

**EVALUATION OF ANTI POVERTY INITIATIVES ON THE PEOPLE OF
KAPTERET-SUB COUNTY IN KAPCHORWA DISTRICT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I Soyekwo Francis hereby declare that this report is my original piece of work and it has not been submitted to any other institution of higher learning or university for any academic award

Sign..........

Date:.....

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research to all the great people I have been associated with in my life especially my mum Kokop and Mr . Kitiyo Wlfred the father, my wife Irene Chemusto for all their moral, spiritual and financial support rendered towards the success of the research. Love you all.

May God bless you.

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this report, has been carried out under my supervision and it is now ready for submission to the university with my approval

Sign.......... Date:.....16 OCT 2014.....

MR. OMUYA MACDONALD

SUPERVISOR

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May the almighty God bless you all.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION

NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
USE	Universal Secondary Education
ULAM	Uganda Land Management
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
ILO	International Labor Organization
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PEAR	Poverty Eradication Action Plan Of 1950
UPE	Universal Primary Education
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil society organization
MDGS	Millennium Development Goals
SCGS	Saving and Credit Groups

ABSTRACT

The research on “The impact of anti poverty initiatives on the people” was carried in Kapteret-sub County in Kapchorwa district. The research involved 60 respondents, of which 71% were men and descriptive and analytical research design was used. The research was however guided by research objectives. Objective one sought to examine the different kinds of antipoverty initiatives in place, to establish the impact of antipoverty initiatives on fighting poverty and to examine strategies that can effectively eradicate poverty.

According to the findings, it was found out that Kapteret Sub County has antipoverty initiatives in place for example economic liberalization, technological development, free education systems, poverty alleviation fund [paf] , AND NAADS, these have been suitable for reducing poverty and have proved to be effective when adequately used. It was established that the strategies that have been put in place have had a major impact in the locals as poverty has greatly reduced for example the creation of employment opportunities, diversification of Agriculture, construction of good roads have helped to reduce the levels of poverty in the Subcounty. The findings show that much as a lot has been done, much more needs to be put in place for poverty to be eradicated completely for example corruption and bureaucratic tendencies, have to Be eliminated, sensitization of the people about poverty and then monitoring of programs that have been put in place. When all the above is put in place poverty will be greatly reduced.

Having carried out the research, I would recommend the Subcounty to improve and put more emphasis on modern antipoverty initiatives and also make follow ups on the antipoverty programmes that are in place, this will help the Subcounty to combat poverty.

Furthermore the Subcounty should recruit qualified personnel and uncorrupt officials to help in implementing the antipoverty initiatives, community sensitization and encouraging more people to take their children to school, If all the above is followed poverty is most likely to reduce greatly.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Poverty is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Absolute poverty or **destitution** refers to the deprivation of basic needs which commonly includes food, water, sanitation, clothing, shelter, health care and education. Relative poverty is defined contextually as economic inequality in the location or society in which people live for much of history, poverty was considered largely unavoidable as traditional modes of production were insufficient to give an entire population a comfortable standard of living. In Uganda the majority of the population especially those who live in rural areas are poor and faced with absolute or relative poverty, it's therefore on such a note that the government is trying all it can to reduce poverty through anti poverty initiatives like building health centers, providing free education. And we do take a look at Kapteret-Sub County as a case study. Different people think about poverty in different ways. Some people think that poverty is about being able to buy and sell but other people think about getting a fair share of education and health care or about being given respect and having some influence over what happens in their life (Geoff Relph 2003)

Uganda's poorest people include hundreds of thousands of subsistence farmers living in remote scattered areas throughout the country. Remoteness makes people poor in as much as it prevents them from benefiting from the country steady economic growth and dynamic modernization. In the remote areas (rural areas) Small holder farmers do not have access to the vehicles and roads they need to transport their produce to markets and market linkages are weak or nonexistent.

Farmers lack inputs and technology to help them increase their production and reduce pests and diseases, and they lack access to financial services that would enable them boost their incomes both by improving and expanding their production and by establishing small enterprises .

The poorest regions are the north and north east of the country and some parts of the east where outbreaks of civil strife have disrupted small farmer's lives and agricultural production. These are fragile, dry and sub humid regions where the extreme variability of rainfall and soil fertility means that farming presents challenge. Production falls short of minimum households needs rendering the inhabitants particularly vulnerable to food insecurity nationwide, about 5% of all rural households continue to be affected by food insecurity

Health and social issues make a significant contribution to rural poverty in Uganda. The populations about 30 million is growing at a rate of 3.2 % per annum. Doubling every 20 years although the country has been able to dramatically reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS among the population, the pandemic has caused the death of large numbers of young adults and orphaned approximately 1 million children. The lack of healthcare and other social services puts rural women at a particular disadvantage. They work for longer hours than men, have limited access to resource and control over what they produce and among their many other tasks they bear the double burden of ensuring their households are fed adequately and caring for their sick and elderly and for orphaned children. (<http://www.businessdictionary.com> 2014)

Poverty has many dimensions, including low and highly variable levels of income and consumption, physical insecurity, poor health low levels of education disempowerment a heavy burden of work or unemployment and isolation (both social and geographical).

Drawing on recent evidence, (including household surveys and the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project). The PEAP highlights many dimensions of poverty in the Ugandan context. It recognizes the importance of increasing income to poor households and places a high priority on eradicating income poverty. It also views ignorance as a particularly constraining feature of the lives of poor people and is concerned to improve literacy and educational achievement among the population at large. Health is another central part for the poor and the government has established clear goals for improving the health of Uganda

It is essential that poor people have an effective voice in the design and implementation of public policy. The objective of PEAP is to marshal public effort at improving these dimensions of household well being.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Uganda has made enormous progress in reducing poverty, slashing the countrywide incidence from 56 percent of the population in 1992 to 31% in 2006, and at 12% of the reduction of poverty in urban areas has been even more marked. Notwithstanding these gains however poverty remains firmly entrenched in the country's rural areas, home to more than 85% of Ugandan. About 40% of all rural people some 10 million men, women and children still live in object poverty (PEAP report 2006). And Kapteret is one of them. It is against this back ground that the study is being carried out

1.3 Purpose of the study

The main objective of the study was to examine the impact of anti poverty initiatives on the people of Kapteret-Sub County kapchorwa district

1.4 Specific objectives

- i. To examine the different kinds of antipoverty initiatives in place.
- ii. To establish the impact of antipoverty initiatives on fighting poverty.
- iii. To examine strategies that can effectively eradicate poverty.

