

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT**

**IN MUGOYE SUB COUNTY: KALANGALA DISTRICT**

**CENTRALUGANDA**

**BY**

**NAINGO MARTIN**

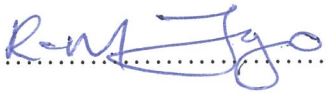
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### Declaration

I, **NAINGO MARTIN**, declare that this dissertation titled **“COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN MUGOYE SUB COUNTY: KALANGALA DISTRICT CENTRALUGANDA”** is my original work and as never been submitted for any award of degree or any other qualification in any University. Any material which is not my original work, the author has been acknowledged.

Signed..........Date.....20/10/2017.....

### **Approval**

This is to acknowledge that this research report by **NAINGO MARTIN**, titled **“COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN MUGOYE SUB COUNTY: KALANGALA DISTRICT CENTRAL UGANDA”** has been under my supervision as a University supervisor and is now ready for submission.

**Signature:**..... **Date**.....

**Ms. ROSETTE AINEMBABAZI**

### **Dedication**

This academic work is dedicated to my late father Kidimu John for all the effort he put in to grooming us, and to Harriet Robina Gimbo for the always welcomed guidance she has offered without your support, this course may never have been a reality for me.

## **Acknowledgement**

I thank the Almighty God the provider of knowledge and wisdom for seeing me through my studies and for enabling me to undertake my research successfully, without His grace I would not have made it.

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May the Almighty Lord bless you abundantly!!

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### **List of Abbreviation/Acronyms**

<b>CDD:</b>	Community Driven Development
<b>DANIDA:</b>	Danish International Development Agency
<b>EA:</b>	East Africa,
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>IACD:</b>	International Association for Community Development
<b>KIU:</b>	Kampala International University
<b>LGRP:</b>	Local Government Reform Program
<b>NGOs:</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>TASAF:</b>	Tanzania Social Action Fund
<b>URP:</b>	Urban Renewal Projects
<b>UN:</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDPs:</b>	United Nation Development Programmes
<b>L.C:</b>	Local Council
<b>WHO:</b>	World Health Organization
<b>SPSS:</b>	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>CBO:</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>VHT:</b>	Village Health Team
<b>CPS:</b>	Country Poverty strategy
<b>IDS:</b>	Institute of Development Studies
<b>PRA:</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>RRA:</b>	Rapid Rural Appraisal

### **Abstract**

The study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of community participation as a model for community empowerment in Mugoye Sub-County Kalangala District. The specific objectives were; To examine the contributions of community participation to community empowerment in Mugoye Sub County; To assess the obstacles hindering community participation in Mugoye Sub County and To identify/ suggest ways how community participation can be improved on to achieve community empowerment in Mugoye Sub County. A descriptive study design with was adopted and data collected from a sample of 100 respondents. Self-administered questionnaires and interview guide were used in the study. Qualitative findings were presented in themes in a narrative form. It was revealed that community participation has been beneficial to their community in terms of development, sustainability of projects, solving problems together among others, builds on local strengths, creativity and resource, and actively seeks to decrease dependency on, and vulnerability to, economic interests outside the community as a result sustainability is ensured, that with community participation, there is increased sustainability of projects, identification of problems, and generating solutions by the community and that Community members get to learn new skills from one another as a source of sustainability. The study revealed that obstacles that hindered community participation included lack of awareness on the importance of participation among members, poor communication and information sharing, unstipulated roles and responsibilities of leaders, lack of management capacity among members, and lack of financial resources for implementing community activities. Lastly, it was concluded that stake holders should mobilization of the community and encourage members to participate in community activities, the leaders/ government should enhance accountability in the community, stake holders should mobilize and sensitize community members about the benefit of participating and should assess community members to raise funds to run most of the pending community activities, as well as help educate the community and that stake holders should help in combating illiteracy to help people understand more about the benefit of participation. Vulnerable groups should be set for associations and taken care of independently and can be helped by encouraging them to join different development associations to strengthen the. Finally, it was recommended that there is a need for the national and district health authorities to address these problems so as to provide an enabling environment that will ensure better involvement of community and lower level health facilities in the development and implementation of various health plans for better health outputs.

**Definition of Key Terms:**

A community is a group of people living in the same place or having a characteristic in common. Communities" are groups of people that may or may not be spatially connected, but who share common interests, concerns or identities. These communities could be local, national or international, with specific or broad interest's and boundaries.

Participation refers to the active involvement of masses at different levels in decision making process for determination of societal goals and allocation of resources to achieve them and voluntary execution of resulting programs and projects

Community participation refers to a social process whereby specific groups with shared needs often but not always living in a defined geographical area, actively pursue identification of their needs, make decisions and establish mechanisms to meet these needs (Ekong,2003)

'Empowerment' refers to the process by which people gain control over the factors and decisions that shape their lives. It is the process by which they increase their assets and attributes and build capacities to gain access, partners, networks and/or a voice, to gain control. "Enabling" implies that people cannot "be empowered" by others; they can only empower themselves by acquiring more of power's in different forms (Lavarack, 2008)

Community empowerment refers to the process of enabling communities to increase control over their lives. Community empowerment refers to the process of enabling communities to increase control over their lives. It assumes that people are their own assets, and the role of the external agent is to catalyze, facilitate or "accompany" the community in acquiring power.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the introduction and background of the study, the problem statement, objectives, research questions, and scope of the study. It also highlights the significance, justification of the study and conceptual frame work as well as the definition of the key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the study.

Participation is not a new concept (Buchy, Ross et al. 2000). It represents a move from the global, a spatial; top-down strategies that dominated early development initiatives to more locally sensitive methodologies (Storey 1999). Midgley et al (1986) suggested that the historical antecedents of community participation include: the legacy of western ideology, the influence of community development and the contribution of social work and community radicalism. The dominance of the top-down approaches to development was largely a result of modernization theory which was dominant in the 1960s (Lane 1995). Although community participation is a term that has such current connotations; it has been around for some considerable time. During the post-Second World War period, this definition arose in the context of strategies to promote development in Britain's colonies (Report of the Ashridge Conference, 1954, quoted in du Sautoy 1958).

People's participation, then, was built into the whole approach and interwoven with community development. The past several decades of development funding (World Bank in Africa) has demonstrated the failures of top down approaches to development. Notonly does the provision of public goods remain low in developing nations, most projects suffer from lack of sustainability. A possible reason for these failures is attributed to the lack of local participation. Since the 1980s the new development slogan has been "participatory or community -led development and there has been a rush to jump on the participator band wagon (Mansuri and Rio, 2003). Evidence suggesting community participation is a qualified good in terms of project outcomes and sustainability (Narayan 1995; Isham, Narayan, and Pritchett, 1996). Despite such interest, however, there is much less understanding of, and even lesser agreement on, what community participation means and entails, and under what conditions is it necessary.

Internationally, participation may entail involvement of members as beneficiaries (passive), participating through consultations helps in the implementation and in decision-making as well as in self- mobilization or as full participants in the problem-solving process. For example, in Indonesia the youth have been able to participate in agriculture, fishing and home based industry that gives them chance to be involved like 200,000 youth have benefited from it so far which gives other youth morale to participate in community activities in general (Fonjong, 2001).

Basing on Robert chambers statement of 2007 argues that development can be achieved by influencing the people in the system to change the understanding midst, feelings and skills about the way they see things to improve the way they relate and seek out alternatives to improve their environment. Thus, community development is the effort to mobilize their people directly affected by a community condition into groups and organizations to enable them take action on the social problems and issues that concern them (Rivera and Erlich, 1998). For instance, 1 million people in India believe that participation brings about community empowerment which influence individuals to work hard to increase control over events that determine their lives hence giving them chance and action to decide on what they what to do in future (Venderslice, 2000).

The last years of the last century offered an exciting new strategy for community resources management and supporting institutional innovations in Africa and elsewhere. There is a clear move from centralized and state driven community development regimes of the colonial and post-colonial period towards decentralized, and mainly community based regimes, with government and non-government agencies accordingly reshaping their own functions away from direct management functions towards supporting technical and advisory roles (Campbell et al., 1999). However, local management is not a panacea for success. The authors as well as Cunnigham (1995) have visited several sites in the region where “successful” community – based initiatives are claimed.

Contrary to what has been published, several of these do not appear to be ecologically, economically or socially sustainable. Devolution of authority over resource management, and the redefinition of rights and responsibilities, is now relatively advanced in Tanzania, with community devolution of authority as a case in point (Kajembe and Mgoo, 1999). The devolution of authority initiative has been hailed as a success in many communities, and has provided a useful example to many other countries in the region. This paper attempts to

discuss opportunities and challenges for community participation in the management of development in East Africa (EA), thus the UNDP's 1993 Human Development Report talks of "revolution in our thinking... that makes people's participation the central objective in all parts of life" (UNDP, 1993) and the World Bank is formally committed "to support government efforts to promote a more enabling environment for participatory development within client countries" (World Bank). Training communities tend to improve the provision of services. Programs where the community has more direct control over service providers and specific instructions have tended to be more effective. In Kenya, training school committees empowered communities these handle teachers accountable to them (Jamel poverty Action Lab, (j-pal,2003).

According to Louis, Rodrigo and Warren (2005), the concept of community participation was always integral to the development process. Participation was initially viewed to greater efficiency in resource allocation and project execution rather than an end in itself. But funding from external organizations promoted community participation as an important externality: it began to alter the relationship between poor communities and public sector organizations at the local level. NGO's investment in community capacities to prioritize needs, deliberate over solutions to local problems, and contribute to local initiatives that address them this led to communities increasing their influence over broader local affairs. By the late 1990s empowering communities emerged alongside financing investments as a core objective of international development agency.

