

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND LOCAL
GOVERNANCE IN KASESE DISTRICT**

BY

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND
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DECLARATION A

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for any Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Higher Learning.



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Date 13/11/2014.

DECLARATION B

I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

Otanga Rusoke
Dr. Otanga Rusoke

13th November 2014
Date

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents; Mr. Baluku Richard Bibolha and Mrs. Biira Georgia Kabagambe who taught me the value of patience when in frustrations.

To Rev. Fr. Peter Mubunga Basaliza a man of God who came to me when I was no body, he lifted me, and consoled me in all difficulties. He then gave me hope till I realised my value as I am now.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAO:	Chief Administrative Officer.
CBO:	Community Based Organization.
CDO:	Community Development Officer.
CSO:	Civil Society Organization.
CVI:	Content Validity Index
DDP:	District Development Plan.
DFID:	Department for International Development.
DPADM:	Division for Public Administration and Development Management.
DV:	Dependent Variable
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion.
HIV/AIDS:	Immune Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune -Deficiency Syndrome.
IV:	Independent Variable.
KDLG:	Kasese District Local government
LC:	Local Council.
LGPIH:	Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act
LLG	Lower Local Government
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization.
PEAP:	Poverty Eradication Action Plan.
PNDC:	Provisional National Defence Council
PRA:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSM:	Project Stakeholder Management.
PWD:	People with Disabilities.
S/C	Sub County.
SACEPS:	South Asian Centre for Policy Studies
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats.
UN:	United Nations
UNPAN	United Nations Public Administration Network
VEDCO	Volunteer Effort for Development Concern

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at establishing the correlation between community participation in development projects and local governance in Kasese District Local Government. The study was guided by four objectives. (i) to find out the level of community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government (ii) to find out the level of governance in Kasese District Local Government, (iii) to find out the influence of community participation in development projects on governance in Kasese District Local Government and, (iv) to find out the relationship between community participation in development projects and governance in Kasese District Local Government. The researcher used a descriptive, correlation and survey design. Data was collected using both closed and open ended questions and interview guide from 233 respondents. Data was qualitatively analysed and the results were tabulated. The study had a big number of its respondents being males (52%) and of age group between 41 to 50 with 37% dominated by the Married (57%) and the tertiary level respondents (61%). The study established that there is low level of community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Governance where majority of the rural people have not participated in many Local Government development projects. The study findings reveal that there is low level of governance in Kasese District Local Government with less participation of community members in Local Government plans and implementation of community development projects. The findings reveal that community participation influences governance in a way that people are brought together to incorporate their knowledge and opinions in planning and managing their community development projects. The study findings also reveal that forming and empowering development committees at all local council levels help community members to get more involved in development projects and governance of Kasese District Local Government and participate with a sense of community ownership.

The researcher concluded that community members should be taken as key players in determining their local needs and should actively participate in identifying, assessing, prioritising, allocating, implementing and evaluating their community development projects in Kasese District Local Government in order to meet their socio- economic affairs in their communities.

The study thus recommends that the district local authority, the civil organisations and the community members should embrace the idea of community participation in Kasese district through participatory rural appraisal approaches.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives details of the background of the study, historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspective. It also covers the statement of the problems, goals, scope, objectives, and significance of the study, the operational definitions and the organization of the research.

1.1 Background of the study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

Over the last ten years, citizens and community participation in Government has become a key component in government policies to tackle poverty and social exclusion, modernise services, renew democratic institutions and build social cohesion. Councils, health services, Police, Schools, New Deal for Communities, Sure Start children centres, community housing associations, and services for children and young people, for instance, have all evolved ways to involve local citizens and service users in decisions about how their needs can be met, and how public services can improve their lives and their neighbourhoods.

Voluntary Organisations and Community Based Organisations are full members of multi-agency partnerships, such as the Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP), alongside public and private sector partners. These developments have taken place in a context of reduced turnout for elections, both locally and nationally, and concern over civic engagement more broadly. There has also been much discussion about the word community leadership roles of local councillors and improving their recruitment from underrepresented groups (Jane Foot, 2009).

The historical evolution of governance can be seen as a three-way battle: first between Power and People, then between Left and Right, Poor and Rich. In medieval times there was little or no awareness of social class among the general populace. The rich were up, the poor were down. Thus it was ordained. There was however, a continuing movement among the more powerful elements of society, the barons and clergy, to limit and to share the powers of the monarchy.

The monarchy was tolerated, indeed actively supported and openly respected, for its continuance ensured stability as opposed to civil war.

England's Great Charter of 1215, generally recognized as the world's first groundbreaking constitution, set major limits on the English monarchy and strengthened the concept of power-sharing in decision making. Further reforms were added during the years and centuries which followed, culminating in the 1689 Bill of Rights which transferred all effective political power to Parliament. Power had moved to the People. But Parliament at that time represented only a small proportion of the population. These were the big landowning families, and later the new industrial barons who were, of course, quite happy to keep things that way. The reformers however, both in and out of government, would now press for continuing expansion of the voting franchise and consequently wider power-sharing.

Over the last decade, several efforts have been conducted in the research and international development community in order to assess and measure the quality of governance of countries all around the world. Measuring governance is inherently a controversial and political exercise. A distinction is therefore made between external assessments, peer assessments and self-assessments. Examples of external assessments are donor assessments or comparative indices produced by international non-governmental organisations. An example of a peer assessment is the African Peer Review Mechanism. Examples of self-assessments are country-led assessments that can be led by government, civil society, researchers and/or other stakeholders at the national level.

One of these efforts to create an internationally comparable measure of governance and an example of an external assessment is the Worldwide Governance Indicators project, developed by members of the World Bank and the World Bank Institute. The project reports aggregate and individual indicators for more than 200 countries for six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and lack of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption. To complement the macro-level cross-country Worldwide Governance Indicators, the World Bank Institute developed the World Bank Governance Surveys, which are country-level governance assessment tools that operate at the micro or sub-national level and use information gathered from a country's own citizens, business

people and public sector workers to diagnose governance vulnerabilities and suggest concrete approaches for fighting corruption. (World Governance Index Report, 2009).

In England, further steps are being taken in collaborative services, planning and delivery. In 2009 the United Kingdom Labour Government introduced its Total Place initiative with the purpose of bringing together central government, local government and the voluntary sector in joint decision-making on service needs, and joint delivery of services, at a local level. Its successor, the Conservative/Liberal Democrat coalition government, has moved beyond total place to what has been termed as the Big Society, with a commitment to the devolution of service delivery to the lowest feasible level not simply from central government to local government, but in some instances also from local government to communities and even individuals.

Within the United Kingdom, as in many other parts of the world, an increased focus is being placed on the involvement of community leaders, voluntary groups, neighbourhood residents and civic associations in the policy decisions which affect their lives and in the design and implementation of services, especially at the local level. In United Kingdom often referred to as 'the new localism', these initiatives are seen by their proponents as enhancing civic life, deepening democratic participation, and contributing to more effective neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities. Critics of these approaches, in Ghana, community on the other hand, argue that the new participatory approaches weaken the coordinating role of local government and erode the roles and responsibilities of locally elected councillors. Others argue that localism can constrain national policies for greater social equity and poverty reduction (Imraan Buccus 2007).

Involvement and governance dates as far back to the pre-independence era through what was known as Indirect Rule, which centred on native authorities made up of Traditional Chiefs or local royalty (Ayee 1999; Institute of Local Government Studies & Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development and Environment, 2006). Although both the pre and post-independence (1957) periods have witnessed several local government legal and constitutional amendments, the most significant was the 1988 Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) Local Government Law 207, Legislative Instrument 1989. This was the landmark legislation that

provided the legal framework for the beginning of Ghana's decentralised local government system of today. In the current Constitution (1992), the PNDC Law 207 has been strengthened as an entrenched provision in chapter twenty, while Article 240 specifically provides the broad framework for the Ghana's decentralisation.

Good economic governance, including transparency in financial management, is an essential pre-requisite for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

The study was based on the community involvement and communitarian theory presented by James Author and Vilfredo Pareto's theory of Government beyond minimal state postulated in 1906.

Communitarian is a philosophical stance originating from academia and developed from a critique of liberal individualism by such people as Michael Sandel, Alasdair MacIntyre, Charles Taylor, Michael Walzer and John Gray. They say that; the community, rather than the individual or state, should be at the centre of her own analysis and own value systems.

The theory has not yet been systematised in political philosophy, but has been popularised by the American Amitai Etzioni whose particular version of communitarianism has had a considerable influence on both the Democrats in the United States of America and the New Labour Party in Britain as for a number of years, Tony Blair has raised the concepts of community, responsibility and duty, all central to communitarian thinking, to pivotal positions in Labour Party manifestos. And Vilfredo Pareto advanced a similar theory that, "an individual is the best judge of his own welfare, and secondly, that any change that makes at least one person better off, without making anyone worse, is an improvement" (or Pareto improvement) (Pareto, [1906] 1971, p. 261).

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

Nicole Cheetham, (2002) asserts that community involvement is where the community is empowered to apply its collective skills and resources to increase its level of influence and

control. In health terms, this might be to improve the community's local needs and address the local determinants of their life improvement. Community action for health is the collective efforts by communities directed towards increasing community control over the determinants of health, and thereby improving health.

He explains that a community's members are a rich source of knowledge about their community and of energy and commitment to that community. When public health professionals envision a program to address health issues in a particular community, tapping into the community's expertise and enthusiasm is frequently an essential issue. Genuine participation by community members, including youth, is the key. Community members control the project at the same time that professional partners build the community's capacity to make informed decisions and to take collective action.

Community empowerment has risen up the current Government's agenda, with the publication of an Action Plan for Community Empowerment in October 2007 and a Community Empowerment White Paper (Real People, Real Power) in summer 2008. The recent emphasis on localism and place shaping as seen in the Local Government and public involvement in Health Act 2007 (LGPIH) offers a more scope for locally distinctive approaches shaped through citizen involvement. This is coupled with the statutory responsibility of councils and Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) to co-operate to deliver local priorities through their local area agreement.

The new legal duty on councils and other partners to inform, consult and involve all local citizens represents a major opportunity to expand citizen governance, but also the potential for greater confusion (Barnes et al 2008).

According to the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Project on Local Governance for Latin America, Governance has been defined as the rules of the political system to solve conflicts between actors and adopt decision (legality). It has also been used to describe the "proper functioning of institutions and their acceptance by the public" (legitimacy). And it has been used to invoke the efficacy of government and the achievement of consensus by democratic means (participation). Applebaugh, J. (2010).

Governance is often defined as self-organizing, inter-organizational networks. Of course, people define governance in all kinds of ways. Nonetheless, social scientists typically appeal to inexorable, impersonal forces such as the functional differentiation of the modern state or the marketization of the public sector to explain the shift from hierarchy to markets to network governance. (Mark Biver & R.W.A Rhodes,).

Socio-economic Governance is a very general concept that can often be defined more narrowly to refer to a particular 'level' of governance associated with a type of organization (including public governance, economic governance, global governance, non-profit governance, corporate governance, and project governance), a particular 'field' of governance associated with a type of activity or outcome (including environmental governance, internet governance, and information technology governance), or a particular 'model' of governance, often derived as an empirical or normative theory (including regulatory governance, participatory governance, multilevel governance, and collaborative governance). Governance can be used not only to describe these diverse topics but also to define normative or practical agendas for them. Normative concepts of fair governance or good governance are common among public, voluntary, and private sector organizations. (Bell, Stephen, 2002). It relates to "the processes of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem that lead to the creation, reinforcement, or reproduction of social norms and institutions.

