

**ASSESSMENT OF PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY EXTENSION  
PROJECTS. A CASE STUDY OF KAYUNGA SUB COUNTY,  
KAYUNGA DISTRICT**

**BY**

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### DECLARATION

I, Nakkazi Ruth declare that this piece of work is my original work and has never been presented to any institution for any forward.

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## LIST OF ACRONOMYS

<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>CEPs</b>	Community Extension Projects
<b>GOU</b>	Government of Uganda
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>MOE</b>	Ministry Of Education
<b>MOGLSD</b>	Ministry Of Gender, Labour and Social Development
<b>NGOs</b>	Non Governmental Organizations
<b>OVC</b>	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children Education Fund
<b>UPE</b>	Universal Primary Education
<b>MUWRP</b>	Makerere University Walter Reed Project
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immune Virus
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>BVA</b>	Butakoola Village Association
<b>VCTSA</b>	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Situation Association
<b>KHWSP</b>	Kayunga Hand Washing Station Project
<b>KDYC</b>	Kayunga District Youth Centre
<b>YLP</b>	Youth Livelihood Project
<b>KYCRWCP</b>	Kayunga Youth Centre Rainwater Catchment Project
<b>SMC</b>	Safe Male Circumcision
<b>PACE</b>	Pan African Control of Epizootics
<b>PEPFAR</b>	The US President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief
<b>PMTCT</b>	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission.
<b>GAI</b>	Global Advocacy International
<b>CAI</b>	Child Advocacy International
<b>BGIEAL</b>	Bio Green Investments East Africa Limited

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study was on the assessment of people's participation in community extension projects, with a case of Kayunga Sub County, Kayunga district. The study was carried out for a period of one month. The need for the study arose due to numbers of problems that social service providers are facing while establishing community projects.

The researcher carried out the study consisting of in-depth interviews, key formats, observations and documentary review. The study was guided by the following objectives such as to assess people's participation in community extension projects, to identify the extension projects being implemented in the sub county, to find out the reasons for their participation in the extension projects, to identify challenges to active participation in community extension projects and how best to initiate community projects, the possible inter community participation.

The study findings showed that the male respondents of the study with 40% followed by the female with 20%. Majority were between the age of 20-30 and few of them were between the ages of 60 -79. Many of the respondents were primary dropouts and few of them had studied up to University level with 9%.

Lack of involvement in decision making was noted to be the leading factor, followed by sex, age, level of education and awareness about the project, some projects did not consider people with disabilities while Youth Livelihood Project Programs considered youth with disabilities to take part in the project programs.

The researcher went on to provide recommendation which include people in the identification of community programs, sensitization of people about the nature of the projects, as well as specifying the duration of the projects among others were some of the possible recommendations.

The information obtained from this study may help actors in the field of community development to devise better ways of ensuring massive participation so as to fully deliver the services and achieving their set goals.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The study was undertaken to investigate the assessment of people's participation in community extension projects. In this section, the issues to be discussed are the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study that is; general and specific, scope of the study, the justification and the research question.

### **1.1 Back ground**

People's popular participation in any developmental activity is a fundamental ingredient for any success of such a venture with regard to community extension project activities, it is therefore of great importance that complete involvement of the local people be ensured at all stages right from the start up to the final stage.

The study was undertaken to investigate the assessment of people's participation in community extension development projects. In this section, the issues of discussion were the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study that is; general and specific, scope of the study, the justification and research question.

Participation as a concept used by many CBOs (Community Based Organizations) today is contrary to how it has been used. Earlier development approaches of the 1960s and 70s tended to use participation as a "means" rather an "End". In use if, in that way participation of people in development activities was used to achieve others rather than to achieve itself. But with the coming of many Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), development approaches have taken on a new trend to use participation as end in itself, implying that the major objective was to make people participate and achieve it as a goal in itself but not to achieve others.

With this regards, new development trends have been forced to change from old system to here they were required to participate fully and actively at all levels right from decision making to sharing of benefits.

This gave the concept a different setting that is an end as opposed to the previous setting to here it was used as a "Means". Thus participation was not only being viewed as a process by which

people especially the disadvantaged influence decisions on matters that affect them but participate in the design and execution of such a project.

It is not clear therefore the manipulative mode to here people were made to participate for interior motives or incremental mode where there was official support for community participation but with ambivalent or indent cares support, but it was the ideal participatory mode where there was effective support and mechanism put in place to promote it.

Recognizing the plight of people in the contrary, the community extension development projects have been initiated intended to alleviate people's problems faced with so many problems such as illiteracy, poor soils, (un safe drinking water) ill health, agricultural program intended to educate farmers on better farming methods but all they had not been fully accorded important manifested by the lack and failure of people to participate in them. In this attempt of helping the people with their problems, the methodology used had useful reliance participatory implementation monitoring and evaluation and sharing the benefits. This was because the local people were expected to take over from the project initiators after they had left.

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

Community extension project continued to be of great importance to the people despite the fact that many Non Governmental Organizations and the Government large went on to establish several projects in the area, community participation continued to be low and the factors were varying from one to another such as awareness about the project among others. Therefore this study was aimed at assessing of people's participation in community extension projects was very low in such projects hence forming the basis of the study.

## **1.3 Objectives of the study**

### **1.3.1 General Objectives**

To assess people's participation in community extension project.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- I) To identify the extension projects being implemented in the sub-country.
- II) To find out the reasons for their participation in the extension projects.
- III) To identify challenges to active participation in community extension projects.



#### **1.4 Research Questions**

- 1a) What type of projects implemented in Sub County?
- b) What are target groups of people to be involved in community extension projects?
- 2a) How is the community benefiting from such projects?
- b) How is the community contributing to such projects?
- 3a) What are the challenges attributed to active participation of people in those projects?
- b) What are mitigation measures to improve on their participation in the projects?

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

##### **(a) Conceptual Scope**

The study mainly investigated the assessment of people's participation in community extension developmental projects with a case of Kayunga Sub County, Kayunga District. The study looked at factors that contribute to people's participation as independent variable and community extension projects as a dependent variable.

##### **(b) Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out in Kayunga District. The area is located in the Central part of Uganda with an in fluxing number of projects but with low participation from the communities. The area was chosen due to the need to find out what has hindered popular participation from the community. Kayunga District is bordered by Amoratar District to the North, Buyende District to the North East, Kamuli District to the East, Jinja District to the South West, Buikwe District to the South, Mukono District to the South West, Luweero District to the West, Nakasongola District to the North West.

