

**IMPACT OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN  
UGANDA**

**A CASE STUDY OF WORLD VISION, RUKUNGIRI DISTRICT**

**BY**

**ATUHAIRE ABIAS**

**1163-06044-08045**

**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN  
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF KAMPALA  
INTERNATIONAL  
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**JUNE, 2018**

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## DECLARATION

I, **ATUHAIRE ABIAS** declare that this research dissertation on “Impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda: A case study of World Vision, Rukungiri District” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.

Student's Name: **ATUHAIRE ABIAS**

Reg. No: **1163-06044-08045**

Signed: .....

Date: .....

## APPROVAL

This research dissertation on “Impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda: A case study of World Vision, Rukungiri District” has been done under my guidance and Supervision as an academic Supervisor and is due for submission to Kampala International University in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor’s Degree in Development Studies.

Signature:  .....

Date:  .....

 DR. NIWAMANYA RICHARD

SUPERVISOR

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## ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda: A case study of World Vision, Rukungiri District. The study objectives were; to identify the roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda, to establish the challenges faced by civil society organizations in Uganda and to assess the solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda. The study applied a cross-sectional research design to reflect aspects of perception, feelings, experiences, facts and emotional feelings of the study respondents in examining the impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda. This was because the research questions that were generated necessitated observing explanatory, descriptive and analytical aspects of the research. The study population involved 58 participants and these will include; World Vision top authorities and staff, CSOs beneficiaries, Rukungiri District Local government administrators and local peasants who were found available. A sample size of 50 respondents was determined through purposive and random sampling methods. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources using questionnaires and interviews. After collecting data, the researcher organized well-answered questionnaire, data was edited and sorted for the next stage. The data was presented in tabular form, pie charts and bar graphs with frequencies and percentages. The study findings revealed that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 14% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 44% agreed and the remaining 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that Civil society organizations promote political participation. This implies that most respondents were aware of the vital role played by civil society organizations in promoting political participation within the community hence contributing towards poverty reduction. The study concludes that civil society organizations promote political participation through educating people about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens, and this can help to fight against poverty among the people. The study recommends that there is need for provision of education to all so as to fight the illiteracy levels which proved to be one of the challenges hindering effective implementation of CSOs operations. There is need for CSOs to intervene so as to create market for the produce of people dealing in small business investments so as to boost their income. There is need for government of Uganda to develop that the political environment.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions and assumptions, scope of the study, significance of the study, the justification of the study and the operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Barya John Jean (1998) defines civil society as the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens. He further narrates civil society concerns the family and the private sphere, referred to as the "third sector" of society, distinct from government and business

Alagappa, Muthiah (2004) notes that articulating citizens' interests and demands is an important function performed by CSOs globally. Particularly when state policies and the programs of government agencies do not take account sufficiently of needs of the poor or of some other vulnerable sections, CSOs can step into this breach and help to represent their needs and interests. For instance cases from South Africa and Ukraine included within this volume illustrate situations where civil society actors have mobilized sections of society and where government policies have changed based on the interests and demands voiced by these actors.

Bazaara N (2000) argues that in Africa, it was the rural poor, particularly women and non-white people, whose concerns were not addressed adequately or in any effective manner by government departments. Even after a more democratic and representative government had replaced the apartheid state, many women and non-white males continued to live amid grinding poverty. A group of national CSOs got together to devise solutions to this problem. Acting in coordination with selected government agencies, they organized a series of Poverty Forums at different locations across this country, where the poor could come forward and speak about poverty as they experienced it in their everyday lives. Government policies have changed considerably to reflect

the interests and demands that the poor have expressed at these forums. Bratton Michael. (1994) suggests that for the first time in this country, and perhaps anywhere in the world, policy makers are dealing with poverty in terms of the lived experiences of the poor. It is difficult to imagine how the interests of the poor in South Africa could have been equally well represented without the intervention of the concerned CSOs.

Diamond Larry. (1994) argues that in Uganda, articulating interests and demands is a key function served by almost every civil society organization. While political scientists have traditionally ascribed the function of interest articulation to political parties, such parties are not always strong in developing countries, and even where they are strong, they do not always represent the interests of the poor. Providing voice to the poor is consequently a function that can very often be performed only by active and accountable CSOs and thus play a vital role in poverty reduction. Particularly where it concerns situations of extreme social exclusion, for example, among indigenous populations or with people who live in remote and inaccessible areas, voicing interests and demands is a function that will usually be performed by area-based CSOs.

Draper, Hal. (1986) cites that in Rukungiri District, local, village- and community-level, CSOs have worked in tandem with national CSOs and government agencies to bring about the mix of law, policy and procedures that have contributed to success in Rukungiri District and Uganda at large and thus poverty reduction. An important lesson that emerges from these experiences concerns the need to combine the resources and talents at the disposal of an array of organizations. The best results are achieved when CSOs work not individually and in isolation from other organizations, but when partnerships are formed among different types of CSOs, distinguished by sector and level of operation, and also between CSOs and government agencies.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Despite the large number of roles played by CSOs in effecting social mobilization and harnessing social capital are being increasingly well recognized in regard to poverty reduction, there is relatively little practical guidance available that can assist practitioners translate from expectations into ground realities (Ehrenberg, John,1999). The sub-field of development concerned with strengthening civil society is still relatively new, and few answers have been provided to deal with issues of practical concern. Theory building in this new and emergent area will be both slow and

inductive. Specific situations require far more attention to detail than theoreticians of civil society can usually provide, so deductive accounts are hardly sufficient for this purpose. Inductive accounts, based on the experiences of pioneering projects, will therefore provide a major part of the learning required to assist and guide future endeavors. It is useful and important in this context to bring together insights and lessons from the pioneers' examples - not merely to accord well deserved recognition to their efforts, but also to serve as a benchmark for future learning (Edwards, Michael 2004).

It was in this regard that the researcher attempted to examine the impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda particularly by World Vision, Rukungiri District.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

This study was to address the relationship between civil society organizations and poverty reduction in Uganda.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.4.1 General Objective**

The main objective of the study was to examine the impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda particularly by World Vision in Rukungiri District.

#### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

- (i) To identify the roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda
- (ii) To establish the challenges faced by civil society organizations in Uganda
- (iii) To assess the solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- (i) What are the roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda?
- (ii) What are the challenges faced by civil society organizations in Uganda?

- (iii) What are the solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda?

## **1.6 Scope of the Study**

### **1.6.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out from World Vision. The organization is situated in the heart of Rukungiri District.

### **1.6.2 Content Scope**

The study was carried out with a purpose of identifying the roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda, establishing the challenges faced by civil society organizations in Uganda and examine the solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda.

### **1.6.3 Time Scope**

The study covered a period of three months and took place from January to March 2017 because of the nature of exercise that was undertaken in gathering, editing and processing data.

## **1.7 Significance of the Study**

It is expected that when this study is carried out and accomplished successfully, it will contribute substantial awareness on role played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction

The study will also serve as a future data base for further researches that will be carried out as researchers can draw data from the findings which will have narrowed the existing gaps in activities and operations of civil society organizations

The study will be significant to the researcher in fulfilling one of the requirements for award degree of bachelors in development studies.

## 1.8 Conceptual Framework showing independent and dependent variables

The conceptual framework diagrammatically shows the relationship between the different variables in the study. The independent variable was perceived as the civil society organizations and dependent variable was poverty reduction.