1.5 Research questions

- a) What are the different kinds of anti poverty initiatives that exist in Kapteret-Sub County kapchorwa district?
- b) What are the impacts of anti poverty initiatives on fighting poverty?
- c) What are the anti-poverty strategies that have been put in place to eradicate poverty?

1.6 Scope of the study

The research attempted to examine the impact of anti- poverty initiatives among the people of Kapteret-Sub County kapchorwa district. The specific objectives of the study and these were included among others, to indentify the different types of poverty, to indentify the contributing factors of poverty and to identify possible strategies to combat poverty in the Sub County

1.6.1 Area scope

The study was carried out in Kapteret-Sub County Kapchorwa district which is located in the eastern part of Uganda. The area of study comprised of 9 parishes and boudered by kapchorwa

town council to the east, tegeres in the west, mt elgon national park to the south and bulambuli district to the north with an area 1000km².

1.6.2 Time scope

The study period was from July 2011 to 2013, this was ample time to enable the capturing and collection of data. This period will enable the researcher to get first hand information/data from the respondents.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study will help Kapteret-Sub County kapchorwa district to monitor its poverty levels among the people so that it plans in advance.

The study will help both policy makers and the people in the Subcounty to identify methods of poverty control and alleviations.

Future researchers who may be interested in research related to poverty control will benefit from the study and make references

The study will help the researcher to complete the course for the award of a bachelor's degree in social work and social administration of Kampala International University.

1.8 Operational definitions

Relative poverty, occurs when people don't enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards as determined by a government and enjoyed by a bulk of the population that vary from country to country some line William the same country .Miller, Kathleen K., Crandall, Mindy S. and Bruce A. Weber. 2002

Absolute poverty or destitution,

Refers to the deprivation of basic human needs which commonly includes food water sanitations, clothing shelter, healthcare and education

United nations; fundamentally, **Poverty** is a denial of choices and opportunity violation of human identify it means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society, it means not having enough to feed and clothe a family not having a school or access to a clinic to go to, not having access to credit. It means insecurity powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities, it means susceptibility to violence and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature related to the different kinds of anti poverty initiatives that are in place, the impact of anti poverty initiatives on fighting poverty and the strategies that can effectively eradicate poverty.

Poverty may also be understood as an aspect of unequal social status and inequitable social relationships, experienced as social exclusion, dependency and diminished capacity to participate or to develop meaningful connections with other people in society. Such social exclusion can be minimized through strengthened connections with the mainstream, such as, through the provision of relational care to those who are experiencing poverty. (Edin, Minn; ABDO, pub.p.31)

United Nations, Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society, it also means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go. Not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, Powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, exclusion of individuals, households and communities. Floyd D. Hedrick (2003).

It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments without access to clean water or sanitation. However an anti-poverty initiative is more than adding a set of specific initiatives to the existing council activity; "The real challenge is to look at, and change as necessary, the whole of local authority activity, in the direct relation to the needs of the community it is there to serve. With a focus on the community- both the individual and collective needs- it is logical to respond in an, draw up strategies for action rather than responding in a piecemeal way" (Wheeler 1995).In a simple phrase it requires, joined up thinking" within and between departments, and in the authority dealings with other statutory voluntary and private sector agencies.

The fundamentals are necessary as foundations for a successful strategy; firstly the budget process must be comprehensible to councilors and the public, to the extent that councilors are able to evaluate actual and projected spending against community needs.

2. 1 The anti poverty initiatives in Place;

These are basically initiatives that have been put in place to and these fight poverty in Kapteret-Sub County Kapchorwa district and these include the following.

Economic Liberalizations, Extending property rights protection to the poor is one of the most important anti poverty initiative that has been put in place to curb poverty, this includes securing property rights to land, the largest asset of the society and this is vital for the economic freedom of the people. The World Bank cites that increasing land rights is the key to reducing poverty citing that land greatly increases poor people's wealth, in some cases doubling it. It's estimated that state recognition of the poor would give them assets worth 40times all the foreign aid since 1945. Key issues here are security of tenure, and ensuring land transactions are of low costs. (Conley, 1999; Trina R Williams Shanks 2005)

Capital, infrastructure and Technology, Long run economic growth per person is achieved through increases in capital (factors that increase productivity), both human and physical and technology. Improving human capital, in form of health is needed for economic growth and this has been done by establishing health facilities to serve the local population and this closeness of service has improved on the livelihood of the people and their general health and this has thus reduced the mortality rate, this has been done through disease control priorities projects like promoting hand washing, this has cut deaths from the major childhood disease of diarrhea and pneumonia. (Harrison, Paul.(1993)

Education systems, the government has introduced free universal education for secondary and primary going children, this has reduced the burden of paying school fees and thus parents can channel that extra money to other activities like agriculture, improving their health and livelihood. (Ministry of education Paper on the state of education in Uganda 1996)

Having good infrastructures, such as roads and information networks, has helped to develop the markets around the Subcounty, these feeder roads have helped to ease transportation of goods to the market, also the proximity to the lake has further developed the area as the local people are

engaged in fishing this is all because of the easy accessibility of the transport routes. With the necessary information, remote farmers have been able to produce specific crops to sell to the buyer that brings the best price. (John A Okidi; Gloria K Mugabe, Jan 2002)

Appropriate technology has been put in place in regard to farming, methods to improve farming like irrigation have been introduced to the farmers and this has helped improve the yields, small holder technological developments have focused on process such as nutrient recycling, integrated pest management, integration of crop agriculture and livestock, use of inland and marine water sources, soil conservation and use of genetic engineering and Biotechnology to reduce fertilizer requirements.(Shahn, D.,Stifel.2003)

Provision of credit and establishment of micro finance institutions have helped to improve the lives of the farmers and the locals. The accessibility of these loans have helped the people to engage in income generating activities like fishing, farming and using modern methods of farming, These loans are quite affordable and do not generally require a lot of securities, thus making it affordable to the rural people. Khong, K.W., Nair, M. (2004).

