them, they should be able to contribute with other local materials like: sand, bricks, stones and aggregate and ask the government or NGOs for things like: Iron sheets, Cements and the technical or skillful personnel to come and build for them and they should also provide the labour force.

The community should work hand in hand with their local governments and NGOs in identifications of their problems come up with possible solutions together and the

implementation those programmes together. Each and every group should be able to know their limits in order to avoid encroaching on each other's role.

The communities should be able to know their role and duties towards the development of their nation. They should respect and master every part of their constitution, specially those articles which calls for their contributions and response to some programmes special article 78 of the 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda which states that: The state shall be based on democratic principles which empower and encourage active participation of all citizens at all levels in their own governance. The same article also encourages the participation of the disabled people in all the activities taking place within their places of residences.

Also chapter 20 (1) of the 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda encourages people's feedback on the establishment of mechanisms. Like For example referenda and elections. Article 127 of the same constitution also encourages peoples' participation in the administration of social justice. These articles encourage the communities to have a say in whatever policies or programmes that affect them either directly or indirectly.

For effective community participation to take place, government must ensure that the security of everyone is guaranteed and ensure that everyone lives in peace, harmony and in tranquility with one another.

The office of the community development officer at the district, county, sub-county and parishes should not be overlooked or under funded because are doing a lot of work down there and they are very close to the community.

The communities should also mind of their health specially those living in the urban areas on what they eat, how is it cooked, environmental hygiene, that is around their homes, toilets, sewage where they live. Those in charge of the public health should make sure that those who are preparing food for public goes regularly for medical check up to ensure that they don't compromise public health.

5.2.4 General Recommendations

According to the major findings in chapter four, it was discovered that lack of community participation is because of economic hardship, if the government is a social contract for the peoples' need and by the people, the government should find an appropriate measures or ways how they can improve or promote community participation in development activities for the communities to know how the likely future benefits which they can expect from community participation in the future in stead of looking for immediate benefits that may accrue from community activities or programmes.

Development is the responsibility of every body not only the government or NGOs alone, but every body is inclusive. It should be every ones responsibility to make sure that they live in a healthy, clean and conducive atmosphere, which is peacefully for human existence.

Development is a right as it has been stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Humanity Rights; it is also stipulated in the African Charter for People and Human Rights. Nobody should be victimize of or having been participated in the developmental activities which is in line with the national development policies and the national constitution.

Community participation in community or national' development should come out of consciousness, that is if you see that a dog, a chicken or a goat has been knocked by a running vehicle and it is decomposing, don't wait for the government or NGOs to come and remove it, as a serious citizen, you can burry it. By doing this you would have saved the community from the pollutions that was going to arise out of that died animal or object.

Also if you are in the village or anywhere and because of heavy down pour or heavy wind, a tree or an electric (wooden one) has blocked the road, as a serious citizen, just

remove it away from the road. Or if you see some one defecating just in the bush or doing anything which you think is very harmful to the general public or to the entire community, it is good to stop him or her from doing that.

Those people or companies which are in charge of garbage collections, collect it regularly not to leave it to decompose around causing a lot of pollution and bad odor and the communities should really behave themselves responsibly by throwing those garbage in the right places whereby it can be collected by those who are collecting it and be thrown in the right places. Some of this garbage should be recycled and be used as raw materials, which can be again into useful products.

Other approaches to community participation should be going through Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), parish Development Committees, Community Health Workers (CHW), Drama groups and together with volunteer groups especially for peer participation, information dissemination and encouragement.

We should leave only those things that we think we cannot do, for example like supply of electricity, constructions of roads and bridges, construction of hospitals and schools, constructions of airports and provision of security to government. Even if some body else has put for us those things in place, it will still be our responsibilities and duties to maintain them or to sustain them.

If all the above recommendations are followed, community participation will be encouraged and development will move faster than it has been before.

Community participation does not mean forming an association or joining any organized groups, attending and contributing with ideas during community meetings, cleaning around your home (domicile), keeping your environment very clean and neat, cleaning around your market places and around your boreholes, water sources or fill a pothole which is near to your home state is what we call community participation in national development.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Development is a right of every one and every body needs development, so development is a right that every person needs for example every normal human being, needs to live in a safe and clean environment, good hospital, good education, safe security and have all the social amenities. So every person who needs all the above must contribute with labour and other ingredients of development not only the government or NGOs but the community inclusive.

Majority of organizations and the public have not yet realized the essence of community participation in development activities or programmes. Very few of them are trying their best to encourage the local communities to take charge and take active role in development of their own districts, countries, parishes and villages.

What most of the communities know is that the Government and the International Organizations are there to do everything for them without knowing the repercussion that may come after. The local communities should only invite the international organizations to intervene in areas or in fields where they cannot afford by themselves.

