

**COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY A  
CASE OF KAWEMPE DIVISION**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND  
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**SEPTEMBER, 2017**

## DECLARATION

"This research report is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".



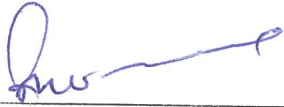
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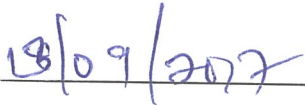
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### APPROVAL

The research report has been supervised and submitted for examination with my approval as the candidate's university supervisor.



DR. GERALD MUZAARE



Date

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this book to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Ssali Charles and Sarah Ssali. Thank you so much for all the financial support and moral support rendered to me throughout my study course.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and far most I acknowledge the Almighty God For all the protection and provision He has given to me. It was only through His Grace that I have made it to this level.

Special thanks go to my supervisor Dr. Muzaare Gerald for all his tireless effort, encouragement and the sleepless nights he had to go through to see to it that this work is a success. May God bless him and reward him abundantly.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
DV	Dependent Variable
GoU	Government of Uganda
IV	Independent Variable

## ABSTRACT

The study was set to establish the role of community based organization and eradication of poverty a case of Kawempe division; it was guided by the following study objectives which included, To establish the role of Community based organizations in Kawempe Division, to investigate the Poverty Eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division and to find out the challenges hindering poverty eradication in Kawempe Division. The study population was 40 respondents chosen from the leadership structure and directly mandated to manage CBOs in Kawempe Division and have the relevant information on community based organizations. Due to limited time and resources, a sample size of (36 people) was selected from the study population using Krejcie & Morgan, (1970) table. The study adopted a cross sectional study design-case study design. The study was largely quantitative although, qualitative techniques were also employed to address the gap left by quantitative methods. The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods as complementary. The study findings portray that the grassroots community based organization has a tremendously contribution towards the human and natural resources development and management in Kawempe division. CBOs are playing essential role for humanitarian development through joint analysis and seeking solution through different seminars and workshop, joint social activities, and application of socio-economic projects, the respondents feel that skills development trainings in agriculture and livestock imparted by CBOs empowered them to take rational farm and household decisions. One explanation for the widening scope of poverty among communities is the flux of changes due to rapid developments in technology which makes traditional reliance on experience as a source of knowledge inadequate and often irrelevant. However, some limitations was observed in the CBO effort to poverty eradication for i.e. leaving out the ultra poor, partial and sub-divided working periphery, area based differences in activities/projects, differentiating outside target people and weak relationship, participating in commercial activities, supporting political parties etc. the study made the following recommendations, the government should Recognize women's role and their contribution to the rural economy and household income in particular and include them in the future interventions grassroots organization. The selected CBOs played positive role towards the socioeconomic development of the research area. The main areas in which they played their role are education, health, trainings and construction. CBO"s should come up and assist the community to discover their potentials and also mobilize community to be self-reliant. Therefore, the final outcome of community development is the independence of the community from external agents in formulating its agenda and managing its affairs. The government should come up and help with the idea of capacity building, where people get involved in human capital training, transferring of authority from donor to recipient and receive supports from stakeholders. When people become fully empowered, they are able to contribute toward sustainable development.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This research explored community based organizations as the independent variable (IV) and poverty eradication as the dependent variable (DV) in Uganda. This chapter covers the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the general objective of the study, the specific objectives of the study, the research questions, significance of the study, justification of the study, scope of the study, and operational definitions.

#### **1.2 Background to the study**

##### **1.2.1 Historical Background**

Globally, the number of people in absolute poverty has been in decline for around 25 years, yet in Africa it is still increasing. The challenge of poverty Eradication in Africa is of a different order from that elsewhere and will require different strategies. Other low income regions are growing rapidly, and there the issue is how to diffuse growth. In the middle-income regions redistribution could radically reduce absolute poverty. Africa has not been growing and its income level is too low for redistribution to resolve poverty (Chen, 2005).

Hence, Africa's problem is to break out of an economic poverty stagnation that has persisted for three decades. This study deploys existing primary research into an integrated argument that accounts for South Sudan's economic poverty distinctiveness and derives implications for international policies for poverty Eradication (Claire, 2011).

Up to the early millennium, poverty remains to be the biggest problem of the world. One-sixth of the global population or about one billion people live in an extreme poverty. They struggle daily for survival. They suffered from lack of nutrition, health, water and sanitation, shelter and other basic needs for survival.

In order to end the poverty, the 191 UN members signed the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000. The first goal of the MDGs is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. To achieve this goal, a target has been set that is, to reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day by 2015. If the target can be realized, there will be an opportunity to end the extreme poverty by 2025 (Sach, 2005: 25). It means that poverty is the greatest challenge of global society.

### **1.2.2 Theoretical background**

The study was guided by the theory of obligation by Donnelly (2006), who stated that you can be centered on one foundational assumption: that there exists a moral imperative to aid the structurally dispossessed and functionally abused. Other theories of obligation might emphasize different, more utilitarian approaches. We do not think that ours entertains a highly controversial assumption. Indeed, the moral imperative to assist others has been codified in international human rights laws which have been widely ratified and have garnered global (even if often rhetorical) attention and support.

The conclusion the author draws is that each individual project or program cannot meet all the objectives of poverty eradication at the same time and to the same extent: “If many different objectives are not recognized and valued in their own right, staff in community based organizations agencies will endeavor to design and select programs that reflect what they perceive to be the dominant narrative of the day; or, even worse, they will attempt to meet a number of incompatible objectives at once. The resulting homogenization and compromises lead to ineffective project selection and poor project design, resulting in unsatisfactory progress towards all the objectives and poverty eradication in the effectiveness of CBOs.” The on-going deliberations over US foreign assistance reform need to recognize the multiple objectives and trade-offs inherent in “poverty eradication” and the importance of precision in specifying poverty alleviation objectives (Donnelly, 2006),

In turn, a theory of obligation structures our response to the moral imperative to give aid. At its simplest, obligation is found in basic human interactions and expectations. Friendship entails

obligation, often accompanied by feelings of gratitude. Gratitude, in turn, is expressed for acts of kindness (Epstein, 2006). Such understandings provide us with a framework within which we can operate ethically and effectively not only in everyday interactions but to benefit the dispossessed and abused, and to guarantee their human rights. Thus our theory of obligation has two major components: a moral/ethical element which informs decisions as to which issues are appropriate for humanitarianism and which actions are morally permissible in pursuing them; and a pragmatic element which guides us in evaluating the most effective use of available resources. The overlap between the two components, the morally possible and the materially possible, consists of those actions that we are obligated, as representatives of humankind, to pursue.

While in one sense theoretic, this study is in an equally important sense pragmatic. It attempted to address difficult questions such as: What drives the CBOs? Which organizations should be involved? What are possible negative ramifications of outreach activities which are deemed positive by those employing them? What are the obligations of one human to another? What are the relationships among rights, needs, morals, and obligations?

Anthropologists often have addressed the notion of obligation, but rarely have done so in the ways we are suggesting in the present article. Based on ethnographic observation and field study, as well as “arm-chair theorizing,” research conducted in traditional societies and developing nations has focused on obligations based on personal status, verbal contracts, reciprocal relationships, ritual expectations, and shared ideology (Rappaport, 1967; Wu, 1974; Moore, 1995). The topic also has been addressed in developed nations. Referring to community outreach activity in post-World War I Italy, Horn, (1988) distinguished among three concepts: charity, social service, and security; the first term linked to a moral obligation consistent with teachings of Catholicism. Angrosino, (2001) took a similar tact as he assessed Catholic social policy and its impact on U.S. health care reform during the 1990s. Viewed more reflexively, attention also has been paid to the moral obligations that anthropologists themselves have as they ply their trade in battling such atrocities as racism (Hill, 1993) and genocide (Lewin, 1993).

### **1.2.3 Conceptual background**

Community based Organizations (CBOs) are non-profit organizations constituted with an aim to uplift the poor, marginalized, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden groups. CBOs participate actively in various political, economical and social matters and work on their own, in conjunction with individual governments or with international organizations. These groups were expected to show how village and indigenous resources could be used and how human resources, rural skills and local knowledge, grossly underutilized at present could be used for their own development. Over the last two decades CBOs are working basically to eradicate poverty and for women empowerment (Robison, 1995)

Community-based organizations (CBOs) are not for profit, organizations on a local and national level, facilitating community efforts for community development. CBOs works through people centered modes of development such as availability of micro-finance, community participation in development ensuring community health education and infrastructure improves over time.

The purpose of CBOs is to plan, implement, and monitor social and economic development programs and provide technical and financial help to the communities. CBOs positively affects the process of rural change i.e. increase in income, improvement in health, nutrition and literacy status of the populations. Some of the programs that can ensure bring changes in the rural communities are: availability of micro-finance for micro-enterprise, health and education, sustainable agriculture, animal husbandry, safe water and sanitation.

A number of researchers have highlighted the significance of CBOs and the contribution these organizations make in national social and economic development in general and rural communities in particular.

Having defined the independent variable (community based organization) i.e book definition, in the context of this study CBOs were operationalized or conceptualized as Community organization covers a series of activities at the community level aimed at bringing about desired improvement in the social well being of individuals, groups and neighborhoods.



It is being often used synonymous to community work, community development and community mobilization. It can represent both community-based organizations, operating as civil society non-profits, and also as a function of organizing within communities defined by geographical location, shared work space, and/or shared experience or concerns. Community organizing is a democratic instrument to create sustained social change. Community organization is a process by which a community identifies needs and takes action, and in doing so... develops co-operative attitudes and practices.

Within community-based organizations, there are many variations in terms of size and organizational structure. Some are formally incorporated, with a written constitution and a board of directors (also known as a committee), while others are much smaller and are more informal. Community based organizations often incorporate the processes of community organization, the action that usually comes from these organizations have power to address the issues that affect the individuals in the society and within their social institutions, as well as community development. The recent evolution of community organizations, especially in developing countries, has strengthened the view that these "bottom-up" organizations are more effective addressing local needs than larger charitable organizations. It is not the multiplicity of institutions, interest groups or set of activities which embodies community organization. But the factors like interaction, integration and co-ordination of the existing institutions, interest groups and activities, and evolving new groups and institutions, if necessary to meet the changing conditions and needs of the community.

According to (Narayan, 2002), Poverty Eradication is a term that describes the promotion of economic growth that will permanently lift as many people as possible over a poverty line. Poverty is the state of human beings who are poor. That is, they have little or no material means of surviving example food, shelter, clothes, healthcare, education, and other physical means of living and improving one's life. Some definitions of poverty are relative, rather than absolute, poverty Eradication would not be considered to apply to measures which resulted in absolute decreases in living standards, but technically lifted people out of poverty (Nightline, 2005)

Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development resolves to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and to heal and secure our planet.

Having defined the dependent variable (poverty eradication) i.e book definition, in the context of this study poverty eradication were operationalized or conceptualized as Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Various social groups bear disproportionate burden of poverty. poverty alleviation, is a set of measures, both economic and humanitarian, that are intended to permanently lift people out of poverty. Poverty alleviation also involves improving the living conditions of people who are already poor. Aid, particularly in medical and scientific areas, is essential in providing better lives

#### **1.2.4 Contextual background**

In India, according to the National Commission, the incidence of poverty has decreased on the basis of household consumer expenditure surveys. Between the periods of 1973-74 and 1999-2000, the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people below the poverty line declined continuously from 54.9% to supposedly 26%. However, the pace of reduction in poverty varied considerably during (GoU, 2015)

The community based organization is one of the three basic community organization types that include; faith-based organization and coalition organization. The idea of community based organization is to build the community groups from dispersed people and develop leadership. It is a value based process where people are brought together to act in the interest of their communities and the common interest. A strategy revitalizes communities and allows the individuals to participate and incite social change. It empowers the people directly involved and motivated by the issues addressed. Developing innovation systems mainly focus on

empowerment, experiential learning and organization (Giddens, 1976). Empowerment prevails when community assumes the authority, resources and capabilities to hold accountable and influence the content of public and private services (Friis-Hansen, 2004). Today poverty is the single most important development issue of the world. In addition, more than three fourths of the world's population lives in developing countries, but they have access to only 16% of the world's income, while the rich 20% have control over 84% of the global income (Todaro, 1997).

Up to the early millennium, poverty remains to be the biggest problem of the world. One-sixth of the global population or about one billion people live in an extreme poverty. They struggle daily for survival. They suffered from lack of nutrition, health, water and sanitation, shelter and other basic needs for survival.

The greatest challenge to alleviate poverty can be reflected through the contemporary poverty situation in globally where a huge number of people lives below the poverty line. Before the economic crisis hit Africa in 1999, the number of poor people had significantly decreased. There was clearly a sharp reduction in both urban and rural poverty from 2000 to 2013. The total poverty rate dropped from 56.7% in 2014 to 17.4% in 2015, a reduction of 39.3 percentage points in a twelve-year period. However, the economic crisis has evidently reversed the achievement of poverty reduction. Poverty in both urban and rural areas increased again from 2014 to 2015. The total poverty rate in 2016 was 27.0%, while urban and rural poverty rates were 16.3% and 33.9% respectively (Suryahadi et al., 2016).

In regard to the first goal of MDGs, Africa aims to reduce the proportion of people below poverty line from nearly 37.5% in 2000 to about 18.75% by 2015. As in 2000-2015, the poverty headcount ratio is 26.1% with poverty gap ratio of 5.2%, the share of poorest quintile in national consumption is 10.1% for rural sector and 7.9% for urban sector and the prevalence of underweight children is of the order of 47% (Government of Uganda, 2016).

In order to achieve the first goal of MDGs, it is broadly assumed that CBOs have important roles. The role of CBOs in reducing poverty is not a new issue. Especially since the post World

War II, CBO involvement in poverty reduction has become a mainstream. They have been engaged in relief, emergency or longer-term development work or the mixture of all three. Although the evidence on CBO performance in poverty eradication is mixed, up to now, it is generally assumed that CBOs have the institutional capacity to reduce poverty. It is also frequently argued that compared to the government, CBOs have comparative advantages. As stated by van der Heijden, their comparative advantages are: “their ability to deliver emergency relief or development services at low cost, to many people, in remote areas; their rapid, innovative and flexible responses to emerging financial and technical assistance needs at the grass roots level; their long-standing familiarity with social sector development and poverty eradication ; their experience with small-scale development projects as well as with those requiring a high degree of involvement by, and familiarity with, the concerned target groups” (Riddell & Robison, 1995).