Socio- economic governance involves - Inter-governmental and research work in the area of pro-poor governance and development; Capacity-building of social and economic institutions relevant for the MDGs (for example, strengthening the planning and monitoring capacities of the ministries of planning, social welfare etc.); Production of tools, techniques and strategies that contribute more directly to supporting the MDGs (for example, national and sub-national human development reports, citizen charters, people budgeting, participatory audit etc.); Strategies and institutional options to link social capital to development management to pursue the 'engaged governance' process for citizen-based dialoguing and advocacy for policy change (for example, in recent times the South Asian civil societies have networked among themselves and formed a group called the South Asian Centre for Policy Studies [SACEPS] and provided support to this group to produce, "A Citizen's Social Charter for South Asia: An Agenda for Civic Action," as a

dialoguing tool for policy formulation in social development. In addition, in order to explore mechanisms, tools and strategies relevant for citizen engagement, Building the capacities in pro-poor budgeting process, participatory audits, monitoring and evaluation, etc.

1.1.4. Contextual Perspective

The study was conducted in Kasese District Local Government. Kasese District Local government is experiencing a problem of little and weak participation by the residents into the development programs. Evidence from the Poverty Profiling report(2012) in the district only highlight that the Lower Local Government with the highest concentration of households participating in the Lower Local Government plan and budget are Kisinga and Munkunyu sub counties out of the five sub counties with the majority of households not actively involved in the process of Lower Local Government planning and budgeting (61.7%). 26.1% are not at all involved, 9.1% are adequately involved while the remaining 3.0% are active in their participation. The main reasons for not being involved are lack of information about the process and lack of information about how to participate. Other reasons include lack of a sense of civic duty, lack of transparency by leaders and gender discrimination towards women's involvement.

Though structures and systems are in place to facilitate effective governance at local levels, residents lack confidence in their leaders and the way they utilise funds allocated for development project where transparency and accountability is lacking in many ways. The vast majority of households do not know how Lower Local Government funds are allocated and spent (89.8%). (Kasese District Local Government Poverty Profiling & Mapping 2012).

Studies suggest that governance and development are partners, with a shared goal of seeing the lives of citizens improved (Reno, 2010). Good governance has the potential to enrich the development process, while bad governance can thwart all the best efforts made to enhance people's livelihoods and welfare. Participation, by the populace, in a variety of poverty reducing activities is a key part of good governance, designed to guard against the potential for political elites to ignore or coerce citizens in pursuit of their own agendas. With this in mind, this study particularly looked at the participation of Bukonzo East Constituency residents in a number of community and development activities.

Following the Decentralisation policy in Uganda since its launching in October 1992, there has been a quest for good governance by involving the local communities in decision-making and inculcating the spirit of ownership of local assets instead of it being considered as the property of local or central government. This has been a way out of centralised decision-making process which regards the immediate needs of those far away in remote areas of Uganda and Kasese in particular. This is properly stressed by the Common Wealth of Governments in their Fan court Declaration of 1999, that if the poor and vulnerable are to be at the centre of development, the process must be participatory in which they have a voice while democracy should in principle be promoting greater participation by all citizens, including the poor in decision-making.

Community members' participation has become a gradual change overtime in which the people increase their awareness on their capabilities, their rights, their responsibilities and use this knowledge to organise themselves to acquire real political power without proper procedures of coordination between the local authority and the local citizens. This therefore becomes the platform on which the problem statement is derived.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Despite the bottom-up and the participatory rural appraisal approaches being applied under the decentralisation system of governance by the government of Uganda to have all community members involved in the planning process, decision making and implementation of projects, there is little participation of community members in Local Government programs and an information gap between the population, local government and Civil Society Organizations about development planning, implementation and budgets as 53.9% of the households find it difficult to directly access information about development programs with a total of 72.3% of households not attending meetings organized by the village LC1 leaders. Some few women than men attend these meetings, with only a small percentage participation of People with Disabilities (PWDs) and other community groups. The District residents are in preference for Local Government that considers local community members as the implementer of development programs. However, the majority of households (62.9%) have never participated in the selection of government projects in their communities be it by government or Civil Society Organizations. The main reasons for not being involved are lack of information about the process and how to participate. Other

reasons include lack of a sense of civic duty, lack of transparency by leaders, the high level of corruption among civil servants and gender discrimination towards women's involvement. It is from this situation that this research was made a possibility to remind the residents, leaders and administrators about their individual and collective responsibilities in all Local Government programs in Kasese District Local Government.

1.3 Research objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

To establish the correlation between community participation in development projects and governance in Kasese District Local Government.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To find out the level of community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government.
2. To find out the level of local governance in Kasese District Local Government.
3. To find out the influence of community participation in development projects on governance in Kasese District Local Government.
4. To find out the relationship between community participation in development projects and governance in Kasese District Local Government.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the level of community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government?
2. What is the level of local governance in Kasese District Local Government?
3. How does community participation in development project influence governance in Kasese District Local Government?
4. What is the relationship between community participation in development project and governance in Kasese District Local Government?

1.5 Null Hypothesis

There is no direct participation of community members in development projects and local governance in Kasese District Local Government.

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Kasese District Local Government western Uganda. Kasese District Local Government is one of the districts of the Rwenzori region. It is bordered by Democratic Republic of Congo in the west, Bushenyi in the south west, and Kamwenge in the South, Kabarole district in the east, Bundibugyo district and mount Rwenzori national park in the north. Kasese is located at an approximate 96Kms from Kampala to the main town.

The district is made up of four constituencies of Bukonjo west, Bukonjo east, Busongora north and Busongora south.

Majority of the people concentrate on agriculture as their most economic activity and source of income, they cultivate coffee and cotton as cash crops while cassava, beans, matooke, yams, Irish potatoes serve as food crops to the population. Some of the domestic animals include goats, sheep and pigs while hens and ducks are kept as domestic birds in both four constituencies of the district.

Some fishing and salt mining is done in the low lands of the district from Lake Katwe (Kakule), Lake Edward and Lake George. The district is very rich in terms of water bodies such as River Kabira, Lubiriha, Kanyambara, Nyamugasani, Nyamwamba and Muvuko. The district has Queen Elizabeth national park and Mount Rwenzori national park which attract many tourists in the district

The most inhabitants are the Bayira (Bakonzo) while Basongora live in the district as cattle keepers. Other tribes include Batoro, Banyabindi and some Buganda living there as businessmen and women.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study examined the correlation between community members' participation in governance in Kasese District Local Government.

1.6.3 Time Scope

This study was conducted in a period of eight months that is between January and September 2014.

1.7 Significance of the study

The findings of this study were thought of creating new knowledge on community participation in development projects and governance in Kasese District Local Government through informing, consulting and integrating local citizens' knowledge, opinions at the centre of their community development projects. Community members ought to be key participants in taking decisions, planning and management of their social welfare.

The findings of this study were thought to be helpful to government stakeholders in making informed decisions of allowing community members to manage their own affairs and formulating policies that guard against denying locals from participating in problem identification and solving their own problems.

1.8 Definition of key words

Community participation

Community participation in the context of this research has been used to mean being a proactive participant in Local Government development projects and other programs rather than being a passive bystander in creating a sense of place, belonging, trust, support, and mutual benefit in the community where one lives and works.

Governance

The term governance in this research has been used to mean the use of local administrative units in managing the affairs and service delivery system of the society or a set up of local administrative structures with authority to implement and deliver services on behalf of the central planning committee. This word derives its meaning from the term local government; that means local people's participation in local administration at community levels allowing community members to manage their own affairs.

1.9 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis comprises of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which contains the Background, theoretical perspective, contextual perspective, problem statement, purpose, objectives, hypothesis, scope, significance of the study and the definition of key words and the organization of the thesis.

Chapter two includes: introduction, theoretical review, the conceptual frame work and the related literature.

Chapter three is a discussion of the Research design, research population, sample size, Sampling procedure, research instruments, Validity and reliability of the research instruments, data collection and analysis methods, Ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

Chapter four is a presentation of data analysis and interpretations. While chapter five is a summary of major findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions of areas of further research on the same subject.

The thesis has references of the reviewed documentaries, the transmittal letter for the respondents, letter of informed consent, and a face sheet consisting of the demographic characteristics of the respondents, the research questionnaires and the researcher's curriculum vitae.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the definition of concepts, theoretical review, conceptual frame work and the related literature.

2.1 The concept of a community participation and governance

The term 'community' can refer to people brought together due to geographical proximity, shared characteristics, beliefs or interests who interact directly in a face-to-face way or remotely using a variety of media including the internet (Fritze, Williamson & Wiseman 2009).

According to Wilson Boulvald (2006) the word community is typically, defined either geographically or socially. A geographical community is recognized by attributes tied to physical appearance or location, such as natural boundaries, a recognized history, demographic composition, or the presence of certain industries or organizations. A socially defined community consists of people who share common social attributes and interests, such as language, customs, class, or ethnicity, regardless of geographical proximity.

The word 'community' within local government raises some extremely complex and difficult issues, partly because the word is used for very different purposes, and partly because there is no agreed understanding of what a 'natural community' actually is, the word 'community' is not just used as a term for a geographic area; it is common to speak of different communities of interest including ethnic communities, faith communities, the business community.

Yehudi Blacher (2006) presenting a policy forum for the Department for Victorian Communities, observed that "by communities we should include communities of interest and identity as well as traditional communities of place in local government".

Meanwhile Governance is still often equated with government. In their influential book *reinventing government*, Osborne and Gaebler (1992:24), established that governance was at the heart of what government was about, and argued that 'Governance is the process by which we collectively solve our problems and meet our society's needs. Government is the instrument we use'. The evolving understanding of governance is built on the notion that no single agency, public or private, has the knowledge and resource capacity to tackle the key problems unilaterally.

The implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the UN Development Agenda that are strongly underpinned by pro-poor and pro-equity orientation, requires new types of institutions including new approaches, strategies and tools. What is also required is new relationships and new partnerships. The overall governance environment, especially those elements that contribute more directly to the planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of public services, require adjusting, repositioning in a way that goes beyond the realm of public administration and become more citizen-based and engaging. All these require learning of new skills, the introduction of new tools and the initiation of new procedures and processes.

DESA is attempting to respond to these new challenges through the provision of what it calls socio-economic governance products and advisory services. In this aspect, the Socio-economic Governance and Management Branch (SGMB) of the Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) is taking the lead. In order to pursue its work coherently and consistently the Branch is organized both functionally into two clusters: i) Participatory Governance and Partnership Cluster; and ii) Governance Tools for the Implementation of the UN Development Agenda Cluster or Governance Tools Cluster.

The many approaches to governance pose a problem for those who want a simple definition. Anne Mette Kjaer, an international authority on governance theory, says that what the many approaches have in common is an understanding of governance which refers to the setting, application, and enforcement of rules (Kjaer, 2004). Kjaer suggests that governance focuses on both the input side, concerned with democratic procedures, and the output side, which is concerned with efficient and effective institutions.

