POLITICAL DECENTRALISATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY IN NAKASEKE DISTRICT

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A   Thesis

Presented to the School of

Postgraduate Studies and Research

Kampala International University

Kampala, Uganda

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Masters of Arts in Public Administration and Management

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October, 2011

DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".

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TAREMWA EDDIE

24ᵗʰ 10. 2011
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Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".

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DR KYOHAIRWE STELLA

Name and Signature of Supervisor

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24 / 10 / 11

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "Political decentralization and service delivery in Nakaseke District" prepared and submitted by **TAREMWA Eddie** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the **degree of Masters of Arts in Public Administration** has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of <u>PASSED</u>.

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Grade: _____

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Name and Sig of DVC, SPGSR

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved Dad and mum, Mzee Edward Rubega and Joyce Rubega, my entire family members and my daughter Victory.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I glorify the Almighty God for the protection he has rendered to me till now and his provisions towards the accomplishment of this programme in my life time.

I am particularly grateful to Dr Stella KYOHAIRWE for the wise guidance and encouragement as my supervisor while carrying out this study. Without her, this work could not have been a success.

I must also take record of my appreciation to my friends, Mwesigwa David and Mwesigye William who helped me in many areas in this particular research and with whom I shared academic knowledge. Also, thanks go to all my friends who have directly or indirectly helped and rendered great moral encouragement to me.

Lastly, I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to my dear brothers, sister, relatives and friends for their love, prayers and faith in me.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAMP   Area Based Agricultural Modernization Programme

ARDC   Agricultural Research and Development Centre

ARENET   Agricultural Research and Extension Network

CAO   Chief Administrative Officer

CBO   Community Based Organisation

CDO   Community Development Officer

CEEWA-U   Council for the Economic Empowerment of Women in Africa –

           Uganda

DANIDA   Danish International Development Assistance

DATICS   District Agricultural Training and Information Centers

DFF   District Farmers Forum

DNC   District NAADS Coordinator

EC   European Commission

EU   European Union

GoU   Government of Uganda

HDI   Human Development Index

HPI   Human Poverty Index

IFAD   International Fund for Agricultural Development

LC   Local Council

LG   Local Government

NRA   National Resistance Movement

MFPED   Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

MoLG   Ministry of Local Government

MTTI   Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry

NAADS   National Agricultural Advisory Services

NARO   National Agricultural Research Organisation

NGO   Non Governmental Organisation

PEAP   Poverty Eradication Action Plan

U P E   Universal primary education

U S E   Universal secondary education

ABSTRACT

The study was "political decentralization and services delivery in Nakaseke District". It set out to determine the impact of political decentralisation on service delivery in Nakaseke district, and was carried out with three objectives, namely; to examine the level of local people's political involvement in Nakaseke district; determine the benefits of political decentralization in Nakaseke district, identify the challenges faced by locals in political decentralization in Nakaseke district. The design of the study was a case study design, Simple random, purposive, stratified and systematic sampling techniques were used and the sample size was 283 people, where, 184 people were locals, 45 people were local leaders, 39 were opinion leaders and 15 were civil servants.

Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources using questionnaires and government officials and civil servants provided secondary data records. The study found out that, local people in Nakaseke district are politically involved through avenues like local council elections, local council sessions involvement in decision making, and involvement in project implementation although a lot more needs to be done to avoid the challenges established like low sensitization, interference from the central government leaders, electoral rigging and inadequacy of council meetings, so as to increase the benefits of political decentralization.

This study further established that, local council elections, council session, involvement in decision making and project implementation are fora good enough for political involvement and services delivery enhancement, if there is clear definition of key roles among different stakeholders in project implementation like in UPE, USE and NAADS. This study for these reasons above recommended that, public accountability be enhanced for public projects, sensitization of local people be given priority, council meetings increased and role setting be streamlined for better service delivery under political decentralization in Nakaseke district.

CHAPTER ONE
THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Introduction

This Chapter focused on background information, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses, scope, and significance of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

Background of the Study

Today, academics, practitioners and development stakeholders universally recognize the importance of good governance practices for alleviating chronic poverty and injustice.

Simultaneously, the world has increasingly turned towards the practice of decentralization to assure democratic governance for human development (Robertson, 2010).Decentralization has recently been embraced by a large number of developing countries, especially in Africa, since it has been presented as a powerful tool to reduce poverty and improve governance. The World Bank in particular views it as one of the major reforms on its agenda. In response to the failure of a central state to run the country's development or to limit the risk of civil conflicts in ethnically fragmented countries, decentralization is perceived as a way to ensure political stability, to improve accountability and responsiveness of local leaders, to increase the efficiency of public policy, and ultimately to reduce poverty, (Oates, 1972). Decentralization theorem states that decentralization improves preference matching by offering a greater diversity of public services to a heterogeneous population.