According to Muganga (2006), Absolute poverty, it is the extreme kind of poverty involving the chronic lack of basic food clean water, health and housing. People in absolute poverty tend to struggle to live and experience a lot of child deaths from preventable diseases. This type malaria, cholera and water- contamination related diseases. This type is usually long term in nature, and often hand to them by generations before them. This kind of poverty is usually not common in the developed world.

According to Mubatsi (2013), Relative poverty This kind usually in relation to other members and families in the society e.g a family can be consisted poor it can not afford vacations or can not buy presents for children at Christmas, or can not send its young to the university even though they have access to government support for food, H<sub>2</sub>O, medicine and free housing, they are considered poor because the rest of the community have access to superior services and amenities.

In Uganda, as in many other parts of the world, there is an increasing reliance on CBOs to shoulder the burden of socio-economic development aimed at poverty eradication . This reliance comes in large measure because of the vacuum created by the inability of governments to meet

the basic needs of the absolute poor. Also, because of perceptions that their transaction costs are lower than those of Government, and that they are closer to their clients (beneficiaries), gender ownership through participation, and are more effective in their delivery of basic services to the poor. The nature and extent to which CBOs have affirmed these perceptions was part of the underlying rationale for this study.

In Kawempe, according to the UBOS (2015), the incidence of poverty has decreased on the basis of household consumer expenditure surveys. Between the periods of 2011-2013 and 2014-2015, the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people below the poverty line declined continuously from 54.9% to supposedly 26%. However, the pace of reduction in poverty varied considerably. It is also frequently argued that compared to the government, CBOs have comparative advantages. As stated by Kate, (2012), their comparative advantages are: “their ability to deliver emergency relief or development services at low cost, to many people, in remote areas; their rapid, innovative and flexible responses to emerging financial and technical assistance needs at the grass roots level; their long-standing familiarity with social sector development and poverty alleviation; their experience with small-scale development projects as well as with those requiring a high degree of involvement by, and familiarity with, the concerned target groups” (Riddell & Robison, 1995).

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

The Government's capacity to facilitate the provision of basic services to the poor and engender self-reliant, sustainable development has been severely constrained by a number of factors. Lack of funds and qualified people, the enormous social deprivation, a rapidly growing population, inter alia, all mean that the Government will need to forge effective partnerships with the Community based organizations and private sectors to alleviate poverty.

While structural adjustment is necessary, and the Government has been a willing partner in this process, it has not proven to be sufficient in addressing persistent poverty. The Government It suffers from inefficiency, lack of resources, and an inability to reach the poorest sections of the community even when its policies are right. The private and voluntary sectors are seen as having

the characteristics necessary to complement inadequate government services to the poor. Their activities range from social mobilization to direct service delivery.

Poverty reduction has been declared as the most important Millennium Development Goal (MDG) by the Government of Uganda GOU (2015). It has been one of the major objectives of planned development in India. And since Independence the GOU formulated many economic strategies for planned economic growth with two objectives viz., ensuring economic growth with equity and social justice. In the recent years they have designed their programs to address the strategic needs of poor with a view to providing basic social services as well as fulfilling practical needs. They are playing very significant role in uplifting the poor with their innovative programmes. On this backdrop, the present study explores the role of CBOs in eradication poverty in Kawempe division.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the study**

The study aimed at finding out how community based organizations have helped in the eradication of poverty in Kawempe Division

#### **1.5 Specific Objectives**

The study was guided by the following objectives.

1. To establish the role of Community based organizations in Kawempe Division
2. To investigate The Poverty Eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division
3. To find out the challenges hindering poverty eradication in Kawempe Division

#### **1.6 Research questions**

1. What is the role of Community based organizations in Kawempe Division?
2. What are the Poverty Eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division?
3. What are the challenges hindering poverty eradication in Kawempe Division?

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

The study may help the community in Kawempe Division to identify better community based organization and improve poverty eradication. As it will teach them means and methods of adopting modern technologies, knowledge, among others.

The study may help policy makers to design workable solutions to better eradication of poverty following the results to bridge the gaps in the existing government policies on CBOs.

The study may also add value to the existing body of knowledge by stimulating new areas for further research through the findings and subsequent recommendations for the role of community based organizations in the eradication of poverty.

### **1.8 Scope of the study**

Kawempe Division is in the northwestern corner of the city, bordering Wakiso District to the west, north and east, Nakawa Division to the southeast, Kampala Central to the south, and Lubaga Division to the southwest. The coordinates of the division are 00 23N, 32 33E (Latitude:0.3792; Longitude:32.5574).

The neighborhoods in Kawempe Division include: Kawempe, Jinja-Kawempe, Kanyanya, Kazo, Mpererwe, Kisaasi, Kikaya, Kyebando, Bwaise, Komamboga, Makerere, Mulago, Makerere, and Wandegaya. Kawempe Division is the largest division in Kampala, with an estimated population in excess of 265,000 according to the 2002 national population census. Kawempe Division will be chosen because it has a high number of community based organization which are necessary for the study to generate outcomes. The content of the study was limited to role of CBS and reduction of poverty in Kawempe Division to study the specific objective and answer the research questions.

### **Time scope**

The study period is from 2015 to 2017 because this is the period when Kawempe division registered a large number of CBOs (GoU 2015). This period generated rich information to be used by all stakeholders in community based organization and eradication of poverty in

Kawempe Division. The study duration is between February to May, 2017 which a good time for data collection and report writing since this is the period when there are many CBOs started up in Kawempe division.

### **1.9 Operational definition of key terms**

#### **Community based organizations,**

These are not for profit, organizations on a local and national level, facilitating community efforts for community development. CBOs works through people-centered modes of development such as availability of micro-finance, community participation in development ensuring community health education and infrastructure improves over time.

**Poverty eradication** is a term that describes the promotion of economic growth that will permanently lift as many people as possible over a poverty line.

**Poverty** is the state of human beings who are poor. That is, they have little or no material means of surviving, food, shelter, clothes, healthcare, education, and other physical means of living and improving one's life. Some definitions of poverty, are relative, rather than absolute, poverty reduction would not be considered to apply to measures which resulted in absolute decreases in living standards, but technically lifted people out of poverty.

**Poverty eradication measures**, like those promoted by Henry George in his economics classic Progress and Poverty are those that rise, or are intended to rise, enabling the poor to create wealth for themselves as a means for ending poverty forever. In modern times, various economists within the georgism movement propose measures like the land value tax to enhance access by all to the natural world.



## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

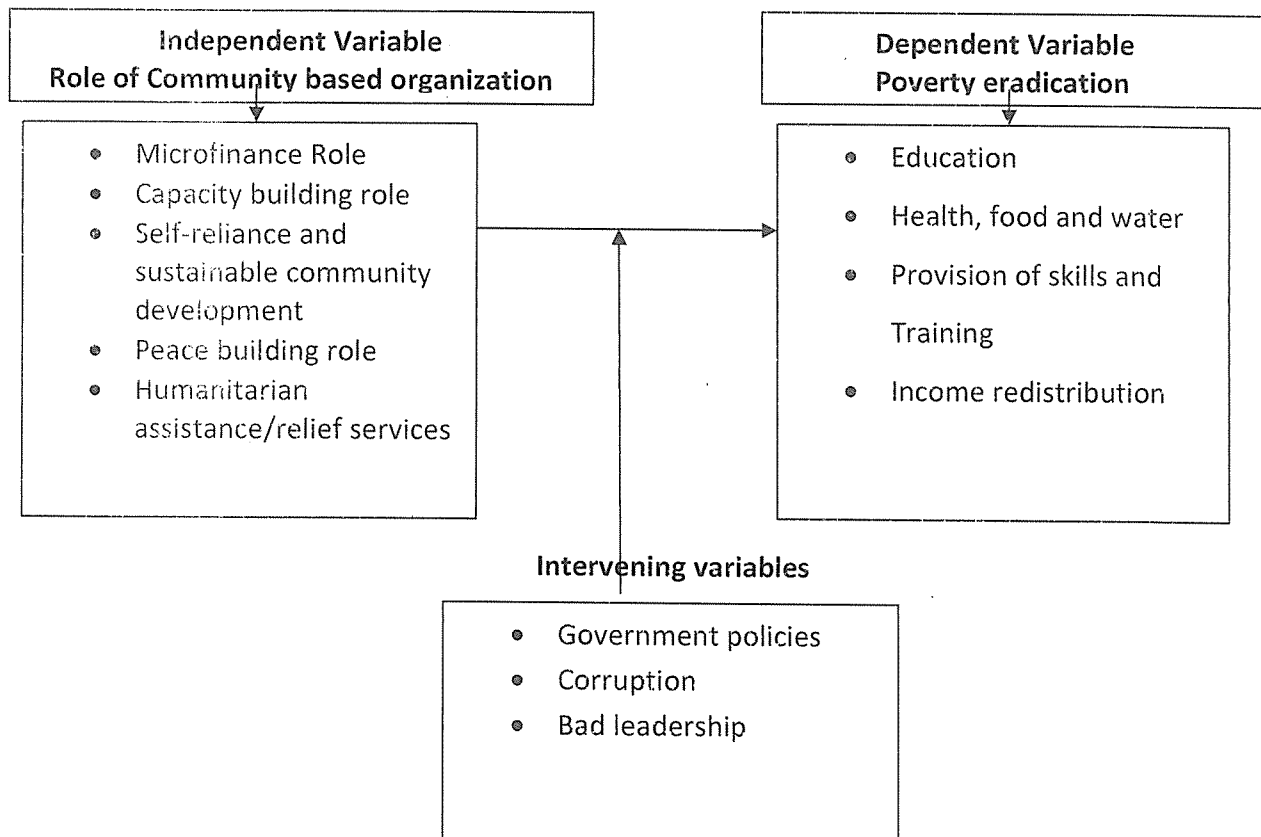
#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter is based on documentary reviews of literature related to the study variables aimed at enlightening the readers about the current, gaps and how to close the gaps. The section is organized as introduction, theoretical review, conceptual frame work, literature and the summary of the literature.

#### 2.2 Conceptual Framework

The framework illustrates how the community based organizations affects poverty eradication which is the focus of this study

**Figure 2. 1: Shows the relationship between Community based organizations (CBOs) and eradication of poverty in Kawempe Division.**



**Source:** Adopted from (Mugaga 2006) and modified by the researcher

This conceptual framework shows the structure and content of the study which helped to understand the objectives, answers the research questions, and finally helped in analysis. It is drawn from Mugaga (2006), and modified by the researcher. The IV are; the roles of community based organizations which was made up of the Microfinance Role Capacity building role, Self-reliance and sustainable community development, Peace building role, Humanitarian assistance/relief services have an effect on poverty eradication. The DV focuses on Education, Health, food and water, Provision of skills and Training, Income redistribution as a way of eradicating poverty in Kawempe Division. These effects of the IV on the DV were further manipulated by the intervening variable named Government policies, Corruption and Bad leadership which can also affect eradication of poverty.

### **2.3 Theoretical Review**

The study was guided by the theory of obligation by Donnelly (2006), who stated that you can be centered on one foundational assumption: that there exists a moral imperative to aid the structurally dispossessed and functionally abused. Other theories of obligation might emphasize different, more utilitarian approaches. We do not think that ours entertains a highly controversial assumption. Indeed, the moral imperative to assist others has been codified in international human rights laws which have been widely ratified and have garnered global (even if often rhetorical) attention and support.

The conclusion the author draws is that each individual project or program cannot meet all the objectives of poverty eradication at the same time and to the same extent: "If many different objectives are not recognized and valued in their own right, staff in community based organizations agencies will endeavor to design and select programs that reflect what they perceive to be the dominant narrative of the day; or, even worse, they will attempt to meet a number of incompatible objectives at once. The resulting homogenization and compromises lead to ineffective project selection and poor project design, resulting in unsatisfactory progress towards all the objectives and poverty eradication in the effectiveness of CBOs." The on-going deliberations over US foreign assistance reform need to recognize the multiple objectives and

trade-offs inherent in “poverty eradication” and the importance of precision in specifying poverty alleviation objectives (Donnelly, 2006),

In turn, a theory of obligation structures our response to the moral imperative to give aid. At its simplest, obligation is found in basic human interactions and expectations. Friendship entails obligation, often accompanied by feelings of gratitude. Gratitude, in turn, is expressed for acts of kindness (Epstein, 2006: 69). Such understandings provide us with a framework within which we can operate ethically and effectively not only in everyday interactions but to benefit the dispossessed and abused, and to guarantee their human rights. Thus our theory of obligation has two major components: a moral/ethical element which informs decisions as to which issues are appropriate for humanitarianism and which actions are morally permissible in pursuing them; and a pragmatic element which guides us in evaluating the most effective use of available resources. The overlap between the two components, the morally possible and the materially possible, consists of those actions that we are obligated, as representatives of humankind, to pursue.

While in one sense theoretic, this study is in an equally important sense pragmatic. It attempts to address difficult questions such as: What drives the CBOs? Which organizations should be involved? What are possible negative ramifications of outreach activities which are deemed positive by those employing them? What are the obligations of one human to another? What are the relationships among rights, needs, morals, and obligations?

One key for us was her cogent statement of the following:” ‘Ethical discourse’ can be defined as a string of...arguments containing ‘moral statements’ (statements about what actions or attitudes are obligatory or virtuous) and or ‘ethical statements’ (statements about why those actions or attitudes are morally right or wrong)” Baruah, (2007) (p. 319, emphasis in the original). In the second instance, Cohen (as with most of us since) built his argument upon considerations of human rights and cross-cultural variations in their interpretation. It is “irrelevant to assert and defend simplistic polarities of relativism versus universal moral imperatives The answer to such questions [of what works and what should be done helping others] lies out in the hurly-burly amid the blooming, buzzing confusion of real world experience, where rights or a sense of what

is just and fair emerge ” Davis, (2002) (p. 1016). As for us today, both these authors stressed early-on that the use of empirical, case-based data is essential.

