

**THE CREATION OF NEW DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
AND SERVICE DELIVERY IN LUGAZI,
BUIKWE DISTRICT,
UGANDA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I Lukulabwiire Jesero hereby declare that the information contained in this report is my own original work, best of my knowledge, and that's our original work hence no part of this report has ever been submitted to any Academic institution for the award of a degree.

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DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my dear parents Mr. and Mrs. MUDIOPE for being the best parents ever, my siblings, friends who have been very supportive and understanding throughout the course.

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First and foremost I would like to thank the almighty God for the strength, good health and wisdom, for without him all this would not have been a success.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
CG	Conditional Grant
CLCD	Commissioner Local Council Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization(s)
DDP	District Development Plan
DPU	District Planning Unit
DSC	District Service Commission
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
EMC	Entebbe Municipal Council
FY	Fiscal year / financial year
HRM	Human Resource Management
IGA	Income Generating Activities
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Service
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
STPC	Sub-county Technical planning Committee
TC	Town Council or Town Clerk
UG	Unconditional Grant
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSAID	United States Agency for International Development
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education.

ABSTRACT

This study titled “**The Creation of New District Local Governments and services delivery in Lugazi, Buikwe District, Uganda**” was conducted to establish the effectiveness of the creation of new district local governments and service delivery in Lugazi, Buikwe district with the main objective of examining the role played by the creation of new local governments towards services delivery in Lugazi, Buikwe District, Uganda. The specific objectives were; to assess the implementation bearing capacity of such services and also to obtain, assess and analyze the administrative data of local government districts, the contributions of Buikwe district to the community and also the challenges faced by Buikwe district administration. The research instruments used were; observation, questionnaires and interviews. Scope size was 2.3 kilometers from Kampala-Jinja highway, Lugazi Town, Buikwe district. From the study of findings which was conducted, most people are aware about the contributions of the central government to local governments like Buikwe district but the challenge is that civil servants and other government officials embezzle public goods. The research study findings concluded that the plantation social structure impacted most of the community members as compared to economical due to the establishment of more social structure of schools. According to the study of the findings, the research recommended that Buikwe district should establish economic building institutions such as cooperative banks in order to meet the targets and expectations in Lugazi town, Buikwe district. The study recommends that a longitudinal study needs to be done in future research to investigate the level of transparency in the new local governments districts in Uganda.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter contains introduction, background of the study that is to say; historical, theoretical, conceptual, the problem statement, objectives of the study that is to say; main objective, specific objective, research questions, scope of the study.

1.0.1 Background of the study

The background of the study is divided into four parts, namely; Historical, Theoretical, contextual and conceptual perspective.

1.0.2 Historical perspective

Uganda's post colonial history has notoriously tumultuous, most prominently due to the misrule of Idd Amin in the 1970s and brutal civil war in the early 1980s. After President Museveni came into power in Uganda in January 1986, some reforms were made at all levels of government and society and one of the most prominent initial reforms was the introduction of Local Council (LC) system of local government and so this system incorporates of five levels that is to say ranging from village (LC1) to district (LC5). The districts were created in two sets, with thirteen new ones inaugurated in 2005 and another ten- minus two that were announced in 2005 (Marachaterego and Tororo county), Plus three that were not (Bududa, Bukedea and Lyatonde)- in 2006. The reasons why Tororo County has yet to be created are detailed below; in Marach- Terego. The Baruli-Banyala is another example. They are mainly found in the new districts of Nakasongola and Kayunga. Historically, they had their own culture and language identity but were "assimilated" into the Buganda culture during the time of the British colonial administration. The Banyala have a distinct language that is different from the language of the Baganda. In addition, the Banyala oral tradition claims that they are the descendants of the "Creator" or God or *Ruanga*, demonstrating a special attachment to faith and belief in a supernatural being. The third example is provided by the Nubians. They were long considered as part of the Acholi community but have a distinct religious, cultural and linguistic identity. The Nubians have a distinct language with a strong Islamic culture. Local leaders could not agree

where the new district capital was to be located. [Source; Adam, c. and J. W.Gunning. 2002. 'Redesigning the Aid contract.]

1.0.3: Theoretical perspective.

In some districts some protests have even turned violent, most notably in the aforementioned cases of the split-up of Kabarole district in 1999-2000 and Tororo district in 2006, among others. However, the idea that district creation has been driven primarily by local demands cannot be sustained for two reasons. First and foremost, the NRM government has been able to resist a variety of other local demands over the course of its reign, most notably in regards to the kingdoms of southern Uganda. While he allowed the restoration of Buganda, Bunyoro, Busoga and Toro kingdoms in the early 1990s, President Museveni halted the restoration of the Ankole kingdom on the grounds that it was divisive and unpopular. Despite continued support for the Ankole restoration among a section of the Banyankole population (Uganda, 2003, p. 248) and a dubious legal standing for denying the restoration (Oloka-Onyango, 1995), the Ankole kingdom nonetheless remains a fiction. Similarly, leaders of the Buganda kingdom have been demanding the restoration of their former federal state ever since the kingdom was restored in 1993, with an overwhelming support of the Bugandan population. Again, despite continued and possibly increasing support for federalism (locally known as *federo*), the NRM government has so far refused to acquiesce to the kingdom's demands. (Uganda, 2003)

1.0.4 Contextual perspective

The system of local government in Uganda is a five tiered one consisting of (i) Districts (ii) counties (iii) sub counties (iv) Parishes (v) Villages or wards. Only districts, cities, municipalities and sub-counties are legal persons with capacities to sue or to be sued. Lugazi is a town in the Buikwe district of the central region of Uganda. The town is also called "Kawolo" and the two names are interchangeably used by the local inhabitants. The town is located on the Kampala - Jinja highway, approximately 46 kilometers by road, east of Mukono, nearest large town, also on the highway between Kampala and Jinja. The average elevation of Lugazi is about 1204 meters. The coordinates of Lugazi are 0°22'08.0''N, 32°56'25.0''E (latitude: 0.368889, longitude: 32.940278).

Lugazi town is characterized by various social economical activities such as agriculture which is both subsistence and commercial (sugarcane being the dominating crop), Agro-processing, Trade, Marketing, Education and Cooperatives. The commercial and industrial subsector of the district economy is dominated by the sugar corporation of Uganda limited(SCOUL), which is the third largest manufacturer of sugar in Uganda, and the third largest economy in the east African community

The entire sloping terrain of Nakazzadde Parish and some parts of Lugazi town act as a catchment area for the surface runoff into the Natural drainage channel of Biyinzika Nakazzadde which has a stretch of about 3.5 kilometers draining storm water from four villages which are namely Ugma Quarters, Nakazzadde, Kinyoro and Geregere Majani. Ugma Quarters and Geregere Majani are linked by Yusuf Lwanga road which has become inaccessible due to lack of proper bridging and poor road drainage at the point where it crosses Biyinzika Nakazzadde surface water drainage channel.

1.0.5 Conceptual perspective.

The study is characterized of three variables that is to say local governments, districts and service delivery. Therefore, in considering service delivery in the selected parts of Uganda, Development practitioners must take account of effective service depending on the existing conditions. As such I hereby take one country, Uganda, as a case study to see both what underlying motives lie behind the creation of new units in one African country and how widely applicable these motives may be in other contexts. Uganda is a particularly good case study for this examination for two reasons. First, Uganda's decentralisation reforms have attracted a great deal of praise for their scope and construction since President Yoweri Museveni first assumed power in 1986. The process by which power has been deconcentrated and devolved to five levels of local government has been called 'one of the most far-reaching local government reform programs in the developing world' (Francis and James 2003).

A second reason to examine Uganda here is its extreme nature of unit creation, whereby the number of districts (the highest level of local government) has gone from 34 in 1991 to 79 and counting today. The country recently surpassed Thailand to hold the spot of fourth on the list of the world's largest number of highest-level sub-national administrative units per state, and, as

demonstrated on Table 1, has far more highest-level sub-national units (and far fewer people per unit) than any other large African state..

Therefore, in considering effective and efficient policy design, development practitioners and policy makers must take account of both policy strategies and thorough analysis local governments of the new district depending on the existing conditions. [Buwembo, J. 2005.]

1.0.6 Problem Statement

Lugazi town council is a growing town with lots of untapped potential to develop in its infrastructural sector. Also its trade and population is growing which determine the social-economic activities such as agriculture, trade etc. There has been poor service most especially services on the transport systems mostly on the drainage channel along Biyinzika Nakazzadde drainage channel most especially during the wet season in the months of April-July and September-November, cutting off the link between two villages (Ugma Quarters and Geregere Majani).The area currently is too steep and has two pieces of timber which the local community use to cross the drainage on foot along the road therefore making it inconvenient for other means such as heavy trucks, Bicycles or motorcycles to cross hence ending up using a longer route which results into time wastage and high operating costs.

1.2.0 Objectives of Study

1.2.1 Main Objective

To examine the role played by creation of new local governments towards service delivery in Lugazi town, Buikwe district.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

1. To assess the implementation of service delivery in Lugazi town, Buikwe district.
2. To assess the bearing capacity of the Local governments towards service delivery in Lugazi town, Buikwe district.
3. To obtain, assess and analyze the administrative data of Lugazi town, Buikwe district towards local government districts and service delivery.

