

**CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF  
BULAMBULI DISTRICT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL  
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AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF  
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## DECLARATION

I **NAMALEHA MEGI** declare that the work in this research dissertation was done with my own knowledge and ideas so is my original work knowledge has never been submitted by any other student of the University or any other institution of learning.

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## APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted with my approval as the University supervisor and is now ready for examination for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Development Studies of Kampala International University.

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### **DEDICATION**

This research report is dedicated to my supportive family for all the kinds of support financially and advises grateful to me who helped to progress with my academic education at the Kampala International University.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Almighty GOD for the gift of life and enabling me to complete my researcher report successfully.

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**MAY ALL Reward You Abundantly.**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS.....	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
FAL.....	Functional Adult Literacy
GDP.....	Growth Domestic Product
HDR.....	Human Development Report
HIV.....	Human Immune Virus
MDGs.....	Millennium Development Goals
NAADs.....	National Agricultural Advisory Authority
PEAP.....	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
SME.....	Small and Medium Enterprises
US.....	United States
UN.....	United Nations
UNDP.....	United Nations Development Programme
UPE.....	Universal Primary Education
USD.....	United States Dollars
UNDP.....	United Nation Development Plan
WB.....	World Bank
WHO.....	World Health Organization

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## ABSRTACT

The study concentrates on causes and effects of poverty on the economic development of Bulambuli district. The study was guided by the following objectives; to establish the causes of poverty in Bulambuli District., to examine the effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District and to identify the viable solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District. The study used a descriptive research design where both qualitative and quantitative data techniques. The quantitative data was obtained using structured questionnaires from different categories of people such as respondents from Bulambuli District, while the qualitative data was obtained from key informants, interviews and observations (Mugenda, O.M, 2003). Qualitative approach was considered because it tries to draw conclusions in terms of concepts and analysis in terms of understanding. A descriptive research is a design which intends to present facts concerning the nature and the status of the situation, as it exists at a time of the study and to describe the present conditions, events or systems based on impressions or reactions of the respondents of the research. The study covered a sample size of 293 respondents who represented the total population in the study. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling method. The findings of the study revealed that 20.47% emphasized that unemployment especially among the youths is the major cause of poverty in Bulambuli District as contended, The findings further revealed that that the poor education system of Uganda is also another major cause of poverty in Bulambuli District as cited, the findings that natural calamities like floods, landslides, which destruct farmers' crops is also another cause of poverty in the region. The findings revealed that poverty has boosted criminal activities like theft and robbery in the region especially amongst the jobless youths who are always idle with nothing to do because Poverty affected societies have high amount of violence and criminal activities. There can be theft, robbery, murder. The findings revealed that embarking on the NAADs programs can greatly help to boost the agricultural sector and thus eradicate poverty within Bulambuli district which is because Uganda today, the government has been implementing NAADs. The study concludes that Lack of education and Unemployment are a major determinant of extreme poverty. Uganda has made some progress in fighting illiteracy with current literacy levels at 76%. Education is funded both by private means and by the government. The study recommends that stakeholders should establish vocational training institutions where the youth can acquire skills in various activities such as carpentry, brick making, and entrepreneurial skills among others, the government should also embark on creating Good Jobs especially youths in Ugandasince it is a great way to reduce poverty, more emphasis should be put towards educating Women because the education of girls and women impacts the rest of the societies in which these girls and women live, the government should collaborate with different stakeholders and NGOs to cater for the health problem due to outbreak of diseases like malaria, cholera, diarrhea, which have tried to claim a lot of lives of people in the region and that the government should review its policies with a view to making them youth-employment friendly.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the statement of the study, the purpose of the study, research questions, the objectives, presents the scope, the significance of the study, the limitations and delimitations.

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

Poverty has become endemic among developing countries and affects a sizeable number of people around the world. Basing on the World Bank poverty threshold of survival with US \$1 per day, it is estimated that over 2.5 billion people suffer from poverty (Linda A. Mooney 2000). “Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth Independent States have experienced the greatest increase in poverty in the last decade. The proportion of people living in income poverty grew from a small part of the population to about a third of the total population. Between 1992 and 2000 the average Russian household lost more than half of its income and male life expectancy dropped from 65.5 years to 57 years (Weisbrot, 2010).

South Asia has the most people affected by poverty while Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest proportion of people in poverty. The Human Development Report (2006), estimates that half the population in Sub-Saharan Africa live in poverty. “In the industrial countries, it is estimated that over 100 million people live below the poverty line. More than 37 million are jobless and more than 5 million are homeless. Globally, income inequality has increased widening the gap between the haves and have-nots. In 1960 the ratio of income of the richest 20% of the world to that of the poorest 20% was 30:1. In 1994 this ratio had increased to 78:1 and today is over 80:1” (Human Development Report, 2006).

Specifically, poverty remains a serious problem in sub-Saharan Africa. Even where economic policies are sound, progress on reducing poverty is being made. “Probably 250 million people (about 45% of the population) are surviving on less than the equivalent of \$1 a day. Africa’s poor along with those in Asia, remain among the most impoverished in the world. Between 1970 and 2000, Growth Domestic Product (GDP) per capita increased in terms of purchasing power by

only \$73; it grew up to 1.7% a year between 1970 and 1982 but then declined between 1982 and 1992" (World Bank 2005). "In South Asia by contrast, real per capita GDP levels which in 1970 were much lower than those in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to \$420 or 2.3% a year between 1970 and 2000, raising the purchasing power of income in South Asia above those in Sub-Saharan Africa. Real GDP at market price grew on average to 6.0% a year during 1991-1993 or about 2.4% a year per capita. In 1994, aggregate GDP was estimated to have increased by 2.2% but increased further between 1995 and 2004 by 3.8% a year" (World Bank 2005).

Somalia is one of the countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa with the highest number of people living in abject poverty. More than half of its population survives on less than \$1 a day. Poverty has inflicted pain among Somalis in many ways. Majority has limited income levels and opportunities, limited health services and education, have suffered from persistent hunger with many dying of famine. Poverty has increased people's discontent with the governments in power opening way for rebellions and armed conflicts that have characterized Somalia for over two decades thus, expanding the scale of insecurity and accelerating poverty levels. Unless actions are taken to tap into the country's resources and expanding people's freedom of choice and supporting their efforts to get out of poverty, the number of poor people in Somalia will only increase and the impact of poverty on their lives will only worsen.

In countries like Burundi, poverty is an important issue as an appreciable number of people in Burundi; especially rural people are below the poverty line. About 60% of Burundian people are poor and 30% are very poor. The standards of living in Burundi are much lower than the rest of the world. Some of the major factors behind the poverty in Burundi are; low income and low purchasing power of the people, political and ideological factors should also be considered behind the emergence of poverty in Burundi. The attributes of poverty can be assorted on the basis of geography, urban or rural groups, and vulnerable groups like women, elderly and minorities. Poverty is widespread in Burundi and has worsened in the past few years (Blackden, et al, 2006)

As the country emerges from an episode of violent conflict, the destruction of physical assets, the disruption of trade links, the loss of human capital and the flight of investment capital are devastating, but they are only part of the problem (Birdsall, Nancy, 2001)

Like most African countries, poverty remains the greatest challenge facing the people of Uganda especially in Bulambuli District in eastern Uganda. Poverty has been defined not only as lack of income but also as the inability to meet basic and social needs, the feeling of powerlessness to break off the cycle of poverty and the insecurity of the persons and property. This means that people trapped in poverty cycle don't have the capacity and necessary resources both physical and financial to participate in poverty alleviation struggles and so their lives are in great danger and have no or limited voices over their own property, and cannot further purchase other property to sustain their lives. Other social problems can easily attack them like, ill-health, unemployment, corruption, among others (New Vision, Byarugaba, 2013).

In July 2011, the government of Uganda launched "Vision 2025" after four years of preparatory work and consultations with national partners. Vision 2025 comprises eight pillars, including governance, human capital, economic growth, regional integration, population growth, social cohesion, land-use planning and urbanization, and partnership. It represents a road map for Burundi's sustainable development through accelerated economic growth, and for the reduction of poverty to about 33 per cent by 2025. The United Nations Development Programme and the African Future Institute supported development of the plan. Poverty in Burundi stood at 56% in the past years but declined to 44% in 1997, 34% in 99/2000, then rose to 38% in 2002/3 before falling again to 31% in 2005/2006 ( Collier 2007).

