

**IMPACTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS'
SERVICES ON POVERTY ERADICATION IN
NAKAPIRIPIT TOWN COUNCIL
NAKAPIRIPIT DISTRICT**

BY

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DECLARATION:

I Akol Abraham, do declare that this is my original work and has never been submitted for any award of Diploma or Degree in any Institution of Higher Learning.

Sign:.....

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Date:.....

APPROVAL

This research report under the topic “Impacts of Non-Governmental Organizations in Poverty Eradication in Nakapiripirit Town Council in Nakapiripirit District” was carried out under my supervision.

Sign:.....

Mr. Okiswa Geoffrey

Date:.....

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my father Mr. Atenga Gabriel and my beloved Mother Mrs. Kodet Veronica for their concerted effort and parental care extended to me from childhood throughout my education career and for being my role models.

May the Almighty God reward them abundantly.

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Mr. Okiwa Geoffrey, Lecturer, Kampala International University cannot escape my memory; he has been very instrumental in giving me guidance and first hand information leading to the successful completion of this research.

I finally thank the Almighty God for making me strong, alive and very safe at Kampala International University Tororo Study Centre for two years without any difficulty.

ABSTRACT

The topic of the study was the impacts of Non-governmental organizations services in poverty Eradication in Nakapiripirit Town Council in Nakapiripirit District. The main purpose of this was to establish extent to which people of Nakapiripirit Town council have benefitted from NGO services.

The research therefore intended to examine the following objectives:

- To establish whether NGO services have improved on the education in Nakapiripirit Local government
- To determine whether NGO services improved health and medical services in Nakapiripirit Local government
- To discover if people of Nakapiripirit district have benefited in livelihood programs of NGO services

The subject used administrative staff of Nakapiripirit town council, the non- governmental organization staff members of various NGOs, and the local community.

The data was interpreted and analyzed by editing, coding and tabulating in computer, the design instruments for data collection was observation, questionnaires and interview

Primary and secondary data was used after data analysis, discussions done, conclusion drawn and recommendations for practice made.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

NGO	-	Non-governmental organizations
CSO	-	Civil Society Organizations
PEAP	-	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PRDP	-	Peace Recovery and Development program
LG	-	Local Government
CDO	-	Community Development Officer
UWESO	-	Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans
UNICEF	-	United Nations international Children Emergency Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VHT	-	Village Health Team
UN	-	United Nation
CEODL	-	College of Education Open and Education distance learning.
PDW	-	People with disability
WFP	-	World Food Program

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction:

This was an investigation on the Impacts of the NGO Services in Poverty Eradication to the People of Nakapiripirit Town Council, Nakapiripirit District.

The chapter contains the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, research objectives; research questions the scope and the significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study:

The term Non-Governmental Organization or NGOs was not in general use before the UN was formed. When 132 international NGOs decided to cooperate with each other in 1910, they did under the label, the union of the international associations. Unlikely much jargon, the term, NGO, passed into popular usage, particularly from the early 1970s onwards.

The phenomenon of Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is not new in developing countries where NGOs as they are known today abound. They have existed in different forms since time immemorial.

There has always been the voluntary spirit and corporate ventures in almost all societies local grass root Organizations like “*Twezimbe*” meaning “let us develop our selves” “*Munomukabi*” meaning “A friend in need” are examples of organizations for prosperity. Schneider (1988:79) has however perceived non-governmental organizations as a recent phenomenon. This view is based on the new level of sophistication pace and mobilization capabilities and the proliferation /growth/expansion that characterize non-governmental organization. It should be noted however that in Islamic countries such growth has been slow. For example in Egypt there are still comparatively fewer NGOs just like in most Arab countries this is partly due to the sensitivity to the western and presumably Christian interventions. In abroad sense NGOs have been in existence since time immemorial except that now they are more organized in terms of administration and operation and are formally recognized by law. The NGOs in western world or the north (developed countries) was the herald of NGOs in the south. The NGOS in the north were formed after World War II in response to humanitarian needs of the victims of war like

OXFAM (1942) catholic Relief (1943) Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE) (1945). After WWII ended, their attention shifted to the less developed countries. Relief and welfare response to situations created by bad governance, poverty, and poor quality of life created conditions for these organizations to move from the northern to the south.

However, it should be noted that in the beginning, the church functioned as the major non-governmental organization in providing social services in Uganda.