Community participation in Uganda started way back in the 1950's with the endorsement of sectional paper No.2 in the 1957, in which there had been informed elements of community spirit in the country. In many parts of Uganda ethnic groups undertook to carry out self-projects among their groups. Such projects included the building, clearance of roads, bridges, communal ethnic or clan meeting place, the care of the helpless, the sick, the orphans and rendering services to the bereaved people performed these services as amoral obligation and without expectation payment (Najjuma 2016).

The assumption in this research report is that communities must exist for development to happen. Pineus and Minaham (1973) support this argument by writing that, "when we say that communities or groups have changed, we are referring to the people who make up these systems. The change agent can cause change by influencing the people in the system. In considering the above views, one would define successful development in two ways. First is

when the community has attained growth. Second, is an approach that puts people first through their participation and to provide solution on how to manage the injustices, vulnerabilities and other obstacles that may inhibit development (Najjuma 2015).

The essence for writing this research report is to examine participation as an important aspect underlying community development, empowerment and because it contributes to the involvement of people in the problem-solving process using various approaches. Chambers (2005) argues that participatory development and action attempts to move away from externally led instructions. It aims to facilitate social change that is led and shaped by the poor themselves, which means that the actual needs of the people determine the projects that are implemented or rather implementable.

This argument is supported by Bejoy, et al (2009), who argues that the participatory approach seeks to provide an alternative to expert led approaches where by the local realities better. According to the International Association for Community Development (IACD, 2009), the characteristics of participatory approaches include beginning from or focus on the strength of a community, suggesting that development can be community or outsider initiated as long as it is by the community and for the community members to drive their own development by starting with what exists in the community and building on the social justice approach by seeking to create inclusive and resilient communities manifested across the approaches. With the core values of social justice, capacity building, putting the last first, empowerment, understanding power relations, biolistic context, sustainability accountability and long haul.

Therefore, through participation, people learn and understand other people's thinking and actions that influence one's attitude towards others. Change is also possible on what was assumed as reality (stereotypes), which was a wrong assumption (Najjuma2016). This concept seeks therefore to explore the empowerment that comes with promoting community participation.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem.**

Community empowerment is a pre-requisite for achieving political, social, economic, cultural and environmental security among all people. Mugoye Sub County is mainly dependent on Non-Governmental Organizations like Action Aid, DANIDA, Plan International among others which prohibits people to come up with innovative and creative ideas to better their lives that limits their capabilities and capacities. Most of the goals that have been set up for the advancement of the community have not been achieved since the barriers to community



participation remain a challenge, despite the efforts of the government as well as the non-governmental organizations due to the persistence of vast political, economic, cultural factors among which discrimination, cultural rigidity and failure to protect all human rights and all the fundamental rights are entrenched. Thus, there is need for all actors to take a strategic action to reduce on the persistence of the inequalities and unequal access of resources by empowering the community. Therefore, the researcher wanted to uncover whether community participation can bring about community empowerment without the help of externally driven development.

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

#### **1.3.1 General objective.**

The study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of community participation as a model for community empowerment in Mugoye Sub-County Kalangala District.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objective.**

- i. To examine the contributions of community participation to community empowerment in Mugoye Sub County.
- ii. To assess the obstacles hindering community participation in Mugoye Sub County.
- iii. To identify/ suggest ways how community participation can be improved on to achieve community empowerment in Mugoye Sub County.

### **1.4 Research questions**

- i. What are the contributions of community participation to community empowerment?
- ii. What are the obstacles hindering community participation in Mugoye Sub County?
- iii. How can community participation be enhanced to better contribute to community empowerment in Mugoye Sub County?

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

The scope of the study looked at in different forms and these were categorized in three categories.

#### **1.5.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out in Mugoye sub-county, Kalangala District. Kalangala District is in South Western Uganda as a set of Islands in Lake Victoria with water covering over 90%

with land taking 10%. Kalangala district has borders that are Masaka district to the west, Entebbe to the north, national border with Tanzania to the south and Mukono district to the east. The district is made up of 84 islands of which 64 are inhabited. The district is made up of 2 counties, 7 sub counties and approximately 250 LC1 based villages. There are approximately 9000 school going children though less than 600 are enrolled in the 29 primary schools, 3ss secondary schools and 2 tertiary schools. The common ailments include malaria, URTI and to large extent HIV/AIDS. Drowning related death is also common given the economic / recreational activities on the lake.

Therefore, the researcher chose this area of study because participation of people in Kalangala district is undermined by development practitioners who always limit people to make their own decisions at all levels that prohibits people's needs to be met. Additionally, the researcher chose this area because it has small population that will enable the researcher to cover the Sub County to come up with the appreciate information needed around this research.

The location chosen is also unique in that it hosts a diversity of community members from a mixture of ethnicities though a few are historical of this area. Given that it is a hard to reach area, it provides fertile ground for examining the efficiency of different development programs used by most institutions including government agencies in the district. The study will attempt to find out how each of these ensures participation of citizens and the resultant effects of their initiatives.

### **1.5.2 Time scope**

The research took into consideration the period since when Kalangala attained the district status from the greater Masaka in 1989 to the present 2017 that has witnessed the greatest period which has undermined people's participation in their own community development in Mugoye Sub County Kalangala district. A set of 3 years was clustered as study intervals of the timing.

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

The study will have key benefits to decision makers like the government, legislators, other development workers like community based organizations, Non-government organizations and other stake holders like faith based agencies. When dealing with human development

such as the manipulative exterior driven development as appropriate policy decisions that affect their personal development would be made.

### 1.7 Justification of the study

This study was carried out as a requirement for every student of Kampala International University in the college of Humanities and Social Sciences is to write in partial fulfillment of the award for the Bachelor's Degree. The researcher chose this study because present times have shown so much of successful development being out or coming out of community participation giving opportunity for the community needs to be identified and solved easily.

The conclusion that will be made in the study will help the government to recognize the gaps that are already in ensuring community participation or that may come up. Thus, the study will act as secondary data for future researchers conducting studies in a similar field so as to advocate for community participation as the only way to empower a community.

### 1.8 Conceptual framework

#### Independent Variable

#### Community Participation

- Active community participation
- Access to information
- Involved in planning process
- Availability of opportunities for self-initiated development
- Education

#### Dependent Variable

#### Community Empowerment

- Self-driven
- Ownership of community programs
- Sustainability of programs
- Emergence of leaders within the community to mobilize the community

#### Intravenous variable

- Government policy
- Non-governmental organization
- Cultural values that include stereotypes e.g. on gender.

## **The explanation of the conceptual framework**

The above conceptual framework represents the relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable as well as external factors that can favor or not hinder the correlation of the two. The independent variable is community participation under which variables such as decision making, access to information, access to financial facilities, space, opportunities for participation, accompanied with information they will be empowered. Over time leaders may emerge and lead most of the processes without outside intervention. The framework also recognizes that there are other factors that may hinder or promote the correlation between the two which may include government policies, gender stereotypes that may not allow women and girls to fully participate because they are and can still be marginalized by communities over cultural beliefs and practices among other issues. This and other factors may hinder or positively influence participation and hence lead to empowerment. The research will look at how the three relate and influence each other but also consider any other factors as maybe shared by the respondent's during the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter reviews literature on the topic, the purpose of this review is to clarify the problem and establish the existing gaps. This chapter consists of theoretical review, review of the related literature, community participation in Mugoye Sub County Kalangala District.

#### **2.1 Theoretical review.**

Since the advent of what is famously known as the Truman Doctrine of 1949 (Craig & Porter 2006), the past six decades have witnessed an increased interest in development discourse. A shift in understanding development was marked by sudden interest in participatory approaches in development (Chambers, 2007; De Beer & Swanepoel, 1998; Estralla et al. 2000; Green, 2007; Rahman, 1993). This increased interest arose after discovering that the previous approaches to understanding development (modernization and dependency) had failed, and resulted in the propagation of the people-centred approach. The classical development theories lay the foundation upon which the people-centered approach in development will be discussed. The limitations associated with the classical theories will be demonstrated in this chapter and an in-depth analysis of the people-centered approach provided, outlining its merits.

This paradigm shift to a more people-centered approach focused on micro-level as opposed to macro-level theorizing. Korten (1990) cited in Davids, Theron, Maphunye, & Kealeboga (2009) indicated that people-centered development is a process by which the members of the society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspirations. Unlike in past theories of development, humans are placed at the center, contrary to the “trickle down” approach in other development initiatives.

Theron (2009) argued that in the people-centered approach, four fundamental questions are asked about the development process and include the following: From what? By whom? For whom? In what way? To paraphrase Kotze’s contention (cited in Theron, 2009:105), humanist thinking on development implies more than economic growth and includes transformation of institutional, socio-cultural and political systems and structures, hence addressing development in a holistic way. According to the 2000 World Development Report

Entitled The role of UNDP in the 1990's development has its ultimate objective the enhancement of human capacities to enable people to manage their own lives and their environment (Srinivasan, 1990:7) Ross et al (2000) suggested that literature on participation and participatory processes stems broadly from two major areas: political sciences and development theory. Lane (1995) added to this view, suggesting that participation is heavily influenced by theories of development and is therefore highly varied and complex due to different theoretical positions

Participatory approaches are frameworks, maps or conceptual scaffolds that help in understanding how local development can be initiated and driven by the communities (Green, Moore and Obrien, 2006). Community development practitioners are experiencing paradigm shifts in the way development is practiced, such as, from top-bottom to bottom-up, externally driven, centralization to decentralization and bureaucratic to learning organizations. The idea here is to shift from outsiders as the drivers of development towards adopting approaches then enable local people to have the potential to replicate this role. Najjuma (2015).

