

**POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION AND WATER SERVICE DELIVERY IN  
KAPCHORWA MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN UGANDA**

**BY**

**CHEMUTAI COLLINS**


**BDS/44201/143/DU**

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## DECLARATION

I **Chemutai Collins** declare that this is my own work, it has never been submitted to any University or institution and it was done personally. I also affirm that any information which was consulted has been acknowledged to avoid plagiarism of any kind in this work.

Sign .....  ..... Date... 29<sup>th</sup> - Aug. - 2017 - .....  
CHEMUTAI COLLINS

REG No; BDS/44201/143/DU

(STUDENT)

### SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL

This work was done under my close supervision and has been submitted with my approval to the faculty of conflict, peace and Development studies

Sign..... Date.....

**DR. OGWEL BENARD PATRICK. (PhD)**

**(Supervisor)**

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my kind parents Mr. **Labu Henry** and Mrs. **Zelnalabu** who tirelessly and generously supported me throughout the study. I also cordially dedicate to all my brothers whom I can't afford to forget.

I also dedicate this work to my supervisor **DR. OGWEL PATRICK** who gave me academic skill as well as correcting this work. His time, energy and support were of paramount pertinence and cannot be done away with.

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## **List of Abbreviations**

ADA.....	Austrian Development Agency
ADB.....	African Development Bank
DANIDA.....	Danish International Development Agency
IMF.....	International Monetary Fund
NDP.....	National Development Program
NGOs.....	Non-Governmental Organizations
PAF.....	Poverty Action Fund
PEAP.....	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
S/C.....	Sub County
T/C.....	Municipal
Council	
UN.....	United Nations
WB.....	World Bank

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## **ABSTRACT**

The research study was conducted from March to June 2014 in Kapchorwa Municipal Council covering the local community, civil servants and local leaders such as the councilors.

The study was intended to sample forty respondents, but a number of them turned up for interview while District water officials also turned up to participate.

The research was aimed at finding out how decentralization has impacted on the water, establishing the challenges faced in decentralized provision of water services and suggested possible mitigation measures for such challenges.

It was found out that the major impact of decentralization on the water sector was the promotion of people's participation in the affairs water services within their localities which has promoted easy mobilization of resources from people and sustainability of water projects.

The major challenges faced in decentralized provision of safe water were found to be corruption within the sector, limited funding and inadequate qualified personnel at local levels. Other challenges are limited community participation in terms resource mobilization and maintenance of water projects and poverty which limits the ability of people to afford piped water.

A number of suggestions to solve the above challenges were raised by the respondents; these include fighting against corruption at all levels of water service management, increase in funding, monitoring and participation of the local community in decision making.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter contains the following, background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and scope of the study and significance of the study.

### **1.1. Background of the study**

The background of this study was divided in to four parts; historical perspective, theoretical perspective, conceptual perspective, and contextual perspective.

### **1.2. Historical Perspective of Political decentralization policy in water service delivery.**

Decentralization literally refers to the transfer of power from the central government to the Local government to enable them in decision making, electing their leaders in the areas of jurisdiction. The system of local government in Ghana has gone through several phases since independence (Crock 1994). Inherited at independence was a British system of local government in the 1950s and 1960s. The present system of government in Ghana was created in 1959 with the approval of the Local Government Act 1989 which re-introduced democratic institutions at the local levels

Significant improvement government capacity. But initially, political participation increased and the legitimacy of the state at least at the local level appeared to be improving. However, as a result of lack of resources, insufficient local political autonomy and no support from other important actors, the achievements have been sustained.

According to Ges. S.L (2008) advanced public administration. Learners submission; decentralization governance in Kenya 24/02/2013 12:300pm decentralization is an ambiguous and broadly used concept and the definition varies across countries in this article decentralization is defines as “devolution” of power and competence to independent governments below the central governments level, which are given responsibilities (typically within certain levels) for determining the level and quality of the services to be provided, the

manner in which those services were provided and the source and the size of funds to finance the delivery of those services.

In Tanzania during the 80s and more intensely during the 90s, governments have tried to overcome the flow of decentralization by transferring decision-making powers, not to local levels of central governments organs, or to semi-autonomous public agencies, but rather to elected officials of local jurisdictions and to civil society organizations. After two decades of stagnation, governments in Africa have demonstrated new commitment to reforms and a correspondingly enhanced potential for contributing to national development. Among these are democratization, decentralization and economic liberalization reforms that have together reinforced and encouraged the granting of greater autonomy to public institutions and developments sectors in Africa.

In the meantime, the countries governments are showing willingness to break away from inherited traditional ways of governance and administration and embark on new innovative management and service delivery strategies. In Uganda, when the national resistance movement (NRM) government come to power in 1986, it initiated the process of empowering local government through decentralization. The first step to revive local government powers and functions was the enactment of the 1987 Resistance council (RCS) statute No. 9. This statute legalized RCs and gave them powers in their areas of jurisdiction at local level. Decentralization is a system that was established in Uganda in 1997 under the provision from the constitution of 1995. This was a move to restore the function of Local government councils that had been left in limbo a period of nearly 30 years (1967 to 1995)

According to Mamdani (1994) the colonial state in Uganda was highly decentralized, the basic unit of administration was district. The 1919 native authority Act provided for native chiefs to pursue executive, legislative and judicial authority presenting a system of decentralization despotism allowing colonial administration semi-federal constitution with a strong local government. According to the world Bank 1999/2000 the decision to decentralized was motivated by the desire to improve on the effectiveness of governance at all levels in transforming of responsibility for both financing and providing public services from the central government to the sub nation.

Uganda's desires for decentralization governance structure has emanated for its tumultuous past of civil wars and brutal dictatorship under Idi Amin (1971-1979) and Obote 2 (1981-1986). It finally embraced decentralization in 1986 under the leadership of Yoweri Museveni

who through the national resistance movement (NRM) galvanized local support for participatory democracy on his accession to power he formalized the channels of NRM in order to promote local participation and established a unique no-party-system (Azfor et al, 2007; Francies and Junes 2003). According to Asiimwe D (2007) when the NRM government came to power in 1986 it initiated the process of empowering local government through decentralization. Uganda decentralization policy was outlined in chapter eleven of the 1995 constitution of the republic of Uganda and it was operational zed in 1997 by the local Government Act.

### **1.3. Theoretical perspective**

According to John.S.Moolakattuargued that decentralized government can contribute to democratic participation, better representation, accountability, policy and governmental effectiveness. Its also seen as a means to moderate potential conflict from people who are ethically and culturally different from majority groups. Several philosophic traditions have enunciated the decentralization principles. The anarchist tradition is a case in point .new movements and those belonging to t he guardian tradition have all been known for advocacy for decentralization. According to Osborne 1993 he argued that thin gs simply work better in those working in public sectors like schools public housing development, have the authority to make many of their own decisions.

### **1.4. Conceptual Perspective**

Political decentralization policy in water service delivery according to theoretical definitions presented in the literature, decentralization is generally broken down in to three different parts but related processes such as;

Decentralization which is the process whereby the central government disperses responsibilities for certain services to regional branch offices without any transfer of authority.

Delegation, which simply refers to a situation in which the central government transfers responsibility for decision making and administration of public functions to local governments. In this instance, local governments are not fully controlled by central governments but are accountable to them.

Devolution, this happens when the central government transfers authority for decision making, finance and administrative management to quasi-autonomous units of local

government. In this case recent literature considers devolution to be purest or at least the most extensive form of decentralization (Stacey White, Government Decentralization in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. December 2011). Service Delivery, is a common phrase in South Africa used to describe the distribution of basic needs citizens depend on like water, electricity, sanitation infrastructure, land and housing.(Le chen, Janice Dean, JesperFrant, and Rachana Kumar).

According to Cambridge Business English Dictionary, the term service delivery is the act of providing a service to customers.

