

**THE INFLUENCE OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME IN IMPROVING THE  
LIVELIHOOD IN RURAL UGANDA: A CASE OF KYENJONJO TOWN COUNCIL,  
KYEJONJO DISTRICT**

**BY**


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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES  
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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S  
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KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY**

**JULY 2014**

### DECLARATION

I KENEEMA JULIET declare that, this research report is my own and has never been produced by anybody else for any award in any institution

Signature:  .....

Date: July 15, 2014 .....

KENEEMA JULIET

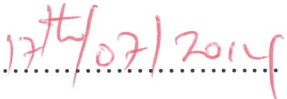
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STUDENT

### **APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this research on “the influence of Poverty alleviation programmes on improving the livelihood of rural population in Uganda” has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission for examination.

Signature: .....

Date: 

Mr. SEKATE JOHNMARY

Supervisor

### **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to the family of Pastor Robert and Rand Anderson Kaddu, my Mum Ms. Kanueri Theopistar and the management of Employment Forum Uganda Ltd. This is an appreciation for being there for me through hardships, pains and happiness and for all the support both financially and spiritually, as well as moral advice and encouragement that they gave me.

May the Almighty God Bless you all!

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, I would like to appreciate the dependable God for the priceless gift of wisdom, strength, patience and good health throughout my entire academic life.

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Lastly, I thank the entire staff of Kampala International University

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study focuses on the influence of poverty alleviation programs on improving the live hoods on the rural population in Kyejonjo district.

It was noted that the rural population depend on agricultural sector and research findings noted that Agricultural growth is seen to benefit farm households due to poverty alleviation programs in rural live hoods directly by raising incomes and food security, but also to benefit both urban and rural households by promoting higher wages, lowering food prices, increasing the demand for consumer and intermediate goods and services.

The findings show that the impact of poverty alleviation programs impact the rural population on; Wage earners were noted by 20% of the respondents in Kyejonjo district that it impacts on poverty alleviation program for rural population. Permanently employed agricultural workers

Self-employed, Employment was noted by respondents that 25% of the findings show that poverty alleviation program create employment in Kyejonjo district. Adding that large landowners: run enterprises specialized in agricultural production. They use advanced technologies and benefit from access to credit, crop insurance, and technical assistance in Kyejonjo district.

The finds show that poverty alleviation programs has a lot of challenges to implement such the integrate more strategically all the sectors of the economy particularly as they impact on the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups of society (the poorest of the population in Kyejonjo district. It was concluded that the government need to reshape the programs that are pro poor to improve on rural live hoods of the population in Kyejonjo district.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and the significance of the study.

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

Uganda has made enormous progress in reducing poverty, slashing the countrywide incidence from 56 per cent of the population in 1992 to 24.5 per cent in 2009. The reduction of poverty in urban areas has been especially marked. Notwithstanding these gains, however, the absolute number of poor people has increased due to population growth. And poverty remains firmly entrenched in rural areas, which are home to 87 per cent of Ugandans. About 30 per cent of all rural people – some 10 million men, women and children – still live below the national rural poverty line (CIDSE 2004).

In remote rural areas, smallholder farmers do not have access to the vehicles and roads they need to transport their produce, and market linkages are weak or non-existent. These farmers lack inputs and technology to help them increase their production and reduce pests and disease. They also lack access to financial services, which would enable them to boost their incomes – both by improving and expanding their production, and by establishing small enterprises (Factsheet, 2005).

Launched in 2009 to transform Uganda into a modern, prosperous country within 30 years, the NDP recognizes the need for a development

framework that will attract private investment and promote competitiveness within a liberal and open economy. In line with NDP implementation, the government has developed a new agricultural sector policy, with planned supporting investments, as part of its Development Sector Investment Plan (DSIP). The vision of DSIP is to achieve a competitive, profitable and sustainable agricultural sector with the overall aim of transforming subsistence farming into commercial agriculture. Since 1987, decentralization has had a prominent place in the Government of Uganda's strategy to reduce rural poverty. Decentralization is one of the key objectives of the country's sector-wide development plan. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Local Government, and in line with the policies set out in the Local Government Sector Investment Plan, IFAD has contributed to the decentralization process (CIDSE 2004).

Uganda subscribes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were adopted at the dawn of this millennium. The government has consequently set its own indicators against the universal indicators in form of poverty reduction targets for national development efforts. These aspirations are articulated in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) whose main goal is to reduce poverty to 10% by 2017. The attainment of this target is to be delivered through five broad strategies: Maintaining sound economic management, maintaining security; promoting and nurturing sound governance in the country; increasing productivity, competitiveness and incomes; and enhancing human development. These strategies cover all the sectors in Uganda.

Other national development documents such as the Rural Development Strategy and the National Resistance Movement Organisation (Presidential Manifesto, 2006-2011) aspire to transform the rural areas out of poverty

by promoting savings and business culture among rural folks, increasing household incomes. A majority of government programmes such as the NAADS, NUSAF, LGDP III, and Microfinance work through groups. The same applies to most NGO poverty reduction programmes that remain incognizant of the most marginalized and sidelined categories of the society that have formed groups as their social security mechanism (Factsheet, 2005).

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

Poverty continues to be pervasive in development. Recent surveys have revealed that in Uganda, over fifty percent of the population still lives in poverty and about one-tenth of the households are severely undernourished. In response to the world-wide growing concerns about poverty and since sustainable poverty reduction continues to be one of Uganda's major development goals, a long term research programme in Uganda is proposed. Various attempts have been made to curb poverty in the country especially in rural areas. Such poverty alleviation strategies seek the fields like education, health, agriculture, infrastructure and other fields, all aimed at improving the livelihood of the rural population. The research therefore intends to find out the impact of poverty alleviation programmes in reducing poverty in rural Uganda and eventual improving the livelihood of the rural poor.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study is to find out the impact of poverty alleviation programme in improving the livelihood of rural population in Uganda.

## **1.4 General objective**

The major objective of the study is to find out how poverty alleviation programmes helps in improving the livelihood of people in Kyejonjo district, Kyejonjo district- rural population in Uganda.

### **1.4.1 Specific objectives of the study**

- (i) To find out the impact of poverty alleviation programmes in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district.
- (ii) To establish the challenges facing poverty alleviation programmes in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district.
- (iii) To find out effective ways of implementing poverty alleviation programmes so as to improve livelihood of rural population in Uganda.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

- (i) What is the impact of poverty alleviation programmes in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district?
- (ii) What are the challenges facing poverty alleviation programmes in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district?
- (iii) What are the effective ways of implementing poverty alleviation programmes so as to improve livelihood of rural population in Uganda?