In terms of modern Public administration, historically African countries have experienced fused, personalized and at best highly centralized governance systems and practices. In pre-colonial times kings or traditional leaders represented basically all authority. During the colonial and immediate post-colonial periods governance was structured and practiced in a highly centralized manner. During military dictatorships that in many countries replaced the immediate post-colonial governments

governance was practically personalized. The search for inclusive, involving, and participatory governance has taken the path of decentralization. Political and administrative reforms that have been going on in many countries in Africa, especially since the 1990s, have sought to break with the past through decentralization of powers to lower local governments.

Political decentralization is increasingly being favored by many African countries as the most suitable mode of governance through which poverty reduction interventions can be conceived, planned, implemented, and monitored and evaluated. Many hope that the process of decentralization will facilitate greater participation of communities in problem analysis, project identification, planning, implementation as well as oversight which in turn will increase ownership and the likelihood of sustainability of such initiatives, (Ndegwa, 2002).

Uganda's current decentralization was born from both the exigencies of a guerrilla war and ideological conviction. First, in Luweero district which was the initial area occupied by Museveni's guerilla force, a political local people-based infrastructure, named the Resistance Councils, which aimed at cultivating and sustaining support for the National Resistance Army (NRA) was secretly organized in tile areas which the guerrillas captured and occupied. Owing to the size of the area under NRA control, the civilian population was big and NRA could not be everywhere to police them, it (NRA) therefore asked them to elect among themselves people they trusted as their leaders and the first resistance council (RC) to be established was in Kanyanda, (Kuteesa, 2008).

Despite the necessary secrecy, the structure was democratic in the sense that it was composed of democratically elected members of the villages. Later the structure was introduced in other areas captured serving the purpose of educating the villagers about why it was important to support the guerrilla war and remove the Obote II regime from power. Second, the first point of the Ten Point Program of the National Resistance Movement which was elaborated during the guerrilla war and which was

Museveni's manifesto around which he galvanized national support for taking over power emphasized democracy, especially participatory local democracy. Political decentralization was therefore a practical step taken to actualize this ideological conviction. Whether one considers the exigencies of the guerrilla war or the ideological conviction, the most visible political aim of the National Resistance Movement in pursuing decentralization right from the beginning was to widen its support by increasing people's participation in decision making processes through the Resistance Councils system. So the struggle was double edged. On one side the National Resistance Movement (NRM) wanted political support from the grass-root people. On the other it wanted to plant seeds of participatory democracy for empowering the people, (Kauzya, 2004).

Unlike most of the other sub-Saharan African countries, Uganda is a unique case at least in three viewpoints; first, the various structural reforms including decentralization that the current administration of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) has been undertaking since it took its power in 1986 were not "donor driven." Instead they were born out of the aspiration of the Ugandans who do not wish to repeat the unfortunate post-independence history.

After the National Resistance Army (NRA) capture State power, the rhetoric of war had to be curtailed and new methods of galvanizing support for and reaching consensus on decentralized governance (Resistance Councils) had to be deployed. Essentially two methodologies were used to gauge and galvanize support for the decentralization policy of the National Resistance Movement: survey and enquiry and piloting. First a Commission of enquiry was established in 1987 to conduct survey, enquiry and consultations at all levels to establish what form of local government should be operated in the country. The Commission of Enquiry recommended the Resistance Councils System as democratic organs of the people. Second, in 1993 implementation of decentralization started in 13 Districts, (Kauzya, 2007).

Officially this was known as the first phase of decentralization but technically it was viewed as pilot exercise in decentralization. The experiences and lessons learned in the first thirteen districts to be decentralized were used to finally decentralize the rest of the districts in the country. In 1993 the Local Government (Resistance Councils) Statute, 1993 was passed firmly providing a legal basis for Resistance Councils in the country. These two methods, the Commission of Enquiry and the piloting provided sufficient time for consultations, discussions, negotiations, to reach consensus on devolution in the country. In 1995 a new National Constitution was promulgated after nation-wide consultations. Chapter 11 of the Constitution gives a clear constitutional base for decentralized governance in the country. Following the Constitution the Local government Act of 1997 was enacted cementing devolution, (Nsibambi, 2000).

Decentralization, which officially began in Uganda in 1993, has increased opportunities for citizens to democratically determine how they should be governed and to make choices regarding the type and quality of public services they want. Citizens are now empowered to elect on a periodic basis persons whom they think can serve their interests on local councils. These changes have caused a major realignment in central–local relations. Some of the most important reforms have been led by the District Development Programme and the Local Government Development Programme (Ssekono, 2007).