##### **(C)Time Scope**

The study was carried out for a period of one month but also took into consideration the period between 2000 -2010 so as to have a clear view of what have been the leading factors.

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

The study was act as basis to address out what impacted on the participation of people in community projects.

The study was to help the researcher to gain practical knowledge and skills in dealing with practical problems of social life such as those in communities of Kayunga district at large.

The study also helped other organizations providing similar services on how best they could influence participation of people to join their organizations.

The study also acted as a partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Science in Environmental Management.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presented the reviewed literature in relation to the study. It provided background information of other writings which have been significant to this study. Strenuous efforts were made to review literature on rural development and participation though very little of the sources proved worth while. Major sources of the information were from journals, news letters and quotations from books.

#### **2.1 Involvement in Decision Making**

It was widely accepted that participation and involvement of people in decision making on matters that affect them, that is a “vital ingredient” in any extension development project. People had to be fully involved, committed and seize the initiative.

According to H.I Issebre (2000), he said that human nature was so dynamic that people would be involved in making decisions and actions that pertained the needed development. However, most NGOs initiators tended to neglect the local markers in such avenues.

Professor A Adedje (2006) said that participation and involvement would not concentrate on implementation of projects as it had been the trend that should involve people at all levels so that such projects become themselves reliant and sustainable that is if one needed to have a streamlined decision both that could influence the project sustainability. Not only that the local people would be aware of what the project is all about but both the project developer and community had to benefit from the project activities.

Mazide N (2007), concluded and shared the same view with him and he said that grassroots development should believe that no development could be possible if the people who are beneficiaries and more reliable engine for development were not involved in decision making and planning of the project that if not directly involved, feelings of being alienated could easily cope in projects intended to improve peoples welfare especially of the local people should take

into account for their participation and involvement for this is not only vital but important for the success of the project.

According to Bayle P. (2001), participation could also be viewed as both an end and as sacrifice. Their energies, skills and creativity in attempt to wild success. As an end it's a right and a goal in its self (Salin 2000). By all means, development aimed at raising rural welfare and rural development must have optimum participation of all people. Mbitti (2004) 'with out popular participation of the community, such activities are bound to fail. This is because people are always willing to participate and accept to do things over which they were partly to their determination. But this had a limit as it could be justified by the felt need approach which demands.

## **2.2 Sex and Participation**

It had also been noted that participation in NGOs activities was greatly limited to sex. Most researchers had found out that a sex variable affected the participation greatly. However, conflicting views do existed among the researchers. 'According to McDaniel's (2006), "Rural community participation and Empowerment", he argued that most women participate more than men and some what the reverse was true. In practical experience, it was noted that women participated more and actively at the early phases of the project but later fall off as the project progress because of energy requirement rises. And their participation was limited to projects in which their husbands were participants.

Rural women in participation more active than their urban counter parts. United Nations (2003), thus participation in this care again depended on location. The world health organization (2006) argues that the general low participation of women in development projects has detrimental effects resulting into inappropriate services. This view was again contrary to the view that women participated more as advocated earlier. On the whole, it could be held that women's participation in development projects was generally low and this is explained by the fact that their participation was restricted by men as they could where their husbands were. On top they were also too busy with domestic chores that they were left with limited time to attend out side affairs.

### **2.3 Nature of resource contribution**

Generally not too much literature was available on this subject. Probably this was because not many social researchers had considered it important in development projects. However, whatever was the case, modern development approaches advocated for rural development projects that would take into account local contribution of the community.

On the other hand such contributions had been conceived negatively. But it would be noted that local communities were used to the paternalistic approach of service delivery. Where they would sit back and look on as services were provided for them Ndegao, (2000).

It was notified that most communities and rural area could not afford contributing even the cheapest resources the project would require. Most non government organizations had intended to use local contributions such as sand, bricks, stones and some times labour as well. But the extent to which these local contributions dependent on the project and the areas in question. In whatever the case, the point to note however, was that individuals with a low Intelligent Quotient could not afford such contributions has turned out to be deterrent factor for their participation (Marvin, 2002).

Mbitti (2004) argued that it's possible to view self help contribution as a form of taxation on financing local development efforts. Where the solidarity of the movement had intensified and became more totalitarian, the degree of individual sacrifice and taxation increased proportionately. In marginal areas where people could still afford to sacrifice egg to egg / shillings after shilling. This movement could become a negative factor as a protest movement and creates its own counter parts protest, its true that to a poor individual, such a contribution became a burden and worse of all it's translated in true poor participation into such activities.

The intention of imposing such contributions were always not put clear to the people and perhaps the way it was conducted was always not good because the local people themselves were the resource and actors in the mobilization and utilization of resources. Hassan M (2000) argued that for the sake of sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency, the local people must be used as resources inputs so that regarded as belonging to the people in that way the people would not feel alienated from their own participation.

According to Issebre H (2006) development was a human centered therefore their full participation was the over riding factor that ensured their overall well being Schol (2000) therefore worth noting that the idea of resources contribution whether in cash or in any kind was one way or strategy NGOs could dispense with. But efforts would be made to ensure that they become affordable and easily available so as to eliminate the bad feeling associated.

### **Level of Education.**

Education is a process of acquiring knowledge. But it should be noted that education affected ones level of participation in any activity. It's important to note that under this topic, the development in one way or the other was linked to the level of education of individuals in a community.

The extent to which individuals were capable of teaching the problems they were faced with depended on their level of education that made individuals to appreciate whatever development efforts that NGOs carried out in their communities and consequently be willing to participate actively in them (Daniel, 2006).

Ddumba (2005), argued that education enhanced, facilitated and promoted self help activities because it increased peoples awareness of their problems and hence made them participate. What could be noted that the more one's level of education is high, the more understanding the communities' problems, aspects and solutions that could be accorded in order to come out of a particular situation, to M.K Daniel (2006), he argued that for any community to be identifying its own needs and priorities, it's a must to first attain some level of education.

Ddumba (2007) argues that education enhanced, facilitates and promotes self help activities because it increases people's awareness of their problems and hence make them participate. A community of many literate individuals tended to harbor many numerous problems of their latent. On the other hand, a community composed of many literates tended to recognize their problems easily and aware always not willing but ready to accept change.