According to Craig (1997), defines community participation as being able to have an input into structures in which decisions are made. This means that in such structures the communities' views are generally sought and their representatives can participate in taking decisions. Additionally, community participation means form of involvement of people, with similar needs and goals indecisions affecting their lives. Therefore, community participation aims to assist community directors in local development partnerships around issues of community development participation.

According to Craig, (1997), defines community empowerment as the practice of sharing of power to create structures which ensure genuine involvement that is participative it is about actively engaging the skills, knowledge and experience of people in both planning and taking initiatives to respond to problems locally.

Chambers (1994) asserts that participation is now widely advocated as a philosophy and a mode in development according to the International Association for Community Development (IACD, 2009), participatory approaches have the following characteristics. They begin from and focus on the strength of a community, they suggest that development can be community or outsider initiated if it is by the community and for the community, they seek to build or promote the capacity of community members to continue to drive their own

development by starting with what exists in the community, they build on the social justices' approach by seeking to build inclusive and resilient community and the relationship between community participation and community empowerment:

Rappaport, (1987), argues that empowerment theory provides both a value orientation for practice and a conceptual frame for studying community and organizational processes. For that information, empowerment has been theorized at different levels psychological empowerment, organizational empowerment, community empowerment so in most empowerment theories, the processes and outcomes at different levels have insisted since the analysis of different empowerment theories are interconnected. In other words, empowerment processes take shape in the transactions between individuals and their contexts since community participation enhances mutual dependence of the community just because they can identify and evaluate the empowerment processes that involve the study of the changing relation among the empowerment theories like the psychological and environmental aspects of holistic unities (Altman and Rogoff, 1987, p. 9). Thus, since community participation promotes community empowerment, it has been discovered that studies of psychological empowerment neglect community level processes yet community development is one of the aspect that brings out the clear view of an empowered community especially when it comes to affected community development projects (Goldsworthy, 2002). Therefore, there is need to focus on both psychological and community level processes and the transactions that will resolve the gaps or problems that prohibit community development praxis.

According to Sen (2004), states that refinements in participatory system endures primary focus on the achievement of economic growth and material well-being. In other words, there is need for community participation while targeting community empowerment since it involves professionals to guide the process towards ends because the joint foundation of community development practice limits the degree to which development process can be truly participatory and transformative that can help in promotion of the well-being of the community (Christens and Speer, 2006). Therefore, participatory development processes are always referred to as empowering processes, since it sets or develops clear view of importance of involving local residents in selecting not only the means to achieve predetermined ends, but also the focal issues and final goals of development processes so as to assess the gains in psychological empowerment among the local participants in development projects since it involves identification, sustaining and proliferating the

different types of processes that effectively empower the participating community members. Hence, empowering the participants helps in building skills, critical perspectives and self-perceptions that are important towards achieving effective social action. Furthermore, psychological empowerment isn't just a set of feelings or systems of beliefs, it is a process and an outcome that can be best understood in conjunction with community and organizational processes aimed at the achievement of more equitable distributions of power (United Nations Development Programme, 2010)

## **2.2. Types of participation in community development**

Traditionally, participation was viewed as active, passive or interactive (Mikkelsen, 1995). Active participation is open and community members take part actively in all stages of the project. Decision making as well as other vital activities, such as management as well as monitoring and evaluation of the projects, are done by the people. On the other hand, during passive participation, the community maintains a distance and never intervenes in the activities; they are told what is going to happen or what has happened already.

Interactive participation is when people take part in joint analysis as well as the planning process and the members of the target community improve their existing structures as well taking charge of their development process (Roodt, 2001: 472). Recent work by researchers like Mikkelsen (2005) identifies more types of participation, which will be discussed below.

The first, passive participation, describes a situation where people are told what is going to happen or has already happened, with no ability to change it (Mikkelsen, 1995). This type of participation is not what would be deemed real" participation in development. It typifies the top-down approach; the people are only informed, probably to legitimize the project. There is no true ownership of the project because people are not involved from the inception of the project. The second type, according to Mikkelsen (1995), is participation in information giving, where people participate by answering questions posed by extractive researchers and developers. The people do have the opportunity to influence the proceedings, and the findings are not checked for accuracy. Not entirely different is the third type of participation, that is, by consultation, where people participate by consultation and decision regarding the nature of problems, and possible ways to solve them depend entirely upon the researchers. The people do not take part in the decision-making process. This appears to be the case in most communities in South Africa currently. The onus for decision making lies with the local government authorities, not the affected communities. People also participate for material incentives, such as providing labour and land in return for food, cash or other material



incentives (Mikkelsen, 1995). In this case, people do not have the will to proceed once the incentives are finished. In the 1990s, activities termed „Food for Work“ programs were instituted in rural Zimbabwe, mainly sponsored by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), in which villagers would take part in gully filling or other road repairing, and in return, would receive food parcels. Once DANIDA pulled out, in 2000, the project ended. Functional participation is when people participate by forming groups or committees which are externally initiated (Mikkelsen, 1995). These groups are the means to achieve predetermined goals.

On the other hand, interactive participation is being involved in analysis and development of action plans (Mikkelsen, 1995). In this regard, participation is considered as a right and not just a mechanical function. Groups are formed, together with partnerships, and there is use of systematic and structured learning processes. Groups therefore take control of the local decisions, so people have a stake in maintaining structures or practices (Mikkelsen, 1995). This type of participation empowers the community and is hence ideal for community development. It leads to sustainability and ownership of the projects. Optimum participation, according to Mikkelsen (1995), indicates the need to focus closer attention on the different contexts and purposes in order to determine what form of participation makes sense. The extreme form of analysis of participation is when it is manipulation. In this sense, for Rahnema (cited in Mikkelsen, 1995) participation is a new and more subtle form of manipulation (Mikkelsen, 1995:60). Khwaja, (2004) raised a concern that, considering the importance of community driven development and decentralization of public services, there may currently be too great a reliance on participation as a cure for all. Participation in this sense is regarded as a scapegoat to blame the failure of certain projects on the community.

A more powerful form of participation, self-mobilization has been at the heart of several successful programs, especially in India, Rahman (1993:179) termed this peoples' self-development, rejected dogmatism about collectivism as the ultimate emancipation of labour, and suggested leaving the question to the organic evolution of people's search for life. Mikkelsen (1995) supported this view by stating that people participate by taking initiatives to change systems, independent of external institutions, although the latter can help with an enabling framework. People retain control of resources used, and in addition, such self-initiated mobilization may change the distribution of resources. Ideally, participation should reflect what Rahman (1993:182) called "people's collective self -identity that reflects deep conceptualizations of popular aspirations. Though Rahman called for complete self-reliance,

he noted the fact that human dignity plays an important role in participation and eventually development. Although Rahman does not allude to many Marxist views, he uses Marx's concept of collectivism as the final emancipation of labour. It is clear though, that in the sense of applying a radical approach in delinking from the parasitic West, Rahman calls for total self-reliance through recognizing one's own potential (Rahman, 1993).

### **2.3. Contribution of community participation to community empowerment.**

The objective of community participation is to strengthen the community's capacity to identify problems and come up with the solutions, carry out action plans, as well as monitor the progress and make an appropriate evaluation, measurement, and analysis of impact and results and give feedback to the stakeholder, community and others who wish to learn about the program

Reynolds (1969) argued on participation as the important aspect to be taken into consideration by the government when planning or deciding on matters that affect the public. This implies that the public are given chance to voice their concerns through the proper mechanisms provided by the government and their decisions are put forward in the government agenda. Community members are a rich source of knowledge about their community and of energy and commitment to that community. Genuine participation by community members, including youth and women is the key. Community members control the project while professional partners build the community's capacity to make informed decisions and to take collective action (Nicole Cheetham, 2002). Experience has demonstrated that people can devise their own alternatives if they can make their own decisions. Communication plays a vital role in ensuring community empowerment. Participatory approaches in communication that encourage discussion and debate result in increased knowledge and awareness, and a higher level of critical thinking. Critical thinking enables communities to understand the interplay of forces operating on their lives, and helps them take their own decisions (World Health Organization, 2017).

White (1981) identified several beneficial reasons for community participation: with participation, more will be accomplished, and services can be provided more cheaply. Participation: has an intrinsic value for participants; is a catalyst for further development; encourages a sense of responsibility; guarantees that a felt need is involved; ensures things are done the right way; uses valuable indigenous knowledge; frees people from dependence on others' skills; and makes people more conscious of the causes of their poverty and what they can do about it.

Curry (1993) identifies that 'policies that are sensitive to local circumstances will not only be more effective in taking the uniqueness of local social structure, economy, environmental, and culture into account, but also, through the involvement of the local community, will be more likely to be successful in their implementation. Communities that have a say in the development of policies for their locality are much more likely to be enthusiastic about their implementation' (Curry, 1993: cited in (Storey 1999)). Golooba-Mutebi (2004) found out that participation has a role in enhancing civic consciousness and political maturity that makes those in office accountable. Chamala (1995) identified efficiency benefits from participation, stating that 'involving stakeholders and empowering community participants in programs at all levels, from local to national, provide a more effective path for solving sustainable resource management issues'. Participation enhances project effectiveness through community ownership of development efforts and aids decision-making (Kelly and Van Vlaenderen 1995, Kolavalli and Kerr 2002).

The involvement of the community is essential for reducing vulnerability to disasters, for facilitating recovery after a disaster has struck, and for stimulating community organization that is the basis for sustainable development. Both research and practical experience have shown that people are most committed to implementing programs that they have helped plan. This is as true of disaster related programs as of any others. People should be encouraged to take part in identifying the hazards that they face, in assessing their own vulnerability, and in planning ways to increase their preparedness for a disaster. For example, representatives from a community may be invited by emergency-management planners to inspect the area that they inhabit.