However, the implementation process of decentralization has experienced some resistance some of which is still going on. First some of the bureaucrats in Ministries believed that they would lose power over resources through decentralization and resisted its implementation. To counter this, the Decentralization Secretariat was established in 1992 as a semi-autonomous body under the Ministry of Local Government to spearhead the implementation of decentralization in the country.

Second, in Uganda since independence there has always been a claim especially from the Buganda region for a federal arrangement of governance in the country. This claim was undermined by the decentralization policy. The advocates of federalism

have never given up and at any given opportunity they raise the issue of establishing federalism in the country. In a way this has given the impression that the consensus on decentralized governance in the country has never been reached. However, chances of federalism being implemented in the country are slim because the grass-roots people have tasted the power and authority they enjoy under current decentralization. They will not easily accept to give away any of the powers to a higher level of government under federalism. Lastly, during the initial stages of implementing the decentralization policy, Donors were not completely in agreement with the government on what kind of decentralization was to be chosen for the country, (Golooba-Mutebi, 1999).

While the government was clear in its priorities that it sought to implement devolution as a policy of participatory democracy and people's political empowerment and decentralize up to sub-county level, the World Bank, for example, sought to persuade government to implement decentralization as a means of efficiency in financial management and financial accountability and decentralize only up to the district level. It is DANIDA and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) who agreed with the government on the objective of democratization and people empowerment and provided funding for implementing decentralization including the financing of the Decentralization Secretariat in the initial stages. Most other Donors turned around and supported decentralization after it demonstrated success and popular support (GOU, 1999).

But engineering support for devolution in Uganda had also to do with the substantive content especially in terms of widening the bracket of political involvement and participation to include women, youth, and people with disabilities. Most Ugandans saw the introduction of the inclusive Resistance Councils as an opportunity for them to have a say in the affairs of their locality.

Therefore, since Politics is characterized by the possibility of choice between different options of action. Political science cannot directly deduce or prescribe best solutions

as the appropriate solution depends on the preferences of both the people and its authorities. But political science can try to describe the consequences of different political choices of institutions, procedures and actions. Experience, systematically valued, may help others in their political challenge to make appropriate choices for their objectives. This is the spirit in which this research work has been written.

Statement of the problem

Political decentralization can be understood to refer to either or both of the following: (i)Transferring the power of selecting political leadership and representatives from central governments to local governments, and (ii) Transferring the power and authority for making socio-politico-economic decisions from central governments to local governments and communities: Understanding political decentralization only in the first sense would be limiting the meaning of "political" to the choice of political leadership through elections (Kauzya, 2007).

According to Kauzya therefore, the promotion of political decentralization in this sense would entail only puffing in place structural arrangements that would facilitate local people to exercise their voting power with limited hindrance or intervention from central government. Here political decentralization would be referring to only electoral decentralization and participation would be understood only in terms of elections. On the other hand, promoting political decentralization in the second sense, would entail putting in place structural arrangements and practices that would empower and facilitate local governments and communities to exercise not only the voting power in the choice of their local leadership and representatives but also to have strong influence in the making, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of decisions that concern their socio-politico-economic wellbeing and to constantly demand accountability from their local leadership. The first sense of political decentralization refers to the vote while the second one refers to the voice. A combination of both enhances the influence of local people on the decisions that concern them.

In this regard therefore, Nakaseke district finds itself a patient of the same political problem that John-Mary Kauzya was trying to diagnose. Since July 2005 when Nakaseke district was fully operationalised, there have been tremendous progress and many achievements reached on. Despite these achievements however, Nakaseke District still faces a number of major challenges in deepening and institutionalizing political decentralization. These challenges include, political influence of the locals political decisions by the central government, lack of local peoples' involvement in most important development projects as initiated by the government, technical capacity deficiencies and tensions among key stakeholders competing to maximize their role in decentralization, (Asiimwe and Nakanyike, 2007).

Therefore the researcher was interested in finding out why the situation in Nakaseke district did not march with the expected results of political decentralisation and the real impact of political decentralisation on service delivery in Nakaseke district so that Political decentralization is best conceived within these two frameworks that the power and authority to decide is not limited to electing leaders or representatives but includes the full range transfer of decision-making from central government to local governments / authorities / communities.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the impact of political decentralization on service delivery in Nakaseke district.

Objectives of the Study
General objective

The general objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of political decentralisation on service delivery in Nakaseke District.

Specific objective

Specific objectives of the study include the following;

i. To determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, marital status, level of education and the type of occupation.
ii. To examine the level of local people's political involvement in Nakaseke district.
iii. To determine the benefits of political decentralisation in Nakaseke District.
iv. To identify the challenges faced by locals in political decentralisation in Nakaseke district.