Maiha K (2006), put it that education played a positive role in facilitating and enhancing self help projects because it made people aware of their community needs. However, it would be noted that people with extremely low levels of education had an effect on the abilities of the

community to get actively engaged itself help projects. Thus low level of education not only hindered development but had an effect on abilities of people's participation.

According to Robert Mars (2000), a world vision coordinator said that educated persons were always flexible and open minded. High level of education attainment was correlated with increased participation. This was found to be more in group of students with more schooling.

The peasant according to La-Bella (2005) may be prepared psychologically for an impending revolution but if not given the tool with in which he could change his environment, and not informed of alternative channels to which he could direct his energies seem to attach weight on the education variable in inducing peoples' participation in self help projects. In precise formal education equipped the individuals with necessary tools to enhance peoples' participation and helped in giving a general direction thus necessity education could not be divorced from development as one led to other.

#### **2.4 Age Group and Participation**

Another variable which of recent had gained the most importance was age. Participation also tended to vary with the different age groups. The youth in particular as most researchers discovered tended to participate more than others. First because they were the majority of the community. Secondly they were most energetic and active, always ready to change the better (Ramson, 2004).

According to S.Klein (2007), she argued that those attempts tended to include social change among the people were likely to yield more effective and lasting results by involving the youth who were more responsive to innovations. 'The elderly are generally known to be rigid to changes and always willing to preserve the status quo a part from being the minority in society. To Wavamuno (2000), he noted that the youth should never be neglected in self help projects since they comprise of 65% of the total people hence neglecting participation in self help project is a perquisite for the failure of the projects.

Following the reviewed literature, it had been discussed that the extent of participation is dependant on those variables. The research was intended to fill the gaps that existed by indicating clearly the levels of participation. Attempts were made to indicate how best the level of participation differed with age, sex, education and decision making.

Awareness is a way of letting and alarming people know what you intending to do, who are the beneficiaries and why you're doing it. According to Whaites (2000).it stipulated that it became so crucial for the modern community based development organizations to realize what they were intending to initiate before the local people were engaged in any activity, they would be aware of their plight, what the project intended to do for them and how its going to be done.

With out this awareness, most projects had failed to areas of justification from communities leading to partial success or in extreme cases complete failure. To participate, people needed to raise their level of consciousness, they become increasingly aware of the social economic reality around them and the forces that keep them in potential. Apparently its true that peoples' response towards any activity were depended on how justifiable they viewed the activity in question. If the project in addressing what people did not view as constituting their plight, they would fail to participate in it.

The most important role of change Agents was to initiate a process of critical awareness at the community level for which different economic or other community development projects would be used as starting point that set motion a dialogue on the realities of the communities so that they were able to identify their needs and problems and express what kind of change they wanted (ACFORDE 2001).

The local people themselves would be progressively concertized through their own collective self reflection on their exposures and problems so that they became aware of the dimension of their realities and what could be done by them selves. This would completely make them participate. Daniels (2006), he argued that any success that is to be registered in the community was always dependant on the local peoples' compliance and awareness about the particular project. Most local people tended to neglect most initiatives in the community due to the aspect that the development practitioners did not carry out services sensitizations on what they were intending to do.

Conclusively, failure to have proper awareness about community self help projects had hindered the element of sustainability because the intended capacity builders had not been involved. However, what would be done to ensure that before any project initiation, community people needed to be first taught.



## **2.5 Conclusion**

Many studies were carried out about the failure of community projects in Uganda but the critical actions towards the problem continued to remain inadequate as most of the service providers were limited in terms of scope. Those providing the services failed to involve the beneficiaries' right from initiation. Lack of participation had continued to affect the community. According to the World vision annual Report (2004) it's estimated that 60% of the people in the country and about 46% are in rural areas failed to participate. However the researcher drew a conclusion that there is need for strenuous efforts that aimed at solving those problems.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter explained the methodological aspect that was used while in the process of collecting data. It looked at the research design, sample framework, sample size, study area and methods of data collection, data analysis, data processing and the ethical consideration.

#### **3.1 Area of study**

The study was carried out in Kayunga sub-county Kayunga district. It's located in the Western part of Uganda. The main occupants are Baganda and the local language spoken is Luganda. The main economic activity is agriculture and business. The area was chosen due to the presence of Non Governmental Organization that had tried to extend the services to people but with low community participation.

##### **3.1.1 Location**

Kayunga District is located in the central part of the country about 74 kilometres northeast of Kampala city along an all-weather tarmac high way. It can be accessed using two tarmac roads of which you branch off from Mukono town along Mukono - Jinja high way at about 32 kilometres to Kayunga town or can be accessed from Njeru along Jinja- Iganga high way at about 28 kilometres from Jinja town.

##### **3.1.2 Climate**

Kayunga experiences a tropical type of climate, the area experiences much more rain fall during the wet season than in the dry season.

##### **3.1.2.1 Rain fall distribution**

The area receives reliable rain fall that is distributed uniformly in the sub county villages but poorly distributed in the whole district where by the Northern part of the district receives unreliable rain fall due to high temperatures caused as a result of deforestation. Therefore the district has varied climate where the southern part is characterize by tropical climate where the rain fall pattern is bi modal.

The area experiences two seasons that is wet and dry seasons in which wet season favours agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing and the dry season also favours certain activities such as drying of tradable materials like dried fish, pineapples, cassava among others.

#### **3.1.2.2 Temperature**

The area experiences moderate temperatures of about 26<sup>0</sup>C in the Central, Eastern, Western and high temperatures in the North part of the district. The northern part of the district experiences high temperatures that do not favour agriculture instead it favours cattle rearing and fruit processing in form of drying and this in turn causes water crisis in the area.

High temperatures also influence apiary activities in the area there by increasing people's standards of living.

#### **3.1.2.3 Humidity**

The area experiences moderate amounts of relative humidity of 55% and the wind of about 6 mph in the central, eastern, western and little amounts of water vapour in the northern part of the district where cattle rearing is taking place in the area. High humidity increases evapo transpiration that causes cloud formation that influences agriculture in the sub county.

Low humidity influences high rates of transpiration that reduces on plant growth that in turn lower farmers' productivity.

#### **3.1.3 Soils**

Most of the soils of the area are black that influence agriculture, brick laying, pot making, aquaculture, agro forestry and cattle keeping.