### **Decentralization**

This refers to the transfer of power from the central government to the local governments to enable them involve in decision making, electing their own leaders in the areas of jurisdiction.

### **Water services**

These are services delivered to individuals, group of people or community in order to safeguard their lives against diseases like typhoid , water borne diseases among others.

## **1.5. Contextual perspective**

The study was taken in Kapchorwa municipality Eastern Uganda , This study was taken in my home region and I chose it because it shelter's the less costs since it is my area of residence and so makes it easy for me to get information from home ground people and even saves me in terms of cost. Political Decentralization and service delivery was still taking its operation in trying to offset the work of the government as far as service delivery is concerned, besides decentralization and service delivery in the water sector is still poor due to many challenges admits its set objectives such as corruption leading to poor accountability of the water service delivery in Kapchorwa Municipality.

## **1.6 Statement of the problem**

Under the National Development Program (NDP) ,Uganda promised to commit its self to ensure that seventy seven percent of it rural citizens has access to safe water by 2015. In addition, a lot of funding from various sources has been directed towards the water sector as follows; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) reported investments of US dollars five millions in 2006, according to the UN water donor funding accounted to seventy five percent of the total sector funding by 2000.The sector also benefited from the poverty Action Fund (PAF) and Poverty Eradication Action



Plan (PEAP).African Development Bank (ADB) donated US dollars twenty seven millions, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) donated US dollars sixty six millions, Austrian Development Agency (ADA) gave in US dollars nineteen millions, the European Union Donated US dollars nine millions among other donors, the government promised to set up a gravity water projects worth five billion shillings in Kapchorwa district (New Vision, 2010). Despite the above various parts of the district still suffer from shortage of clean water even in a decentralized setting of the country. The existing taps and some protected springs have always long queues of people waiting to fetch clean drinking water, while others are merely there but dry and without water, the local water authorities and the residents have to be made aware of the need to take mitigation measures to end the use of unsafe water from flowing rivers. There was need for an urgent investigation into the reasons why despite the District Water Grants of four hundred and seventy two million shillings given to the district to boost decentralized provision of water services, there was still problem of water scarcity in the Municipality.

### **1.7 General objective**

To analyze the extent to which Political decentralization policy has impacted on the service delivery of safe drinking water sector.

### **1.8 Specific objectives**

1. To establish how decentralization has affected the delivery of safe drinking water in Kapchorwa Municipal council in Kapchorwa District.
2. To establish the challenges facing the delivery of safe drinking water in a decentralized setting in Kapchorwa Municipal council in Kapchorwa District.
3. To identify the possible ways of solving the challenges facing the delivery of safe drinking water in a decentralized setting in Kapchorwa Municipal council in Kapchorwa District.

### **1.9 Research questions**

1. How has decentralization affected the delivery of safe drinking water in Kapchorwa Municipal council in Kapchorwa District?

2. What are the challenges facing decentralized delivery of safe drinking water in Kapchorwa Municipal council in Kapchorwa District?
3. What are the possible solutions of solving the challenges facing decentralized delivery of safe drinking water in Kapchorwa Municipal council in Kapchorwa District?

#### **1.10 Scope of the study**

The research study was conducted in Kapchorwa Municipal Council in Kapchorwa district, as a result of delivery of safe drinking water in Kapchorwa Municipal Council. Kapchorwa district is located in the eastern part of Uganda. The Sebei people live in this area.

The research was carried in the period March-June 2014 as a reference point in establishing the contribution of decentralization to improved service delivery of safe water and challenges it faces in provision of safe water.

#### **1.11 Significance of the study**

The research outcome is useful to the Kapchorwa Municipal local government for sensitive resource allocation and proper planning for the delivery of safe drinking water.

The research study is also useful to the local community of Kapchorwa Municipal council residents by showing them the need to address the problems affecting the delivery of safe drinking water at both national level, local government level and also at household level in a decentralized setting.

The research study outcome is also useful to other future researchers who wish conduct research related to decentralization and delivery of safe drinking water as these are the pillars of the study.

The Research report enabled the researcher to partially fulfill the requirements' for the award of Bachelor's degree in Development Studies of Kampala International University.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the theoretical frame work, the concept of political organization, decentralization in Scandinavia vis-à-vis Uganda, water and sanitation in Uganda, the contributions of decentralization to improved safe drinking water, challenges and solutions.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Frame Work**

According to Gittinger (1997), Claims that decentralized planning system relies heavily upon people's participation, in all stages of development plan is composed of a large number of project and each project is the result of the collective endeavor of a group of people and also according to Denise A. Randinelle (1977) projects have become vehicles for social change in many developing countries, as part of large social programmes and sector plans in a decentralized setting.

#### **2.1 Concept of Political decentralization**

Political decentralization is an initiative which aims at giving citizens or elected representatives more powers in decision making its often associated with pluralistic politics and representative government. But it can also support democratization by giving citizens more influence in the formulation and implementation of policies. It is a bottom up driven participation of people in their governance (Villadsen and Lubanga, 1996). In this case, the central government devolved many functions and responsibilities to the elected representatives or citizens who were given the power to implement their own development plans but within the national and sector priorities (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2009).

Odongo, (1998) argues that decentralization was intended to devolve more powers to local governments particularly districts in order to improve service delivery including water and sanitation services. This was adopted in 1992 and endorsed by the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which in chapter eleven states; "Local Governments shall be such as to

ensure that functions, powers and responsibilities are devolved and transferred from the central government to local units in a coordinated manner.

The above sources agree on one feature of decentralization; devolving functions, powers and responsibilities from the central to local government units, however, they do not specify the extent to which the central government has actually devolved these functions, powers and responsibilities.

## **2.2 Décentralisation in Scandinavian countries vis-à-vis Uganda**

Decentralization in Scandinavia has been closely linked with the provision of public services in terms of increasing their quantity and improving their quality. The Nordic Welfare States are characterized by their comprehensive and fully fledged democratic Local Government system with primary units, the communes and constituting Local Welfare states. Services provided by the local government are mainly tax based through local income taxes. The Scandinavian local government systems were planned and initially developed in the 1960s and 1970s during a period of rapid economic growth but they were fully developed from the late 1970s under rather different and more economic and social circumstances (Villadsen, 1996).

In the Nordic countries, political decentralization has a long tradition since it was seen as one of the strategies for liberal democratic transformation of centralized kingdoms of the nineteenth century. By that time, decentralization involved few services and finances but included political rights for Municipal s and communities. Political decentralization was conceived by the new democratic leaders as a protection against authoritarian state rule executed by the non-democratic kingdoms by then. The very liberal and democratic Danish constitution of 1849 included one single clause promising a Local Government system which was expanded in the later revisions. This never occurred and instead a Local Government law was passed and has since been revised by the Danish government. Decentralization in the form of comprehensive service providing local government system as well as political, financial and administrative decentralization with considerable discretionary powers for local levels has long been operational in Scandinavian countries (Villadsen, 1996).

Decentralization in Uganda's context entails the transfer of resources and decision making power to lower level units- local governments or Non-Governmental Organizations which are autonomous, (ideally), democratically elected and independent from the central government

(Rondennelli, 1987, Manor, 1995). Decentralization in Uganda is intended to promote popular participation for purposes of sustainability by bringing political and administrative control over services to the point where they are actually delivered (Nsibambi, 1998).

Political decentralization was introduced in Uganda by the National Resistance Movement government after a comprehensive inquiry into the local government system recommended a wide ranging political decentralization reform which was published by the Mamdani report, subsequently, the “Resistance Councils and Committees Statute” was enacted in 1987 providing the legal framework for the decentralization program. At this stage, efforts were concentrated on the political aspects of local government and on the vertical links to the central government (Villadsen, 1996).

The above comparison lacks the information that such a decentralization in the Scandinavian states which depends on local income taxes is hard for Uganda which continues to receive foreign aid to boost her development programs, also, Ugandans in the local government level have low incomes and few economic activities which lowers their taxable capacity thus narrowing the tax base which reduces local revenues.