1.3.0 Research Questions.

1. What social impacts has Buikwe district had on the neighboring local communities?
2. What economic impacts has Buikwe district had on the neighboring local communities?
3. What interventions do the locals need to be done by Buikwe district to improve its social and economic impacts on the communities?

1.4.0 Scope of the study

1.4.1 Time scope

The project was conducted from April – June 2016.

1.4.2 Content scope

Geometric and topographical survey of the new district local government. Total cost estimation of resources which run the daily operation of new district local government. The administrative design which brings about the choice of the political structure of the new district local governance.

1.4.3 Geographical scope

This project aimed at improvement of services mostly the transport services that is to say road structure which was located on Yusuf Lwanga road at approximately 2.3 Km from Kampala – Jinja highway in Lugazi town, Buikwe district.

1.5.0 Justification

The failure of traffic to cross the Biyinzika Drainage with only two pieces of timber enabling only people on foot to cross has resulted into use of the longer route by traffic leading to wastage of time and high operational costs to traders and farmers. Design of an adequate drainage structure to convey water safely, most especially flood water, and bridging the Yusuf Lwanga road for accessibility by traffic will improve on the social- economic wellbeing of the local communities of Lugazi town.

1.6.0 Significance

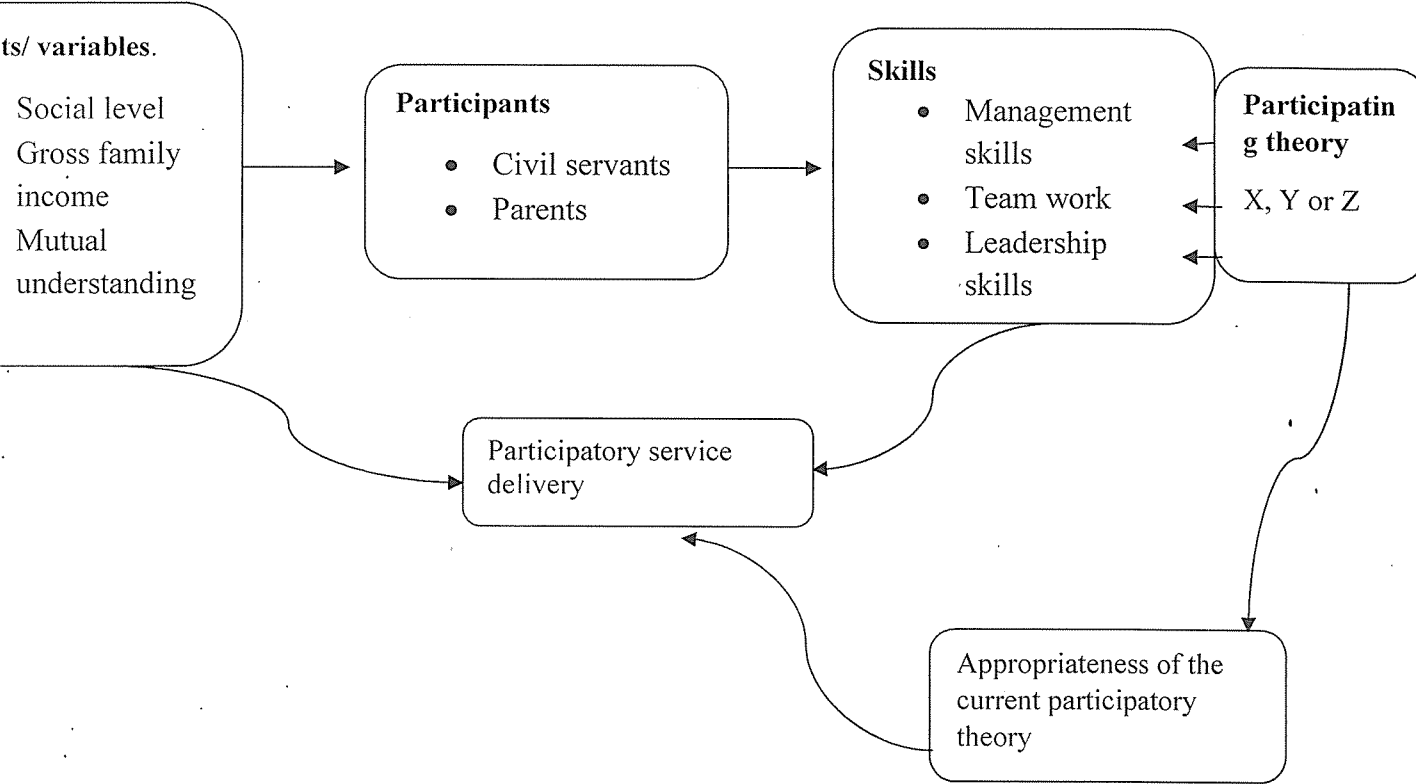
Creating of new of new district local government so as to improve on the social economic activities such as trade and agriculture.

Construction and renovation of infrastructure for example hospitals, schools, banks, such help to improve the social welfare of the people, transportation of produces and raw materials arising from using other accessible roads which are located at very long distances

Protection of the newly created district local governments by the central government against potential damage which comes as a result of newly recruited civil servants without experience.

Once the creation of new district local governments take place, a boost in trade and transportation of merchandise from one place to another such as sugarcanes from their farms to the factory for processing will be eased.

1.7.0. Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains introduction, theoretical framework, categories of local governments, parish and village and assessing creation of districts in Uganda.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The local government institutions have come to play an important role not only in promoting the democratic values but also in accelerating the pace of development. Being elective in nature, they have allowed effective participation and involvement of the local people in the development of the local areas. Development whether social, political or economic becomes meaningful and real only when it stems from the lowest societies level, the so-called grass-roots level. . (London, McDonald & Evans Ltd, 1963),

Democracy can be established in the country if the local government institutions are strengthened. Local government provides a means whereby citizens can exercise some control over their local affairs and express their will especially when they are disaffected with the policies of the central government. (London, Macmillan, 1908),

Local government is an institution, which deals with matters concerning the people living in the particular locality. It represents the microscopic interests of the locality leading to the broader concept of welfare and happiness of its people. The higher tiers of government e.g. Parliament decides the matters to be of local importance, whereas implemented by provincial governments. However, local government should be administered by local bodies, which are controlled by the central government. Local government is not a sovereign government. It has nothing to do with security, defence, bank rates, taxation, international trade etc on a national level, rather it acts as the representative body which makes the surroundings fit to live in, keeps the streets clean, imparts education to children, build houses and paves the way to enable the inhabitants to lead a civilized life. (London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1949),

Thus local government is an agent of social change. Most modern states cover a large area and the administration of law requires not only a staff of officials appointed and controlled by government but also numerous local administrative agencies with staffs of their own. (London, Collier, Macmillan Publishers, 1972),

In every state the work of the government is concentrated in the center where the legislature meets and from where the heads of the executive, with the secretariats direct the administration. Administration however requires decentralization. The secretariat staffs are concerned with general principles like the framing of rules and regulations under laws passed by the legislature. They formulate broad lines of policy. These policies are enforced and carried out by officials or agencies posted or grouped throughout the country. (New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2000).

Decentralization of administration may be of two kinds: direct and indirect. Under direct decentralization the laws are made in the center and the provincial capitals in each of which is a secretariat composed of officials who work directly under the executive heads of the government. The actual details of administration however are carried out by officials of the government posted throughout the country. These officials work under the direct control of the government departments. Local government does not apply to such officials. It involves indirect decentralization. (Berne, Swiss Agency for development and cooperation, 1999),

According to Sidgwick "the term local government in a unitary state means organs which, though completely subordinate to the central legislature, are independent of the central executive in appointment, and, to some extent, in their decisions and exercise a partially independent control over certain parts of public finance. The term local government is applied to those organs which exist at the will of the central government, and which, while they exist have certain definite powers of making regulation, of controlling certain parts of public finance, and of executing their own laws or the laws of the central legislature, over a given area. These organs are essentially subordinate bodies but they have independence of action within certain stated limits. They represent a subdivision of the functions of government for the purpose of efficient

administration. Part of the administration, as it was is parceled out to bodies each of which has its own area of operation.” (New York, Prentice Hall, Inc, 1954)

The government of the people and by the people as visualized by Lincoln is obviously not possible in the modern nation states. It existed in ancient Greek city-states where people used to govern themselves due to smallness of area and population. In modern states, it is not possible for entire population to have a direct share in the government as expected by Seeley. In such situation, the national or central governments have created small self-governing units at the local level where the representatives of the people can sit to settle their problems and suggest measures for the welfare and development of the local areas. These small self-governing units viewed together form the local government in the country. So the local government in modern times is a combination of small self-governing non-sovereign units with maximum authority devolved on them by the central government to manage the local affairs with local resources without any interference from the center. (Great Britain, Macmillan Education Ltd, 1988), p.3.