Community participation has increasingly been associated with people and their aspirations to make decision affecting their own lives. Therefore, community participation enables planning and managing the community natural resources that help in the enhancement of development at the basic community level since it promotes equity, legitimizes decision making processes, builds, strengthens self-determination and predisposes people to a more democratic behavior and development (Barasa and Jelagat, 2010).

National development cannot be achieved or attained without community participation and empowerment of the key stakeholders at the community level. Therefore, community members are very important partners in the development since participation and empowerment allows ownership and sustainability of the projects that have the overall development of the local community and contribute to country's national development and

economic growth (Barasa and Jelagat,2010). Thus, this helps in the promotion and implementation of democratic decentralization of people's participation in development and decision -making process.

Participatory approaches are frameworks, maps or conceptual scaffolds that help in understanding how local development can be initiated and driven by the communities(Green, Moore and Obrien,2006).Community development practioners are experiencing paradigm shift in the way development is practiced, such as, from top-bottom to bottom-up, externally driven, centralization to decentralization from bureaucratic to learning organizations idea here is to shift from outsiders as drivers of development towards adopting approaches then enable local people to have the potential to replicate this role(Najjuma,2015)

Community participation is beneficial in decision making which require relatively more local inputs and knowledge which is detrimental to project success in decisions requiring investments that the community is at disadvantage at providing. Thus this sounds spontaneous and sensitive since it expects the community to prepare what it lacks especially when it comes to specialists in decision making so as to easy information transfer to the community so as to easy information transfer to the community so as the only role participation played that can be replaced by simply "asking and telling" which would not require a community to really participate but simply that its preferences be elicited and informed (Ofuoke,2011).Such a view would typically imply that participation is always a good thing, and as we show in the next section, this is empirically supported.

Community participation builds on local strengths, creativity and resource, and actively seeks to decrease dependency on, and vulnerability to, economic interests outside the community as a result sustainability is ensured. This has been recognized by The Government of Tanzania that unless there is substantial improvement in institutional and fiscal capacity at the local level, effective and sustainable service delivery will not materialize. Government's basic strategy to bring about such institutional and fiscal improvements is decentralization, specifically the Local Government Reform Program (LGRP.) The LGRP which was effectively launched in 1999 that is focused on a medium to long term process of legal and institutional reform, local accountability and the promotion of community involvement in the planning and execution of infrastructure and service-delivery projects community driven development, (CDD).

Community participation encourages active involvement through the participation of all members of the community in the planning, decision-making and it seeks to remove the barriers that limit the participation of marginalized citizens. It supports decentralized, non-hierarchical decision-making processes that strengthen the autonomy of the individuals in the community. Community participation process there is equity in decision making processes, resources mobilization and benefits of the Community Economic Development regardless of race, gender, income, age and ability. Both are motivated to participate in decision-making on what actions to take, evaluate the results, and take responsibility for both success and failure. As a case of successful projects all members in the community have equal decision making opportunity and use of the resources and benefits among the members through the elected leadership that is supervising the project. (Cheetham, 2002)

Community participation process builds the capacity of the community by encouraging the acquisition of relevant skills in the identification of local resources, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for the sustainability of the project. A case of the Uluguru Mountain, community members in Tanzania could identify resources available in the community and outside. These included stones, sand, water and manpower that were available in the community and the community identified Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) as an outsider stakeholder that provided funds to hire equipment's and purchase of material for road construction. Not only that the Uluguru management committee was exposed to project management skills these included leadership and financial management. On the other hand, the community members gained skills in road construction and maintenance. (TASAF report 2002)

Participation allows for the incorporation of women and minorities in policy decision-making (Rondinelli 1984, Robertson 2002, Sopchkhchai 2001 and Van der Walle 2002). For Parker (1995) and Ribot (2002), participation draws on local knowledge and preferences about development, hence it better addresses local needs, leading to improved rural development. It breeds a sense of ownership of local development, self-reliance and sub-national autonomy at the same time empowering communities (Rondinelli 1984, Conyers 2000), which ultimately leads to sustainability (Robertson 2002, Sopchkhchai 2001, De Valk 1990 quoted in Ribot 2002, Kisakye 1994).

## **2.4 Obstacles hindering community participation.**

People may like to participate in development activities taking place in their communities, however many factors have been found to hinder them as explained below;

Participation is a costly exercise, and a time-consuming process. It may necessitate the commitment of a wide range of an organization's staff members over a long period of time (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 2001). The International Institute for Sustainable Development (2000) notes that participatory approaches usually fail to sustain community participation after the implementing organization has withdrawn. This means that empowerment of the poor to the point where they can continue on their own is a big challenge.

Kumar (2002:28) mentions that community participation may lead to delay and slow progress in initial stages of the field work, thereby delaying the achievement of physical as well as financial targets. However, it should be remembered that obstacles to community participation are directly related to one's perspective of community participation (Oakley and Marsden, 1984:29). Kok and Gelderbloem (1994:45) state that community participation can bring latent conflicts to the surface and it can delay projects start up, while increasing the demands on project personnel and managers. Illiteracy is an inhibiting factor in community participation. This is because illiterate people may be marginalized by professional and technical communication during the community participation process (Theron, 2005:65).

Gruber and Tickett (cited in Laverack, 2001:13) argue that participation without a formal leader who takes responsibility for getting things done, dealing with conflict and providing a direction for the group often results in disorganization. A paper by Schafft and Greenwood mention that "power relations play a significant role in the success or failure of a project. If leaders do not buy into the process, then there is a strong possibility that the project will fail.

Lack of accountability by the community-in the light of encouraging communities to participate in decision making process, Pauw (in Houston et al., 2000:83) states that this could create an "unfair" situation in that the community members cannot be held liable for the wrong decisions that they take. Contrary to this view, the researcher believes it remains the responsibility of the government to guide and provide enough information to communities to ensure that their decision-making in development projects is informed and accountable.

The weak socio-economic position of the rural poor obstructs them from meaningful participation (Kakumba and Nsingo, 2008:118). Gama (2000:3) and Hussein (2003:277) supports this statement and point out that socio-economic factors such as lack of effective civic education, illiteracy and poverty, which culminate in a tendency towards apathy, hamper community participation in development processes.

Musukwa (2001:20) and Hussein (2003:278) point out that citizens are reluctant to participate if they are frustrated by the rising cost of living and economic conditions that rob them of their peace of mind and desire to effectively participate. The weak financial position of local communities not only reduces the capacity of communities to participate in development projects, but also affect the whole process of rural development (Kakumba and Nsingo, 2008:116). Having inadequate resources negatively impacts a rural community's ability to effectively influence and develop policy compared to other players in the policymaking process.

Due to unpredictability of human behavior, problems may develop at any time despite good planning and good intentions. Stakeholders may use community participation as a platform to further their own agendas and they may raise old, unsolved issues that are extended to the current initiatives. The outcomes of participation process cannot be predetermined because people are unpredictable. The process must be flexible to adapt to unforeseen circumstances. It is not always possible to satisfy everyone, which can result in some people not approving of the initiatives (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 2001: 9-10).

The case study by Robo & Absoud (2003:98) revealed that some rural development projects in Nandi District, Tanzania had stalled because of poor co-ordination, poor management, a diminishing teamwork spirit and a decline in commitment to community projects and activities. If the declining rural economy is to be revived, all officials at all levels must begin by informing the rural population of what is happening and by guiding them towards full participation in projects meant for their own welfare

The process of empowerment may however take long time depending on how easily the constraints to participation can be overcome. Some examples to constraints to participation are extreme poverty, oppressive political structure, dependency on external sponsors, gender biases and a wide gap between the rich and the poor (Dodge, 1998). Chambers (1994) observes that those who are already more powerful the better off: elites, officials, local leaders, men, adults and the wealth rather than the worse; the underclass, vulnerable, laypeople, women,

children and the sick stay unprivileged. He cautions that when this occurs, the weak and the poor end up even worse off.

## **2.5 Suggestions on how community participation can be improved to achieve community empowerment**

One of the most important contributions of community participation is that it resulted in an improved awareness of the role that must be played by the community in the development process. In the past the community of Alexandra had rejected developmental projects because they were not properly involved from the project initiation stage. (Abbott, j. 1991). Several key components had been identified in the research as important for the successful implementation of Urban Renewal programs. There is need for targeting the poor; targeting women; institutional training; appropriate technology; community participation; community management; and cost recovery. (Aronstein, S. R 1996)

Much of the success in the Urban Renewal Projects (URP) was achieved by using appropriate technologies and community-based approaches to projects. The conventional approach to infrastructural development adopted from urbanized, western, developed countries was found to be unsuitable because it was over centralized and did not reflect local traditions and the needs for community participation. (Aschaver, D. A 1988)

The Johannesburg Urban Renewal experience found out that one of the main issues relating to project sustainability is the management of the projects after completion, and not just involvement (or participation) in construction. As an attempt to articulate the responsibilities and management requirements necessary to promote local management of projects, the community management approach was developed. In practice, and for a variety of reasons, planning cannot be left totally to officials, specialists, administrators or experts. (Statistics South Africa 2005)

Some form of community participation in planning is essential (Atkinson 1992). Development is not about the delivery of goods to a passive Community; it is about active involvement and growing empowerment. Development is satisfying basic needs such as housing, water, health care, jobs and recreation in a way that changes economic, social and power relations ANC (1994).

Community participation has proved to be a success in several countries such as in Kenya, Botswana and Ghana where community participation was promoted in roads constructing, storm water drainage, etc. McCutcheon (1995). In Tegucigalpa (the capital of Honduras), the



community is involved in planning to meet their own needs and then take on a management function which ensures that the neighborhood has safe water at a price they can afford (Choguill 1994).