In the public administration context, Kjaer says it was during the 1980s that the term was referred to as distinct from government and as including civil-society actors, and concerned with the management of networks – particularly in the delivery of services.

2.2 Theoretical Review

The study was based on the classical theory presented by Vilfredo Pareto's and the communitarian philosophical stance originating from academia and developed from a critique of liberal individualism by such people as Michael Sandel, Alasdair Macintyre, Charles Taylor, Michael Walzer and John Gray.

They argue it to be a rather loose grouping which hold that; the community, rather than the individual or State, should be at the centre of their analysis and their value system.

Vilfredo Pareto advanced a similar theory that, "an individual is the best judge of his own welfare, and second, that any change that makes at least one person better off, without making anyone worse off, is an improvement" (or Pareto improvement) (Pareto, [1906] 1971, p. 261).

This is because, when joined with the first fundamental theorem of welfare economics, which states that competitive markets lead to a Pareto-optimal allocation of resources, the initial conclusion is that the market should be used for organising the economy (Stiglitz, 2000, p. 60). The intuition of this result is that voluntary exchange through the market leading to Pareto improvements and the operation of the market will allow all possible Pareto improvements to be made.

Pareto's theory, written in the positivist tradition, fits almost too well the ideal type that is the order paradigm. To begin, he assumed sociology be an empirical discipline, meant to follow the methodical lead of the natural sciences. He called for the establishment of the "Logico-experimental" method by which investigation would be based solely on experience and observation. Moreover, the construction of his theory, particularly its major terms, reflected his view of order in the universe. Pareto believed that the highest form human organization is the social system. It logically follows that the natural state of society is one of dynamic equilibrium.

In some important ways, Pareto was influenced by the works of Comte and Spencer. He embraced Spencer's position on non interference (especially as it applied to laissez-faire economics). The concepts of greater differentiation and interrelationships developed by both and Durkheim appear to have also informed the work of the Italian, especially in his early sociology. However, by the time that his Treatise was published (1915) Pareto was to condemn Spencer and Comte along two lines.

First, he rejected the earlier positivists for their lack of scientific sophistication. Second, he faulted their vision of evolutionary progress.

It must be admitted that Pareto's conception of the social system was quite mature when compared with the efforts of his contemporaries. He drew on his engineering background to substitute a mechanical image (system) for a biological one (organism). Of crucial importance was Pareto's conception of society as a system of elements or variables in a state of reciprocal and mutual interdependence. His systemic explanation of how a society works, and its interpenetration with the minds of its members rendered organism quite crude in comparison. However, Pareto's intellectual break with Spencer and Comte went beyond the question of sophistication.

Assumptions and criticisms of the classical elite theory

Pareto imagined in the work of his intellectual ancestors the unacceptable tainting of the Enlightenment philosophies. In the Treatise he called for the abandonment of the ideal of unilinear progress, a principle he had discerned in the evolutionary conceptions of his predecessors. As we have seen, neither Comte nor Spencer assumed the perfectibility of human nature. They held fast to the Hobbesian conception of the anti social being saved from mutual destruction only through reason. However, Pareto went beyond Hobbes. When the promise of progress in his native Italy fell far short of fruition, he was drawn to perhaps the starkest portrait of human nature in Western philosophy, that of Nicole Machiavelli.

In an attempt to end his exile at the hands of the Medici conquerors of his native Florence, Machiavelli (1469 – 1527) wrote *The Prince*. In it, he argued that the ordinary sentiments of humankind are those of greed and selfishness. In concrete terms, those who are subject to political authority are without gratitude, honesty, and courage. The subject population by nature is unable to resist the passions of the moment and will violate both principles and the rights of others. At an intellectual level, there is no creative thought but only the imitation of authority. It is this imitation of authority, together with the desire for self-preservation that represents the only hope for human redemption.

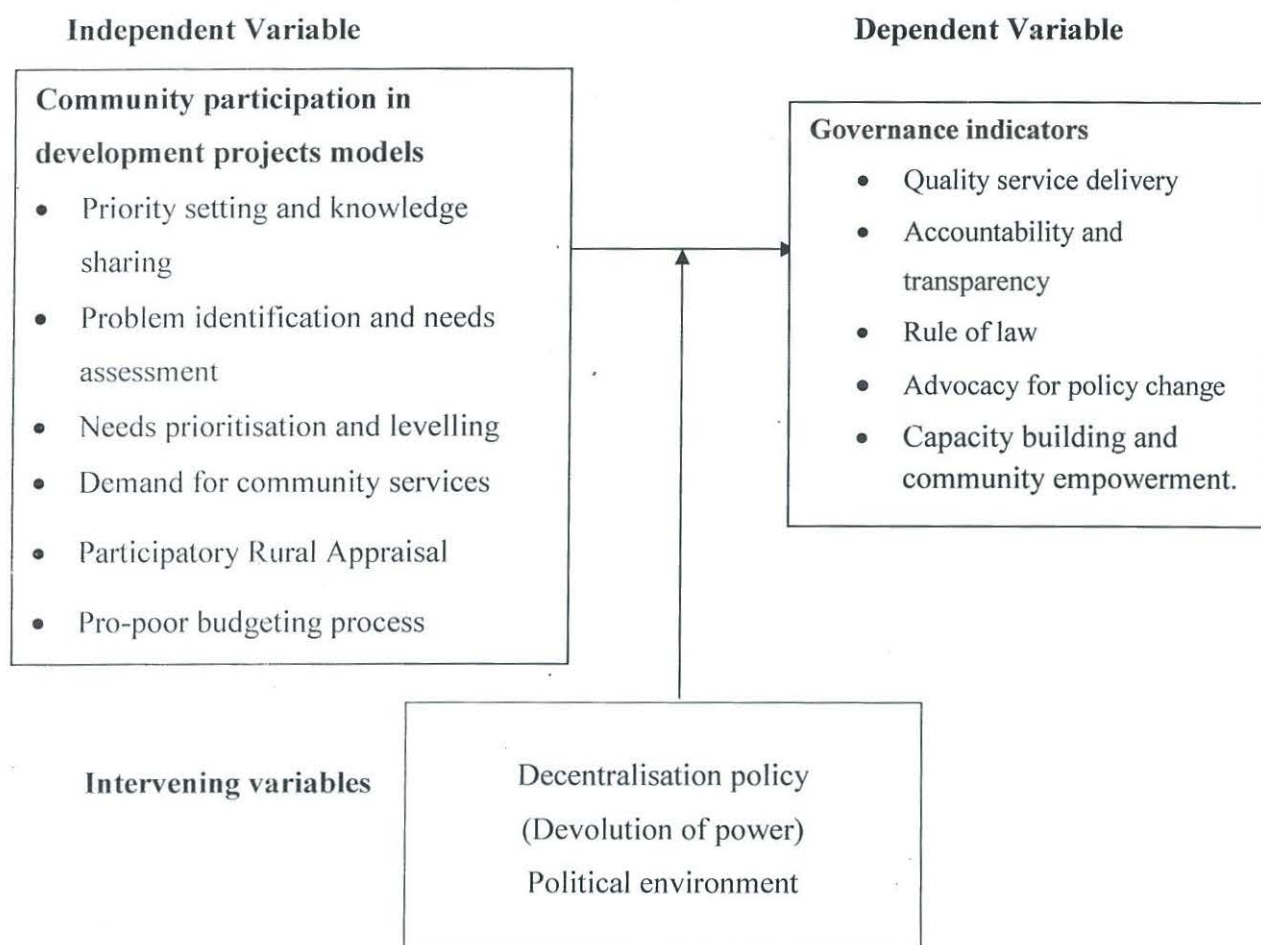
Machiavelli did not specify precisely how those in power came to avoid the disaster of such a nature. However, he found in the despicable condition of the subject population a mandate for political action. He wrote that rulers are required to employ means that are beyond the pale of personal morality. These include a mastery of legal forms of social control but may also include deception, brutal force, and the evaluation of all strategies by means of the ultimate end to which they are put. Therefore, the ruler is advised to give the appearance of virtue, piety, and thrift, thus behaving as the fox. Or when necessary, the ruler must resort to power and cruelty as does the lion. In the words of Machiavelli, “safer to be feared than loved.” Such power of imagery had a striking impact on Vilfredo Pareto.

In conclusion, the theory that Pareto propounded has a direct relationship with this study. Pareto emphasizes community members to be judges and actors of their own welfare. In the same way, the researcher indicates that community members’ participation in Kasese District Local Government would help in the integration of local knowledge and opinion in the planning and management of community development projects and programs in the district.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual frame work below shows the correlation between community members' involvement in socio-economic governance in Kasese District.

Illustrative Conceptual Framework



Source: Primary data 2014

Narrative of the Conceptual Framework

The above conceptual Framework lays out the key social responsibility aspects, constructs, or variables, and the presumed relationships among them (Mile & Huber man, 1994). They further indicated the graphic designs of main variables connected by directional arrows specifying inter-variable relationships to make this framework very clear, as indicated in the illustration above.

In the conceptual framework given above, there is an understanding of community issues that community members get involved in to boost their operational relationships with the local governance. The independent variable is illustrated using the Carroll (1991)'s five-part model of community responsibility in connection to local governance model to guarantee advocacy quality service delivery, accountability and transparency, rule of law, advocacy for change capacity building and community empowerment.

2. 4 Related Literatures based on the study objectives.

2.4.1 The level of community participation

Internationally, the concept of place shaping may apply not just at a neighbourhood or community level, but at a district or regional level depending on the issue being addressed. In practice, there is a broad spectrum of ideas about community governance, about whom and what it involves, and about how (if at all) it should be pursued. Within Australian local government, these differing perspectives can be seen in terms of an evolving relationship between councils and their communities (McKinley P., Pillora. S. et al, 2011) any local council have a long history of working with community groups on specific projects or particular aspects of service delivery, often providing material support and/or financial assistance. Surf clubs and bushfire brigades are classic examples. Some council have extended that approach to devolving the delivery of selected services to community-based organisations – child care centres for example.

Presently one of the most successful experiences in community involvement in decision-making at the local level is the experience of participatory budgets. In Uganda under the decentralisation system, there has been a well established participatory budget system which allows communities to participate in setting priorities, planning and decision-making over the allocation of resources. The participatory budget strategy is as old as the Decentralisation system which created participatory structures with decision-making power over the allocation of resources for the development of the rural communities.

The lower local government development Plan and Budget are responsible for the co-ordination and organisation of the process of developing the investment plan, and checking the execution of the planned budget. It is constituted by elected citizens from every parish and sub county respectively as well as by government representatives with no voting right. Through a participatory planning process involving people from all the regions, the investment plans of the previous year is reviewed, priorities are defined and councillors are charged with a responsibility of monitoring and supervising the implementation. An open and elaborated consultation process with the population follows which ends when the investment plan is approved and the implementation is done by the people themselves but supervised by the higher or central government that funds most of them.

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to who varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

Related studies show 'accountability' regarded as a composite concept, having a range of connotations (Jabbara and Dwivedi 1988, Jenkins and Goetz 1999). They relate it to 'giving an account' to another party who has a stake in what has been done. It is frequently applied in the context of maintaining financial 'accounts', which demonstrate that funds have been used appropriately. It evokes a sense of taking responsibility but it also holds the meaning of being held responsible by others being 'held to account'. In the context of governance, it refers to holding bearers of public office responsible for their performance and the results of their decisions (Jalal 1999, Edwards and Hulme 1994). As such, it encompasses a vast array of potential power relationships.