#### **3.1.4 Vegetation**

The vegetation of the area is mainly characterized by savannah type of climate that favours a variety of activities such as agriculture, cattle keeping among others.

#### **3.1.4 Socio- economic aspect**

The major economic activities carried out in the sub county are agriculture, cattle keeping, trade because of tarmac roads in the area and teaching services due to many schools found in the sub county.

Some of the local people engage in cultural practices such as herbalists there by increasing the local revenue of the sub county and the district at large.

## **3.2 Methods**

### **3.2.1 Research Design**

In order to acquire the information that was used, the study employed the use of qualitative and quantitative research design which was used to get data through questionnaires while the quantitative involved the use of statistical data.

### **3.2.2 Study population**

The study population included mainly the staffs from different Organizations, the district staff, community people and the probation officers. The researcher ensured that the stated population provided the needed data. The staffs from the NGOs formed the majority of the respondents of the study because they knew why there had been low participation, the challenges they were facing among others.

### **3.2.3 Sample size**

The study took into consideration a sample of 60 respondents and these included 10 staffs, 20 community people and 2 probation officers from district.

### **3.2.4 Sampling technique**

The researcher used a simple random sampling technique so as to give each element an equal chance to be included in the sample. However the purposive technique was also used to get data from staffs of NGOs who were purposively selected. This method helped to get data that could not be known or given by other study respondents.

## **3.3 Methods of Data collection**

During the process of data collection in the field, the researcher employed a variety of methods and these varied depending on the category of respondents to be intervened. In summary these were questionnaires, key informants, in-depth interviews, documentary reviews and observation.

### **(a) Informal interviews**

This involved the use of an interview guide which was carried out face to face with respondents. Informal interviews were systematic while in the process of asking questions. Besides the method helped the researcher to explain and prove aspects that were unclear to the study

respondents. In-depth interviews helped to provide qualitative and quantitative data since they were applied mainly on the staffs from Non Governmental Organizations and district staffs.

#### **(b) Questionnaires**

Questionnaires were administered so as to ascertain the validity and reliability. The method was applied on the community people. Both qualitative and quantitative data were gathered.

At this stage, the information collected involved the reviewed literature from several magazines, newspapers, books, journals and reports which proved helpful in the process of data collection. These sources were easily found in offices, libraries, at the division, headquarters of the organizations. This method helped to provide first hand information because it was based on already existing literature. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected.

### **3.3.1 Sources of data**

#### **(a) Primary data**

This type of information was got from people's opinions that were intervened.

Discussions were conducted with community people.

#### **(b) Secondary data**

This was got from a review of documents that have relevant literature and already existing materials such as journals, reports, newspapers and news letters.

### **3.3.2 Data Processing**

The processing of data was done to verify the data collected. To ensure completeness and uniformity, it necessitated editing which involved checking data errors, gaps and omission. This helped the researcher to detect and eliminate errors such as wrong entries, inconsistency responses that could influence the results of the study. Editing was also helpful to the researcher in ensuring that every question in the interview guide had an answer and that the answers given to various questions were accurate and consistent. Tabulation was used especially in the presentation of socio-demographic characteristics.

### **Ethical considerations**

Before going to the field, the researcher first got a letter of introduction from the head of department commissioning her to go and carry out the study with a purpose.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter introduces and discusses the findings in relation to the topic. The findings in this chapter have been based on the study that was carried out in the Kayunga District. However, it should be noted that massive community participation in community extension projects is still a great concern that calls for a combined effort of all the intended and concerned people mostly, stakeholders and the service providers. The rate of participation in developmental programs in Uganda is still low and the justifications behind it vary from political, social, economic and cultural factors. This chapter perhaps shows the findings and analysis of the data which was collected in relation to the data which was required.

#### **4.1 Extension Projects implemented in the sub county**

The extension projects being implemented in the sub county were projects found in the areas. Makerere University Walter Reed Project, Butakoola Village Association, Voluntary Counseling and Testing Situation Association, Kayunga Hand Washing Station Project, Kayunga District Youth Centre, Youth Livelihood Project, Kayunga Youth Centre Rainwater Catchment Project, Safe Male Circumcision, Pan African Control of Epizootics, the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission, Global Advocacy International Child Advocacy International, Bio Green Investments East Africa Limited among other projects.

##### **4.1.1 Types of projects implemented in the sub county**

There were income generating projects, nutrition projects, health and sanitation, HIV prevention, agro based projects, water harvesting projects among others. The income generating projects were implemented in the area to increase on people's standards of living.

Butakoola Voluntary Association (BVA) is a registered community based organization for development in form of income generating among the local people of Butakoola village. The organization that provides some benefits to those who registered first as new members, where the members who joined them first were given a subsidy of not payment the membership fee while those who joined them later paid a membership fee of 5000/=, this method drew in many

members, however; some of the members withdrew from the project due to lack of funds to subscribe to the project. The target beneficiaries are the elderly, single parents, youth, married disabled people and people living positive.

The Kayunga Hand Washing Station Project (KHWSP) is a project that is founded by the GOU under the theme of improved sanitation and hygiene among Kayunga district communities since Kayunga district suffers from water crisis where the beneficiaries depended on a jerrican of water for the whole family of about 5 -10 people.

The developers constructed a large water tank of capacity of 100,000 Litres that serves the community with water that is to say those with cattle are given some allow water where the local resource users appreciated the project development.

Now community members are given 100 Litres of water on a daily basis and for those with cattle are given extra 80liters.

The community appreciated the project developers for having implemented the project in the area because water crisis is no longer a problem to them since the work load for the women was reduced who used to travel longer distance in search for water for their domestic use and their animals. The target beneficiary is the entire community in the area.

The beneficiaries added that their families stabilized because the wives used to spend longer hours at the water sources which put their husbands on tension in fear for multiple partners which would bring about rampant spread of HIV/AIDS to their families.

The sub county also entailed the Youth Livelihood Project programmes for increasing livelihood of the youth country wide which looked at gender balance. It further looked at youth living with HIV, youth with disabilities, level of education, age and type of business to be carried out using YLP funds. The YLP Coordinator for the youth, Kayunga district Mr. Basaliza Edgar Agapito Junior also added that some members from different groups had passed beyond the required age bracket, therefore nature selected them against to participate in the project programmes. The low participation of the youth YLP was greatly attributed to age which was ranging from 18-30 years where the age bracket between 26-30 years dominated the project than between 18-25 years, this is because between 26-30 years had more responsibility where as some of them where married,



some of them were living with Human Immune Virus and others had dependants to be looked after that is why they dominated the programme.