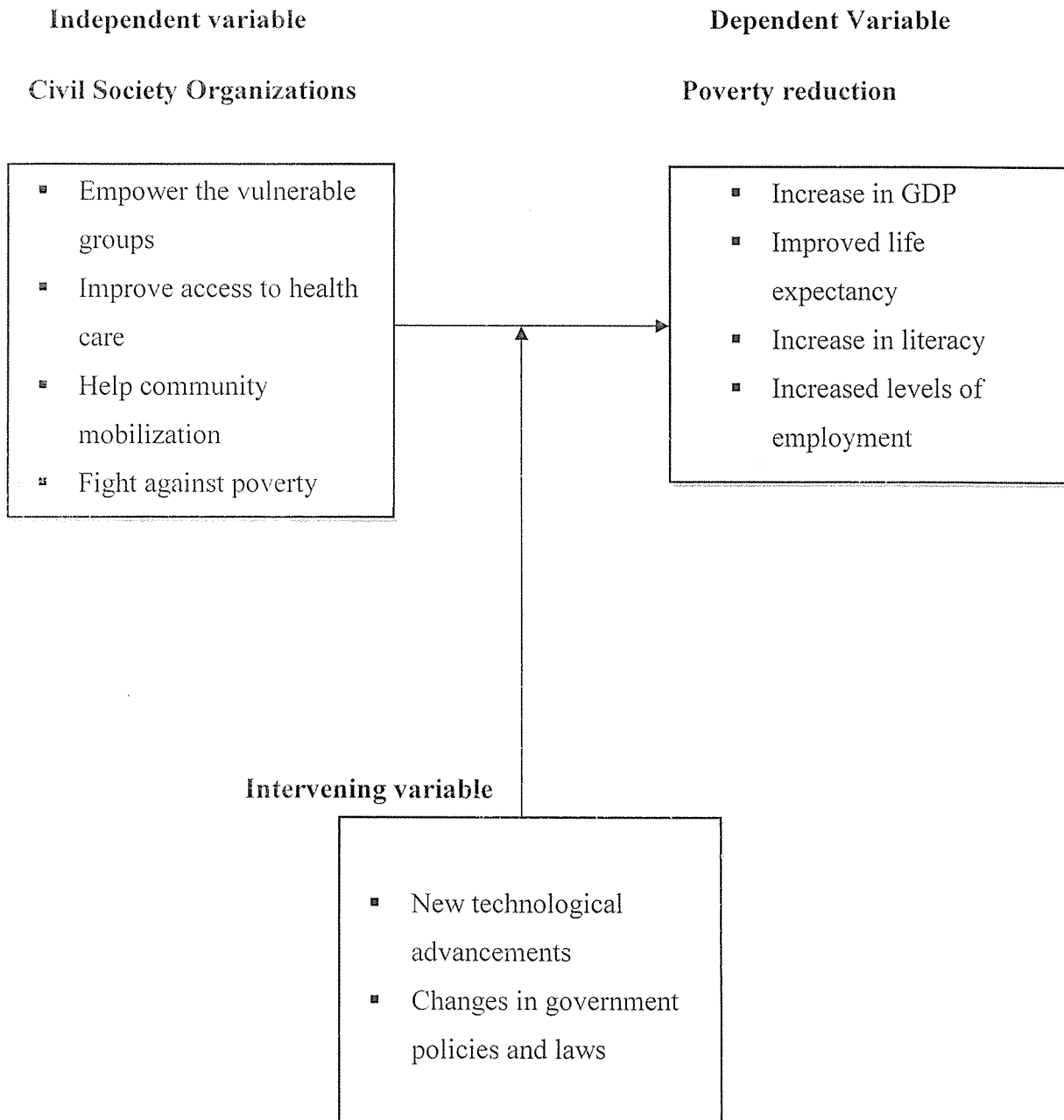


Figure1.1: Conceptual Framework

The independent variable was perceived as the civil society organizations and whereas the dependent variable was poverty reduction. The independent variable concerns empowering the vulnerable groups, improving access to health care, helping community in mobilization and fight against poverty whereas the dependent variable focuses on increase in GDP, improved life expectancy, increase in literacy and increased levels of employment. Conceptually, poverty reduction is associated with civil society organizations. The better and more effective civil society organizations the more poverty reduction.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

The study reviewed literature from various scholars on the major variables of the study included; the roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda, the challenges faced by civil society organizations in Uganda and the solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda.

#### **2.1 Roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda**

##### **Promotes political participation**

Hearn Julie. (1999) argues that civil society organizations promote political participation. CSOs can do this by educating people about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens, and encouraging them to listen to election campaigns and vote in elections. CSOs can also help develop citizens' skills to work with one another to solve common problems, to debate public issues, and express their views. This plays an important role in improving on the standards of living of the people and thus leading to poverty reduction. Civil society is made up by very different organisations, networks and associations. From football clubs to debate groups, from women's networks to labour unions, from book clubs to political parties) and from environmental lobby groups to religious groups. Although some organisations will have a much clearer influence on political processes and democratisation than others, all are included in the civil society and all do have some influence on democratisation. Furthermore, according to Jo Leinen, a German Member of the European Parliament, stated in Civil Society and Conflict Resolution , a contribution by the speakers of the conference held on 20th September 2007, that "If you want to secure democracy, rule of law, human rights and peace you cannot rely only on governmental institutions or political parties.

## **Develops democracy**

Hemmati, Minu. (2001) notes that civil society organizations can help to develop the other values of democratic life: tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view. This also helps to improve on the political stability within the community and thus improves on poverty reduction. Without this deeper culture of accommodation, democracy cannot be stable. These values cannot simply be taught; they must also be experienced through practice. We have outstanding examples from other countries of CSOs especially women's groups that have cultivated these values in young people and adults through various programs that practice participation and debate. Hemmati, Minu (2001) noted that the participation of an organised civil society in governance arrangements at European and international level is enhancing democratic qualities, and goes further into saying that having a 'regulated model of participation would strengthen the democratic quality of civil society participation.' It can be said that anything which restricts the scope of public participation not only weakens a country's democratic foundations but also has the immediate effect of limiting debate over its development priorities. Furthermore, political participation is essential for realizing the basic values and objectives that minorities have. Elections constitute an essential feature of democratic governance. Through elections, people choose their representatives. Furthermore, political parties occupy a central place in the political process in modern democracies since these parties are deemed to be intermediaries between society and state. In order to guarantee the involvement of minorities in political parties, it is important to ascertain that the basic human right of freedom of association is fully respected.

## **Provision of health services**

According to ministry of health report (2006), CSOs are involved in the provision of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, training health workers, and health education of communities on domestic hygiene, water and sanitation and thus improves on the life expectancy and thus poverty reduction. This means that the presence of CSOs improves access to health care through construction of CSO health units and stocking these with drugs. Some CSOs have further enhanced physical access through the construction or repair of roads, as one respondent. A community networked with others is always healthy and good for the members, Hemmati, Minu (2001) stressed that civil society organisations have been at forefront of playing

the role of building the communities by developing networks and above all they build horizontal structures between people which is very much important in forming social capital and building links between individuals from different institutions, clubs, groups and associations. Through this interaction between individuals and institutions, it can be observed that people are able to solve problems that are normally faced in societies. Furthermore, the plurality of these associations enhances them to come together to check the state power. It is from this point of view that some scholars like Tocqueville stated that “the science of association is the mother of sciences”

### **Community mobilization**

According to John Jean Barya (1999) identifies some potential contributions by employing the demand side approach “ CSOs assist citizens in finding out about the activities of the government and other which may affect them; they use advocacy and political influence to hold local officials accountable for their activities which are damaging to the poor; they help communities mobilize and form societies their concerns , and guard against reprisals; they also construct a forum in which officials can consult people about development plans and listen to alternatives presented by the people; and they help ensure that individuals disadvantaged by government decisions receive just compensation, negotiates with affected parties. Civil society and particularly advocacy organisations have been an important source of specialist community expertise which the government has frequently relied on. Specialists in matters regarding to communities have often been identified within particular civil society organisations dealing in advocacy programmes not forgetting that these advocacy organisations promote strong, effective and open democracy (Hemmati, Minu, 2001). The civil society is the main source of ideas and provides socio-economic solutions in many communities by creating and promoting alternatives via collective action and at the same time.

### **Poverty eradication**

In reference to Kasfir Nelson (1998), when CSOs are going to fight against poverty, they are to identify the causes of poverty of the region where they are going to work and thus define what poverty is. According to O'Connell, Brian.(1999), most of CSOs are engaged in projects aiming to eradicate poverty, either by directly supporting the poor, or by creating opportunities for disadvantaged or marginalized categories of people to escape poverty. CSOs are closer to the

people they serve usually grass root development organization. These are set up to focus on particular problems affecting a particular community. Microfinance is another important sector that CSOs have fully utilised in reaching out to the poor. Their roles in this sector, has immensely contributed to alleviating poverty among the poor. The purpose of using microfinance to alleviate poverty is as a result of what role microfinance can play and what impact it created on the beneficiaries. Microfinance has a very important role to play in development according to proponents of microfinance. In the 1990s, scholars have increasingly referred to microfinance as an effective means of poverty reduction (Rekha 1995; Cerven and Ghazanfar 1999; Pankhurst and Johnston 1999). The microfinance has long existed in Africa, but saw it decline when government established banking institutions took over Oxaal and Baden (1997). The World Bank found, in 1998, that the poorest 48% of Bangladeshi families with access to microcredit from Grameen Bank rose above the poverty line.