### **2.3 Water and sanitation in Uganda**

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is critical to improved health and human capital. Government’s strategy aimed at ensuring that sustainable safe water supply and sanitation facilities would be accessible to sixty five percent of the rural population and eighty percent of the urban population by the year 2005. Rural water increased from 49.8% in July 2000 to 54.9% in June 2002. During the same period, small Municipal s water coverage also increased by 18% providing additional services to three hundred and eighty thousand people. Furthermore, service coverage of the National Water and Sewerage Cooperation large Municipal s water supply improved from 50% in 1999 to 60% in 2002, there was also a strategy to improve the living conditions of the poor urban areas; the Government of Uganda together with the German government allocated funds for the provision of water to the urban poor, majority of the production infrastructure was constructed in Karamoja sub region (Development Cooperation Report, 2002).

It is estimated that about 80% of the disease burden in Uganda is associated with poor sanitation and hygiene. The government is fully committed to the provision of safe water and sanitation to all Ugandans by 2015 with an intermediate target of rural safe water coverage of

81.6% by 2003. However, 8% of the households have no toilet facility at all while the majority (89%) uses pit latrines which have implications on the quality of underground water sources. The policy implication is emphasis on providing more piped water as opposed to ground water which will be done by increasing the level of funding to the water sector through District Water Grants in addition to the continued implementation of donor funded projects. Major reforms are planned in the medium term which will facilitate greater involvement of the private sector in water service provision (Development Cooperation Report, 2002).

This report indicates an increasing trend and optimism in the provision of water services, however, it does not show important ways through which government can achieve its water and sanitation targets for example providing an adequate frame work to stimulate households to improve sanitation practices one of which is through information campaigns, also, despite this, some community members still travel between 1.5 to 16 kilo meters to get safe water.

Uganda Vision, (2040) aims at creating a healthy society by reducing the distance to safe water to less than half a kilo meter for households and to increase the use of piped water in houses, also, the document supports a fully decentralized and democratic governance at all levels.

National Service Delivery Survey, (2008) indicates that the government of Uganda is focusing on ensuring access to safe water chain which can be achieved by advocating for and implementing strategies for safe disposal of human etcetera, garbage and waste water from the environment. This is mainly aimed at ensuring that people access safe water especially for drinking.

The above documents focus only on ensuring access to safe water for drinking; however they ignore the fact that in Uganda, some people depend on flowing rivers which have sources miles away from where these people stay, thus, strategies of ensuring that these rivers are safe is also vital.

The National Household Survey, (2009) found out that 82% of the households in Uganda use toilets that did not have hand washing facilities, a condition which was seen as a cause of diseases like diahorea, cholera and dysentery yet the Millennium Development Goals to which Uganda is a signatory aims at reducing by half the world's population without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015, the National Development Program initiated in

2009 projects that 89% of Ugandans will have access to safe drinking water by financial year 2014/2015.

The above survey points out the accessibility of safe water and toilets as ideal situation but ignores the use of pit latrines especially in rural areas including schools, bars and churches; this has an implication on the quality of ground water which also serves people.

#### **2.4 The contribution of decentralization to improved delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation.**

Decentralization of tax funds has helped initiate local community based projects for example the construction of water springs, boreholes, water taps and protection of wells. This has also enhanced community vigilance and participation in the affairs of sub counties by getting involved in making decisions through consultation and contribution of funds through paying local taxes out of which 65% is retained by the Municipal (Nsibambi, 1998).

It is true that benefits of decentralization through the Local Council system remain to be realized but water and sanitation service delivery has not improved in some cases though it is better than the period before decentralization, the above argument does not include the fact that local people do not know how the 65% tax retention at the Municipal is spent, some do not even know that it is retained.

Mills, (1987) notes that popular participation brought about by Political decentralization leads to efficiency, resource mobilization and sustainability of water resource if people are allowed to participate in decision making, consultation, identification, selection, implementation and management of water utilities. This promotes people's feeling of ownership of projects and programs executed in their districts leading to realization of goals set for the sector and sustainability.

The author does not however show exactly how community members can contribute to this goal of sustainability because many rural areas do not have the technical knowhow to participate in consultation, instead, this is the role of technical personnel in districts and thus, the role of community members has to be stated clearly.

Decentralization introduces efficiency and effectiveness in the generation and management of water resources and delivery of water services by fostering good governance which enhances water service delivery (Decentralization Secretariat, 1993:3). Fostering good governance

through Political decentralization is one of the key strategies for addressing persistent development issues in developing countries. These issues include water and sanitation problems, corruption, poverty, ignorance and disease, characteristics of good governance are transparency, responsiveness, consensus, orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency (United Nations Development Program, 1997).

The above sources do not show other factors on which water and sanitation service delivery depends apart from governance. Other factors such as population size and natural factors like drought which affect the quantity and quality of water have to be considered as well.

Decentralization of water services promotes transparency, democratic and financial accountability in the provision of water and sanitation services. This is because resources, functions, tasks and responsibilities are brought closer to the beneficiaries thus making leaders more service oriented; a situation which ensures that District Water Grants are channeled to the right direction to provide people with safe water as well as enough water for livestock and irrigation (Villadsen, 1996).

The author points out the role of good leadership in promoting proper delivery of water services but he does not consider the weakness of leaders and authorities in the district local governments and the implication this can have on the water sector.

## **2.5 Challenges facing the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation services in a decentralized setting**

Absence of or poor accounting systems and resultant financial mismanagement of funds meant for water and sanitation. Local councils do not always account to the community for funds that are locally mobilized including 65% tax fund retained at the Sub County level (Nsibambi, 1998). Also, one of the key problems at the district level is the existence of weak internal and external audit systems leading to inability to detect promptly and penalize culprits and absence of sanctions against those who flout the law (Ministry of Local Government, 1996). Poor accounting systems promote corruption in the provision of water services in a decentralized setting, however, the above sources do not show or even suggest the possible ways of curbing the vice for instance firing the corrupt in order to promote good water service delivery in districts and sub counties.



Poor resource management by local authorities; District and sub county authorities do not take care of water resources present in their localities. For example, there are no clear rules and regulations prohibiting people from bathing in the rivers, streams and wells, animals are allowed to take water from the water sources which support human life. This increases the risk of water borne diseases like cholera, and dysentery (Nsibambi, 1998). However, this explanation ignores the role played by local people themselves towards the management of water resources at their disposal because putting responsibility on the district and sub county authorities alone may not yield many results if local people are not involved in protecting water resources.

Low human resource capacity at local levels is a key challenge facing decentralized provision of water and sanitation services. This promotes low productivity and inefficiency in the water leading to poor quality services and poor management of the sector (Public Sector Review Report, 1989). However the report does consider the absence of equipment and modern technology like computerized water service delivery facilities to improve the quality of water service delivery.

Rwaboogo, (1994) notes that bureaucracy is a challenge facing decentralized provision of water services, in case of any need to buy equipment, or to rehabilitate a facility, very many officials have to be consulted to seek their consent leading to delays and furthering the damage of water facilities.

Wide spread poverty among local people which limits their ability to afford piped water is another challenge facing decentralized provision of water services. Poor people depend on flowing rivers for drinking water yet many of them settle along river banks with no toilet facilities which has a risk of causing water borne diseases like cholera and dysentery due to the impact this has on ground water and the flowing rivers as well (DANIDA, 1996). However, if poverty limits people's ability to afford piped water, it is possible to improve the quality of water by protecting community water sources, an issue left out by the above report.

## **2.6 Possible solutions to the problems facing decentralized provision of safe drinking water and sanitation.**

Allowing private sector participation in the provision of water and sanitation services to supplement the role played by the government. This can be done by allowing local companies to manage water services in sub counties and municipalities so as to extend water services to

the people (Human Development Report, 2006). This report does not take into consideration the financial weakness of private local companies which limits their ability to purchase equipment for construction and pipes in order to better water services to the people.