Between the age of 18-25 years were being looked after by their parents that is why their participation was low in the YLP National programme and some of them did not know what to do. The GOU requested the youth to provide labour in the project as it provided the funds.

YLP programme looked at reducing on the rate of youth from participating in demonstration and chaotic situations due to politics.

Still YLP programme looked to be easy as the youth thought but according to the constitution that governs the YLP project the funds released are supposed to do the intended project but not diverting the funds to other business. This led to low turn up of the youth for the programme but for those who benefited from the project appreciated the innovation. The beneficiaries had the right to choose the date and the month when to start paying back their first deposit back to the sub county until their last deposit of their loan. This led some groups to withdraw from participating in the YLP programmes.

However, some beneficiaries were appealing to the government to change the terms and conditions concerning YLP programmes could also consider individual youth too, to sign for the money to manage individual projects in order to minimize on the conflicts within YLP groups. This would reduce on conflicts among the groups since individuals may have reduced on conflicts in the project management.

Voluntary Counseling and Testing Situation Association (VCTSA) is a project that intended to improve on the health of people living with HIV/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome to have a positive living and for those who are living negative to continue living negative so as have a reduced rate of HIV spread among the community people including the young people who would wish to explore the heights of their age which would in turn make them to contract with the virus. It's target groups are mainly house wives, husbands, single parents and patients living with the virus. Kayunga District Youth Centre (KDYC) was also included in the projects I visited in the sub county which was founded by Makerere University Walter Reed Project (MUWRP), which is an international organization that looked forward to see to it that the youth

in the area have recreation centers that may inhibit the youth from getting involved in bad habits such as abusing of the drugs, raping women, defiling school girls, unrest, robbery among others.

MUWRP is an international organization based in US under the guideline of Old Navy the US army that looked into a variety of responsibilities as regards to improved sanitation, prevention of HIV/AIDS spread. Improved nutrition through providing of good seed varieties for improved yields of crop production, personal hygiene with reduced infections among the people through their programs. The target groups are the youth, children living with HIV, pregnant mothers and other patients suffering from HIV/AIDS.

There is also Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS which focused on the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. This project looked at reducing the rate of children born with HIV from their mothers during birth.

It also provides information to both mothers living with HIV and those living negative with the virus to continue living negatively.

Pan African control of Epizootics (PACE) which looks at controlling the development of epizooster among HIV/AIDS patients by providing anti biotics to patients so that infections are catered for among patients.

PACE, coordinator for the sub county also said that people who have already developed the epizooster hide and some say that the spider burnt them basing on their indigenous knowledge, PACE staff moves from home to home talking about epizooster and its effects to people who live with HIV.

This project forward to teach the community about the epizoostum that develops after when the virus is in its late stage which is very fetal because it affects the nerves that transmit impulses

The US President's Emergency For AIDS Relief (PEPEFAR), PEPEFAR is an organization from the US president's office that plans for emergence for AIDS Relief which also looked at all kinds of infections that arise when a person in living with the virus and its all works at on how to reduce on the spread of AIDS among the African countries since most of their people attained low education levels who could not explain the situations concerning HIV/AIDS scientifically.

Thus project is also carried out in South Africa where the natives still believed that HIV could be prevented and cured when you still sleep with a virgin girl or boy. The US president's office had to go to villages in such countries to teach them right from the grass roots. It's target group is mainly people living with the virus.

Safe Male Circumcision (SMC) is also a project that looked into improvement on the male hygiene since males do not take too much care on themselves where some of them would even take days without bathing, cleaning up their fore skins so this on personal hygiene of men, This project even had intervention of reducing on the spread of infections in bodies since men are the heads of the families where wives have little say once it comes to sex its only the male partners to out weight the female partner since she has little say and some times she should abide by what the husband is staying, and the target group is men who are not circumcised yet.

Global Advocacy International (GAI) is a project that looks at child advocacy in relation to those children that were born with HIV. This project also advocated for Children's right to treatment, education, love and accessing everything needed in life since children are their main target group. It staff goes on went on visiting children born with HIV to cater for their diet, weight, school they go to learn.

#### **The objectives of GAI are as follows**

Producing of children who are free from HIV/AIDS, living with HIV and their born children with HIV and testing mothers and their husbands to see that those living with HIV are given better counseling, treatment and other benefits.

PMTCT coordinator at the distinct added that many mothers fear to attend antenatal because they do not want to be revealed of their status which may cause danger to their families where many of them decide not to attend antenatal. PMTCT is an international organization that looks at prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AID during birth. It's target groups are mainly expectant mothers, breast feeding mothers and children born with the virus.

Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE) which looks at controlling the development of epizooster among HIV/AIDS patients by providing anti biotic to patients so that infections are catered for among patients.

PACE, coordinator for the sub county also said that people who have already developed the epizootic hide out due to fear of stigma and some say that the spider burnt them basing on their indigenous knowledge, PACE staff moves from home to home teaching about epizootic and its effects to people who living with HIV. Its target group was HIV patients who ere already living positive with the virus.

This project looks forward to teach the community about the epizoostum that develops after when the virus is in its late stage which is very fetal to human beings. The US president's Emergence Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) which also looked at all kinds of infections that arise when a person in because it affects the nerves that transmit impulses. The target groups are expectant mothers, children and other people living with HIV.

PEPFAR, is also looking at planning for people living with the virus and it also looks at on how to reduce on the spread no to be among the Africa behind since most of their people attained low education levels who could nor explain the situations concerning HIV/AIDS scientifically. Thus project is also carried out in South Africa where the natives still believed that HIV could be prevented and cured when you still sleep with a virgin girl or boy. The US president's office had to go to villages in such countries to teach them right from the grass roots.

Safe Male Circumcision (SMC) this is also a project that looked into improvement on the male hygiene since males do not take too much care on themselves where some of them would even take days without bathing, cleaning up their fore skins so this on personal hygiene of men, therefore the project is targeting men.

This project even had intervention of reducing on the spread of infections in bodies since men are the heads of the families where wives have little say once it comes to sex its only the male partners to out weight the female partner since she has little say and some times she should abide by what the husband is staying.