It therefore spear headed the provision of services in different areas especially primary education and health.

After independence, NGOs continued to be providers of social services; their role in service provision was seen as transitional, especially when the government thought over the provision of some of these services. However, during the 1970s, the situation changed during political insurgency and the NGOs were suppressed due to political instability which led to the withdrawal of most of the NGOs from the country. Later on they were re-established in 1980s especially after the fall of Amin's Regime in 1979. During that time there was a curtain between NGOs and CBOs.

However, they immersed mainly to close the vacuum that was created due to the breakdown of services in the country. They were providing relief services and not development oriented but now most of the NGOs are currently development oriented.

The NGOs are involved in a wide range of activities like providing formal and informal education, health gender awareness, economic development in Uganda at all levels.

1.2 The Statement of the Problem

Despite of NGOs effort in eradicating poverty, there has been limited progress towards attaining the goal of making people of Nakapiripirit district free from poverty.

However, most NGOs present here tend to cover most of the projects like: Education, peace, malnutrition, agronomy, microfinance, livelihoods, medical and health to name but a few. It is also important to note that Poverty has been a major challenge in Nakapiripirit District since its inception in 2001 up to date.

It is upon this background that the researcher intended to establish whether NGO services have helped in poverty eradication and improved on other social services in Nakapiripirit Town Council or not.

1.3 Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of the study will be to establish whether NGO services have helped in poverty eradication in Nakapiripirit Town council.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

- To establish whether NGO services have improved on education sector in Nakapiripirit Town council
- To determine whether NGO services improved medical and health services in Nakapiripirit town council
- To find out if people of Nakapiripirit town council have benefited in livelihood programs of NGO services.

1.5 Research Questions:

1. Have NGO services improved the education sector in Nakapiripirit Town Council?
2. Have NGO services improved the Medical and Health Sector in Nakapiripirit Town Council?
3. Have NGOs services improved the livelihood of people in Nakapiripirit Town Council?

1.6 Scope of the Study:

The study was conducted in Nakapiripirit Town council, Nakapiripirit district, considering the geographical scope and time scope.

1.6.1 Geographical Scope:

The exercise was conducted in Nakapiripirit District Local Government, Nakapiripirit District is made up of two counties and eight sub counties the district is found in the north eastern-part of Uganda. It is one of the districts known as green belt with semi a ride climate, in Karamoja

Region, its major economic activities is cattle rearing, subsistence farming and cattle trading. It is also found in mountainous area with other different geographical features. Researcher decided to select Nakapiripirit town council and to carry his research and to be well guided in writing his research report.

1.6.2 Time Scope

The researcher took four months carrying out research. This was from the time of choosing the topic (May to August), writing the first draft, collecting data, analyzing and presentation of the research report.

1.7 Significance of the Study:

The findings enable the researcher to establish the impacts of NGO services in poverty eradication to the people of Nakapiripirit district local government. There for widening the researcher's knowledge about NGO services in poverty eradication. The researcher helped the staff of Nakapiripirit district local government, the local population and the researcher is to provide the information to the people of Nakapiripirit local government about the impact of NGO services in poverty eradication. The findings of this study enabled other researchers in the same field to conduct their studies because it acted as a source of information or secondary data. The study enabled the researcher to develop skills in data collection, data analysis and presentation hence, proper research report writing. The study was important as it acted as a fulfillment in the requirement for the award of a bachelor in public administration of Kampala international University. The study revealed the improvement of NGO services in poverty eradication in Nakapiripirit town council Nakapiripirit district. The study also helped the general public or stake of NGOs in a way that they were made to know the indicators of development the district local government and NGOs should provide to the populace.

1.8 Operational Definitions:

Non-governmental Organizations;

These are none governmental organizations which are non profit making and act on voluntary basis to the communities experiencing challenges in life by meeting some of the social services which government may fail to meet.

Poverty;

Poverty is the state of being poor and unable to afford basic needs like food, shelter and clothes.

Agronomy;

Agronomy is the growing and harvesting of crops.

Poultry keeping;

Is the rearing of birds for eggs, meat and money.

Carpentry;

Is the activity of making and repairing wooden things.

Microfinance;

Is money used to support small and medium scale industries or project development

It may also be Microfinance is the type of the economy which deals with individual or sub units of business like retail, whole sale trade, or banking.