### **Overcomes bureaucracy**

Hemmati, Minu (2001) noted that CSOs are structurally less bureaucratic so this helps them to cut down costs in the running of the organization unlike the government sector which is highly bureaucratic. The cost of running is high. They are appropriate to provide public services because the state and market institutions are driven by the need of social control and profit making respectively. CSOs are primarily assumed for community building unlike the state and the market institution which aim at social control and profit making. In the 1990s domestic and external forces started to exert considerable pressure on African governments to liberalize the political space. Consequently, democratic systems were introduced, which embarked upon ambitious programmes of political, institutional and economic reforms. The objectives of those reforms involved changing the role of government, creating an enabling environment for private sector and civil society to flourish and establishing an effective civil service by increasing its competence, efficiency, fairness and quality of services. In good governance prescriptions, one finds public management reforms as a key ECA (2004).&Acirc; New public management is a label used to describe a management culture that emphasizes the centrality of the citizen or customer, as well as accountability for results.

### **Ensures accountability and transparency**

Perlas, Nicolas, (2000) maintains that CSOs have sound financial base and their accountability is transparent so that they can be able to provide efficient and effective service provision as compared to the public sectors. The comparative advantage of CSOs has been shared by many scholars and believers. Believe that those governments have a broader range than communities at grass root levels so that they provide both social and economic dimensions. This plays a vital role since it improves on the GDP and thus poverty reduction.

According Tripp Aili, Mari. (1998), CSOs are active in empowering vulnerable groups who are economically and socially marginalized such as the children elderly and disabled and they play particularly strong role in meeting the poor's needs . However, the overall impact is rather limited and it is not very visible on a larger scale. CSOs activities continue to remain invisible to the majority of the population and majority of them are more oriented to the donors priorities and unable to construct local constituencies.

### **Lobby for the community needs**

Tvedt, Terje. (1998) argues that civil society is an arena for the expression of diverse interests, and one role for civil society organizations is to lobby for the needs and concerns of their members, as women, students, farmers, environmentalists, trade unionists, lawyers, doctors, and so on. CSOs and interest groups can present their views to parliament and provincial councils, by contacting individual members and testifying before parliamentary committees. They can also establish a dialogue with relevant government ministries and agencies to lobby for their interests and concerns.

Whaites, Alan, (1996) notes that civil society can provide a training ground for future political leaders. CSOs and other groups can help to identify and train new types of leaders who have dealt with important public issues and can be recruited to run for political office at all levels and to serve in provincial and national cabinets. Experience from other countries shows that civil society is a particularly important arena from which to recruit and train future women leaders.

## **Community sensitization**

Whaites, Alan, (1998) emphasizes that civil society can help to inform the public about important public issues. This is not only the role of the mass media, but of CSOs which can provide forums for debating public policies and disseminating information about issues before parliament that affect the interests of different groups, or of society at large.

In addition, civil society organizations can play an important role in mediating and helping to resolve conflict. In other countries, CSOs have developed formal programs and training of trainers to relieve political and ethnic conflict and teach groups to solve their disputes through bargaining and accommodation. Gosewinkel, Dieter (2011) mentions that civil society organizations have a vital role to play in monitoring the conduct of elections. This requires a broad coalition of organizations, unconnected to political parties or candidates, that deploys neutral monitors at all the different polling stations to ensure that the voting and vote counting is entirely free, fair, peaceful, and transparent. It is very hard to have credible and fair elections in a new democracy unless civil society groups play this role.

## **2.2 Challenges faced by civil society organizations in Uganda**

### **Limited Capacities of CSOs**

Oloka-Onyango Joe. (2000) argues that the majority of CSOs in Uganda lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation.

### **Poor political environment and Limited Spaces**

Perlas, Nicolas, (2000) maintains that there is fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas” under the proposed NGO Registration (Amendment) Bill present a big challenge.

### **High Dependence on External Funds**

Tripp Aili, Mari. (1998) suggests that CSOs in Uganda are highly dependent on external sources of funding for their programmes/agendas and activities. Invariably this undermines their

independence and the sustainability of their programmes. In addition, this problem contributes to further weaken any social bases CSOs may have and results in the fact that CSOs are not accountable to the communities they aim to serve, or to their domestic constituencies, but to their pay masters. The relatively easy availability of foreign funding may also result in CSOs approaching donors rather than trying to engage in local and popular mobilization in support of a cause. This dependency problem is to be intricated by proposals for Sector Wide Approaches (swaps) and budget support by donors. CSOs are expected to receive some of these funds for their activities by being sub contracted by the state to extend services to communities. This will no doubt further diminish the independence of CSOs as well as their ability to “bite the hand that feeds them”.

### **Narrow Social and Geographical Bases of many CSOs**

Tvedt, Terje. (1998) notes that CSOs in Uganda are largely characterized as an elite phenomenon with a narrow social base; a weak numerical base and a thin geographical coverage. The middle class plays a key role in these organisations or at least those most visible in the public arena. Most leading CSOs are also urban-based. Most are concentrated in Rukungiri District and conduct only limited activities outside the capital. They have no defined (given) membership at the grassroots level. This reality has the consequence that urban based CSOs lack the contribution of communities at the grassroots. With minimal representation in rural areas where the majority of the people reside, these advocacy groups or CSOs in support of development organisations cannot justifiably claim to speak on behalf of the rural poor. Needless to add is that, the success of any democratisation campaign depends on the broad acceptance or acquiescence in the distribution of social power - the organisations that promote it must themselves be connected to, and accountable to the society.

### **Lack of Internal Democracy and Accountability**

Kasfir (1998) correctly argues that an organisation’s internal social power will determine its capacity to play its assigned civil role in helping to reform the state and promote democracy. Okuku (1996) argues that those who wish to extend a democratic culture must be democratic themselves. CSOs continue to be faced by a lack of internal democracy and accountability coupled with the personalization of these organisations. Most CSOs in Uganda are above all accountable

to their donors (through making reports and financial statements) but not to the beneficiaries of their services who have little or no insight into financial, administrative and decision making matters. The team considers that if ngos are to be agents of democratisation, they should themselves use democratic methods of work towards their constituencies and the wider community.

### **Poor coordination and Information Sharing**

Whaites, Alan, (1996) cites that the co-ordination of CSO activities in Uganda has improved in the last few years. Further that there is “competition within and between networks for recognition and credit and between local and international ngos”. The team finds that the sharing of information as well as skills between CSOs needs to be improved. The recent co-operation between several CSOs - under the leadership of the NGO Forum - lobbying the Government to improve the NGO Registration (Amendment) Bill is a good development that should form a basis for future co-operation.

### **Limited funds**

According to Whaites, Alan (1998), the greatest challenge for all CSO is without funds they will not be able to do anything. Sometimes they would start a project only based on the funds they even after planning so well and much in advance there are many cases in which their programs would be stopped half way just because of lack of enough funds.

### **Poor infrastructure facilities**

Hearn Julie (1999) argues that Uganda has a deteriorating infrastructure that has seen little improvement in the last decade. Many of the roads were frequently impassable in rainy seasons. Highway infrastructure is insufficient to open up isolated areas or to link the regions. The country has no railroads. Power is also in short or doesn't exist in Uganda in some areas. So this also hampers the activities of NGOs in Uganda.



## **High illiteracy levels**

According to the ministry of education (2006) the biggest challenges of CSOs in Uganda is high level of illiteracy rate among the people , the beginning of the civil war led to the destruction of educational infrastructure. The destruction of education system is also accompanied by the breakdown of the country's administrative infrastructure, resulted in to political and social disorder and conflicts, extreme poverty, famine and disease as well as violence and insecurity countrywide.

## **2.3 Solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda**

### **Strategize the CSOs operations**

Hemmati, Minu. (2001) cites that there is need for support to CSOs in Uganda to be strategic to help them attain both the social bases and the capacity necessary for engaging the state on issues of development, democracy and human rights. Such support should ensure that CSOs are accountable both to their constituencies as well as to the funders and, simultaneously, that the CSOs are democratic and transparent in their work. Further, support to CSOs should also be aimed at helping them mitigate problems of financial dependence by identifying local sources of funding or to reorganise in less costly ways.

### **Realize full potential**

John Jean Barya (1999) argues that CSOs in Uganda need to realize their full potential in influencing the country's policies, politics and its democratization process, they play a necessary role in the country's development process. It is clear that CSOs need to become stronger; above all more representative, and to acquire the capacity necessary for them to engage both popular bases and the state in policy formulation and analysis.