Global Advocacy International (GAI) is a project that looks at child advocacy in relation to those children who were born with HIV. This project also advocated for Children's right to treatment, education, love and accessing everything needed in life. The project's target group is mainly children and expectant mothers.

It even went on visiting children born with HIV to be catered for their diet, weight, schools which they go to learn, providing sanitary pads to those girls registered with the project.

In 2007 the project used to provide food for the patients, money to cater for their daily needs but through world food programme but later the foods that were in the stores become food poisoned which led to abolishing of the distribution of food to patients which would add more infections, risks to their lives.

This project has registered many children since more benefits were attained from the project. Generally it looked at improved health for the patients suffering from HIV/AIDS and to have a better live hood among them.

#### **4.1.2 How is the community benefiting from such projects?**

Community people benefited from Bio Green Investments East Africa Limited (BGIEAL) by being provided with agricultural implements to plough their gardens and farms where by the community only and farms where by the community only provided fuel for the implements. This could cost expensively to the community which lived under poverty. Hence cost sharing.

Another benefit obtained from agricultural project was that, the local people were required to have land for cultivation while the project BGIEAL provided seeds to farmers for water harvesting project constructs water catchments tanks at a free cost to farmers while farmers only provide building materials such as bricks and labour. Hence a benefit to the community that lives in the water crisis area.

The youth were required to provide labour in the field such as weeding while the government provided money to implement the projects by YLP projects. Pregnant mothers, breast feeding mothers and the old people whose body immunity requires a lot of nutrient were given yellow potato vines to grow so as to have a lot of vitamins in their bodies. This greatly benefited them to live in good health conditions that enhance improved health standards.

Reduced rates of infections among house wives because of fear of their husbands who were not trust worth in case of SMC, hence a benefit.

People living with HIV were given free treatment so as their life span is increased for some period of time. Therefore a benefit though this would increase on its spread by those whose hearts is selfish.

Improved personal hygiene and sanitation among communities of Kayunga sub-county and Kayunga district as whole since people was in their hands after visiting the latrines which decreased on cholera out breaks in the area.

People living with HIV especially those children who were born with HIV were given school fees so as to boast on the education level for the people of the area.

**Table summarizing the project category and its beneficiary group**

Project	Category of benefit	Category of project	Beneficiaries
BGIEAL	Material and physical and educational oriented.	Agricultural based	Women headed house holds, men, youth, elderly and people with disabilities.
CAI	Monetary and material oriented.	Health based and educational	Vulnerable children and orphans.
PMTCT	Educational, material and monetary oriented.	Health based	Expectant mothers living with HIV, breast feeding mothers lining with HIV and children living with the virus.
KYCRWCP	Material oriented	Sanitation and hygiene	Institutions such as schools, hospitals, prisons, police barracks, markets, district headquarter and households.
GAI	Educational	Health based	Women headed

	oriented.		households, children and HIV patients.
PEPFAR	Material and monetary	Health based	HIV patients.
PACE	Monetary and educational oriented	Income and health based	HIV patients.
KHWSP		Sanitation and hygiene	Entire community.
YLP	Monetary oriented.	Income based	Youth.
KDYC	Educational oriented.	Educational based	Youth.
VCTSA	Educational oriented.	Health based	HIV patients.
BVA	Monetary oriented.	Income based	Elderly, women headed households, men and youth.
MUWRP	Educational and material oriented.	Educational and health based	HIV patients.

#### 4.2 How is the community contributing to such projects?

The community people contributed to wards the projects by providing building materials such as bricks, timber, land and sand for projects like MUWRP and KYCRWCP towards construction of research centre and water reservoirs for the community respectively, for projects like BGIEAL and BVA the community provides security for agricultural implements, monitoring, implementing and accountability of all project developments in the area.

The community people contributed towards the project by accepting the implementation of the projects in the area, hence a contribution. The community people contributed towards the projects by providing the right information about the project development where the project is to be implemented among the projects include KDYC, BVA, KHWSP and BGIEAL.

The local people contributed land and labour in form of man power towards construction of training centres and demonstration centres and preparation of demonstration gardens. For YLP project the youth were required to provide labour in form of man power.

#### **4.3 Challenges people face when participating in extension projects.**

The community resource users thought of quick returns that is why their turn up at first was almost higher than later due to the projects constitution. This made many people to drop out of the projects.

Married couples found a lot of challenges as in their partners stopped some of them from joining the projects because of fear of getting other counterparts who would destroy their relationships. This was seen in income generating projects which registered many participants; this means that where there are many people of opposite sex tend to engage in relationships. Therefore a challenge faced by people participating in the projects.

In the sub county mainly those people above 30 years used not to understand English because some of them did not have a level of education that could let them understand the language used by those projects staffs who never knew the local languages spoken in the area. The younger people understood the language because they attended free education at primary and secondary levels, hence a challenge to both project developers and the beneficiaries in income development projects.

Under social/cultural aspect, the community members still insisted on their indigenous knowledge which was some what a backward way of managing and handling of issues concerning health based projects where the beneficiaries use indigenous knowledge to cop with health issues, for example proper disposal of wastes from babies is still a challenge since community members are believing in disposing babies' wastes in the banana plantation. These greatly impact on the people and the environment at large.

Identifying the suitable site for a particular project in the community was a challenge in that the project developers used the did not Participatory Rural Appraisal which would be the best way for involving beneficiaries in all kinds of project development or project such as in Agro based projects is a great challenge.



In agro based projects, there are a number of challenges faced by both beneficiaries and the developers in that the project provides implements for farmers while farmers provide fuel for the implements which is a challenge to the poor farmers who even depend on less than a Dollar.

There is a challenge in health based projects where beneficiaries fail to appreciate the innovations brought in their area because of the ignorance and conservativeness of the beneficiaries who fail to change their back ward ways towards modernity as regards health consideration.

Time is another factor considered when assessing people's participation in community extension projects in that the local resource users fail to consider time as one way of managing project activities to achieve the set objectives.

#### **4.3.1. Concerns hindering people from participating in community extension projects.**

The service providers would end and being hated by the project beneficiary in that the project initiators had a target from that would make them obtain their set objectives but the beneficiaries used to refuse what the developers wanted from the community.

Acquiring land for the projects that are agro based was very hard in that most people who sell land end up selling land twice with only one land title. This was also a challenge to achieve active participation of people in the extension project because beneficiaries feared to waste their land, time and money in those projects that may end up grabbing farmers' land in case of growing of on type of cop that would take a period of more than two years on the farm land.