The diversification of agriculture has provided rural families with higher incomes and greater security. This re allocation of some of the farmers Productive resources reduces farming risks related to unpredictable or extreme weather that may be due to climate change. Policies related to diversification have also focused on crop rotation to increase productivity. (Janry, A.de, E. Sodulenti, and R. Murgai. 2002)

Other initiatives that have been put into place have included monitoring the activities of the rural people

Creating a framework for economic growth and transformation, Economic growth and employment generation are necessary conditions for poverty eradication the PEAP must be based on an understanding of the growth potential of the skills of adult life. This implies the following objectives,

Maintain universal primary school enrollment (including poor households)

Reduce dropout rates and raise completion rates

Raise the cognitive skills of primary school graduates (as reflected in results from the National Assessment of Progress in Education),

Improving the health of the people is another anti poverty initiative that has been put into place to fight poverty, The government has done this by bring the health facilities close to the people by introducing compulsory health policies for example immunization for all the children and also free voluntary counseling and testing within the community. This has helped to the population to stay healthy and thus giving them the strength and energy to work hard. A healthy population has lead to increased productivity and reduced illness due to the awareness created. (Ritva Reinikka; John Mackinnon)

The managements of markets, this has been in a way that government subsidizes the prices of certain commodities for the local farmers and this has also been in partnership with the private sector. The public sector has a role in ensuring that market access is affordable for vendors, in improving access to market information throughout the country, and in formulating policy on genetic modification and modern techniques of farming.(Rycoft,Robert.S.2009)

Sustainable resource use, This is another anti poverty initiative strategy that has been put in place to fight poverty, here the government has put strict regulations on the use and cutting of trees and also encouraged the planting of trees, taught farmers how to sustainably use land and resources such as water, fertilizers to improve on the fertility of soil and thus increasing productivity. (John Bahinga)

2.2 The impact of antipoverty initiatives on fighting Poverty.

The government of Uganda has made a significant step towards the eradication of poverty by using the above mentioned methods of anti poverty initiatives and this has had the following impact on fighting poverty.

2.2.1 Positive impacts of anti poverty initiatives on education

To begin with, poverty encourages one to get educated and of course work hard in class. This is because the problems faced due to poverty are very serious and therefore students who are from poverty stricken families strive to end the problems and one of the best solutions is through education. That is to say, if a person, for instance, due to poverty, is taking just a meal in a day instead of three meals, and again if he/she is sometimes sleeping on an empty stomach, he/she will resort to education bearing in mind that if he/she gets educated they will secure formal employment and eventually be able to make ends meet for themselves as well as fending for their families.(Kanbur,R. and Venables,AJ.eds.2005) Not only does poverty encourage one to get educated, but also it helped in the introduction of free primary education.

These antipoverty initiatives have also helped in the introduction of free primary and secondary education. For instance, when Museveni became president, he introduced free primary education this had increased the access to education dramatically as those pupils who were coming from less privileged families were also given access to this free primary education. It should also be noted that the free primary and secondary education system was not only implemented to fulfill an electoral pledge but also bearing in mind that some families were not able to send their children to school due to poverty. Imai, M. (1998),

Free primary and secondary education was there to deal with illiteracy by reducing families' direct costs of education. Again due to the influx in the number of pupils in primary and secondary schools; the implementation of free primary and secondary education system in Uganda forced the government to provide infrastructures so as to accommodate the large number of pupils and students in these schools. Kumar, N, Corsten, D., (2007)

Simply put, the anti poverty initiatives had led to the introduction of free primary and secondary education which means that more children are going to school, and again more teachers are being trained and getting employed and finally the construction of school blocks culminating into infrastructural development, all these branching from poverty. And improving people's lives and thus overhauling the economy. (Te Welde.Dirk Willem and Oliver Morrissey.2005) We may also look at the anti poverty initiatives from a positive angle bearing in mind that when a country is poor more funds and donations come into it.

These funds and donations are also given to the education sector to build new infrastructures and in the maintenance of already existing ones in the sector. These privileged countries also provide learning materials to schools that are poor as a result students in these less privileged schools perform well in accordance with the amount and quality of the learning materials that they have been provided with. For instance, 'Plan International' a nongovernmental organization has constructed schools in the districts of Tororo, Jinja. This has helped to improve the standards in schools. Lee, S. (2000)

Just as a coin has got two sides, a head and a tail, anti poverty initiatives also, apart from having positive impacts on education, have negative impacts on the same. In spite of the fact that poverty has an impact on education that is worth complimenting, However many students have been forced to leave the corridors of learning institutions due to the same poverty. One of the reasons that force some students leave the learning institutions prematurely is pregnancy, which in most cases, come because of poverty. It is almost common knowledge that a good number of students who come from poor families wish they could be sailing in the same boat with those who come from well to do families as far as luxurious life is concerned. Bozarth, C C.(2008)

The poor students constantly feel that there is something missing at the core psychologically. With this feeling in their minds, they tend to regard themselves as incomplete and not accepted socially. Consequently, they envy the rich students and squarely want to possess the things that are associated with the rich students. Meredith, R. J (1999)

Very unfortunate that the poor students' parents cannot afford to fulfill their children's desires like what the rich parents would provide. Because the pull towards recognition is too strong for the poor students to resist, they end up in indulging themselves into prostitution in their search for money. Pity indeed that instead of recreating, as anticipated, their promiscuous behavior sees most of them getting pregnant and for some very unfortunate ones get even HIV and other STIs. From this discussion, commonsense convinces us that this school dropout due to pregnancy is one of the negative impacts of poverty on education.

(Miller, Kathleen K., 2004) We can also appreciate that hunger has been so instrumental in bringing down the standards of education worldwide, in general, and Uganda, in particular. Frankly speaking, there are very few students if not none, who concentrate on their studies on

empty stomachs. Food is one of the basic needs that every person is obliged to have if he/she is to survive. It is not surprising, therefore, to see some students performing miserably in class simply because they have not taken enough food or they have taken none altogether. The question of hunger finds its way into the education system because the government has failed to provide adequate food in most of its boarding schools. This is poverty at governmental level. There are also some students who are not boarders but still endure the hostile reality of hunger right in their homes. This is due to poverty at household level. It is sad that poverty, both at governmental and household level, has helped in engineering the deteriorating of education standards in Uganda. (Te Welde. Dirk Willem and Oliver Morrissey.2005)

The anti poverty initiatives have led to the introduction of institutions that are not corrupt and obey the rule of law, the government has also come up with good laws that provide security to property and business. This in a long term would work in the interest of the nation rather than just plunder resources through corruption. Strict laws regarding the corrupt officials that steal money meant for the local population has also seen some being given prison sentences, this has therefore helped to scare away the would be thieves. (New Vision 4th 8 2011.p.4)