Community participation would also play a major role in alleviating the enormous lack of services such as sustainable development in rural communities. It is argued that conventional services have not been or cannot be extended to the poor, as quickly as required. Therefore, communities must organize to meet their own needs (Crook 1991) If participation is pursued there will be greater possibilities for self-reliance, which will lead to the self-perpetuation of initiating projects. In addition, participation means services can be provided at a lower cost (Ibid, 1991).

Therefore, community participation should be promoted, especially for poor communities who have nothing to offer but their labour. The study has shown that decisions arrived at in boardrooms and applied at grassroots level are not usually received positively by target communities. Based on the results of the study conducted that was undertaken it can be concluded that some of these problems in rural Renewal Projects in Mugoye might be avoided by a careful approach to community participation. Community involvement must be based on community members who share the same common interest and goal. The Mugoye community constitute of permanent residents and migrant workers - who are mainly tenants. It is imperative to involve both categories in local developmental issues.

However, the permanent residents must be at core of the rural Renewal project as they will derive long-term benefits from the project. The validity of claims to be representative must be tested as early as possible. All interest groups in the community should be identified and consulted. Holding public meetings or advertising in newspapers may do this. Publicity material about a proposed programme can be distributed at public meetings. It should not be assumed that spokespeople at public meetings represent the majority or all the community. Spokespeople may also say what they think outsiders want to hear to further their own positions or to be polite. What must be realized is that in practice, planners may find that they play both roles interchangeably, depending on where they are in the planning process. Linking learning situations to the planning processes is one way in which one can ensure that what people learn is relevant to their situation and to ensure that what is learnt is applied and reflected upon as something that can be adapted or re-applied. (Crook, 1994)

Friedmann (1993) believes that social learning approaches are appropriate to community self-empowerment since they require substantial departure from traditional planning practice which is typically imposed from above rather than generated within the community. This has been evident in the kind of planning practiced during apartheid in South Africa. The problems which are faced by the rural Projects are also facing cities such as Cape Town and Durban in the implementation of the Urban Renewal projects. It is important for consultants to first analyze carefully what approach to follow for facilitating or initiating a public participation process. The following factors may be taken into consideration: The number of people to be involved, How will the people be employed, the location of the project in relation to the affected community members, the resources available, the community participation process, the level of education of the people, the role of women, the role of Non-Governmental Organizations found within the community, the involvement of community representatives, the role of the youth, the way in which community participation had been undertaken in the past and the role of local Councilor.

Another important lesson from the Alexandra Renewal project is that effective participation in planning and decision-making is an iterative and time-consuming process. Poor planning on the methods of community participation to be employed may lead to increase project cost and delayed project completion. Proper planning and efficient decision-making process are imperative for community participation to be successful. (South African Statistics 2005)

The Urban Renewal Projects (URP) is intended to fill this gap, but the nodes chosen are themselves very large, containing hundreds of thousands of people, which make it difficult to secure either deep community participation or real economies of proximity in planning and implementation. What is needed is to create governance structures at a level closer to communities and their organizations. It may be difficult to determine whether an individual or organisation is representative of the community. A community organisation which is unrepresentative can cause resentment and conflict which may curtail a programme. Alternatively, a development committee may be formed. Problems may also arise if the leadership of organizations representing the community changes or if other organizations become more powerful during a programme. (De jong, 1995)

Communities should participate in the assessment of its resources and subsequently in the choice of technology. Communities are highly complex and no single cohesive units. In the absence of legitimate and effective local government, other representatives of the community have to be identified. Over and above the ideals of integration, a test for the Urban Renewal

Projects (URP ) will be to move from the existing emphasis on physical development to human development in terms of individual and institutional capacities. The capacity of residents of poor communities to break through economic exclusion and participate effectively as economic operators or as skilled workers in the formal economy will be a particularly difficult but important challenge. The success of the Urban Renewal Projects (URP ) will depend upon whether local government is able to play an effective role in mobilizing other actors and their resources around the urban renewal challenge, generating wide commitment to and involvement in the programme.(Elsherbini A. A1986)

## **2.6 Conclusion**

In conclusion, community participation is a vitally important strategy in efforts to work with the community to improve their development process. Community participation is a strategy that respects the rights and ability of community members to design and implement programs within their community. Community participation opens the way for community members—including youths and vulnerable people to act responsibly. Whether a participatory approach is the primary strategy or a complementary one, it will greatly enrich and strengthen programs and help achieve more sustainable, appropriate, and effective program in the field.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter describes the research design and research method. The chapter also outlined and discussed the different methods and procedures to be used in the field work

#### **3.1 Research design**

The study was conducted through descriptive design. The researcher used qualitative approach to describe the demographic variables of the respondents and the characteristics of each variable.. A qualitative approach was focusing on how individuals and groups view and understand the world and construct meaning out of their experiences, and it is essentially narrative-oriented. Still, qualitative approach provides a vehicle for collecting and analyzing information based on the participants' views and the way in which they make sense of the world. This serves to reinstate people at the center of the research agenda and therefore fits well with the nature of this study. Qualitative approach requires use of different techniques and epistemological assumptions, and careful selection of the appropriate qualitative approach is important.

#### **3.2 Research population**

According to Kumar (2005), defines study population as the class, families living in the city or electorates from which you select a sample of the study from to question in order to find answers to the research questions. The population of Mugoye Sub County, Kalangala district is comprised of all categories of people like men, women, children, youths and others but the study mainly focused on men and women above 35 years and youth (18-34). Therefore, the target population was 200 respondents.

#### **3.3 Sample size**

The researcher used a sample size of 100. The researcher used non-probability sampling because it involves identifying informants who are interested in their roles, responsibilities and their experience. Therefore, the researcher used the sample size of the population which comprised the 30 youth, 25 women, 25 men, 10 community based organization officials and 10 local leaders of Mugoye Sub County Kalangala district. The reasons why the researcher prefers this target population is because they have feasible and reasonable information concerned with community participation and empowerment and most of them have experience and clear view of how the community participation leads to community empowerment. Furthermore, the target

population especially the community based organizations and local leaders have a key role in organizing community engagements where people especially the youth given chance to participate and bring out their ideas and arguments in community thus leading to community empowerment. The researcher used the formula below to determine the sample size;

$$n_a = \frac{n_r}{1 + \frac{(n_r - 1)}{N}}$$

Where **na**= the adjusted sample size, **nr** = the original required sample size and **N** = population size.

### **3.4 Sampling techniques**

Therefore, the researcher used non-probability sampling technique to select and collect data from the respondents in the field since it is hard for the researcher to list all the elements of the population or classify the sub-groups of the population (Odiya, 2009). Thus, the researcher used some of the non-probability sampling techniques as follows:

#### **3.4.1 Purposive sampling**

Purposive sampling is the type of sampling that is effective when one needs to study one cultural domain with knowledge experts within (Benard, 2002). Therefore, the researcher based his selection depending on the experience and knowledge of the sample since these respondents have the information the researcher wants. The researcher targeted 10 local leaders and the 10 community based organization officials in this sampling technique. This is because sample population has a clear view and versed information on how community participation leads to empowerment of the youth and also since this technique is more appropriate for qualitative research. Therefore, the researcher used this sampling technique because it is cost effective and saves time since the researcher selects the elements that were used during the study.

#### **3.4.2 Convenience sampling.**

According to Amin (2005), convenience sampling is a group of individuals that were available at the moment of conducting research. Therefore, this technique allowed the researcher to choose and select the category of population to participate in the sample that are convenient and easily reached when collecting data during the process of carrying out research. The researcher used this technique to sample 30 youth because they are directly linked to the study. Hence, the

researcher selected youth who live around the area of study to participate in the study especially those who have skills and knowledge about the importance of community participation as a tool that brought about community empowerment. Thus, the reason why the researcher used this type of sampling is because it is inexpensive in terms of looking for the respondents to be interviewed and also it saves time since is relatively easy to get a sample.

### **3.5 Instruments of data collection**

The researcher employed tools like questionnaires and interview guide as his tools for data collection that acted as primary data. Therefore, this helped the researcher to obtain reliable and unbiased data and information. Additionally, the researcher also used secondary sources of data that was obtained from textbooks, journals, magazines and the internet that are relevant to the researcher's study. Thus, the data that was collected using several methods enabled the researcher get satisfactory information to answer the questions and methodologies consisted along the instruments like the questionnaires and interview guide.

For example, the interview guide enabled the researcher to collect data concerning how community participation can be enhanced to better contribute to community empowerment and the questionnaires showed the clear view of what are the contributions of community participation to community empowerment. Thus this generated data to help in critically assess the effectiveness of community participation as a model for community empowerment in Mugoye Sub County Kalangala district.

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaires**

According to Odiya (2009), explains that questionnaire is a set of questions or items in written form that is self-administered. The researcher used open ended questions to examine 10 community based organization officials and the 10 local leaders by giving each person a copy to fill at different time intervals which enabled the researcher to collect a lot of data and information over short period of time. Therefore, the researcher preferred these respondents because they could read and write as well as the method was relatively inexpensive mode of data collection as well as the method allowed consistency and accuracy in terms of wording of the questions and making the process of answering easier for the respondents.