Extreme poverty is defined as living on less than 2.50 United States Dollars (USD) purchasing power parity. Uganda has made significant progress in eradicating poverty and achieved the first millennium development goal of halving the number of people in extreme poverty. Uganda was listed as the 9th most successful country in Africa as regards poverty eradication. All but one country above it have access to the coast, a significant economic advantage.

Economic development is the most powerful instrument for reducing poverty and improving the quality of life in Bulambuli District, and thus rapid and sustained growth is critical to making faster progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and not just the first goal of halving the global proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day.

Development can generate virtuous circles of prosperity and opportunity. Strong development and employment opportunities improve incentives for parents to invest in their children's education by sending them to school. This may lead to the emergence of a strong and growing group of entrepreneurs, which should generate pressure for improved governance. Strong economic growth therefore advances human development, which, in turn, promotes economic growth. But under different conditions, similar rates of growth can have very different effects on poverty, the employment prospects of the poor and broader indicators of human development in Bulambuli District. The extent to which growth reduces poverty depends on the degree to which the poor participate in the growth process and share in its proceeds.

In Bulambuli District, the denial of basic human necessities such as shelter, food, education and health care have been identified as some of the main causes of poverty (Cypher and Dietz, 2004). These human needs form the basis of the MDGs. During the 1990's, the United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) moved away from the World Bank income based poverty measures to a more human based poverty measure.

According to Vision, Reporter (2010), Bulambuli District was created by Act of the Ugandan Parliament, in 2009, and became operational on 1 July 2010. Prior to that, the district was part of Sironko District. The terrain in the southern part of the district is mountainous and is prone to flash flooding. The northern part of the district, closer to Nakapiripirit District, is drier and is prone to clean water shortages (Edyegu, Daniel. 2011). In 1991, the national population census estimated the district population at about 64,600. The next national census in 2002 estimated the population of the district at about 97,300. In 2012, the population of Bulambuli District was estimated at approximately 125,400. The district has 9 sub counties, 35 parishes and 452 villages.

In terms of Economic activities; Subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry are the two main economic activities in the district. Crops grown include: Matooke, Cassava, Rice, Groundnuts, Sorghum, and Millet

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

According to the New Vision report (2015), Uganda has made progress towards poverty elimination in rural areas having successfully achieved the millennium development goal target of halving the number of people in extreme poverty way ahead of the 2015 deadline. Uganda is on course to achieve its national target of reducing this number to 10% by 2017. Despite this progress, significant inequality still exists and regions like Bulambuli District over 25% of people are still living in extreme poverty. This is because progress in reducing poverty has been very slow in Eastern parts of Uganda. A 2016 poverty assessment report by World Bank indicates that the poverty rate in this region actually increased from 68% to 84% between the years 2006 and 2013 (World Bank, 2014). Whereas most of the progress in poverty reduction in Uganda has been realized from the monetary dimension, there are still huge challenges especially as regards to the non-monetary dimensions of poverty such as access to safe water, clean energy, quality education and health care. Therefore its due to this background that has enticed me to engage into examine the causes and effects of poverty on the economic development of Bulambuli District.

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

The purpose of the study was to examine the causes and effects of poverty on the economic development of Bulambuli District.

## **1.4 Research Objectives.**

*The study is intended to achieve the objectives below:*

- i). To establish the causes of poverty in Bulambuli District.
- ii). To examine the effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District.
- iii). To identify the viable solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

*The study seeks to find answers to the following questions:*

- i). What are the causes of poverty in Bulambuli District?
- ii). What are the effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District?
- iii). What are the viable solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District?



## **1.6. The scope of the study**

### **1.6.2 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out in Bulambuli District, which is bordered by Nakapiripirit District to the north, Kapchora district to the east, Sironko district to the South and Bukedea district to the west. Bulambuli district headquarters in Muyembe Sub County, located approximately 32 Kilometres (20ml) by road, northwest of Mbale. This region is chosen due to the fact it is prone to high levels of poverty where people lack access to basic these basic necessities like; food, clean water, clothes, poor medical facilities, poor housing facilities, lack of access to education facilities, high levels of unemployment among youths and others.

### **1.6.2 Content of Scope:**

The study mainly focused on causes and effects of poverty on the economic development of Bulambuli district.

### **1.6.2 Time Scope**

The study considered research findings for the last five years i.e. 2005- 2010, because this is the period when regions in Bulambuli District were struck with scorching levels of poverty.

## **1.7 Significance of the Study**

**Policy significance:** The study will contribute significantly in helping policy makers discover and carryout critical audit into policy set-up, approaches, strategies and enforcement mechanisms in order to bridge the existing gaps on poverty and economic development.

**Teachers:** The study enhanced new understanding and knowledge on how to shape institutional processes in academic fraternity by providing them with enough literature material to support their teaching values in their different spheres.

**The industry significance:** The study will contribute to lifting up the spirit of modern technological adaptation, creative thinking, and modern business dynamic skills which farmers can employ to improve on their harvest, earn a living and improving on their standards of living.

**Future Researchers:** The result of the study may be used by the researchers to derive topics for further researches and recommendations geared towards fighting poverty in the province. The study may act as a platform for further research perhaps, to lead to the formation of poverty fighting programmes by different people both local and, or outside donors or agencies.

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**Students:** It may also help the student realize the relevance of the course taken, the field and may determine an area of specialization in further studies so as to acquire more competitive knowledge to help the desperate communities regain the lost social functioning.

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## **1.8. Definition of key terms**

### **Poverty:**

Poverty was defined by Hasen and Kisambira (2000), as a human condition which is characterized by low standard of living and serious deprivation of basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, education and health among others.

### **Economic development**

This is the adaption of new technologies, transition from agriculture based to industrial based economy and general improvement in living standards.

### **Poor people**

These are people who earn below Ush. 10,000 a week.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the various opinions of different scholars basing on the topic under investigation. The various views in this chapter was used in the discussion of findings so as to successfully acquire alternatives the causes of poverty in Bulambuli District, the impact of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District, Eastern Uganda and the solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District

#### **2.1 The Concept 'Poverty'.**

According to Karen T, etal (2000), poverty can be defined objectively and applied consistently only interns of the relative deprivation individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they lack resources to obtain the type of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary in societies to which they belong.

According to this, poverty must be defined in relation to a socially recognized standard of living, as opposed to some biological notion of substance. An important implication of this is that what counts as poverty differs from society to society and from time to time, as social experiences and social expectations change in a way those biological needs generally do not. Deprivation consists of more than simply biological want; it means lacking the resources to meet socially expected ways of living and therefore make choices about how to live one's life. In this case women are the group of individuals who suffer from deprivation in most rural areas. Most of them, since they lack the necessities to purchase the kind of diet needed for the body, they resort to farming which only on a small scale, in order to acquire what to feed on. As regards failing to participate in activities, most women are indeed excluded from government programmes like NAADs has very few women and other programmes and beneficial activities within their communities.

Poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent on them, and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults, and indifference when we seek help (Borwankar, 2008). This typical of the situation of women in the rural areas of Bururi province, because they don't have access to basic needs, they are forced to become dependent on their husbands or even neighbors and yet the

result in this is either an insult or something given with rudeness but since they have no choice, they are forced to abide by such circumstances.