Research questions:

The study shall be guided by the following questions;

i. What could be the profiles of the people of Nakaseke district?
ii. In which ways do the people of Nakaseke largely participate in local politics
iii. What are the benefits of political decentralisation in Nakaseke District?
iv. What are the challenges local people face in political decentralisation in Nakaseke District?

Research hypotheses

(i) The more political participation of local people in local politics, the higher the probabilities of better service delivery.

(ii) The more the political decentralisation, the better the service delivery.

Scope of the study
Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Nakaseke district which is located in central Uganda, North West of Luweero District (mother district), and approximately 78 miles from Kampala.

The District has got 16 sub counties, but research will be carried out in only 2 Sub-counties of Kinoni, and Ngoma sub-counties.

Content scope

The study focused on political decentralisation and service delivery looking at the local's political involvement, benefits, challenges and the possible remedial measures to the challenges facing decentralisation in the selected Sub-Counties.

Time scope

The study was conducted within a period of four months (from May to September) in the selected Sub-Counties in Nakaseke District.

Significance of the study

The study helped me as a graduate to have more insight concerning decentralization and other related studies. The study findings will also be used for further reference of other studies in other related fields. This survey will help district leaders, communities and government to readjust their policies concerning governance and political decentralization particularly.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter reveals the different literature of scholars and studies that have been done concerning decentralization locally, nationally and internationally, like the theoretical perspectives, ideas, and opinions of other scholars on decentralisation, the concept of political decentralisation, and other related studies.

Concepts, ideas and opinions from other Authors

Decentralization is the process of dispersing decision-making governance closer to the people / citizens. It includes the dispersal of administration or governance in sectors or areas like engineering, management science, political science, political economy, sociology and economics. Decentralization is also possible in the dispersal of population and employment Law, science and technological advancements lead to highly decentralized human endeavors, (Hansen and Twaddle, 1998).

A central theme in decentralization is the difference between a hierarchy, based on: authority: two players in an unequal-power relationship; and an interface: a lateral relationship between two players of roughly equal power. The more decentralized a system is, the more it relies on lateral relationships, and the less it can rely on command or force. In most branches of engineering and economics, decentralization is narrowly defined as the study of markets and interfaces between parts of a system. This is most highly developed as general systems theory and neoclassical political economy.

Decentralization is the policy of delegating decision-making authority down to the lower levels in an organization, relatively away from and lowers in a central authority. A decentralized organization shows fewer tiers in the organizational structure, wider span of control, and a bottom-to-top flow of decision-making and flow of ideas. In a centralized organization, the decisions are made by top executives or on the basis of

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pre-set policies. These decisions or policies are then enforced through several tiers of the organization after gradually broadening the span of control until it reaches the bottom tier, (Langseth, 1995).

The Concept of Political decentralisation

In a more decentralized organization, the top executives delegate much of their decision-making authority to lower tiers of the organizational structure. As a correlation, the organization is likely to run on less rigid policies and wider spans of control among each officer of the organization. The wider spans of control also reduce the number of tiers within the organization, giving its structure a flat appearance. One advantage of this structure, if the correct controls are in place, will be the bottom-to-top flow of information, allowing decisions by officials of the organization to be well informed about lower tier operations. For example, if an experienced technician at the lowest tier of an organization knows how to increase the efficiency of the production, the bottom-to-top flow of information can allow this knowledge to pass up to the executive officers, (GOU,1997).

While vertical decentralization transfers power and authority from central government to local government, horizontal decentralization empowers the local communities and enables them to receive and utilize the powers that are transferred to them especially in problem analysis, priority setting, planning, and constantly demanding accountability from their local and national leadership or any governance actor at the local level. Horizontal decentralization would require growth of civil society as well as structuring local governments in such a way that they are legally obliged to seek and promote the participation of the local communities in setting priorities, planning and making decisions that the local governments will implement in a whole range of socio-politico-economic activities, (Hansen and Twaddle, 1998).

Political decentralization is the transfer of political authority from central to local governments. This transfer takes place through constitutional amendments and electoral reforms that create new (or strengthen existing) spaces for the representation of local politics.

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Elections for important local offices are the hallmark of political decentralization and the shift from appointed to elected local officials is the most common form taken by decentralization in this dimension. In politically centralized systems, local officials are appointed by the national government and therefore can be held accountable by voters only indirectly (if at all). By giving local officials less cause to worry that their own careers will suffer if they fail to conform to central preferences, elections increase the potential autonomy of local governments. By giving local officials incentives to prioritize concerns of local constituents, elections increase the accountability of local governments to these constituents, (Apter, 1997).

In a decentralized polity, elections are held not just for local executive offices (such as mayors, governors, and chief ministers), but for representative positions as well (such as municipal councilors and provincial legislators). Elections can also be held for single-purpose local governments (such as water districts and school boards) and not just multipurpose ones. While political decentralization changes the authority, autonomy, and accountability of sub national governments, it has a less direct impact on capacity. By itself, political decentralization does not expand the capacity of the local governments that are now elected. The introduction of elections, however, may create incentives for local officials to invest in building capacity, which is necessary for them to be able to deliver on campaign promises, (Cockcroft, 1996).