### **Seeking financial assistance**

Kasfir Nelson. (1998) mentions that the parameters for financial assistance to civil society organisations should also be subjected to rigorous appraisal to ensure that a further range of organisations can contribute to democratisation by widening the scope for independent citizen action through policy dialogue. Concentrating resources on a small number of urban-based organisations led by middle class elites excludes groups in civil society that represent non-elite interests in rural areas. Financial assistance to individual organisations should be complemented by and gradually replaced with support that builds up long-term capacity and ensures more equitable access to external funds by means of endowment grants and support to coalitions of membership groups.

### **Ensure effective decision making**

O'Connell, Brian.(1999) notes that there is need to ensure that any decision to co-operate directly with (finance) CSOs must strike a balance between added value to social development co-operation and the burden on the human resources. It is clear that some of the challenges confronting CSOs lie outside their internal structures. These comprise the restrictions faced by CSOs owing to the prevailing political environment and the limited spaces available for CSOs to engage in economic policies proffered by institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF. In the areas of fundamental rights and freedoms and democratisation the donors, should choose to engage the government on these issues.

### **Ensure legitimacy, transparency and accountability**

Perlas, Nicolas, (2000) argues that in an effort to address the challenge of legitimacy, transparency and accountability of international advocacy CSOs, CIVICUS has been involved together with other organisations in developing an accountability charter. The charter expresses its signatories' commitment to uphold the highest standards of moral and professional conduct in all their policies, activities and operations. The concerned civil society organisations believe that by leading by example, they will demonstrate to others societal actors that power comes with responsibility and that recognition of this fact and working to address it should be a normal of good business practice and a true recognition and acceptance of global citizenship responsibility.

### **Pioneer innovative approaches**

Pollock, T (2001) notes that pioneering innovative approaches on a small scale is not the entire measure of success, however. It is important in addition to disseminate these approaches and to scale up the effort so that it can make a measure of impact on the vast numbers of poor and powerless citizens who live in these countries. Not all CSOs are able to scale up effectively the approaches that they have developed and which have worked well on a small scale. Quite often, CSOs and their external sponsors are not sufficiently sensitive to the need for maintaining healthy ties with government agencies.

### **Social capital mobilization**

Tripp Aili, Mari. (1998) argues that development works best, as remarked earlier, when the strengths available to different agencies can be combined together in mutually beneficial ways. Though CSOs are much better suited for mobilizing social capital at the community level, government has the distinct advantage for mobilizing institutional resources at the regional and national levels.

### **2.4 Related Studies**

Civil society is a crucial entity in the conceptualisation of democratic society. The strengthening of a vibrant civil society may be seen as a critical component towards preventing government statism, which is characterised by the centralisation of power and delinked public participation (Dangor 1994:16). What makes civil society significant globally and in Africa specifically, are the multiple functions they perform. Schmitter (1991:16) cites the following functions of the civil society organisations: They seek to promote not only their socio-economic interests, but also to define the rules for settling conflicting claims and interests in ways that are beneficial to themselves and society in general. Equally important, they endeavour to influence public policy-making and its implementation through a variety of formal and informal channels, including lobbying. As many social scientists have observed, historical and contemporary evidence strongly suggest that transition to the pluralist type of civil society is one of the critical factors facilitating the pluralist democracy and its consolidation. In South Africa the emergence of political democracy based on the popular will has opened new vistas of opportunity for civil society to

make a meaningful contribution to the development of South African society, particularly in the local government sphere. This has been evident in the emergence of a host of local development forums and community development forums, which were intended to be included in state structures for delivering development programmes. The establishment of a constitutional democracy therefore has created some necessary conditions for the emergence of a strong civil society.

Based on the in-depth data analysis of one hundred CSOs representing four provinces – Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo some conclusions can be drawn. The CSOs with diverse roles and functions are the best guarantees for consolidating democracy in South Africa. This also presents a challenge whether or not CSOs have sufficiently understood and engaged with the shifts in their roles since democracy. Findings of this research lead to the drawing of conclusions with regard to the role of CSOs in poverty alleviation, particularly with regard to factors like empowerment, participative governance, capacity of CSOs, funding, accountability and sustainability. CSOs regard the involvement and participation of communities in their development as important. Hence they involve communities in a range of activities like the design and implementation of programmes, including the identification of needs and beneficiaries and fundraising

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Furthermore, the strategic location and proximity of CSOs to the communities they serve increases their credibility within the communities. This contributes to giving assurance to the community that they will always be able to count on their work to make life better for them. It can be concluded

therefore that CSOs are participative and consultative in the way in which they implement the programmes affecting them.

Sustainability as indicated by Trzyna (1995:17) “is not a technical problem to be solved, but a vision of the future that provides us with a road map and helps to focus our attention on a set of values and ethical and moral principles by which to guide our actions”. Looking at the values cited by CSOs as crucial in the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, it can be argued that the values that guide the implementation of programmes by CSOs are aligned to the constitutional ideals aimed at transforming public administration. This is reflected in the values like a high standard of professionalism, excellence, respect and, most importantly, Batho Pele (Putting People First) principles, which were cited by CSOs as important in guiding their service delivery. One of the main implementation challenges cited by CSOs is the mobilisation and allocation of resources. It appears that funding is also the biggest challenge experienced by CSOs. This challenge is exacerbated by government processes that delay funding in some instances as revealed in this study. Although CSOs indicated some strategies and plans to mobilise and raise funds, it is doubtful whether those strategies could ensure sustainability of their programmes in the future. Looking at their nature, for example, some organisations indicated bank loans as a way of mobilising funds. Understanding that because of the economic meltdown, financial institutions are stricter in lending money, this raises serious doubts.

Discussions of civil society are not new. The issues have been contested within political philosophy, sociology and social theory for hundreds of years. Classical debates around civil society had the issue of evidence and knowledge at their heart. For leading thinkers, from Aristotle, Hobbes and Locke through to Rousseau, Tocqueville and Gellner, civil society has been a core of social theory for centuries. What is new is the increasing emphasis on the concept over the last decade: ‘civil society’ has become a buzzword within international development. This is not surprising, since the sector has seen unprecedented growth. CSOs in Ghana, Zimbabwe and Kenya provide 40% of all health care and education; networks such as Sarvodaya in Sri Lanka provide services to 7,000 villages (Edwards, 2004).

One of the most prominent of these theorists was a young French aristocrat, Alexis de Tocqueville, who wrote his seminal work *Democracy in America* in 1832. His analysis of the American democratic model, its strengths and flaws, and in particular, the relationship between the state and

civic organizations, is considered to be one of the most significant works in advancing the liberal democratic perspective. Both Marx and de Tocqueville separated civil society as a concept from both the family unit and the state. However, the two theorists disagreed on the extent to which civil society relates to the economic or business sector of a nation-state. Whereas Marx saw the bourgeoisie as an extension and collaborative partner of the corporation, de Tocqueville distinguished between the two, seeing civil society acting in some instances as a restraining influence and conscience to the economic or business sphere (NEPAD, 2007).

These early definitions of civil society conceptualized it in relation to the position of civil society with the state, placing the emphasis of this relationship in either collaborative or competitive terms. Some philosophers, most notably John Locke and Thomas Hobbes, asserted that the state is in some sense accountable to and therefore should be identified with civil society, although the two should not be seen as identical. Marxists like Antonio Gramsci argue that civil society should be understood outside of the power of the state, whilst de Tocqueville's liberal philosophy argued that civil society should be understood in at least partial if not significant opposition to the state. These definitions of civil society allow for significant scope in interpreting the extent of civil society, providing a broadly encompassing yet often unworkable definition of civil society as any non-state, non-corporate, non-family organization, grouping or interaction (Diamond, 1994).

As the complexities and diversities of modern societies' expanded, new methods of conceptualizing civil society attempted to better capture the distinctions between civil society and other non-state actors which could/should be excluded from its definition. These types of definitions sought to exclude various groupings from association with the term civil society, by placing restrictions on the types of groups which can be considered part of the life of civil society

Alternately, Tester (1995), states that civil society can be understood as —the milieu of all individual contractual relationships outside of the state. Whilst these definitions of who to include in the conceptualization of civil society bring us close to a working definition, they still do not satisfactorily resolve the issue of the function and purpose of civil society in the broader structures of the nation-state and primarily democratic governance

Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba (1963), argue that the inclusion of a political component in the definition of civil society is a vital component in 20th century democracies (Almond & Verba

1963 p147-179). Almond and Verba reached this conclusion after seeking to understand why some democratic societies survived the Great Depression whilst others moved away from democratic governance towards various forms of nationalist and fascist government. They concluded that the engagement and vitality of civic organizations and groupings and their active and deliberate involvement in the political decision making processes of government contributed to a democratic state's likelihood of survival. However, this viewpoint of civil society as a political entity clashes with de Tocqueville's view, which saw civil society and the narrower civic engagement with political structures as two separate entities (NEPAD, 2007).