Anthropologists often have addressed the notion of obligation, but rarely have done so in the ways we are suggesting in the present article. Based on ethnographic observation and field study, as well as “arm-chair theorizing,” research conducted in traditional societies and developing nations has focused on obligations based on personal status, verbal contracts, reciprocal relationships, ritual expectations, and shared ideology (Rappaport 1967; Wu 1974; Moore 1995). The topic also has been addressed in developed nations. Referring to community outreach activity in post-World War I Italy, Horn (1988) distinguished among three concepts: charity, social service, and security; the first term linked to a moral obligation consistent with teachings of Catholicism. (Angrosino, 2001) took a similar tact as he assessed Catholic social policy and its impact on U.S. health care reform during the 1990s. Viewed more reflexively, attention also has been paid to the moral obligations that anthropologists themselves have as they ply their trade in battling such atrocities as racism (Hill, 1993) and genocide (Lewin, 1993).

## **2.4 Related literature**

### **2.4.1 The role of Community based organizations in Kawempe Division**

Community based organizations (CBO's) are nonprofit groups that work at a local level to improve life for residents. The focus is to build equality across society in all streams - health care, environment, quality of education, access to technology; access to spaces and information for the disabled, to name but a few. The inference is that the communities represented by the CBO's are typically at a disadvantage. CBO's are typically, and almost necessarily, staffed by local members - community members who experience first hand the needs within their neighborhoods. Besides being connected geographically, the only link between staff members and their interests is often the desire and willingness to help. Occupational skill sets and experience are greatly diverse (Kate, 2010)

The tightrope upon which stability balances in this type of organization is being stretched taut, as the role of the CBO is extended to new lengths. Governments are increasingly delegating

responsibility to CBO's and relying on them to gather local concerns, develop, plan, and help deliver solutions. CBO's are storehouses, gatekeepers, of local information obviously valuable for their own purposes, but this data is also useful to other organizations and government agencies. The role of CBO's is becoming knowledge management - to compile, sort, store and retrieve local data. Technology is increasingly becoming more important to this function, to manage daily business operations, but also to develop innovative solutions, given restrictive budgets, limited personnel available, and new demands for services and information. Technology is being used to bring in the voice of the community members, through public participation and input. Applications include mapping of community landmarks and services by locals, providing environmental baseline and change measurements, and identifying concerns common throughout the community (Ludwing, 2003)

Community based organizations (CBO's) use technology for managing daily business operations and administrative functions, but also require specific technology for mission-critical programs. Neighborhood or geographic information systems (NIS or GIS) are emerging technologies in the nonprofit sector generating custom solutions for CBO's.

The value of using this technology for CBO's lies in: the capacity for efficient data management, increased information that can be extracted from already collected data, the ease in sharing data and incorporating other similarly referenced data (to generate additional information), the sophisticated analysis and presentation it affords, which is critical in securing further support and funds for the organization, and allowing for active participation and collaboration with community members (Alvaro, 2008)

Assessing CBO's performance in poverty reduction is a difficult task. However, it is worth learning from other observations conducted on CBO performance in alleviating poverty

CBOs have increased the scale on the type of roles they play. In this contemporary time, CBOs are tremendously working, and helping government, institutions, and the rural poor in the fight against poverty in Sub-Saharan African, which was their traditional role during the World Wars.

Although CBO's are appraised for their tremendous work, other scholars have opined that they do not see their essence due to the fact that many have fallen below expectations. In this Chapter,

however, researcher's task is to review the literature of other scholarly works as it relate to CBO's roles in poverty alleviation (Liyala, 2011)

Desai (2005), has mentioned that CBOs have an important role to play in supporting women, men and households, community groups, civil society groups and expected that they can meet the welfare.

She accounted some role and functions for CBOs, such as counseling and support service, awareness raising and advocacy, legal aid and microfinance. These services help the people to achieve their ability, skill and knowledge, and take control over their own lives and finally become empowered and self-reliance. I agree with the author, because if a project like microfinance is enforced, the living standard of people will be improved.

Strom quits (2002), has also noted three major functions for CBOs such as (service delivery (e.g. relief, welfare, basic skills); educational provision (e.g. basic skills and often critical analysis of social environments); and public policy advocacy as this is the case with CBOs in Sub-Saharan Africa. Baccaro (2001), in his writing depicted how particular CBOs with a definite mission statements can promote the organization and "empowerment" of the poor, particularly poor women, through a combination of micro-credit, awareness-raising, training for group members which is capacity building and other social services, with an aim to reduce poverty among societies.

CBOs general aim is to alleviate poverty through activities that promote capacity building and self-reliance. Langran (2002) has mentioned that CBOs through capacity building help to sustain community development assist government in the provision of basic social amenities. CBOs are often created in order to expand the capacities of people and government there by breaching the gap of poverty (Korten, 1990).

CBOs are praised for promoting community self-reliance and empowerment through supporting community-based groups and relying on participatory processes (Korten, 1990; Clark, 1991; Friedmann, 1992; Fowler, 1993; Edwards and Hulme, 1994; Salamon, 1994). In Sub-Saharan

Africa for instance where survival for daily bread is a major hurdle, CBOs have been seen as liberators of human suffering the evidence is in Sierra Leone where sixty percent of citizens survival dependent upon donors.

Sustainable development, on the other hand, has emerged over the past few decades as an important paradigm for poverty alleviation.

As Bradshaw and Winn, (2000) have noted, sustainability is rooted largely in an environmental approach, particularly in the industrialized countries. But, the goal of sustainable development is to find a balance between three pillars - social, economic and environmental - of communities (Sneddon, 2000).

Hibbard and Tang (2004), in their study in Vietnam have noted the importance of CBOs' roles in sustainable community development. One of the roles was that CBOs balance the social, economic and environmental factors in promoting sustainable development.

Another important role of CBO that they discovered was decentralization of the central government which helps the local communities to acquire more power in order to make their own decisions. As in the case of Sierra Leone where civil society groups and other CBOs like MERLIN, Caritas and CRS, have succeeded in winning bills for decentralization in the Health ministry. But, sometimes the local communities lack specialists to do professional work and resources that are important for the particular projects. In this situation, CBO assists local staff with drafting sustainable development plans that are functional under the umbrella of a central government policy (Sneddon, 2000)

Finally, they concluded that poverty alleviation is process-oriented, and it requires extensive community participation and relies on network to share resources, knowledge and expertise. From the literatures, it could be summarized that CBOs play an important function in fighting poverty via promoting sustainable community development (Sneddon, 2000)

Sustainable community development emphasizes on a balance between environmental concerns and development objectives, while simultaneously enhancing local social relationships.

Sustainable communities meet the economic needs of their residents, enhance and protect the environment, and promote more human local societies (Bridger et al 1997).

Through the functions of providing microfinance, initiating capacity building and self-reliance, peace building projects, relief services during emergencies, CBOs could bridge the gap of poverty in Sub-Saharan African. Below are the reviews of CBO's roles, functions and strategies they used to fight poverty.

#### **2.4.2 CBOS microfinance role a strategy for poverty alleviation**

Microfinance is another important sector that CBO's have fully utilized in reaching out to the poor. Their roles in this sector, has immensely contributed to alleviating poverty among the poor. The purpose of using microfinance to alleviate poverty is as a result of what role microfinance can play and what impact it created on the beneficiaries. Microfinance has a very important role to play in development according to proponents of microfinance.

In the 1990s, scholars have increasingly referred to microfinance as an effective means of poverty reduction (Rekha 1995; Cerven and Ghazanfar 1999; Pankhurst and Johnston 1999). The microfinance has long existed in Africa, but saw it decline when government established banking institutions took over Oxaal and Baden (1997). The World Bank found, in 1998, that the poorest 48% of Bangladeshi families with access to microcredit from Grameen Bank rose above the poverty line.

In People's Republic of China (PRC), for instance, microfinance programs have helped lift 150 million people out of poverty since 1990 (UNHDR, 2005). Similarly in, in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia, MkNelly and Dunford (1998) Mansaray (1998-99), found that microcredit beneficiaries increased their income by \$36, compared with \$18 for nonclients. Clients of microfinance generally shifted from irregular, low-paid daily jobs to more secured employment in India (Simanowitz, 2003) and Bangladesh (Zaman, 2000).



Otero (1999, p.10) illustrates the various ways in which "microfinance, at its core combats poverty". She states that microfinance creates access to productive capital for the poor, which together with human capital, addressed through education and training, and social capital, achieved through local organization building, enables people to move out of poverty (1999). By providing material capital to a poor person, their sense of dignity is strengthened and this can help to empower the person to participate in the economy and society (Otero, 1999).

The aim of microfinance according to Otero (1999) is not just about providing capital to the poor to combat poverty on an individual level, it also has a role at an institutional level. It seeks to create institutions that deliver financial services to the poor, who are continuously ignored by the formal banking sector.

Mayoux (2000) and Cheston and Khan (2002) have pointed out the importance of microfinance in empowerment, particularly women empowerment. Microfinance is defined as efforts to improve the access to loans and to saving services for poor people (Shreiner, 2001). UNCDF (2001) states that studies have shown that microfinance plays key roles in development.

It is currently being promoted as a key development strategy for promoting poverty eradication and economic empowerment. It has the potential to effectively address material poverty, the physical deprivation of goods and services and the income to attain them by granting financial services to households who are not supported by the formal banking sector (Sheraton 2004).

Microcredit programs provide small loans and savings opportunities to those who have traditionally been excluded from commercial financial services. As a development inclusion strategy, adopted by CBO's through the provision of funds to both locally established groups and government and private institutions, microfinance programs emphasize women's economic contribution as a way to increase overall financial efficiency within national economies. This is because in Sub-Saharan Africa, as whole women are said to be bread winners and care takers of their families (Sheraton, 2004).

It should be noted that women are always at mercy regarding social misshapes .According to Cheston and Khan (2002), one of the most popular forms of economic empowerment for women is microfinance, which provides credit for poor women who are usually excluded from formal credit institutions. This issue of gender discrimination in the microfinance sector have been researched and debated by donor agencies, CBOs, feminists, and activists (Johnson and Rogaly, 1997; Razavi, 1997; Kabeer, 1999; Mayoux, 2001; Mahmud, 2003).

However, underneath these shared concerns lie three fundamentally different approaches to microfinance: financial sustainability, feminist empowerment, and poverty alleviation. All three microfinance approaches have different goals coupled with varied perspectives on how to incorporate gender into microfinance policy and programs (Mayoux, 2000).

The microfinance empowers women by putting capital in their hands and allowing them to earn an independent income and contribute financially to their households and communities.

This economic empowerment is expected to generate increased self-esteem, respect, and other forms of empowerment for women beneficiaries.

Some evidence show that microfinance would empower women in some domains such as increased participation in decision making, more equitable status of women in the family and community, increased political power and rights, and increased self-esteem (Cheston et al, 2002).

Well-being as an output of microfinance not only covers the economic indicators, but also other indicators such as community education, environment, recreation and accessibility to social services. It is related to the quality of life (Asnarulkhadi, 2002). In order to gain economic sustainability, CBOs through microfinance help the communities to reduce poverty, create jobs, and promote income generation. In the developing countries, sustainability is linked more closely to issues of poverty and the gross inequalities of power and resources (Hamnett et al, 2003).

This is due to the fact that in the Third World countries like sub-Saharan Africa, the ecological system, climate, sometimes conflicts with the socio-economic needs of local people who depend

on a local ecosystem for their survival (Nygren, 2000). In contrast, in the developed countries, as Bradshaw and Winn (2000) have noted, more priority is given on environmental aspect of sustainable development. Despite the importance attached to microfinance as an effective tool for poverty alleviation, yet it cannot be over ruled that this sector do have many problems. This has even led some scholars to doubt its usefulness, thereby suggesting that CBO's still need to do more to reach out to the poor. Littlefield, Murdoch et al, (2003), Simanowitz and Brody (2004) and the IMF (2005) have commented on the critical role of microfinance in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Simanowitz and Brody, (2004, p.1) state, "Microfinance is a key strategy in reaching the MDGs and in building global financial systems that meet the needs of the most poor people." Littlefield, Murdoch and Hashemi, (2003) state "microfinance is a critical contextual factor with strong impact on the achievements of the SDG microfinance is unique among development interventions: it can deliver social benefits on CBOs, permanent basis and on a large scale". Referring to various case studies, they show how microfinance has played a role in eradicating poverty, promoting education, improving health and empowering women (Littlefield et al, 2003).

However, other scholars are not enthusiastic about the role of microfinance in development because of its lapses, and it is important to realize that microfinance is not a all done strategy when it comes to fighting poverty. Hulme and Mosley, (1996), while acknowledging the role microfinance can have in helping to reduce poverty, concluded from their research on microfinance that "most contemporary schemes are less effective than they might be" (Hulme and Mosley, 1996, p.134). They state that microfinance is not a total solution for poverty-alleviation and that in some cases the poorest people have been made worse-off by microfinance.

Wright, (2000,p.6) states that much of the skepticism of MFIs stems from the argument that microfinance projects "fail to reach the poorest, generally have a limited effect on income—drive women into greater dependence on their husbands and fail to provide additional services desperately needed by the poor". In addition, Wright says that many development practitioners not only find microfinance inadequate, but that it actually diverts funding from

"more pressing or important interventions" such as health and education (Wright, 2000, p.6). As argued by Navajas et al (2000), there is a danger that microfinance may siphon funds from other projects that might help the poor more.

They state that governments and donors should know whether the poor gain more from microfinance, than from more health care or food aid for example. Therefore, there is a need for all involved in microfinance and development to ascertain what exactly has been the impact of microfinance in combating poverty. Considerable debate remains about the effectiveness of microfinance as a tool for directly reducing poverty, and about the characteristics of the people it benefits (Chowdhury, Mosley and Simanowitz, 2004). Sinha (1998) argues that it is notoriously difficult to measure the impact of microfinance programmes on poverty.