Poverty is routinely defined as the lack of material well-being especially food but also housing, land and other assets. (Dr. John K.E Mubazi, 2008). It means the lack of multiple resources leading to physical deprivation. Poor people's definition reveals important psychological aspects of poverty. Poor people are accurately aware of their lack of voice, power and independence which subject them to exploitation. Their poverty also leaves them vulnerable to rudeness, humiliation and inhuman treatment by both private and public agents from whom they seek assistance. (Hawthorne et al 2004.). From these definitions, it literally means that those who are poor have no authority over themselves and so are always forced to bear the burden of poverty and follow what the rich say if they are to earn a living. They possess no influential ideas in society due to lack of security to back them up. In explaining poverty therefore, men and women very often express a sense of hopelessness, powerlessness, humiliation and marginalization. (World Bank, 1997)

### **2.1.1 The aspects of poverty**

Poverty results in hunger, lack of shelter, illiteracy, inadequate health care, and so on, but is not defined fully by any of them. The proximate causes of poverty include one or more of the following: low income; low assets (whether physical or human capital); lack of opportunities (whether from adverse location or other reasons); and social exclusion (often but not always associated with ethnic minorities). The worst forms of poverty are those that combine all four of these aspects: income poverty, asset poverty, opportunities poverty, and access poverty.

Accordingly, a distinction must be made between contingent poverty and structural poverty. Contingent poverty occurs as the result of a specific adverse event a sharp rise in food or fuel prices, a natural disaster, and the like. Contingent poverty is inherently temporary (although the event may well cause households to fall into permanent poverty), and is reversible as soon as the adverse event ceases, albeit at a non-recoverable cost owing to the need for transitional sacrifices and adjustments. The appropriate policy response to contingent poverty is to address the effects of the adverse event and stimulate general economic activity and growth in the affected area.

Structural poverty, by contrast, is deeply rooted in the economic, social and political fabric of the country, and no general policy of economic stimulus or investment will succeed in reducing it (“except the boats stuck at the bottom”).

In Africa, the *incidence* of poverty (the proportion of individuals who live on less than the equivalent of \$1.25 a day 5) is second only to parts of South Asia: although the proportion of poor Africans has declined from 58 percent in 1990 to 50 percent in 2007, the absolute number of poor people has risen from under 300 million to over 400 million. Worse, the *depth* of poverty (how far incomes fall below the poverty line) is greater in Africa than anywhere else, and so is *vulnerability* (the probability that a person above the poverty line will fall into poverty in the future) (World Bank, WB, 2009)

## **2.2 Causes of poverty in Bulambuli District**

According to Report prepared by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, (2008), there are various factors contributing to poverty in Uganda and these as follows;

**Insecurity** particularly in the East is the major reason for the increase in the regional inequality. Bulambuli district experienced a rise in poverty levels due to distress migration from the affected areas in the North and partly because of the insurgency.

**Public expenditure:** Although public expenditure increased over the period, a high proportion of it went into social services. These did not directly increase the incomes of the poor. At the sometime interventions in production and partly those in social services did not successfully target the poorest (PEAP, 2004/5-2007/8).

**Social and cultural factors:** High alcohol consumption is perceived by women as a serious and increasing problem. The reasons for this problem include the availability of a variety of drinks and the effects of the past conflicts and trauma on some of the population like in the East. A high share in the expenditure of alcohol drinks and their consumption have greatly contributed to poverty among women in Bulambuli district since they divert any single penny into food expenditure and nothing is left for income generating activities.

**Women fertility:** High fertility rate is yet another important factor in explaining the increase in poverty trends in the country. Most of these families with such fertility rate have many children and so subdivide the limited assets to the many children as compared to those families with low fertility rate. This leaves no room for them to think about development but rather think of how to feed the many children. This is typical of the situation in the rural East especially among the women. Large family size is a significant cause of poverty. (Mattes, Robert. 2009).

**Corruption:** This takes various forms including embezzlement of public funds, nepotism in appointments, and misuse of public property, among others. This is widely being practiced in the country and it's greatly affecting the delivery of services among the disadvantaged groups like women, the elderly and children. Corruption in government bodies especially in the tendering process impacts negatively on service delivery. It also contributes to inequality. It has further led to failure in public spending to achieve its objectives. Finally corruption can lead to distortion in policy decision leading to misallocated resources and eroded public confidence (Meyerhofer, et al 2006). From the survey carried out by the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project, the people identified key causes of poverty that require redress. At household level, gender relations were criticized as causing and perpetuating poverty. The women are powerless in as far as determining allocation of resources and making decisions that affect their livelihoods and that of the family despite their enormous contribution to household welfare. Even at community level, barriers to some citizens to participate in the governance process in particular women were cited as responsible for poverty (Afrobarometer. 2009).

In addition, poor health, alcohol consumption, low productivity due to lack of education and skills, limited financial services especially loans, dependence on single source of income, poor access to markets and information, idleness, mistrust and absence of cooperation, large family sizes and insecurity of whatever nature are also most responsible for pervasive poverty (Nkoyoyo, 1995).

**Issues of geographical location;** limit access to essential services, information and markets, and

lead to high costs of accessing services and low prices for farmers produce especially during rainy season. High unemployment rate among women has also contributed to poverty. Many women do not possess skills and knowledge for employment opportunities relevant to them. This has made get involved in either petty trading or casual labor which earn them very little to cater for their families. The limited funds cannot allow room for expansion into other income generating activities that could at least help alleviate the alarming poverty. This is partly the reason as to why many women are in a constant poverty situation in Uganda especially in Bulambuli district (Nussbaum, et al 2000,)

**Land conflicts:** According to Ho Katheleen (2007), land conflicts are also seen as factors that have led to poverty in Bulambuli district due to the fact that regions are currently experiencing land conflicts and wrangles which are mostly led by traditional chiefs and thus a lot of resources, lives and properties have been destroyed and also led to food insecurity.

**Poor mechanization in agriculture:**

The agriculture sector within regions of Bulambuli district have been affected by poor mechanization systems as they tend to use local farm implements like hoes, rakes, Pangas, slashes which have greatly lowered the agricultural produce output, and its market base both at the community and individual level.

**Technology:** It is widely seen how technology has contributed to worsening economic poverty and widening income inequality. Technology has created more problems than it has solved, increasing poverty, hunger and illiteracy by triggering an unsustainable explosion in the world's population.

According to the UN, the world's population could be stabilised at 7.5 billion if the birth rate falls until it just offsets deaths by the year 2010. 'The difference between that and the 11 billion plus projected with uncontrolled population growth is probably the difference between an improving quality of life for most people and global disaster.

**Disease;** Uganda especially the eastern region has been afflicted with many diseases which weaken old bodies like malaria. The new HIV/AIDS has affected the young generation. Thousands have so far died. The able bodied have become weak and so many have failed to participate in income generating activities geared towards poverty alleviation.

**Poor education system:** The economic development of Bulambuli district is also affected by the poor education system characterized by high levels of school drops due to pregnancies and low levels of enrollment at all levels of education. It has thus hindered access to well-paying jobs especially among the youths, thus making them vulnerable to poverty. Employment is not tied to the traditional land. It's instead obtained in big owns and the cities. In the same way, brain drain of the cream of Bulambuli district migrates to other countries like Kenya in search for greener pastures for their animals(Savitri, Bisnath, 2002).

**Natural calamities:** The natural calamities like Landslides and mud slides have also been a major cause of poverty within different regions in Bulambuli district, whereby a lot of houses, farms, roads, schools, and other infrastructure facilities have been destructed (Mackinon John, 2010).

**Unemployment:** Madinah, (2009) contends that unemployment has also been a crucial factor that has led to poverty especially among youths living in various regions of Bulambuli district since they have limited sources of income to support both their lives and investments.

**Global influences have also contributed to the poverty trends in Uganda.** While there has been much international concern about poverty, many resolutions drawn by international conferences and seminars, do not reflect what happens on the ground. Policies of the World Bank like structural adjustment programme, poverty alleviation programmes and the current restructuring programs known as privatization policies have not directly benefited the suffering rural people. The women, elderly, who are the majority with big responsibilities of raising children, are becoming poor poorer (Madinah, 2009).



**Poor infrastructural facilities:** According to Tebajjukira (2009), most regions in Bulambuli District are also been influenced by poor infrastructural facilities especially main roads leading to business centers, which have greatly hindered transportation and communication services. For instance as regards to transporting agricultural products especially coffee to various market centers like Mbale which have large market for coffee.