A first step in disentangling some of the meanings of accountability is to establish what kinds of accountability exist: for what, by whom and to whom. Complex patterns of accountability are commonplace in the health sector, Public health providers, for example, would usually describe themselves as accountable not to those who use their services but to their district health service

manager (and possibly to their professional associations). The latter may technically be accountable to users for the quality of services provided, but their precise responsibilities and the procedures for holding them to account may be obscure.

In a related research by LGPMC (2009), the findings indicated that Planning systems can significantly impact on the rights, investments, lifestyle and general wellbeing of individuals and communities. Accordingly, local government and planning ministers across Australia have agreed that transparency, accountability and accessibility are important principles for the way in which planning systems should operate. There is no evidence for the extent to which planning systems are often open and comprehensible to stakeholders (transparency) and provide clear and appropriate lines of accountability for key planning structures and decisions. It then describes the ways in which governments engage with communities and business and the views of these groups as to the success of community interaction and accessibility of planning systems in each jurisdiction. While interactions of governments with proponents of developments are always discussed, they focus on government involvement with the broader community and business groups throughout the planning process. Where possible, leading practices for transparency, accountability and community interaction are noted, as those practices which are likely to be deficient. (Andrea Cornwall, 2000).

Unpacking the need for transparency and exploring the kinds of information and processes that might be involved at different levels, workshop discussions highlighted the complexities of establishing mechanisms to improve accountability. As Jenkins and Goetz (1999) argue, transparency does not automatically result in accountability; it serves as a tool to begin to open officials and other responsible parties up to wider scrutiny. Much depends on what information is sought, by whom and for what purpose.

2.4.2 The level of governance

Part of the context for the growing interest in community governance is the changing nature of the relationship between local authorities and their citizens. Twenty five years ago in most developed countries, the principal means of engagement with local government was through the

electoral process and leave them to get on the job. Since then there has been a very substantial shift in what citizens (communities) expect of their relationship. It has manifested itself in at least two different and important ways. First, there has been an ongoing decline in turn out at local authority elections, although with some upward blips following changes such as amalgamation, or a shift to postal voting (partly disguised in Australia in those states where voting is compulsory) (Russell 2004). Declining turnout has been associated with factors such as increased representation ratios (the ratio of residents to elected members) and declining trust in local government (Purdam et al 2008 & Sorabji 2006).

2.4 The influence of community participation on governance.

Across the district, mechanisms exist to encourage participation by community members in local governance issues. However, in view of poor community participation, it is recommended that greater efforts be made to ensure more meaningful participation and to foster a greater level of transparency in the process of Lower Local Government planning, budgeting and implementation, so that not only do district residents feel their concerns and input is considered, but also that funds allocated to development are well utilised. To achieve this, it is suggested that the radio stations be increasingly used as a means of passing on useful governance information to the populace, as well as strengthening Local Councils (LCs) to do so. Moreover, efforts to significantly improve the capacity of local government leaders to enable greater community participation should be made.

Schaap et al (2009) adopt a similar approach in an overview of innovation in sub-national government in Europe. This study is of particular interest as they find that notwithstanding quite different political systems, similar trends are evident. They describe the public motivation in these terms: "the public is realigning itself. People are bonding less with the local community and becoming more individualistic. They are demanding more and better services from the government. At the same time, they are more willing to participate, debate and act. The importance of traditional representative democracy is declining. These trends are creating tension between representative democracy and trust in an elected body on the one hand, and public input and participation on the other. All of this is taking place against a background of increasing social fragmentation." They identify four different emerging strategies: strengthening the

existing model of representation (electoral reform etc), broadening the concept of representation (greater dialogue while maintaining representation as the only source of legitimate authority), the citizen as customer - 'customer democracy' - and direct or participatory democracy (referenda, co-production, and self-governance).

2.4.4 The relationship between community participation and governance.

A first step, then, is to distinguish between the purposes to which information might be put which will determine what information is sought. Several types of purpose were identified to increase awareness (of the situation, rights, alternative priorities etc.), judge (is the situation 'good' or 'bad'), identify problems, provide evidence, locate responsible persons and make decisions. Each of these purposes might call for different types of information. Similarly, different categories of stakeholder users, providers, officials, donors might need to be brought together for governance as a whole.

From the study conducted by Henry Lucas (2000) published in *IDS Bulletin* Vol. 31, No. 1, January 2000 pp. 1-13, he records that; "It has for many years been emphasised by international donors over the need to 'involve the community' in development projects, stressing that though such involvement has usually had strict limitations. With the stated objectives of improving utilisation of outreach services and accountability of service providers, Village development Committees were formed and trained to understand the basic concepts of the projects, identify factors which affected the community initiatives in and suggest local methods for combating these problems".

There are statutory requirements for community consultation before council's take decisions have increased considerably, notably in land use planning and development control but also in some states around budgeting. Community 'consultation' is increasingly being re-defined as 'engagement'— councils going well beyond seeking views on specific decisions to having an ongoing dialogue with their constituents about service delivery and the key issues facing the area, using techniques such as neighbourhood forums and online panels.(McKinley P., et al, 2011). In several states, councils are now required to prepare or facilitate community-based

strategic plans that are intended to be 'owned' by the community and provide an over-arching framework for all the council's activities.

Totikidi et al, (2005) observed that: 'Community can be defined in various ways and while definitions about community are often debated, many community psychologists agree with the distinction of *relational* communities and *geographical* communities' (Rudkin, 2003).

In her book on community psychology, Rudkin (2003) also discusses the advent and presences of virtual communities. Writers from different academic disciplines have taken it differently but in some respects complementary approaches to describing community. Two American economists, Bowles & Gintis (2002) take a comparative institutional approach to considering the role of community which they describe as: "The task of comparative institutional analysis today, having left behind the plan *versus*. Market debate, is to clarify what class of problems are handled well by differing combinations of institutions."

They further argue that: Communities, however, may solve problems that both states and markets are ill-equipped to address, especially where the nature of social interactions or of the goods and services being transacted makes contracting highly incomplete or costly. Community governance relies on dispersed private information often unavailable to states, employers, banks, and other large formal organizations to apply rewards and punishments to members according to their conformity with or deviation from social norms. An effective community monitors the behaviour of its members, rendering them accountable for their actions.

For local government, practical considerations play a central role. The legal mandate of councils typically relates to a defined geographical area which will normally be referred to in legislation as the "community" of the Council. In Victoria, for example, the Council is to be "responsible and accountable to the local community" and many of a council's explicit obligations are expressed as being 'the community'. (Jalal 1999).

The presence of a vibrant civil society has created an enabling environment for collective mobilization. From large scale social movements and intermediary organizations like to

informal networks and community-based organizations, the presence of civil society has helped in strengthening the collective mobilization of the marginalized. Through campaigns, demonstrations, dialogue, and even working with the government for successful implementation of policies and plans, civil society has enabled the poor and voiceless to articulate their rights and demand accountability from the state to deliver what the state promises but hardly fulfils. With globalization, the civil society sphere has recently become the space for the complex interplay between society, state and market. Gradual withdrawal of the state from the economic arena and the filling up of the space vacated by the state by global capital have caused groups to increase their pressure on the state to play a strong, responsive role within the framework of sustainable development and democratic participation. (Commonwealth Foundation 1999 & Chandhoke, 2005)

Despite constitutional provisions and development efforts to pull the vast majority of people out of poverty, disease, illiteracy and social oppression, many still struggle for adequate livelihood, shelter, medical care and education. Both in urban and rural areas, the poor continue to live without the basic preconditions for a dignified life. Entrenched socio-economic inequalities and divisiveness have obstructed the realization of the democratic aspirations for equality and equal opportunity to the underprivileged. They also have resulted in a situation where the benefits of development have been appropriated by the dominant sectors of the society. The state's inefficiency and unresponsiveness have created a crisis of legitimacy for state institutions, and the failure of government agencies to protect the interests of underprivileged groups has created disillusionment and alienation from the democratic processes. (Tandon, 2003)

In developing countries where access to and use of resources essential to rural livelihoods are highly contested, improving cooperation in their management is increasingly seen as an important element in strategies for peace building, conflict prevention, and longer-term social-ecological resilience. Alongside the more traditional recognition of the importance of common pool resources in reducing poverty and building rural people's assets is an emerging awareness of the positive potential that cooperation around natural resource challenges can offer in reducing the risk of broader social conflict and violence.

While this rationale is not altogether new among advocates of public policy support for and investment in natural resources management (Tyler 1999), it is gaining traction in international development circles (e.g. DFID 2007), as well as in the environmental conservation and peace building communities (Feil et al. 2009; UNEP 2009).

Although collaborative monitoring are relatively new terms, these are only the most recent iterations of a long tradition of community involvement in natural history and other formal social endeavours (Withers and Finnegan 2003). A litany of terms has evolved to describe the various ways that individual citizens or groups of non-scientists may participate in designing and carrying out collaborative program implementation and monitoring. Communities and volunteer monitoring refer to actions taken by individuals or organized groups of citizens to collect data for research or management-oriented environmental monitoring to help better understand spatial variability in various patterns (Cifelli et al. 2005).

In contrast, civic science (Lee 1993), refers to the democratization of science and its reorientation toward public dialog and interpretation. According to Shannon and Antipas (Shannon and Antipas 1996), "Civic science seeks to reunite these divided roles and responsibilities and challenges the traditional stance of science as objective knowledge situated outside of, rather than part of, society. Carr (Carr 2004) advocates for what she calls community science, which she describes as more inclusive than citizen science and more radical than civic science.

Community involvement in monitoring is increasing due to government cuts in monitoring programs, the growing need for information on local economic development changes, increasing recognition of the value and importance of including stakeholders in management processes, and a corresponding desire on the part of citizens to participate in management decisions that affect them (Moir and Block 2001, Weber 2003, Fernandez-Gimenez et al. 2005a, 2005b).

Recent researches suggest that community involvement can help identify indicators and develop monitoring plans that are meaningful and credible to local people (Gasteyer and Flora 2000).

Collaborative monitoring projects have also yielded significant social benefits, such as increased trust and improved relationships (Kusel et al. 2000 & Fernandez-Gimenez et al. 2005b)

2.4 The Gaps identified in the literature

Projects are implemented by contractors, supervised by the local leaders and are left in the community for the people utilised. The government is condemned for its failure to sensitise the community members on the need for them to get involved in problem identification, priority needs assessment, resource mobilisation and allocation, project implementation, supervision and monitoring of the development projects is a need to guarantee sustainability. With high poverty and illiteracy levels and the poor sanitation.

A report by the District community services department (Community Driven Development semi Annual Review, 2013) indicate that community members are not involved in the planning process which implies that community extension workers decides projects and in return the sustainability levels are compromised. They did however indicate that, it's only the beneficiaries who are informed about the project, partially trained on how to manage it and nobody minds the outcome in the long run as long as they earn a living thus the rural communities have remained with poor people who only mind the food for the day and are not bothered on how they are governed, who is governing them and how to improve their life style. It is on this note therefore that the researcher thought of establishing a new knowledge on the relationship between role of community members' involvement in socio-economic governance by correlating the two variables and how community members can be involved.