Capacity building to increase technical knowhow and professionalism among water service providers so that their skills to plan, budget, design, supervise and implement policies governing water and sanitation in their localities can be improved. This can be done through conducting workshops, seminars and training of local service providers so as to improve their ability to deliver better water and sanitation services. ([www.un.org/africarenewal](http://www.un.org/africarenewal) accessed on 22nd October 2011). Capacity building is indeed crucial for a good decentralized water service delivery but the above source ignores the need to avail water service providers with current technology and training on how to use them

Nsibambi, (1998) suggests that economic empowerment of the local people at district and sub county level can solve some of the challenges facing decentralized provision of water and sanitation services. This can be through diversifying the economy to enable especially rural farmers engage in different economic activities in addition to farming and opening up more markets for them so that they can have more incomes to enable them afford the use of piped Water provided by district and sub county water authorities. However, this suggestion ignores the need to improve the quality and increase the quantity of water since water may be available yet the quality is poor.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the research methodology, the research design, the study population, the sample design and the sample techniques, data techniques and lastly the analysis of the research carried out from the field.

#### 3.1 Research design

The Research design is the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance for research purposes with economy. The descriptive design was used in order to be relevant because the study population is quite large which includes the cross section of respondents that included the administrative units and the employees found in the organization. This worked in line to minimize the biases and maximization of liability. However the research design puts' into consideration all the necessary steps that were used in the survey in ascertaining an assessment of the problem of political decentralization on the water service delivery in the municipality.

#### 3.2 population of the study

The area of the study was to be at the municipal council in Kapchorwa district and its was targeted the municipal workers and the community (men and women) from which the researcher obtained the challenges of political decentralization policy on delivery of water service delivery.

Participants	Population	Sample size
municipal workers	20	19
Men	10	8
Women	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>

### 3.3 Sample size

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

Where n=the desired sample size

N=margin of error (5%)

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{n}{1 + n(e)^2} \\ &= \frac{40}{1 + 40(0.05)^2} \\ &= \frac{40}{1 + 0.1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{40}{1.1}$$

$$= 36.4$$

Or

$$= 36$$

### 3.4 Sample techniques

The following sample techniques will be used to collect data and they are listed follows;

#### 3.4.1 Random sampling

The samples will be randomly selected from the individuals from the given population of study. this will involve employees of the municipality .

#### 3.4.2 Purposive sampling

This was based on respondents (community, head of department staff) who would have the expertise in the water and sanitation department among others who are purposively sampled for the utilization of their knowledge which were required in the field of study and this helped in collecting vital and valid information.

#### 3.4.3 Data collection methods

The data collection instruments consisted of the primary and secondary data which will be used to collect information.

The primary data include the following methods;

#### **3.4.4 Questionnaires**

These are questions that was given to the respondents either manually by asking or written sheets which were then be filled for collecting data in the field.

The researcher is using questionnaires because large samples can be made of and thus the results made more dependable and its free from the bias of the interviewer, answers are in respondents own words.

#### **3.4.5 Interview**

The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral, verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral responses. This method was used through personal interview and if possible through telephone interviews and this targeted respondent.

Under this method, the interview was used to collect supplementary information about the respondent's personal character and the community at large which was of great value in interpreting results.

### **3.5. Data collection tools**

Manually on a sheet containing statistical inferences such as tables, pie-charts supported with detailed narratives for simplicity and for proper understanding and this involve using of qualitative and quantitative research in the analysis of data before computing into meaningful information

#### **3.5.1. Questionnaires schedule to hospital administrators**

These are questions that were given to the respondents either manually by asking or written sheets which was then be filled for collection of data in the field

#### **3.5.2. Interview guide to the health workers**

The interview guide of collecting data was involve presentation of oral, verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral responses .This tool was used through personal interview and if possible though telephone interview and this target respondent.

#### **3.5.3. Secondary source of data**

Here data was collected from written books made by other scholars or researcher about the same topic of study or problem. It also included obtaining data through journals, handbooks and magazines written by some professors in government departments either as reports. All this obtained from the library and use of the internet.

### **3.6. Data analysis**

The data was analyzed

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### 4.0. Introduction.

This chapter presents discusses and analyses the findings about Decentralization and Service Delivery in the water Sector in Kapchorwa Municipality

#### 4.1. Demographic characteristics of respondents

**Table 1: Sex of respondents;**

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	55	66
Female	45	54
Total	100	120

#### **Source; Primary data 2017**

As seen in table 1 above. 55 (66%) of the respondents were males while 45 (54%) there females.

The above scenario was because majority of the civil servants contacted were of the male gender.

These included the civil servants, chiefs and politicians.

## 4.2. Presentation of findings.

**Table.2: Age of respondents**

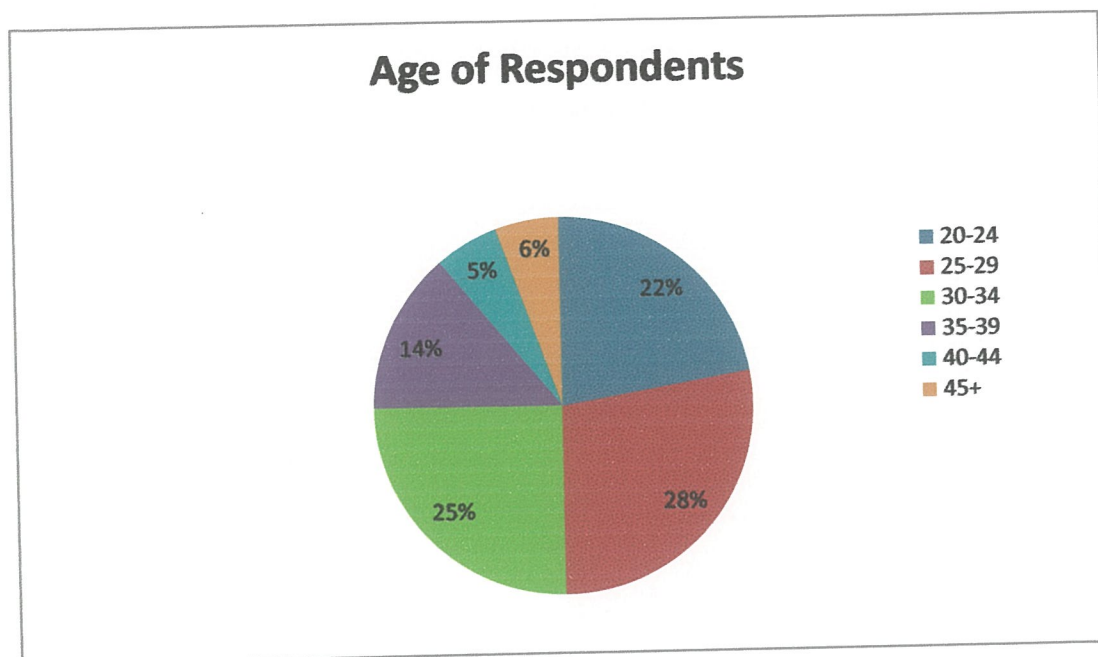
Age group	Frequency	Percentage
20-24	8	22.2
25-29	10	27.8
30-34	9	25
35-39	5	13.9
40-44	2	5.5
45+	2	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>99.9</b>

**Source;** Primary data 2017

Table 2 above shows that majority of the respondents fall between 25-29 years with 10 (27.8%) followed by 30-34 years with 9 (25%) 20-24 years with 8 (22.2%), 40-44 and 45-years took 2 5.5%). This was due the fact that the age groups with higher frequencies were actively involved in collecting water, mainly using their heads, hands or donkeys and were accessible to the researcher. The age groups with lower frequencies were because they were not actively involved in carrying water in addition to their hard-to-get status, inspite of this; good data was collected from the field.