### **2.3. The effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District, Eastern Uganda.**

**Poverty becomes an obstacle to future success:** Before a child is born. Since the poor women are more likely to be uninsured, they often wait to seek proper medical care. In addition, they may suffer from high blood pressure, diabetes, or other medical conditions that place their children at risk of premature birth. This often leads to physical and, or developmental delays that cause a child to lag behind her peers. Even accounting for the problems associated with their mother's poor prenatal care, children in poverty have greater health concern than their more affluent counterpart (Hinder 2010).

**Unemployment:** Another effect of poverty, such as unemployment, directly affects the health of the underprivileged. With virtually no jobs available, they are forced to work in unsafe an environment, which leaves them with crippling accidents and all kinds of diseases. This can compromise their mental health, which is also weakened by social discrimination and the levels of stress inherent to poverty (Sahn, David E., 2006).

**Mental health:** This is another that is impacted by growing in poverty. The stressful situations that often accompany poverty, such as divorce, death, powerlessness, frustration, job loss or drug addiction, can create feelings of anxiety and depression that can last well into adulthood. Parents who are struggling to provide basic needs are often unable to spend much quality time with their children, leading to low self-esteem and lifelong difficulties forming strong relationship with others. This can also have strong emotional negative impacts on a child (Sahn, David E., 2006).

**Promotes drug influence among teenagers:** Teenagers who live in poverty are significantly more likely to experiment with drugs, alcohol and risky sexual behaviors. Poor teens are also more likely to engage in unlawful acts, ranging from minor shoplifting to serious gang activity. At a time when they should be laying foundation for their success as adults, teenagers who live in poverty are often making bad decisions that will only serve to complicate their lives (Tebajjukira, Madinah, 2009).

**Illness and lack of health facilities:** Health is an aspect related to wealth. One can take a good food, water and reside in neat places with sufficient wealth. Also if one falls sick, they can expose themselves to the best of technology and health care with sufficient money. The link between poor health and poverty is undeniable; the World Health Organization (WHO) declares poverty as the single largest determinant of health. Poverty increases the likelihood of developing conditions that are expensive to treat such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease (Sommerfelt, 2008). Therefore, reducing poverty not only cultivates a healthy economy but it can also create a physically healthier society. In many countries around the world, healthcare is a private business. Whether it will be because the public health system is faulty, or because it does not exist; the private alternative is often the only one. This results in the poor not being able to afford falling sick –but with little to no access to sanitation, drinking water and safe food (dumpster-diving being a common practice among those living in poverty), diseases inevitably find their way to them. This is the reason why, on average, poor people have the shortest life expectancy.

**Criminal activities:** Poverty affected societies have high amount of violence and criminal activities. There can be theft, robbery, murders etc.

**Lack of education:** Education and research requires sufficient grants from the government. In countries with poverty, we can notice that there is lagging in education and research.

## 2.4 Solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District

**Family planning campaigns:** The government of Uganda has been organizing, or has so far organized family planning campaigns to reduce the population growth and empower women in Bulambuli District. These have been carried out in many parts of the country so that women are given time to participate in productive activities geared towards reducing poverty (Finance. mapsofworld. com/economy/uga...).

**Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP):** The government has also tried to address the poverty in the country through fundamental instrument, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which acts as the overarching framework for national development. PEAP set ambitious target of reducing the proportion of the population living in absolute poverty from 44% in 1997 to 10% by 2017. PEAP provides a framework to guide public actions to eradicate poverty and so sector development of detailed plans with guidelines from it in a bid to eradicate poverty (Wilson Kwamya@ undp.org).

**Creating Local safety nets:** Poverty shocks of any kind further deepens poverty, hence creating safety nets and reducing insecurity is essential for economic development in regions like Bulambuli District (Helmsing 2003). For example creating day care centres means women have more time to partake in economic activities (ibid). Credit groups and savings clubs may be formed to meet local emergencies. While physical security can be enhanced by formation of neighbourhood watches committees who patrol the community (ibid) (Savitri, Bisnath, 2012).

**Housing improvement and settlement pattern:** Settlements can be upgraded by improving infrastructure such as water, electricity and sewerage pipes. Houses may also be upgraded taking into consideration that a house is not only a place of residence but economic activity as well (UN HABITAT 2000). In Zambia informal settlements have been upgraded by provision of services such as water (Helmsing ,2011).

**Basic service delivery:** Unbundling of basic service delivery through privatization and or on a non-profit basis can stimulate a local economy in Bulambuli District. In Ghana Accra 51 Small to medium scale enterprises have been contracted to provide public latrines (Helmsing 2001). Waste collected has also been subcontracted to SME's (Aworti.2003).The 2010 soccer world cup has also meant a boom in the local South African Industry through subcontracting of building infrastructure.

**Stimulating Community Economy:** A community's economy may be depressed because of an uneven playing field in terms of market entry (Helmsing 2003). Individuals and households fare worse in a market led economy because they lack the resources to effectively produce and compete, and also there are barriers to entry. However this may be ameliorated by removing barriers to entry and recognizing the importance of the informal sector. Programmes may also be carried out to stimulate development; these include credit programmes, training of SME's as contractors of basic services and technical assistance and marketing (ibid).Such initiatives may help train those that are deemed unemployable to become part of the workforce (Savitri, Bisnath, 2012).

**NAADs programs:**In Uganda today, the government has been implementing NAADs. From PEAP, over 29 districts have so far benefited. Priority actions in this area are; reviewing the NAADs roll-out roadmap and rationalizing existing resources and programs; deepening the target of the poor, among others in a bid to reduce poverty in regions like Bulambuli District.(PEAP 2004/6-07/08).

**Agriculture education:** The government also introduced agriculture education which has been finalized and integrated to Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) and other educational programs. FAL not only educates on reading, writing and arithmetic, but also emphasizes poverty reduction, sanitation practices that prevent illness and enhance income generating activities. In these programs, girls and women are more encouraged to participate and these are being practiced in those areas where such programs exist.

**Universal Primary Education (UPE):** Another focus is on human development. Under this, government has invested heavily on Universal Primary Education (UPE) which has tripled the number of children enrolled in schools (PEAP 2004/05-07/08). Government's efforts in improving the quality of education have produced some positive results in terms of increased number of children enrolled in schools and making available facilities to help the pupils learn. At the sometime, a policy to cater for the traditionally marginalized groups like girls and educationally disadvantaged children has also been put in place (Tebajjukira, Madinah, 2009)..

**Anti-corruption plans:** The government also introduced Anti-corruption plans and the following areas were central in the approach; strengthening monitoring and financial controls through introducing the integrated financial management systems, computerizing budgeting, accounting and report application. The public finance and Accountability Act was enacted to empower the auditor general to examine, inquire and audit classified expenditure centers and public procurement and disposal of public assets act, 2003).

**Good governance:** All the efforts are generally geared towards good governance so that services are properly offered to the poor and try to tackle poverty challenge among all groups of people. Formal education and skills training is considered critical for increasing opportunities to gainful employment; while maintenance of a good road network and rural market is regarded to be the most important physical infrastructure for improving livelihoods. This is the reason why government has embarked on human development and road rehabilitation and maintenance in all parts of the country (PEAP 2004/5-2007/8)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents a description of the research design, study population, sample and sampling techniques, research instruments, the quality control, research procedures and techniques of data presentation and analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study used a descriptive research design where both qualitative and quantitative data techniques both qualitative and quantitative. The quantitative data was obtained using structured questionnaires from different categories of people such as respondents from the Bulambuli District, while the qualitative data was obtained from key informants, interviews and observations. Qualitative approach was considered because it tries to draw conclusions in terms of concepts and analysis in terms of understanding, what, where, who among other queries, while the quantitative research approach was opted for in cases where data needs to be tabulated or represented in graphs or pie charts for easier comprehension.

#### **3.2 Area of Study**

The study was conducted in Bulambuli district in Eastern Uganda. The district is named after 'chief town', Bulambuli, where the district headquarters are located.

#### **3.3 Study Population**

The survey population consisted of 10,000 poor people and 100 local leaders within Bulambuli district.

#### **3.4 Sampling Size and Selection**

The study concentrated on a population 10,000 individuals, where a sample size of 293 individuals was considered consisting on both local leaders and the poor people living within Bulambuli district. The study involved these groups of people because of their key roles that they played in their various capacities as key informants for the study.