#### **2.4.3. Capacity building role of CBOs' as a strategy for poverty alleviation**

Capacity building is another CBO's strategy and role that helps to bridge a gap between the haves and have not in society. Capacity building is an approach to development that builds independence. It can be: A 'means to an end', where the purpose is for others to take on programs. Is a process, where the capacity building strategies are routinely incorporated as an important element of effective practice (NSW Health, 2001).

Langran (2002) has defined capacity building as the ability of one group (CBOs) to strengthen the development abilities of another group (local communities) through education, skill training and organizational support.

Capacity building is a strategy used to develop not a set of pre-determined activities. There is no single way to the build capacity of an individual or groups of individuals. Although experience tells us that there is a need to work across the key action areas, practitioners approach each situation separately to identify pre-existing capacities and develop strategies particular to a program or organization, in its time and place.

Before beginning to build capacity within programs, practitioners need to identify pre-existing capacities such as skills, structures, partnerships and resources. Frankish (2003) has counted a

number of dimensions for community capacity including financial capacity (resources, opportunities and knowledge), human resources (skills, motivations, confidence, and relational abilities and trust) and social resources (networks, participation structures, shared trust and bonding).

UNDP (2009) has introduced capacity building as the process by which individuals, groups, and organizations increase their abilities to first, perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives; and second, understand and deal with their development needs in a broad context and in a sustainable manner.

CBOs, through the provision of education, skills and knowledge, develop the capacity of community towards achieving sustainable development. In fact, CBOs act as a capacity builder to help the communities to develop the resources, building awareness, motivating to participation in project and finally improving the quality of community's lives.

Inger, (2009) has supported the view that CBO's play important role through the provision of skills for the rural poor. He has maintained that through capacity building, CBO's have been able to reach the poor, and has contributed to the development of the beneficiaries through skills training. the given of technical advice, exchange of experiences, research and policy advice which is key to today's development. Through the case study of Afghanistan CBO's, it suggested that these areas of interest have yielded fruit for the intended beneficiaries. The activities have usually strengthened the skills of individuals, as it was intended but have not always succeeded in improving the effectiveness of the ministries and other organizations where those individuals are working. This according to Kpaka, (2007) considered it as a failure on the part of the implementers because of improper allocation of stratetigies and argues that they failed because of poor planning and poor implementation strategy.

#### **2.4.3. CBO's roles of self-reliance and sustainable community development a strategy for poverty alleviation**

Self-reliance is another strategy that affects sustainable community development. Effective community development sits on the foundation of self-reliance. The concept of self-reliance is

strategically situated within the essence of community development and is related to other concepts like mutual-help, self-help, participation of the indigenous people and rural progress. Self-reliance encourages the necessity for people to use local initiatives, their abilities and their own possessions to improve their condition. Fonchi and Fonjong, (2002) have pointed out that self-reliance is increasingly being adopted as *modus operandi* for community development.

Therefore, to attain self-reliance, CBOs and community groups must discover their own potential and look for ways to innovatively develop such discovered potential to use as sources of wealth for the development of the community (Ife and Tesoriero, 2006). Motivating and mobilizing people to be self-reliant and to participate in development activities become an important objective of the CBOs.

According to Kelly, (1992), self-reliance means that the people rely on their own resources and are independent of funds sourced outside the community. Self-reliant strategy relies on the willingness and ability of the local people to depend on their own available resources and technology which they can control and manage.

A self-reliant strategy requires the optional use of all available human, natural and technological resources (Agere, 1982). Although dependence on the state maybe desirable in the short term, it should not be a long term objective, because the aim of the community development must ultimately be self-reliance. Mansaray, (1982) has maintained that reliance on external resources will lead to the loss of autonomy and independence of the community, therefore communities should be bound to carry out autonomous programmes. This according to him, autonomous communities can flourish only in the absence of such external dependency.

According to Korten, (1990), the second strategy of the CBOs focuses on developing the capacities of the people to better meet their own needs through self-reliant local action. In the second generation strategy, Korten, (1990) mentioned that the local inertia is the heart of problem in a village or community. There is a potential energy in a community but remains inactive because of the inertia of tradition, isolation and lack of education.

But this unwillingness on the part of the local beneficiaries can be broken through the intervention of an outside change agent, who supposedly are to be CBOs, whose role is to who help the community realize its potentials through education, organization, consciousness raising, small loans and the introduction of simple new technologies. It is the stress on local self-reliance, with the intent that benefits will be sustained by community self-help action beyond the period of CBO assistance (Korten, 1990). Therefore, CBOs, through the strategy of self-reliance, has facilitated sustainable development of the community through its participation in the community actives, project sponsorship, monitoring and evaluation processes.

#### **2.4.4 CBO'S peace building role a strategy for poverty for poverty alleviation**

CBO's roles are extended to peace building in Africa. The crucial role played by CBO's in the restoration of peace in war affected zones, is one seen as important. Many African countries have witnessed war and are still going through the trauma of war. Countries like Sierra Leone, Liberia, ACBOLA, Somalia and many are witnesses of CBO's intervention in peace building. From the evidence of the current conflict in Afghanistan, (Richard et al 2000), have maintained that CBO's can play peace building roles. The presence of CBO's in Afghanistan according to them have led to the restoration of fair peace as their propagation of the human rights law, and their involvement in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, is fostering cooperation among the warlords. I am in total agreement with them. The role of Peace Wing in Sierra Leone, for instance, justify the effectiveness of peace building CBO's through their organizational strategies which was able to bring the rebels out of the bush and negotiating between the government and war factions to negotiate a peace talk rather using guns and bullets to cease war.

#### **2.5. CBO's humanitarian assistance/relief services roles for poverty alleviation**

The provision of food and non-food items during emergency periods and war time and other disasters periods, often see CBOs functions as important one. The provision of these items is short run but very significance in alleviating poverty. According to (Kpaka, 2007), humanitarian assistance is a fastest means to fight poverty and ensure sustainability in today's society. During emergency period, governments are unable to settle their displaced and refugee population,

because of inadequacies of resources. As a result of the shortcoming of the government, the issue of CBO's influx into a country becomes unquestionable (Kpaka, 2007). Conflict and other disasters that occurred in society always left a strong poverty bench mark. During these conflicting periods, lives, properties, and physical infrastructures, diseases, and other hazardous issues are left as strong legacy in our society. To remedy these legacies, Humanitarian CBOs have different strategies to implement their relief programmes.

Generally, the roles of CBO's are still debatable as many sees their roles as positive and others sees these roles as not proper.

It has been noted that, CBO contributions in poverty reduction are limited. (Edwards et al, 1995) stated that it is difficult to find general evidence that CBOs are close to the poor. There is growing evidence that in terms of poverty reduction, CBOs do not perform as effectively as had been usually assumed by many agencies. More specific evidence is provided by Riddell and Robinson (1995) who conducted a case study on sixteen CBOs undertaken in four countries in Asia and Africa. They found that while CBO projects reach the poor people, they tend not to reach down to the very poorest. CBO projects also tend to be small scale. The total numbers assisted are also small. Furthermore, it is also rare for CBO projects to be financially self sufficient. Finally, although CBOs execute a number of very imaginative projects, many of them appear to be unwilling to innovate in certain areas or activities. Therefore, because of these limitations, the roles of CBOs in alleviating poverty cannot be exaggerated.

## **2.6. Conclusion**

The literature established the important roles played by of CBOs in the fight against poverty through micro-finance, capacity building, self-reliance, peace building, sustainable community development, and empowerment especially women's empowerment all aiming at poverty alleviation. CBOs through the micro-finance help members of community to access jobs, income-generation and improve economic situation there by alleviating poverty from the poor. And then they would become empowered economically. CBO's developed the capacities of community such as skills, abilities, knowledge, assets and motivates the community to participate in the project to improve the quality of their lives. CBOs act as capacity builders that help the community to achieve the empowerment particularly individual empowerment.



Since the philosophy of community development is independent from any outside agents, thus the community must rely on their own resources. CBO's do assist the community to discover their potentials and also mobilize community to be self-reliant. Therefore, the final outcome of community development is the independence of the community from external agents in formulating its agenda and managing its affairs. This process involves capacity building, where people get involved in human capital training, transferring of authority from donor to recipient and receive supports from stakeholders (World Bank, 1999). When people become fully empowered, they are able to contribute toward sustainable development (Lyons et al, 2001).

Therefore, CBOs through some programs and functions, such as microfinance, capacity building and self-reliance help community to be empowered, and finally contribute towards sustainable community development.

However, though many don't see a need for CBO's in the fight against poverty alleviation in Sub-Saharan Africa, I strongly believed that presence in black Africa is importance. Their strategies and approaches they use to fight this disease is one that should not be neglected.

Having looked into all the literature CBO's, in the next chapter, researcher will be discussing the strategies adopted by some CBO's in the fight against poverty.

### **2.6.1 The level of Poverty Eradication in Kawempe Division**

According to David (2004) Poverty Eradication is a term that describes the promotion of economic growth that will permanently lift as many people as possible over a poverty line.

Poverty is the state of human beings who are poor. That is, they have little or no material means of surviving food, shelter, clothes, healthcare, education, and other physical means of living and improving one's life. Some definitions of poverty are relative, rather than absolute, poverty Eradication would not be considered to apply to measures which resulted in absolute decreases in living standards, but technically lifted people out of poverty (David, 2004)

Poverty eradication: Almost everyone agrees that poverty eradication should be the paramount goal of development assistance. But what do we mean by poverty alleviation? Is it helping the very poorest of the poor achieve a better quality of life? Or is it enabling the largest number of

people to get above the poverty line? Does it mean helping to improve people's lives now, or laying the conditions for future improvements (Ehrlich, 1997)

Owen Barder, of the Center for Global Development, has performed a useful service in a recent paper, what is Poverty eradication? In it, he points out the implicit trade-offs between tackling current and future poverty, between helping as many poor people as possible versus focusing on those in chronic poverty, and between measures that tackle the causes of poverty and those which deal with the symptoms. In fact, notes the author, "poverty eradication actually encompasses many goals, some of which are contradictory." If donors agencies do not explicitly recognize and account for these differences at the outset unless it's clear what measure for poverty eradication is going to be employed confusion and disillusionment can and does ensue (Ehrlich, 1997)

Poverty eradication measures, like those promoted by Henry George in his economics classic *Progress and Poverty* are those that rise, or are intended to rise, enabling the poor to create wealth for themselves as a means for ending poverty forever. In modern times, various economists within the georgism movement propose measures like the land value tax to enhance access by all to the natural world. Some people undertake voluntary poverty due to religious or philosophical beliefs. For example, Christian monks and nuns take a "vow of poverty" by which they renounce luxury. Poverty Alleviation measures have no role in regard to voluntary poverty. (David, 2004)

According to (Harold, 2006), Poverty eradication measures and other attempts to change the economies of modern hunter-gatherers are not addressed in this article. Hunter-gatherers, also called "foragers" live off wild plants and animals, for example, the Hadza people of Tanzania and the Bushmen of southern Africa. Theirs is a special case in which their poverty relative to the developed countries is intertwined with their traditional way of life. Governmental attempts to modernize the economies of the Hadza people, the Bushmen, and other hunter-gatherers have resulted in political, legal, and cultural controversies. They have often met with failure.

Poverty occurs in both developing countries and developed countries. While poverty is much more widespread in developing countries, both types of countries undertake poverty eradication measures.

Poverty has historically been accepted in some parts of the world as inevitable as non-industrialized economies produced very little while populations grew almost as fast making wealth scarce. (Harold, 2006), Geoffrey Parker wrote that "In Antwerp and Lyon, two of the largest cities in western Europe, by 1600 three-quarters of the total population were too poor to pay taxes, and therefore likely to need relief in times of crisis." (Carroll, 1993), Poverty Alleviation, or poverty alleviation, has been largely as a result of overall economic growth. Food shortages were common before modern agricultural technology and in places that lack them today, such as nitrogen fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation methods. The dawn of industrial revolution led to high economic growth, eliminating mass poverty in what is now considered the developed world (Sourang, 2009) World GDP per person quintupled during the 20th century. In 1820, 75% of humanity lived on less than a dollar a day, while in 2001, only about 20% do.

Today, continued economic development is constrained by the lack of economic freedoms. Economic liberalization requires extending property rights to the poor, especially to land. Financial services, notably savings, can be made accessible to the poor through technology, such as mobile banking. Inefficient institutions, corruption and political instability can also discourage investment. Aid and government support in health, education and infrastructure helps growth by increasing human and physical capital (Sourang, 2009)

Poverty eradication also involves improving the living conditions of people who are already poor. Aid, particularly in medical and scientific areas, is essential in providing better lives, such as the Green Revolution and the eradication of smallpox. Problems with today's development aid include the high proportion of tied aid, which mandates receiving nations to buy products, often more expensive, originating only from donor countries. (Alessandro, 2005). Nevertheless, some believe (Peter, 2004) that small changes in the way each of us in affluent nations lives our lives could solve world poverty.

### **Causes of poverty.**

According to (Sarfaraz, 2003). Income inequality, Research shows that when quality economically, overall poverty reduces. If one national income is not equally distributed among all communities in the individuals will feel it most. This has motivated the poor to work harder to get more leading to high productivity hence sustainable procurement

Conflicts and unrests, About 33% of communities in absolute poverty live in places of conflict. In the past, countries like Rwanda and Sri-Lanka have suffered poverty as a result of years to tribal and civil wars. In Iraq and the like are all going through difficult times and poverty is rife in those areas.

Unrests result in massive loss of human live, disease, hunger and violent quality labour. It is also a put off for reign investments. Wealth can never be created in such an environment (Sarfaraz, 2003).

Location, adverse ecology and location, Location of countries as was as communities with in the country can make people poor, geographic and ecological factors such as mountains, swamps, deserts and the like have also made life conditions unbearable in mainly places. This is why some rural areas are poorer than others, even in the same country.

Natural disasters, Drought floods, hurricanes and others unexpected natural events cause deaths, illness and loss of income. In Ethiopia alone, there were is droughts and famines between 1978 and 1998 that led to the displacement, injury or death of more than 1 million people in better connected communities, families are able to come out of poverty and get on with their lives, but other remote and less accessible communities suffer for longer periods (Hansen, 2004).

Health and disability. Poverty can also get worse if communities are affected with diseases such as malaria and this aids. Diseases cause many deaths and children are left with no parents or care givers. Household's wealth can also drain quickly with disable members.