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Geographical scope**

This study zeroed to Kyenjojo district. Kyenjojo District is a district in Western Uganda. Like most Ugandan districts, it is named after its 'chief town', Kyenjojo, where the district headquarters are located. Kyenjojo District is bordered by Kibale District to the north, Kyegegwa District to the east, Kamwenge District to the south and Kabarole District to the west. The district headquarters at Kyenjojo are located approximately 274 kilometres (170 mi), by road, west of Kampala,

Uganda's capital and largest city. The 2002 national census estimated the population of Kyenjojo District, as configured after July 2010, at about 266,250. The annual population growth rate of the district was estimated at 3%. It is estimated that the population of Kyenjojo District in 2010 was approximately 337,300.

#### **1.6.2 Content scope**

The research was carried out on impact of poverty alleviation programmes in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district.

#### **1.6.2 Time scope**

The research was carried out for 6 months from January 2014 to June 2014

#### **1.7 Significance of the study**

The study will add to the already existing literature on the impact of poverty alleviation programmes in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district.

The research will also be accessible to students, of social work to enhance their practice and Uganda ministry of Local Government for further research and publication on related issues

The research will be of relevance to policy makers and NGOs working with the rural poor in Uganda.

The research will finally help the principal researcher attain a bachelors' degree of Social Work and Social Administration of Kampala International University.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter deals with the literature related to the study. The literature is vital and enables the researcher to investigate further. The literature was mainly taken from other secondary sources of data.

#### **2.1 Defining poverty**

Poverty has various manifestations including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life (The Copenhagen Declaration of 1995). Striking common features in the experience of poverty is that poor peoples' lives are characterized by powerlessness and voicelessness which constrain the peoples' choice and define the relationship and influence they are able to make with institutions in their environment.

The definition and measurement of poverty in Uganda has evolved over time. The periodic changes in the definition stem from the variation both across time and space in the description of what constitutes socio-economic well being. Earlier definitions focused on the cost of meeting basic needs necessary for maintaining minimum standards of living. The cost of minimum nutritional requirements is the most important

component of the basic needs approach to the measurement of poverty (Wong, 1995).

This definition has been strengthened by including socio-economic indicators of well being such as high rates of morbidity and mortality, prevalence of malnutrition, illiteracy, high infant and maternal mortality rates, low life expectancy, poor quality housing, inadequate clothing low per capita income and expenditure, poor infrastructure (communication, transport, social services etc.). Others include high fertility, lack of access to basic services such as safe water, food insecurity and poor technology (URT, 2007). In entirety, these futures can be used to identify poor and non poor individuals households and societies or communities. An individual house hold or community found to be characterised by some or all of these futures can be identified as being poor.

Uganda's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) defines poverty to include "income "and "non- income "human development attributes. Income Poverty is described to be:-

- Largely a rural phenomenon
  - A factor of subsistence agriculture where the poor are concentrated
  - Also widespread and increasing in urban communities
  - Afflicting more intensely the youth, the elderly and persons in large households
  - Having different impacts between men and women; while female-headed households are not necessarily poorer than male-headed households, women are generally perceived to be poorer than men.
- Non Income Poverty is a function of access to livelihood enhancing

factors including education, survival of infants, nutrition, clean and safe drinking water, social wellbeing and vulnerability to diseases.

According to The World Bank 1997 Social Sector Review, Uganda is the third poorest country. A third of Uganda's live in households classified hard core poor and a further fifth of Ugandans live in households classified as poor on the basis of their income. The depth and severity of poverty is greatest in the rural areas as around 85 per cent of the poor and hard core poor live in the rural areas.

Most elements of these aspects of poverty are based mainly on economic considerations. Consequently, many of these indicators are quantifiable. Recently, the definition of poverty has been further broadened. New definitions incorporate problems of self-esteem, vulnerability to internal and external risks, exclusion from the development process and lack of social capital. The new additions to the definition of poverty capture the qualitative aspect of socio-economic well being. A combination of the quantitative and qualitative definitions of poverty are utilized to identify who the poor are, the extent of their poverty, where they live and what they do for a living. These definitions also influence the design of pro-poor policies for economic growth, public expenditures, safety net programmes and tools for assessing the impact of programmes and projects on poverty reduction (URT, 2007).

Generally poverty is a result of many and often mutually reinforcing factors including lack of productive resources to generate material wealth, illiteracy prevalence of diseases, natural calamities such as floods, drought and man-made calamities such as wars. At independence in 1961, Uganda identified three national enemies; "poverty, ignorance and

disease". Uganda had many strategic actions in combating poverty, ignorance and diseases through programmes in education (e.g. adult education and primary education for all), health (immunization, maternal health care etc), and other programmes on water supply, roads and transportation and appropriate technologies in agriculture. The Arusha Declaration in 1967 and the Villagisation Policy of the 1970s brought the policy of Socialism and Self-reliance and emphasized rural development in order to bridge the income gaps between rural and urban and to reduce income differentials between regions and among wage earners. The policy directions and programmes between 1961 to early 1970s, though not explicit and not very successful, were actions for economic development and poverty eradication in Uganda (Adam *et al* 2001).

Uganda reached its turning point after participating in the Social Summit in Copenhagen in 1995. The government declared war against poverty and resolved to implement the International Declaration for Eradicating Poverty. In its Declaration on Poverty Eradication signed by the East African Presidents on November 3, 1998, Uganda declare to ..."eradicate poverty by 50 per cent by the year 2010 and by 100 percent by the year 2025, so that a greater percentage of Ugandans may lead a decent life". The implementation of this commitment to poverty eradication resulted into the establishment of a Poverty Eradication Initiative Programme under the Vice Presidents Office in 1995 (URT, 2005).

## **2.2 Impact of poverty alleviation programmes**

It is difficult at this stage to determine the full impact on poverty of the macroeconomic and structural policies and reforms that were carried out in 2000/01. Nevertheless, the Government is convinced that the continuing consolidation of the macroeconomic situation lays good ground

for an effective struggle against poverty. Real GDP has continued to increase at an accelerated pace, reaching 4.9 per cent in 2000 and a projected 5.9 per cent in 2001, largely on the strength of performance in the non-agricultural sectors. At only 3.5 per cent, the growth of real valued-added of agriculture in 2000 was, however, lower than expected, reflecting the impact of adverse weather and underlying structural problems in the sector (URT, 2005). The relatively weak growth performance of the agricultural sector, coupled with the collapse of export prices for cashew nuts, coffee, and cotton, pose a major challenge for the poverty reduction strategy. To cope with this problem, in 2000/01 the Government intensified efforts to expand domestic and external markets for the cash crops, and improve financial returns to the farmers. In particular, attempts were made to find new export markets, revive agro-processing activities, improve the quality of the crops, and distribute disease-resistant seedlings. In the period ahead, these efforts will be continued and reinforced with other measures aimed at addressing gaps that have emerged in the aftermath of the liberalization of the agricultural sector. Such gaps include uneven availability of inputs and market information, shortage of credit, and the decline in the quality of cash crops (OECD, 2005).