**Table 1: Sample Size and population of respondents**

Category	Population	Sample size
Local leaders	100	86
Poor people	1000	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>293</b>

*Source: sampled using Slovene's formula, (2003)*

**Slovene's formula is applied as follows,**

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

**Where;** N = population

n = simple size

n= population of the study

1= constant

e = 0.005, level of significance

$$n = \frac{1100}{1 + 1100(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{1100}{(1+2.75)}$$

$$n = \frac{1100}{1+2.75}$$

$$n = \frac{1100}{3.75}$$

**n= 293 respondents**

### **3.5 Data Sources**

The researcher collected data from primary and secondary sources.

### **3.6 Data Collection Instruments**

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaires**

Data was collected through use of questionnaires and interviews, which data will then be accumulated for processing and analysis. The secondary data was collected through reviews of literature, surfing the internet, and reading articles from newspapers.

### **3.6.2 Interview**

The interview method was used where personal contact between the researcher and the respondents from Bulambuli District, is needed. An interviewing guide, papers and pens aided the researcher at the stage of conducting the interview.(Sherry Gordon, 2005)

### **3.6.3 Documentary**

This method constituted the literature review in chapter two above about data and information written by scholars, journals, quarterly publications, published and unpublished reports enriched with literature and provided additional information to fill the gaps that were left unanswered by the questionnaire (Amin 2005).

### **3.6.4 Observation**

This method involves the researcher studying the research subjects by critically looking at them with her naked eyes. The method was mainly applicable where the research subject(s). were overt. Observation as a method is very important to this research as it enables the evidencing of alcoholism and domestic violence while specifically concentrating on findings got from Bulambuli District, in eastern Uganda. The observation guide or checklist was used as a tool here.

## **3.7 Research procedures**

Introductory letter was obtained from college of humanities and social sciences, Kampala International University. The researcher drew a work plan which guided him carry out planned activities of meeting respondents, distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews as well as reporting to the supervisor for more review. After data collection, the researcher analysed it by: editing, coding and entering of data and analysis of variables. The outcomes from the analysis were then compiled into a report for onward submission to examiners.

## **3.8 Data presentation and analysis**

After successful retrieval of filled in questionnaires and conducting of interviews, raw data was entered into excel sheets and outcomes were presented as percentages using tables as a primary analysis.



### **3.9 Ethical considerations**

Ethical considerations refer to the morality, uprightness and justification of the researcher's conduct in carrying out research. The researcher was guided by the following main considerations. Certain information like the names of respondents was kept confidential on special request by officials. It was also prudent to document information from archives only with the consent of respondents. The researcher acknowledged all published sources of literature used in the study.

### **3.10 Validity and reliability**

To ensure good quality, reliability and validity of information and interview guide and questionnaires was designed and pre-tested before the study was conducted. In addition, a validity correlation co-efficient (Bella, 2004) and Cronbach (1946) was used to examine the validity and reliability.

### **3.11 Limitations and Problems Encountered**

**Uncooperative behavior of some respondents**, un-approachable respondents and those are reluctant to give information. Some respondents may require more time to respond to the questionnaires. The researcher endeavored to assure the respondents that the facts discussed remain confidential.

**Lack of cooperation:** It might not be easy to get information from all respondents of the company. Some of them never trusted the researcher with confidential information, and therefore some respondents were unable to complete the questionnaire by themselves because of failure to interpret the questions.

**Financial constraint** was also a problem that occurred during the process of conducting the research. Transport costs were also high to be met by the researcher and this fully contributed to the delay of the research because it became so hard for the researcher to continue with the tight budget.

## CHAPTER FOUR PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the statistical results that are generated from the data analysis, together with the interpretation thereof. The presentation in this chapter is guided by the research objectives and the results are generated so as to appropriately address the research objectives and questions. It includes descriptive statistics in form of frequency distribution tables, pie charts, and graphs and thus the findings are presented in line with the stated objectives.

### 4.2 Descriptive characteristics of the sample

This section presents the sample characteristics of the respondents such as; their gender, ages, marital status, level of education, department, positions, length of service, and the number of years the company has operated since its formation. The results are presented in Table form with generated respective frequencies and graphs.

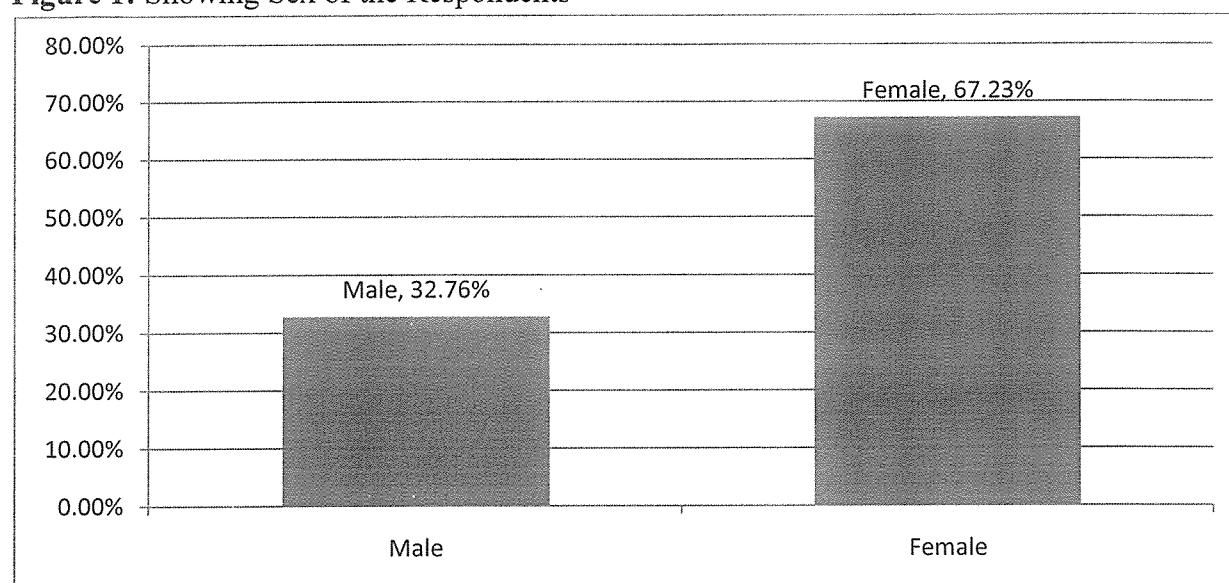
**Table 2:** Showing Sex of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	96	32.76%
Female	197	67.23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field data, 2018

The results from table 2 above show that among the respondent interviewed the males dominated with a percentage rate of 32.76%, while the females had the least response rate of 67.23% among the Local leaders and Poor people living within Bulambuli District. This is because the region is mostly dominated by the females than males.

**Figure 1: Showing Sex of the Respondents**



**Source:** Primary data, 2018

#### 4.2.2. Age Distribution of Respondents

**Table 3: Showing Respondents' Age Differences**

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
20-29	82	27.98%
30-39	102	34.81%
40-49	29	9.87%
50-59	44	15.01%
60+	36	12.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data, 2018

From the above findings in the Table 3 above show that most of the people interviewed in the region were found to be in the age group between 30-49 with 34.81%, followed by 27.98% of respondents who were in their youthful ages of 20-29 years. In the same context, 12.28% of the respondents were the elderly who are 60 years of age and above, while the rest of the respondents were between 40-49 years and 50-59 years with 9.87% and 15.01% respectively. This therefore implies that Bulambuli District is mostly dominated by youths between 20-29 years and 30-39 years, and thus had prior knowledge and awareness on the causes and effects of poverty on the economic development of their region.