John Clarke in his book “Outlines of the Local Government” defined local government as that part of the government of a nation which deals mainly with such matters as concern the inhabitants of a particular district or place and which it is thought desirable should be administered by local authority subordinate to the central government. (John. J. Clarke, (London, Pitman & Sons, Ltd 1960)

The entire problem of local government is the problem of personal touch with the affairs concerning the locality and their solution. If the local people are denied association with local life, they would not only stultify their talent, energy, initiative and enterprise but they lose all sense of responsibility. Some 95% of democracies now have elected sub-national governments and countries every where large and small, rich and poor are devolving political, fiscal and administrative powers to sub-national tiers of government.

Decentralization may be within an organization or between the levels of government. In both cases it is thought essential for economic growth and for the more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic and social development. Experiences show that there is a greater chance of

achieving economic growth if institutions provide for popular participation, local leadership and the decentralization of authority.

(International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 5, No. 6(1); June 20150)

2.2 Categories of Local Government

The system of local government in Uganda is a five tiered one consisting of

- i. Districts
- ii. counties
- iii. sub counties
- iv. Parishes
- v. Villages or wards.

(i) District

The system of local government shall be based on the district as a unit under which there shall be lower local governments and administrative units (local government act part (ii) section 3).

First, a whole new set of technical and administrative staff must be hired, including a Chief Administrative Officer is the (CAO), Resident District Commissioner (RDC), deputy CAO, deputy RDC, and a District Auditor, Clerk (and Assistant TOWN Clerk), Community Based Services Manager, Education Officer, Engineer.

Extension Coordinator, Finance Officer, Director of Health Services, Information Officer, Inspector of Schools, Land Officer, National Agricultural Advisory Services Officer, Personnel Officer and Planner, among others.. I have argued above that, of all the possible explanations for the creation of new districts in Uganda, the use of districts as patronage and a source of votes in elections is the most convincing one. If this is so, we should expect to continue to see a further proliferation of districts as Museveni attempts to cling on for a fourth term. (Green, 2005).

(ii) County

Uganda was ranked among the top three African states eight out of fourteen years since the index was begun in 1995, including every year since 2005.[Cf. <http://www.heritage.org/Index/>].

By the mid 1990s the central government had both created a system of regular and direct elections at the local level and reassigned local government power from centrally-appointed technocrats to locally elected politicians. Further reforms that decentralized both financial decision-making and power over local public land to district governments meant that, by the late 1990s, district leadership positions had become quite powerful within their jurisdictions (Green, 2005).

(iii) Sub county

A sub county council shall consist of;

- (a) a chairperson, elected under Part X of this Act;
- (b) one councilor representing each parish or part of a parish in the Sub county;
- (c) two youth councillors representing the youth in the sub county, one of whom shall be a female youth;
- (d) two councillors with disabilities, one of whom shall be a female, representing persons with disabilities in the sub county; and
- (e) women councillors forming one-third of the council. (Local Government Act part (ii) section) (Green, 2005).

2.3 Parish and village

2.3.1 Function of the parish and village executive committee.

There shall be an executive committee at each parish and village administrative unit consisting of the following;

- (a) a chairperson;
- (b) a vice chairperson who shall also be secretary for children Welfare
- (c) a general secretary;
- (d) a secretary for information, education and mobilization;
- (e) a secretary for security;
- (f) a secretary for finance;
- (g) a secretary for production and environmental protection;

- (h) the chairperson of the youth council at the parish or village level, who shall be the secretary for youths;
- (i) the chairperson of the women councils at the parish or village level who shall be the secretary for women and also the public health coordinator; and
- (j) the chairperson of the organisation for persons with disabilities at the parish or village level who shall be secretary for persons with disabilities affairs. (Local Government Act part (v) section 47)

The parish or village executive committee shall oversee the implementation Of policies and decisions made by its council and shall;

- (a) assist in the maintenance of law, order and security;
- (b) initiate, encourage, support and participate in self-help projects and mobilise people, material and technical assistance in relation to self-help projects;
- (c) at the village level vet and recommend persons in the area who should be recruited into the Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces, the Uganda Police Force, and the Uganda Prisons Service and local defense units;
- (d) serve as the communication channel between the Government, the district or higher local council and the people in the area;
- (e) generally monitor the administration in its area and report to the higher or district council;
- (f) generally monitor projects and other activities undertaken by the Government, local governments, and nongovernmental organisations in their area;
- (g) carry out other functions which may be imposed by law or incidental to the above.(Local Government Act part (v), section 49)

2.4.0 Assessing the Creation of Districts in Uganda

What follows is an assessment of the creation of districts in Uganda against the backdrop of the above arguments.

2.4.1 Democracy

The demarcation of local authority boundaries is an important component of the process of democratic devolution. The demarcation delineates electoral boundaries and determines the size of the unit of local democracy.

The Constitution provides for demarcation of a district into electoral areas in an equal manner according to the number of inhabitants. However, this may vary due to logistical factors, such as communication, geographical features and population density. The demarcation of electoral areas is subject to Article 181 of the Constitution. Demarcation takes place according to a number of criteria. The number of inhabitants and the need to ensure that women constitute one-third of any local council plays a prominent role. What the above provision means is that a district is a basic unit within which electoral areas are determined. Furthermore, counties in a district are usually constituencies for national elections. Ultimately, creating new districts inevitably increases the number of new national constituencies, since new counties have to be created as constituencies for national elections. (Law, Democracy & Development / vol 15 (2011) Page | 26)

The demarcation of districts is governed by the 1995 Constitution.⁴⁹ Parliament is empowered to alter district boundaries or to create new ones. Changes in or alteration of boundaries must be supported by the majority of the members of Parliament. Demarcation is based on three factors. First, the change or alteration to a district boundary must be based on the need for effective administration. Secondly, it must be based on the need to bring services closer to the people. Thirdly, the means of communication, geographical features, population density, economic viability and the “wishes of the people concerned” must be considered. There is no specific injunction on Parliament to assess these wishes through a consultative procedure. See *The Daily Monitor* (15 July 2009) where it was reported that a cabinet Minister threatened to resign if district headquarters were allocated to a different area, a position he admitted was based on tribal

sentiments. See also “Leave out Tribalism in the Creation of Districts” *New Vision* (24 June 2009), available at <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/14/685770> (accessed 27 May 2011).

2.4 .1 Accommodation of diversity

Critics of the creation of more districts in Uganda often express concerns with regard to the creation of districts on the basis of tribal and sectarian considerations. These concerns usually arise even before legal and economic concerns are considered. It is argued here that the Constitution of Uganda calls for the accommodation of diversity and, furthermore, that the creation of districts that recognise ethnic or cultural diversity should not be condemned solely for that reason. This argument is based on the Constitution; article 10(a) of the Constitution, read with the Third Schedule to the Constitution, recognises 65 indigenous communities. A key question for the Ugandan state, operating under the auspices of its Constitution, is how to recognise the diversity of these communities and what role the creation of districts plays in that regard. (*Daily Monitor*, 2015)

2.4.2 Realisation of socio-economic rights

In addition to the call for the recognition of diversity, the Constitution also includes a call for the extension, development and realisation of socio-economic rights. Although these rights are not justiciable, in the objective principles of state policy the Constitution undertakes to respect socio-economic rights in the future. Secondly, Uganda is a signatory to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which lays down standards for the realisation of socio-economic rights. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy no 14 (a) and (b).)

“For more than 10 months now, Luuka District, which has a population of more than 200,000 people, continues to manage without a single medical doctor, Daily Monitor has learnt. As a result, the delivery of healthcare services is severely hampered. Only a single health centre (...) exists in the new district carved out of Iganga but renders services not befitting for a facility of its grade.” (*Daily Monitor*, 2015)

2.4.3 Human resources

Every district must have a district chairperson as the political head, a vice-chairperson, a speaker and deputy speaker and councillors including those councillors that cater for special interest groups such as women, the youth, the disabled and the elderly. Furthermore, a range of local government units operate under the district. Some of these units are political bodies and others are mainly administrative. Oloka-Onyango estimated that by 2007 (when the number of districts stood at 79), Uganda had a total of 50 000 political and administrative local government units across all levels of local government.⁶⁶ With the number of districts now standing at 112, it can be estimated that the current number of local political and administrative units (excluding support staff) may stand at 90,000. It has been argued that this makes Uganda one of the most “over governed countries in sub-Saharan Africa”. (Oloka-Onyango (2007)

In addition, every district must have a Chief Administrative Officer or CAO as accounting officer. Provision is made for a deputy and assistant CAO in every district. Moreover, for every district provision is made for a Central Government Representative⁶⁸ and a district woman member of Parliament. Creating a new district means that each of the above political and administrative offices is created. It also means that the number of councillors increases. Each district requires the services of a district engineer, to mention but a few. This capacity requires time to develop. It may thus be argued that the creation of new districts strains existing capacity to realise the above socio-economic rights.