**Figure 2: A pie chart showing age respondents per Age ground**



**Table 3: Education level of respondents**

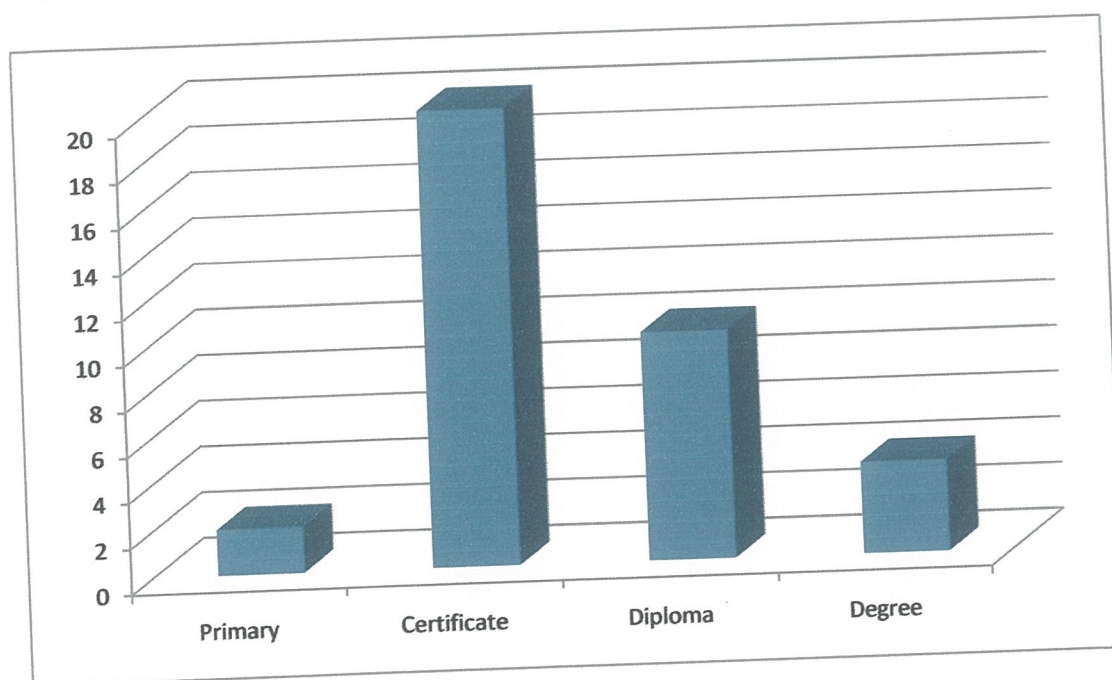
Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	2	5.6
Certificate	20	55.6
Diploma	10	27.8
Degree	4	11.1
Total	36	100

Source; Primary data 2017.

According to research study findings from primary data (2017).it reveals that majority of the respondents had certificates that are, 20 (55.6%). and 10 (27.8%) had Diplomas. 4 (11.1%) had Degrees, and 2 (5.6%) ended in Primary. This is because the majority of the respondents in Kapchorwa Municipality had studied including the civil servants like the municipal workers, Town Agents and Chiefs. The respondents with lower levels of education were mainly got in Kapchorwa municipality were only few people had studied.

However, this was not a challenge; it rather resulted into a balanced collection of data which was relevant to the study objectives.

**Figure 3: Showing education levels of respondents**

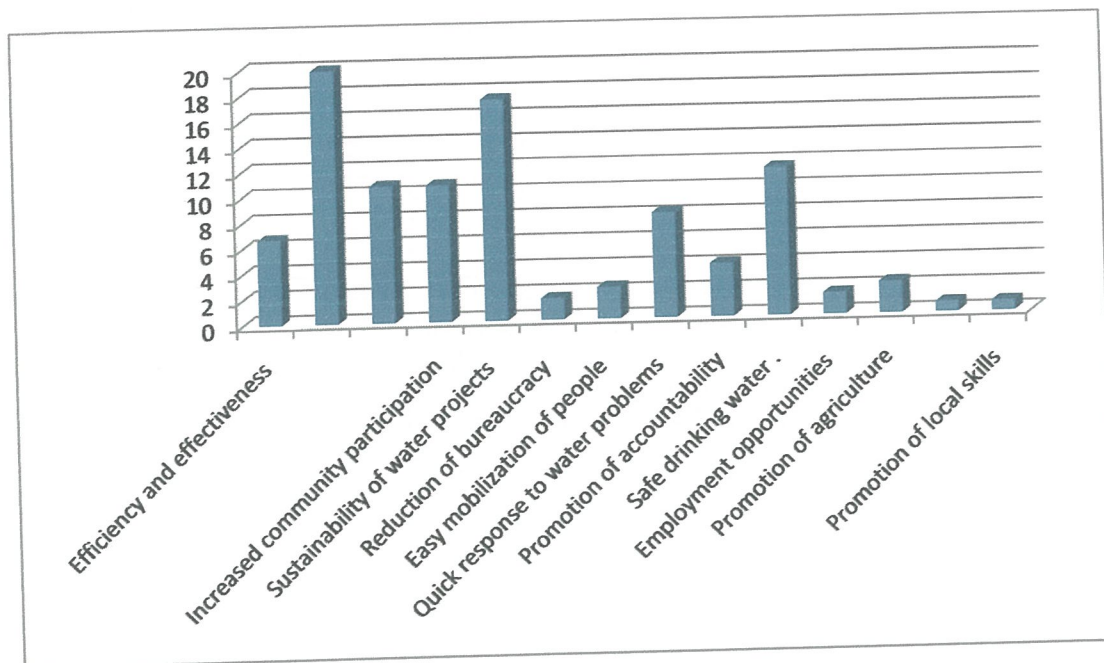


**Table.4. Impact of political decentralization on the Water Service Delivery in kapchorwa municipality, in eastern uganda**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Efficiency and effectiveness	8	6.7
Promotion of community based water initiatives	24	20
Proximity of the community to water services	13	10.8
Increased community participation	13	10.8
Sustainability of water projects		17.5
Reduction of bureaucracy	2	1.7
Easy mobilization of people	3	2.5
Quick response to water problems	10	8.3
Promotion of accountability	5	4.2
Safe drinking water .	14	11.7
Employment opportunities	2	1.7
Promotion of agriculture	3	2.5
Improved standards of living among people	1	0.8
Promotion of local skills	1	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source; Primary data 2017**

**Figure.4. A bar graph showing the impact of decentralization on the Water service Delivery in Kapchorwa Municipality.**



**Source: Primary data, 2017.**

#### **4.3. Discussion of findings.**

According to research study findings obtained from primary data (2017), it shows that efficiency and effectiveness in provision of water services; 8 (6.7%) of the responses showed that decentralization of water services has promoted efficiency and effectiveness in the generation and management of water resources and delivery of water services by fostering good governance which enhances delivery of water services. This is further favored by the freedom of the local government to decide on how to improve the water sector on their respective districts (Nsibambi, 1998).

**Promotion of community based water initiatives;** 24(20%) of the responses indicated that the introduction of decentralization of water services and funds has helped initiate local community based projects for example the construction of water springs, boreholes, water taps and protection of wells which has led to an increase in water supply in the municipality.

This conforms to Mills,(1987) who found out that decentralization of water services promotes the establishment of community projects.

**Proximity to water services;** 10.8% of the responses affirmed that decentralization of water services has brought water services closer to the people through construction of water taps and water springs in their respective parishes. This has further reduced the walking distance as well as the waiting time in the water collection points.

**Enhanced community participation;** 13 (10.8%) of the responses revealed that decentralization has also enhanced community vigilance and participation in the affairs of water in the municipality by getting involved in making decisions, implementing and evaluating water projects through consultation and contribution of funds by paying local taxes out of which 65% is retained by the municipality as presented by Villadsen. (1996).