### **2.3 Government response to poverty alleviation**

The Government intends to provide a comprehensive response to the problem of the rural poor in the context of action plans for the Agricultural Sector Strategy (already formulated) and the Rural Development Strategy (being finalized). This response will include, in addition to the interventions noted above, sustained strong support of social services for the poor and diversification of income sources. To this end, the Government, guided by the results of a recently completed expenditure

tracking study, will seek to ensure that related budget resources will benefit the poor. Specifically, administrative and institutional steps will be taken to accelerate the release of funds, avoid deflection of funds for administrative purposes, and strengthen financial reporting and accountability (MOF, 2005).

The 2001/2002 budget is a key instrument in the Government's ongoing efforts to consolidate further the macroeconomic situation and provide an environment conducive to poverty alleviation. A number of taxes and levies including school fees, have been abolished, reduced or rationalized, to support access to essential services, and promote agricultural production as well as employment and investment in the private sector. On the expenditure side, the budget provides for a substantial increase in resources for the priority sectors, in line with the guidelines of the annual PER and MTEF exercises. The 2001/02 budget also provides for continued civil service reform and other initiatives directed at strengthening the effectiveness of the public sector, including accountability for resources aimed at assisting the poor (IMF, URT, 2005).

Overall road network improvement in the past three PRS years has increased the accessibility of rural areas, thus improving the flow of people and commodities. Agricultural, forest and fisheries products can more easily reach urban and rural market centers. Manufactured goods such as household goods and farm implements more easily flow into rural areas. However, increased number of accidents due to over speeding raises concern. Measures taken to address the concern include road user education campaigns, enforcement of traffic regulations and construction of speed humps on some highways. During the financial year 2002/2003 the following planned actions were to be implemented by the government

in order to improve the road network conditions taking into consideration the poorest regions (DFID, 2004).

#### **2.4 Challenges of poverty alleviation**

The challenge of meeting this MDG target lies in the fact that the nature of poverty both in the towns mainly rural areas. Performance of the agricultural sector has not been satisfactory in terms of growth, being the slowest growing sector in both economies. Public and private sector investment in agriculture has remained small and inadequate despite elaborate policies to promote development (Driessen *et al*, 2005). Support to agro-processing industry has also been modest, with the end result being agricultural exports comprising mainly of unprocessed primary products. These products face declining terms of trade in the world markets thus undermining incentives for small scale producers.

Since 2000 there have been major developments in the delivery of social services and continued economic growth. However, this growth has been highly unequal and as a result, poverty has increased. The growth has also been accompanied by environmental degradation. Also, information now available shows that there was less improvement in human development indicators in the 1990s than had previously been thought (except for the achievement with AIDS). Insecurity has persisted, causing changes in the regional pattern of poverty.

During the period 2000-2003, income poverty increased, and inequality has been increasing markedly since 1997. Government will aim to achieve increases in per capita consumption and halt or reverse the increasing trend in inequality, so that per capita incomes and consumption as well as savings of the poor rise. This growth must take a form that maintains and

protects the environment and natural resource assets on which the poor depend (Factsheet (2005)).

On conclusion therefore, the available literature shows that there is remarkable development created through the adoption of the poverty alleviation programmes by the government of the republic of Uganda. Though there are pending challenges, there is hope that the programme will pickup and reduce the poverty levels as it is already showing.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter included the methodology of the study. It entails research design, geographical location/area and population, sampling design, data collection methods and instruments, data analysis and processing and the limitations of the study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study was employed the descriptive survey design. Descriptive studies are *non-experimental* researches that describe the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group. No other method of observation will be providing this general capability. Consequently, very large samples are feasible, making the results statistically significant even when analyzing multiple variables. Many questions were asked about a given topic giving considerable flexibility to the analysis.

#### **3.2 Area and population of study**

The research was conducted in one area that is in Kyejonjo district. The respondents consisted of; Local people, Local Government Officers, International NGOs, and the Economists The area has been basically chosen because the researcher is familiar with the area and is able to speak the most common languages in the area of the study.

### **3.3 Sample size**

Random sampling was done to come up with 100 respondents and they include; 35 Local people, 50 Local Government Officers, 5 International NGOs, and the 10 Economists. The responses got from these respondents were generalized to the whole population of the division.

### **3.4 Sample framework**

The researcher intended to use stratified, random and purposive sampling technique since it ensures that the only predetermined and chosen respondents are approached, hence getting relevant, correct and adequate information.

Researchers also regard a sample of 100 as adequate irrespective of population (Bailey, 1994). However, through this sampling technique is chosen, it has a weakness that inadequate information can sometimes be given because the selected respondents may be less informed on the topic of research.

#### **3.4.1 Sample technique**

Random sampling technique in which the size of the respondents is predetermined before the research is conducted without bias. A sample size of 100 respondents will be arrived at and will be randomly selected from the sheets of paper spread. This is when using stratified random sampling. After that systematic random sampling is used this later gives the actual sample size. Quantitative data collection will then be used which will involve editing, encoding, and later tabulation of the collected material.

### **3.4.2 Sample procedure**

Stratified random sampling was employed to determine the respondents from all the sample categories. This sampling data collection instrument was pre-tested in which the researcher has to first pre-test and find out whether the sampling technique is efficient or not. The determined respondents will be consulted and prior information will be given to them seeking their consent before they are fully involved in the research.

### **3.5 Data collection instruments**

The following data collection instruments were used:

#### **(i) Questionnaire**

This was designed in line with the topic and objectives. They included both open and closed-ended questions. This instrument was selected because it was efficient and convenient in a way that the respondent was given time to consult the documents before answering the questions. It was also because the respondent could give unbiased answers since she/he was given to write whatever she/he would like to write which would otherwise be hard for the respondent to write if the researcher was present.

#### **(ii) Documentary Review**

This included detailed review of already existing literature. The tool was selected because it gives accurate, correct and historical data, which may be used for future aspects. The sources of the information here will be the libraries, data banks, news papers and any other published information that can readily be available for use as regards the topic of research.