According to the literature review and the gaps identified, it is taken by the researcher that community participation in local governance is necessary and very important for the community members to be able to identify their community needs, prioritise them and find solution to solve their problems in their own interest using their available local resources that they are accountable for.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, study population, and sample size, sampling procedure, methods of data collection analysis, research instruments, validity and reliability of the research instruments, data gathering procedures, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive and correlation design in order to investigate the relationship between the roles of community involvement in the socio-economic governance in Kasese District. The researcher employed a descriptive survey design to enable the use of simple data collection methods and tools in the shortest possible time implying that the research was not strictly done under controlled laboratory conditions but rather the results were obtained due to direct interactions with respondents. It was qualitative in nature, though some triangulation was employed to also investigate the problem quantitatively.

3.2 Research Population

The research population of this study was 556 people of whom the researcher selected less number to have a small and manageable group of respondents. The study population consisted of Sub county staff, Local Council members, Community group representatives, District community department Staff, District Executive Committee members, Non-Governmental organisation members and opinion leaders. The above categories of people were used in the study because they are either involved directly in the socio- economic governance, or they supervise, monitor, evaluate and or receive services from the government.

3.3 Sample Size

The study had its sample size drawn from the various categories identified as the civil servants or the service delivery controllers, the beneficiary communities and the overseers of the services sought about. It was derived from the 556 target populations and minimized to a manageable

number using the scientific calculation determined by Slovene's formula (1960) because the population size was known. The formula is given and explained as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where,

n = Sample size

N = Target population

e = Level of significant margin of error

$$n = \frac{556}{1 + 556(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{556}{1 + 556(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{556}{1 + 1.39}$$

$$n = \frac{556}{2.39}$$

$$n = 233$$

Therefore the sample size was 233 respondents

Categories of Respondents for the Study

Categories of respondents	Population	Sample size
Sub- county staffs (CDOs, ACDO, S/county Chiefs)	72	72
Local Councils Members	288	42
Community Based Organisation representatives	125	48
Women groups	6	6
Youth Organisations	5	5
Groups of People With Disabilities (PWDs)	40	40
Opinion leaders	20	20
Total	556	233

Source: Secondary Data, 2014

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The researcher used purposive sampling and systematic simple random sampling.

Purposive sampling was used to select different respondents from the five Constituency sub counties where the sub county staff, Local council members and Community Based Organisations' representatives were got . This was done so because they were judged right to provide the required information as regard community participation in Kasese District Local Government.

Systematic simple random sampling. The researcher used systematic simple random sampling to select women groups' representatives, youth group, groups of people with disabilities and opinion leaders. This was used because it is bias free method and gives equal opportunities of representation of all social groups of people.

3.5 Research Instrument

The research instruments in this study were a questionnaire consisting of a face sheet to capture the respondents' demographic characteristics, the interview guide to solicit and probing local citizen to provide the information face to face to face. The response mode was by ticking where applicable and giving independent views or opinion according to one understands of the question opposed. However, the researcher also used observation and survey method where some villages and parishes were surveyed by the researcher.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity of the instrument

The researcher used the Content Valid Index (CVI) which is a scale developed by computing or rating the relevant items in the instrument or questionnaire by checking their clarity, their meaningfulness in-line with all objectives stated divided by the total number of items. After the computation the instrument was considered valid since the value got was above 0.06 ($0.86 > 0.06$) as recommended by Lynn, 1986.

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Relevant Items}}{\text{Total Number of Items}} = \frac{20}{23} = 0.86$$

Reliability of the Study

Reliability on the other hand, was checked using internal consistency and that there is need for protesting the instruments using individuals in the range of 5 – 10% of the sample size (Mugenda, 1999, p.79 and 99).

The study therefore checked on reliability by pre-testing the instruments so as to register relevance and response rate. This checked on appropriateness of the instrument and as such adjustments were made in the instrument to enable achieving the study's objectives. Reliability and the validity of the instruments were done by my research supervisor and my research assistant to help minimize the errors in the analysis and processing of the data.

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

The following data collection procedures were implemented:

A. Before the administration of the questionnaires

An introduction letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degrees and Research for the researcher to seek approval to conduct the study from respective authorities.

When approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the Local government District' authorities in charge and select them through systematic random sampling procedures to arrive at the minimum sample size.

The researcher reproduced more than enough questionnaires for distribution.

The researcher selected a research assistant who assisted in the data collection; briefed and oriented him in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

B. During the administration of the questionnaires

Respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.

The researcher and his assistant emphasized the retrieval of the questionnaires within 10 days from the date of distribution.

On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked whether all were answered properly.

C. After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered was collected, encoded into the computer and statistically analysed using tables to show the different views from different respondent using percentages.

3.8 Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution was used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Questions were set on each objective to capture data from the respondents. The mode of answering was by giving ideas, opinion and views according to one's own understanding.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

- i. The respondents' names were not reflected in this study.
- ii. Permission was sought from the concerned officials of the different departments.
- iii. The researcher acknowledged the authors quoted in this study through citations and referencing.
- iv. The findings were presented in a generalized manner.
- v. The information given was used for research purposes only.

3.10 Limitation encountered during study.

The researcher encountered a problem with meeting his respondents as the place is more of a hard to reach area. Coupled with the floods, it was difficult to reach all the sub counties of the district since bridges were swept away on most rivers. However, the researcher was confident of the efforts government was putting in to have the bridges restated very first as most of them were crucial for the economic wellbeing of the people in Kasese.

There were always inconsistencies in filling the questionnaires by the respondents where some of them left gaps. This was checked on the target number of the required and qualified respondents making it difficult for the research to be valid. The researcher however, prepared to add in an attrition figure to cater for the respondents who failed to return or fill the questionnaires properly.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATIONS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.

4.0. Introduction

This chapter is a presentation of the study findings, its analysis and interpretation. It also indicates the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

4.1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This section of the study determines the demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of age, gender, marital status and education level. This was obtained by designing a face sheet to capture data from the respondents. In summarising this, frequencies and percentage distribution was used as indicated by figures in the tables below:

Table 4.1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
21-30	46	20
31-40	52	22
41-50	86	37
50 and above	49	21
Total	233	100
Gender		
Male	121	52
Female	112	48
Total	233	100
Marital		
Single	101	43
Married	132	57
Total	233	100
Education		
Primary	28	12
Secondary	44	19
Tertiary	143	61
Other	18	8
Total	233	100

Source: Primary Data 2004.

As depicted from table 4.1 above, majority of the respondents were between the age of 41 and 50 totalling to 37%. This reveals that majority of the respondents were of mature age and working as civil servants in Kasese district. While 22% numbering to 52 respondents were between the age of 31 and 40 serving in Kasese district as civil servants and workers in Non Governmental Organisations are operating in Kasese District. A total of 49 respondents (21%) had 50 years and above. This reveals that the researcher involved the elders in providing information about the study. Among the respondents were those between the age of 21 and 30 rising 20% an indication

that the study also obtained information from the youth who are family with the modern their community participation in social-economic governance.

In terms of gender, table 4.1 shows that majority of the respondents were males totalling to 121(52%) whereas females were 112 (48%). This indicates that the researcher had few women as respondents due to their less involvement participation of community activities and in the working places in Kasese. This therefore acts as an appeal to the district service commission to have main streaming in order to raise the number of women working in different institutions in Kasese district.

Basing on the table 4.1 above, the research results reveal that majority of the respondents totalling to 132 (57%) were married while 101 (43%) were unmarried (single). This implies that the researcher obtained more data from the married respondent more than the unmarried and therefore the information they gave was considered important.

As indicated in table 4.1 above, the study outcomes disclosed that, in terms of education level, most of the respondents had tertiary education amounting to 61.37% followed by secondary education 18.88%, primary 12.02% and others 7.73%. Basing on education levels, the respondents of the study were both elites and the information they provided was trustable and reliable for publication.

4.2 Level of community participation in development projects and governance in Kasese District Local Governance.

This was the first objective of the research study set on the independent variable that aimed at finding out the level of community members' participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government. The researcher set five questions on this objective to the respondents in order to obtain full data from their own ideas and opinions.

Table 4.2 The level of community participation in development projects in Kasese District

Local Government

Hypothetical statements	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Households in Kasese District are actively involved in the process of planning and budgeting.	Yes	26	11
	No	207	89
	Total	233	100
Households do not know whether their local government plans and budget for them.	Yes	192	82
	No	41	18
	Total	233	100
There are low turn ups of community members during village and parish meetings	Yes	140	60
	No	93	40
	Total	233	100
There is an information gap between the population, government and civil society organisations	Yes	188	81
	No	45	19
	Total	233	100
The implementation and monitoring of community development projects in Kasese District is done by Local Government administrators without consulting the local people	Yes	178	76
	No	55	24
	Total	233	100

Source: Primary Data 2014

Basing on the table above, 26 respondents (11%) accepted the claim that households in Kasese district are actively involved in planning and budgeting process while this claim is opposed by 207 respondents (89%). This is an indication that community members are not fully engaged in the governance of Kasese District Local Government programs. This also reveals that different interests of different social groups of people such as the orphans and vulnerable people, people with disabilities, the youths are not catered for. It is the district local authority that decides the type of services to be delivered to the communities. In many cases this has led to failure of many community development projects such as village road, gravity flow schemes, child day care centres and rural health outreaches. This therefore serves to remind Kasese District Local

Leaders to involve the local communities in setting out their own service priorities that will cater for all interests of the social groups.

In an interview conducted by the researcher in Munkunyu sub county, one the respondents said, *“be it the sub county or the district planning committee does not consult local citizens what to be included in their budgets and the budget ends up without catering for the needs of disadvantaged groups like people with disabilities”* Emphasising this, the respondents gave an example of Busyangwa primary school in Kisinga sub county where a toilet was constructed and it had no provisional ladders for the disabled children to use when entering it. This therefore serves to remind Kasese District Local Leaders to involve local community members in setting out their own service priorities in order to cater for social differences within the district.

As shown in table 4.2 above, the findings indicate that 192 respondents (82%) agree that households do not know whether their Local Government plans and budgets for the people. This is so because, some households have not received some basic requirements such as safe and protected water, access to good roads and bridges, and well equipped health unit in their areas. This therefore portrays that there is poor service delivery for the socio-economic well being of the community members in Kasese district. It is on this note that the researcher calls for Local Government bottom-top planning in order to cater for the interests of the people for better service delivery and participation of community members in Kasese District Local Government programs. While 41 respondents (18%) indicate that community members know of Local Government plans and programs taking place in the district. This reveals that at least a certain percentage of people are being served by Local Government. However, a number of community members' complaints in Kyondo and Kyarumba sub counties were that many rural communities have not been served and are not aware of how the district operates. While in an interview with the local residents of Buhungu village in Kyondo Sub County and residents of Kitabona in Kyarumba Sub County they gave the same complaints that they have no access to information regarding the operation of their sub counties and the district as whole. In their words they said, *“during elections of our leaders, we only receive promises to have our demands fulfilled and periodically receive feedback of what Local Government does in every sub county and village. But after elections none of these leaders come back to fulfil what he or she promised, even the*

Local Council ones are unable to communicate to the residents how they operate, not even meetings of leaders are being held''.

This then, affirms that community members have little to tell about Kasese District Local Government in terms of service delivery and the district development projects and other programs taking place.