**Reduction of bureaucracy;** 2 (1.7%) of the responses showed that with decentralization, the bureaucratic nature of management as it was under a centralized system of governance has reduced. This is due to the devolution of authority and resources concerning water management to the local levels of administration hence reducing delays. This is in line with IJDP. (1997).

**Sustainability of water projects** 21 (17.5%) of the responses cited that decentralization has promoted people's involvement in water projects leading to care, responsibility, proper management and sustainability of water resources since people are allowed to participate in consultation, identification, selection, implementation and management of water utilities. This promotes people's feeling of ownership of projects and programs executed in their districts leading to realization of goals set for the sector and sustainability (Decentralization Secretariat1993).

**Easy mobilization of resources and people;** 3 (2.5%) of the responses indicated that it is easy to mobilize resources like monetary contributions as well as offering labor to fence, clearing bushes and planting trees around water sources. This is because people feel they own the project they were involved in designing, monitoring and evaluation (Mills, 1987).

**Quick response to water problems;** 10 (8.3%) of the responses affirmed that the decentralization of water services, water related problems such as cases of dirty water, water borne diseases and water shortages can be addressed within a short time since decisions do

not need to be made by the central government but by the immediate local government. This conforms to, UNDP.(1997).

**Promotion of accountability in the water sector;** according to the field data, 5 (4.2%) of the responses considered decentralization of water services as a promoter of transparency. democratic and financial accountability in the provision of water and sanitation services. This is because resources, functions, tasks and responsibilities are brought closer to the beneficiaries thus making leaders more service oriented; a situation which ensures that District Water Grants are channelled to the right direction to provide people with safe water as well as enough water for livestock and irrigation. This is in line with Decentralization Secretariat. (1993).

**Provision of safe drinking water;** 14 (11,7%) of the responses reported that decentralization of water services has enabled the people access safe and clean water because their ideas and views are absorbed by the planning department National Household Survey. (2009). This has reduced the outbreak of water borne diseases like Typhoid, Diahorea and Dysentery among, others.

**Expansion of employment opportunities;** 2 (1 .7%) of the responses revealed that due to the involvement of the local people planning and identification of water sources, they have a chance of employment as guides, constructors and contractors of water services. The need for these service providers widens employment opportunities (Nsibambi. 1998)

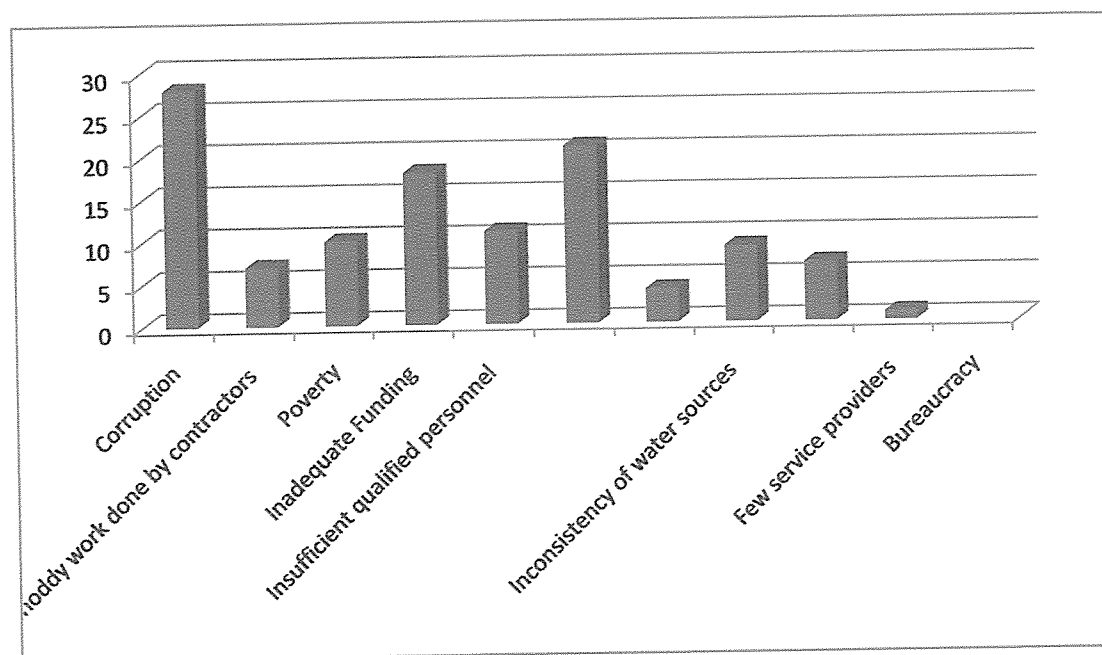
**Promotion of agriculture;** 3 (2.5%) of the responses revealed that as a result of increased water supply as a result of decentralization, farmers are able to practice irrigation and their livestock have adequate water supply leading to consistent food supply (Monar. 1995)

**Improvement in people's standards of living and promotion of local skills;** each of these responses had 1 (0.8%) of the responses who reported that the extension of water services near local communities has consistently supplied the people with water for both irrigation and home use. Likewise,the involvement of the community in planning, implementing and monitoring of water projects has improved their skills.

**Table 5; Challenges facing political decentralized provision of water services in Kapchorwa Municipality, in Eastern Uganda.**

Challenges	Responses	Percentage
Corruption	28	23.5
Shoddy work done by contractors	7	5.9
Poverty	10	8.4
Inadequate Funding	18	15.1
Insufficient qualified personnel	11	9.2
Limited participation by the community	21	17.7
Inadequate information about decentralization among people	4	3.4
Inconsistency of water sources	9	7.6
Poor resource management by local leaders	7	5.9
Few service providers	1	0.8
Bureaucracy	3	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Primary data. 2017



**Figure.5. A bar graph showing challenges facing political decentralization policy in the provision of water services in Kapchorwa Municipality, in eastern Uganda.**

Source: Primary data, 2017.

**Corruption and embezzlement of water funds;** 28 (23.5%) of the responses revealed that absence of or poor accounting systems and resultant financial mismanagement of funds meant for water and sanitation constraints decentralized provision of water services. Local councils do not always account to the community for funds that are locally mobilized including 65% tax fund retained at the sub county level. Poor accounting systems promote corruption in the provision of water services in a decentralized setting (Villadsen, 1996).

**Shoddy work done by contractors;** it was reported by 7 (5.9%) of the responses that contractors who are hired to construct water sources like tap stands and boreholes do substandard work which do not last for long. As a result a lot of resources are spent on substandard work thus undermining decentralization of water services. This conforms to the observation of the Ministry of local Government, (1996).

**Wide spread Poverty in the community;** 10 (8.4%) of the responses showed that wide spread poverty among local people limits their ability to afford piped water. Poor people depend on flowing rivers for drinking water yet many of them settle along river banks with no toilet facilities which has a risk of causing water borne diseases like cholera and dysentery due to the impact this has on ground water and the flowing rivers as well. This challenges decentralized provision of water services (Ministry of Health, 2010).

**Inadequate funding of the water services;** it was reported by 18 (15.1%) of the responses that underfunding of the water sector limits the ability of the Local Government to provide efficient water services. It was reported that the District Water Grants are not reliable and cannot be used to address all local water problems at the same time. A similar study outcome was carried out by the Public Sector Report, (1989).

**Inadequate qualified water personnel;** it was reported by 11(9.2%) of the responses that human resource capacity at local levels is a key challenge facing decentralized provision of water and sanitation services. If water pipes burst, there is insufficient skilled manpower to



act immediately. This promotes low productivity and inefficiency in the sector leading to poor quality services and poor management of the sector (Rwaboogo. 1994).

**Limited participation of the local community;** 21(17.7%) of the responses reported that the local community is at times un cooperative when it comes to pulling out resources and labor meant for the development of local water sources. In addition some community members sabotage water sources by contaminating them through bathing and taking livestock to the water sources that support human life hence undermining decentralization of water services. This is in line with DANIDA, (1996).