Some times the services extended to the community would not suite the community standards for example in 2008 world food program banned Child Advocacy International from continuing providing food to children who were born with HIV/AIDS due to food poisoning that occurred 2008. This was a great challenge to both the service providers and the beneficiaries.

For those projects such as MUWRP, CAI and KYCRWCP built infrastructure in the sub county found it difficult to convenience the local people to provide labour and raw materials for building the infrastructure. This was greater challenge to both the service providers and the community at large.

Agro based Projects did not provide markets for the farmers produce who ended up on losses almost season after season because of price fluctuations which caused low participation of people in community extension projects.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Findings**

##### **5.1 Summary**

The following were some of the findings based on research carried out in the villages of Kayunga Central, Namagabi B, Butakoola and Nakaliro community villages while assessing people's participation in community extension projects.

The majority of house holds in the villages according to wealth ranking categorized as very poor and struggled to meet basic needs. The major source of livelihood is subsistence agriculture which is a very unstable and unreliable source of livelihood due to price fluctuation and weather changes. Therefore the projects that would favour the local people must be more of monetary based, agro based, material based since most of the local people live below poverty line.

Most of the people spend more than they earn and they vary according to seasons. Income becomes high during harvesting periods but nothing much is saved since much of it is spent on school fees, health care and feasts such as Christmas holidays. This high expenditure that exceeds income is met through sales of personal and household assets.

Another finding showed that land is a major resource in all villages but over the last 5 years had become scarce and fragmented due to sub diving it among grown up sons, marrying more women, selling to migrants to meet health care bills and other household necessities called for people's participation in community extension projects at least to earn a living.

Access to other necessities like safe water was not easy for those people who live below poverty line to afford paying for tap water, accessibility becomes very hard since the district suffers water crisis problem where by women had heaviest work load once it comes to gender analysis followed by men, boys and girls. This greatly affected people's participation in the project activities.

Gender analysis was considered as the major factor contributing to people's participation in community extension projects where most projects based more on gender, examples of such

projects include SMC and PMTCT and BVA which target particular type of people as their beneficiaries.

The following were the challenges to active people's participation in the community extension projects in Kayunga Sub County that included level of education was also another factor that contributed to low levels of participation of people in community extension projects that led to health, environmental issues to be addressed in the communities because of differences in education levels within the local people.

Lack of community awareness about the project implementation which caused low turn up of participants in the projects where the local people would have a negative attitude towards the projects to be planted in the area.

The local resource users were still using indigenous knowledge to handle most of health issues which is a concern for the entire community, nation and the whole globe.

Poverty was the order of the community where by the local people could not afford fuel for the tractors in their gardens.

Policy makers did not play their part in implementing effective laws for better performance in the project activities.

Participatory Rural Appraisal was also lacking where community participation was not involved in the projects in the area. If PRA was considered in project set objectives where decision making would power over utilization of services delivered.

The research study had the following findings which have been directed to those involved in helping people participate in development projects. Besides even the policy makers have not taken participation as a first priority and yet this is very important.

Though there are some programmes that have been implemented and put in place to fight the challenges the community people are facing, these have not yet fully been integrated in the local communities due to lack of community involvement in the projects. The government of Uganda together with Non Government bodies, the local communities has implemented their actions but

there is a lot that needs to be put into place. Consequently though there may be strategies that are put into place, these have not yet eliminated.

Though the researcher has gone onto provide the needed recommendations, these need to be implemented and borrowed so as to intact the policy guide lines in order to enable people participate. However, there is need to educate the public about how best can community programs be initiated. The Government, the Non Governmental organizations, together with the international community should implement these strategies.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

According to the above findings obtained from the study research carried out in Kayunga Sub County, Kayunga District, the researcher conclude by appealing to all project developers to use PRA approach while implementing project activities in the area which would be best approach that involves local people with powers over resource utilization there by increasing on their participation in the community extension projects.

According to the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, it's estimated that 60% of people in many communities fail to participate hence calls for quick interventions. The researcher, goes ahead to analyze and draws a conclusion that strenuous effort call for the community developers together with the community people to help influence massive participation.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

The researcher basing on her study found out that the following recommendations are applicable. There should be increased sensitization of people about the need for their participation.

The government should ensure that the local people do participate actively in the advocacy for the needs through total mobilization.

Outreach services should be provided to the local community people so as to boost their livelihood.

Training centres and demonstration centres should be put in place so as the local people may understand much more about the projects.

Demonstration gardens should be put in place so that farmers go and attain skills so as to boost their crop productivity that may in turn increase on their health aspects.

Service providers should provide ready market for the farmers to sell off their harvests so that losses are minimized.

Needs assessment should be carried out first so that peoples' most pressing needs or requirements should be the ones to be solved first.

#### **5.3.1 To the Government**

The Government needs to increase finance injected into social services that are meant for development. This can be possible through getting support from other donors for these organizations. This is because the local people have little finances that could influence participation.

#### **5.3.2 To the Non Governmental Organizations.**

Non Governmental Organizations should cooperate with the grass root people so as to ensure that people participate. Besides they should form an association so as to easily get support from donors.

Extension service providers should ensure that Participatory Rural Appraisal is taken as first priority so as to influence the community in decision making that powers over utilization on services delivered.

#### **5.3.3 To the Local Community**

Basing on the findings from the study that was carried out, the researcher found the following recommendations centered to the local community.

First and foremost, the community policy makers need to make massive sensitization calling for people's participation as first priority on their policy on community development.

The leaders in the communities at all levels should corporate with the authorities established to ensure that people are able to participate in developmental programs.

There should be timely sensitization of communities to ensure that they get involved in community activities because some projects call for a combined effort of mostly the community

hence this will help them change their negative attitudes and the inferior complex among themselves.

#### **5.3.4 International Community**

The international community should set up policies that can be followed by the Governments so as to improve on participation of people in community programs.

#### **5.3.5 Areas of further research**

There is need to undertake a comprehensive study on the factors hindering their participation so that such cases are eliminated. The local people should be taught to comprehend to the problems that they are suffering from and also device measures of how to help them cope up instead of neglecting them.