4.2.3: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

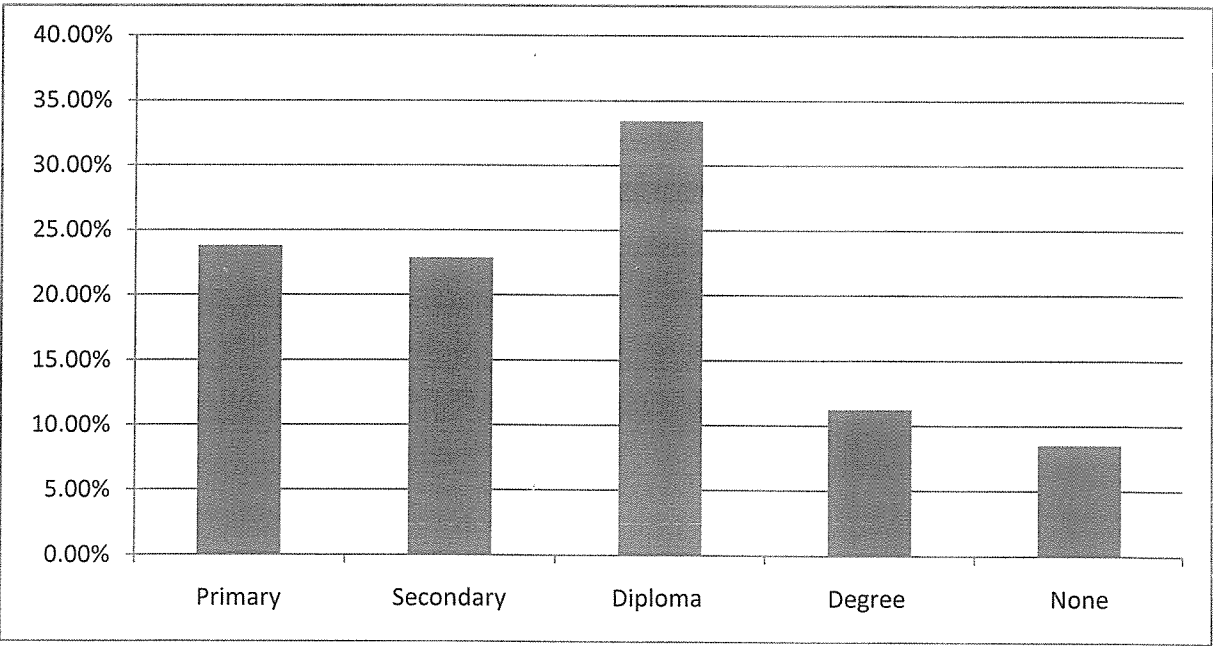
Table 4: Showing respondents' Education

Response	Response	Percentage
Primary	98	33.44%
Secondary	70	23.81%
Diploma	67	22.86%
Degree	33	11.26%
None	25	8.53%
Total	293	30

Source: Primary data, 2018

Table 4 above, shows that the majority of the respondents, 98 (33.44%) including the poor people and local people had attained only reached primary level, followed by 23.81% of respondents who had reached secondary level, while 22.86% of respondents had reached diploma level. However, minority of respondents 8.53% were illiterate and only 11.26% of respondents were degree holders. This is an indication that illiteracy still prevails in Bulambuli District, which has influenced high levels of poverty in the region.

Figure 2: Showing Respondents' Education



Source: Primary data, 2018

### 4.3 The causes of poverty in Bulambuli District

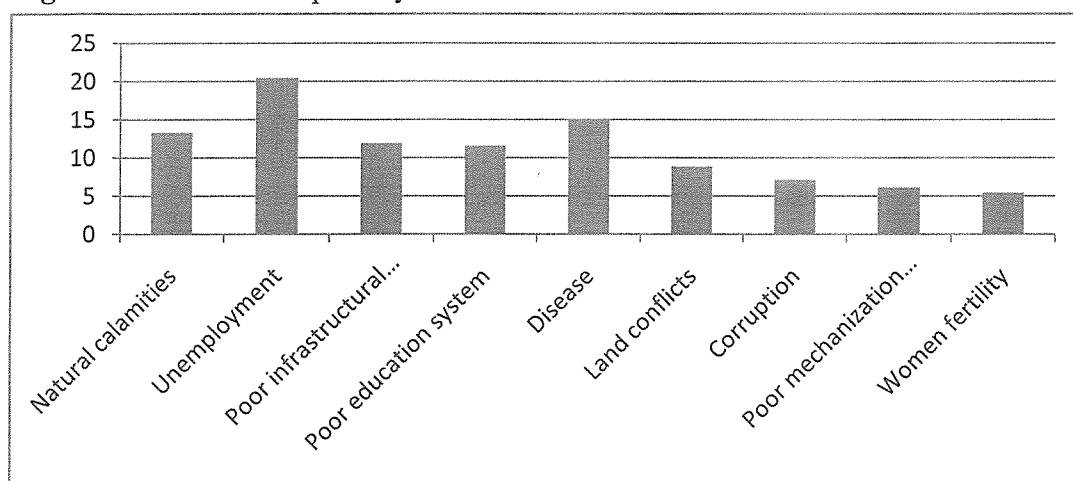
**Table 5.**The causes of poverty in Bulambuli District

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Natural calamities	39	13.31
Unemployment	60	20.47
Poor infrastructural facilities	35	11.94
Poor education system	44	15.01
Disease	34	11.60
Land conflicts	26	8.87
Corruption	21	7.16
Poor mechanization in agriculture	18	6.14
Women fertility	16	5.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data, 2018

From the table 5 above, majority of respondents 20.47% emphasized that unemployment especially among the youths is the major cause of poverty in Bulambuli District, followed by 15.01% of respondents who emphasized that the poor education system of Uganda is also another major cause of poverty in Bulambuli District, while 13.31% emphasized that natural calamities like floods, landslides, which destruct farmers' crops is also another cause of poverty in the region. 11.60% of respondents suggested that diseases in the region have influenced high levels of poverty followed by 8.87% of respondents who supported Land conflicts, 7.16% of respondents emphasized that corruption especially among the district officials who tend to misuse the allocated resources in the district for their own desires and self-satisfaction. However, only 5.46% of respondents emphasized that women fertility which has inhibited population growth and 6.14% of respondents suggested that poor mechanization in agriculture.

**Figure3.**The causes of poverty in Bulambuli District



#### 4.3 The effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District.

**Table 6:** The effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District.

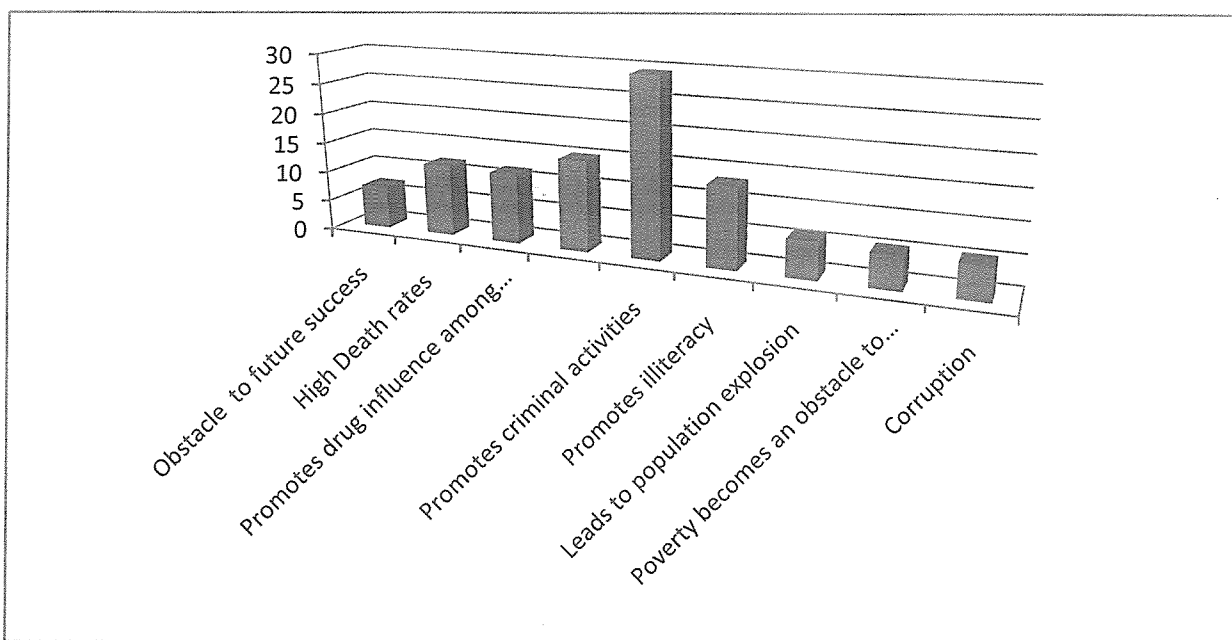
Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Obstacle to future success	21	7.16
High Death rates	35	11.94
Promotes drug influence among teenagers	34	11.60
Limits health facilities/ medication	44	15.01
Promotes criminal activities	86	29.35
Promotes illiteracy	39	13.31
Leads to population explosion	18	6.14
High levels of corruption	16	5.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data, 2018