**Inadequate information among people about decentralization;** 4 (3.4%) of the responses revealed that local people have little information about their role in the decentralized water services. This includes their involvement in planning, monitoring, and contribution towards water projects and they end up sabotaging water projects in their localities which constraints decentralized water services as argued by Nsibambi. (1998).

**Poor water resource management by local leaders;** 7 (5.9%) of the responses reported that Poor resource management by local authorities is a challenge facing decentralized provision of water services. District and sub county authorities do not take care of water resources present in their localities. For example there are no clear rules and regulations prohibiting people from bathing in the rivers, streams and wells, animals are allowed to take water from the water sources which support human life Public Sector Review Report, (1989). This increases the risk of water borne diseases like cholera and dysentery.

**Bureaucracy in the local water management structure;** 3 (2.5%) of the responses revealed that bureaucracy is a challenge facing decentralized provision of water services, in case of any need to buy equipment. or to rehabilitate a facility, very many officials have to be consulted to seek their consent leading to delays and furthering the damage of water facilities Villadsen. (1996).

**Few service providers in the water sector;** 1 (0.8%) of the responses. showed that their is state monopoly in the provision of water services in kapchorwa municipality. The absence of the private sector and other interested parties makes poor delivery of water services inevitable. This conforms to Human Development Report, (2006).

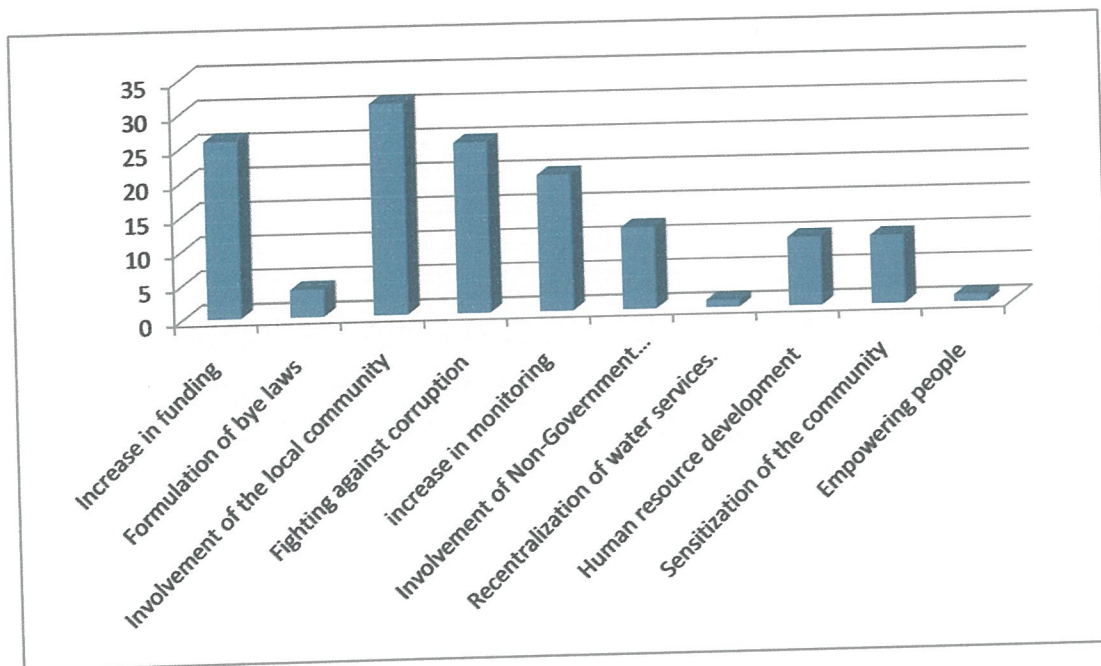
**Inconsistency of water sources;** 9(7.6%) of the responses revealed that some water sources are seasonal whereby they river dry up during hot seasons hence causing water shortages during hot seasons. in addition, these water sources are prone to contamination during rainy seasons due to people's settlements along the river banks. Ministry of Local Government. (1996) also identifies this as a challenge to its operations.

**Table.6. Possible measures of solving the challenges facing political decentralized provision of water services.**

measure	Frequency	Percentage
Increase in funding	26	18.6
Formulation of bye laws	4	2.9
Involvement of the local community	31	22.1
Fighting against corruption	25	17.9
increase in monitoring	20	14.3
Involvement of Non-Government Organization and the Private sector	12	8.9
Recentralization of water services.	1	0.71
Human resource development	10	7.1
Sensitization of the community	10	7.1
Empowering people	1	0.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source; Primary data 2017.**

#### 4.4. Analysis of data



**Figure.6.** A bar graph showing possible measures of solving the challenges facing political decentralized provision of water services.

**Source:** Primary data, 2017

**Increase in funding;** 26 (18.6%) of the responses noted that an increase in funding for the water sector by the central government can solve some of the challenges facing decentralization of water services like shortage of equipment. This can be done through increasing the annual District Water Grants given to the Local Governments (2011).

**Formulation of bye laws;** 4 (2.9%) of the responses noted that the local authorities should enact bye laws governing the use, care and maintenance of local water sources at the local level. This can solve challenges such as sabotage and misuse of water services among the people hence ensuring sustainability of water projects. This is in line with suggestions made by DANIDA, (2006).

**Involvement of the local community:** 31 (22.1%) of the responses indicated that allowing the community to participate in identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and decision making makes them feel that the project is really theirs and it makes them take

responsibility and ensure that it exists across generations. This promotes sustainability of projects (Rwahoogo 1994).

**Fighting against corruption;** 25 (17.9%) of the responses reported that anti-fraud laws should be tightened at all levels of water management both local and central. This can be done by formulating strict laws against misappropriation of water funds so that transparency and accountability can be promoted (NDP, 2006).

**Increase in monitoring;** 20 (14.3%) of the responses suggested that monitoring of water contracts should be intensified to ensure that quality work that can last for long is done by contractors, likewise the existing water projects should be evaluated periodically to ensure that they serve the intended purpose as suggested by UNDP, (2006).

**Involvement of NGOs and private sector** 12 (8.9%) of the responses suggested that allowing private sector participation in the provision of water and sanitation services to supplement the role played by the government can make decentralization a success. This can be done by allowing local companies and NUOs to manage water services in sub counties and municipalities so as to extend water services to the people as suggested by Villedsen. (1996).

**Human resource development;** 10 (71%) of the responses suggested the need for capacity building to increase technical knowhow and professionalism among water service providers so that their skills to plan, budget, design, supervise and implement policies governing water and sanitation in their localities can be improved. This can be done through conducting workshops, seminars and training of local service providers so as to improve their ability to deliver better water and sanitation services (Nsibamhi. 1 998).

**Empowering people;** 1 (0.71%) of the responses expressed the need for economic empowerment of the local people at district and sub county level. This can be through diversifying the economy to enable especially rural farmers engage in different economic activities in addition to farming and opening up more markets for them so that they can have more incomes to enable them afford the use of piped water provided by district and sub county water authorities (Rwaboogo. 1994).

**Sensitization of the people;** 10 (7.1%) of the responses suggested that people should be informed and sensitized to be responsible in the way they utilize water resources through

caring, protecting, cleaning, and general maintenance of water projects so as to promote sustainability. Villadsen, (1996) gives this suggestion as well.

However, 0.71% Of the respondents suggested that provision of water services should be recentralized. These were mainly the elite respondents who sighted the weak financial management system within which decentralized provision of water services operates

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS

#### 5.0. Introduction.

This chapter presents the summary of the findings according to the objectives of the study which included; establishing the impact of decentralization policy on service delivery in water sector the challenges facing water service delivery in a decentralized setting and possible solutions to the above challenges facing decentralization policy on water sector service delivery in Kapchorwa Municipality. However, background characteristics of respondents have been discussed first. Summary of findings is then followed by conclusions and finally the recommendations.