Community participation is an important ingredient for the success of every government or NGOs does not overlook the communities that they don't know anything. There is need to change this kind of attitudes towards the indigenous communities by the international organizations and governments. If the communities are fully involved and engaged in some of those programmes, they will contribute fully with their indigenous knowledge of the area and contribute with some of the local materials such as land, sand, poles and labour. This is only if they are well of the likely benefits that they are supposed to get out of those projects.

In a nutshell, there is need for further studies to find out ways of motivating the local communities to take charge of their own development and not to wait for the government or outsiders to do everything for them.

There is also need to come up with ways on how to improve the standards of living among the local communities in order to remove this economic hardship which is said to be the major causes of lack of active and popular community participations in development activities or programmes.

There is also need for further research on how community participation can be changed from purely voluntary to at least introduce some incentives or any other motivating factors to promote community participation in development activities. This calls for change of government policies on community participation in development programmes or activities.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix (i) Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Government Officials and Other Intellectuals in Ayivu County, Pajulu and Dadamu Sub-County all in Arua District

The Research Questionnaire on the Essence of Community Participation in Development Activities in Ayivu County Arua District

Dear respondents, it is with utmost pleasure that you have been one of those few among the lucky one who has been selected randomly to help me in getting the information on the above topic in your sub-county, parish and this information will be treated with utmost confidentiality. This information will help me in my final study leading to the award of a Bachelor Degree of Development Studies of Kampala International University.

Section A: Personal Information

Tick or write in the space provided

1. Sex: female () Male ()
2. Age bracket
a) 18-35 () b, 36-49 () c, 50 and above ().
3. Sub –county
a) Pajulu () b) Dadamu ()
4. Name of the parish.....
5. Name of the Village
6. Which level of education bracket do you belong to or did you stop at?
a) Primary () b) Secondary (), c) Tertiary Institution ()
d, University (), e, never gone to school ()
7. Marital Status
a) Single (), b, Married (), c, Divorced (), e, Widowed ()

Section B. Development

- 8, a, what does the government do in your village?
.....
- 9 Have you ever involved yourself in any developmental activities in your village?
Yes () No ()

10, a. Have you ever tried to initiate any development activities in your village and you were stopped?

Yes (), No ()

B, if yes, by who?

.....

Section C: Community Participation in Development Activities

11. Have you ever heard about community participation in any activity or in any communal work in your village?

a, Yes () b, No ()

12. If yes who normal mobilize them?

.....

13. Do you have any community owned project in your village?

A, Yes () b, No ()

14. If yes, how does the community benefit from it?

.....

15. In case the community does not benefit from this project, what do you think is the problem?

.....

16. According to you, how can the above problem be solved?

.....

17. Does the community cooperate with government and NGOs in identifying development priority in your village?

a, Yes () b, No ()

18. If yes, How?

.....

Thank you so much for the ample time you have rendered for me, it is my wish to see active and popular community participation in development activities and the community should work hand in hand with the government and NGOs to ensure that development takes place everywhere.

Appendix (ii) Introductory Letters



KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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E-mail: admin@kui.ac.ug - Website: http://www.kui.ac.ug

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

To: CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
ARUA DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 20 AND DADAMO S.K. SCIENTICS

This is to introduce to you Mr/Miss VINCENT MARK WANGA who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/She is working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement for the award of a degree. I here by request you, in the name of the University, to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for his work.

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

Yours sincerely,

Bongora
15.12.06
Dr. Ongora J.B
Associate Dean - Faculty of Social Sciences

Considered
[Signature]
2012

FOR
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
21 DEC 2006
ARUA DISTRICT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT



**KAMPALA
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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

To: TO CHAIRMAN LC3 PAJULLU
SUB COUNTY

Ref: RESEARCH PROPOSAL IN YOUR SUB-COUNTY

This is to introduce to you Mr/Miss VINCENT MARK WANGA who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/She is working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement for the award of a degree. I here by request you, in the name of the University, to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for the work.

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

Yours sincerely,

Bongora
15.12.06

Dr. Ongora J.B
Associate Dean - Faculty of Social Sciences

It Please accord him necessary assistance in this noble cause.

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN
PAJULLU SUB-COUNTY
DATE: 15/12/06 SIGN.



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

To: CHAIRMAN LC3 DADAMU
SUB-COUNTY

Ref: RESEARCH PROPOSAL in your SUB COUNTY

This is to introduce to you Mr/Miss VINCENT MARK WANGA who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/She is working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement for the award of a degree. I here by request you, in the name of the University, to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for this work.

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

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)
15.12.06

Dr. Ongora J.B
Associate Dean - Faculty of Social Sciences

He's recommended to carry out the RESEARCH.

L.C. III CHAIRMAN
DADAMU SUB-COUNTY
DATE: 22 Dec 06 SIGNATURE