According to the table 6 above, 29.35% of respondents greatly supported that poverty has boosted criminal activities like theft and robbery in the region especially amongst the jobless youths who are always idle with nothing to do, followed by 13.31% of respondents who emphasized that poverty has promoted illiteracy in the region since majority of the poor in the region can't afford supporting their children in school which leads to high levels of illiteracy, 11.94% of respondents suggested that poverty has led to high Death rates due to endless disease outbreaks in the different parts of Bulambuli district, while 11.60% of respondent suggested that poverty has influenced most teenagers and youths to engage into drugs as a way of life.

However, only 5.46% of respondents emphasized poverty has even promoted higher levels of corruption amongst some leaders, followed by both 7.16% and 6.14% of respondents who suggested that poverty is an obstacle to future success and has led to population explosion as illustrated below;

**Figure4.**The effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District.



Source: Primary data, 2018

#### 4.4 Solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District

**Table 7.**Solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Family planning campaigns	27	9.21
Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP)	35	11.94
Creating Local safety net	14	4.47
Housing improvement and settlement pattern	17	5.80
Basic service delivery	27	9.21
NAADs programs	44	15.01
Agriculture education	37	12.62
Universal Primary Education (UPE)	33	11.60
Anti-corruption plans	36	12.28
Good governance	23	7.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the table 7 above, 15.01% of respondents suggested that embarking on the NAADs programs can greatly help to boost the agricultural sector and thus eradicate poverty within Bulambuli district, followed by 12.62% of respondents who supported ensuring agriculture education as a way of reducing on the rising poverty levels within Bulambuli district, 12.28% of respondents suggested that implementing on the anti-corruption plans can also help in mitigating the high levels of corruption in the district, followed by 11.94% of respondents who supported that using the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) can be of great help in fighting corruption within the region, while 11.60% of respondents supported the implementation of Universal Primary Education (UPE) program as best of way of fighting poverty since most of the people within Bulambuli district are illiterate. However minority of the respondents suggested that Creating Local safety net can also qualify as a way of fighting poverty with only 4.47% response while the rest 9.21% supported Family planning campaigns, followed by both 5.80% who supported housing improvement and settlement pattern and 9.21% of respondents who supported that there should be ensuring on basic service delivery within the district.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0. Introduction**

This chapter mainly dealt with summary of key findings, conclusion and recommendations related impact analysis of local communities on development of tourism attractions in Uganda, drawn from the finding and analysis made after conducting the study.

#### **5.1. Discussion of the Findings**

The summary of the findings were presented in accordance with the research objectives of the study as follows; To establish the causes of poverty in Bulambuli District, to examine the effects of poverty on economic development of Bulambuli district and to identify the viable solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli district.

##### **5.1.1 Findings on the causes of poverty in Bulambuli District**

The findings revealed that 20.47% emphasized that unemployment especially among the youths is the major cause of poverty in Bulambuli District as contended by Madinah, (2009) that unemployment has also been a crucial factor that has led to poverty especially among youths living in various regions of Bulambuli district since they have limited sources of income to support both their lives and investments. **For example**; in Bulago and Bulegeni Sub counties many youths have resorted to drug abuse as youth unemployment remains a serious policy challenge in the regions and thus the causes of youth unemployment are believed to be multifaceted, ranging from an inadequate investment/supply side of jobs, insufficient employable skills whereby youth possess skills that are not compatible with available jobs.

The findings further revealed that that the poor education system of Uganda is also another major cause of poverty in Bulambuli District as cited by Savitri, Bisnath, (2002) the economic development of Bulambuli district is also affected by the poor education system characterized by high levels of school drops due to pregnancies and low levels of enrollment at all levels of education. **For example**; in Muyembe sub county, schools like Luzzi Primary school normally experiences situation of absenteeism of Pupils from schools despite the commencement of the terms thus leading to high rates of illiterates in the region especially in ages of 10 to 15 years of

age. It has thus hindered access to well-paying jobs especially among the youths, thus making them vulnerable to poverty. Employment is not tied to the traditional land. It's instead obtained in big towns and the cities. In the same way, brain drain of the cream of Bulambuli district migrates to other countries like Kenya in search for greener pastures for their animals.

Furthermore, the findings that natural calamities like floods, landslides, which destruct farmers' crops is also another cause of poverty in the region. 11.60% of respondents suggested that diseases in the region have influenced high levels of poverty because Uganda especially the eastern region has been afflicted with many diseases which weaken old bodies like malaria. The new HIV/AIDS has affected the young generation. Thousands have so far died. The able bodied have become weak and so many have failed to participate in income generating activities geared towards poverty alleviation.

The findings also revealed that Land conflicts, 7.16% of respondents emphasized that corruption especially among the district officials who tend to misuse the allocated resources in the district for their own desires and self-satisfaction as cited by Afrobarometer. (2009) that corruption is widely being practiced in the country and it's greatly affecting the delivery of services among the disadvantaged groups like women, the elderly and children. **For example;** in Masiira sub county, there is a many cases of land wrangles especially between families which has led to the loss of lives. Besides land being the most important means of production, what else is causing these conflicts. Lastly the findings also revealed that corruption in government bodies especially in the tendering process impacts negatively on service delivery. It also contributes to inequality. It has further led to failure in public spending to achieve its objectives.

#### **5.1.2 Findings the effects of Poverty on economic development of Bulambuli District.**

The findings revealed that poverty has boosted criminal activities like theft and robbery in the region especially amongst the jobless youths who are always idle with nothing to do because Poverty affected societies have high amount of violence and criminal activities. There can be theft, robbery, murders etc. **For example;** regions like; Buginyanya, Bukhalu and Buluganya sub counties have experienced several cases of loss of property and rape of women whereby local leaders are worried about the out-of-control incidences of drug abuse in their areas. According to

social surveys, hundreds of youth are engaged in smoking and abusing drugs. And if drastic efforts are not taken, the situation will worsen. The slums across these regions are ruled by bhang smoking youth, who decide who should or should not move at night. Drug abuse has become a pastime for these redundant youth and students, thus spurring crime across the country. Murder, rape and robberies that ravaged the different parts of the country at the beginning of this year were related to drug abuse.

Furthermore the findings revealed that poverty has promoted illiteracy in the region since majority of the poor in the region can't afford supporting their children in school which leads to high levels of illiteracy because Education and research requires sufficient grants from the government. In countries with poverty, we can notice that there is lagging in education and research. The findings also revealed that poverty has led to high Death rates due to endless disease outbreaks in the different parts of Bulambuli district, while 11.60% of respondent suggested that poverty has influenced most teenagers and youths to engage into drugs as a way of life. **For example;** Masiira, Bunambutye and Sisiyi sub counties of Bulambuli District are experiencing an increase in income derived from agriculture which is mainly due to favorable prices and weather. Favorable prices reflect improvements in market efficiency as a result of sound policies (investments in infrastructure, economic liberalization, and better trade services) but also positive changes in supply and demand conditions outside of Uganda.