In many communities disabled members are looked down upon and not allowed to inherit assets. They are considered a stigma and excluded from public events and exposure. This

mentality can adversely affect the well being of families e.g the incidence of poverty is 15.44% higher in households with a disabled head or adult (Lovell, 2000).

Inheritance of poverty. Families that have had a life time of poverty tends to pass on the situation to their children. They can not afford education for their children and children grow with no skills. Children work on the same family farms and marry into families with similar conditions as they turn adults. They in turn pass on the tradition to their children.

Education training and skills. People who are educated or had some training or skills are in a better position to apply ideas and knowledge into fixing basic problems and enhancing their livelihoods. They are able to plan, follow instructions and get reach out to access information, fools and support that can improve their livelihoods in the absence of training skills or education, people can not help them selves. They can not prevent diseases, and can not apply new ways of doing things. The result is that their poverty situation is worse of and are even more vulnerable than before.

Gender discrimination. In many African communities, girls were not allowed to be in skill. Families preferred to invest in boys education than in girls, women were also not allowed to do major economic activity and had less ownerships lands and assets. This idea negatively impacts on the well being of women and the development of their children is also impacted-self (Clark, , 1999).

Acute causes of poverty: Warfare: According to (Smeeding, 2005). The material and human destruction caused by warfare is a major development problem. For example, from 1990 to 1993, the period encompassing Desert Storm, per capita GDP in Iraq fell from \$3500 to \$761. The drop in average income, while a striking representation of the drop in the well-being of the average Iraqi citizen in the aftermath of the war, fails to capture the broader affects of damages to the infrastructure and social services, such as health care and access to clean water.

Agricultural Cycles: According to (Niklas, 1998). People who rely on fruits and vegetables that they produce for household food consumption (subsistence farmers) often go through cycles of

relative abundance and scarcity. For many families that rely on subsistence production for survival, the period immediately prior to harvest is a 'hungry period.' During these periods of scarcity, many families lack sufficient resources to meet their minimal nutritional needs. Being familiar with these cycles has enabled development practitioners to anticipate and prepare for periods of acute need for assistance.

**Droughts and Flooding:** Besides the immediate destruction caused by natural events such as hurricanes, environmental forces often cause acute periods of crisis by destroying crops and animals (Robert, 2013)

**Natural Disasters:** Natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes have devastated communities throughout the world. Developing countries often suffer much more extensive and acute crises at the hands of natural disasters, because limited resources inhibit the construction of adequate housing, infrastructure, and mechanisms for responding to crises (Roberts, 1997).

Entrenched factors associated with poverty:

**Colonial Histories:** One of the most important barriers to development in poor countries is lack of uniform, basic infrastructure, such as roads and means of communication. Some development scholars have identified colonial history as an important contributor to the current situation. In most countries with a history of colonization, the colonizers developed local economies to facilitate the expropriation of resources for their own economic growth and development (Roberts, 1997).

**Centralization of Power:** In many developing countries, political power is disproportionately centralized. Instead of having a network of political representatives distributed equally throughout society, in centralized systems of governance one major party, politician, or region is responsible for decision-making throughout the country. This often causes development problems. For example, in these situations politicians make decisions about places that they are unfamiliar with, lacking sufficient knowledge about the context to design effective and appropriate policies and programs (Kerbo, 2006)

**Corruption:** Corruption often accompanies centralization of power, when leaders are not accountable to those they serve. Most directly, corruption inhibits development when leaders help themselves to money that would otherwise be used for development projects. In other cases, leaders reward political support by providing services to their followers (Kerbo, 2006)

**Warfare:** Warfare contributes to more entrenched poverty by diverting scarce resources from fighting poverty to maintaining a military. Take, for example, the cases of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The most recent conflict over borders between the two countries erupted into war during 1999 and 2000, a period when both countries faced severe food shortages due to drought. IFAD (2007)

**Environmental degradation:** According to (Agarwal, 1994), Awareness and concern about environmental degradation have grown around the world over the last few decades, and are currently shared by people of different nations, cultures, religions, and social classes. However, the negative impacts of environmental degradation are disproportionately felt by the poor. Throughout the developing world, the poor often rely on natural resources to meet their basic needs through agricultural production and gathering resources essential for household maintenance, such as water, firewood, and wild plants for consumption and medicine. Thus, the depletion and contamination of water sources directly threaten the livelihoods of those who depend on them.

**Social Inequality:** According to (Warren 1980). One of the more entrenched sources of poverty throughout the world is social inequality that stems from cultural ideas about the relative worth of different genders, races, ethnic groups, and social classes. Ascribed inequality works by placing individuals in different social categories at birth, often based on religious, ethnic, or 'racial' characteristics. In South African history, apartheid laws defined a binary caste system that assigned different rights (or lack thereof) and social spaces to Whites and Blacks, using skin color to automatically determine the opportunities available to individuals in each group

Building a more widespread commitment to overcoming poverty is an essential first step in overcoming poverty, and actions to address this are discussed below.

Share the benefits of economic growth through an emphasis on more widespread employment: The phenomenon of jobless economic growth that increases income inequalities and generates too few jobs for low income groups poses a serious threat to the well-being of many nations, both North and South. Government policies should consider not only aggregate economic impact but also the distribution of employment. Socially responsible venture capital and microcredit initiatives can foster employment-generating businesses that complement the local culture and environment.

Root out corruption, which harms society as a whole: According to (Barr, 2004), Corruption, both in government and business, places heavy cost on society. Businesses should enact, publicize and follow codes of conduct banning corruption on the part of their staff and directors. Citizens must demand greater transparency on the part of both government and the corporate sector and create reform movements where needed.

Broaden access to education and technology among marginalized groups, and especially among girls and women: According to Esping-Andersen, (1990), the educational attainment of women has strong bearing on the well-being of their families, and efforts to improve education for women and girls must be strengthened. At the same time, steps should be taken to ensure that the current revolution in information technology benefits marginalized groups. This must begin in school.

Improve government capacity to provide universal access to essential goods and services, including potable water, affordable food, primary health care, education, housing and other social services: According to (Celia, 2007), Governments around the world have made commitments to this through the 20/20 Initiative, which calls for 20% of national budgets and 20% of foreign aid to be spent on human services. But raising adequate resources through effective taxation and other mechanisms is often politically difficult. New mechanisms for public policy dialogue that enable citizens of all classes to recognize the benefit of universal access to key services must be put in place. Nonprofit groups and even corporations can provide essential support here, helping articulate a vision of a healthy society. These nongovernmental actors can also help in the actual provision of services.



According to (Muwanigwa et al, 2002), while there are multiple actors working for the benefit of IDP populations, a gap has formed. Despite assistance from neo-neutral, partial-neutral and domestic entities (this also includes indigenous domestic civil societies), often working in conjunction with each other, large of conflict-affected IDP population have fallen through the cracks.

A portion of the IDP population falls outside of the coverage of international and domestic organizations. What is more, some efforts by these actors are replicated. The question remains, however, about the most vulnerable those at the margins of humanitarian assistance.

CBOs whether they are neo-neutral, partial-neutral, or domestic actors have an opportunity, and indeed an obligation, to reach out to and help internally displaced persons in conflict and post-conflict environments. There are many different approaches to this, but the underlying facts are that enough has not been done, and that populations have fallen through the cracks.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research design, the study population, sample size, sample techniques and procedures, data collection methods and instruments, validity and reliability, data analysis, measurement of variables, and ethical considerations.

#### **3.2 Research design**

The study adopted a cross sectional study design-case study design. According Amin (2005), studies of this nature may be more productively undertaken because data can be collected from a cross section of a population in a short time from a large number of cases for purposes of drawing valid conclusions to represent the entire population of the study. In addition, a case study is an intensive and detailed study of a certain case and enlightens a general phenomenon or problem of the study to deeply understanding and/or explanation of one single specific and complex phenomenon (GoU, 2010). A case can be individuals, groups, movements, a specific event, geographical units (Brante & Korsnes, 2001; GoU, 2010). In this study, the case was Kawempe Division with a focus on the CBOs and how they can be useful education of poverty taking Makerere II and III wards and Bwaise II ward.

The study was largely quantitative although, qualitative techniques were also employed to address the gap left by quantitative methods. The qualitative methods used included interviews guided by an interview schedule. The quantitative data collection methods used mainly closed ended questionnaire, which were filled in by the respondents. According to Amin (2005), both qualitative and a quantitative techniques can be used together especially where the study involves investigating people's opinions.

#### **3.3 Study population**

The study population was 40 respondents chosen from the leadership structure and directly mandated to manage CBOs in Kawempepe Division and had the relevant information on community based organizations. These were directly in the office of CBOs and were divided as:

The Town Clerk (1), Administrators (20), Community and development officer (1), community development officer (1) Public Health and Environment (6), Community based organizations (11). (Kawempe Division Human resource Records, 2015).

### 3.4 Sample size

Due to limited time and resources, a sample size of (36 people) was selected from the study population of (40) respondents (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) divided as seen in Table 3.1 below. This study used simple random sampling for those in the Town Clerk's Office and community development officer. Simple random sampling is good for in-depth analysis, it enables high representation of the population, less bias, and simplifies data interpretation and analysis of results (Black, 1999). While purposive sampling was used for public health, environment and community based organizations because it allowed for probing more on public health.

**Table 3. 1: Sample Size**

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling technique
Town Clerk	1	1	Purposive sampling
Community and development Officer	1	1	Purposive sampling
Public health and environment	6	6	Purposive sampling
Administrators	20	16	Simple Random sampling
Community and development Officer	1	1	Simple Random sampling
Community Based Organizations	11	11	Purposive sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	

**Source:** Kawempe Division HR. Records 2016

### 3.5 Sampling Techniques and Procedures

The three parishes were chosen because they rank the highest in community based organizations and their roles in the reduction of poverty (GoU, 2003). In addition they were accessible to the researcher in terms of cost, time and information (Cresswell, 1994).

### **3.5.1 Simple Random Sampling**

The participants in the study were selected through simple random sampling method for respondents among them administrators and Community and development Officer to have an equal chance of being selected to be part of the study. Simple random sampling was best because it is easy to collect data when the population members are similar to one another on important variable (Gay, 1996). It also ensured a high degree of representativeness and ease of assembling the sample (Thompson, 2002; Levy& Lemeshow, 2008).

### **3.5.2 Purposive Sampling**

Purposive sampling was used for selecting the particular groups of people in the population especially public health and environment and CBOs. This sampling procedure was used for its cost efficiency and effectiveness to collect specific information and allows for probing for clarity (Kothari, 2004).

## **3.6 Data collection methods**

The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods as complementary.

### **3.6.1 Questionnaire Survey**

These were designed objective by objective (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999) for 36 respondents. The questionnaires were used to collect data on role of community based organizations in the eradication of poverty and because it was practical; allows large amounts of information to be collected from a large number of people in a short period of time and in a relatively cost effective way, can be carried out by the researcher, the results of the questionnaires can usually be quickly and easily quantified by either a researcher or through the use of a software package (Sekaran, 2003). Questionnaires helped gather information on knowledge, attitudes, opinions, behaviors, facts, and other information. (Kothari, 2004).

### **3.6.2 Interview Method**

The researcher had an interview guide and a note book to ask and record the interview session and also used a recorder and after that the data was thematically arranged and meaning made from it through descriptive methods that allows for quotations to be made. The method was more

expensive than questionnaires, but they were better for more complex questions, low literacy or less co-operation. In addition, this method is good for probing and keeping the respondent in line with the questions for clarity and expansions, and were used to collect data from mainly key informants on public health and environment (6) respondents and CBOs (11) respondents were interviewed.

### **3.6.3 Documentary Review Method**

This method allowed a researcher to obtain information related to the study from journals, magazines, government reports textbooks, legal instruments, and periodical reports among others to gain an understanding of community based organizations and poverty eradication concerns in Kawempe Division and other urban centers in Uganda.

## **3.7 Data collection instruments**

### **3.7.1 Self-Administered Questionnaires**

The research instrument included the Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQs). SAQs were used because they are the most suitable in a survey that involves a large number of respondents (Amin, 2005). In addition, (SAQs) were very suitable for the target respondents given their high levels of English literacy. Finally, SAQs consume less time and money compared to other methods (Alston & Bowels, 1998)

### **3.7.2 Interview Guide**

Interview guide is a list of topics to be discussed like general list of topics and questionnaires. Interviews were mainly used to get information from key informants. Interviews are good for probing, clarity, and more detailed explanations by the respondent and they keep them focused to the study topic. In addition, the interviews were used in order to collect additional data that might have been left out by the questionnaires especially closed-ended ones (Amin, 2005), the researcher administered interviews to key informants considered knowledgeable about the subject of role of community based organizations in the eradication of poverty given their position for example field managers and assistants of community based organizations.

### 3.7.3 Documentary Review Guide

The documentary review method was used for ascertaining trends, gaps and the way forward. Some of the documents reviewed included government, non-government documents and reports, dissertations, library books, the Internet, new papers and magazines as were presented in the literature review.

## 3.8 Validity and Reliability

### 3.8.1 Validity

Validity is the ability of the research instrument to measure what it aims or is supposed to measure. According to Amin (2005), the research instrument must be appropriate for the study objectives to be achieved. The researcher consulted and discussed validity of instrument with colleagues and supervisors to limit errors as much as possible (these should be judges who are experts in the field). The colleagues with the expertise were given questions so that they can rate each question on a four point rating scale which indicates strongly agree (4), agree (3), (2), disagree (1), and strongly disagree. More so the validity was ensured by calculating the content Validity Index (CVI). The formula is;

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of Questions Declared Valid in the Questionnaires}}{\text{Total Numbers of Questions}}$$

CVI	$\frac{37}{52}$	0.7
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Where CVI is Content Validity Index

Out of the total number of items of the questionnaire, the questions that were considered very relevant and quite relevant were rated. The content validity index for the questionnaire should indicate 0.7 to confirm it valid since it was above 0.7 (Amin, 2005). This meant the items of the instrument were proved valid. The researcher finally incorporated the comments while drafting the final copy.