Education;

Is the process of imparting knowledge to the people

Relief; this is the process or activity of distributing food to the people.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing written literature about the topic of investigation according to the key variables of the study. This literature has been got from the journals, newspapers, research reports, and internet and text books. It is based upon the past findings and analysis of the subject of the study.

2.1 NGO Services on Education Improvement

According to Okema (2015), world food program is one of the notable NGOs that has so much played a very key role in improving education in Karamoja, most especially in Nakapiripirit district through the feeding program known as food for education. The feeding program has helped to curb the rampant school dropout, improved on attendance especially during the days of extreme hunger. He said that he has always been noticing sharp drop in the school attendance during the days when food gets finished at school and he calls for constant food supply from helping hands of NGOs (WFP).

He also said that 70% of his children enrolled drop out when food gets finished, he noted that most of the children in his school only take learning serious when food is there, food has almost become a bait in education. He also did not forget to appreciate the effort other NGOs are contributing in different capacities to support education, these NGOs are UNICEF, Save the children in Uganda, RTI, and AWE to name but a few. It should also be noted that according to the extract from the brochure of USAID/ Uganda school health and reading program, a five-year (2012-2017) USAID-funded initiative is implemented by RTI international in collaboration with education, SIL LEAD, centre for social research Uganda and voluntary services overseas. The program is designed to improve reading and health education outcomes in Uganda and to support Uganda's ministry of education and sports (MOES) to achieve improved reading ability for young children and improved HIV/AIDS knowledge and health seeking behaviors among adolescents. The overall program objectives are "increasing literacy and health seeking behaviors" to achieve this, the program has identified two key results. Both of these results have intermediate results (IRS) that support the overall object;

- Improved early grade reading
- Improved HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and practices

According to the World Bank, NGOs are groups of institutions that are entirely or largely independent of the government and are characterized by primarily by humanitarian rather than commercial objectives.

According to Green, (1997) NGOs are organizations formed on voluntary basis either for the benefit of the members or to provide services on behalf of others. The NGOs major characteristics are that they are non-governmental, non-profit making and are welfare promoting. In the beginning, it should be noted that the church functioned as the major non-governmental organization in providing social services.

It therefore spear headed the provision of voluntary services. In deferent services especially primary education and health after independence in 1962, NGOs continued to be providers of social services; their role in service provision was seen as transitional, especially when the government thought over the provision of some of these services. However, during 1970s the situation changed during political insurgency and the NGOs where suppressed due to political instability which led to the withdrawal of most of foreign NGOs from the country. Later they were re-established in the 1980s especially after the fall of Amin's regime in 1979. During that time there was a curtain between NGOs and CBOs. However, they immerged mainly to close the vacuum that was created due to the breakdown of services in the country. They were providing relief services and not development oriented. But now most of the NGOs are currently development oriented. The NGOs are involved in a wide range of activities like providing formal and informal education, health, gender, awareness and economic development in Uganda at all levels.

2.2 The Role of NGOs in the Provision of Medical and Health Services:

According to Nakapiripirit district health inspector (2015), NGOs are involved in direct service provision for example health (clinics and provision of medicine to health centers) sensitization on different issues like latrine coverage, garbage deposal, sensitization on HIV/AIDS and family

planning and other services. (toilets, roads, solid wastes collection etc) they are contractors of government projects. They can also establish projects and work hand in hand with government.

According to Korten (1987) he has observed that the challenge with NGOs is to gain access to public resources for purposes of programme replication or expansion, without allowing Government to dilute, distort, or destroy in order to improve on health services.

Also, according to chambers (1987: 11), he noted that NGOs staff who selectively work with local Authorities have exceptional opportunities to influence official priorities and procedures in improving medical and health services.

2.3 Benefits of NGO services to communities

According to the world food program (2009) shows that more than half of all households in Uganda depend on the market in order to meet their food needs in addition, May and August is the period of the year where most households report facing the worst food challenges. Whereas households in Karamoja are chronically food insecure for almost part of the year. It's because of this UN predicable circumstances that world food program and other NGOs have taken affirm stance in providing relief, climate adaptation mechanism, and other modern ways of farming in Karamoja in order to curb the vice.