#### **3.5.2 Interview guide**

Interviews are forms of questioning characterized by the fact that it employed verbal questioning as its principle technique of data collection (Sarantakosn.d). The researcher conducted this research with a loose structure that uses their respective topic guides that consists of open-ended questions defining the area in order to encourage interviewee to talk

about specific issues that are related to the topic of researcher and interview guide. Interviews are flexible which enabled the researcher to get detailed information from discussion on the sensitive and expressive subjects and also information which enabled the researcher get correct information than that was from questionnaires as well being the fastest technique to collect data that saves time. The researcher used the interview method because the researcher was able to collect data that cannot be directly observed or difficult to put down in writing. Basing on the example of Odiya (2009), who says that interview guide was more suitable for unstructured interview since it provided open-minded questions that may not be presented in the same order to interviewees.

### **3.6 Sources of data collection**

Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources, primary data was obtained from key community leaders and natives at wider range as the mainly attained to the topic of study, and secondary was obtained through revising related literature such as published books, magazines, journals and internet sources

### **3.7 Data collection procedure**

The following data collection procedure was implemented. After the proposal was approved by the supervisor, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the head of department introducing him to the community, the researcher then moved to the field where he sought for authority from Chairman LC1's, Chairman LC'2's and, Chairman LC3 to carry out research about community participation as an approach to community Empowerment, within different villages of Mugoye sub county.

### **3.8 Quality control methods**

Quality control refers to a system for verifying and maintaining a desired level of quality in an existing product or service by careful planning, use of proper equipment, continued inspection, and corrective action as required. Therefore, the researcher proved the consistence of the results through employing two important concepts of reliability and validity.

#### **3.8.1 Validity**

Validity refers to the extent to which data collection method accurately measures what it was intended to research the findings are about what they are claimed to be about (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2009). Generally, validity of any question or group of questions is assessed rather than of the questionnaire. In order to increase validity of the questions in this research: the research team utilized content validity index for the reason that the research team constructed the questions as clear as possible measuring only one thing at a time.

### **3.8.2 Reliability**

Reliability refers to the consistence in reaching the same result when the measurement is made repeatedly. When it comes to the questionnaire and interview, pre-testing, revision and further testing of it may increase its reliability (Webb, 2002).

To increase the reliability of this research, more than one data collection tools were used to gain as much reliable and appropriate information as possible. The researcher's conducted pilot testing means distributing questionnaire with some respondents those were not include the sample then the researchers ensured the reliability of the instrument by reporting the Crobach Alpha.

### **3.9 The data analysis techniques**

The researcher first collected data, and then afterwards he verified the collected data by employing practices like selecting and editing as well as using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 17.0). Thus, the researcher used both the qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data which were collected.

#### **3.9.1 The quantitative data analysis**

The quantitative analysis used the statistical package for social sciences. The quantitative data analysis was used to examine the data that entailed the statistics where the researcher reported the summary from the questionnaires that is to say the statistics to analyze the views of the respondents regarding the various concepts of the study.

#### **3.9.2 The qualitative data analysis**

A record of the data was kept including the profiles of people that were speaking. The researcher interpreted, identified and represented the various respondents' views concerning the area of study as well as formulating the objective results. Thus, the researcher categorized the data into the concepts by analyzing and reporting the data.

### **3.10 The ethical considerations**

The researcher got an introductory letter from the head of department introducing him to the community of Mugoye Sub County authorities especially Local Council I and III of Mugoye Sub County before carrying out the study because of the respect and consideration of the ethical considerations. This enabled the researcher to carry out the research without any inconveniences involved or difficulty since the respondents gave the researcher the necessary data needed to fulfill the requirement needed for the study.



The researcher informed respondents of their consent about the nature and purpose of the research, the rights and use of the data they are being asked to participate prior to the administering of any instrument. The research team acknowledged the authors mentioned in this study through citations and referencing. Finally, the identity of the respondents was kept anonymous as well as the private information kept confidential; the research team used it only for academic purposes

The researcher assured the respondents to trust him since he is going to keep the information that was said and commented confidential as well as promise them that the information was used for academic purposes only. The researcher incorporated or integrated himself in the community through respecting their norms, values and beliefs of the society to avoid any suspicions or doubts that can affect the process during the study.

### **3.11 The limitations of the study**

No one is perfect and no study is lacking limitations. Therefore, the present study has certain limitations; respondents may not be willing to share with the researcher some information that they believe was confidential; thus, confidentiality and anonymity were highly appreciated.

There is possibility of human errors in submission of information and this limited how much reliable information one got from the respondents.

Kalangala is also a complex district and hence the population too as it is a mixed community. The population is equally mobile and follows fish quantities. This limited the number of people that can be got at a specific time and are willing to respond to the questions objectively. This also related to availability of leaders who may be direct respondents of this research.

On the other hand, both leaders and citizens needed facilitation to speak to the researcher and this affected the timing as well as number of people one may reach.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of this study. It highlights the characteristics of the respondents and presents the findings that were generated from interactions and the findings on community participation and community empowerment.

#### 4.1 Response rate

The study administered the following instruments for the collection of the data.

**Table 4.1: Showing the Response Rate of the Respondents**

Instruments	No of respondents	Percentage (%)
Questionnaires	80	80.0%
Interviews	20	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	100	100.0%

*Source: Primary data*

Table 4.1 demonstrated the distribution of the respondents according to the instruments used by the researcher that, 80% of the targeted respondents participated by answering the questionnaires whereas 20% participated by giving responses during the interview. The outcome from the table shows that the level of participation was absolutely effective as shown by the number of the respondents in relation to the research instrument employed as shown. From the study, 80 questionnaires were filled and 20 interviews were carried out to the respondents; which were returned and passed the data response cleanup process for acceptance for data analysis.

#### 4.2 General information

General characteristics of the respondents were explored as shown in tables and figures below. They include Gender, Age group, Marital Status and level of Education.

##### 4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

The following table presents findings about the gender of respondents and analysis follows. Gender is an important variable in a given institution which is variably affected by any social or

Results from table 4.2 show that the majority of the respondents 63.0% were in the age group of 30 – 35years, 24.0% were between 24-29, 5.0 % were in the age group of 18-23 years and the 9.0% above 35 years. This signified that most respondents are between ages from 30 and above. These findings were found eminent to the study as respondents in different age groups had varying experiences of the relationship between the relationship between community participation and community empowerment.

#### **4.2.3 Marital Status**

The following table presents findings about marital status of respondents and analysis follows.

**Table 4.3: Showing the Marital status of the Respondents**

<b>Age (Years)</b>	<b>Frequency (F)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Single	26	26.0%
Married	72	72.0%
Windowed	2	2.0%
Total	100	100

*Source: primary source*

Findings in table 4.3 indicate that, majority 72.0% of the respondents was married, 26.0% of the respondents were single, and the minority 2.0% in Mugoye Sub County are married and therefore have responsibilities towards family and provision of basic needs. The results were found beneficial to discovering a wider perspective of the relationship between community participation and community empowerment.

#### **4.2.4 Education level of Respondents**

The study also presents the education level of the respondents in which findings were recorded as indicated in the table below. The educational attainment of community members is an important indicator of their knowledge and attitude about the study. Education also enhances the ability of individuals to achieve desired demographic objectives.

**Table 4.4: Showing the Level of Education of the Respondents**

Education	Frequency (F)	Percent (%)
Dint go to school	20	20.0%
Primary level	41	41.0%
Secondary	18	18.0%
Certificate	4	4.0%
Diploma	7	7.0%
Degree	9	9.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*Source: Primary data*

According to the results from table 4.4 above, it is presented that the most respondents 41.0% attended primary school, 20.0% did not attend school, 18.0% attended secondary school, and these were followed by 4.0% of them who had certificates while 7.0% and 9.0% were diploma and degree holders who were mostly for the CBO and local leaders. With the majority having attended primary school, topic interpretation and responding to the questionnaires was an easy task that would not take too much time especially with the guidance of the researcher.

#### **4.3 Contribution of Community Participation to Community Development**

The first objective of the study was to examine the contributions of community participation to community empowerment. The respondents were asked about the community participation in your community, category of people are involved, the activities that people are involved in and the benefits of community participation. There were varying views of on the above mentioned themes as shown in the excerpts below.

**Table 4.5:Contribution of Community Participation to Community Development**

<b>Contribution</b>	<b>Frequency (F)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
No segregation in community participation	20	20.0%
Better planning, decision making, monitoring and evaluation of projects	40	40.0%
Sustainability of the programs due to existence of community leaders, and CBO's	17	17.0%
community participation builds on local strengths, creativity and resource,	12	12.0%
Source of employment in form of acquiring skills	11	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*Source: Primary data*

On the aspect of whether there is community participation in the community, it was found that community participation exists. Majority of the informants reported that; community participation is present and exists in the community in which they live. Asked if all people are involved in community participation, most of the respondents (20.0%) attested that; community participation involves all community members and therefore segregation is not present in their communities. One of the respondents mentioned that; *All categories of people regardless of gender, race, and ethnicity are involved in the participation and also that nobody is left out when dealing with matters concerning Mugoye sub-county*"

Another respondent said that *"we do not marginalize, participation is for all community members, and therefore we try as much as possible to involve Each and every body in the community to participate in the community activities"*

The reports were pretty the same from all respondents reporting that community participation was done by all community members irrespective of the race, color, size, age, gender or even tribe. They implied that Community participation encourages active involvement through the participation of all members of the community in the planning, decision-making and it seeks to remove the barriers that limit the participation of marginalized citizens. This was in line with (Ekong,2003) who constituted community participation as a social process whereby specific groups with shared needs often but not always living in a defined geographical area, actively pursue identification of their needs, make decisions and establish mechanisms to meet these needs.