### **3.6 Source of data collection**

The researcher collected data from both primary and secondary sources.

#### **i. Primary Data**

This may be sourced by physical and visiting of the files and collecting data through variable tools. The respondents were got by first determining the number of the respondents and then taking a physical visit to seek for the consent of the respondents to have them answer the set questions in the questionnaire and this was through following stratified random sampling techniques in the respondents are first selected and then approached.

#### **ii. Secondary data**

This was sourced by reviewing of documented resources as newspapers, journals, reports, presentations, magazines and online publications. This was done in order to first identify the existing information on the topic of research and to understand how much the respondent knows about the research topic in order to avoid lies.

### **3.7 Data processing and analysis**

Data processing started by editing the schedules and coding the responses. Editing, Coding and Tabulation techniques are used in data processing exercise.

Nachmas and Nichimas pointed out that it involves the transformation of data gathered from the field into systematic categories and the transformation of these categories into codes to enable quantitative analysis and tabulation; the data collected is classified into a meaningful manner for easy interpretation and understanding. This involved preparing data collected into some useful, clear and understandable data. The whole exercise involved editing, tabulation and analyzing the data to

enable the researcher draw conclusions in relation to the research variables.

### **3.7.1 Editing**

Editing is the process whereby the completed questionnaires and interview schedules are analyzed in the hope of amending recording errors or at least deleting data that are obviously erroneous. This is aimed at improving the quality of information from respondents. The researcher fills out few unanswered questions. However, answers filed are deducted from the proceeding answers or questions.

### **3.7.2 Coding**

The purpose of coding in research is to classify the answers to questionnaires into meaningful categories so as to bring out their essential patterns. Coding will be used in this research in order to summarize data by classifying different response given into categories for easy interpretation.

### **3.7.3 Tabulation**

Data once edited and coded are put together in some kind of tables and may undergo some other forms of statistical analysis. Data is put into some kind of statistical table showing the number of occurrences of responses to particular questions with percentage to express data in ratio form.

## **3.8 Ethical procedure**

Before going to the field, the researcher will begin with getting authorization letter from the principal College of Humanities and Social Sciences Dean of faculty of Social work and Social Administration then

take it to the respondents and this will enable the researcher attain adequate information from the respondents. During the process of data collection, confirmation will be given to the respondents in that the researcher will assure the respondents that the reason for the research will be for academic purpose only.

### **3.9 Anticipated limitations of the Study**

Unwillingness of the respondents to effectively respond to the questions may be one of the most notable problems that the researcher may face while conducting the research.

Financial constraints may also be problems that might occur during the process of conducting the research. Transport costs may be so high to be met by the researcher and this fully contributed to the delay of the research because it may become so hard for the researcher to continue with the less funds.

Hostility among some respondents may also be other limitations of the study in the sense that the researcher might find that there are hostile respondents who in the long run might turn down the request of the researcher to answer the questions. Many of such respondents may walk away in spite of the fact that the researcher may try to plead for their attention.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter deals data presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings. Data was collected, analyzed and processed to make it useful and understandable. Data was collected, tabulated and then analyzed.

#### **4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics**

##### **4.1.1 Age of the respondents**

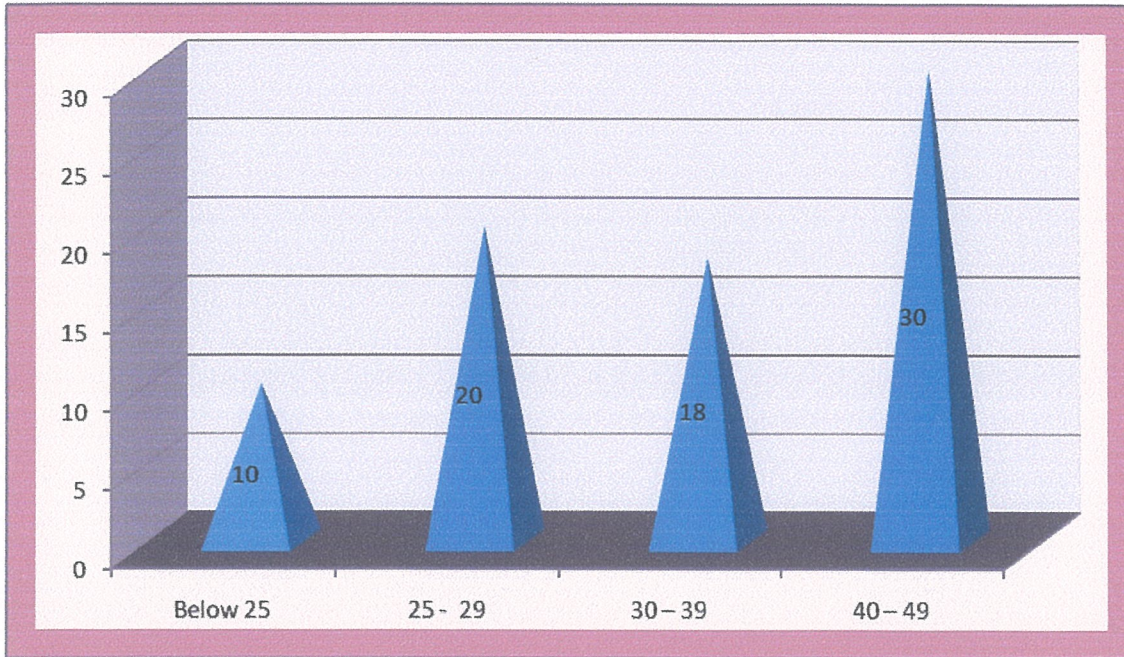
Respondents were asked questions related to their age and the results are shown in the table below:

**Table 1: Showing age distribution of respondent**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Below 25	10	10
25 - 29	20	20
30 – 39	18	18
40 – 49	30	30
50 – above	22	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data 2014**

**Figure 1: Showing age distribution of respondent**



**Source: Primary data 2014**

Table 1 and figure 1 above show that 10 out of 100 representing 10% of the respondents were below 25 years, 20 out of 100, representing 20% of the respondents were between 25-29 years of age, 18 out of 100, representing 18% of the respondents were between 30-39 years of age. The table further shows that 30 out of 100 representing 30% of the respondents were between 40-49 years and 22 out of 100, representing 22% were above 50 years of age. This means that majority of the respondents are between 40-49 years of age followed by those above the age of 50.