Similarly through antipoverty initiatives the government has been in position to attract non -- governmental organization that have come into places to try and tackle poverty, organizations such as National agricultural advisory services (NAADS), BRAC have helped the farmers in form of small Agricultural loans, advice to farmers on better methods of farming and production, This has further helped to improve on their yields and their way of life. Lewis, S. (2000),

Through anti poverty initiatives that are in place say for example the introduction of free primary and secondary education, improved methods of farming, good infrastructures, good households, health units that have all been put in place has helped boost the business community in a way that transport is easy as the routes are good, people have jobs and therefore their level of income has greatly improved and so does the purchasing power, many local people are now engaged in small scale business, activities such as retail business fishing since the market is readily available. Julian B. Rotter. (1954)

This has further led to the attraction of investors especially the Asians who have flooded Jinja district and involved in business of manufacturing, processing and other retail and wholesale

businesses which have contributed taxes to the government and also creating more employment opportunities to the local population. (Kenneth Oudo Chairman Jinja District Planning Authority)

Other Impacts of the anti poverty initiatives include improvement in the living standards of the local population, good health of the locals, improved infrastructures, access to modern technology and modern ways of farming. However these anti poverty initiatives have also led to some shortfalls say government officials have instead of implementing the policies stole the funds as was the case with the NAADs funds, The rural population has also been caught in the middle politics and thus services do not reach them in time or sometimes never at all. But to solve all these government needs to develop strict policies that can permanently try to solve or reduce poverty. (Kenneth Oudo)

2.3 Strategies that can effectively eradicate poverty;

Economic growth has the indirect potential to alleviate poverty, as a result of a simultaneous increase in employment opportunities and increase labor productivity. A study by researchers at the overseas development institute (ODI) of 24 countries that experienced growth found that in 18 cases, poverty was alleviated. However, employment is no guarantee of escaping poverty, the International labor organization (ILO) estimates that as many as 40% of workers as poor, not earning enough to keep their families above the \$2 a day poverty line. Therefore the government should focus its attention on creating more job opportunities for the local population this will thus reduce poverty, increase productivity and also the government will benefit by the taxes that the employees will be paying. (IFAD 2007)

Raising farm incomes is described as the core of the antipoverty effort as three quarters of the poor today are farmers. Estimates show that growth in the agricultural productivity of small farmers is, on average, at least twice as effective in benefiting the poorest half of a country's population as growth generated in nonagricultural sectors. (IFAD 2007)

Improving water management is an effective way to help reduce poverty among farmers. With better water management, they can improve productivity and potentially move beyond subsistence-level farming. During the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, for example,

irrigation was a key factor in unlocking Asia's agricultural potential and reducing poverty. Between 1961 and 2002, the irrigated area almost doubled, as governments sought to achieve food security, improve public welfare and generate economic growth. In South Asia, cereal production rose by 137% from 1970 to 2007. This was achieved with only 3% more land. (IFAD 2007).

Making employment opportunities available is just as important as increasing income and access to basic needs. Poverty activist Paul Polak has based his career around doing both at once, creating companies that employ the poor while creating "radically" affordable goods. In his book 'out of poverty' he argues that traditional poverty eradication strategies have been misguided and fail to address underlying problems. He lists, "Three Great Poverty Eradication Myths": that we can donate people out of poverty, that national economic growth will end poverty, and that Big Business, operating as it does now, will end poverty. Economic models which lead to national growth and more big business will not necessarily lead to more opportunities for self-sufficiency. However, businesses designed with a social goal in mind, such as microfinance banks, may be able to make a difference. (Zuckerman; Elaine.2002).

Universal public education has some role in preparing youth for basic academic skills and perhaps many trade skills, as well. Apprenticeships clearly build needed trade skills. If modest amounts of cash and land can be combined with a modicum of agricultural skills in a temperate climate, subsistence can give way toward modest societal wealth. As has been mentioned, education for women will allow for reduced family size and important poverty reduction event in its own right. Henrich R.Greve et al (2004).

While all components mentioned above are necessary, the portion of education pertaining to the variety of skills needed to build and maintain the infrastructure of a developing (moving out of poverty) society: building trades; plumbing; electrician; well-drilling; farm and transport mechanical skills (and others) are clearly needed in large numbers of individuals, if the society is to move out of poverty or subsistence. Yet, many well-developed western economies are moving strongly away from the essential apprenticeships and skill training which affords a clear vocational path out of modern urban poverty. Geoff Relph (2003)

One of the most popular strategies of the new technical tools for economic development and poverty reduction are microloans made famous in 1976 by the Grameen bank in Bangladesh. The idea is to loan small amounts of money to farmers or villages so these people can obtain the things they need to increase their economic rewards. A small pump costing only \$50 could make a very big difference in a village without the means of irrigation. A specific example is the “Bonabagawale” program in which is making loans of \$100 to \$300 to help farmers buy equipment or seeds, help street vendors acquire an inventory to sell, or help others set up small shops. International fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) country program in Bangladesh supports operations in 11 poor Districts. Between 2002 and 2010 around 700 saving and credit groups (SCGs) were formed, with over 17,000 members; these SCGs increased their access to microcredit for taking up small-scale farm activities. (Dugger, Celia W 2007)

Addressing gender equality and empowering women are necessary steps in overcoming poverty and furthering development as supported by the human development and capabilities approach and the Millennium development goals.

Disparities in the areas of education, mortality rates health and other social and economic indicators impose large costs on well-being and health of the poor, which diminishes productivity and the potential to reduce poverty. The limited opportunities of women in most societies restrict their aptitude to improve economic conditions and access services to enhance their well-being. If this is therefore catered for poverty will greatly reduce among the population. (Dercon Stefan.2009)

Women’s economic empowerment or ensuring that women and men have equal opportunities to generate and manage income is an important step to enhancing their development within the household and in society. Additionally, women play an important economic role in addressing poverty experienced by children. By increasing female participation in the labor force women are able to contribute more effectively to economic growth and income distribution since having a source of income elevates their financial and social status. Krishna Moorthy, Ng Chee yew, (2002)

However, women's entry into the paid labor force does not necessarily equate to reduction of poverty; the creation of decent employment opportunities and movement of women from the informal work sector to the formal labor market are key to poverty reduction. Other ways to encourage female participation in the workforce to promote decline of poverty include providing childcare services, increasing educational quality and opportunities, and furthering entrepreneurship for women. Protection of property rights is a key element in economically empowering women and fostering economic growth overall for both genders. With legitimate claims to land, women gain bargaining power, which can be applied to their lives outside of and within the household. The ability and opportunity for women to lawfully own land also decreases the asset gap that exists between women and men, which promotes gender equality. (Kanbur, R. and Venables, A.J. eds. 2005)

Political participation is supported by organizations such as (IFAD) as one pillar of gender equality and women's empowerment. Sustainable economic growth requires poor people to have influence on the decisions that affect their lives; specifically strengthening women's voices in the political process builds social independence and greater consideration of gender issues in policy.