The study sought for the activities that people involve themselves in community participation, different and varying views were presented by the (40%) of respondents which to include; planning, decision making, monitoring and evaluation of projects, fundraising, partnering with civil societies, management of projects, implementation of projects among others. A key informant in the study attested that; *We are involved in activities such as Decision making, monitoring and evaluation of projects in the community and planning. Community members are generally involved in community planning, management of projects, implementation of projects and raising fund where necessary*”

One of the key informants added that; *Community members are involved in self-mobilization, Facilitations in the various stages of the development intervention and they are involved in making contributions of materials, ideas and management of projects as well as labor*”

This was in agreement with Mikkelsen, (1995) who postulated that active participation is open and community members take part actively in all stages of the project and that decision making as well as other vital activities, such as management as well as monitoring and evaluation of the projects, are done by the people.

The respondents were also asked to give their opinions on evidence showing that there is community participation in the community. Various opinions were uttered out by (17.0%) of the respondents and included the existence of elected leaders by community leaders, existence of community based organisations, and partnerships with civil society organisations. A key respondent mentioned that; *“Community participation is shown by the formation of CBO’s in the area, existence of community leaders, and sustainability of the programs. He added that; There is democracy since we elect our own leaders in the community, and then the creation of CBO’s show that there is community participation”*

A key informant attested that: *“We are involved in contribution of information, material offering, and self-mobilization and The number of activities that are continuous with in the community such as V.H.Ts, CBO’s, show that there is participation”*

This was found in agreement with the findings of Barasa and Jelagat, (2010) who opined community members are very important partners in the development since participation and empowerment allows ownership and sustainability of the projects that have the overall development of the local community and contribute to country’s national development and economic growth. Thus, this helps in the promotion and implementation of democratic decentralization of people’s participation in development and decision -making process.

On the same aspect, the study sought to find out the benefits of community participation. The respondents were also asked for their views on the same aspect. It was found that all the informants were in agreement that community participation has been beneficial to their community in terms of development, sustainability of projects, solving problems together among others. The findings further implied that community participation builds on local strengths, creativity and resource, and actively seeks to decrease dependency on, and vulnerability to, economic interests outside the community as a result sustainability is ensured. Regarding community participation, there is increased sustainability of projects, identification of problems, and generating solutions by the community. one mentioned that; *"Community members get to learn new skills from one another as a source of sustainability. This also facilitates a platform for accountability from the leaders and also that Wise decision-making is the result of good quality data and better quality dialogue."*

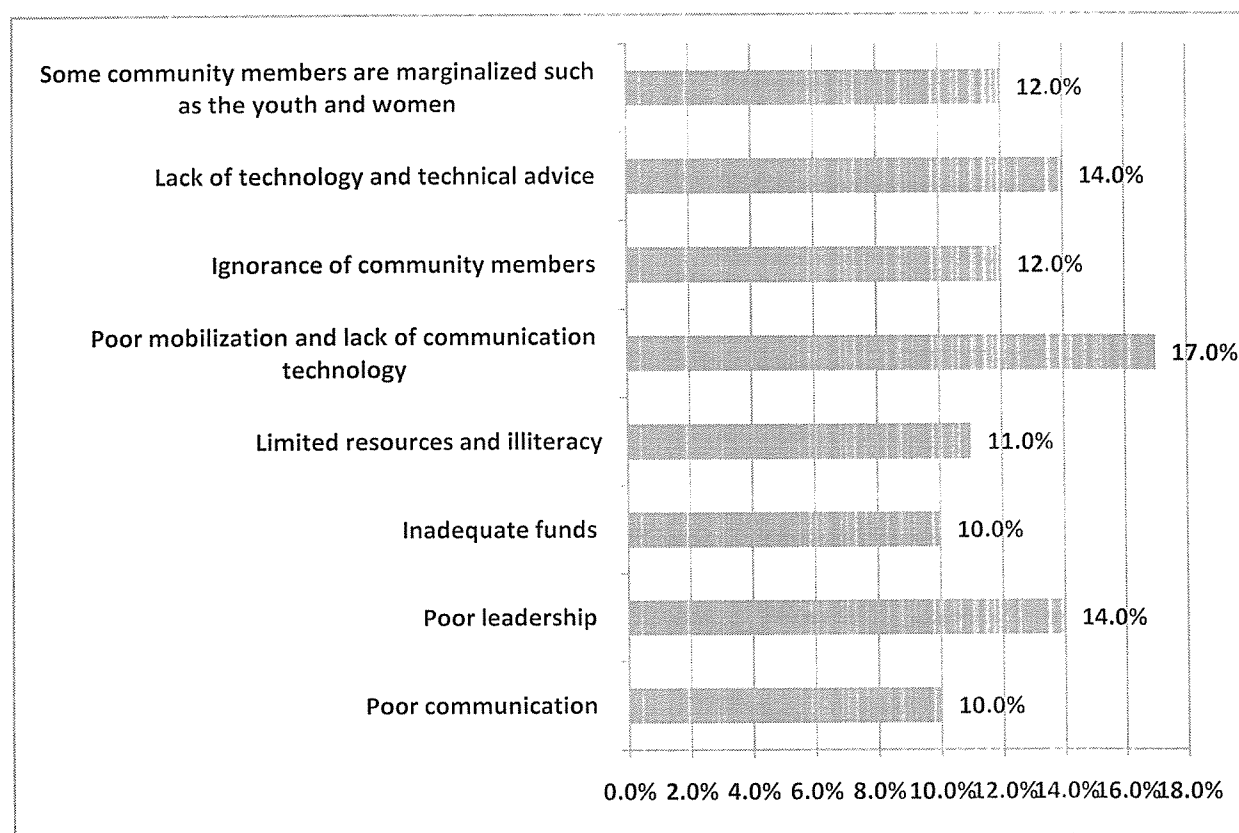
A key informant added that: *"Through participation, accountability is enhanced. It is also a source of new skills"* He added that: *"Community participation acts as a source of employment in form of acquiring skills, encourages involvement and cuts costs of hiring in terms skilled labour"* *"Over time, shared information and open dialogue build trust and community ownership over decisions"*

These finding are in agreement with Cheetham, (2002) who constituted that community participation is beneficial in decision making which require relatively more local inputs and knowledge which is detrimental to project success in decisions requiring investments that the community is at disadvantage at providing.

#### **4.4 Obstacles hindering community participation**

The study explored the obstacles to community participation. The aspects in this respect explored were to do with what the obstacles to community participation are and what brings about these obstacles. The respondents were also asked to give their opinions as regards the obstacles. The results showed that there were a number of obstacles as demonstrated below.

**Figure 4.2 Obstacles hindering community participation**



**Source: Primary Data**

It was revealed in the figure above (10%) of the respondents pointed out the challenge of Poor communication. This showed that they are affected by poor communication whenever there is an activity, bureaucracy and embezzlement since some community leaders are not honest "One in community leader attested that: *"Communication to the public the matter concerning community participation is often impossible due poor communication technology available"*.

It was also revealed that (10%) of the respondents also pointed out that they have inadequate funds to run community projects and this definitely hinders community participation. It is also hindered by lack of accountability for funds"

More so (14%) of the respondents said that there is poor leadership that some leaders cannot mobilize the community to participate. More to that majority (17%) of respondents added that community participation is hindered by poor mobilization and lack of communication technology to sensitize the community on benefits of participation.

The study findings as revealed in the figure above show that (11%) of respondents mentioned the obstacles of limited resources, illiteracy, since people do not seem to understand the need



for participation. (12%) of the respondents also pointed out that Community participation is hindered by ignorance of community members on the importance of participation.

Another (14%) of the respondents argued that lack of technology and technical advice to give to the community on the decisions to be taken is still an obstacle. In addition to the above it was reported by (12%) that there were still cases of marginalization of some community members. A number of participants in the study agreed to the statement for example one of the key informants attested that: *"Some community members are marginalized such as the youth and women which hinders community participation in decision-making, implementation, and management of projects"*

The results were in agreement with Gruber and Tickett, (2001) who argued that participation without a formal leader who takes responsibility for getting things done, dealing with conflict and providing a direction for the group often results in disorganization.

The findings were also found to be in line with Pauw et al., (2000) who stated that lack of accountability by the community-in the light of encouraging communities to participate in decision making process, could create an "unfair" situation in that the community members cannot be held liable for the wrong decisions that they take. Contrary to this view, the researcher believes it remains.

When asked what brings these obstacles, the following were mentioned lack of accountability, ignorance, political interference, lack of funding poor leadership, struggle for funds, limited resources, illiteracy, growing population, poor communication among others.

#### **4.6 Suggestions on how community participation can be improved to achieve community empowerment**

The study sought to explore suggestions on how community participation can be improved to achieve community empowerment. This covered the aspect of what stake holders can do to improve the participation, and how the community can be encouraged as well as overcoming obstacles to community participation. The findings are revealed below;

**Table 46: Suggestions**

Suggestions	Frequency (F)	Percent (%)
Mobilization of the community and encourage members to participate in community activities	11	11%
Accountability	15	15%
Raise funds to run most of the pending community activities,	19	19%
Combating illiteracy	16	16%
Set for associations	18	18%
Vulnerable groups can be integrated in different development groups	21	21%
<b>Total</b>	100	100%

*Source: Primary data*

Asked what stake holders can do, many respondents (11%) attested that; they can do mobilization of the community and encourage members to participate in community activities. Another (15%) respondent added that they can help enhance accountability in the community enhance participation of community members. This implied that they can also help in holding leaders accountable for the projects in the community such that funds are used sufficiently. More still stake holders should mobilize and sensitize community members about the benefit of participating.

On the same aspect, (19%) of the respondents suggested that stake holders should assess community members to raise funds to run most of the pending community activities, as well as help educate the community

It was revealed that (16%) agreed that they can help in combating illiteracy to help people understand more about the benefit of participation, Asked about who can encourage community participation, the respondents gave varying opinions but the most cited were media, the elites, civil society organisations, community leaders, government, internet among others.