**5.3.7 Summary of assessment of people's participation in community extension projects in Kayunga Sub County**

ORGANISATION	PROJECT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	CATEGORY OF PEOPLE INVOLVED	NO_ OF PEOPLE IN THE GROUP	BENEFIT	CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATION
BVA	Local	Raising people's livelihood	Old people, youth, women, men and disabled.	10	Increased standards of living.	Local people do not appreciate the innovation put in the area.	Government should fund the local projects so as to raise their standards of living.
KHWSP	National	Increasing high levels of sanitation and hygiene.	School head teachers, hospitals, markets, playgrounds, house wives, prisons and restaurants	entire community	Increased sanitation and hygiene.	Local people steal the water can equipment and use the other purpose besides the intended purpose.	The local resource users should be highly rehabilitated through outreach projects to enhance improved health and sanitation
YLP	National	Increasing income for the youth	Youth between 18-30 years old.	15	Increased livelihood.	Conflicts arise within the youth groups.	Government should implement strict rules and regulations to manage those who would intend to divert the money for their own purpose.
VCTSA	International	Teaching to live a positive life.	Pregnant women, people living with HIV.	50	Positive living attained.	It is very hard for the service providers to attain the intended project objectives.	Frequent outreach programs should be introduced to community members so as the people change their mentality towards the project set goals.
KDYC	International	Developing occupational health and health mind of the youth.	Youth, workers and house wives.	25	Reduced early pregnancies among the school girls.	Most youth became dependant on foreign	There should be a schedule for every program to be carried out at the youth centre.



						aid instead of working for themselves.	
MUWRP	International	Researching on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.	People living with the virus.	10	Treatment availability for patients living with the virus.	People fear to know their HIV status which would increase on the stigma.	Testing for HIV would be mandatory to every one who goes for health services at any health unit if the organization collaborates with these health units.
PMTCT	National	Reducing on the number of children born with the virus through their mothers during birth.	Expectant mothers living with HIV and children born with the virus.	30	Reduced number of children born with the virus through their mothers during birth.	There high rate of transmission of HIV from mother to child during birth because most people have a mentality of having the virus already.	Government should provide incentives in form of gifts to every pregnant woman who goes for antenatal care in government health unit. This can solve the problem.
PACE	International	Looks at ways on how to reduce on the spread and transmission of HIV/AIDS in Uganda and Africa at large.	People living with HIV.	50	Reduced infections	Local people are still using their backward ways in handling issues concerning HIV.	Government should provide security to project donors for better service delivery in communities.
PEPFAR	International	Provides incentives to those living with the virus.	People living with the virus.	300	Available treatment for patients.	Conflict break out arise within groups.	The local community should be involved right from project identification up to project termination.

SMC	International	Reducing on the infections that are transmitted sexually among community people.	Men and the youth.	20	Reduced infections.	Men have fear for pain during circumcisi on which causes low turn up of participant	Training of community people should be done frequently about the dangers of infections that are transmitted sexually through sexual net work.
CAI	International	Provides special care to children born with the virus.	Children living the virus.	45	Improved health.	There is high rate of child negligence by mothers who produced babies with the virus.	Constant counseling of people should be made compulsory by using road side drama approach.
GAI	International	Advocates for people's rights living with HIV/AIDS.	People living with HIV.	45	People know their rights to treatment	Law enforcers are still lacking to implement justice.	Law enforcement team should be trained at community level so as people exercise their rights.
BGIEAL	International	Increasing farmers' agricultural outputs by providing implements to farmers.	Farmers	05	There is cost sharing.	Local people can not maintain agricultura l implements. There is rampant poverty in communiti es.	Government should provide both implements and fuel to farmers at the village level so that the community benefits from the project.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

#### QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE COMMUNITY PEOPLE

Dear respondents,

The above research is a student from the University conducting a study on the factors for the low participation of people in community projects. Please help by answering all questions.

All answers will be treated confidential for the study only.

#### SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC

##### 1. Sex

- (a) male ☐
- (b)Female ☐

##### 2. Age

- (a) 19-20 ☐
- (b) 21-25 ☐
- (c) 26-30 ☐
- (d) 40-50 ☐

##### 3. Marital status

- (a) Married ☐
- (b) Single ☐
- (C) Divorced ☐
- (d) Widow

##### 4. Educational level

- (a) primary ☐
- (b) Secondary ☐
- (c) Institution ☐

(d) University ☐

**5. Occupational level**

(a) unemployed ☐

(b) Self employed ☐

(c) Employed ☐

**SECTION B: Factors leading to people's participation in community extension projects**

6. What are the factors that motivate them to participate?

(a) Level of education ☐

(b) Awareness about the project ☐

(c) Gender ☐

(d) Contribution towards the project. ☐

(e) Nature of resource contribution ☐

7. What do you think can be done to increase on their participation?

(a) Sensitization of people ☐

(b) Involvement of the people right from project identification ☐

(c) Provision of education ☐

(d) Political stability ☐

8. Do you think these projects have helped the communities towards their problems?

(a) Yes ☐

(b) No ☐

9. Which kind of projects have been initiated in your community?

(a) Self help ☐

(b) Community based ☐

(c) Income generating ☐

- (d) Educational projects ☐
- (e) Social projects ☐
- (f) Health projects ☐
- (g) Others specify .....

### SECTION C: How to initiate community projects.

10. What do you think can be done to initiate these projects properly?

- (a) Involving them right from project identification ☐
- (b) Gender mainstreaming ☐
- (c) Increase on the scope ☐
- (d) Others specify .....

11. What are the sources of finance for these organizations?

- (a) Donations ☐
- (b) Gifts ☐
- (c) Income projects ☐
- (d) Government ☐

12. What are the areas of operation for these NGOs?

- (a) Rural ☐
- (b) Urban ☐

### SECTION C Solutions to the problems towards the low participation.

13. What do you suggest to be the measures to the problem of low participation?

.....

.....

22. What you recommend to be the best measures to ensure community participation?

- (a) Identifying projects that are suitable for the community ☐
- (b) Involvement of the local people in identification of projects ☐
- (c) Expand on the area of coverage ☐
- (d) Participation of beneficiaries in project work ☐
- (e) Sensitization of the people about the importance of these projects ☐

## **APPENDIX 11: OBSERVATION CHECKLIST**

1. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development journal.
2. International Labour Organization magazine.
3. Hand washing water station can.
4. Kayunga Youth Centre Rain Water Catchment Project water tank.
5. Community Based Organisations hand out.