### **3.8.2 Reliability**

Reliability of an instrument is the dependability or the trustworthiness of an instrument. According to Amin (2005), it is the degree to which the instrument consistently measures what it was supposed to measure. This method picked on a single pre-test group and show the degree to which the items in the questionnaire are inter-correlated. That was, a respondent who would have completed the questionnaire were again politely asked to complete another fresh questionnaire (retest) after two weeks to prove the answers earlier filled for consistence or how close they relate (Amin, (2005).

To get the reliability, the data was entered in the computer and analyzed using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS), which was useful for providing a Cronbach Co-efficient Alpha test for testing reliability. After approval, 36 copies were given to the respondents to ensure completeness, consistency and coding of data systematically in its entirety on the same day to allow contact of respondents for further information or clarification if needed (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

## **3.9 Data Collection Procedures**

### ***Before data gathering***

Upon accomplishment and acceptance of the research proposal, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the college of Humanities and social sciences of KIU, seeking for permission from the Kawempe Division to allow her access participants to participate in the study.

### ***During data gathering***

Due to the nature of work and busy schedule of some respondents, the researcher through division leaders scheduled an appointment for such respondents. The researcher was available to give necessary explanation on some questions where need was. Then the researcher carried out a pilot study before the actual research to check feasibility of the research instrument in order to

make necessary improvement and adjustments in the tool and to avoid time wastage. The researcher also made use secondary data by reviewing available relevant texts books, journals articles, periodicals, manuals, dissertations and publications.

#### ***After data gathering***

After two weeks, primary data was collected through questionnaires and interviews which respondents returned back to the researcher for data analysis. Completed (SAQs) were coded, edited, categorized and entered into a computer for statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) for data processing and analysis.

#### **3.10 Data Analysis**

This was the process of bringing understanding and meaning to data collected for validity and reliability (Sekaran, 2003). Data collected from the field was first of all be sorted, edited, coded and entered into in the computer using SPSS. This package was useful to the researcher to present data using tables, graphics and frequency tables and further helped the researcher generate descriptive statistics such as means and standard deviations.

Qualitative data as analyzed and presented in form of texts and interviews, impressions, words, photos, symbols are examined and presented using descriptive or narrative method where the researcher presented detailed literature description of the respondents' views for the reader to make their opinions (Bell, 1993). Closed-ended questions were recorded and then the answers to each question were checked for every questionnaire for used for calculating the percentage of participants who gave each response. For saving time and cost, they were analyzed by generating quotations, single words and making brief phases. For individual interviews, these were used to produce data in the form of notes, a summary of individual interviews. The researcher wrote each question at the top of a separate blank page or the coded sheet to make it easy for respondents to answer using their own words to save time and money (Bell, 1993).



### **3.12 Ethical Considerations**

The major ethical problems considered in this research study included infringement on the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents, informed consent, avoiding duplication of other studies, honesty and dissemination of the report findings to respondents. The study did not in any way use force to gather data. The different respondents had the opportunity to respond freely with no salient intimidation or force or promise of reward.

### **3.13 Limitations of the study**

- i. The problem of getting clearance from the authorities in Kawempe Division and other key offices were difficult given the internal conflicts between the leaders in the division. This problem was overcome by presenting a letter from Kampala International University indicating that the study was conducted for only academic purposes and was kept confidential.
- ii. The second challenge that the researcher faced was readily getting the respondents on time. However, this problem was handled by exercising a lot of patience and accepting to reschedule new appointments or accept substitutes who have been delegated authority some of whom were very knowledgeable and gave me the necessary information they could.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the study that investigated community based organization and eradication of poverty and the information on the background of respondents including; gender, position of the respondent and duration of service. Further, the chapter reports on the summery description of the objectives of the study presents.

#### 4.2 Respondents' Background Information

The background information used was about gender, position of the respondents and duration of service, frequencies and percentage distributions were employed to summarize the background in formulation of the respondents.

This section involved the description of the background information of the respondents because it gave a clear view of the respondents' ability to give adequate and accurate information on how community based organization relates to eradication of poverty in Kawempe Division.

##### 4.2.1 Gender of respondents

The respondents were asked to give their gender. This enabled the researcher to have a proportionate representation of both the females and males.

**Table 4. 1: Showing gender of respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	21	58.3
Female	15	41.7
Total	36	100

*Source: Primary data 2017*

The table above shows that the majority of the respondents represented by (58.3%) were male and the females followed with (41.7%). This implies that the study was gender sensitive and

collected views from both males and females since both sexes have adequate information on community based organizations and also directly affected by poverty eradication.

#### 4.2.2 Age of the respondent

The respondents were asked to indicate their age. This enabled the researcher to understand the variety of ages of the respondents and in-depth information of how community based organizations relates to eradication of poverty in Kawempe Division as seen in the table below;

**Table 4. 2: Showing the age of the respondent**

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
20—25	3	8.3
36—39	6	16.7
26—29	16	44.4
30—35	11	30.6
Total	36	100

*Source: Primary data*

According to the table 4.2 above, the findings revealed that most respondents were in the age bracket of 26 - 29 with 44.4% followed by those in the age bracket of 30 - 35 with 30.6% then 36 - 39 with 15.38%, and 20 - 25 with 8.3% respectively. Respondents in the age bracket of 26 – 29 dominated the study variables. Further, this means that the study identified the right respondents for the study.

#### 4.2.3 Level of Education of the respondent

The respondents were asked to indicate their level of education. This enabled the researcher to understand the variety of education of the respondents and in-depth information of how community based organizations relates to eradication of poverty in Kawempe Division as seen in the table below;

**Table 4. 3: Showing the level of education of the respondent**

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Tertiary	2	5.6
Certificate	6	16.7
Diploma	16	44.4
Bachelors	11	30.6
Masters	1	2.7
Total	36	100

*Source: Primary data*

According to the table 4.3 above, the findings revealed that most respondents held a diploma with 44.4% followed by those with Bachelors Degree with 30.6% then Certificate with 16.7%, Tertiary with 5.6% and Masters with 2.7% respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents were Diploma holders. Further, this means that the study identified the right respondents for the study.

#### 4.2.4 Types of employment of the respondent

The respondents were asked to indicate their type of employment. This enabled the researcher to understand the variety of types of employment of the respondents and in-depth information of how community based organizations relates to eradication of poverty in Kawempe Division as seen in the table below;

**Table 4. 4: Showing the type of employment of the respondent**

Type of employment	Frequency	Percentage
Farmer	2	5.6
House wife	6	16.7
Self employed	16	44.4
Teacher	11	30.6
Doctor	1	2.7
Total	36	100

*Source: Primary data*

According to the table 4.4 above, the findings revealed that most respondents were self employed with 44.4% followed by Teacher with 30.6% then House wives with 16.7%, farmers with 5.6% and Doctors with 2.7% respectively. Respondents who were self employed dominated the study variables. This indicated that the most respondents in Kawempe division were in the informal sector.

#### 4.2.5 Years spent in Kawempe Division

The respondents were asked to indicate the years spent in Kawempe Division. This enabled the researcher to understand the number of years that the respondents had spent in Kawempe and if they had in-depth information on how community based organizations relates to eradication of poverty in Kawempe Division as seen in the table below;

**Table 4. 5: Showing the years spent in Kawempe Division**

years spent in Kawempe Division	Frequency	Percentage
(1 – 2) Years	2	5.6
(3 – 4) Years	6	16.7
(5 – 6) Years	16	44.4
(7 – 8) Years	11	30.6
Above 10 years	1	2.7
Total	36	100

*Source: Primary data*

According to the table 4.5 above, the findings revealed that most respondents had spent 5 – 6 years in Kawempe division with 44.4% followed by those with 7 – 8 years with 30.6% then 3 – 4 years with 16.7%, 1 – 2 years with 5.6% and above 10 years with 2.7% respectively. Respondents who had spent 5 – 6 years in Kawempe Division dominated the study variables. It is indicated that majority of the respondents had spent quite a number of years in the division.

**4.3 The independent variable of the study was community based organizations, and the first objective of the study was to establish the role of Community based organizations in Kawempe Division**

Community based organizations in this study was operationalized as Microfinance Role, Capacity building role, Self-reliance and sustainable community development, Peace building role, Humanitarian assistance/relief services. This section presents the extent of community based organizations as rated by the respondents in four (4) dimensional components.

#### 4.3.1 Role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division

The first objective was set to establish the role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division for which the researcher intended to find out how satisfactorily CBOs and the degree at which they stand when compared to poverty eradication. Roles of CBOs were broken into four aspects (including Microfinance Role, Capacity building role, Self-reliance and sustainable community development, Peace building role, Humanitarian assistance/relief services). In this study, all the four aspects were measured using 16 quantitative questions in which respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each statement by indicating the number that best describe their perceptions. All the sixteen items on role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division were likert scaled using four points ranging between 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree and 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using Means as summarized in table 4.6 below.

**Table 4. 6: Showing Role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division**  
N= 36

<b>Microfinance Role</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
CBOs offer micro finance credit to people and this has benefited the people in the Kawempe Division	3.87	1.496	Very High
CBOs have improved the lives of people in Kawempe through microfinance advise of starting up businesses	2.15	1.106	Low
CBOs have helped the lives of provided loans to the people of Kawempe that have helped them change their lives	2.56	1.167	High
CBOs have changed our lives drastically	3.88	1.496	Very High
The lives of the people of Kawempe Division have been changed through the micro finance knowledge and loans that they have acquired	2.95	1.467	High
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>3.08</b>		<b>High</b>
<b>Capacity building role</b>			

CBOs offer financial capacity to eradicate poverty in terms of training, resources, opportunities and knowledge.	2.25	1.126	Low
CBOs offer, skills on development and training that leads to eradication of poverty	3.96	1.486	Very High
CBOs offer financial advice, technical advice and policy advice which help to eradicate poverty.	2.34	1.196	Low
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.85</b>		<b>High</b>
<b>Peace building</b>			
CBOs offer demobilization and re-unite programmes	2.56	1.501	High
CBOs re-settle people who have been forced to move out of their places	3.90	1.209	Very high
CBOs foster cooperation between different groups of people thus enhancing human rights.	2.46	1.43	Low
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.97</b>		<b>High</b>
<b>Humanitarian role</b>			
CBOs offer relief items such as food and non food items that help in poverty eradication	2.56	1.501	High
The CBOs are independent of themselves and they only depend on aid	3.90	1.209	Very High
The government offers aid apart from the organizations the offer aid to this CBOs	2.46	1.43	Low
CBOs is protected by the government and is looked after by the aid given by the government	2.90	1.501	High
There is protection of people in the CBOs and they are taken to be independent	2.13	1.151	Low
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.79</b>		<b>High</b>
<b>Total Average mean</b>	<b>2.92</b>		<b>High</b>

The findings in Table 4.6 shows that the total average mean of role of CBOs in Kawempe Division is High (Mean = 2.92). When you sum up all the three categories, the overall average mean is (2.92) which is equivalent to agree on the rating scale used and thus basing on these results, it can be concluded that CBOs are so influential in the eradication of poverty in Kawempe division

The means in table 4.6 indicate that the role of CBOs in Kawempe Division were rated at different levels. Out of the categories, Microfinance Role, Capacity building role, Self-reliance and sustainable community development, Peace building role, Humanitarian assistance/relief services were rated High with (mean= 3.08, mean= 2.85, mean= 2.97, mean= 2.79) respectively. This means that community based organizations have a relative high role in the elimination of poverty in Kawempe division.

The average rating showed that of the 5 (five) items were rated very high, (equivalent to strongly agree) five were rate high (equivalent to agree) and the remaining 6(six) were rated low (equivalent to disagree).

However, individually (overall items) results indicate that respondents rated the items THE CBOs are independent of themselves and they only depend on aid and CBOS re-settle people who have been forced to vacate of their places as Very high (Mean = 3.90) indicating that the respondents agreed that CBOs are very influential in the eradication of poverty in Kawempe division.

This is supported by the qualitative data from key informants. For example one Community Development officer in Kawempe had this to say;

*“Having good Community based organizations in Kawempe has helped the region so much because they have played a vital role in the eradication of poverty in the division. They have employed a number of youths, taught so many people how to start up businesses and have helped to give citizens loans to start up small scale businesses which have helped them to eradicate poverty.”*

Also , one of the Local council chairpersons of Kawempe Division had this to say;

*“many Community based organizations have come up in Kawempe but at first we did not know their aims and objectives but with time we have come to understand that their roles have been beneficial to the community because they have helped the people of Kawempe*



*to develop through teachings and knowledge they provide the people who come to these community based organizations."*

**The dependent variable of the study poverty eradication and the second objective of the study** was to investigate the poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division

Poverty eradication in this study was operationalized as Education, Health, food and water, Provision of skills and training and Income redistribution. This section presents the extent of community based organizations as rated by the respondents in six (6) dimensional components.

The study also rated items CBOs offer micro finance credit to people and this has benefited the people in the Kawempe Division (Mean = 3.87) and CBOs have changed our lives drastically (Mean = 3.88) as high under the microfinance role of community based organization in Kawempe division. This implies that CBOs have really helped the people of Kawempe division through their provision of microfinance credit to the local people of Kawempe such as loans to fund their businesses, advise on how to start up businesses and more others.

This was supported by one respondent who said that;

*"Ever since I borrowed a loan from the CBO, I have realized a tremendous improvement in my life and my family at large. We were living below poverty line with the help of the microfinance loans we have managed to come out of poverty"*

The study also rated some items such as CBOs offer financial capacity to eradicate poverty in terms of training, resources, opportunities and knowledge (Mean = 2.25) and CBOS offer financial advise, technical advise and policy advice which help to eradicate poverty (mean = 2.34) as low meaning that the respondents did not really agree with the statement. This implies that some respondents did not agree that that CBOs have not played a capacity building role in their lives and it has not helped them from coming out of poverty.

#### 4.4 The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division

The second objective was set to establish the poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division for which the researcher intended to find out how to eradicate poverty eradication. The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division were broken into four aspects (including Education, Health, food and water, Provision of skills and training and Income redistribution). In this study, all the four aspects were measured using 20 quantitative questions in which respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each statement by indicating the number that best describe their perceptions. All the 20 items on The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division were likert scaled using four points ranging between 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree and 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using Means as summarized in table 4.7 below.