According to table 4.2 above, 140 respondents (60%) postulated that there is low turn ups of community members during village and parish meetings. The reason for this is that some of community members are dissatisfied and tired of empty promises by their local leaders and therefore they see no need of wasting their time to attend meetings that will not yield fruits. However, some community members are not aware of their roles as citizens in their respective communities and so attending Local Council meetings is not their business. In an encounter with a group of the youth respondents in Buthale village, in an interview, some youth said,

‘‘Local Council one meetings is not our business because it is for old men and opinion leaders who only discuss what concerns them and not the youth.. We are not usually invited to take part in Local Council meetings and sometimes we do not know what the Local Council One Executive does in the interest of the youth’’.

This reveals that a number of the youth do not attend meetings organised by Local Council Leaders because they are not invited to take part and thus, their interests are not met at local level. This therefore is an appeal to the Local Leaders to involve the youth in their meetings to have vast ideas and opinions in their respective villages.

A total of 93 respondents (40%) refuted the claim that there are low turnups of community members in Local Council meetings indicating that those members who do not attend are either members of the opposition group in as far as Multiparty Government is concerned in Uganda today. In his words however, the researcher appeals to all community members not to base their community participation on political parties' sentiments and grievances. The researcher thus calls upon all community members to actively participate in all government programs for the common good.

The study findings also show that a total number of 188 respondents (81%) indicated that there is an information gap between the population, government and civil society organisation. The

respondents indicate that this gap is due to poor involvement of community members at local levels in governance of Kasese District Local Government which in some many cases fail disseminate information to the rural communities. Although information may be got from many social Medias, it is better and clearly understood when it is transmitted from individual to individual using their local language in their socio-cultural setup. However, 49 respondents totalling to 19% claimed that there is no information gap between the population, government and the civil society organisation. This percentage could be some few urban elites who have access to information through newspapers, magazines and radio talks which is not possible for the rural community members to access thus creating an information gap between the urban communities and the rural communities in Kasese District Local Government. While conducting an interview with some the of residents of Kibiri in Mahango Sub County, one of them said, *“some of the information announced over the radio stations are communicated in English language yet majority of the rural commurity members are not educated”*.

This means that some of the community members do not receive the message as it was intended to reach and thus creating an information gap between the population, government and the civil society. This research therefore acts as a tool to advise the District Local Authority to disseminate the information to the rural communities using the local language that will enable community members to pick up the message and act accordingly.

The study findings also reveal that 178 respondents (76%) asserted that the implementation and monitoring of projects in Kasese district are done by local government administrators an indication that community members are denied chance to participate in such projects and therefore the meaning of devolution of power and function to bring about participatory Local Government is lost. This therefore call for local authority to engage the community stake holders in the implementation and monitoring of projects in order to satisfy the citizens and be able to own and effectively utilise their own projects. While 55 respondents (24%) deny the claim that the implementation and monitoring of projects is done by local government administrators indicating that due to devolution of power under decentralisation policy in Uganda, the district councillors and some selected stakeholders are charged with the implementation and monitoring of community development projects. In this research therefore the researcher shows that the implementation and monitoring of community development

projects should be done by all stake holders to bring about transparency, accountability and trustworthy between the community members and their local leaders.

4.3 The level of governance in Kasese District Local government.

This was the second objective of the study that aimed at finding out the level of governance in Kasese District Local Government. The researcher set five questions to the respondents in order to obtain data on this objective.

Table 4.3 The level of governance in Kasese District Local Government

Level of Governance	Response	Frequency	Percentage
There is quality service delivery to the local communities in Kasese District Local Government	No	183	79
	Yes	50	21
	Total	233	100
Accountability and transparency are part and partial of Kasese District Local Government	No	193	83
	Yes	40	17
	Total	233	100
Rule of Law, equity and inclusiveness are excised in Kasese District Local Government	No	186	80
	Yes	47	20
	Total	233	100
There is capacity building and community empowerment in the communities of Kasese District Local Government	No	191	82
	Yes	42	18
	Total	233	100
There is advocacy for policy change in Kasese District Local Government	No	165	71
	Yes	68	29
	Total	233	100

Source: Primary Data 2014

The findings in table 4.3 above, indicate 183 respondents (79%) deny the claim that there is quality service delivery in Kasese District Local Government indicating that some parts of the district such as Mahango, Kyondo and Kyarumba sub counties are still facing a challenge of poor roads, un equipped health units and poorly constructed bridges, schools and market places. In an interview with the residents of Kyondo and Kyarumba sub counties, they indicated that the

services be it in the rural areas or in urban centres are not satisfactory enough to the communities. In their words they lamented,

“We are tired of leaders who do not listen to people’s demands. We have severally reported to the local leaders and the District Authority that Musasa-Kyarumba Bridge has been swept away by river Nyamugasani but no one comes to tell us the way forward or even giving us some hope that it is in the District Local Government plan”

This statement affirms that some community members are not satisfied with the services delivered to them without tackling the most pressing need. It is therefore an appeal to the local leaders to always go down to the communities, work with them and solve their most pressing need first. The researcher made his survey and observed that the people of Kyondo Sub County have been cut off from accessing Kyarumba market where they get essential commodities for home consumption such as salt, soap, paraffin and some sugar. The people are at a risk of losing their lives when crossing river Nyamugasani using bare feet and locally made Timber Bridge. This thus reveals that there are poor services to this community. Thus, this research acts as a community partition for demand for better services. However, some 50 respondents, (21%) according to the respondents indicate that there is good services. Possibly these could be community members on the low lands where some services are somehow good and available to them. But considering complaints from the rural areas and comparing the 79% with 21% , one can rightly assert that there is no quality services in Kasese District Local Government.

The findings as seen in table 4.3 above, some 193 respondents (83%) assert that accountability and transparency cannot wholesomely be pronounced in Kasese District Local Government. The respondents in their explanations indicate that from Local Council One to the district level one wonders how the local revenue is spent. The 25% at village level is hardly heard of neither does the sub county. In their words, during an interview, some respondents were quoted saying,

“the sub county chiefs and their accountants rarely give reports on how the revenue and other grants from the Central Government were spent. We hear of unconditional and conditional grants having been given to the District but the accountability is only heard by the few people within the circle. No community member can access a report of the revenue expenditure either at the village, Sub County or at the district level”

This statement made by the respondents portrays that there could be some traits of theft and embezzlement of Government funds. This means that there is no transparency among the local leaders about Local Government revenue. This could also account to poor service delivery to community members. However, some 40 respondents (17%) indicate that accountability and transparency is exercised in Kasese District Local Government.

Basing on the findings presented in table 4.3 above, 186 respondents (80%) disagree that rule of law and inclusiveness as components of good governance are not traced in Kasese District Local Government. To this, the researcher also indicates that the society's well being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of a society. The respondents assert that fair legal frameworks and protection of human rights particularly of the minorities are rarely in existence. Only 47 respondents (20%) admit that there is rule of law which is impartially enforced by the police and the judicial system at the district level. While conducting an interview with some of the respondents from Kihungamiyagha in Kyarumba sub county one of the disabled woman said,

“Our leaders do not mind about people with disabilities because as you see me, I can hardly walk long distances with this one leg. If they were caring about people like me they would have provided me with atleast a wooden leg”.

This statement made by an old woman is an appeal to the local leaders to care for the disadvantaged groups of people in their communities. This also reveals that the disadvantaged groups in the district could be lamenting in many rural areas which are not reached by the District Local Leaders. This therefore argues the District Local Leaders to have disadvantaged groups living in rural and urban centers at the heart of the district plans.

According to the findings, 191 respondents (82%) indicate that there is no capacity building in Kasese District Local Government where some local leaders do not mind about capacity building of the citizens. They indicate that when community members fail to participate in the implementation and monitoring of community development projects, they are likely to have less chances of acquiring skills and thus, less empowered and low capacity building. It is only seen

by 42 respondents (18%) that capacity building and empowerment is prevailing in the district. However, this could be an effort of some Non-Governmental Organizations operating on the low lands of Kasese District Local Government. While conducting an interview with the people of Katanda village in Munkunyu Sub County one of the respondents said,

“Our youth stay here with no jobs to do at all; they lack capacity building and empowerment. We only hear of youth funds at the district but no leader has ever minded to meet the youth and enlighten them about this funds. We need someone to empower our young ones so that they can manage to work for them selves”.

This statement is an indication that there is low capacity building and less empowerment of the rural communities in Kasese District Local Government. This research therefore acts as an appeal to the local leaders to empower community members through participatory rural appraisal and sensitization of the youth and other community members to form groups that will enable them to have a common voice that the Local Government will act upon.

The study findings indicate that 178 respondents (76%) postulated that in Kasese District Local Government there is no advocacy for policy change while 55 respondents (24%) show that advocacy for policy change is in existence. This reveals that only few individuals or groups of people in the whole population of the district do advocate for policy change. This could be some elites who know what it means by policy change. In an interview with the residents of Katumba village in Kyarumba Sub County, one of the business man said,

“Even if we advocate for policy change, things will remain the same and sometimes our voice may not be heard, whether we advocate for policy change or not there will be no impact. We better keep quiet and see how our children will eat”

This statement indicates that the advocacy for policy change in Kasese District Local Government has not penetrated into the citizens' mind and sometimes community members are innocent about it and its value to them. The researcher thus calls the local leaders to let citizens understand the concept of advocacy for policy change and its value in their communities.

4.4 The influences community participation in development projects on governance in

Kasese District Local Government

This was the third objective of the study that aimed at finding out the influence of community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government. In order to obtain data on this objective, the researcher set five questions to be answered by the respondents.

Table 4.4 The influence of community participation on governance in Kasese District Local government.

Community participation impact on governance	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Incorporating the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programs	Yes	146	63
	No	87	37
	Total	233	100
Participatory decision-making and citizen based dialoguing at all local levels	Yes	197	85
	No	36	15
	Total	233	100
Problem identification needs assessment, resource mobilisation, allocation and utilisation.	Yes	193	83
	No	40	17
	Total	233	100
Participatory social accountability and transparency	Yes	202	87
	No	31	13
	Total	233	100
Capacity building and community empowerment by the local leaders	Yes	204	88
	No	29	12
	Total	233	100

Source: primary data 2014

Basing on table 4.4 above, 146 respondents (63%) admit that when there is community participation in Kasese District Local Government there will be incorporation of knowledge and opinion of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and other programs. This also reveals that there will be diverse skills, talents and abilities in the execution

of development projects. However, 87 respondents (37%) disagree that community participation cannot lead to incorporation of knowledge and opinions of rural people in planning and management of development programs indicating that there is knowledge gap between different social groups such as the youth, the educated, the businessmen and women, the farmers and the vulnerable with different interest which may lead to confusion during planning process. The researcher therefore advises community members to have priority setting in their planning when incorporating diverse knowledge, skills, talents and abilities in executing their endeavours. Local leaders should always guide community members to prioritise their needs so as to be to carry out the implementation successfully in harmony with Local Government program setting. In an interview guide with the residents of Ibimbo parish in Kyondo Sub County, one of the sub county woman councillors said,

“ It is has always been our prayer that decentralisation policy penetrates rural communities where devolution of power will reach even the people of Ibimbo and be able to plan in line with the Local Government and have people at the centre of their own plans and programs so that implementation is made easy for both District and all local level”

With this statement made by the sub county women councillor, there an indication that community members will be able to plan in line with Local Government and thus community members will be able to have their needs catered for which in turn will be an indicator of good governance and hence increasing the level of governance in Kasese District Local Government.