According to this viewpoint, the market facilitates greater access by the middle class or --bourgeoisie to the levers of power, in particular through the economy, and this in turn causes numerous self-interests to coalesce into organized social movement. According to socialist ideology therefore, it is largely meaningless to analyze civil society separate from the market system. However, others have sought to separate the market, state and civil society, arguing that civic interests can mitigate against the exploitation of societies by state-business collaborations (Diamond, 1994 p33)

The views of state and non-state actors in defining the composition, scope and role of civil society in political and state interactions is another contentious area of debate. As civic organizations are once again becoming increasingly recognized by the state as effective and essential agents in implementing and monitoring policy, state and government institutions have begun to define their own (divergent) concepts of civil society.

At the same time, greater civil society autonomy has given rise to a greater sense of self-reflection, and civil society organizations have begun to reflect on their own role within the political arena, in particular in light of the declining relevance of the nationstate in an increasingly globalised world. This has led to vigorous debate at a multitude of levels regarding the relevance and composition of civil society at the nation-state level and beyond (Diamond, 1994)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter explained the specific research methodology and techniques that the researcher used to generate data. It was therefore an analysis of research design, study population, study area, sample selection and size, data collection methods and techniques, data analysis and procedure.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study applied a cross-sectional research design to reflect aspects of perception, feelings, experiences, facts and emotional feelings of the study respondents in examining the impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda. This was because the research questions that were generated necessitated observing explanatory, descriptive and analytical aspects of the research.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in data collection and analysis and general information on the subject matter was collected from the different stakeholders in Uganda. Qualitative design involved in-depth interviewing of the CSOs beneficiaries. On the other hand, the quantitative design involved use of close-ended questionnaires which were issued to the local peasants who were willing to take part as the method was convenient for them to fill during thier free time.

#### **3.2 Study Population**

The study took place at World Vision. The organization is purposely selected because it bore the necessary and required study elements. The study covered different stakeholders such as World Vision top authorities and staff, CSOs beneficiaries, Rukungiri District Local government administrators and local peasants who were found available.



**Table 1: Showing Target Population**

Type of respondent	Population target
World Vision top authorities and staff	20
CSOs beneficiaries	15
Rukungiri District Local government administrators	10
Local peasants	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>

### 3.3 Sample Size

A sample size of 50 respondents was determined through purposive and random sampling methods. This is so because the nature of data to be generated required different techniques for better understanding of the research problem under investigation. Besides this the approach is also commonly known for achieving higher degree of validity and reliability as well as elimination of biases as per Amin (2005).

The Sloven's formula (1978) was used to determine the minimum sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{58}{1 + 58(0.05)^2}$$

n = 50 respondents

n = sample size

N = the population size

e = level of significance, fixed at 0.05

### 3.4 Sample Procedure

The sample were purposively and randomly selected. Different stakeholders such as civil society organisations members and Rukungiri District Local government administrators were purposely selected because they headed different sections of people and thus had knowledge about the impact

of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda particularly in Rukungiri District. All respondents were assumed to have vital information on the study topic. Respondents who were willing to participate were approached.

### **3.5 Sources of Data**

#### **Primary Data**

This was obtained through use of self-administered questionnaires and interviews to the respondents.

#### **Secondary Data**

This was acquired from text books and other related works of outstanding scholars such as published magazines, written data sources including published and unpublished documents, company reports and internet sources which were all be referred to, to provide more information on the impact of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in Uganda.

#### **3.5.2 Research Instruments**

##### **Interviews**

The researcher organized key informant interviews with CSOs beneficiaries who enriched the study findings. The researcher therefore had to interact with the respondents, face to face and ask them relevant questions to the study. The method was used purposely because it provides for a systematic flow of information due to the order of questions and it would also help in covering information that would have been left out in the questionnaires.

##### **Questionnaires**

Both open and close ended questionnaires were used in the collection of data and these were distributed to the Rukungiri District Local government administrators to provide answers. The instrument was purposely selected because it sought personal views of the respondents and thus enabled them to use their knowledge in providing a wide range of data as they would not feel shy in any way. This was in addition to avoiding repetition of question.

### 3.6 Validity and reliability of the instrument

#### Validity

Validity of the instrument was ensured through expert judgment and the researcher made sure the coefficient of validity to be at least 70%. The researcher consulted his supervisor for expert knowledge on questionnaire construction. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments made bearing in mind of the objectives of the study. The formula that was used to calculate the validity of the instrument was

$$CVI = \frac{\text{no of items declared valid}}{\text{total no of items}}$$

#### Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Muganda & Mugenda, 2014). Reliability of the instrument was established through a test-retest technique. If the test consists of n items and an individual's score is the total answered correctly, then the coefficient was given by the formula:

$$r = \frac{n}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2 \right]$$

Where  $\sigma^2$  is the variance of the total scores and was the variance of the set of 0,1 scores representing correct and incorrect answers on item 1. The theoretical range of the coefficient was 0 to 1. Suggested guidelines for interpretation were < 0.60 unacceptable, 0.60-0.65 undesirable, 0.65-0.70 minimally acceptable, 0.70-0.80 respectable, and 0.80-0.90 very good, and > 0.90 consider shortening the scale by reducing the number of items.

### 3.7 Data Processing

The processing of data was done after the collection of data for verification of the information that was gathered and for attainment of completeness, accuracy and uniformity. Data editing involved checking the information for errors, which was an added advantage because it enabled the researcher to delete and eliminate possible errors that were traced which may in the end would

have manipulated the results of the study. Data was analyzed concurrently to avoid duplication thereby guiding the entire study for balanced and critical analysis. The researcher used hypothesis based on the questionnaire and for other items, tabulation pie-charts and percentage and simple statistical methods were used for data presentation, analysis and qualification.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

#### **3.8.1 Quantitative data analysis**

The quantitative data involved information from the questionnaires only. Data from the field was too raw for proper interpretation. It was therefore vital to put it into order and structure it, so as to drive meaning and information from it. The raw data obtained from questionnaires was cleaned, sorted and coded. The coded data was entered into the Computer, checked and statistically analyzed using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) software package to generate descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive analysis was applied to describe the primary variable and associated indicator items related to the study objectives.

The Pearson product correlation Co-efficient analysis was used to test the relationship among the variables and regression coefficient models to determine the extent to which the independent variables impacts on the dependent variable. The results were presented in form of tables then discussed in relation to existing literature. Conclusion and recommendations were drawn in relation to the set objectives of the study.

#### **3.8.2 Qualitative data analysis**

Qualitative data were collected using interview discussions with other authorized persons respondent category in meetings. Content analysis was used to edit the data and re-organized it into meaningful shorter sentences.

The data was analyzed and organized based on patterns, repetitions and commonalities into themes based on the study variables. The data then was used to reinforce information got from questionnaires to draw conclusion and recommendations.

### **3.8.3 Measurement of variables**

The variables of the study were measured using the four likert scale. Different variables were measured at different levels. The variables were measured at nominal and ordinal scale. The nominal scale measurement were used in the first part of the questionnaire (demographics) which comprised items with some common set such as sex, age, marital status, designation and level of education of respondents.

According to Mugenda (2012), nominal scales were assigned only for purposes of identification but did not allow comparisons of the variable being measured. The researcher used ordinal measurement which categorizes and ranks variable, being measured like uses of statements such as strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree (Amin 2008). The numbers in the ordinal scale represented relative position or order among the variable (Mugenda 2012, Amin 2008).

Both nominal and ordinal scales were used to measure discrete variables and only the specified numbers such as 1, 2, 3 and 4 were applied (Amin 2008, P. 11).