It is also important to note that the national government does not disappear in a decentralized polity, and that political decentralization does not absolve local officials from worry about upward accountability. Separately elected decision makers in local governments are still bound by the provisions of national laws (such as those regarding political rights and civil liberties), national policy priorities (including meeting basic needs and reducing poverty), and national standards (in such areas as fiscal responsibility, healthcare, and water quality).

This definition of political decentralization brings two important points into focus. First, it makes it clear that political decentralization is a necessary (though not sufficient) condition for devolution, which is the transfer of resources and responsibilities to local governments that are not under the direct, hierarchical control of the national government. Devolution cannot occur without political decentralization. Second, according to this definition, countries that have local administrative units but not local governments cannot experience political decentralization, which requires the use of elections to fill local government offices. The authorities of locally elected officials in devolved governments tend to be (and in this view should be) broader than those granted to appointed local officials in local administrations. The exercise of core governance functions, such as deciding bases and rates of taxation, are generally reserved to elected officials in local governments, (Cockcroft, 1996).

Several principles have emerged from the accumulating experience with democratic political decentralization in developing countries:

• Where local elections have been introduced, electoral rules should be written in a way that allows local electoral contests to focus on local issues. For example, holding national and local elections at different points in time, or allowing voters to vote for different parties at the local and national levels, are two ways of preventing national issues and personalities from dominating local races.

• As at the national level, the elected officials who occupy executive and representative bodies at the local level have different relationships with constituents and different governing roles to play. Differentiating and strengthening these separate bodies multiplies the institutional spaces in which constituents can advance local interests.

• When local elections are in place and are competitive, constituents have an enhanced ability to hold locally elected officials accountable. In general, more competitive electoral environments make candidates and officials more responsive to

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citizen demands, fostering democratic local governance.

Though critical, elections alone can be a very crude mechanism to hold local officials accountable for the behaviors that are believed to lead to the benefits of decentralization. The following mechanisms can also enhance local accountability and, thus, political decentralization:

• Recalls enable local constituencies to remove elected officials who have lost the support of the local population.

• Plebiscites and referenda allow local electorates to play a more direct role in decision making.

• Open council sessions, town hall meetings, and citizen surveys all produce types of information about citizen preferences that are not commonly revealed by elections alone.

• Freedom of information acts make it possible for citizens to collect and publicize information about the decisions and behavior of elected officials.

In addition to such mechanisms, inputs from civil society powerfully shape the exercise of political authority by local governments. Even where separate elections are not held for local officials, the scope and depth of civil society typically has a direct impact on how appointed local officials behave. Where sub national elections are in place, several general observations can be made about the impact of civil society on political decentralization:

• Civil society organizations expand the participatory options that individual citizens can pursue.

• Organizing efforts by civil society groups decrease the costs facing local officials—elected or appointed—of acquiring information about local preferences.

• Organizing efforts by civil society groups can increase the costs facing locally elected officials of privileging national over local concerns.

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- By producing information about choices made by locally elected officials and bureaucrats, civil society groups can help voters hold these actors accountable.

It is important to note that, because civil society organizations partner with local governments or administrations in providing services, their actions are relevant not just for the political dimension of decentralization, but for the fiscal and administrative dimensions as well.

Theoretical perspective

This study was based on the Liberal democrats' theory of local government that views the local government as the best method of arranging local administration of public services (Kabwejere T. 2002). This theory views the local government in two categories;

(a) Those who claim that local democracy is good for national democracy through three values of; political education, training in political leadership and political stability and;

(b) Those who see the benefits arising from local democracy at the local level.
   This is the major part of the theory that this study is focused on, and it generates three values of local governance.

   (i)   Political equality, which the theorists urge is enhanced by providing more opportunities for citizens to participate in public policy making of thorough voting from lower local councils to the district level and forming political associations, all of which add to individuals' political development.

   (ii) Political liberty or accountability, the theory urges that democratic decentralisation facilitates accountability and hence liberty through self-regulation of the rights of individuals, grouped in local communities. It suggests that, local democracy is a defence against excessive power, since democratic decentralisation puts power at the centre hence discouraging tyranny and strengthening liberty.

   (iii) The third value of local governments according to the theory local is

political responsiveness and the ability to provide what people demand. This theory illustrates the welfare value of local governments because of the efficient way of managing local affairs and providing local services.

Related Studies

This study also explored and reviewed other studies related to political decentralisation and service delivery written by different scholars like political decentralisation and local empowerment, political participation, political involvement, benefits of political decentralisation and many others as directed by the specific objectives.