According to the World Bank as many as half of the world's six billion inhabitants live on the equivalent of less than \$2 dollars per day, and about one fourth of the world lives on the equivalent of less than \$1.25 per day (Chen & Ravallion, 2008). Meanwhile, the "development" in international parlance therefore encompasses the need and the means by which to provide better lives for people in poor countries. It includes not only economic growth, although that is crucial, but also human development providing for health, nutrition, education, and a clean environment.

According to farmers in Nakapiripirit District, (2015) NGOs help farmers to adopt better farming methods e.g. changing from hoe to ox plough and tractors.

Providing improved seeds, pesticides, pest and disease management, training farmers in skills e.g. irrigation and farming methods they also insist on community participation in their work, they target mostly the vulnerable people extremely poor persons in order to make the participants in development and poverty eradication activities or projects in such instances, NGOs tend to recognize peoples values and practices. Normally, such assistance may be administered thru tools e.g. (PRA-participation rural appraisal), (PLA-participatory living Assessment).

According to the extract from brochure of USAID/Uganda, (2012) school health and reading program, a five-year (2012-2017) USAID-funded initiative, NGOs are jointly working on improving on health and medical services, their overall objective is:
Improved HIV/AIDs knowledge, attitude and practices.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter entails description of the methodology used in the study, research design, research procedure, population, sample selection, data-source, and data collection instruments, methods of data analysis and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The research design comprised of survey design which involved going to the field to collect the primary data using questionnaires and interview schedules.

None survey design involved, reading documented materials such as text books, news papers, magazines and research of other people. This helped in collecting data

3.2 Population of Study:

The study was confined to Nakapiripirit local government especially: Nakapiripirit town council as mentioned in the scope of the study.

3.3 Sample Size

The researcher sampled 50 respondents in Nakapiripirit town council as shown in the table below

Categories of people	No of respondents	Percentage
Men	35	70
Women	15	30
Total	50	100

3.4 Data Collection Methods

3.4.1 Primary Data

Primary data is original information specifically collected for the problem under investigation. This required the researcher to go the field to obtain the required information from real respondents and this provided first hand information. The first hand information was gathered

from the heads of town council, different NGOS, other District officials and the local community at large through data collection instruments like interview guides like questionnaires.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is one that exists about the problem under researcher.

It is less costly compared to primary data and requires less time. (Knes, 1988 and Tull, 1986)

These data was obtained from Nakapiripirit Town council, Namalu sub-county and NGOs offices they include, various text books, reports from the NGOs, ministry of local government, news papers, and also KIU library Tororo , public library Moroto and internet.

Data from the field was obtained using interviews, observation, questionnaires and library research

3.4.3 Interview

This involved face to face discussion between the researcher and the respondents. The researcher asked relevant questions related to the topic (the impact of non-governmental organizations services in poverty eradication in Nakapiripirit district)

The researcher used this method to obtain information because the information collected was reliable accurate and feedback was given immediately. It is also important in giving satisfactory results being time saving and additional were information was got from the respondents. The method is also ideal for intensive investigation

3.4.4 Observation

This method of data collection involves the accurate watching of phenomenon as it occurs.

In this case the researcher directly looked at the occurrences of developmental activities which are as result of NGOs services by use of his naked eyes and took records of the desired information.

The researcher got involved in observing the developmental activities that took place in the two selected areas of Nakapiripirit Town council. This included observing personally, how the different activities are carried out.

This method was employed because the data collected was highly reliable, false information by some correspondents was limited and less time was needed.

3.4.5 Questionnaires

This involved the research designing structured questions relating to the topic of the study and sent to the respondents to answer. This comprises of closed ended questions.

The questionnaire was simple enough for the respondent to self administer.

The researcher delivered the questionnaires personally to distant respondents and sufficient time was given to the respondents for filling in the questionnaires, which the researcher collected back after. In this case, the researcher obtained the relevant information from the respondents which were used as a base of evaluation this method was preferred because it is cheap to manage and sufficient information can be got within short time possible.

3.4.6 Library Research

This method needed the researcher to visit various places to enable him collect secondary data. The documents accessed included text books, news papers, reports, from the NGOs, ministry of local government. And research report carried out by other researchers. This provided relevant information for writing the literature review, this method is useful because it gave direct information.