It is important for district councils to be populated with capable councillors. District councillors should be literate. They should be knowledgeable in simple arithmetic, be computer literate and be able to analyse complicated documents such as budgets and financial statements. The above skills are critical to the performance of the council’s oversight role. The debate about minimum education standards for elective posts illustrates that the quality of district councillors is a challenge in Uganda. For example, Kanyeihamba bemoans the failure to set minimum education standards for all elective posts:

‘because the majority of voters in the country are either illiterate or possess minimal educational qualifications and in order to please them and covet their votes, many political leaders shy away from rewarding those who struggled to be educated. In any event, a nation can only develop and prosper if the majority of its leaders both at the national and local levels are enlightened through

education and reading. The tolerance and acceptance of mediocrity in our elections have meant a temptation on the part of those who do not qualify under the very minimum standards, to cheat and forge educational certificates and diplomas”. (Law, Democracy & Development / Vol 15 (2011) Page | 30).

2.4.4 Technical capacity and performance

Uganda struggles with a high illiteracy rate, low levels of income, high levels of malnutrition, high levels of unemployment, a high infant mortality rate and low life expectancy. It is most likely that a considerable number of people who are elected as district councillors may consider their new offices as a means to escape poverty. It is especially troubling in this respect that the Auditor-General’s Report of 2009 notes widespread financial mismanagement and corruption in local government. The report notes, among other things, the concealment of cash transactions from scrutiny, under-collection of local government revenue, excessive expenditure without authority, poor accountability, unvouched expenditure, irregular procurement of goods and services, non-remittance of taxes to the Uganda revenue authority (URA), diversion of funds and wasteful expenditure..

The 2009 Annual Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures for Local Governments assessed local governments in areas such as compliance levels with legal and policy guidelines in finance and accounting, procurement and disposal regulations, capacity to manage discretionary development funds etc. The outcome of this assessment by national government is used to decide on penalties and rewards in the realm of intergovernmental transfers and the like. The report paints a grim picture. Of the 80 districts, only 42% were rewarded for good performance, 30% were labelled “static”, meaning there was no improvement, while 28% were penalised for underperformance. (*Buwembo, J. 2005. 'What's the Fuss about New Districts?' The Monitor. Kampala*).

2.4.5 Financial resources

The main sources of revenue for a local government are taxes, grants from the central government and loans. Local governments may levy “rents, rates, royalties, stamp duties, cess, fees on registration and licensing and any other fees and taxes that Parliament may prescribe”.

A “cess” as a local tax has its origin in agricultural activities, such as cotton ginning, but is generally collectable on produce, which by presidential proclamation has recently been banned. See CA debates (p 3881). See also Musoke C “Museveni bans farm produce tax” (*The New Vision* (5 March 2010)).

Local government depends to a large extent on the grants allocated by the central government. Own revenue plays a less prominent role. For instance, the Rukungiri district budget in the 2010/2011 financial year indicates that sh17bn (approximately US\$ 7,150,000) will be spent, up from shs. 12bn (or approximately US\$5,000,000) spent in 2009/2010. Of this amount, the central government will fund about 98% of the budget, while the local governments’ own revenue contribution is 1.6% of the budget. This figure compares well with the national average of local government revenue contribution vis-à-vis the central government transfers on one hand and donor/NGO funding on the other.

The Constitution spells out three types of transfer: (i) unconditional grants, (ii) conditional grants and (iii) an equalization grant. Each year, the central government must present a proposal to Parliament as to the monies to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund for such grants.

An unconditional grant is the minimum grant that the central government pays to local government. Each of these grants has a specific purpose for which it is allocated. According to the Constitution, unconditional grants serve to deliver decentralized services and, unlike other grants, are distributed according to a specific formula. The formula considers the previous financial year’s transfer, inflationary trends and the cost of running services. It has been argued that unconditional grants, although recognised as local government revenue, are not a sustainable source of revenue.

Conditional grants are payments made by central government pursuant to an agreement between central government and local government. They are expended subject to conditions specified in the agreement. Strictly speaking, they are not considered part of local government revenue. In fact, conditional grants must be separately budgeted for from other sources of local government revenue. In addition, conditional grants are accounted for on conditions agreed to between the central. (*Buwembo, J. 2005. 'What's the Fuss about New Districts?' The Monitor. Kampala.*)

2.4.6 Growth of the Number of Districts, 1962-2010

Year	Number of Districts	% Growth of Districts
1962	17	—
1968	18	6%
1971	19	6%
1974	37	95%
1979	33	-11
1990	34	3%
1991	38	12%
1994	39	2.6%
1997	45	15%
2000	56	24%
2005	70	25%
2006	79	13%
2010	122	42%

Source; ACODE policy research series No.27 (2009) 42; 2010.

For example, between 1986 and 11 new districts were created. In 2000, 11 new districts were created while in 2005, the year preceding the 2006 election, 22 new districts, were created. In 2006, the year following elections, 9 districts were created and the total number had grown to 112 by the end of 2010, up from 79 in 2006

2.4.7 District and population per Region

Region	New District since 1990(1996)	TOTAL districts	Population(2005	Population per District
East	16(15)	24	6.8	283,333
North	11(11)	21	6.1	290,476
West	10(7)	19	6.8	357,895
Centre	9(7)	16	7.1	443,750

Source: NBS Census, 2002

Yet statistical tests fail to support this thesis. First, if Museveni's goal were to create unviable small districts in order to destroy or disrupt centers of local opposition and maintain large districts that continued to support him, we would expect to find a positive relationship between district size and electoral support in a statistical analysis. Yet linear regressions of Museveni's support in the 2001 and 2006 elections on district population actually show negative relationships between the two variables (although not much can be interpreted from the results as they are both insignificant). In other words, the larger the district the less likely its inhabitants were to vote for Museveni in the 2006 election, which is the opposite of what would be predicted by Bidandi-Ssali's analysis.

Similarly, if Museveni had created new districts in opposition areas as defined by those who failed to vote for him in the previous presidential election, we should be able to see this effect in a binary logistic regression. Yet there are no significant relationships between electoral support (as an independent variable) and district creation (as a dependent variable) for the 1996 and 2001 elections and subsequent new districts.

2.5.0 Devolved functions of local government

Under Part I of the Second Schedule to the LGA districts are mandated to perform a range of functions. They provide education services as well as medical and health services by running hospitals. They are furthermore tasked with the provision of maternity and child welfare services and the control of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis. Districts must control the spread of diseases and provide rural ambulance and primary health care

services. Hence districts are important structures in the public health sector. In addition, districts provide water services, including the maintenance of water supplies in liaison with the relevant line ministry. Finally, districts are required to provide road services.

2.6.0 The increase in the number of districts in Uganda

Uganda has a population of about 29.7 million people. There are now 112 districts in Uganda, up from 33 when the current regime came into power 23 years ago. This translates into an average of 371,250 people per district. An overview of the number of districts over the last decades indicates a progressive increase.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Methodology is a tactic, style or attitude that has been deployed to achieve a particular task. Given the context, a standard line of approach was deployed to ensure that the objective of the study is achieved. It further includes the project design describing the data collection tools, instruments, approaches, processes and techniques, algorithms and data structures applied in the research study.

3.1 Population of the study

The 2002 national census estimated the population of Lugazi at 27979. In 2010, the Ugandan bureau of statistics (UBOS) estimated the population at 34500. In 2011, UBOS estimated the population at about 35,500. In 2014, the national population census put the population of Lugazi at 39,483. Having one of the largest economies and a fast growing population, an effective service delivery is necessary.

3.2.0 Data Collection

Data collection is a term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data, for example, as part of a process improvement or similar project. The purpose of data collection was to obtain information to keep on record, to make decisions about important issues, to pass information on to others. Primarily, data was collected to provide information regarding a specific topic. Data collection usually takes place earlier on or during the improvement of the project, and is often formalized through a data collection plan which often contains the following activity.

3.2.1 Pre collection activity

Agree on goals, target data, definitions, and methods. Under this specific plan, with the guidance of the supervisor, goals are agreed on i.e. the exact purpose or end point for which this project was carried out. Under this we agree that this report was used not only by the university to assess the performance of the student but rather by any concerned citizen or organization that was deemed to know what was done to be of significant importance. With the target and goals set, the data attained was encased in the agreed targets.

3.2.2 Collection

This involved the actual activity of sourcing for any general information from various sources with the hope that it was of noteworthy result.

3.2.3 Present Findings

This involved some form of sorting analysis and/or presentation. With the information gathered, the findings got were presented to the supervisor on a weekly basis which helped to assess the rate of progress.

3.3.0 Data types and sources

The data collected was in two categories; primary and secondary data. Primary data included cross-sectional, vertical profile and shear strength parameters. Secondary data was obtained from various sources for example Uganda National Meteorological agency, text books, www from internet etc. which guided in the execution of the project.

3.3.1 Primary data collection

This is the gathering of data by tests, experiments, interviews etc. and then captured by either a questionnaire, audio and video recording and then by observations.

3.3.2 General Interview

These interviews were carried out with new local government district beneficiaries about the technical and audit aspects of the districts and the gaps. An appreciable amount of the information pertaining the districts and the gaps were collected from uncoordinated and spontaneous interviews from the beneficiaries and residents around the district. During the reconnaissance survey, several of the people encountered voluntarily attempted to provide information about the district.

3.3.3. In depth interviews

These are interviews that were done with selected key informants from Buikwe district. Amongst the interviews that were conducted are those with the development practitioner and Local Council Chairman and its local councilor for Geregere village.