Political decentralisation and local empowerment

Uganda adopted a system of decentralisation to improve systems of governance and foster economic growth especially in rural areas, both of which are essential to eradicate poverty, (Migdal, 1988). Devolution is the model of decentralisation that was adopted by the Government of Uganda. Through the policy of democratic decentralisation significant powers, functions, responsibilities and resources were devolved from the centre to Local Governments. Decentralisation in Uganda is firmly based on the presumption that improved local governance can be achieved through devolution of political powers and functions, along with fiscal resources, and that this will improve service delivery and in turn positively impact on poverty. The paradigm is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) and the Local Governments Act, 1997, (Ssekono, 2007).

Various reports point to improved local decision making, improved accountability and ownership of public investments under Local Government control, (Kasfirs, 1998).There have also been improved local administrative and planning capacities. In addition, elections of Local Government Council leaders by universal adult suffrage, is a regular occurrence. Despite the achievements, many challenges have been faced. These include inadequate capacity in Local Governments to handle the devolved functions and responsibilities, reduced locally raised revenue in Districts and

corruption. Various measures have been put in place to deal with the challenges and significant improvements have been registered. However, corruption remains a very big challenge at all levels in the Country. Corruption manifests into two types namely petty corruption and grand corruption, (Ssekono, 2007).

Decentralization has emerged as a highly popular strategy for improving public sector Efficiency, responsiveness, and accountability in the developing world (APRM, 2007). The increased Opportunities for citizen participation and ownership under decentralized systems are also claimed to contribute to social and political stability. Skeptics contend, however, that by accentuating ethnic, political, and geographic divisions in often highly fragmented societies with weak state structures, decentralization raises the risk of civil and ethnic conflict. Given that 80 percent of democratizing countries (the locus of most decentralization) are in low income countries and that poor countries are manifold times more susceptible to internal conflict than middle-income countries, the policy implications of these contending views are far-reaching, (Langseth,1995).

After all, the vast majority of a citizen's daily interactions with government are at the local level. If local government can be representative of and sensitive to the needs of citizens, would-be tensions can be proactively redressed. Skeptics contend, on the other hand, that decentralization increases the risks of ethnic and civil strife. Loosening central control triggers an inevitable sequence of ever greater demands for autonomy, ratcheting up the centrifugal pressures on the state. Rather than building a stronger sense of ownership and affinity with the state, decentralized authority accentuates differences between regions, fosters citizen identification with ethnic or geographic groups rather than the state, and emboldens demands for particularized services by minority groups. By weakening incentives to consider national interests, decentralization encourages local politicians to stake out hard-line positions in defense of regional priorities, deepening political polarization, (GOU, 1997).

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Political Participation

Political participation in simple terms means taking part in politics. The general level of participation in a society is the extent to which the people as a whole are active in politics: the number of active people multiplied by the amount of their action, to put it arithmetically, for example, activity within a political party or an organization which regarded itself as a pressure group should count as political participation and other sorts of individual participation or organization, such as sports associations and traditional women's organizations? Although not overtly political, these organizations set the context of politics, give their active members administrative experience and are capable of overt political action if their interests or principles are threatened, (Sisk, 2001),

The right to political participation refers to citizens' right to seek to influence public affairs. Political participation can take many forms, the most notable of which is voting in elections, but also including joining a political party, standing as a candidate in an election, joining a non-governmental advocacy group, or participating in a demonstration. The foundational legal articulation of this right can be found in the UN's 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and it has been further formalized and elaborated in later treaties, most notably the 1976 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As currently implemented by the UN, various operating entities assess signatory states' respect for this right and, when violations are determined to have occurred, may call on states to changes their practices, (Klein 2005).

The economic theory's argument for equal and inclusive participation served as a base line: as there is no market mechanism for public goods, the users, which are the (tax)-payers are entitled do decide on the production and consumption of public goods. From this point of view, it seems clear that participation is organized in the form of democracy, which, in a first definition, gives every person one vote in the election of authorities and the collective decision-making. To this, democratic theory adds one strong normative argument: Participation is a process that serves personal

enhancement and the development of the capacities of the individual. Thus, democracy, especially at the local level, should not be limited to elections of authorities (thin democracy) but comprise direct participation of local decision-making (strong democracy), (Barber 1984).

Effectiveness for participation in modern governance can be expected if the principle of inclusion is respected: No group and no segment of society should be discriminated, or excluded from the right to organize in groups and to participate in collective bargaining and decision making.