3.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The data was edited, coded and tabulated as discussed below:

Editing: the researcher read through the data that was collected and edited so that the errors made during the data collection are removed and put in its orders so as to come up with recommended data

Tabulation: the researcher tabulated the data and coded the information according to the respondents in the tables.

3.6 Limitation of the Study

During the study, some respondents feared to give information to the researcher, they feared that the information being collected could be for criticizing the NGOs or opposing their services/activities.

Shortages: there were inadequate required materials, transport, funds and stationary for the study to be in time. This hindered the study.

Law turn up: The researcher experienced low turn up by the respondents to answers the questionnaires during the study.

Illiteracy: the researcher faced a problem of illiteracy as the two sampled areas comprised of different people, with the majority of respondents not able to read and write. Hence the problem of reading and interpreting the questionnaire in local language for the respondent

Time: time as a resource was limited by weak ends, and public holidays reaching some distant places would consume a lot of time too.

Weather: weather was not friendly as the experience can tell in that rain would sometimes interfere in data collection when the researcher is in the field; the sun was not friendly too in that some days when it doesn't rain it would be too hot.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the presentation and interpretation of the results of the findings as per each objective analyzed here according to the responses obtained.

4.1 NGO Services and improvement of Education Sector

Table 1: Food for Education by NGOs (WFP) and improvement of the attendance of children in schools within the community.

Responses	Number of male Respondents	Percentage of male Respondents	Number of female respondents	Percentage of female Respondent	Total Percentage of male and female Respondent
To a greater extent	09	26	05	33	28
To some extent	21	60	08	53	58
To a lesser extent	05	14	02	14	14
TOTAL	35	100	15	100	100

From the table above, the total number of respondents is fifty (50), thirty five (35) males and fifteen (15) females. The respondents were asked the question as in above respectively, how food for Education distributed by NGOs (WFP) improved the attendance of children in schools within their community, 21 males and 08 females totaling to 29 agreed that it has improved to some extent, nine (9) males and five (5) females totaling to 14 respondents agreed that it has improved to a greater extent while five (5) males and two (2) females totaling to 7 also gave their view that has improved to a lesser extent.

The above analysis therefore indicates that NGOs have improved the attendance within in schools by 58% which is in line with. Okema argument which he said that NGOs have improved on the attendance in schools were by he cited (WFP and UNCEF) has one of the remark able NGOs who have improved on the attendance and learning of pupils in Nakapiripirit District

through food distribution, supply of learning materials and training of teachers in matters related to education.

Table 2: The presence of NGOs in Nakapiripirit District and Improvement of the Literacy Level.

Responses	Number of male respondents	Percentage of male respondents	Number of female respondent	Percentage of female respondent	Total of male and female respondents
I strongly agree	08	23	05	33	26
I agree	19	54	08	53	54
I disagree	05	14	01	07	12
I strongly disagree	03	09	01	07	08
I don't know	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	35	100	15	100	100

From the table above, the total number of responds is fifty (50), nineteen (19) males and eight (8) females making a total of 27 respondents which is 54% out of 100% of respondents which is a greater percentage agreed that the presence of NGOs in Nakapiripirit District has improved on the literacy level of most people in Nakapiripirit town council.

Also according to the table above, eight (8) males and five (5) female respondents which totaled up to 13 had strongly agreed which are 26%. While 05 males and 01 female which is 12% of respondent strongly disagreed that, NGOs presence in Nakapiripirit had improved on literacy level of people in Nakapiripirit town council.

4.2 NGO Services on improvement of Medical and Health Services

Table 3: A: NGO services and Improvement of the livelihood of people in communities.

Responses	Number of male respondents	Percentage of male respondents	Number of female respondents	Percentage of female respondents	Total percentage of male and female respondents
Yes	33	94	14	93	94
No	02	6	-	-	4
Don't know	-	-	01	07	2
TOTAL	35	100	15	100	100

In the table 3 above, 33 male respondents and 14 female respondents out of (50) responded “yes” when asked whether NGOs services have improved on the livelihood of some people in their community. 02 male respondents said according to the above table “no” that NGOs have not improved on the livelihood of some people in their community. While 01 female respondent said that she does know.

Therefore, from the above analysis, 94% of respondents agreed that NGOs have improved the livelihood of people in Nakapiripirit District.

Table 4 B: If Yes, Choose Any Of The Services They Have Offered In Order To Improve Living Standard.