3.3.4 Observations

These are activities that involved a practical and visual assessment of the district and so as to capture an informative description of the project area. Under this study, we categorically carried out visual district condition surveys, topographical field survey, and social welfare of the people in Buikwe district and the assessment of the district operations.

3.3.5 Questionnaire

The researcher drafted questions written on a paper whereby the questions are in most cases were brief and easily interpreted by the respondents. Responses from respondents were precise for example true or false, strongly agree or disagree, yes or no or ticking.

3.3.6 Procedure of data collection.

Questionnaires were submitted to development practitioners in the field, politicians, civil servants and ordinary people after the University granting permission to carry out research in Buikwe district through use of a letter to seek permission. After making a follow up on the answering of the questionnaires by the respondents in their convenient time, the researcher collected the questionnaires and seeks guidance and corrections from the supervisor.

3.3.7 Secondary data

This involved searching for relevant data from various sources which guided in the execution of the project.

3.4.0 Literature review

This involved searching for relevant data from various sources such as World Wide Web sites, print and electronic media sessions, journals, maps and text books. Information searched for first from the responsible institutional authorities, then from the various academic text books available at the university library. Nonetheless, more relevant information was searched and got from the World Wide Web sites, Google maps etc.

3.5.0 Data Management

Data management is the art and science of handling data. This involved the administering and regulation of the data to acceptable standards. With the data collected, activities that were done are;

3.5.1 Classification

This involved the arrangement of data collected according to their shared qualities or characteristics. Therefore, grouping of data that had shared qualities and characteristics was deemed to serve the same purpose.

3.5.2 Quantification

This involved the measure and expression of the extent of the data collected. This was ideally done to project the data acquired in relation to what is required for the study. The information got was gauged to express whether it is enough or there was need for more information collection activities.

3.5.3 Storage

After classifying and quantifying the data, it was then retained or entered so as to accumulate a useful supply for future electronic retrieval. Directories to contain related files and documents were opened and subsequent entries systematically done. Microsoft office word software.

3.5.7 Assimilation

An in depth analysis of the facts and figures contained in the data was done so as to fully take in and understand the significance of the content. This familiarization process thus assists in the building up necessary deductions and additions of districts.

3.6.0 Determination of recruitment of civil servants.

The rational method was used whereby civil servants who are competent are recruited on merit and according to their capacities to perform tasks

The methods below were used to run the operations of local government; Where Decentralisation of power and authority are distributed at different levels that is from top to bottom

3.6.1 Choice of operation method.

The amount of gaps obtained and project area conditions dictate the suitable method of operation that was used.

3.6.2 Bottom- up approach.

Beneficiaries of the new local government districts have more power and authority in the operation of their development gaps, so to bring about effective service delivery they should be involved in the operations of activities of new districts.

3.6.3 Up- bottom approach.

These were got by considering the class of the road, site conditions, the amount of fill, soil properties around the culvert. HA loadings were used since the traffic volume on the project road is low and the traffic loading is normal.

3.7.0 Service delivery analysis

The service delivery was analyzed as by use of participatory approach where the project beneficiaries actively participate in the delivery of services in the new set up districts with less external interference and intervention.

3.8.0 Limitation of the study.

Reluctance of some respondents to fill the questionnaires within the required period of time. Some people cannot read and write yet the questionnaires are written in English. Misinterpretation of the questions by the respondents due to the fact that majority cannot read and write.

Negative attitudes towards researchers by respondents which brings about inadequate collection of information

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings. The previous chapter described the whole process of how data was collected and the methods used to analyze the data.

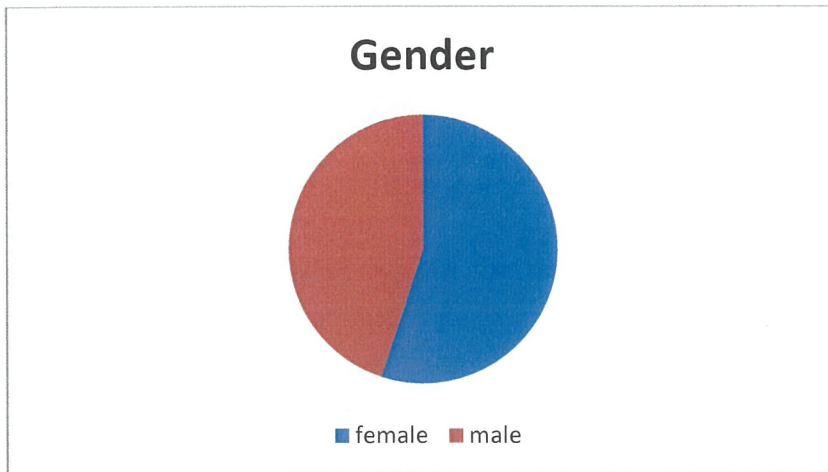
The study investigated the social and economic impacts of the newly formed local governance on the neighboring communities, case study area of Buikwe district, Lugazi town. Buikwe District is in Central Uganda. The other towns in the Buikwe district include district include: Buikwe Municipality Lugazi Municipality Njeru Municipality Ngogwe Municipality Nkokonjeru Municipality. Buikwe, sometimes spelled Buikwe, is a town in Buikwe District, Uganda. It is the administrative center of the district, and the location of the district headquarters. The district is named after the town. Location Buikwe is located approximately 55 kilometers (34 mi), by road, east of Kampala, Uganda's capital and largest city.

The presentation of the findings was done according to the three research questions.

1. What social impacts has Buikwe district had on the neighboring local communities?
2. What economic impacts has Buikwe district had on the neighboring local communities?
3. What interventions do the locals need to be done by Buikwe district to improve its social and economic impacts on the communities?

Demographic characteristics of the respondents were as follows; A total of 60 respondents were interviewed, 33 (55%) were female and 27 (45%) were male.

Figure 1: Pie chart showing gender of respondents



Source: Primary data 2016

Majority of the respondents (60%) were in the age group of (18-25) and above 35 years followed by 25% between (26-35) while 15% were below 18 years. 60% of the respondents lived in families of between 4-10 members, 30% lived in families of above 10 members while 10% lived in families below 4 members. 50% of the respondents had lived around Buikwe for more than 10 years, 30% lived around Buikwe between 5-10 years while 20% had lived in Lugazi town for less than 5 years. 55% of the respondents were farmers, 20% were students, 12% were unemployed where as 13% engaged in other jobs such as nursing, security and teaching.

Buikwe is a very big district because what separates Jinja district from Buikwe is river Nile, Buikwe starts from Njeru and ends in Namagunga, so physical features like Mabiira forest are part of Buikwe district and it has five municipalities that is to say, Buikwe south and Buikwe East, Njeru, Lugazi and the information obtained was analyzed in terms of frequencies and percentages and the results were tabulated. Answers from the open ended questions were used to supplement responses from the closed ended questions.

4.1 Economic impacts of Buikwe district on neighboring communities in Lugazi town

This was one of the objectives of this investigation and according to the findings obtained from the different respondents; they indicated that Buikwe district had both positive and negative economic impacts on the community members in Lugazi town. These impacts were as follows;

4.1.1 Buikwe has played a major role in formation of rainfall which has boosted agriculture

Findings indicate that out of the 60 respondents that were interviewed, 18 (30%) of them had benefited from the rainfall that is formed by Mabiira forest in Buikwe that has helped in ensuring constant supply of water for the crops grown by the community members hence boosting their agricultural productivity for farming was the major occupation contributing to 55% of the respondents. As a result of this role played by the forests, farmers have recently shifted to growing of cash crops such as sun flower that is sold at shs. 800 per kg to Mukwano Group of Companies which usually reaches villages to buy sunflower from small scale farmers so as to boost local communities' incomes and cotton sold at the ginneries in Agwata at shs. 1,200 a Kg depending on the season's harvest

4.1.2 Provision of market for products offered by the members of the community

Findings indicate that 4 (6.67%) of the respondents enjoyed access to market which is offered by workers in Buikwe district. Most of these respondents were members of Ngogwe A village and these lived next to the water system that has some workers living around. Products offered to these workers range from agricultural products such as cassava, sorghum, maize, millet and fresh vegetables to retail products in small shops owned by these community members. The money obtained from selling of these products is used by the locals to buy scholastic materials for their children, necessities for home consumption as well as contributing shs. 2,000 weekly per individual towards local saving groups that share the money among group members at the end of each year. According to some female respondents in a focus group discussion in Najja village, local savings group consist of usually 10 to 20 members and the money is distributed among the group members by the group treasurer around the festive season and these ladies use this money (on average shs. 100,000) to buy clothes, food and drinks to take them through the celebrations at that time of the year.