In order to promote women's political empowerment, the United Nations Development programme advocated for several efforts: increase women in public office; strengthen advocacy ability of women's organizations; ensure fair legal protection; and provide equivalent health and education. Fair political representation and participation enable women to lobby for more female-specific poverty reduction policies and programs. ([http:// www.international-alert.org/resources](http://www.international-alert.org/resources))

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section focuses on the methodology, which the research used to carry out the study; it contained the research design, area of the study, the study population, sample size and sampling method. Sources of data, data collection procedures, data collection instruments, data analysis and interpretation, techniques and anticipated limitations to the study

3.1 Research Design

The research used both a descriptive and analytical research design which were defined to use qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis to establish the effects of poverty on the people of Kapteret-Sub County kapchorwa district. This method was used because its suitability in quantifying data and for surveys regarding the opinions and perceptions of respondents.

3.2 Study population

The study was carried out using data collected from the district administration and the people around Kapteret-Sub County kapchorwa district.

3.3 Sampling techniques

Random sampling was used to obtain appropriate sample size of the study; simple random sampling was involved the selection of respondents who participated in giving responses reputed for the study. This was so because of the convenience and because effectiveness that was accrued to the research.

3.4 Sample size

The survey data was obtained from a population consisting of a cross section of management and the local population of the study was carried out at district. The sample comprised of 60 respondents.

3.5 Sources of data

The research used both primary and secondary sources of data

Primary sources

The primary data was obtained from a selected sample of the research and this was obtained through the distribution of questionnaires, carrying out interviews and observation of facts about the research problem. Open ended questions were used to get more detailed information from respondents while others were structures interviews and observation will be used to get first hand information.

Secondary data

Secondary data was obtained from relevant available literature like text books, journals, newspapers and documents from Jinja districts and this was done by carrying out library and desk research respectively this will help to supplement on the research findings

3.6 Data collection instruments

The following instruments were used for gathering and collecting data

Interview guide

The research was conducted face to face interviews with the employees, Administrators and the local population of Kapteret Subcounty to obtain detailed information on the impact of poverty in the Subcounty, this method was chosen because it minimizes the non response rate and it would be carried out at the convenience of the respondent.

Questionnaires

The research used printed questions designed to collect information through written responses of the population and the employees of According to the size of the population and amount of error determines the size of a random selected sample size. Therefore The questionnaires sought ideas and views about the effects of poverty on the population of Kapteret-Sub County kapchorwa district. The method was chosen because it was cheap and easier to obtain information from many respondents and gives them opportunity to think carefully and answer questions at appropriate time.

Other tools used are Pens and papers which were used to record the data, rulers, and pencils for drawing.

3.7 Validity of research instruments

To ensure that the data that was collected was valid and reliable the research will first give questionnaires non participants in the study to prove whether they would work effectively. The research involved use of interviews and reports that had previously been used by other researchers to make the study successful statistical measures were also be used and experts like lecturers will be consulted.

3.7 Study Procedure.

The researcher got a permission letter from the university course coordinator and presented it to Sub County where he was accepted to collect data in the area. The researcher made preliminary visits to each schools and villages and also made appointments as regards to hold interviews.

3.8 Data presentation.

The researcher presented data in numbers, Tables, frequencies and percentages while giving further description of the data set disseminated with the main variables covered, the classifications and breakdowns used .This ensured that all the data sets were covered to frame an ideal study based on the questionnaires and interviews on the study objectives.

3.9 Data analysis and processing.

The researcher used the social science package for the research to enable him analyze data quantitatively using percentages .After questionnaires were obtained; raw data was used and was cross checked for consistency, edited and recorded. The researcher then entered data into the computer so as to recognize varying percentages and commented in accordance with the percentages of each data set while giving some also views of respondents. For the case of qualitative data, field notes were written and work was edited at the end of each working day and ensured accuracy in recording consistent information given by the respondents.

Coding

The data collected was arranged in groups of similar questions from different questionnaire as answers were given unique codes to make the job easier.

Editing

Data collected was edited for accuracy and completeness and this will be in line with due considerations paid to the questionnaires that will be sent to the respondents to ensure quality of the data that will be collected,

Data was analyzed statistically and compiled using tables based on findings of the study, Tables were used to arrange the results into percentages and frequencies to enhance quality and good interpretation of research findings

3.10 Limitations and de-limitations

The research anticipates financial problem as it was required going up to the Subcounty to get first hand information and also use of transport, money for printing, typing and buying stationary. The researcher tried to minimize the little financial resources that were available to carry out the research.

Time is most likely to be inadequate as it requires enough time to collect, compile and present the findings, yet the time frame given is quiet short. This affected the research process but the research endeavored to utilize time efficiently and effectively.

Inadequate information from the correspondents as some of the information may be regarded inadequate and thus sensitive to someone's safety at the job. Some of the respondents were hesitate to give information to the research but the researcher tried to elaborate to such respondents the significance of the study and that it is an academic research study. This was encouraged the respondent to give the appropriate responses

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF EMPIRICAL DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings, data analysis and interpretation of data gathered. It is presented in tables, frequencies and percentages. Both primary and secondary data collection help the research to get the findings through the use of questionnaires. The study was guided by the following objectives.

- To examine the different kinds of antipoverty initiatives in place
- To establish the impact of anti poverty initiatives on fighting poverty
- To examine strategies that can effectively eradicate poverty

In an attempt to achieve the above objectives the research's investigation was based on the research questions, background information, antipoverty initiatives, strategies for eliminating poverty and the impact of the antipoverty initiatives.