### **3.9 Ethical Consideration**

The researcher carried out the study with full knowledge and authorisation of the administration of World Vision, Rukungiri. The researcher first of all would acquire an introductory letter from the University which she would use to eliminate suspicion. The researcher thereafter went ahead to select respondents, and arrange for dates upon which she would deliver questionnaires as well as pick them in addition to making appointments for interviews to be conducted. The researcher was also charged with a task of ensuring that she assured the respondents of their confidentiality as this was paramount to research.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the presentation of the findings according to the themes of the study which were: to identify the roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda, to establish the challenges faced by civil society organizations in Kampala, Uganda and to establish the solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda

#### 4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the demographic characteristics of the respondents. They are presented as follows:

##### 4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

The researcher wanted to know the gender or sex distribution of the respondents and this is shown in the following table and illustration. This section indicates the both sexes with the community.

**Table 2 : presenting the gender distribution of the respondents who participated in the study**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	33	66
Females	17	34
Total	50	100

**Source:** Primary Data (2018)

In the above table 1, the study findings revealed that the sample constituted of 50 respondents of which 66% were males and the 34% remaining were females. This implies that males are the majority. This implies that the most of the staff of World Vision in Rukungiri District were men hence there is need for gender balance in order to ensure a gender responsive workplace.

#### 4.1.2 Age of the respondents

The study went on to establish the different age groups of the respondents and the findings were as presented in table 3. The study also involved all respondents who are responsible and with mature understanding.

**Table 3 showing age distribution of the respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20 -25	4	8
26-35	6	12
36-45	20	40
46-55	18	36
56+	2	4
Total	50	100

**Source:** Primary Data (2018)

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 36 - 45 with a 40% representation. Age category 46-55 had a total response of 36%, while 26 -45 age group was represented by 12% the 20 -25 category had a total representation of 8% while the least represented category was that of the 56+ with a representation of 4%. This implies that elderly people are less energetic to participate actively in the economy. The most number of respondents were relatively between 36 and 45 since at this age and this implies that they are always with a lot of responsibilities such as many children hence are forced to participate in the operations of civil society organizations

#### 4.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The study further went on to establish the marital status of the respondent and the findings were as represented in table 4. The researcher was also interested in finding out the marital status of respondents.

**Table 4 showing marital status of the respondents**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	4	8
Married	5	10
Divorced	23	46
Widowed	18	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary Data (2018)

The study established that the majority of the respondents were widowed (36%). The divorced comprised of 46%, the married were 10% whereas the single were only 8%. Study findings established that, the majority were widowed and that due to their statuses, had children to take care of and yet resources were not readily available. This implies that widows and divorced were the majority. However, the single were the least represented because as singles, implying that they did not see the importance of engaging in poverty reduction activities of civil society organizations

#### **4.1.4 Education Levels of the Respondents**

The study also sought about the educational levels of the respondents and the findings were as represented in table 5. Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the education status of all respondents involved in the study.

**Table 5: Educational Level of the respondents**

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	25	50
Secondary level	13	26
Vocational	7	14
University	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary Data (2018)



Study findings in table 4 revealed that the least represented level of education was the university group which comprised of 10%, followed by vocational level group (14%), while secondary level was represented by 26% and the most represented group was that of primary level which comprised of 50%. This implies that most respondents in the study were mainly illiterate, thus with low levels of education. And this further indicated that the majority were relatively uneducated and this also further implied that they had low understanding regarding the role played by civil society organizations in the poverty reduction in Uganda

#### **4.2 Findings on roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction**

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked about the roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction. These are presented as follows:

**Table 6: Civil society organizations promote political participation**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	7	14
Not sure	9	18
Agree	22	44
Strongly Agree	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The table above indicates that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 14% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 44% agreed and the remaining 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that Civil society organizations promote political participation. This implies that most respondents were aware of the vital role played by civil society organizations in promoting political participation within the community hence contributing towards poverty reduction

**Table 7: Civil society organizations can help to develop values of democratic life: tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	6	12
Agree	18	36
Strongly Agree	21	42
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The study results revealed that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 12% of the respondents were not sure, 36% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 42% strongly agreed that civil society organizations can help to develop values of democratic life: tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view. This also further indicates that majority of the respondents were aware of the essential role played by civil society organizations for instance equipping people with adequate knowledge needed towards poverty reduction

**Table 8: CSOs are involved in the provision of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, training health workers etc**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	9	18
Not sure	26	32
Agree	8	16
Strongly Agree	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The table above indicates that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 32% of the respondents were not sure, 16% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 6% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs are involved in the provision of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, training health workers etc.

**Table 9: CSOs assist citizens in finding out about the activities of the government and other which may affect them**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	3	6
Agree	30	60
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The study results presented in the table above indicate that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% strongly agreed. This implies that the majority of the respondents revealed that CSOs assist citizens in finding out about the activities of the government and other which may affect them. This further indicates that civil society organizations collaborate with the government towards poverty reduction

**Table 10: CSOs are structurally less bureaucratic so this helps them to cut down costs in the running of the organization unlike the government sector which is highly bureaucratic**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	7	14
Agree	31	62
Strongly Agree	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

It was revealed that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 14% of the respondents were not sure, 62% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 12% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that CSOs are structurally less bureaucratic so this helps them to cut down costs in the running of the organization unlike the government sector which is highly bureaucratic. This further indicates that most of the respondents were aware that civil society organizations are effective in poverty reduction initiatives because of their nature of operations

**Table 11: CSOs have sound financial base and their accountability is transparent so that they can be able to provide efficient and effective service provision as compared to the public sectors**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	9	18
Agree	27	54
Strongly Agree	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

According to the table above, 4% of the respondents, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that CSOs have sound financial base and their accountability is transparent so that they can be able to provide efficient and effective service provision as compared to the public sectors.

**Table 12: CSOs can help to identify and train new types of leaders who have dealt with important public issues and can be recruited to run for political office at all levels**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	10	20
Agree	24	48
Strongly Agree	13	26
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The table above illustrates that 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 20% of the respondents were not sure, 48% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 26% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs can help to identify and train new types of leaders who have dealt with important public issues and can be recruited to run for political office at all levels. This implies that civil society organizations continue to train the future leaders which also contributes towards poverty reduction in the communities

#### **4.3 Findings on challenges faced by civil society organizations in Kampala, Uganda**

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked about the challenges faced by civil society organizations in Kampala, Uganda. These are presented as follows:

**Table 13: Majority of CSOs lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	9	18
Agree	23	46
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The results presented in the table above indicate that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that majority of CSOs lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation. This implies that despite the essential role played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction, they still face a multitude of challenges that need to be addressed.

**Table 14: There is fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas”**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	8	16
Agree	30	60
Strongly Agree	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The study results presented in the table above indicate that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 16% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 14% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that there is fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas”. This implies that there is always need to address these issues so as to help civil society organizations execute their tasks more effectively.

**Table 15: CSOs are highly dependent on external sources of funding for their programmes/agendas and activities**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	8	16
Agree	30	60
Strongly Agree	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

According to the results presented in the table above, 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 16% of the respondents, 60% agreed and the remaining 14% strongly agreed that CSOs are highly dependent on external sources of funding for their programmes/agendas and activities. This implies that with their dependence on external sources of funds, civil society organizations can be directly influenced by external actors hence acting in contrary towards goals and objectives

**Table 16: CSOs are largely characterized as an elite phenomenon with a narrow social base; a weak numerical base and a thin geographical coverage**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	9	18
Agree	23	46
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The results presented in the table above indicate that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs are

largely characterized as an elite phenomenon with a narrow social base; a weak numerical base and a thin geographical coverage. This implies that with this kind of structure, civil society organizations are limited in their operations hence failure towards poverty reduction

**Table 17: An organisation's internal social power will determine its capacity to play its assigned civil role in helping to reform the state and promote democracy**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	10	20
Agree	24	48
Strongly Agree	13	26
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The table above illustrates that 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 20% of the respondents were not sure, 48% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 26% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that an organization's internal social power will determine its capacity to play its assigned civil role in helping to reform the state and promote democracy.

**Table 18: Co-ordination of CSO activities has improved in the last few years**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	9	18
Agree	27	54
Strongly Agree	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)



According to the table above, 4% of the respondents, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that co-ordination of CSO activities has improved in the last few years.