#### **5.1.2 Findings the viable solutions to curb down poverty in Bulambuli District**

The findings also revealed that ensuring agriculture education in regions like Buginyanya, Bukhalu, Buluganya, Bunambutye, Masiira. Muyembe and Sisiyi sub counties can be some of the best ways of reducing on the rising poverty levels within Bulambuli district, since the government also introduced agriculture education which has been finalized and integrated to Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) and other educational programs. FAL not only educates on reading, writing and arithmetic, but also emphasizes poverty reduction, sanitation practices that prevent illness and enhance income generating activities. In these programs, girls and women are more encouraged to participate and these are being practiced in those areas where such programs exist. The findings also revealed that implementing on the anti-corruption plans can also help in mitigating the high levels of corruption in the district, as the government also introduced Anti-corruption plans and the following areas were central in the approach; strengthening monitoring

and financial controls through introducing the integrated financial management systems, computerizing budgeting, accounting and report application. Furthermore, the findings also revealed that embarking on the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) can be of great help in fighting corruption within the region, because the government has also tried to address the poverty in the country through fundamental instrument, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which acts as the overarching framework for national development. PEAP set ambitious target of reducing the proportion of the population living in absolute poverty from 44% in 1997 to 10% by 2017. From PEAP, over 29 districts have so far benefited. Priority actions in this area are; reviewing the NAADs roll-out roadmap and rationalizing existing resources and programs; deepening the target of the poor, among others in a bid to reduce poverty in regions like Bulambuli District.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Lack of education and Unemployment are a major determinant of extreme poverty. Uganda has made some progress in fighting illiteracy with current literacy levels at 76%. Education is funded both by private means and by the government. With free primary and secondary education through the universal primary and secondary education over 90% of the population attains a primary education, however the quality of education being offered is low according to a survey done by the world bank in the country in 2013. Uganda has made progress towards poverty elimination having successfully achieved the millennium development goal target of halving the number of people in extreme poverty way ahead of the 2015 deadline. Today, an estimated 25% still live in extreme poverty but Uganda is on course to achieve its national target of reducing this number to 10% by 2017. Despite this progress, significant inequality still exists. Progress in reducing poverty has been very slow in the Northern and Eastern parts of Uganda and a 2016 poverty assessment report by World Bank indicates that the poverty rate in these two regions actually increased from 68% to 84% between the years 2006 and 2013. Whereas most of the progress in poverty reduction in Uganda has been realized from the monetary dimension, there are still huge challenges especially as regards to the non-monetary dimensions of poverty such as access to safe water, clean energy, quality education and health care. A civil society parallel report on the progress made by the country highlights the possibility of the above official figures to have been exaggerated.

### 5.3. Recommendations

The government should increase social services in education so that each and every one in the villages of Bulambuli district gets access to education. This will assist many people to become literate and acquire knowledge and skills of starting their own gainful activities.

Stakeholders should establish vocational training institutions where the youth can acquire skills in various activities such as carpentry, brick making, and entrepreneurial skills among others.

The government should also embark on creating Good Jobs especially youths in Uganda since it is a great way to reduce poverty. When people have jobs, they have income, and when people have income, they can more easily get themselves out of poverty. The U.N. says that “unemployment and underemployment lies at the core of poverty.

More emphasis should be put towards educating Women because the education of girls and women impacts the rest of the societies in which these girls and women live. A woman’s degree of education is linked to the age at which she marries and has children, to her health and diseases, to her economic opportunities, to her social standing, and to her general

There should also be transparency in Government Spending. Creating transparency in government spending of money can help reduce corruption in governments. When governments are accountable to their citizens for their action, or inaction, in different areas of the federal budget, the citizens will be able to accurately assess how well their leaders are leading their country.

The government should collaborate with different stakeholders and NGOs to cater for the health problem due to outbreak of diseases like malaria, cholera, diarrhea, which have tried to claim a lot of lives of people in the region.

The government should review its policies with a view to making them youth-employment friendly

Government should reform education curricula in both secondary and vocational schools to emphasize income generating activities through entrepreneurial skills development, increased investment in industries as well as curriculum to be invested in to emphasize knowledge base.

The government, NGOs and other stakeholders should intervene and access basic services to people at ease. These should include education, medical care among others.

The government should also establish micro-finance institutions in every community where people can go and acquire credit in form of startup capital for their own small businesses.

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**APPENDICES**  
**APPENDIX I: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS**

Dear respondent;

I am **NAMALEHA MEGI**, a student of Kampala International University carrying out a research on “*causes and effects of poverty on the economic development of Bulambuli District*”. The information obtained was strictly for academic purposes and it was treated with utmost confidentiality. Please I kindly request you to spare some time and fill this questionnaire appropriately by ticking in the boxes ☒ provided from the alternatives provided on each question. Your responses will only be used for this academic purpose and was treated with utmost confidentiality. Thank you very much for your time and co-operation

**SECTION A: Demographic Characteristics**

1. Kindly indicate your gender. (Tick as appropriate)

a) Male ☐                                      b) Female ☐

2. Select your age bracket. (Tick as appropriate)

a) 18-24 years ☐                                      b) 25-36 years ☐  
c) 36-44 years ☐                                      d) 44 years and above ☐

3. Marital Status

a) Married ☐                                      b) Single ☐  
c) Divorce ☐                                      d) Widowed ☐

4. Highest level of education attained? (Tick as appropriate)

a) Primary ☐                                      b) Secondary Level ☐  
c) Diploma level ☐                                      d) Bachelors degree ☐

Any other (specify).....

5. How long have you been living in this region?

- a). 1-2 years  b). 3-5 years   
c). 6-7 years  d). 8 years and above

6. What is your occupation?

- a) Teacher  b) Local Leader   
d) Shop keeper  e) Religious leaver   
f) Farmer

Others specific.....

## SECTION B: THE CAUSES OF POVERTY IN BULAMBULI DISTRICT

Please express your opinion, on the following statements using the scales.

5- Strongly Agree), 4- Agree), 3-Note sure, 2-StronglyDisagree),1- Disagree.

Please Tick the appropriate response.

CAUSES OF POVERTY	1	2	3	4	5
Insecurity					
Public expenditure					
Women fertility					
Corruption					
Issues of geographical location					
Land conflicts					
Poor mechanization in agriculture					
Technology					
Disease					
Poor education system					
Natural calamities					
Unemployment					

**SECTION C: THEEFFECTSO F POVERTY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BULAMBULI DISTRICT, EASTERN UGANDA.**

**Please express your opinion, on the following statements using the scales.**

**5- Strongly Agree), 4- Agree), 3-Note sure), 2-StronglyDisagree),1- Disagree.**

**Please Tick the appropriate response.**

<b>EFFECTS OF POVERTY</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Poverty becomes an obstacle to future success					
Unemployment					
Corruption					
Mental health					
Promotes drug influence among teenagers					
Illness and lack of health facilities					
Criminal activities					
Lack of education					
Poverty becomes an obstacle to future success					

**SECTION C: THE SOLUTIONS TO CURB DOWN POVERTY IN BULAMBULI DISTRICT**

**Please express your opinion, on the following statements using the scales.**

**5- Strongly Agree), 4- Agree), 3-Note sure), 2-StronglyDisagree),1- Disagree.**

**Please Tick the appropriate response.**

<b>SOLUTIONS TO POVERTY</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Family planning campaigns:					
Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP):					
Creating Local safety nets:					
Housing improvement and settlement pattern:					
Basic service delivery:					
Stimulating Community Economy:					
NAADs programs:					
Agriculture education					
Universal Primary Education (UPE):					
Anti-corruption plans:					
Good governance					

5. Please provide any other good information not asked for but relevant to the study

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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

## APPENDIX II: WORK PLAN

Activity	Time in month			
	May	June	July	Aug
Registration of the topic				
Introduction and background				
Literature review				
Methodology				
Submission of the proposal				
Data collection and analysis				
Submission of the dissertation				

### APPENDIX III: BUDGET

REQUIREMENTS	QUANTITY	AMOUNT	TOTAL
Stationary	1 ream of paper.	9000.	9000
	3 pens and	300.@	900
	1 ruler	500.	500
Secretarial services (typing and printing.)	All the report	1000 per page.	50,000
Transport and accommodation	To and from the sub county, 1 room	20000	20,000
		20000	20,000
Meals	All meals	50000	50,000
others	-	50000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>200,400</b>

--END--