4.1.3 Buikwe district major employment opportunities to local community members

Establishment of Buikwe district has enabled people to have access to employment opportunities which includes activities that do not require a lot of technical skills. These activities include civil servants working at district head quarters and town councils, planting of seedlings for sugar cane and cutting of sugar cane in Lugazi which in returns each worker is paid on average shs. 250,000 per month. The other activities are selling of food staffs by the road side for example in Najjembe where by workers are paid on average shs. 3,000 each a day. Harvesting tea in kasaku tea plantation. According to results of this study, majority of the people employed in Buikwe were male and some of the are taxi drivers, truck drivers, conductors and others they all earn an average of shs. 300,000 while the few women engaged in selling of food staffs in najjembe alongside the main road going to Jinja. Food staffs sold include roasted meat, sweet bananas, gonja and chips. The revenues obtained by community members according to respondents in Wakkisi B village were used buying scholastic materials for their children who attended school at Kawolo primary School, buying of necessities for home consumption, contribution to local savings group as well as buying local brew in the evenings. The are also casual labourers who work in the nearby factories for example Tembo steel rolling mill, Nile breweries, NYTIL, Sugar Cooperation of Uganda Limited (SCOUL) whereby the main factory of the company is located in the town of Lugazi, approximately 48 kilometers (30 mi), by road, east of Kampala, the capital and the largest city of Uganda.

Table 1: Revenues earned by locals from activities done in Buikwe

Activity	Unit Revenue obtained (shs) per month	Frequency of doing activity in a year
Taxis and truck driving	300,000	360
Sugarcane cutting	250,000	12
Casual labor in industries	300,000	360
Selling food staffs by the road side	90,000	360
Civil servants	650,000	360

Source: Primary data 2016

4.1.4 Obtaining of building materials

Out of the 60 respondents interviewed, 3 (5%) had access to poles within Mabiira forest that they use as building material for construction of temporal housing structures such as huts which act as Kitchens for cooking and granaries (for storing of harvested agricultural products) for other community members in return for a pay on average of around shs. 30,000 . According to the respondents, the management of mabiira forest only allows community members access to only fallen small poles that have been attacked by termites or blown down by certain harsh conditions. These poles are usually weak that cannot permit constructions of permanent houses.

4.1.5 Wild animals from the forests attack farmers' crops in the garden

Findings from the different respondents indicate that 11 (18.33%) of the respondents who reside near Mabiira forest, they have been faced with a challenge of wild animals that have either eaten them up or destroyed their crops in their gardens. According to women in one of the focus group discussion in Abedi village, black and white colobus monkeys and baboons from the plantations and forests on several occasions attack and destroy maize and millet in their gardens and this affects their final yields and harvests. However, farmers work hard to minimize on this impact through establishing scare crows in their gardens to scare off these pests.

4.1.6 Reduced land for settlement as a result of plantation and industrial expansion policies

Results of this study indicate that 6 (10%) of the 60 respondents have had an impact of reduced land for settlement due to the plantation and industrial expansion activities which has had an effect on their income levels. One of the respondents stated that when Kasaku tea plantation was not yet fully stocked, locals were allowed to grow crops on parts of the plantation where the plantation had not yet had been fully established but as the planting policy expanded, locals were told to vacate the plantation land and this has reduced on their level of agricultural output of food crops and settlement hence reducing on their earnings from agriculture. According to the Chairman of Kasaku village (Mr.kalule Peter) who has lived in this area for over 40 years, he went further to state that before establishment of Kasaku tea plantation most families on average had 3 acres of land each for they used to cultivate in parts of the plantation reserve but after tea plantation establishment, this was reduced to 1 acre of land on average per family.

Table 2: Summary of economic impacts of Buikwe district on neighboring

Economic Impacts	Percentage of respondents impacted on
formation of rainfall which has boosted agriculture	30%
Provision of market for products offered by the members of the community	6.6%
seasonal employment to local community members	10%
Obtaining of building materials from Buikwe district	5%
Wild animals from the plantation attack farmers' crops in the garden	18.33%
Reduced land for settlements as result of plantation expansion policies	10%

Source: Primary Data 2016

4.2 Social impacts of Buikwe district on neighboring communities

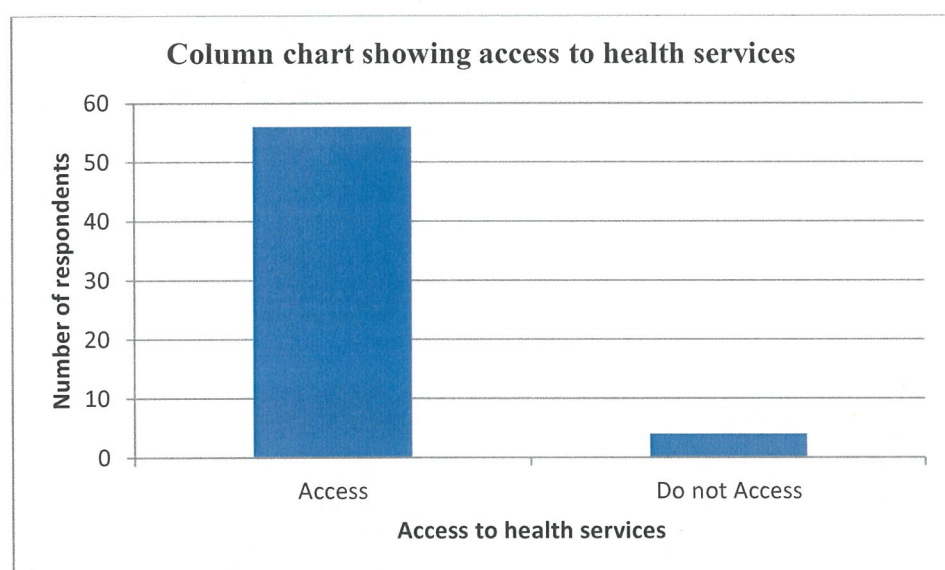
This was one of the objectives of this investigation and according to the findings obtained from the different respondents; they indicated that Buikwe district had both positive and negative social impacts on the community members in the surrounding. These impacts were as follows;

4.2.1 Access to health services established by Buikwe district administration

Findings from data obtained from the respondents indicate that 56 (93.3%) of them, had at least a member of his or her family accessing health services offered at kawolo general hospital which was established by Buikwe district as part of community relations. According to the local council chairperson of Nyenga village, Mr. Robert Kitakule, establishment of a health facility by Buikwe district has saved community members of the long distances moving long distances and so the hospital offers services like antenatal care and the disabled people, women delivery and simple treatments for malaria, typhoid and others at free of charge and this has enabled members of

Kachung save a lot on medical expenses. Kawolo General Hospital is in Lugazi town and it's the only hospital on that high way so all accidents which occur along side that high way, patients are taken in that hospital, Nkokonjeru Hospital, Nyenga Mission Hospital, St. Charles Lwanga Buikwe Hospital.

Figure 2: A column chart showing respondents that access health services provided by Buikwe District

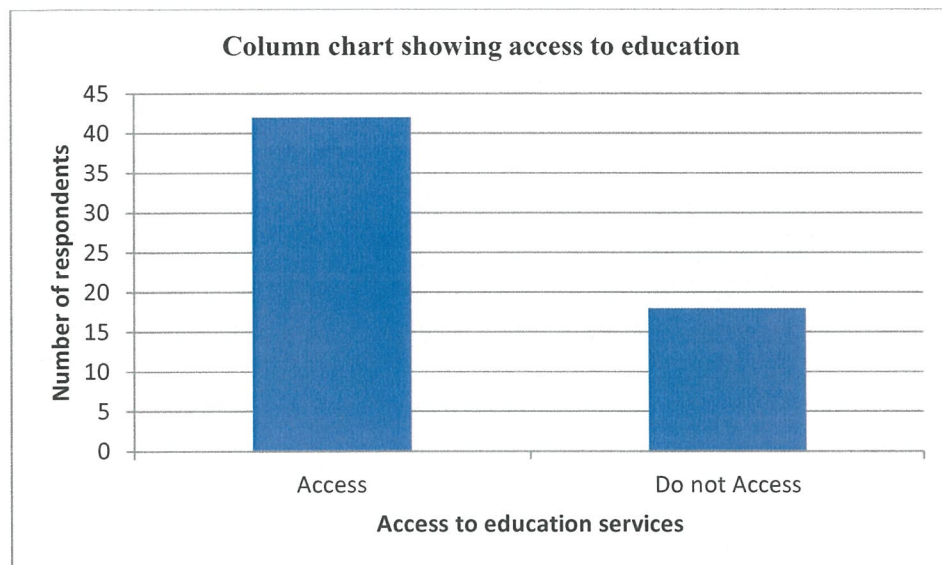


Source: Primary data 2016

4.2.2 Access to educational services established by Buikwe District

After establishment of Kachung plantation by Green Resources Limited this was followed by establishment of Kachung Junior School and Kachung Primary School. Findings from the 60 respondents indicate that 42 (70%) of the respondents had at least a family member attending education from one of these two schools. These schools are located at different points within the area and so the school attended by a pupil was dependent on the distance of the school from his or her home. Before establishment of these schools, children in Kachung parish only attended education at Obwola Primary School which is 4 Km away from Kachung parish and according to the Chairman Awote A village, only 50% of the children attained education. University of Military Science and Technology.