4.1 The background information

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

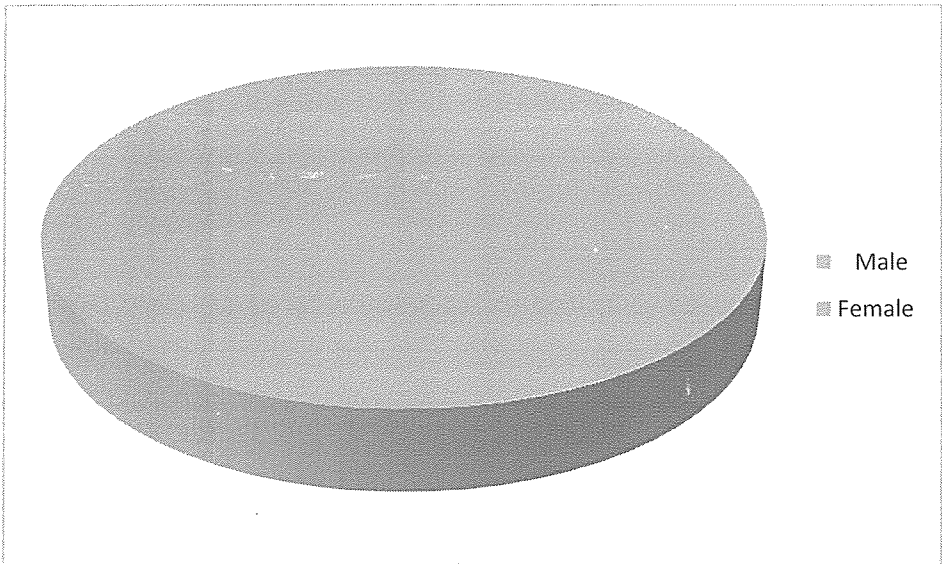
The gender of the respondents was established as shown in Table 1 below

Table 1 Showing the sex of the respondents

Sex of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	20	71.4
Female	8	28.5
Total	28	100

Source: Primary data

Figure 1: Showing the sex of the respondents



Source primary Data

According to the table above, 71.4% of the respondents were Male and 28.5% were Female.

This implies that Kapteret Sub County employs more men than women.

4.2 Antipoverty initiatives

The research identified the antipoverty initiatives that are in place in Kapteret Sub County to which a number of responses were obtained as can be illustrated below.

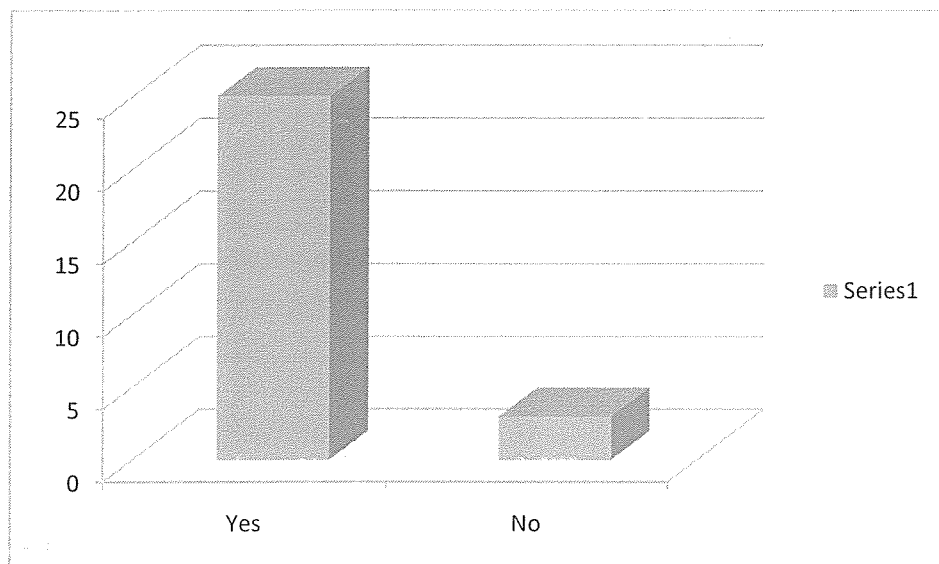
4.2.1 The different antipoverty initiatives in place in Kapteret Sub County

Table 2 Showing the responses to the availability of the antipoverty initiatives in place in Kapteret Sub County

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	89.3
No	3	10.7
Total	28	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 2: Showing the responses to the availability of the antipoverty initiatives in place in Kapteret Sub County



Source primary Data

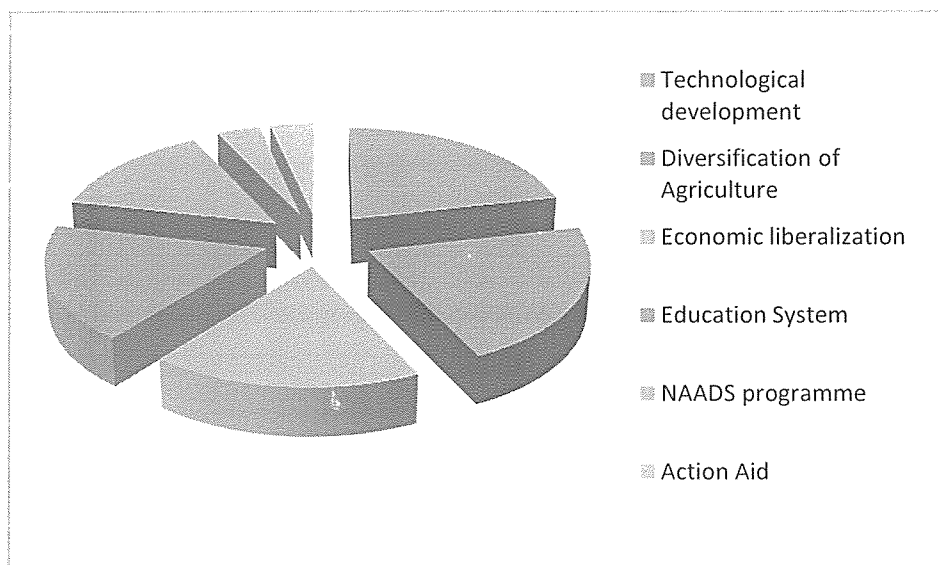
According to table 2 above, results indicate that 89.3% of the respondents acknowledge to the fact that Kapteret Sub County employs various antipoverty initiatives. While 10.7% disagreed the fact that the strategies are in place.