Basing on the findings 197 respondents (85%) indicate that community participation in Kasese District Local Government will enable people to make decisions that govern their own projects. Community based dialogue will help community members to take responsibilities in their local setting and be able to embrace Local Government programs knowing that they will also take part for their own benefits. However, as indicated in table 4.4 above, 36 respondents (15%) show that decision-making may not be an influence to governance due to community participation. This percentage indicates that although decisions may be made but the district planning committee will make the final decision on services to be delivered to the community members. The researcher in his own view elaborates that when there is bottom up decision-making and planning the district has a mandate to come down and guide where necessary but not denying decisions made by the local people. With this therefore, the researcher appeals to all Local

Council Leaders to always respect citizens' decisions for effective and good governance in the district.

While interviewing his respondent, in Mahango Sub County, one of the respondents said,

‘‘I believe that if Local Government allows us to participate in its programs, we shall be able to provide more information about our local needs and we shall have trust in the decisions they make even if they may not necessarily be from the community members’’.

With this statement, the respondent wants to bring to the mind of the Local leaders that even if they make final decisions after consulting them, there would not be any problem and what community members need is only seeing Local leaders coming to them for consultation about their local needs.

The study findings reveal that when there is community participation, communities, members will be able to identify their problems, assess their needs, mobilise resources and allocate them equitably. This will help Local Government to deliver services to the community members following their interests. This is supported by 193 respondents (83%) as seen in table 4.4 above. And 40 respondents (17%) disagree that community participation cannot bring about identification of problems, needs assessment, resource mobilisation and allocation indicating that the situation will always remain the same. In direct contact with some respondents of Kinyangko in Kisinga Sub County during an interview, one of the respected opinion leaders in the area was quoted saying,

‘‘With the idea of community participation, I believe that government will be able to get different problems from different communities which need not to be ignored. With this government will be able to act in line with the interest of the people’’

In this statement, there is an indication that community participation will influence government officials to act according to the wishes of the people.

The findings also show that 202 respondents (87%) assert that because of community participation the government will be able to exercise a participatory social accountability and transparency which is an essential component of good governance. However, the findings also indicate that 31 respondents (13%) deny that participatory social accountability and transparency

cannot be influenced by the community participation. While conducting an interview with some respondents of Buzira village in Kisinga sub county, one of the respondents asserted that,

“I think nowadays accountabilities are not done at the sub county and even at the district level because, since I started electing on the leaders, no one has ever told us of how they spent the revenue that they collect, yet our wives pay market due every Monday and Fridays in Kisinga market. But why can't they tell us the use of this money?”

This statement made by one of the respondents reveals that when there is community participation, members will be very inquisitive to the local leaders to always have accountabilities. This will enhance transparency and trustworthy among local leaders and thus leading to good governance that is based on people's demands in harmony with Local Government Act that allows accountability and transparency within the district accounts committee.

The findings as indicated in table 4.4 above, 204 respondents (88%) say that community participation will influence government leaders to embark on capacity building and community empowerment with in Kasese District Local government. The respondents said that when people are engaged in many activities their knowledge of doing things widens and they acquire skills to perform different jobs thereby creating capacity building and empowerment of the community members. In an open interview with the respondents from Kanyenze People's Sacco, one of the members said,

“It has been the effort of Kanyenze People's Sacco that I have learnt to make a small business that has assisted me to earn at least one thousand to buy salt in my home. As women members of this Sacco we are no long failing to get soap and salt to use in our families. I thank the founder of this Sacco that he has enlightened us especially when giving us some loans to begin domestic projects to help our children get some scholastic materials”

This statement made by the respondent shows that participation of community members will influence capacity building and empowerment of community members in the governance of Kasese District Local Government. Therefore the findings of this research convey a message to the District Local Authority to engage community members in different activities and programs to bring about capacity building and empowerment of community members as this will portray good governance that is pro people in the district.

4.5 The relationship between community participation development projects and governance in Kasese District Local Government.

This was the fourth objective of the study that aimed at finding out the relationship between community participation development projects and governance in Kasese District Local Government. The researcher set five questions on this objective in order to capture data from the respondents.

Table 4.5 The relationship between community participation in development and Governance in Kasese District Local Government.

Relationship between community participation and governance in KDLG	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Community members are drivers of Local Government programs and thus their participation is government's pride.	Yes	198	85
	No	35	15
	Total	233	100
Local Government is based on communities and their participation	Yes	143	61
	No	90	39
	Total	233	100
Local Government is aimed at uplifting the local people and the local people is the Local Government	Yes	193	83
	No	40	17
	Total	233	100
Local government beneficiaries are the community members and Local Government is the benefactor of community members	Yes	168	72
	No	65	28
	Total	233	100
Local Government is the mediator of communities members to the Central Government	Yes	185	79
	No	48	21
	Total	233	100

Source: Primary Data 2014

The findings of the study indicate that there is a strong relationship between community participation and governance in way that community members are drivers of Local Government

programs and the participation of community members is the effort of the Local Government. This is supported by 198 respondents (85%).

This means that without community members' participation in Local Government programs the District capacity in executing her programs is illusion. In an interview with the youth group members of Munkunyu Sub County, one of the youth said,

“Local Government has forgotten that the youth are the vibrant and energetic boys and girls to extend their programs even far way to rural areas where some District Officials cannot reach. Let the district use us in their program so as to realise their goal and mission”

The respondent in his statement wants to show the District Officials that the youth are able to work as drivers of Local Government programs as long as the district engages them. Although 35 of the respondents (15%) refute this kind of relationship what is agreed by the majority is that community members are the most significant actors in Local Government programs and therefore there is a strong relationship that has to be maintained in order for the Local Government to gain momentum in her service delivery.

The study findings as seen in table 4.5 above reveal that Local Government is based on community participation. The participation of community members helps the district to execute their programs. This is supported by 143 respondents (61%). It is through the effort of the local communities that all projects of the district will be planned and managed. However, 90 respondents (39%) say that Local Government does not depend on community participation arguing that if this was the case then it would not have been reluctant in involving people in the execution of its programs. Despite of this argument, one of the respondents in Kihungu village in Kyarumba Sub County during an interview said,

“The Local Government knows it that it is based on community participation and this participation is not underrated however much it is slow to involve the people in its programs.”

This statement indicate that Local Government has not denied or underrated communities' participation for it knows that community participation is its base and a channel of good relationship despite of it being slow in involving all stakeholders in its programs.

The study findings also reveal that there is a relationship between community participation and governance whereby the Local Government aims at uplifting local people and realise good governance. A government that does not mind about her people is a bad one and thus, the beauty of the people is the pride of the government. This is supported by 193 respondents (83%) as seen in table 4.5 above. However, in their responses, 40 respondents (17%) assert that Local Government does not aim at uplifting local people because if that was its aim then it would be responding immediately to people's demands. In his own view s the researcher gives confidence to the respondents that it is becomes an oversight of the Local government not to engage stakeholders in carrying out its programs but since it operates on long term plans, it is still in mind that all demands of the people one time one day will be met and that is the Local Government mission. In a face to face interview conducted by the research with the respondents from Kyarumba people with disabilities group, one of the group member said,

“the relationship between community participation and governance is that people are able to own their own programs just as Local Government is able to govern her own people and all programs taking place in the district.”

This statement indicates that community participation and governance lie side by side in a way that you participate and govern or you govern what you have participated in.

Basing on the table 4.5 above, 168 respondents (72%) postulated that the relationship between community participation and governance is that communities are the main beneficiaries of Local Government who under governance receive services and that governance is a manifestation of people's participation. In an interview with the opinion leaders in Mahango sub county one of them said,

“It is people's participation that governance is said to be good or bad. People participate and be able to talk of a participatory governance and therefore governance is rightly from people's involvement with one goal to achieve and that is, governance.”

In relation to the above the researcher in his own words indicates that community members being beneficiaries of Local Government, Local Government is also a benefactor of the community members and thus, there is a mutual dependence between the benefactor and the beneficiary.

The findings of the study also indicate that through local governance community members are linked to the Central Government. This is supported by 185 respondents (79%) as seen in the table 4.5 above while 48 respondents (21%) disagree with this claim. However, governance as conceptualized in its broad sense in government setting help community members to associate with their local leaders and be able to relate their activities with those of the Local Government. In an interview conduct with the community members of Bulighisa village in Kyondo sub county, one of the respondents said,

“our relationship with the central Government is sheltered when the district leaders fail to engage us in government programs.”

In this statement the researcher wants to show that there is a relationship between community participation and governance in Kasese District Local Government. The respondent however, indicates that this relationship is sheltered when the district leaders fail to engage community members in the execution of its programs. This therefore appeals to all Local Government officials to engage community members to execute Local Government programs so as to strengthen its relationship with the community members and the Central Government.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of findings, conclusions, recommendations and areas of further research on this same topic.

5.1. Discussion

The study was set to find out the correlation between community participation and governance in Kasese District local Government. The study was guided by four major specific objectives, (i) to find out the level of community participation in Kasese District Local Government, (ii) to find out the level of governance in Kasese District local Government, (iii) to find out the influence of community participation on governance in Kasese District Local Government, (iv) to find out the relationship between community participation and governance in Kasese District Local Government.

Data analysis indicates that the majority of the respondents were between the age of 41 and 50 with 37%. Other respondents were between the age of 31 and 40 raising 22%, those 50 and above were 21% while those between the age of 21 and 30 were 20%.

In terms of gender, the highest percentage of respondents were males with 52%, females were 48%. Their marital status revealed that the majority were married with a total of 57%. Those unmarried (single) were 43%.

The education level of the respondents indicated that most participants had tertiary education with 61% followed by 19% with secondary education. Those with primary level were 12% and only 8% were illiterate.

The level of community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government

The findings on this objective indicate that the level of community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government is low characterised by inactive participation of households in planning and budgeting by 89%, poor information about Local Government plans and budgets represented the community members by 82%, low turnups of community members in Local Council one meetings represented by 60%, information gap between the population, government and the civil society represented by 81%, and implementation of community development projects by the district administrators without consulting the community members represented by 76%. However, the researcher asserts that the level of community participation can be improved by involving community members in all activities and programs of the district.

The level of governance in Kasese District Local Government

The study findings also indicate that there is low level of governance in Kasese District Local Governance that is characterized by low quality service delivery rated at 79%, absence of accountability and transparency 83%, inadequate rule of law and inclusiveness 80%, absences of capacity building and community empowerment 82%, poor advocacy for policy change 76%. The researcher thus appealed to the local leaders in Kasese District Local Government to exercise governance that is pro people and based on service delivery, accountability and transparency.

Influence of community participation in development projects on governance in Kasese District Local Government

The study findings indicate that community participation in development projects in Kasese District Local Government has an influence to governance in the following ways. Incorporating knowledge, opinions of rural people in the planning and management of projects and programs indicated by 63%, participatory decision-making and citizen based dialogue 85%, problem identification and needs assessment, resource mobilization and allocation 83%, participatory accountability and transparency 87%, capacity building and community empowerment 88%.

The relationship between community participation in development project and governance in Kasese District Local Government.