#### **4.1.2 Marital Status of the respondents**

Another variable which was important in respect to the situation of the people in the area was marital status. Information regarding marital



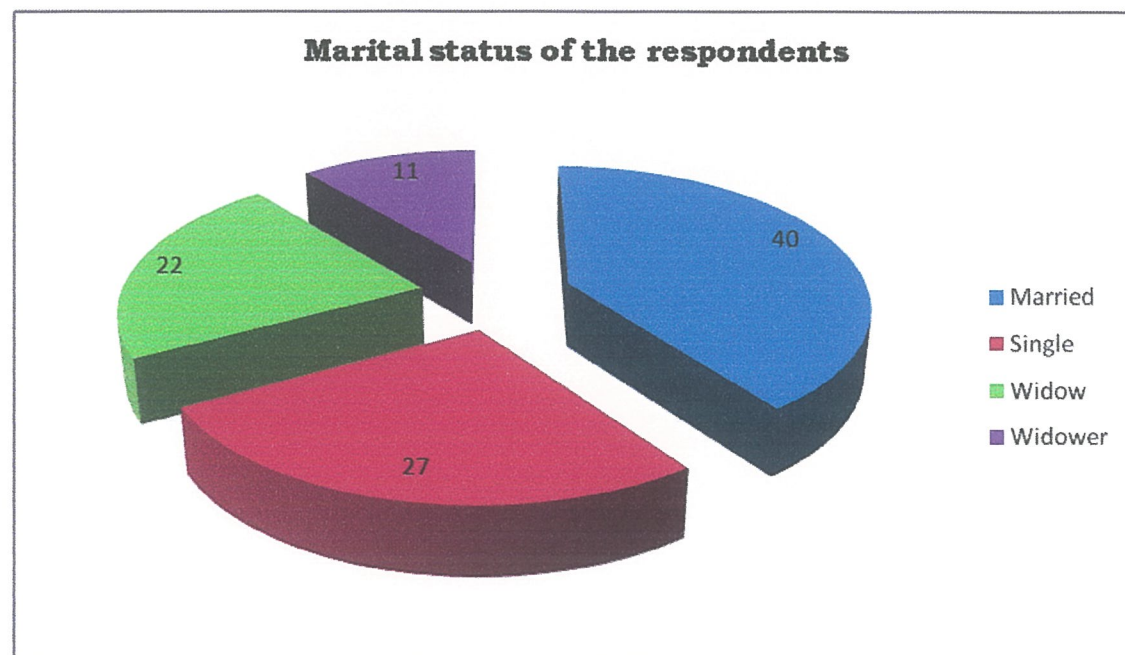
status of the respondents was obtained by asking them whether they were married, single, widowed or widowers.

**Table 2: Showing marital status of the respondents**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	40	40
Single	27	27
Widow	22	22
Widower	11	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data 2014**

**Figure 2: Showing marital status of the respondents**



**Source: Primary data 2014**

Table and figure 2 above show that 40 out of 100, representing 40% of the respondents were married; 27 out of 100, representing 27% of the

respondents were single. The table further shows that 22 out of 100, representing 22% of the respondents were widows and 11 out of 100, representing 11% were widowers. This means that majority of the respondents were married people followed by a handful of widowers.

#### 4.1.3 Sex of the respondents

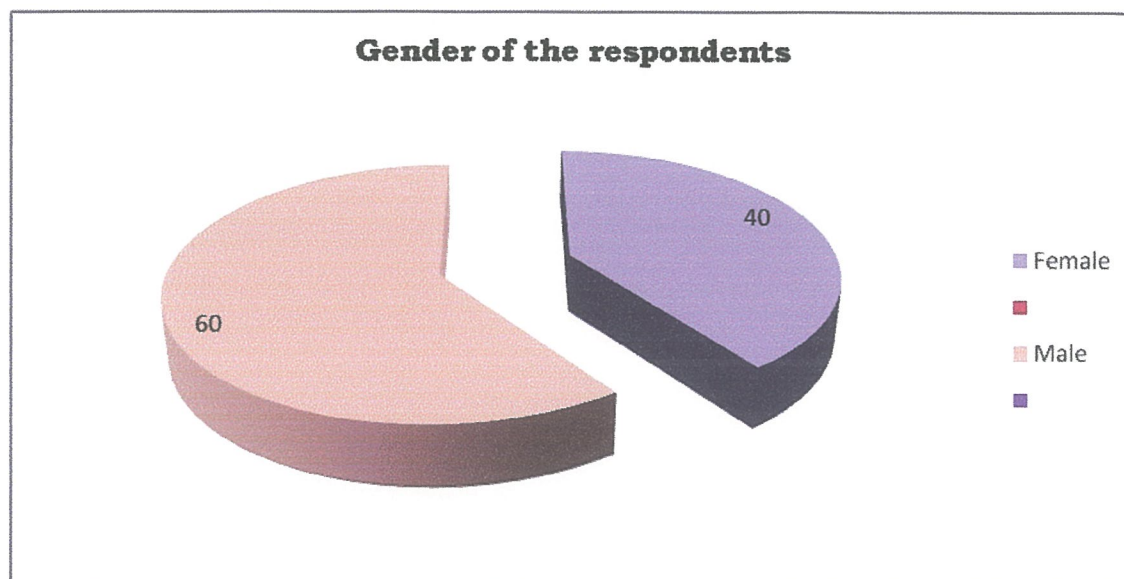
Sex was also another factor which was considered during the study. This is because the researcher was interested in finding out the number of females and males in the whole of the population, and compares the percentage composition of the two.

**Table 3: Showing Gender of the respondents**

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	40	40
Male	60	60
Total	100	100

Source: primary data 2014

**Figure 3: Showing sex of the respondents**



Source: Primary data 2014

Table and figure 3 shows the sex of the respondents and it was found that 40 out of 100, representing 40% of the respondents were females and 60 out of 100, representing 60% of the respondents were males. This therefore means that the majority of the respondents are male and the male dominate the enterprises with over 60%.