Benefits of political decentralisation strategy

The LC system was originally proposed, in the early days of NRM in power, as a "democratic organs of the people" in order to establish "effective, viable and representative Local Authorities (Tabitha, 1989). Since then a number of important steps have been taken. In 1993 a first thirteen districts were Decentralized, and they were given the authority to retain a proportion of locally generated revenue. A new Constitution of the country adopted in 1995 clearly stipulates the principles and structures of the LC system. Following this new Constitution, the Local Government Act 1997 was enacted. This Act provides the legal framework of the LC system today. With this Act, the RC was renamed the Local Councils (LCs). At the same time, the Act streamlined institutional relationships between the Councils (as legislative bodies of local governments), the local council (LC) chairpersons (as executive heads of local governments) and administrative hierarchies headed by central ministries, (GoU, 2003).

The LC system today is a consultative forum for local decision making. Elected Chairpersons of the Council form executive committees at respective levels, and propose policies for their legislative bodies of the Council, which are formed by the representatives of the people. The decisions are implemented by the civil service staff. This LC system is most clearly structured at district (LC 5) level, where district development plans are made and important policies are decided for the district. The actual public services are provided by sub-county (LC 3) level, where the extension

officers and community development workers are allocated. There are a number of positive contributions by the evolutions of the local government structure, (Aili Mari, 1998).

Political Involvement

With decentralization, ordinary people have opportunities to participate in decision-making process for the first time since colonial rule was imposed. This is a very significant change because before decentralization people felt little relationship with the administrative offices except being asked to pay taxes and other duties. Now the people have the opportunity to exercise their rights. One such instance is the local elections, which took place in 1997 and 1998, following the Local Government Act 1997. Earlier in the RC system, it was only the RC 1 Councilors that the ordinary people could directly elect. Other Councilors at the upper levels of the hierarchy were all elected by the Councilors at one lower level. Now most of the local leaders, including the chairperson of the LC 5 (equivalent to mayors), can be directly elected by the people. This universal adult suffrage has increased the people's sense of involvement in the policy-making process, (Tabitha, 1989).

Accountability of local authorities to local people

Local authorities are fully accountable to the people. It includes the control of all local political powers and their decisions, the administration, and the implementation of local policies. Accountability leads to responsiveness, which means that the governance of the authorities corresponds with the peoples' needs. Full accountability and responsiveness are, in some way, the counterpart of political autonomy. If local government has this autonomy, it needs all the basic institutional devices that characterize accountability and responsiveness of central government, that is: some sort of separation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers, election of authorities by the people and fundamental rights.

Political decentralisation and Development planning

One such important changes in policy-making based on the LC system is local development Planning. All districts are now expected to compile respective District Development Plans (DDP) reflecting the needs of the grassroots people. Rakia and Mukono Districts, for instance, are relatively advanced. Under the Rakia District Development Project assisted by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Rakia was the first district to produce the DDP in 1994, a year following the real beginning of decentralization in 1993. Mukono produced a similar DDP in 1997 without much donor support. Throughout the planning exercise, it was the local politicians who had to initiate actions, including organizing meetings to listen to views of lower administrative units and of local opinion leaders, (Jonnes, 1998).

Political decentralisation and Gender Representation

Society in general is never homogenous, and there are different views on the way in which important decisions are made. Gender and ethnicity, among other dimensions, are really relevant to the process of representation at local level. If, for instance, men consider that women receive too much benefit from the LC system at the cost of men, this sort of zero-sum notion would not improve local governance. Likewise, ethnic diversities may be linked, either justifiably or not, to the same sort of zero-sum ideas. Many African countries suffer from gender inequalities, and Uganda is no exception. In order to reduce such gender imbalances, the NRM government has embarked on decentralizing powers to the localities in the sense that local people understand themselves and their problems better and can help solve them easily as one of the measures. The new Constitution adopted in 1995 expresses explicitly the concern for gender equality, (Mulyampiti, 1999).

The proportional representation of women at the Councils has increased significantly. While in the RC system only one out of nine Councilors had to be a woman, now one third of the Councilors are required to be women, especially at the lower LC 1 and 2 levels, the women's representation has increased significantly. While RCs included at least one women secretary, it was often reported that women's voices were not

seriously heard by male colleagues. Now the number of women Councilors is increased so that more men are exposed to women's views. In Mukono district for instance, several women stated: In meetings, it is now more comfortable to speak up, but this was not the case before, (Mulyampiti, 1999).

Political decentralisation and Financial Autonomy

Without a reasonable level of financial independence delegated from the central government to local governments, autonomous local activities, which are based on aspirations of local population, can rarely be carried out. The resource base of local governments is, however, very limited. On national average, only 13.2% of the revenue could be locally generated in the late 1990s. Local governments thus depend heavily on central government transfers. On the other hand, the total amount of funds being transferred from central to local governments has steadily been increasing from FY 1993/94 to 1997/98, (Ottemoeller,1998).