**Table 4. 7: Showing The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division**  
N= 36

Education	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Educating the people in the Kawempe Division has done a lot to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division	3.72	1.413	Very High
Education through teaching people how to farm and rear animals has led to poverty alleviation in the Kawempe Division	3.56	1.071	Very High
Education is very vital for the people in the Kawempe Division in order to alleviate poverty from the people	3.94	1.014	Very High
People in the CBOs have been taught how they can come out of poverty in the Kawempe Division	3.13	1.301	High
People have been taught how to farm and dig and this has alleviated poverty in the Kawempe Division	2.59	1.428	High
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>3.39</b>		<b>High</b>
<b>Health, food and water</b>			
Providing health, food and water to the people by CBOs helps to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division	2.00	1.192	Low
Health, food and water provision in the Kawempe Division has helped people to live out of poverty	1.97	1.088	Low
Access to Food is the main source of alleviating poverty in the Kawempe Division	3.08	1.01	High

Health, food and water are the main sources of poverty alleviation in the Kawempe Division	2.85	1.496	High
NGOs and the government have helped in the provision of health, food and water in the Kawempe Division to see to it that they go out of poverty	2.56	1.483	High
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.49</b>		<b>Low</b>
<b>Provision of skills and training</b>			
Skills of working have been provided to people in the Kawempe Division to enable them to come out of poverty	3.68	0.887	Very high
Training and practical practice has been provided to people in Kawempe Division to see to it they come out of poverty	3.56	0.598	Very high
Vocational skills once provided and taught to the people can help to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division	3.46	0.88	Very High
The government has put much effort and emphasis to see that people in the Kawempe Division are provided with skills and training that will help them come out of poverty	3.63	1.095	Very High
Skills and training development has done a lot to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division	3.87	1.26	Very high
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>3.64</b>		<b>Very high</b>
<b>Income redistribution</b>			
Income redistribution helps to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division	2.31	1.238	Low
Paying people working in the Kawempe Division a better wage and income helps in alleviating poverty in the Kawempe Division	2.36	1.405	Low
Offering people good jobs that provides them good income alleviates poverty in the Kawempe Division	2.54	1.335	High
Providing a balanced income for the people in the Kawempe Division can help in poverty alleviation	2.26	1.251	Low
Peoples incomes in the Kawempe Division have been revisited so that they can come out of poverty	2.54	1.335	High
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.40</b>		<b>Low</b>
<b>Total Average mean</b>	<b>2.98</b>		<b>High</b>

The findings in Table 4.7 shows that the total average mean of (Mean = 2.98) as high. This implies that administrators in Kawempe division have really put a lot of efforts and have come up with a number of strategies that have helped to eradicate poverty in the division through educating the community, working towards seeing people with good health, water and enough

food, providing people with good business skills and training and also trying to see that the income is evenly distributed in the division.

However, based on the individual concepts of poverty eradication the aspect of provision of skills was rated very high (mean =3.64) indicating that CBOs in Kawempe adequately provide skills and offer training to residents in the area.

More so, under provision of skills and training, the aspect of skills of working have been provided to the people in Kawempe to enable them to come out of poverty was rated very high (Mean =3.68), implying that CBOS in the division have really done a lot to provide skills and training which have helped the residents of Kawempe to come out of poverty as a good poverty eradication strategy.

This was supported by responses from key informants who also agreed to the idea that skills of working have been given to the people, these skills include, making crafts, making candles, rearing chicken, goats and cows, new farming methods.

For example one informant has this to say;

*“ I lived in poverty thinking that the government will help me but when I went to seminars and workshops organized by CBOS in the district, was taught how to make money starting small, I was taught how to make candles, liquid soap and many other small-scale businesses that have helped me come out of poverty”*

More so, ... items skills and training development has done a lot to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division (mean = 3.87), Skills of working have been provided to people in the Kawempe Division to enable them to come out of poverty (Mean = 3.68), The government has put much effort and emphasis to see that people in the Kawempe Division are provided with skills and training that will help them come out of poverty (Mean = 3.63), Training and practical practice has been provided to people in Kawempe Division to see that they come out of poverty (Mean = 3.56), and Vocational skills once provided and taught to the people can help to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division (Mean = 3.46) were rated very high meaning that respondents

strongly agree to the idea that provision of skills and training has helped that respondents to come out of poverty in the division.

When you sum up all the three categories, the overall average mean is (2.98) which is equivalent to agree on the rating scale used and thus basing on these results, it can be concluded that poverty eradication strategies are so influential in Kawempe division

However, individually (overall items) results indicate that respondents rated the items Skills and training development has done a lot to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division as Very high (Mean = 3.87) indicating that the respondents agreed that poverty eradication strategies are very influential in Kawempe division.

This is supported by the qualitative data from key informants. For example on Community Development officer in Kawempe had this to say;

*"If strategies are not laid down to eradicate poverty in Kawempe division it will lead to many people dying of hunger in the division that is why Community based organizations have come up and laid down strategies that have helped the government eradicate poverty."*

Also , one of the administrators of Kawempe Division had this to say;

*"The people of Kawempe division have been facing poverty at a large scale, but so many CBOS have come up and have helped to eradicate the poverty situation in Kawempe division with the help of government support to see that strategies or efforts to eradicate poverty can be put in place."*

#### **4.4 The Challenges hindering poverty eradication**

The third objective was to determine the challenges hindering poverty eradication in Kawempe division. There responses were described using means as summarized in table 4.8.

**Table 4. 8: Showing the challenges to poverty eradication**

Challenges to poverty eradication	Frequency	Percentage
Conflicts and unrests	2	5.6
Corruption	6	16.7
Natural disasters	16	44.4
Environmental degradation	11	30.6
Social Inequality	1	2.7
Total	36	100

*Source: Primary data*

According to the table 4.8 above, the findings revealed that most respondents said that natural disasters were the major challenges to poverty eradication in Kawempe division with 44.4%. This implied that there are a number of natural disasters such as climate, diseases and other that have challenged poverty eradication in Kawempe division.

One key informant said that;

*"I acquired a loan from the CBOs and I invested it in farming using that modern farming techniques that I was taught and the new skills I was taught, but unfortunately my maize was attacked by caterpillars which destroyed the whole farm"*

More so some respondents were in support of environmental degradation with 30.6% implying that environmental degradation is also another challenge that hinders poverty eradication in the division.

This was supported by one environmental administrator who said that;

*"many people in the division have degraded the land by clearing away the swamps, through building houses in the swampy areas, they have cut down trees which help in the formation of rainfall and many other dangerous things which has led to many environmental changes in the division. There is no longer enough rainfall that can sustain the crops and the animals thus leading to poverty in the division."*

Others were in favour of corruption with 16.7%, implying that there was a high rate of corruption the region which has led to a high increase of poverty in the division. Many administrators have misused funds given by government to help in the fight against poverty

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the findings of the study. In addition it draws conclusions and recommendations basing on the findings of the study. The discussion is presented based on research objectives.

#### **5.2 Summary**

##### **5.2.1 Role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division**

The findings showed that the total average mean of role of CBOs in Kawempe Division is High (Mean = 2.92). The means of the findings indicated that the role of CBOs in Kawempe Division were rated at different levels. Out of the categories, Microfinance Role, Capacity building role, Self-reliance and sustainable community development, Peace building role, Humanitarian assistance/relief services were rated High with (mean= 3.08, mean= 2.85, mean= 2.97, mean= 2.79) respectively.

##### **5.2.2 The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division**

The findings showed that the total average mean of (Mean = 2.98) was High. The means indicated that the poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division were rated at different levels. Out of the categories, was rated very high with (mean= 3.64) respectively equivalent to strongly agree. The average rating showed that of the 8 (eight) items were rated very high, (equivalent to strongly agree) seven were rate high (equivalent to agree) and the remaining 5 (five) were rated low (equivalent to disagree).

##### **5.2.3 The Challenges hindering poverty eradication**

The findings revealed that most respondents said that natural disasters were the major challenges to poverty eradication in Kawempe division with 44.4% followed by those environmental degradation with 30.6% then corruption with 16.7%, conflicts and unrests with 5.6% and social



inequality with 2.7% respectively. Majority of the respondents said that natural disasters were the major challenges of poverty eradication in Kawempe Division.

### **5.3 Discussion**

#### **5.3.1 Role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division**

The findings showed that the total average mean of role of CBOs in Kawempe Division is High (Mean = 2.92). The means of the findings indicated that the role of CBOs in Kawempe Division were rated at different levels. Out of the categories, Microfinance Role, Capacity building role, Self-reliance and sustainable community development, Peace building role, Humanitarian assistance/relief services were rated High with (mean= 3.08, mean= 2.85, mean= 2.97, mean= 2.79) respectively.

These findings were in line with those of Desai (2005), who mentioned that CBOs have an important role to play in supporting women, men and households, community groups, civil society groups and expected that they can meet the welfare. She accounted some role and functions for CBOs, such as counseling and support service, awareness raising and advocacy, legal aid and microfinance. These services help the people to achieve their ability, skill and knowledge, and take control over their own lives and finally become empowered and self-reliance. I agree with the author, because if a project like microfinance is enforced, the standards of living of people will be improved.

Strom, (2002), also noted three major functions for CBOs such as (service delivery (e.g. relief, welfare, basic skills); educational provision (e.g. basic skills and often critical analysis of social environments); and public policy advocacy as this is the case with CBOs in Sub-Saharan Africa. Baccaro (2001), in his writing depicted how particular CBOs with a definite mission statements can promote the organization and "empowerment" of the poor, particularly poor women, through a combination of micro-credit, awareness-raising, training for group members which is capacity building and other social services, with an aim to reduce poverty among societies.

CBOs general aim is to alleviate poverty through activities that promote capacity building and self-reliance. Langran (2002) has mentioned that CBOs through capacity building help to sustain community development assist government in the provision of basic social amenities. CBOs are often created in order to expand the capacities of people and government there by bridging the gap of poverty (Korten, 1990).

### **5.3.2 The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division**

The findings showed that the total average mean of (Mean = 2.98) is High. The means indicated that the poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division were rated highly. Out of the categories, was rated very high with (mean= 3.64) respectively equivalent to strongly agree. The average rating showed that of the 8 (eight) items were rated very high, (equivalent to strongly agree) seven were rate high (equivalent to agree) and the remaining 5 (five) were rated low (equivalent to disagree).

These findings are in line with those of Otero (1999, p.10) who illustrates the various ways in which "microfinance, at its core combats poverty". She states that microfinance creates access to productive capital for the poor, which together with human capital, addressed through education and training, and social capital, achieved through local organization building, enables people to move out of poverty Otero, (1999). By providing material capital to a poor person, their sense of dignity is strengthened and this can help to empower the person to participate in the economy and society (Otero, 1999). The aim of microfinance according to Otero (1999) is not just about providing capital to the poor to combat poverty on an individual level, it also has a role at an institutional level. It seeks to create institutions that deliver financial services to the poor, who are continuously ignored by the formal banking sector.

Mayoux (2000) and Cheston and Khan (2002) pointed out the importance of microfinance in empowerment, particularly women empowerment. Microfinance is defined as efforts to improve the access to loans and to saving services for poor people (Shreiner, 2001). UNCDF (2001) states that studies have shown that microfinance plays key roles in development. It is currently being promoted as a key development strategy for promoting poverty eradication and economic empowerment. It has the potential to effectively address material poverty, the physical

deprivation of goods and services and the income to attain them by granting financial services to households who are not supported by the formal banking sector.

Sheraton, (2004) also suggested that Microcredit programs provide small loans and savings opportunities to those who have traditionally been excluded from commercial financial services. As a development inclusion strategy, adopted by CBO's through the provision of funds to both locally established groups and government and private institutions, microfinance programs emphasize women's economic contribution as a way to increase overall financial efficiency within national economies. This is because in Sub-Saharan Africa, as whole women are said to be bread winners and care takers of their families

### **5.3.3 The Challenges hindering poverty eradication**

The findings revealed that most respondents said that natural disasters were the major challenges to poverty eradication in Kawempe division with 44.4% followed by those environmental degradation with 30.6% then corruption with 16.7%, conflicts and unrests with 5.6% and social inequality with 2.7% respectively. Majority of the respondents said that natural disasters were the major challenges of poverty eradication in Kawempe Division.

These findings are in line with those of (Sarfaraz, 2003) who suggested that Income inequality, conflicts and unrest, corruption, natural disasters, environmental degradation and social inequality are the major challenges to poverty eradication in many countries. Research shows that when environmental aspects of the country are economically revised, overall poverty reduces. If one national income is not equally distributed among all communities the individuals will feel it most. This has motivated the poor to work harder to get more leading to high productivity hence sustainable procurement

Sarfaraz, (2003) also stipulated that Conflicts and unrests, About 33% of communities in absolute poverty live in places of conflict. In the past, countries like Rwanda and Sri-Lanka have suffered poverty as a result of years of tribal and civil wars. In Iraq and the like are all going through difficult times and poverty is rife in those areas.

Unrests result in massive loss of human life, disease, hunger and violent quality labour. It is also a put off foreign investments. Wealth can never be created in such an environment. Location, adverse ecology and location, Location of countries such as communities within the country can make people poor, geographic and ecological factors such as mountains, swamps, deserts and the like have also made life conditions unbearable in many places. This is why some rural areas are poorer than others, even in the same country.

Hansen, (2004) suggested that Natural disasters, Drought floods, hurricanes and others unexpected natural events cause deaths, illness and loss of income. In Uganda and many other African countries, there were droughts and famines between 1978 and 1998 that led to the displacement, injury or death of more than 1 million people in better connected communities, families are able to come out of poverty and get on with their lives, but other remote and less accessible communities suffer for longer periods.

Additionally, Lovell, (2000) said that Health and disability have been the major challenges or hindrances to poverty eradication in many of the African countries in the continent. Poverty can also get worse if communities are affected with diseases such as malaria and Aids. Diseases cause many deaths and children are left with no parents or care givers. Household's wealth can also drain quickly with disabled members.