#### **4.1.4 Educational status of the respondents**

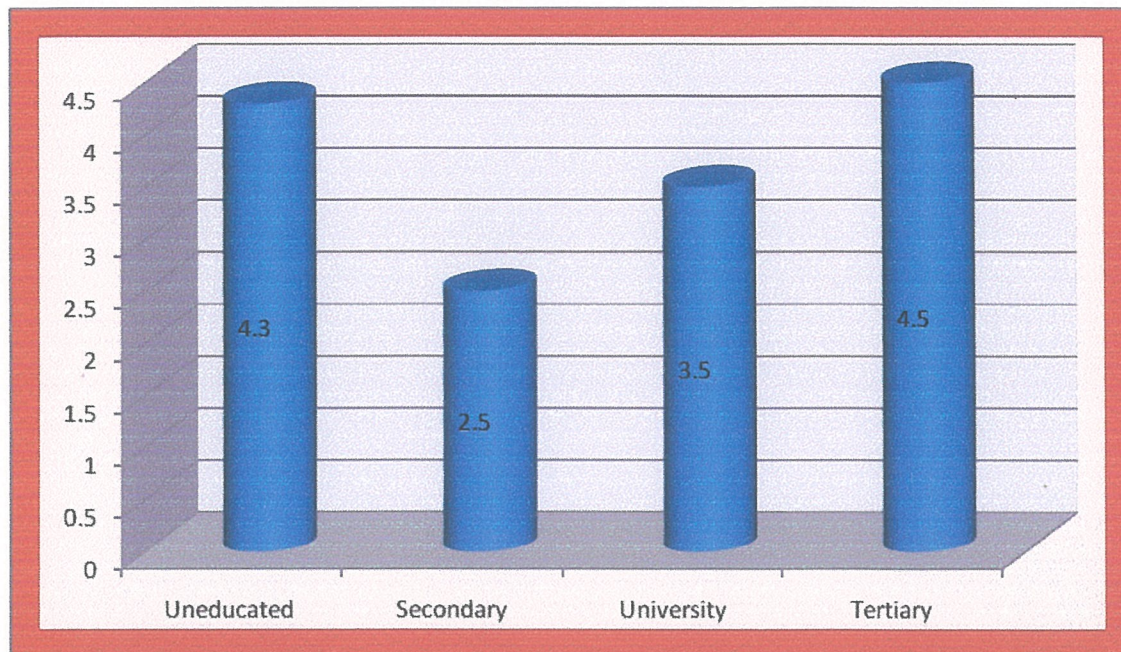
Respondents were asked questions related to their educational status and their responses are shown in the next page;

**Table 4: Showing Educational level of the respondents**

<b>Education levels</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Uneducated</b>	20	20
<b>Secondary</b>	15	15
<b>University</b>	25	25
<b>Tertiary</b>	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: primary data**

**Figure 4: Showing Educational level of the respondents**



**Source: Primary data**

Table and figure 4 above shows educational levels of the respondents and it revealed that 20 out of 100, representing 20% of the respondents had no education; 15 out of 100, representing 15% of the respondents had secondary education. The other 25 out of 100, representing 25% received university education; and 30 out of 100, representing 30% of the respondents had tertiary education. This means that the majority of the respondents had tertiary level of education as compared to university and secondary education.



#### **4.2 The Showing the impact of poverty alleviation programs in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district.**

**Table 5: Showing the impact of poverty alleviation programs in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agricultural growth	30	30
Productivity improvement	25	25
Wage earners	20	20
Self-employed	25	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data**

Over 30% of the research findings noted that Agricultural growth is seen to benefit farm households due to poverty alleviation programs in rural live hoods directly by raising incomes and food security, but also to benefit both urban and rural households by promoting higher wages, lowering food prices, increasing the demand for consumer and intermediate goods and services, encouraging the development of aground rural-based businesses, raising the returns to labour and capital and improving the overall efficiency of markets. The impact of increased farm incomes and wages on the rest of the economy can be particularly important: labour market transmission

Mechanisms raise wages in other sectors, while business opportunities improve through the impact of higher incomes on demand.

About 25% of the respondents noted that Productivity improvement can result from the introduction of labour-enhancing innovations in Kyejonjo district which allow the same amount of agricultural labour to cultivate

more land or through the introduction of better seed varieties, improved soil fertility and irrigation that raise land productivity. Technical progress is not just a question of mechanization, but rather the application of good agricultural practice with a view to raising the productivity of land through the selection of crops and livestock suitable to the soil quality, terrain and weather conditions, the judicious choice of inputs, and the use of appropriate technology, tillage and crop rotation practices. In that sense, technical progress relies heavily on the skills and education of the agricultural workforce as well as on the availability of information, credit and markets in Kyejonjo district.

### **Wage earners**

Wage earners were noted by 20% of the respondents in Kyejonjo district that it impacts on poverty alleviation program for rural population. Permanently employed agricultural workers: usually employed for wages on medium-sized and large farms and plantations. Specialized workers: employed for specific tasks, such as the application of pesticides, ploughing, etc. Seasonal, casual, temporary, and daily workers: may move between agriculture and other rural activities according to the availability of work, often living and working in precarious conditions. Migrant workers: temporarily engaged during harvest periods, these workers are typically poorly housed, underpaid and often lack access to health services.

### **Self-employed**

Employment was noted by respondents that 25% of the findings show that poverty alleviation program create employment in Kyejonjo district. Adding that large landowners: run enterprises specialized in agricultural production. They use advanced technologies and benefit from access to credit, crop insurance, technical assistance, etc. Medium-sized and small

landowners: operate farms with varying financial and technical means; may produce for the domestic and/or export market. Subsistence farmers: mainly found in developing countries, often own very small holding; lack technical know-how, supplies and access to credit and to markets; may work as temporary wage workers to supplement their income. Sharecroppers and tenants: cultivate communally owned, state-owned or private property, the former paying a share of the production as rent, the latter renting the land for a fixed annual rent in Kyejonjo district due to poverty alleviation programs.

### 4.3 The examine the challenges facing poverty alleviation programs in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district

**Table 6: Showing examine the challenges facing poverty alleviation programs in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Integrated and balanced strategy	20	20
Set realistic but flexible targets	25	25
Link national and local priorities and actions	30	30
Build mechanisms for monitoring, follow-up, evaluation and feedback	25	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data 2014**

#### **Integrated and balanced strategy**

The respondents argued that in Kyejonjo district, the PEAP is fairly comprehensive, and while bottom-up planning is inherent in the decentralization policy, about 20% of the findings show that there are serious challenges to integrate more strategically all the sectors of the economy particularly as they impact on the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups of society (the poorest of the population). Balancing the poverty reduction strategy between economic growth (which has to be rapidly accelerated), social development (which is urgent considering the quality of social indicators including the rate of population growth) and effective management of the environment (allowing access to natural



resources for production and subsistence) but making sure that there is no environmental degradation, even in the face of natural disasters. While perfect integration and balance may not be achievable, the experience of preparing the Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture has demonstrated the importance of this principle.