Figure 3: A column chart showing respondents that access education services provided by Buikwe



Source: Primary data 2016

4.2.3 Provision of clean tap water

Results obtained from Najja A village indicate that people that lived nearest or adjacent to the towns had access to tap water at this station but these only contributed to only 3.3% of the respondents and the rest of the respondents have been deprived of this opportunity because of the long distance of the tapped water away from their homesteads so depend on borehole water (established by the Buikwe District Local Government) next to them. One female respondent further explained that the tap water obtained is used for a number of domestic purposes such as drinking, cooking, washing and others unlike the water got from boreholes that cannot be used for washing clothes for it cannot easily foam therefore requiring a lot of soap and this cannot be afforded by most of the families in villages.

4.2.4 Use of firewood as a source of energy

Findings indicate that 6 (10%) of the respondents are able to obtain firewood from forests mostly Mabiira although this is both commercial and on non-commercial levels. Community members are only allowed to take out only tree branches that have fallen on the ground and it is a crime to temper with any of the standing trees while in search for firewood. Kabagambe Rogers, one of

the locals that accessed firewood from the Mabiira forest added on that they were only allowed to obtain firewood from standing trees species that were non desirable by forest management that is to say shrubs such as *Lantana kamara*. Results of this investigation also indicate that 50 (83.3%) of the respondents used firewood as a source of energy and 88% of them obtain firewood from bush shrubs. The fire wood is used for making local brew and also making charcoal, used also for cooking food.

4.2.5 Diminishing amount of underground water within the communities

The growing of *Pinus caribaea* and *Eucalyptus* tree species and according to findings, 10 (16.67%) of the respondents were faced by diminishing underground water sources as a result of trees planted. Locals further state that the springs where they used to draw water from within their compounds have dried and they attribute trees in both natural and artificial forests plus other plantations have taken up this underground water. These people have now shifted to boreholes which are constructed by the Buikwe District Local Government although the water from borehole is hard water (does not foam easily) and has increased the number of people that access borehole water. Findings of the study indicate that 40 (66.67%) out of 60 respondents who are the majority obtained water from boreholes, 7 (11.667%) from springs, 2 (3.33%) from taps and the remaining get their water from swamps, streams and others.

Table 3: Summary of social impacts of Buikwe District on neighboring communities

Social Impact	Percentage of respondents impacted on
Access to health services established in Buikwe district	72.3%
Access to educational services established by Buikwe district	70%
Provision of clean tap water	3.3%
Access to power from in Buikwe district	10%
Diminishing amount of underground water within the communities	16.67%

Source: Primary Data 2016

4.3 Interventions needed by locals to be done by Buikwe district so as to improve its social and economic impacts on Lugazi town and surrounding communities

This was conducted to examine what community members of Buikwe require the district officials to undertake so as to improve or maintain positive social and economic impacts of these people and the findings were as follows.

4.3.1 Provision of support to community agricultural activities

The district administration of Buikwe in partnership with Mehta the Asian investor started supporting sugar cane out growers by giving them seedlings, pesticides and others so as to support such community members by boosting their agricultural output hence increase in incomes at the end.

4.3.2 Creation of sufficient employment opportunities for community members

According to demographics of this study population, 19 (31.67%) respondents were either unemployed or students which meant such people do not have any reliable source of income. Findings indicate that 10 (16.67%) of the respondents suggested that the formation of Buikwe as a newly local government should create employment opportunities so as they can also have an income source for empowerment. One of the respondents (unemployed youth) in Najja A village claimed that in no way has the formation of Buikwe as newly formed local government had any socio-economic impacts on him but if offered a job to work as a civil servant in Buikwe district that will be the start its social and economic impacts on him.

4.3.3 Construction of roads that the communities can also use to transport their produce

Busabaga road is on one of road crosses from busabaga to lugazi. The most reliable means of transport is a motor cycle which transports very few goods. 3 (5%) of the respondents suggested that Buikwe administration should improve on the road network of the area so that the locals can also use these roads to transport their goods to markets in Najjembe and lugazi town where nearest large markets are located. One of the respondents a student at Buikwe senior secondary school along Busabaga Road explained that he uses a motorcycle of shs. 3,000 to move from some Busabaga to Buikwe municipality whenever reporting to school at the beginning of the term. The high transport costs are attributed to the poor road network.

4.3.4 Extension of tap water supply to other parts of the community

Tap water is mostly accessed by people in urban system. 8 (13.33%) of the respondents suggested that Buikwe district can improve their social welfare when it gets the address their water problem through extension of tap water to these other villages within the parish because the available borehole water cannot be used for certain domestic purposes such as washing for it is hard water therefore require a lot of soap which cannot be afforded by the people in most cases.

4.3.5 Buikwe district has provided a wider market for goods

Being majorly surrounded by villages, most activities are on subsistence basis but one of the respondents who had a small retail shop selling soft drinks, edibles and some household items in Kasokoso village wants the district to widen the market base for her products through employing of more workers which will have a positive effect on her sales volume and returns.

4.3.5 Buikwe district has provided a wider market for goods

District has engaged with investor Mehta to plant trees in areas like Lusozi, Kawoto hill, Geregere hill, Ntenga hill and etc. According to the demographic characteristics of the sampled study population, 33 (55%) of the respondents were conducting farming as their occupation. Agriculture is dependent on weather conditions such as rainfall and 21 (35%) of the respondents recommended Buikwe district to plant more trees so as they can influence the formation of more rainfall which is greatly required by crops in farmers gardens for faster growth for high yield that will have a positive effect on their earnings from agriculture

4.3.7 Access to electricity

Findings of the study indicate that 60 (83.3%) of the respondents depended on electricity their source of energy for lighting majorly and other purposes. However, only 6 (12%) of these 50 Bujagali Energy Limited, Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Station, Nalubaale Hydroelectric Power Station, Nalubaale Hydroelectric Power Station, Lugazi Power Station, Eskom Uganda Limited

Table 4: Interventions by Buikwe district to improve the social and economic impacts of people suggested by the respondents

Interventions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Provision of support to community agricultural activities	13	21.67
Creation of sufficient employment opportunities for community members	10	16.67
Construction of roads that the communities can also use to transport their produce	3	5
allowing collection of firewood within the plantation	3	5
Extension of tap water supply to other parts of the community	8	13.33
plantation should provide a wider market for goods	1	1.67
Planting of more trees so as influence formation of rainfall	21	35
No suggestion	1	1.67
Total	60	100

Source: primary data 2016

CHAPTER FIVE:

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 Summary of findings

From tables 2 and 3 in the previous chapter, it can be observed the extent of social and economic impacts of Buikwe district on the neighboring communities in line with the opinion of the respondents. Even though some respondents were unwilling to disclose some requested information for reasons for secrecy and illiteracy, the questionnaires designed for this study were satisfactorily administered. Delimiting this study to the Buikwe community eased the follow up of activities of the community members in such a way that it was possible to make assessments of some social and economic impacts during the short period of field placement. There have been some social and economic impacts in the Buikwe district community as a result of the existence of Buikwe district administration. The most experienced economic impact as according to the respondents is the district helping in the formation of rainfall by planting trees which has boosted agriculture for majority of them are farmers and the least experienced economic impact is obtaining of building materials from Mabiira forest and this is attributed to restrictions by management of the forest whereby people are only allowed access to fallen trees. Findings of this study also indicate that most experienced social impact is access to health services established by Kawolo general hospital by at least a member of a respondent's family and the least experienced is provision of clean tap water and this is due to the fact that tap water is only available in urban areas mostly. Under the administration of Buikwe district, some of the problems related to wild animals from the plantation destroying farmers' crops and diminishing water sources because of the trees have posed a problem for community members in Buikwe. The community members also suggested interventions that can be undertaken by the administration of Buikwe district so as to improve the social and economic impacts on them and according to results of the study the most recommended intervention was planting of more trees so as influence formation of rainfall which is a boost to agriculture and this is directly related to the fact that majority of the respondents were farmers and the least suggested intervention was plantation providing a wider market for goods and this was recommended by one respondent who owned a retail shop in

Akwote A village. Being a village set up most activities are on subsistence basis which explains the reason why this was the least recommended or suggested intervention.

5.2 Conclusions

According to the findings of the study based on the data collected from the respondents, they clearly show that Buikwe district has had or is having social and economic impacts of the neighboring communities. The communities of Buikwe district have, undoubtedly, experienced some encouraging changes in their well-being as a result of the management and sustaining their environment with plantations and forests, which has put in place a better benefit sharing mechanism. The socio-economic impacts experienced by local communities living next to the district are not always positive. There are negative impacts as well, and in certain cases no changes are experienced. Findings showed that the plantation social infrastructure impacted the majority of the community members as compared to the economical due to the establishment of more social infrastructure that is to say the primary schools, health center, water station in Najja A and these are accessed by the majority of the population in terms of challenges, they are more concentrated on the economic side than social side and these greatly affected farmers whose operations are highly dependent or affected by the management operations of the district. Livelihood of people neighboring Buikwe depends on the management of the district. Through effective district management, people of Lugazi can conveniently utilize their surrounding resources as a source of livelihood and at the same time live in harmony with it, without destroying the inherent resource base. Thus, the socio and economic impacts on the creation of new district local governance has somehow brought about effective service delivery in Uganda.