Table 3 Showing the antipoverty initiatives applied in Kapteret Sub County

Response	Frequency	Percent
Technological development	6	21..4
Diversification of Agriculture	6	21.4
Economic liberalization	5	17.9
Education System	5	17.9
NAADS programme	4	14.2
Action Aid	1	3.5
Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF)	1	3.5
Total	28	100

Source primary Data

Figure 3: Showing the antipoverty initiatives applied in Kapteret Sub County



Source primary Data

According to the table 3 above results indicate that 21.4 % of the respondents agree to the fact that Kapteret Sub County uses Technological developments and Agricultural diversification, whereas 17.9% agreed that economic liberalization is one of the antipoverty strategies, however a greater percentage of 17.9% say that actually education system is the main antipoverty initiative in place.

This implies that the above antipoverty initiatives are actually applied in Kapteret Sub County in the fight against poverty.

4.3 The impact of antipoverty initiatives

4.3.1 The antipoverty initiatives have had a major impact in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County.

Table 4 Showing response on whether the antipoverty initiatives have had an impact in Kapteret Sub County when used.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	26	93
No	2	7
Total	28	100

Source primary Data

From table 4 above 93% of the respondents agreed to the fact that the antipoverty initiatives have had a positive impact in the fight against poverty in Kapteret Sub County, while 7% of respondents disagreed.

This implies that the region has been in position to employ the right strategies in its endeavor to fight poverty and the strategies employed have had a positive impact.

Table 5: Showing the impact that antipoverty initiatives have had in Kapteret Sub County when used.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Education system	6	21.4
Economic liberalization	4	14.3
Technological development	5	17.9
Diversification of Agriculture	8	28.6
NAADS programme	4	14.3
Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF)	1	3.5
Total	28	100

Source primary Data

From table 4 above 21.4% of the respondents agreed to the fact that education system has had a major impact, 28.6 agreed to the fact that diversification of agriculture has had an impact to, whereas 17.9% said that technological development and 14.3% agreed that economic liberalizations have also had an important positive impact respectively on the fight against poverty. NAADS programme is also said to be 14.3% of the development of the poverty reduction in the Sub County.

This implies that Kapteret Sub County has been in position to employee the right strategies in its endeavor to fight poverty and the strategies employed have had a positive impact

4.4 Findings on the strategies to eliminate poverty.

4.4.1 Strategies that can effectively eliminate poverty.

Table 6 shows the strategies that can effectively eliminate poverty in the area Kapteret Sub County

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Rise in Farm incomes	4	14.3
Economic growth	6	21.4
Improved water management	7	25
Employment opportunities	5	17.9
Free education systems	6	21.4
Total	28	100

Source primary data

According to the table above, 25% said that Improved water management is one of the strategies that is in place to effectively reduce poverty, 21.4 said that both economic growth and Free education are the strategies that have been used to effectively eliminate poverty whereas, 17.9% said that creation of employment opportunities have actually reduced poverty while 14.3% agreed that arise in the farm incomes is also another important strategy that has helped in poverty reduction.

4.5 Discussion of the results

4.5.1 Different kinds of antipoverty initiatives employed in Kapteret Sub County

Analysis in table 3 indicated that a majority of the respondents agree to the fact the Kapteret Sub County uses antipoverty initiatives like Technological development, Agricultural diversification, economic liberalization, education system and NAADS programme, this is in line with Chaudhary.CM (2002) who say that when the economy is improved by improved education systems and technological development, poverty will be greatly reduced.

The analysis also indicated that most respondents acknowledged agricultural diversity with 28.6% as one of the most important antipoverty strategy in place and when effectively used would create more employment opportunities and further reduce poverty in the Sub County and the region at large. Other views collected 21.4% economic liberalization, Education system 21.4% are other strategies that are applied, these antipoverty strategies are suitable for poverty reduction. Blisard et al (2002)

These findings relate to other studies for example, According to Block, S. and P Timmer (1998), to reduce poverty a number of strategies have to be put in place like agriculture, Technological development and equality. This is in line with our findings above. Binswanger, H.P. (1986) also says the same and lists some of the antipoverty initiatives as Economic liberalization, agricultural diversification among many others.

4.5.2 Impact of the antipoverty initiatives in Kapteret Sub County

Analysis in table 4, indicated that 21.6% of the respondents agreed that free education system that is in place has improved the literacy levels in the area and also helped to sharpen the youth for white collar jobs through the training got from school and the technical schools around, this has had a positive impact in Kapteret for there has been a great decline in the poverty cycle in the Subcounty. For example many students are now going to school, Farmers are able to transport their produce to the markets as a result of the good roads, there is also market for the produce of the farmers, and employment opportunities have been created as youths are involved in farming, fishing among many other activities like construction. All these are as a result of the antipoverty initiatives that are in place. 28.7% said that diversification of Agriculture is also an important strategy that has had an impact as the farmers can now fish, farm, poultry keep, 21.4% also said

that technological development is a major contributing factor. This is also stressed by other researchers, Khong and Richardson (2003) said that appropriate antipoverty initiatives like technological development, education systems economic growth when put in place can yield positive results that can effectively reduce poverty, Khong and Richardson also said that when such antipoverty initiatives are effectively put in place and followed to detail they can yield positive results.

4.5.3 Strategies that can effectively eliminate poverty in Kapteret Sub County

Analysis in table 6 indicate that 25% of the respondents acknowledge improved water management has a way to reduce poverty rates in the area, through water conservation by restricting dumping of industrial wastes, human and animal wastes which contaminate the water body hence decreasing the number of fish in circulation and since Masese landing site contributes a lot to the development of the Subcounty as there is fishing activities, marketing among other ,there should be an emphasis put on proper water management, 21.4% said that when employment opportunities and Free education system are created by training the youth with skills to meet the job demands, then they will be able to work and

therefore reduce on their poverty levels in the area. Whereas 14.3% said that actually increasing on the incomes of farm by creating and building micro finance centers to avail the farmers with money to use in there day to day activities like farming, fishing this would greatly improve their lively hood and reduce poverty in the area of Walukuba Masese. However though they are effective they have not been able to wholly reduce and eliminate poverty as a whole, this has been mainly due to poor support from the local population, inadequate funding from government and corruption by the leaders in the area coupled with bureaucratic tendencies.

This is also stressed by certain authors, such as Waters (2002), he explains that strategies like agricultural diversification, education systems need to be monitored if they are to succeed; close supervision is always required for such programmers to be a success involves. According to Nerison (1991) , creating employment opportunities, improving water management, provision of free education can effectively reduce poverty.