**Table 19: The biggest challenges of CSOs in Uganda is high level of illiteracy rate among the people**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	3	6
Agree	30	60
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The study results presented in the table above indicate that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the respondents agreed and the remaining strongly agreed. This implies that the majority of the respondents revealed that the biggest challenges of CSOs in Uganda is high level of illiteracy rate among the people. This implies that there is still a lot that needs to be done to educate the people about the role of CSOs in poverty reduction

#### 4.4 Findings on solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations to wards poverty reduction in Uganda

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked the strategies for improving revenue collection. These are presented as follows:

**Table 20: There is need for support to CSOs in Uganda to be strategic to help them attain both the social bases and the capacity necessary for engaging the state on issues of development**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	7	14
Not sure	9	18
Agree	22	44
Strongly Agree	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The table above indicates that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 14% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 44% agreed and the remaining 20% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents were of the view that there is need for support to CSOs in Uganda to be strategic to help them attain both the social bases and the capacity necessary for engaging the state on issues of development

**Table 21: CSOs in Uganda need to realize their full potential in influencing the country's policies, politics and its democratization process**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	9	18
Not sure	26	32
Agree	8	16
Strongly Agree	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The table above indicates that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 32% of the respondents were not sure, 16% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 6% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs in Uganda need to realize their full potential in influencing the country's policies, politics and its democratization process. This implies that there is still a lot that needs to be done regarding civil society organizations and poverty reduction

**Table 22: The parameters for financial assistance to civil society organisations should also be subjected to rigorous appraisal**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	6	12
Agree	18	36
Strongly Agree	21	42
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The study results revealed that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 12% of the respondents were not sure, 36% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 42% strongly agreed that the parameters for financial assistance to civil society organisations should also be subjected to rigorous appraisal.

**Table 23: There is need to ensure that any decision to co-operate directly with (finance) CSOs must strike a balance between added value to social development co-operation**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	3	6
Agree	30	60
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The study results presented in the table above indicate that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the

respondents agreed and the remaining strongly agreed. This implies that the majority of the respondents revealed that there is need to ensure that any decision to co-operate directly with (finance) CSOs must strike a balance between added value to social development co-operation

**Table 24: There is need to establish a policy framework that maximizes the incomes of the working rural dwellers through policies to promote rural self-employment and reliability**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	9	18
Agree	27	54
Strongly Agree	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

According to the table above, 4% of the respondents, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that there is need to establish a policy framework that maximizes the incomes of the working rural dwellers through policies to promote rural self-employment and reliability

**Table 25: It is important to encourage and strengthen cooperative and community based initiatives in the formulation and management of rural development programmes**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	9	18
Agree	23	46
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The results presented in the table above indicate that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is important

to encourage and strengthen cooperative and community based initiatives in the formulation and management of rural development programmes

**Table 26: There should be effective human capital development in the form of skills development, provision of healthcare delivery, and other social and educational services**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	9	18
Agree	23	46
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The results presented in the table above indicate that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that there should be effective human capital development in the form of skills development, provision of healthcare delivery, and other social and educational services

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses, concludes and recommends reflecting on the study findings presented in the previous chapter.

#### **5.1 Summary of the discussions**

##### **5.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents**

The study findings revealed that 66% were males and the 34% remaining were females. This implies that males are the majority. This implies that the most respondents were men due to the societal beliefs that the males are hardworking and hence capable of running the operations of civil society organisations better hence contributing towards poverty reduction. This is in line with Whaites & Alan, (1996) who notes that civil society can provide a training ground for future political leaders irrespective of gender. CSOs and other groups can help to identify and train new types of leaders who have dealt with important public issues and can be recruited to run for political office at all levels and to serve in provincial and national cabinets.

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 36 - 45 with a 40% representation. Age category 46-55 had a total response of 36%, while 26 -45 age group was represented by 12% the 20 -25 category had a total representation of 8% while the least represented category was that of the 56+ with a representation of 4%. This implies that elderly people are less energetic to participate actively in the economy. The most number of respondents were relatively between 36 and 45 since at this age, most people always have a lot of responsibilities such as many children and in order to take good care of them, they are forced to participate in the operations of civil society organizations.

The study established that the majority of the respondents were widowed (36%). The divorced comprised of 46%, the married were 10% whereas the single were only 8%. Study findings established that, the majority were widowed and that due to their statuses, had children to take care of and yet resources were not readily available. This implies that widows and divorced were the

majority. However, the singles were the least represented because as singles, implying that they did not see the importance of engaging in poverty reduction activities of civil society organizations

Study findings revealed that the least represented level of education was the university group which comprised of 10%, followed by vocational level group (14%), while secondary level was represented by 26% and the most represented group was that of primary level which comprised of 50%. This implies that most respondents in the study were mainly illiterate, thus with low levels of education.

### **5.1.2 The roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction**

It was found out that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 14% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 44% agreed and the remaining 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that Civil society organizations promote political participation. This implies that most respondents were aware of the vital role played by civil society organizations in promoting political participation within the community hence contributing towards poverty reduction

The study results revealed that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 12% of the respondents were not sure, 36% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 42% strongly agreed that civil society organizations can help to develop values of democratic life: tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view. This also further indicates that majority of the respondents were aware of the essential role played by civil society organizations for instance equipping people with adequate knowledge needed towards poverty reduction

It was revealed that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 32% of the respondents were not sure, 16% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 6% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs are involved in the provision of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, training health workers etc.

Study findings discovered that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the respondents agreed and the remaining strongly agreed. This implies that the majority of the respondents revealed that CSOs assist citizens in finding out about the activities of the government and other which may affect them. This further

indicates that civil society organizations collaborate with the government towards poverty reduction

It was revealed that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 14% of the respondents were not sure, 62% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 12% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that CSOs are structurally less bureaucratic so this helps them to cut down costs in the running of the organization unlike the government sector which is highly bureaucratic. This further indicates that most of the respondents were aware that civil society organizations are effective in poverty reduction initiatives because of their nature of operations

It was also found out that 4% of the respondents, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that CSOs have sound financial base and their accountability is transparent so that they can be able to provide efficient and effective service provision as compared to the public sectors.

It was discovered that 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 20% of the respondents were not sure, 48% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 26% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs can help to identify and train new types of leaders who have dealt with important public issues and can be recruited to run for political office at all levels. This implies that civil society organizations continue to train the future leaders which also contributes towards poverty reduction in the communities

### **5.1.3 Challenges faced by civil society organizations in Kampala, Uganda**

It was found out that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that majority of CSOs lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation. This implies that despite the essential role played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction, they still face a multitude of challenges that need to be addressed.



The study results revealed that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 16% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 14% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that there is fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas” . This implies that there is always need to address these issues so as to help civil society organizations execute their tasks more effectively

It was also found out that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 16% of the respondents, 60% agreed and the remaining 14% strongly agreed that CSOs are highly dependent on external sources of funding for their programmes/agendas and activities. This implies that with their dependence on external sources of funds, civil society organizations can be directly influenced by external actors hence acting in contrary towards goals and objectives

The study revealed that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs are largely characterized as an elite phenomenon with a narrow social base; a weak numerical base and a thin geographical coverage. This implies that with this kind of structure, civil society organizations are limited in their operations hence failure towards poverty reduction

It was found out that 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 20% of the respondents were not sure, 48% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 26% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that an organization’s internal social power will determine its capacity to play its assigned civil role in helping to reform the state and promote democracy.

The study results revealed that 4% of the respondents, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that co-ordination of CSO activities has improved in the last few years.

The study results indicated that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the respondents agreed and the remaining strongly agreed. This implies that the majority of the respondents revealed that the biggest

challenges of CSOs in Uganda is high level of illiteracy rate among the people. This implies that there is still a lot that needs to be done to educate the people about the role of CSOs in poverty reduction

#### **5.1.4 Solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations to wards poverty reduction**

It was found out that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 14% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 44% agreed and the remaining 20% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents were of the view that there is need for support to CSOs in Uganda to be strategic to help them attain both the social bases and the capacity necessary for engaging the state on issues of development

The study found out that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 32% of the respondents were not sure, 16% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 6% of the respondents strongly agreed that CSOs in Uganda need to realize their full potential in influencing the country's policies, politics and its democratization process. This implies that there is still a lot that needs to be done regarding civil society organizations and poverty reduction

The study results revealed that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 12% of the respondents were not sure, 36% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 42% strongly agreed that the parameters for financial assistance to civil society organisations should also be subjected to rigorous appraisal

The study results found out that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 60% of the respondents agreed and the remaining strongly agreed. This implies that the majority of the respondents revealed that there is need to ensure that any decision to co-operate directly with (finance) CSOs must strike a balance between added value to social development co-operation

It was discovered that 4% of the respondents, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents revealed that there is need to establish a policy framework that

maximizes the incomes of the working rural dwellers through policies to promote rural self-employment and reliability

The study revealed that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is important to encourage and strengthen cooperative and community based initiatives in the formulation and management of rural development programmes

It was found out that 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% of the respondents, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 18% were not sure, 46% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 22% of the respondents strongly agreed that there should be effective human capital development in the form of skills development, provision of healthcare delivery, and other social and educational services

## **5.2 Conclusion**

### **5.2.1 Roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction**

The study concludes that civil society organizations promote political participation through educating people about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens, and this can help to fight against poverty among the people.