Responses	Number of male respondents	Percentage of male respondent	Number of female respondents	Percentage of female respondents	Total percentage of male and female respondents
Agronomy	08	24	04	27	25
Education	04	12	02	13	13
Relief/food distribution	11	33	04	27	31
Microfinance/income generating fund	06	18	01	7	15
Employment	03	9	04	27	15
Others/specify	01	3	-	-	2
TOTAL	33	100	15	100	100

From the above table, after most of male and females totaling to 94% agreed that NGOs have improved the livelihood of people, they chose the following according to the way it had

improved different people as follow. Agronomy was chosen by 8(eight) males and 2(two) females totaling to 6 which is 13% percent of the respondents who were interviewed.

Relief/food distribution also appeared in the table with 11(eleven) males and 4(four) females totaling to 15 respondents which is like 31% of respondents. Microfinance/income generating fund also was added in the list of items which the respondents felt that it had improved on their lives, this was chosen by 6 (six) males and 1(one) female respondent totaling to 7(seven) respondents with a percentage of 15%.

Employment also had 3 males and 4 females totaling to 7 (seven) respondents with a percentage of 15% while 1 (one) male respondent according to the analysis from the table chose others.

So according to the table, relief/food distribution, emerged to be on top basing on its percentage thus meaning that NGOs have improved peoples livelihood through it.

Table 5: Although Ngos Are Trying To Eradicate Poverty In Nakapiripirit District, It Still Remains A Major Challenge.

Responses	Number of male respondents	Percentage of male respondent	Number of female respondent	Percentage of female respondent	Total percentage of male and female respondent
Strongly agree	13	37	03	20	32
Agree	19	54	10	67	58
Disagree	03	09	01	07	08
Strongly disagree	-	-	01	07	02
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	35	100	15	100	100

Basing on the above information in table, 32% of respondents strongly agreed that poverty in Nakapiripirit district town council still remains a major challenge although NGOs are trying to eradicate it, 58% respondents also agreed that poverty still remains a major challenge in Nakapiripirit town council although NGO are trying to eradicate 2% of respondents strongly disagreed that poverty is not a major challenge in Nakapiripirit town council. From the look of

things, as per the above analysis, the highest percentage which is 58% seems to agree that poverty is still a biting problem though NGOs are exerting their effort to root out the vice.

4.3 Benefits of NGO Services

Table 6: NGOs Services Have Helped In Health And Medical Services In Your Community Or Institution.

Responses	Number of male respondents	Percentage of male respondents	Number of female respondents	Percentage of female respondent	Total percentage of male and female respondents
Strongly agree	11	31	06	40	34
Agree	21	60	07	47	56
Disagree	02	06	02	13	08
Don't know	01	03	-	-	02
TOTAL	35	100	15	100	100

From the above results on table six, 34% of respondents strongly agreed that NGOs have helped in health and medical services in their community, while 56% indicated on table agree in health and medical services, this fact is evidenced by 56% percent out of 100% on the other note 8% of both male and female respondents disagree that NGOs services have not helped or improved on health and medical services in Nakapiripirit while finally 2% revealed that they did not know whether NGOs services have helped in health and medical services.

**Table 7: Most Of The Ngos Have Helped In Reducing Malnutrition i.e (Concern And
ACDI-VOCA)**

Responses	Number of male respondents	Percentage of male respondents	Number of female respondents	Percentage of female respondent	Total percentage of male and female respondents
Strongly agree	14	40	08	53	44
Agree	15	43	04	27	38
Disagree	04	11	02	13	12
Strongly disagree	01	03	01	07	04
I don't know	01	03	-	-	02
TOTAL	35	100	15	100	100

Basing on the above information on table seven (7), 44% strongly agreed NGOs services have helped in reducing malnutrition in Nakapiripirit District, 38% of respondents also in their response agreed this was supported by the above percentage.12% according to the table disagreed that NGOs services have help in reducing malnutrition in Nakapiripirit District. 4% strongly disagreed that NGOs services have helped in reducing malnutrition from the table above 2% of respondents also revealed that they do not know whether malnutrition has been reduced by NGOs because most of the people still were malnourished especially children below 5 years.