#### 5.1. Summary.

This part presented the summarized results and interpretation (findings) based on the study objectives as established at the beginning of the study.

##### **5.1.1. The impact of political decentralization policy on service delivery in the water services in Kapchorwa Municipality.**

The study found that promotion of community based water initiatives as the leading impact of decentralization policy, followed by Sustainability of water projects in Kapchorwa Municipality. This is in line with findings from interviews with the local leaders and civil servants who stated that decentralization policy has improved delivery of services in Kapchorwa Municipality. The findings concur with studies done recently by water and environment (2016) team, who found that decentralization policy, had registered some achievements in improving peoples standards of living as evidenced with a registered increase in the access of Safe drinking water at (11.7%). These among others included: increased community participation, quick response to water problems, efficiency and effectiveness, easy mobilization of people, promotion of accountability and agriculture, reduction of bureaucracy, and finally by promotion of local skills.

## 5.2. Conclusion.

The introduction of decentralization in Uganda in 1995 as endorsed by the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the 1997 Local Government Act was primarily intended to improve delivery of water services through devolving of authority and resources from the central to local government units.

From the study findings, the researcher concluded that among the leading impacts of decentralization policy include: promotion of community based water initiatives and sustainability of water projects. while the leading challenges affecting the effectiveness of decentralization policy in trying to implement its activities in the water sector include: corruption, limited participation by the community and inadequate funding. In the water sector decentralization has in some cases worked out by bringing services closer to the people. promoting popular participation of the local community in decision making about affairs of water and sanitation services which has been seen as a booster for sustainability of water projects among others.

However, decentralization in some cases has not yielded fruit due to corruption among the authorities managing the water sector, inadequate human resource capacity at local levels, and inadequate funding to mention a few. These make it hard to realize efficiency in provision of water services.

Immediate measures such as elimination of corruption and increase in the funding of the water sector should be put in place so as to improve decentralized provision of water services.

## 5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Basing on the data obtained from the field, the following recommendations can be made:

The central government should increase funding of the water sector by increasing water grants given to every municipality. This should be done by lobbying for funds from donors such as the IMF, WB, ADB and other donors so that efficiency can be realized.

Every Local Government should enact bye laws that govern the use, maintenance and responsibility of people in the utilization of water services. This should be done throughout the parishes, Sub Counties and municipal levels.

The local community should be allowed to participate in identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and decision making makes them feel that that the project is really theirs and it makes them take responsibility and ensure that it exists for long.

Anti-fraud laws should be tightened at all levels of water management both local and central. This should be done by formulating strict laws against misappropriation of water funds so that transparency and accountability can be promoted.

Monitoring of water contracts should be intensified to ensure that quality work that can last for long is done by contractors, likewise the existing water projects should be evaluated periodically to ensure that they serve the intended purpose.

Private sector participation in the provision of water and sanitation services to supplement the role played by the government should be encouraged. This should be done by allowing local companies and NGOs to manage water services in sub counties and municipalities so as to extend water services to the people.

There is need for capacity building to increase technical know how and professionalism among water service providers so that their skills to plan, budget, design, supervise and implement policies governing water and sanitation in their localities can be improved. This should be done through conducting workshops, seminars and training of local service providers so as to improve their ability to deliver better water and sanitation services.



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## APPENDIX I

### QUESTIONNAIRES TO THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATORS THE POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION AND WATER SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION SECTOR IN KAPCHORWA MUNICIPALITY IN EASTERN UGANDA

Am a student pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in development studies from Kampala International University (main campus) I am conducting a research study on the above mentioned topic. Any information given by you in the questionnaires shall be treated by maximum privacy and shall specifically be used for academic purpose only.

You are requested to fill in answers by putting a tick in the box that best suits your opinion. Answer options are YES or NO and where necessary give a brief explanation for choosing YES or NO in the black spaces provided;

#### Section A: Personal data

##### 1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

##### 2. Respondents level of education

Certificate ☐

Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Masters ☐

Others

(specify).....

##### 3. Age of the respondents

20 years and below ☐

2 1-20 years ☐

31-40years ☐

T 41-50 years ☐

##### 4. Marital status

Single ☐

Married? ☐

#### Section B: political decentralization and water service delivery and sanitation sector?

1 (a) has political decentralization policy been realized in Kapchorwa municipality?

Yes ☐

No ☐

b) If yes, how?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2(a) has political decentralization policy contributed towards the delivery of waterservices in Kapchorwa municipality?

Yes ☐

No ☐

b) If yes, how?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3(a) to what extent has decentralization policy enabled the delivery of water services in the local communities of Kapchorwa municipality?

Greater ☐

Smaller ☐

b) If greater, how?

.....

.....

.....  
 .....

.....  
 .....

C: The challenges hindering decentralization policy in delivering water services in Kapchorwa hospital.

1(a) are there some challenges in the municipality?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) If yes what are these challenges?

1(a) has infrastructure been a challenge in the municipality?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) If yes, how?

3(a) is financing of the activities a challenge in the municipality?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) If yes, how

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

Section D: What extent has political decentralization affected the delivery of water services to the local people

1(a) how decentralization policy worked effectively on the delivery of water service in the municipality?

Yes ☐ No ☐

b) If yes, what are some of these services?

2 (a) Does decentralization policy provide financial support to the municipality?

Yes ☐ No ☐

b) If yes, How?

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

3 (a) is the municipality benefiting from this policy under health service delivery?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Thank you very much for yours participation

## **APPENDIX II**

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE TO THE MUNICIPAL WORKERS**

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF DECENTRALIZATION POLICY ON THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN KAPCHORWA MUNICIPALITY , IN EASTERN UGANDA.**

Dear respondents

I am Chemutai Collins student pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in development studies from Kampala International University (main campus) I am conducting a research study on the above mentioned topic. Any information given by you in the questionnaires shall be treated with maximum privacy and shall specifically be used for academic purpose only.

1. What is your marital status
2. What is your highest level of education
3. Which age bracket do you fall in
4. Has decentralization policy been realized in Kapchorwamunicipality?
5. If yes, explain how it has been realized
6. Has decentralization policy contributed towards the delivery of water services in Kapchorwa municipality?
7. If yes, show clearly how
8. Are there some challenges in the municipality?
9. If yes mention them?
10. Has infrastructure been a challenge in the municipality?
11. If yes how?
12. Is financing of the activities a challenge in the municipality?
13. If yes explain how?

14. To what extent has political decentralization policy affected the delivery of water services in the Local communities of Kapchorwa municipality

15. If greater how?

16. Has decentralization policy worked effectively on the delivery of water services in the municipality

17. If yes, what are some of the of services

18. Does decentralization policy provide financial support to the municipality?

19. If yes, how

20. is the municipality benefiting from this policy under water service delivery

21. If yes, how are you benefiting?

Thank you very much for your participation

## APPENDIX I BUDGET

Items	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost (shs)
Ruled papers	10	15,000	15,000
Pens	10	300	3000
Internet surfing	10	5000	50,000
Secretarial services	50	100	50,000
Data analysis	10	6,000	60,000
Transport	7	50,000	350,000
Lunch	30	30,000	900,000
Telephone costs		2000	50,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,478,000</b>



## APPENDIX IV

### TIME PLAN 2017

No	Activity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1.	Submission of the topic		*										
2.	Proposal writing			*									
3.	Approval of the proposal					*							
4.	Collection of data						*	*					
5.	Binding									*			
6.	Submission									*			
7.	Graduation											*	
8.	Completed my degree												*

**APPENDIX: 3**

**MAP SHOWING KAPCHORWA MUNICIPALITY IN KAPCHORWA DISTRICT,  
EASTERN UGANDA**



**KEY**



**KAPCHORWA MUNICIPALITY**