The study concludes that CSOs assist citizens in finding out about the activities of the government and other which may affect them; they use advocacy and political influence to hold local officials accountable for their activities which are damaging to the poor; they help communities mobilize and form societies their concerns, and guard against reprisals; they also construct a forum in which officials can consult people about development plans and listen to alternatives presented by the people; and they help ensure that individuals disadvantaged by government decisions receive just compensation, negotiates with affected parties.

The study concludes that civil society can help to inform the public about important public issues such as poverty reduction. This is not only the role of the mass media, but of CSOs which can provide forums for debating public policies and disseminating information about issues before

parliament that affect the interests of different groups, or of society at large and thus help in minimizing poverty among community members.

### **5.2.2 Challenges faced by civil society organizations**

The study concludes that majority of CSOs lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation.

The study also concludes that there is fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas” under the proposed CSO Registration (Amendment) Bill present a big challenge. This problem is compounded by the fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas”.

It also concludes that CSOs are largely characterized as an elite phenomenon with a narrow social base; a weak numerical base and a thin geographical coverage. The middle class plays a key role in these organisations or at least those most visible in the public arena.

The study further concludes that co-ordination of CSO activities in Uganda has improved in the last few years. Further that there is “competition within and between networks for recognition and credit and between local and international CSOs”.

### **5.2.3 Solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations to wards poverty reduction in Uganda**

The study concludes that there is need for support to CSOs in Uganda to be strategic to help them attain both the social bases and the capacity necessary for engaging the state on issues of development, democracy and human rights. Such support should ensure that CSOs are accountable both to their constituencies as well as to the funders and, simultaneously, that the CSOs are democratic and transparent in their work.

CSOs in Uganda need to realize their full potential in influencing the country’s policies, politics and its democratization process, they play a necessary role in the country’s development process. It is clear that CSOs need to become stronger; above all more representative, and to acquire the

capacity necessary for them to engage both popular bases and the state in policy formulation and analysis.

The study concludes that the parameters for financial assistance to civil society organisations should also be subjected to rigorous appraisal to ensure that a further range of organisations can contribute to democratisation by widening the scope for independent citizen action through policy dialogue.

It also concludes that there is need to ensure that any decision to co-operate directly with (finance) CSOs must strike a balance between added value to social development co-operation and the burden on the human resources. It is clear that some of the challenges confronting CSOs lie outside their internal structures.

The study concludes that in an effort to address the challenge of legitimacy, transparency and accountability of international advocacy CSOs, CIVICUS has been involved together with other organisations in developing an accountability charter. The charter expresses its signatories' commitment to uphold the highest standards of moral and professional conduct in all their policies, activities and operations.

The study concludes that development works best, as remarked earlier, when the strengths available to different agencies can be combined together in mutually beneficial ways. Though CSOs are much better suited for mobilizing social capital at the community level, government has the distinct advantage for mobilizing institutional resources at the regional and national levels.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Basing on the finding in this study, the following recommendations have been suggested: in order to address limitations and enhance their performance, CSOs have to deal with some challenges: Strengthening their capacities, finding other sources of funding and they also incorporate with other development agencies, CSOs activities should improve the economic wellbeing of the communities by job creation and income generation, so that in the long run the economic empowerment will contribute to poverty reduction and hence sustainable community development.

There is need for provision of education to all so as to fight the illiteracy levels which proved to be one of the challenges hindering effective implementation of CSOs operations

There is need for CSOs to intervene so as to create market for the produce of people dealing in small business investments so as to boost their income. There is need for government of Uganda to develop that the political environment.

There is need for government to take up an upper hand in the marketing of the produce of business by availing them with a wider market and also provision of security to curb down on the theft of the produce

There is need to establish a policy framework that maximizes the incomes of the working rural dwellers through policies to promote rural self-employment and reliability.

It is important to encourage and strengthen cooperative and community based initiatives in the formulation and management of rural development programmes, in liaison with available NGOs and the three tiers of government to avoid duplication of efforts, while fostering effective coordination; this includes increased access to micro-credit facilities through the establishment of more cooperative, community and micro-finance banks in the rural areas.

The study recommends that there is need to provide additional and maintenance of existing infrastructural facilities as earlier listed above, encourage the principle of continuity whereby successive governments adopt the viable rural development programmes initiated by their predecessors

#### **5.4 Suggested areas for future study**

The impact of civil society organizations towards economic development in Uganda

Factors determining the CSO operations in Uganda

Impact of poverty reduction on economic development of Uganda

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

**Dear respondent**

My name is **ATUHAIRE ABIAS**, a student from Kampala International University carrying out a study on the **IMPACT OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF WORLD VISION, RUKUNGIRI DISTRICT**. I am very glad that you are my respondent for this study. The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain your opinion/views to be included among others in the study. This research is one of the requirements leading to the award of the Bachelor's degree in Development Studies. It is hence an academic research and will not be used for any other purpose other than academic. Your co-operation and answers to these questions heartily and honestly will be significant to this study to gather the data needed. Thank you in advance for your cooperation

**INSTRUCTION: PLEASE TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE**

#### **Section A: Biographical Data**

**1. Sex**

- a) Male ☐
- b) Female ☐

**2. Age**

- a) 20 -25 ☐
- b) 26-35 ☐
- c) 36-45 ☐
- d) 46-55 ☐
- e) 56+ ☐

**3. Marital Status**

- a) Single ☐
- b) Married ☐
- c) Divorced ☐
- d) Widowed ☐

#### 4. Education level

a) Primary

☐

b) Secondary level

☐

c) Vocational

☐

d) University

☐

### SECTION B: CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of level of motivation. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Score	Response Mode	Description	Interpretation
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	Very satisfactory
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	Satisfactory
3	Not sure	You are not sure about any	None
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	Fair
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	Poor

	Roles played by civil society organizations towards poverty reduction in Uganda	1	2	3	4	5
1	Civil society organizations promote political participation					
2	Civil society organizations can help to develop the other values of democratic life: tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view					
3	CSOs are involved in the provision of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, training health workers etc					
4	CSOs assist citizens in finding out about the activities of the government and other which may affect them					

5	CSOs are structurally less bureaucratic so this helps them to cut down costs in the running of the organization unlike the government sector which is highly bureaucratic					
6	CSOs have sound financial base and their accountability is transparent so that they can be able to provide efficient and effective service provision as compared to the public sectors					
7	CSOs can help to identify and train new types of leaders who have dealt with important public issues and can be recruited to run for political office at all levels					

	<b>Challenges faced by civil society organizations in Uganda</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	Majority of CSOs lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation					
2	There is fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas”					
3	CSOs are highly dependent on external sources of funding for their programmes/agendas and activities					
4	CSOs are largely characterized as an elite phenomenon with a narrow social base; a weak numerical base and a thin geographical coverage					
5	An organisation’s internal social power will determine its capacity to play its assigned civil role in helping to reform the state and promote democracy					
6	Co-ordination of CSO activities has improved in the last few years					
7	The biggest challenges of CSOs is high level of illiteracy rate among the people					

	<b>Solutions to overcome the challenges facing civil society organizations to wards poverty reduction in Uganda</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

1	There is need for support to CSOs to be strategic to help them attain both the social bases and the capacity necessary for engaging the state on issues of development					
2	CSOs need to realize their full potential in influencing the country's policies, politics and its democratization process					
3	The parameters for financial assistance to civil society organisations should also be subjected to rigorous appraisal					
4	There is need to ensure that any decision to co-operate directly with (finance) CSOs must strike a balance between added value to social development co-operation					
5	There is need to establish a policy framework that maximizes the incomes of the working rural dwellers through policies to promote rural self-employment and reliability.					
6	It is important to encourage and strengthen cooperative and community based initiatives in the formulation and management of rural development programmes					
7	There should be effective human capital development in the form of skills development, provision of healthcare delivery, and other social and educational services					

**Thanks for your responses**

**END**