CHAPTER FIVE:

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presented discussions conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.1 Discussions

From the findings, it was found that food for education distributed by NGOs (WFP) has improved the attendance of children in schools within Nakapiripirit District. This was supported by 29 respondents out of 50, which is 58% who agreed that it has done to same extent this is in line with objective one of the research object this is in line with the objective of world food which is to improve on attendance of children.

From table 2, it was discovered that many people in Nakapiriprit district do agree that the presence of NGOs in Nakapiripirit district has improved on the literacy level of most of the people, this fact is supported by 54% of respondents during research, on table 3, it was discovered that 94% of the respondents agreed that NGOs services have improved the livelihood of some people in their community this fact is in line with the vision and mission of NGOs which is development oriented. From the above findings (table 4) it was found out that relief/distribution is another service through which NGOs have improved on the livelihood of people in Nakapiripirit District this was evidence by information given by the respondents which is 31% followed by agronomy so this usually happens when there is disaster like flood, scorching sun chine or drought. It should therefore be noted that basing on the analysis in table 4; most of the NGOs i.e. Samaritan purse, WFP, and ACDI-VOCA usually supply food in Nakapiripirit District in order to supplement they receive.

Basing on the interpretation of the data in the (table 5) findings of the study found out although most of NGOs are trying to eradicate poverty in Nakapiripirit District it still remains a major challenge. This was backed up by 58% of the respondents who agreed that poverty is still a reality in their community Nakapiripirit District.

From the above findings in, (table six) it was discovered that acco0rding to 56% of respondents they agreed that NGOs services have helped in health and medical service in their community

this is in line with one of the major objective of NGOs is reducing malnutrition and support health facilities from the above findings, (table seven) it was discovered most of the NGOs have helped in reducing malnutrition i.e. Concern and ACDI-VOCA, this fact was strongly supported by 44% of the respondents who strongly agreed as it is reflected in the table above.

The research as revealed that, food for education distributed by NGOs (WFP) has improved the attendance of children in schools with in Nakapiripirit District this was proved by 29 out of 50 respondents of both male and female. It was also discovered the presence of NGOs in Nakapiripirit has also improved on literacy level of people in Nakapiripirit; this was supported by 27 out 50 respondents. Poverty was also revealed as still a major challenge in Nakapiripirit District, this fact was supported by 29 out of 50 respondents of both male and female.

Relief/food distribution also emerged as one of the highly offered services by the NGOs which according to research revealed that it was one of the services offered by NGOs to improve on the livelihood of some of the people in Nakapiripirit District this was supported by 31% of the study.

NGOs services was also revealed to have improved peoples services in medical and health services, this was supported by 28 out 50 respondents In Nakapiripirit District. The research also revealed that NGOs have reduced malnutrition this was supported by 22 out of 50 respondents which is 44% which the researcher witnessed.

Implication for theory and research

In the first research objective/questions, 58% said food for education distributed NGOs (WFP) has improved on the attendance of the children in schools which means NGOs have provided services which are geared to improve education services, also 54% said that the presence of NGOs in Nakapiripirit District has improved on the literacy level which still goes in line with objective one.

The second research objective/questions 3 and 4 revealed that NGOs services have improved on the livelihood of some people in Nakapiripirit District; this was supported by 94% of respondents and 31% of respondents in question 3 b supported that relief/food distribution is also one of the services offered.

Question 4 of objective two revealed that although NGOs are trying to eradicate poverty, it still remains a major challenge. This was supported by 58% of the respondent who said that whatever NGOs offered was not sustainable enough and their services were not covering the whole community, that they deal only with a certain category of people they believe to be vulnerable, and that also the criteria they use for selecting people may not favor others also who may be having the same problems. However the poverty reduction would have risen to 65% 2017 if NGOs expanded their program to other categories of people like old, youth and orphans.

The third research objective/questions found out that NGO services have helped in health and medical services in the community though sensitizing the community on hygiene and sanitation Like Latrine Constructions and usage, training and facilitate village health team and medical issues; this was supported by 56% of question 5. They also agreed that malnutrition has been reduced by NGOs i.e. (CONCERN and ACDI- VOCA) in reducing malnutrition this has been done through training the community on how to breast feed and feed well the their children from the time of birth up to 2 years of exclusive breast feeding and also through distributing plump nuts, soya and v.oil. This was supported by 44% of respondents.