In many communities disabled members are looked down upon and not allowed to inherit assets. They are considered a stigma and excluded from public events and exposure. This mentality can adversely affect the well being of families e.g the incidence of poverty is 15.44% higher in households with a disabled head or adult. (Kakumani et al, 2011)

## **5.4 Conclusions**

### **5.4.1 Role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division**

The study findings portray that the grassroots community based organization has a tremendous role towards the human and natural resources development and management in Kawempe division. The member clientele of the community based organizations were more aware about the use of improved/appropriate technology for household income generation. They also realize

the role of capacity building and technology in food security and poverty alleviation on sustainable bases. The skills development trainings enabled the respondents to utilize the modern technologies of agriculture production at their farms that ensured high agricultural production and farm incomes. This contributed to poverty alleviation in Kawempe division prominently by increasing farm incomes up to 36%.

CBOs are playing essential role for humanitarian development through joint analysis and seeking solution through different seminars and workshop, joint social activities, and application of socio-economic projects. Besides, they have introduced certain essential concepts like developing small groups, credit based cooperatives, mother welfare society and cooperatives etc. for homeless/ landless etc. and thus have strengthened the root of organizational structure for rural poverty.

#### **5.4.2 The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division**

The respondents feel that skills development trainings in agriculture and livestock imparted by CBOs empowered them to take rational farm and household decisions. The gender equity in social issues is a notable feature of these organizations in the study villages. This will contribute towards poverty alleviation initiatives in near future. The findings of this study match with (Shah, 2004) that states 'the international experience demonstrates that when women and men are relatively equal, economies tend to grow faster, the poor move more quickly out of the poverty and the well being of all household enhanced through community organization'. In light of the study findings the following few specific measures can further the work of CBOs towards poverty alleviation and natural resource management and community empowerment.

One explanation for the widening scope of poverty among communities is the flux of changes due to rapid developments in technology which makes traditional reliance on experience as a source of knowledge inadequate and often irrelevant. Poor people are unable to respond effectively to the demands of rapid and radical changes.

It is possible to attack poverty by generating new knowledge as basis of new experience, by more information and training, by better use of available resources and by organized self help in autonomous institutions at the local level and by improved socio economic political administrative conditions. It is necessary to bring new knowledge from the outside by external promoters, technicians or development entrepreneurs i.e. people who are conversant with the challenges of the new times and who are able and willing to share their knowledge with the local poor, who for their part depend on new approaches, new technologies and new skills to break the vicious circle of poverty in which they are caught. What is needed are methods of anticipation of the future development "Learning from the Future". This is only possible if the change agents share their knowledge with local people in order to develop new locally adjusted knowledge on how to cope with the problems of production, income generation, social organization and survival in a changing environment

In order to encourage the rural poor to participate in different economic activities and to increase their income through employment generation, several policies, methods and strategies of the CBOs have attracted the attention of some foreign development experts. CBOs usually create employment in two ways. First of all, they provide employment in their own organization and secondly, they provide loans and management assistance to individuals, which create new employment opportunity. Besides they are providing inputs, technical and skill training and development facilities to poor men and women in order to get self-employment. Thus they are significantly contributing in eradication of poverty by providing the above-mentioned essentials.

Overall economic development is essential for poverty eradication at both urban and rural levels. Besides employment generation, per head income and scheme to increase savings is required so that a sustainable development and poverty reduction can be seen for the poor. Microfinance is another important sector that CBO's have fully utilized in reaching out to the poor. Their roles in this sector, has immensely contributed to alleviating poverty among the poor. The purpose of using microfinance to alleviate poverty is as a result of what role microfinance can play and what impact it created on the beneficiaries. Microfinance has a very important role to play in development according to proponents of microfinance. Capacity building is another NGO's

strategy and role that helps to bridge a gap between the haves and have not in society. Capacity building is an approach to development that builds independence.

Self-reliance is another strategy that affects sustainable community development. Effective community development sits on the foundation of self-reliance. The concept of self-reliance is strategically situated within the essence of community development and is related to other concepts like mutual-help, self-help, participation of the indigenous people and rural progress. Self-reliance encourages the necessity for people to use local initiatives, their abilities and their own possessions to improve their condition.

It is found that while CBO projects reach the poor people, they tend not to reach down to the very poorest. CBO projects also tend to be small scale. The total numbers assisted are also small. Furthermore, it is also rare for CBO projects to be financially self sufficient. Finally, although CBOs execute a number of very imaginative projects, many of them appear to be unwilling to innovate in certain areas or activities.

#### **5.4.3 The Challenges hindering poverty eradication**

However, some limitations were observed in the CBO effort to poverty eradication for i.e. leaving out the ultra poor, partial and sub-divided working periphery, area based differences in activities/projects, differentiating outside target people and weak relationship, participating in commercial activities, supporting political parties etc. If CBOs can overcome these limitations, then it can surely be hoped that they continue playing the role of savior of poverty eradication and social development in India and lead the country to sustainable economic growth and development. It can be concluded that the involvement of CBOs in alleviating poverty has changed the life of the poor in India. By designing and implementing innovative program interventions, they have enhanced the quality of life of the poor. They have facilitated the poor to reach a first foothold on the development ladder. In spite of the constraints faced by the CBOs, it is clear from the study that CBOs are playing very significant and crucial role in the empowerment of vulnerable groups and development of the economy as a whole.

From a macro perspective, given a huge number of the poor in these two countries, CBO contributions in poverty reduction is reasonably limited. However, they provide an inspiring work to find alternative models or ways in enhancing the standard of living of the poor. Their works actually constitute as islands of excellence in the context of the very slow progress in alleviating poverty in the world. In order to address the limitations and to enhance their performance, CBOs have to deal with some challenges: strengthening local institutions and linking them with supra-local level of development agencies, scaling up their innovative development program, building synergy with the government and the private sector, and engaging in advocacy for pro-poor development policy. The CBO capacity in dealing with these challenges will determine CBO contributions in achieving the MDGs.

## **5.5 Recommendations**

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were made, in line with the specific objectives of the study.

### **5.5.1 Role of Community Based organizations in Kawempe division**

The government should Recognize women's role and their contribution to the rural economy and household income in particular and include them in the future interventions grassroots organization

Capacity building and development activities play pivotal role in empowerment as observed in the CBOs activities in Kawempe division and this experience should be multiplied in other districts of the province in particular and country in general to benefit low income households.

For effective utilization and timely return of CBOs micro credits in rural and agriculture sectors; government and private institutions should streamline their facilitation through these CBOs

To enhance the role of grassroots community organizations in capacity building and development, there is a need to link CBOs with some bigger networks like Farm Services Centers at provincial and national levels.



### **5.5.2 The poverty eradication strategies/efforts in Kawempe Division**

The selected CBOs played positive role towards the socioeconomic development of the research area. The main areas in which they played their role are education, health, trainings and construction. But still there is a need to extend their activities for socioeconomic development of Kawempe division. The government should provide proper funds to these CBOs for this purpose.

To move in the right direction, the Government should prepare a transparent strategy for rebuilding the co-operative movement involving other interested parties like CBOs and other sympathizers of co-operative enterprise. This will ensure that the Government avoids the tendency to dominate the co-operatives as in the past.

The heart of the Strategy should be a pro-poor participatory co-operative development education program drawn on the positive lessons of the wide range of participatory approach based pilot projects in Kawempe Division. This will initiate a makers and front line extension officers of the Co-operative support institutions and other sectors in the economy. As Kawempe division has quipped to succeed will entail changes of the mindset and governance practices.

### **5.5.3 The Challenges hindering poverty eradication**

CBO's should come up and assist the community to discover their potentials and also mobilize community to be self-reliant. Therefore, the final outcome of community development is the independence of the community from external agents in formulating its agenda and managing its affairs.

The government should come up and help with the idea of capacity building, where people get involved in human capital training, transferring of authority from donor to recipient and receive supports from stakeholders. When people become fully empowered, they are able to contribute toward sustainable development. Therefore, CBOs through some programs and functions, such as microfinance, capacity building and self-reliance help community to be empowered, and finally contribute towards sustainable community development.

The government should come in and help the CBOs through reduction of taxes such that they can help in the implementation of ideas to fight the natural disasters, corruption and other factors that challenge poverty eradication in Kawempe division.

#### **5.6 Areas recommended for further research**

The researcher proposes the following areas for further research:

- i. There is an urgent need for research to be conducted on how best the CBOs can help the in the fight against high inflation rates.
- ii. There is also need to find out whether poor performance of CBOS in Kawempe Division is a failure on the part of the government policies..

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**APPENDIX I**  
**INFORMED CONSENT**

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mrs. Nagawa Barbra that will focus on “Community based organizations and Poverty Alleviation in Kawempe Division. I shall be assured of privacy and confidentiality and I will be given the option to refuse participation or withdrawal of my participation at any time. I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the result will be given to me if requested for.

**Initial**-----

**Date** -----

## APPENDIX II: SELF ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES FOR RESPONDENTS

### PART A

#### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam

**Direction:** Please tick in the blanks provided as your response.

#### SECTION (A): profile of the respondents (PR)

##### GENDER

(1) Male ☐

(2) Female ☐

##### AGE

20—25 ☐

26—29 ☐

30—35 ☐

36—39 ☐

40 and above ☐

##### LEVEL OF EDUCATION

(1) Diploma ☐

(2) Bachelors ☐

(3) Masters ☐

(4) Tertiary ☐

(5) Certificate ☐

(6) Others ☐

##### TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

1. farmer ☐

2. self employed ☐

3. House wife ☐

4. Doctor ☐

5. Teacher ☐



6. Politician ☐

**Years spent in Kawempe Division**

1. (1-2) ☐

2. (3-4) ☐

3. (5-6) ☐

4. (7-8) ☐

**PART B**  
**COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS**

Direction: please respond to the options and kindly be guided with the scoring system below.

Score	Response mode	Description	Legend
(4)	Strongly Agree	you agree with no doubt	SA
(3)	Agree	You agree with some doubt	A
(2)	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	D
(1)	Strongly Disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all	SD

**Please write your rating in the space provided.**

<b>Microfinance Role</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>
CBOs offer micro finance credit to people and this has benefited the people in the Kawempe Division				
CBOs have improved the lives of people in Kawempe through microfinance advise of starting up businesses				
CBOs have helped the lives of provided loans to the people of Kawempe that have helped them change their lives				
CBOs have changed our lives drastically				
The lives of the people of Kawempe Division have been changed through the micro finance knowledge and loans that they have acquired				
<b>Capacity building role</b>				

CBOs offer financial capacity to eradicate poverty in terms of training, resources, opportunities and knowledge.				
CBOs offer, skills on development and training that leads to eradication of poverty				
CBOS offer financial advise, technical advise and policy advice which help to eradicate poverty.				
<b>Peace building</b>				
CBOs offer demobilization and re-unite pogrames				
CBOS re-settle people who have been forced to move out of their places				
CBOs foster cooperation between different groups of people thus enhancing human rights.				
<b>Humanitarian role</b>				
CBOs offer relief items such as food and non food items that help in poverty eradication				
The CBOs are independent of themselves and they only depend on aid				
The government offers aid apart from the organizations the offer aid to this CBOs				
CBOs is protected by the government and is looked after by the aid given by the government				
There is protection of people in the CBOs and they are taken to be independent				

**PART C**  
**POVERTY ERADICATION**

**Direction:** please respond to the options and kindly be guided with the scoring system below.

Score	Response mode	Description	Legend
(4)	Strongly Agree	you agree with no doubt	SA
(3)	Agree	You agree with some doubt	A
(2)	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	D
(1)	Strongly Disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all	SD

Please write your rating in the space provided.

Education	SA	A	SD	D
Educating the people in the Kawempe Division has done a lot to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division				
Education through teaching people how to farm and rear animals has led to poverty alleviation in the Kawempe Division				
Education is very vital for the people in the Kawempe Division in order to alleviate poverty from the people				
People in the CBOs have been taught how they can come out of poverty in the Kawempe Division				
People have been taught how to farm and dig and this has alleviated poverty in the Kawempe Division				
<b>Health, food and water</b>				
Providing health, food and water to the people by CBOs helps to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division				
Health, food and water provision in the Kawempe Division has helped people to live out of poverty				
Access to Food is the main source of alleviating poverty in the Kawempe Division				
Health, food and water are the main sources of poverty alleviation in the Kawempe Division				
NGOs and the government have helped in the provision of health, food and water in the Kawempe Division to see to it that they go out of poverty				
<b>Provision of skills and training</b>				
Skills of working have been provided to people in the Kawempe Division to enable them to come out of poverty				
Training and practical practice has been provided to people in Kawempe Division to see to it they come out of poverty				

Vocational skills once provided and taught to the people can help to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division				
The government has put much effort and emphasis to see that people in the Kawempe Division are provided with skills and training that will help them come out of poverty				
Skills and training development has done a lot to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division				
<b>Income redistribution</b>				
Income redistribution helps to alleviate poverty in the Kawempe Division				
Paying people working in the Kawempe Division a better wage and income helps in alleviating poverty in the Kawempe Division				
Offering people good jobs that provides them good income alleviates poverty in the Kawempe Division				
Providing a balanced income for the people in the Kawempe Division can help in poverty alleviation				
Peoples incomes in the Kawempe Division have been revisited so that they can come out of poverty				

### **APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE**

1. What do you understand by community based organizations?
2. Have you ever been helped by any CBO in your family?
3. How efficient are the services of CBO in the eradication of poverty in your division?
4. Have community based organizations helped you to come out poverty
5. How efficient are the services of community based organization in the eradication of poverty in your division
6. What measures have the CBOs in Kawempe division taken to see to it that they eradicate poverty in the division
7. What are some of the causes of poverty in Kawempe division
8. What are some of the solutions that the CBOs have raised to eradicate poverty in Kawempe division.

**Appendix IV: Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population**

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size

"S" is sample size.

Source: (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970)



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**COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

May 9, 2017

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR NAGAWA BARBRA REG NO.  
BPA/43568/143/DU**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration.

She is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled, "Community Based Organizations in Eradication of Poverty in Uganda. A Case Study of Kawempe Division."

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to her Research Project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to accept and avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

Any data shared with her will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

  
Gerald Muzare  
HOD, Political and Administrative Studies