The findings indicate that there is a relationship between community participation and governance in Kasese District Local Government in the following ways:

Community members are drivers of Local Government programs this is supported by 85% of the respondents, Local Government are based on community participation 61%, Local Government is aimed at uplifting local people as a means of exercising good governance 83%, Both Local Government and communities are bound on a mutual relationship of being benefactor and beneficiary respectively this is supported by 72% of the respondents. The findings also reveal that Local Government links community to the Central Government and the Central Government aids the Local Government in support of communities. This is rated at 79% of the respondents.

5.2. Conclusion

Community participation is an essential element of the Local government in supporting its development programs which at the same time becomes a benefit to both the Local Government and the communities. The government is not a mere word but the people who work together with one mission to be accomplished. Kasese District Local Government is an instrument to exercise good governance by incorporating community members in the planning and managing of development projects and other programs. In this regard, the new legal duty on councils and other partners to inform, consult and involve all local citizens represent a major opportunity to expand citizen governance, capacity building and community empowerment this in turn will bring to what is termed as the “Big Society” by the liberal Democrats.

Contribution of knowledge

The findings of this research study have generated new knowledge on how community members in Kasese District Local Government should participate in the execution of Local Government Programs and why the government should involve community members. This is because of the mutual relationship that lies between them

Both local leaders, Non-Governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations will be guided by the information reported in this thesis and be able to analyse the situation in which their communities are.

The findings in this study have created a platform for further research in the same field but in different communities of the country and the world at large. The readers of this study will be prompted to go down to their communities and find out what was done, what is being done and what will be done, how and why in their respective communities.

5.3 Recommendation

Kasese district Local Government

The researcher recommends that the district local authority should enhance community members' ability to identify and implement projects aimed at solving their problems.

The researcher recommends the district local authority to involve all community members in the planning and budgeting processes of their local councils.

Sub county leaders

The researcher recommends all sub county leaders to always involve community members in the planning and budgeting meetings to enhance social accountability and transparency to the communities.

The Sub county Development Officials should form and use community development committees so as to help them identify and assess their community needs.

The sub county authority should mobilise, sensitise and create awareness on the importance of community participatory rural appraisal as a way of involving community members in Kasese District Local Government.

Non- Governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations.

The researcher recommends to all Non-Governmental Organisation and Community Based Organisations to extend their services to the rural communities of Kasese district to promote and empower the citizens in the socio-economic activities.

Community members

The researcher recommends every community member as a stakeholder to participate in all Local Government programs in order to exercise good citizenship in Kasese district.

Community members should be able to welcome different programs delivered to them by the District Local Government.

5.4. Areas for further research

Basing on the identified gaps in the literature review as indicated in chapter two of this study, the researcher humbly motivates prospective researchers to carry out further research on the same subject with emphasis on the following areas:

- The influence of community participatory rural appraisal approaches in promoting socio-economic governance.
- The role of local leaders in promoting community involvement in socio-economic governance.
- The role of community members in promoting socio-economic governance.
- Governance and community members' involvement in promoting effective service delivery.
- Participatory rural appraisal and socio-economic governance.

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APPENDIX I

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

As part of my degree course requirements for the award of Masters Degree of Arts in Development Studies at Kampala International University, I have to write a research paper. In this respect, I am carrying out a study on **“Community participation in development projects and local governance in Kasese District Local Government”**. As an administrator, stakeholder or community leader in the above mentioned District, you have been selected to take part in this study. You are kindly asked to answer the questions about this study in your area. The information you will provide in this questionnaire will be used only for the academic purposes and will be treated with confidentiality. Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

.....
NDIBULIRO BWAMBALE ASASIO

Tel: 0775677800/0705616931

Email: asasiondibuliro22@gmail.com

APPENDIX II

INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of **Mr. Ndibuliro Bwambale Asasio** that will focus on **Community participation in development projects and local governance in Kasese District Local Government.**

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and a right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for them.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX III

INTRODUCTORY LETTER



Ggaba- Road , Kansanga
P.O Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-4142668, +256-41-267634
Fax: +256-414-501974, +256-706-251084
Email: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

COLLEGE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, SOCIAL SCIENCES

COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH

January, 29, 2014

INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR NDIBULIRO BWAMBALE ASASIO REG.NO. MDS/40206/131/DU TO CONDUCT RESEATRCH IN YOUR ORGANISATION

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a masters of Arts in Development Studies.

He is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled "**Community participation in development projects and local governance in kasese district**".

Your organisation has been identified valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter than is to request you to avail him with pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him be used for academic purpose only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


Dr. Edris S. Kasenene
Deputy Principal, CHDR.



APPENDIX IV

FACE SHEET TO DETERMINE THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Please tick where applicable

1. Age

21-30 ☐

31-40 ☐

41-50 ☐

51 and above ☐

2. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

3. Marital status

Married ☐

Single ☐

4. Education level

Primary ☐

Secondary ☐

Tertiary ☐

Others ☐

APPENDIX V

QUESTIONNAIRE TO FIND OUT THE LEVEL OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION IN KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Direction 1: please give your answer according to your understanding.

1. Is it true that households in Kasese district are actively involved in the planning and budgeting processes done at their Local Councils? If yes, explain how? And if not explain why?
.....
.....
2. As a stakeholder, can you explain whether community members know about the District? plans and budgets made every year? If yes show how? And if no why?
.....
.....
3. As a local resident in your Local Council One area do you attend meetings called by the Chairperson of your LCI? If yes explain how this meeting is conducted and what major issues you discuss? If no, explain why?
.....
.....
4. As a community member, do you agree that there is an information gap between the Population, Local Government and the Civil Society Organisations? Give reasons for your answer.....
.....
.....
5. Is it true that the implementation of community development projects is done by the Local Government administrators without consulting the local residents? Give reasons for your answer.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX VI

QUESTIONNAIRE TO FIND OUT THE LEVEL OF GOVERNANCE IN KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Direction: Please answer according to your understanding.

- 1 As a community member do you receive quality services in your community? If yes or no, explain how and why.....
.....
.....
- 2 Is it true that your local leaders give accountability transparently at the financial year? If yes, explain how and if no explain why?.....
.....
.....
- 3 Explain how Kasese District Local Government exercise the rule of law and inclusiveness.....
.....
.....
- 4 Is it true that Kasese District Local Government empowers and gives capacity building to the community members? If yes explain how and if no explain why?
.....
.....
- 5 As a stakeholder do you advocate for policy change in your community? If yes explain how and if no explain why.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX VII

QUESTIONNAIRE TO FIND OUT THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON GOVERNANCE IN KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Direction: Please give your answer appropriately

1. It is said that community participation will influence Local Government in Kasese district to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and other programs. Is it true or not? Give a reason for answer.....
.....
2. Community participation will influence governance by allowing people to participate in Decision-making and citizen based dialogue. Do you agree or disagree?
.....
.....
3. Community participation will influence Local Government in Kasese District to work with the community members to identify their problems, needs assessment, resource mobilization and allocation. Yes or no? Give a reason for your answer.....
.....
.....
4. Community participation will influence governance by allowing local leaders to carry out participatory social accountability and transparency.....
.....
.....
5. Do you agree that community participation will influence Government Officials to carry out capacity building and community empowerment? Give reason for your agreement or for your disagreement.....

APPENDIX VIII

QUESTIONNAIRE TO FIND OUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE IN KASESE DISTRICT.

Direction: Answer according to your understanding.

1. As a community member do you agree that community members are drivers of Local Government programs? Explain your answer?.....

.....
.....

2. Is it true that governance depends on community participation? Give reasons for your Answer.....

.....

- 3 Do you agree that Governance is aimed at uplifting the local people? Explain your answer

.....
.....
.....

- 4 (a)Are community members beneficiaries of Local government? Explain your answer

.....
.....

- (b) Do you agree that Local Government is a benefactor of community members? Give reasons for your answer

.....
.....

5. There is a mutual relationship between Local Government and community members in a way that Local Government links the community to the Central Government and Central Government aids Local Government in support of community members. Yes or no? Give reasons to support your answer.....

.....

APPENDIX IX
INTERVIEW GUIDE

1(a) As a stake holder explain how community members participate in Local Government programs in your area?.....

(b) Why should community members be involved and participate in Local Government programs?.....

2. Explain the type of services you receive in your community.....

3. Explain how community participation influences governance in your community?.....

4. What relationship is there between community participation and governance in Kasese District Local Government.....

5. Explain how your local leaders present to you the financial year report in your area.

APPENDIX XII

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULLUM VITAE

Identity/Bio-Data

Surname	Ndibuliro
Other name	Bwambale Asasio
Date of Birth	15/11/1978
Age	35years
Marital Status	Single
Sex	Male
Tribe	Mukonzo
Nationality	Ugandan
District of Birth	Kasese
Home Sub County	Kyondo
Parish	Buyagha
Village	Kanyenze
Fathers name	Baluku Richard Bibolha
Mothers name	Biira Georgia Kabagambe

Contact addresses

Clark technology general agencies (u) ltd

P. O. Box 577, Kasese-Uganda

Mobile Tel: +256772-864037/ +256781-348906

Home: 0775677800/0705616931

Email: asasiondibuliro22@gmail.com

Education background

Year	Schools attended	Achievements.
2013-2014	Kampala International University	MDS
2007-2010	Katigondo National Major Seminary	BA Philosophy and DIP in Social and philosophical Studies.
2004-2005	Bwera Secondary school	UACE
2000-2003	Mutanywana Secondary School	UCE
1991-1997	Kyondo Primary School	PLE

Additional training.

- Certificate in catechetical from St. Augustine's Catechetical Training centre- Nsenyi Parish Diocese of Kasese.
- Certificate in basic spiritual counselling from St. Augustine's Catechetical Training centre- Nsenyi Parish Diocese of Kasese.

Block Placement Field work Training.

- Project planning, implementation and evaluation
- Group formation
- Gender responsive planning
- Lobbying and advocacy
- Problem Identification, analysis, documentation.
- Data collection, Analysis and Processing

Role Facilitator

Agency placement field work training

- Community mobilization
- Data collection, analysis and documentation
- Conflict resolution on domestic violence
- Networking community based organization
- Carrying out community sensitization

Other Skills

- Farmer group and community mobilization
- Community Mobilization
- Making organization constitution and profile
- Project proposal writing
- Organization brochure formulation
- Lobbying and advocacy for rural community groups

Employment records

Year	Title	Employer
2012-2013	Assistant project manager	Rwenzori Organisations for Children living under Difficult Circumstance.
2010-2011	Teacher	Snow Heritage Sec. School.

Hobbies

- I enjoy working for improvement.
- I enjoy facilitating young and adult groups.
- I like creating new friends.
- I enjoy exploring new places.
- I enjoy facilitating community development Programmes.
- I learn new ideas from the people I facilitate.

Languages

- English
- Runyoro-Rutoro
- Swahili
- Lukonzo (Mother tongue)
- French

Referees

Rev. Fr. Peter Mubunga Basaliza
Diocese of Kasese Diocese
Tel. +256782-931307/0200905356

Mr. Bwambale Ivan
Clerk Kagando-Kisinga Town Board
Tel. +256772-186510

Mr. Bwambale Clarence
Tel: +256701-855876/772-864037

Signed and sealed by:

.....

Ndibuliro Bwambale Asasio

[illegible]

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