5.2 Conclusions

NGOs in Nakapiripirit have improved on the attendance and literacy level of children in schools through supply of food in schools. As shown by the higher percentages of respondents supporting the above mentioned. It has also improved the livelihood of most of the people by 31% which is not really admirable or which is little according to the respondents view and has the researcher also puts it and how he witnessed.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher recommends the NGOs to continue with their services and always first consult the community on the services they need.

He also encourages the NGOs to always work hand in hand with the sub-county leaders and technical bodies like sub-county chiefs in order to identify the right problem and the right beneficiaries.

He also prays for NGOs to always monitor and supervise whether the intended beneficiaries are benefitting from the services offered.

The researcher also recommends that all district councilors, chief administrative officers to work hand in hand to find out whether the services offered are really benefitting the communities or its increasing problems to the local people.

Also he recommends that district leaders, technical personnel at district level and grass root level should over see the services NGOs offer in order to tackle the real problems people are facing.

The researcher also calls upon the NGOs especially WFP who distribute food for education to increase the rations in schools in order to increase the percentage of respondents from 58% to at least 95%. All this is to increase on the attendance and literacy levels in schools.

The researcher calls upon the joint hands of all NGOs and stake holders of Nakapiripirit District in poverty eradication in Nakapiripirit District

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY

APPENDIX II: CONSENT FORM

Kampala International University (KIU)

College of Education Open, and Distance Learning

Tororo Study Centre

P.O BOX 20000 Kampala

15/08/2015

Dear respondent,

RE: CONSENT FORM

I Akol Abraham a student of Kampala International University was allocated to work in Nakapiripirit town council and Namalu sub-county, Nakapiripirit District to investigate the impacts of Non-governmental organizations services in poverty eradication in Nakapiripirit district. For the award of bachelor degree in public administration, I therefore kindly request you to answer the following questions in the interview guide. However, this information will be kept confidential.

Thanks

Yours faithfully

.....

AKOL ABRAHAM

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

Topic: a study on “the impact of Non-governmental organizations services in poverty eradication in Nakapiripirit town council and Namalu sub-county, Nakapiripirit District”.

Section A: Bio data of respondents

Fill in the circle the best alternative

Sex

- 1. Male
- 2. female

☐

Education level

- 1. Primary
- 2. Secondary
- 3. Tertiary
- 4. None

☐

Section B: QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) How has food for education distributed by NGOs (WFP) improved the attendance of children in schools within your community (fill in the circle the best alternative)

- 1. To a greater extent.
- 2. To some extent.
- 3. To a lesser extent.

☐

- 2) The presence of NGOs in Nakapiripirit district has improved on the literacy level of most of the people in your community (fill in the circle the best alternative)

- 1. I Strongly agree
- 2. I agree
- 3. I disagree
- 4. I strongly disagree
- 5. I don't know

☐

- 3) (a) Have NGOs services improved the livelihood of some people in your community/organization?

(Fill in the circle the best alternative)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

☐

- (b) If yes tick any of the services they have offered in order to improve living standards.

- 1. Agronomy
- 2. Education
- 3. Relief/food distribution
- 4. Microfinance/ income generating fund
- 5. Employment
- 6. Others

☐

specify.....

4) Although NGOs are trying to eradicate poverty in Nakapiripirit DLG, it still remains a major challenge. (Tick any one below)

- 1. I strongly agree
- 2. I agree
- 3. I disagree
- 4. I strongly disagree
- 5. I don't know

☐

5) NGO services have helped in health and medical services in your community or institution? (fill in the circle the best alternative)

- 1. I Strongly agree
- 2. I agree
- 3. I disagree
- 4. I don't know.

☐

6) Most of the NGOs have helped in reducing malnutrition i.e. (CONCERN and ACDI VOKA)

- 1. I strongly agree
- 2. I agree
- 3. I disagree
- 4. I strongly disagree
- 5. I don't know

☐

Thank you for your effort, I do appreciate a lot your participation and time

APPENDIX IV: BUDGET

Item	Amount
Transport/lodging and feeding	100,000/=
Stationary	20,000/=
Institutional administrative fee	100,000/=
Equipment/Computer maintenance	50,000/=
Secretarial services/photocopying, printing, binding	180,000/=
Emergency	50,000/=
TOTAL	470,000/=

APPENDIX V: TIME FRAME WORK 2015

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Topic selection												
Writing first draft												
Desertion												
Presentation												