4.6 Conclusion

In spite of the strategies that have been put in place to try to eliminate poverty in Kapteret Sub County such as economic liberalization, Free education system, agricultural diversification, technological development, Improvement in the water system, among other. The area has continued to live in abject poverty and this has been as a result of the corrupt officials who mismanage funds meant for poverty eradication and also parents who do not mind of taking their children to school but instead engage in early drinking and gambling, this kind of behavior has greatly affected government programmers in the Subcounty. However strict management and adherence to the antipoverty strategies can effectively eliminate poverty.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the main findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations of the objectives stated in the chapter one.

The research was about the impact of antipoverty initiatives on the people of Kapteret Sub County in Kapchorwa district as a case study.

5.1 Summary

This study was carried out to evaluate the anti poverty initiatives on the people of Kapteret Subcounty in Kapchorwa District.

This study consisted of 28 respondents, random sampling technique was used to obtain appropriate sample size of the study, it involved the selection of respondents who participated in giving response reputed for the study. Questionnaires were the main tools used to collect data. The source of data included primary data obtained from use of questionnaires and secondary data obtained from the reports and internet.

The objectives of the study were to; examine the different kinds of antipoverty initiatives in place, establish the impact of antipoverty initiatives on fighting poverty, and examine strategies that can effectively eradicate poverty

According to the findings, it was found out that Kapteret Sub County has antipoverty initiatives in place for example economic liberalization, technological development, free education systems, poverty alleviation fund [paf] , AND NAADS, these have been suitable for reducing poverty and have proved to be effective when adequately used. It was established that the strategies that have been put in place have had a major impact in the locals as poverty has greatly reduced for example the creation of employment opportunities, diversification of Agriculture, construction of good roads have helped to reduce the levels of poverty in the Subcounty. The findings show that much as a lot has been done, much more needs to be put in place for poverty to be eradicated completely for example corruption and bureaucratic tendencies, have to Be

eliminated, sensitization of the people about poverty and then monitoring of programs that have been put in place. When all the above is put in place poverty will be greatly reduced.

The following recommendations were made; Kapteret Sub County should improve on the roads, eliminuntate corruption and also make follow ups and monitor the programmes` that are in place if poverty is to substantially reduce in the Subcounty.

5.3 Conclusions

The research established that when antipoverty strategies are put in place and adhered to, coupled with good strategies, for example putting in good policies, Agricultural diversification, construction of roads, fighting corruption, creation of employment opportunities, opening markets and making them accessible all can reduce poverty to minimal levels. In addition the local leaders should sensitize the population on the need to use family planning, and the need to work hard and plan for the future, saving schemes should also be in place, say micro-finance institutions should be put in place, when all the above has been effectively put in place and followed I do believe poverty will become history.

5.4 Recommendations

Having carried out the research, I would recommend the Subcounty to improve and put more emphasis on modern antipoverty initiatives and also make follow ups on the antipoverty programmers that are in place, this will help the Subcounty to combat poverty.

Furthermore the Subcounty should recruit qualified personnel and uncorrupt officials to help in implementing the antipoverty initiatives, community sensitization and encouraging more people to take their children to school, If all the above is followed poverty is most likely to reduce greatly.

The researcher resolves that the civil leaders and government officials should be set good criteria of awarding bids to formers in case of NAADS and there should be valued for money.

The government should make strict rules against corrupted officials

The government together With the citizens should cooperate to avoid citizens bearing reluctant or seating back towards developments like UPE

The government should all the time carryout frequent assessment on programs to ensure the service delivery.

More health units, schools and roads should put in place to lead the road to word attaining the MDUS by 2015.

5.6 Areas of further study

- Technological development and its impact on poverty reduction
- Agriculture diversification and poverty in rural areas

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

I **SOYEKWO FRANCIS** a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor's Development studies kindly request you to answer these questions in utmost faith that would really help me successfully finish my course as a partial fulfillment of the award of Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration. I therefore affirm that this information is purely for the academic purpose.

SECTION A (Personal data: Please tick where appropriate)

1) Sex

(a) Male ☐ (b) Female ☐

2) Age

(a) 20-25 ☐ (b) 25-30 ☐
(c) 30-40 ☐ (d) 41-50 ☐
(e) 50-60 ☐ (f) 61-70 ☐

3) Marital Status

(a) Married ☐ (b) Single ☐
(c) Widower ☐ (d) Widow ☐

4) Religion

(a) Catholic ☐ (b) Protestant ☐
(c) Muslim ☐ (d) Others (Specify)

5) Educational Level

(a) None ☐ (b) Primary ☐
(c) Secondary ☐ (d) Post Secondary ☐

SECTION B

6) Have you ever heard of the term poverty

Yes ☐

No ☐

7) If yes what brings about it

☐

8) Have you ever received some support to reduce the problem above?

Yes ☐

No ☐

9) If yes from what organizations or institution?

NGO ☐

Government

☐

Agency ☐

CSO

☐

CBO ☐

10) Where the problem does affects most?

Urban ☐

Rural ☐

11) What percentages of the school going age go to school in your area?

50% ☐

75% ☐

Below 50% ☐

80% and above ☐

12) What means of transport is common in your area of dedication

Road ☐

Air ☐

Water transport ☐

Donkeys ☐

13) Does any of the following cause or increase the incidence of poverty in your area?

Corruption ☐

Unemployment ☐

Wars ☐

Traditional Agricultural methods ☐

14) How often do government officials carryout monitoring of the government programmes?

Once after 2 years ☐

Once after a year ☐

Twice after a year ☐

None of the above ☐

15) What do you know about NAADS?

Yes ☐

No ☐

16) How many people benefit from your parish every financial year?

None ☐

Two ☐

5-10 ☐

above 10 ☐

17) If the beneficiaries, what items do they get?

Beans ☐

Goats ☐

Cows ☐

Others specify ☐

18) If the farmers get why that poverty is persistent? Is it be cause of the following

No value for money ☐

Inadequate minority ☐

Corruption based on technical know who ☐

Inadequate sanitization by the providers ☐

The farmers do not apply the knowledge acquired ☐

Inadequate roll model ☐

19) What brings about school dropout in your area and yet there is universal primary education
universal secondary education which is free?

.....

.....

APPENDIX II: BUDGET PROPOSED FOR RESEARCH

ITEM	QTY	UNIT COST	TOTAL
1. Reams of paper	1	18,000	18,000
2. Transport			50,000
3. Gum boots	1	12,000	12,000
4. Pens	5	500	2,500
5. Consultation fee	28	1000	28,000
Typing	50	1000	50,000
Printing	50pg	500	25,000
Emergency			100,000
Grand total			285,500