### **Set realistic but flexible targets**

Over 25% of the respondents stressed that the process of setting targets both on the macro and micro levels have proved very challenging in Kyejonjo district. For poverty reduction, the macro targets like GDP growth, domestic revenue to GDP, and inflation are very crucial. While the earlier period saw greater success in the setting and achievement of the macro targets, the past few years have not been as successful due to a mixture of internal and external shocks. We have however learnt to be more realistic and improvements in databases and macro-analysis have also helped. Adding that as for sectoral targets, issues related to inputs and capacities for service delivery have been a serious challenge. Working in a SWA, and through regular sector reviews involving intensive analytical work, it is becoming increasingly easier to set more realistic targets (based on the wider information availed particularly on constraints in the process) and allow for adequate flexibility in Kyejonjo district.

### **Link national and local priorities and actions**

About 30% of the major findings show that the law and the process for national planning provides for the linking of national and local priorities and actions in Kyejonjo district. In fact the law (both the Constitution and Local Governments Act) promote bottom-up planning. Decentralization has meant devolution of power and many functions leaving those that rightly belong to the center at that level. The consultative planning and

budgeting process and PPAs are helping to facilitate this process of translating national strategic priorities into local priorities and actions. However, the detailed planning, implementation of policies and programmes and monitoring of performance will remain a major challenge for some time on account of institutional and human capacity gaps. The related challenge is for mobilizing and allocating resources to priorities. This principle gets more challenged in an election year where linkages become very blurred.

Build mechanisms for monitoring, follow-up, evaluation and feedback

Over 25% of the findings noted that Kyejonjo district need to drafted a Poverty Monitoring Strategy, to be implemented in an agreed framework and with a network of players at different levels and across the various sectors of the economy. Sectors have been focused on developing a few appropriate and monitorable performance indicators, and for different levels. The intensive analytical work during sector reviews has been instrumental in refining indicators and identifying the follow-up actions. Determining the appropriate environmental management performance indicators have proved quite difficult. Based on the findings of the PPAs, the integration of quantitative and qualitative indicators is inevitable. Activities under the PAF are particularly monitored by all stakeholders in Kyejonjo district.

The system of comprehensive poverty monitoring is developing, with a balanced emphasis of tracking the fundamental objectives of policy and tracking the indicators of Government performance in this respect. In fact since 1999 Uganda has been issuing a biannual Poverty Status Report (PSR) to indicate progress achieved, based on the performance of different sectors and on poverty indicators agreed for monitoring. It was noted that

Kyejonjo district need evaluation of progress and the long-term impact of the overall strategy and the feedback on lessons particularly to the policy makers and affected population remain a challenge. However, what is clear is that given the capacity constraints, progress in all these areas is a long-term objective.. To an extent, the PPAs are being used to disseminate monitoring results and obtain feedback on the impact of policies and programs in Kyejonjo district for poverty alleviation programs for rural live hoods.

#### **4.4 The effective ways of implementing poverty alleviation programs so as to improve livelihood of rural population in Uganda**

**Table 7: Showing the effective ways of implementing poverty alleviation programs so as to improve livelihood of rural population in Uganda**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
A national plan	17	17
Universal access	15	15
War on poverty	20	20
Achieving equity	18	18
A national collective responsibility	17	17
Restructuring the delivery system	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data 2014**

##### **A national plan**

Over 17% of the respondents noted that a national plan of action for the next five years will be developed by the national and provincial departments of welfare, in consultation with all stakeholders including

Government departments, to facilitate the shift towards a comprehensive, integrated, equitable, multidisciplinary and developmental approach in the welfare field. Welfare programmes are contingent upon and influence the labour market. Efforts will be made to relate welfare policy more closely to changes and policy development in the labour market.

#### Universal access

Policies and programmes develop to ensure that every member of society can realise his or her dignity, safety and creativity. About 15% of the research findings said that every member of society who finds him or herself in need of care will have access to support. Social welfare policies and legislation will facilitate universal access to social welfare services and social security benefits in an enabling environment. A combination of public and private financing options will be harnessed to address the needs of all South Africans.

#### War on poverty

Over 20% of research findings show that Social welfare policies and programmes will be developed which will be targeted at poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction and the development of people's capacity to take charge of their own circumstances in a meaningful way.

(a) Individuals, families and households are particularly vulnerable to poverty in times of unemployment, ill health, maternity, child-rearing, widowhood, and old age. Disability in a family also increases the impact of poverty. Further, economic crises, political and social changes, urbanisation, disasters or social and political conflict and the displacement of people contribute to, or heighten the distress of poverty. Adequate social protection will be provided for people who are

impoverished as a result of these events. Poverty coincides with racial, gender and geographic or spatial determinants, and these will be taken into account in the targeting of programmes.

#### Achieving equity

All forms of discrimination in the social welfare system will be eliminated in accordance with the Constitution of Uganda. Religious, cultural and language rights will be accommodated in accordance with the Constitution. About 18% of the findings show that the social welfare strategies Creative strategies to address racial inequalities will be considered, e. g. taking services to the people; exploring the use of mobile units; bussing people to service points if this is cost-effective; networking between communities to find solutions; strategic planning and change management interventions; mediation and dispute resolution; cross-cultural education; breaking down racial stereotypes, barriers and social distance between groups; and the exchange of resources.

#### A national collective responsibility

In view of fiscal constraints, low economic growth rates, rising population growth rates and the need to reconstruct social life in Kampala suburbs, the Government cannot accept sole responsibility for redressing past imbalances and meeting basic physical, economic and psycho-social needs. Over 17% of the research show that social welfare strategies is the promotions of national social development is a collective responsibility and the co-operation of civil society will be promoted. The Government acknowledges the contributions of organisations in civil society in meeting social service needs and in promoting development. The promotion of civil society is critical in building a democratic culture. Civil society includes

the formal welfare sector, which is state-subsidised, religious organisations delivering welfare services, non-governmental organisations, which are currently not state-subsidised (also referred to as the informal welfare sector), the business sector, and informal social support systems and community networks.

### Restructuring the delivery system

Over 13% of the findings show that other strategies of social welfare the welfare system has in the past been dominated by rehabilitative and specialised interventions, which are necessary but not appropriate in all cases. There is scope for addressing rehabilitative needs through developmental interventions such as peer counselling. A balance will be struck between rehabilitative, protective, preventive and developmental interventions. Preventive programmes will focus on high-risk groups who are vulnerable to particular social problems, such as children and youth at risk.