5.3 Recommendations

Buikwe district administration should establish economic building institutions around Lugazi, kawolo, kasokoso and other places, economic building institutions such as cooperative banks that can be accessed by local farmers and seasonal workers to save the little income so as that people can be able to develop some interest on their deposits which could be used for further development.

The administration of Buikwe District should give the adjacent local communities first priority when employing civil servants for jobs such as Community Development Officers because such people know their development gaps better. Most of the plantations in Uganda have a tendency of importing labor from particular parts of the country to come and undertake jobs such as pruning, weeding and other for most management have a perception that people from those parts are stronger than the ones in neighboring communities and this may temper with community relations with the plantations. This perception can be dangerous for any t plantation because it can lead to cases of arson and destruction of cash crops by the villagers.

Buikwe district should ensure that community management is in line with the local economy. This should be in such a way that management of the community does not hinder the development of the local economy. One of the challenges faced by the local people is reduced land for settlement because such land is given to foreign investors to carry out plantation farming. Buikwe district community management should ensure proper disposal of wastes from industries like Nile Breweries, Tembo steel rolling mills, Sugar Cooperation Of Uganda Limited (SCOUL).

Members of Buikwe district have a challenge of reduced agricultural land due to the expansion activities for example plantation farming and industrialization that reduced farming land. Plantation management will conduct the planting of tree along the streets of Lugazi with the help of Buikwe district administration plan of their crop so they will therefore have some parts of the plantation unplanted. Local authorities should negotiate with management of the plantation and industry owners' behalf of the local people so as they are allowed to cultivate short rotation crops such as legumes in those unplanted areas as the plantation still plans its planting schedules for it takes quite some time in sugar cane and tea plantation as compared to agriculture.

5.6 Future Research

The study recommends that a longitudinal study needs to be done to investigate the level of transparency in the new local governments districts in Uganda.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM NO.

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is LUKULABWIIRE JESERO, student at Kampala International University conducting my special project data collection from your locality. All the information you provide me will be kept with confidentiality. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

SECTION 1:

Tick in the box for choice made

1. Sex of respondent: Male ☐ Female ☐
2. Age of respondent: below 18 years ☐ 18-25 years ☐ 26-35 years ☐ Above 35 years ☐
3. Village: Najja B ☐ Ngogwe B ☐ Wakisi B ☐ Wakisi A ☐ Kawolo A ☐
Kawolo B ☐ Najja A ☐ Ngogwe A ☐
4. Family size: Below 4 ☐ 4-10 ☐ Above 10 ☐

SECTION 2:

Tick in box for choice made and write where necessary

5. Period of living around the district:
Below 5 years ☐ 5-10 years ☐ Above 10 years ☐
6. Occupation: Farmer ☐ Civil servant ☐ Others ☐ employed ☐ Student ☐
7. If employed in civil service, what is your previous occupation?
.....

8. Water source: Spring ☐ Borehole ☐ Swamp ☐ Others ☐
9. Source of energy: Paraffin ☐ Solar ☐ Electricity ☐ Firewood ☐ Charcoal ☐ Others ☐
10. If you use fire wood what are its sources:
- Plantation ☐ Buying ☐ Collection from bushes ☐ Others ☐
11. Access to Health services by family members: Yes ☐ No ☐
12. Access to Education services by family members: Yes ☐ No ☐

SECTION 3

Tick choice or write where necessary

13. Benefits from Buikwe being a new district: Employment ☐ Agricultural land ☐
Market for your goods ☐ Social Services ☐ Others ☐
14. If others please specify:
-
15. Challenges faced as a result of establishment of Buikwe district:
-
16. What is the level of Buikwe district to you?
- Very Significant ☐ Significant ☐ Not Significant ☐ Very Not Significant ☐
I don't Know ☐
17. What is the level of agricultural production ever since the establishing of Buikwe district?
- High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low ☐ Not at all ☐ don't Know ☐

18. Did you divert from any activity to another after establishment of Buikwe district?

Yes ☐

No ☐

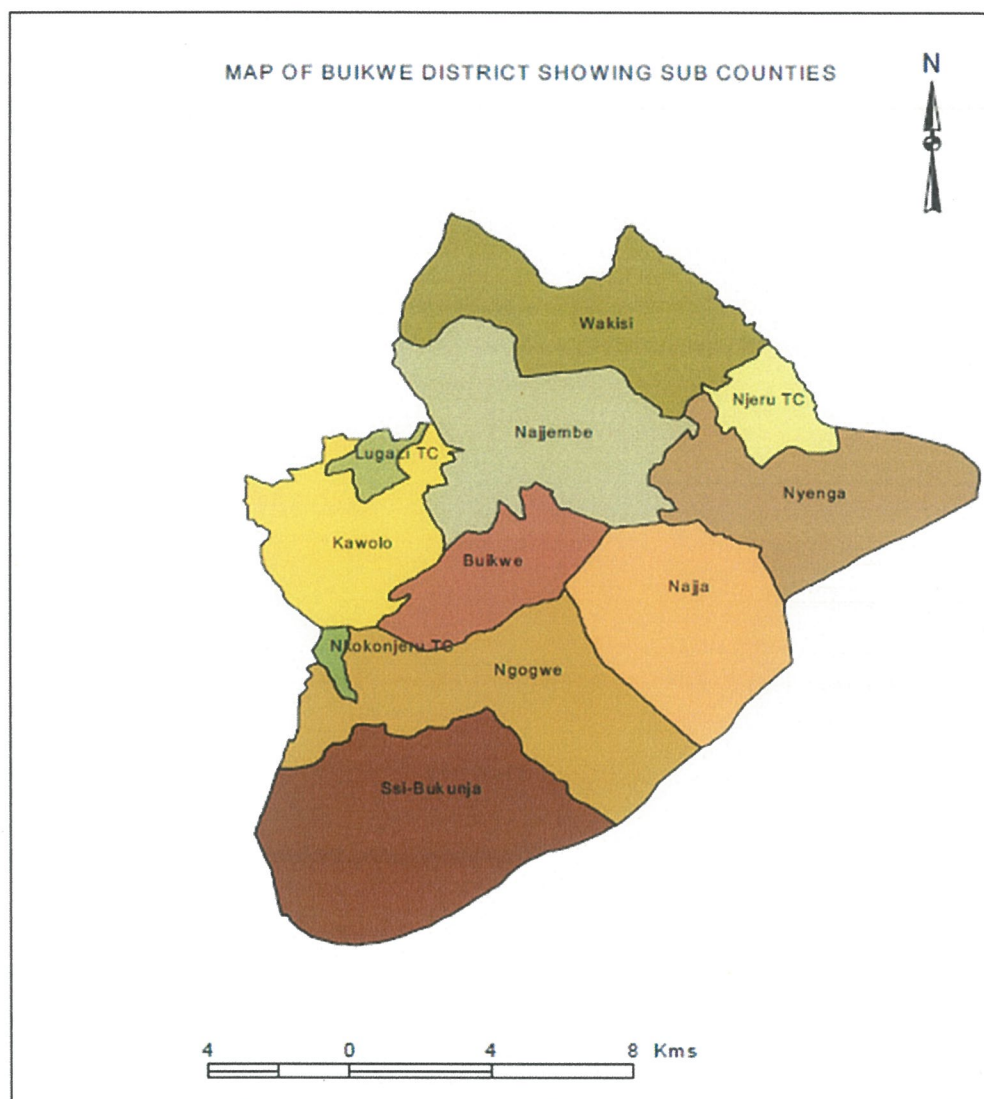
19. If Yes, please specify the activity you left

.....

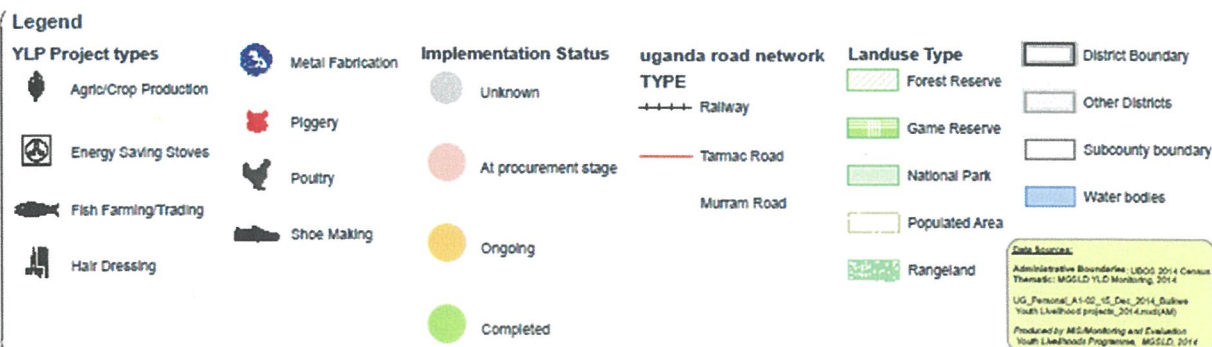
20. What do you recommend Buikwe district to do so as to increase the social and economic welfare of people?.....

.....

APPENDIX B: MAP SHOWING BUIKWE DISTRICT, UGANDA.



Key



APPENDIX C: SHOWING THE AREAS WITH POOR ROADS