The study further sought for vulnerable groups like woman, children disabled and elderly. Various opinions were presented by (18%) of the respondents. A key respondent attested that; "*Vulnerable groups should be set for associations and taken care of independently therefore need to setting up a platform special for them to raise ideas.* Still Vulnerable groups

can be integrated in different development groups and encouraging them as well as supporting them through raising funds to strengthen their ideas”

More so (18%) of the respondent opined that they can be helped by encouraging them to join different development associations to strengthen them. This is because encouraging them to form different groups to raise their ideas and complaints.

These findings implied that community participation should be promoted, especially for poor communities who have nothing to offer but their labour. The findings were found to be in agreement with Crook (1991) who opined that communities must organize to meet their own needs. If participation is pursued there will be greater possibilities for self-reliance, which will lead to the self-perpetuation of initiating projects. In addition, participation means services can be provided at a lower cost.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter generates the summary of the findings and conclusions drawn from the study based on the findings presented in data analysis and the study objectives. The chapter also advances the recommendations, as well as identifying the areas for further studies.

#### 5.1 Summary of the findings

##### 5.1.1 Contribution of Community Participation to Community Development

The findings of the study revealed that community participation contributes to community empowerment. It was revealed that community participation is present and exists in the community in which they live. Community participation is shown by the formation of CBO's in the area, existence of community leaders, and sustainability of the programs. It was found that all the informants were in agreement that community participation has been beneficial to their community in terms of development, sustainability of projects, solving problems together among others.

The findings revealed that (12%) of the respondents agreed that community participation builds on local strengths, creativity and resource, and actively seeks to decrease dependency on, and vulnerability to, economic interests outside the community as a result sustainability is ensured. It was revealed that with community participation, there is increased sustainability of projects, identification of problems, and generating solutions by the community and that Community members get to learn new skills from one another as a source of sustainability. This also facilitates a platform for accountability from the leaders

It was revealed by (11.0%) of the respondent that Community participation acts as a source of employment in form of acquiring skills, encourages involvement and cuts costs of hiring in terms skilled labour through participation, accountability is enhanced. It is also a source of new skills.. These finding are in agreement with Cheetham, (2002) who constituted that community participation is beneficial in decision making which require relatively more local inputs and knowledge which is detrimental to project success in decisions requiring investments that the community is at disadvantage at providing.

### **5.1.2 Obstacles hindering community participation**

The study explored the obstacles to community participation. The findings showed that there were a number of obstacles to community participation. The study revealed that community participation is affected by poor communication whenever there is an activity, bureaucracy and embezzlement since some community leaders are not honest and communities have inadequate funds to run community projects and this definitely hinders community participation”

The study revealed that poor leadership in that some leaders cannot mobilize the community to participate is a significant obstacle. It was also showed that community participation is hindered by poor mobilization and lack of communication technology to sensitize the community on benefits of participation. it was shown that some community members are marginalized such as the youth and women which hinders community participation in decision-making, implementation, and management of projects

It was further revealed that community participation is faced with limited resources and illiteracy among the community members. Community participation is hindered by ignorance of community members on the importance of participation. It is also hindered by lack of accountability for funds and communication to the public to the matter concerning community participation is often impossible due poor communication technology available. The findings were also found to be in line with Pauw et al., (2000) who stated that lack of accountability by the community-in the light of encouraging communities to participate in decision making process, could create an “unfair” situation in that the community members cannot be held liable for the wrong decisions that they take. Contrary to this view, the researcher believes it remains.

### **5.1.3 Suggestions on how community participation can be improved to achieve community empowerment**

The study sought to explore suggestions on how community participation can be improved to achieve community empowerment. Findings of the study revealed that stake holders should mobilization of the community and encourage members to participate in community activities. It was also revealed that the leaders/ government should enhance accountability in the community.

Findings also indicated that Stake holders should mobilize and sensitize community members about the benefit of participating and should assess community members to raise funds to run most of the pending community activities, as well as help educate the community. They could

help in holding leaders accountable for the projects in the community such that funds are used sufficiently”

Furthermore, findings indicated showed that stake holders should help in combating illiteracy to help people understand more about the benefit of participation, Vulnerable groups should be set for associations and taken care of independently and can be helped by encouraging them to join different development associations to strengthen the. Vulnerable groups can be integrated in different development groups and encouraging them as well as supporting them through raising funds to strengthen their ideas. These findings implied that community participation should be promoted, especially for poor communities who have nothing to offer but their labour.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were made;

From the study it was concluded that community participation has been beneficial to their community in terms of development, sustainability of projects, solving problems together among others, builds on local strengths, creativity and resource, and actively seeks to decrease dependency on, and vulnerability to, economic interests outside the community as a result sustainability is ensured, that with community participation, there is increased sustainability of projects, identification of problems, and generating solutions by the community and that Community members get to learn new skills from one another as a source of sustainability.

It was also concluded that obstacles that hindered community participation included lack of awareness on the importance of participation among members, poor communication and information sharing, unstipulated roles and responsibilities of leaders, lack of management capacity among members, and lack of financial resources for implementing community activities.

Lastly, it was discovered that that stake holders should mobilization of the community and encourage members to participate in community activities, the leaders/ government should enhance accountability in the community, Stake holders should mobilize and sensitize community members about the benefit of participating and should assess community members to raise funds to run most of the pending community activities, as well as help educate the community and that stake holders should help in combating illiteracy to help people understand more about the benefit of participation. Vulnerable groups should be set for associations and

taken care of independently and can be helped by encouraging them to join different development associations to strengthen the.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

There is a need for the national and district health authorities to address these problems so as to provide an enabling environment that will ensure better involvement of community and lower level health facilities in the development and implementation of various health plans for better health outputs.

Among other things, the national and local authorities could design awareness intervention campaigns on community participation and health planning making clear definitions of functions, roles, and responsibilities of stakeholders; design and implement a capacity development program for stakeholders for the purposes of raising community's knowledge particularly focused on community participation in development and implementation of projects

Other important measures include improving supportive supervision from the communities to facility level, ensuring proper dissemination of official documents related to community projects, allocation of financial resources to facilitate community activities, and ensuring that newly elected community' members are well prepared through orientation programs for members to understand their roles and responsibilities.

The identified challenges facing the community in the development and implementation of projects calls for policy makers both at national and district levels to revisit the decentralization by devolution policy by ensuring that local governance structures have adequate resources as well as autonomy to participate in planning and managing projects in general.

### **5.4 Areas for further study**

More study and research should be made on the following areas and topics;

The factors responsible for low levels of participation

The effect of community leadership on community participation

The impact of government policies on community participation

Effect of community participation on household welfare

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## Appendix (I): Questionnaire

Dear respected respondent, you are one of the potential respondents that we hope to seek assistance in completing the survey, which is designed for academic purposes. The data gathered of this survey attempts to understand to understand the relationship between internally driven development and externally initiated development. To this end we kindly request that you complete the following questionnaire regarding your opinion, your business data and knowledge you have will contribute to subject under investigation. It should not take more than twenty minutes of your time although your response is of great importance to me your participation in this survey is entirely confidential.

### Respondents Profile

Please tick in the bracket where applicable.

1. Gender

- 1. Male ☐  
- 2. Female ☐

2. Age

- i) 18-23 ☐ ii) 24-29 ☐ ii) 30-35 ☐ 35- above ☐

3. Marital status

Single ☐

Married ☐

Widow ☐

4. Education level

- |    |                       |                          |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Did not go to school. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | Primary level         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | Secondary level       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | Certificate           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | Diploma               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. | Bachelor              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. | Masters               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. | PHD                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Objective1:** Contribution of community participation to community empowerment

1.a)Is there community participation in your community?

.....

b) If yes, are all people involved?

.....

c)If no, what category of people are involved

2.Are all people involved in community participation? If not, what categories of people are normally involved?

.....

.....

.....

3.What are the activities that people are involved in?

.....

.....

.....

4. What shows there is community participation in Mugoye Sub County? (Indicators)

.....

.....

.....

5. What are the benefits of community Participation?

.....

.....

.....

**Objective2: Obstacles hindering community participation**

1. What are the obstacles to community participation?

.....

.....

.....

2. What do you think brings about those obstacles?

.....

.....

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**Objective 3: Suggestions on how community participation can be improved to achieve community empowerment.**

1. What do you think can be done by different stakeholders to ensure effective community participation?

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2. Who can encourage community participation

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3. What can be done differently for vulnerable groups like women, children, disabled and the elderly?

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4. What do you think can be done to overcome those obstacles?

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## **APPENDIX B**

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE**

**Objective1:** Contribution of community participation to community empowerment

- 1.a) Is there community participation in your community?
- b) If yes, are all people involved?
- c) If no, what category of people are involved
2. Are all people involved in community participation? If not, what categories of people are normally involved?
3. What are the activities that people are involved in?
4. What shows there is community participation in Mugoye Sub County? (Indicators)
5. What are the benefits of community Participation?

**Objective2: Obstacles hindering community participation**

1. What are the obstacles to community participation?
2. What do you think brings about those obstacles?

**Objective 3: Suggestions on how community participation can be improved to achieve community empowerment.**

1. What do you think can be done by different stakeholders to ensure effective community participation?
2. Who can encourage community participation?
3. What can be done differently for vulnerable groups like women, children, disabled and the elderly?
4. What do you think can be done to overcome those obstacles?



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**COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES**

August 31, 2017

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR NAINGO MARTIN**  
**REG NO: BDS/43765/143/DU**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Development Studies.

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN MUGOYE SUB COUNTY: KALANGALA DISTRICT**".

Your organisation has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his Research Project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to accept and avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Dr.Barigayomwe Rogers  
Head of Department