(c) In view of resource constraints, appropriate generic services will be provided as far as possible. The types of services provided will be rationalised in order to address needs more comprehensively, appropriately, efficiently and effectively. This will be particularly relevant in underprivileged communities where decentralised service points will provide one-stop multi-purpose services.

### Community development

Other strategies include the Community development strategies will address basic material, physical and psycho-social needs. The community development approach, philosophy, process, methods and skills will be used in strategies at local level to meet needs. The community

development approach will also inform the reorientation of social welfare programmes towards comprehensive, integrated and developmental strategies.

#### Increasing human resource capacity

A range of social development workers will be employed to address different needs and problems and to increase human resource capacity, particularly in under-serviced communities and rural areas. Effective training programmes, accreditation systems and the definition of the roles and responsibilities of social workers and other categories of personnel will be developed. There will be scope for some social development workers to perform specialised roles while others will be more generic or development-oriented. A task group will be established to develop volunteer programmes at national and provincial levels. These programmes will be developed in consultation with all stakeholders in order to increase human resource capacity in the delivery of developmental social welfare services and programmes.

A five-year strategic plan will be developed to reorientate personnel towards developmental approaches. All training institutions will also be encouraged to bring their programmes in line with the new national directions.

#### Promoting inter sectoral collaboration

Mechanisms will be designed to facilitate inter-sectoral policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation, co-ordination, and the definition of functions and responsibilities. The development of joint national and provincial strategies will be embarked upon as a matter of urgency in relation to particular social programmes.

Such strategies will be negotiated by Government departments and other relevant non-governmental stakeholders. Intersectoral actions will take a variety of forms. They will be driven by different mandates, and may also be issue-related. Intrasectoral collaboration in the welfare field will also be developed.

The Department of Welfare will negotiate with other departments about the promotion of developmental social services and programmes in appropriate settings and particularly in health care and educational settings.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter dealt with the summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations.

#### **5.1 Summary**

The study was on the poverty alleviation programs on improving the rural live hoods in Kyejonjo district. It was noted that poverty has various manifestations including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life in rural live hood in Kyejonjo district.

#### **5.2 Conclusions**

It was noted that the rural population depend on agricultural sector and research findings noted that Agricultural growth is seen to benefit farm households due to poverty alleviation programs in rural live hoods directly by raising incomes and food security, but also to benefit both urban and rural households by promoting higher wages, lowering food prices, increasing the demand for consumer and intermediate goods and services.

The findings show that the impact of poverty alleviation programs impact the rural population on; Wage earners were noted by 20% of the

respondents in Kyejonjo district that it impacts on poverty alleviation program for rural population. Permanently employed agricultural workers Self-employed, Employment was noted by respondents that 25% of the findings show that poverty alleviation program create employment in Kyejonjo district. Adding that large landowners: run enterprises specialized in agricultural production. They use advanced technologies and benefit from access to credit, crop insurance, and technical assistance in Kyejonjo district.

The finds show that poverty alleviation programs has a lot of challenges to implement such the integrate more strategically all the sectors of the economy particularly as they impact on the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups of society (the poorest of the population). Balancing the poverty reduction strategy between economic growths (which has to be rapidly accelerated), social development in Kyejonjo district.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

Policies and programmes develop to ensure that every member of society can realise his or her dignity, safety and creativity. About 15% of the research findings said that every member of society who finds him or herself in need of care will have access to support. Social welfare policies and legislation will facilitate universal access to social welfare services and social security benefits in an enabling environment

## War on poverty

Social welfare policies and programmes will be developed which will be targeted at poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction and the development of people's capacity to take charge of their own circumstances in a meaningful way. (a) Individuals, families and households are particularly vulnerable to poverty in times of unemployment, ill health, maternity, child-rearing, widowhood, and old age

## Achieving equity

All forms of discrimination in the social welfare system will be eliminated in accordance with the Constitution of Uganda. Religious, cultural and language rights will be accommodated in accordance with the Constitution. Social welfare strategies Creative strategies to address racial inequalities will be considered, e. g. taking services to the people; exploring the use of mobile units; bussing people to service points if this is cost-effective; networking between communities to find solutions; strategic planning and change management interventions; mediation and dispute resolution; cross-cultural education;

## Increasing human resource capacity

A range of social development workers will be employed to address different needs and problems and to increase human resource capacity, particularly in under-serviced communities and rural areas. Effective training programmes, accreditation systems and the definition of the roles and responsibilities of social workers and other categories of personnel will be developed.

## Promoting inter sectoral collaboration

Mechanisms will be designed to facilitate inter-sectoral policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation, co-ordination, and the definition of functions and responsibilities. The development of joint national and provincial strategies will be embarked upon as a matter of urgency in relation to particular social programmes.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

I KENEEMA JULIET a student of Development Studies of Kampala International University conducting research on the **topic “Poverty alleviation program in improving the livelihood of rural population in Uganda”**. The purpose of this study is to fulfill my academic requirements. I therefore kindly request you to answer for me the following questions.

#### SECTION A

1) Sex

(a) Male ☐ (b) Female ☐

2) Age

(a) 20-25 ☐ (b) 25-30 ☐

(c) 30-40 ☐ (d) 41-50 ☐

(e) 50-60 ☐ (f) 61-70 ☐

3) Marital Status

(a) Married ☐ (b) Single ☐

(c) Widower ☐ (d) Widow ☐

4) Religion

(a) Catholic ☐ (b) Protestant ☐

(c) Muslim ☐ (d) Others (Specify) .....

5) Educational Level



- (a) None ☐ (b) Primary ☐  
 (c) Secondary ☐ (d) Post Secondary ☐  
 (e) Others (specify).....

## SECTION B

1) Do you have children?

- (a) Yes ☐ (b) No ☐

2) Have you ever heard of poverty alleviation programme?

- (a) Yes ☐ (b) No ☐

(c) If yes, state what you know about poverty alleviation programme

- (a) .....  
 (b) .....  
 (c) .....  
 (d) .....  
 (e) .....  
 (f) .....

## SECTION C

(i) What is the impact of poverty alleviation programmes in improving the livelihood of rural population in Kyejonjo district?

- (a) .....  
 (b) .....  
 (c) .....  
 (d) .....  
 (e) .....  
 (f) .....

## **APPENDIX II: RESEARCH BUDGET**

The study is estimated to cost 750,000/= arrived at as follows:-

ITEM	COST (UG shs)
Stationary and other related costs	50,000
Transport	200,000
Communication	50,000
Photocopy	20,000
Typesetting and binding	90,000
Internet	15,000
Subsistence	25,000
Miscellaneous	100,000
Total	Ushs 750,000