For this purpose, financial supports given by the central government, to local authorities include conditional, unconditional and equalization grants. With political decentralisation however, the way in which the central government transfers finance to local governments is indicative of increasing willingness by the central government to grant more financial autonomy to local governments. For instance, in FY 1998/99, the central government still preferred to conditional to unconditional grants since the former method allowed the central government's more control over local governments. In FY 1999/2000, it was the first time some selected districts were to be receiving the equalization grant from the central government. The amount planned was about 2 billion Shs for less than ten districts, which was a significant step forward, (Ottemoeller, 1998).

Although the equalization grant was clearly mentioned as one of the financial assistance scheme in the Local Government Act 1997, this issue has been politically very sensitive and technically difficult to be implemented. Nearly all districts claim that they can be the legitimate recipient of this equalization grant, which was

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intended to be provided for those districts that fall under the national average of poverty level and public service provisions, (GOU, 1998).

This first release of the equalization grant was an important progress for realizing more resources available to local governments. In Uganda where regional disparities are significant, especially between the north and the south, this leads to a new relationship between the central and local governments on financial arrangement.

Political decentralisation and Donors Assistance

Another important achievement on the improvement of financial resources by local government is the way in which donor funds are channeled. Previously all donor assistance needed to be based on an agreement between foreign donor(s) and the central government of the Republic of Uganda. However, the Luweero development Project (LUDP) assisted by the DANIDA is very illustrative of a new experiment. In this project the DANIDA, while maintaining the agreement with the central government, also negotiated a parallel agreement with the district authority in Luweero District.

This allows the DANIDA to channel funds directly to Luweero with the notice to Uganda government. Approximately $ 9 million was provided between 1992 and 1995 in the first phase of the project. This increased the financial autonomy of Luweero District, and is very appreciated by various stakeholders. Although the project encountered some problems, it undoubtedly contributed to enhance the capacity of local government offices, particularly the district. In the past the central government did not believe that local government could handle a large amount of development budget, while now, the Luweero project experience has demonstrated that local governments can manage this magnitude of resources if appropriate support is provided, (GoU, (2009).

Challenges facing political Decentralization

New political institutions as decentralisation, democracy or the modern state cannot be implanted into a developing society like an exotic tree. Despite their introduction under pressure of globalization, new political institutions have to grow based on a people's own cultural heritage. Political scientists speak of the development of a political culture. As this process takes the time of a long period of one or two generations, it is often considered as the most difficult element of democratization and political change. Moreover: this process is poorly understood. Many political scholars see it as a simple change of mentality or values. This perspective, however, is incomplete. It overlooks that morality and values themselves depend on societal structures of economic production and distribution, and on the modes to guarantee societal security and reproduction functions as well, (Asiimwe and Nakanyike, 2007).

Political autonomy as restricted by law: Political autonomy means that within their legal competencies and political responsibilities, local governments are free to organise, to choose their authorities and to act, and independent from political control by central authorities. However, there is still noticeable political influence of the central over local people especially in the election of local political leaders. This is accounted to central government leaders and the president or his representatives in the area. For all interventions from upper authorities, a specific legal basis is needed, (Nsibambi 2000).

In addition, political accountability of local leaders and councilors to the local people is problematic. People often complain on lack of feedback from previous meetings. Even if they express their views and the Councilors promise to take some kind of actions, in most of the cases nothing happens. Thus they feel that whatever views they express, there is no change. Farmers continued that "the concerns raised by the people at the bottom do not seem to attract enough attention for problem resolving, which makes us feel we are ignored" (Golooba-Mutebi, 1999).

However, it should also be stressed that people still think it is very useful to gather together, and exchange views with each other. Thus, majority of the people consider

that the LC system (lower political units) is important and they are willing to participate in meetings.

Lack of Sufficient Information in lower decentralized units

People at the grassroots level desperately need more information (Ottemoeller, 1998). Ottemoeller argues that, there are a number of Methods by which policy messages can be sent to the public, but most of them have problems. Newspapers are expensive by the local income standard if they get any access to them at all. In remote areas it appears that more people are willing to participate in Council meetings, as well as to contribute their time and energy to group activities, which can improve their live.

On the other hand, Ottemoeller notes that, people at the grassroots level are less educated, less wealthy, and less confident to talk about public issues. People tend not to trust their leaders who they think are selfish and are only interested in pursuing their benefits at the cost of the people. People do not consider that the leaders are trustworthy. He recognizes that, this is not a conducive situation for making political decentralization a positive-sum solution. To him, as long as this kind of mutual distrust continues to be significant among important stakeholders, it is not likely that different stakeholders become more willing to par-take joint activities for the benefit of all. The lack of information, the mutual mistrusts between leaders and the people, together with the fact that the agenda is mostly decided by the upper level, convince the people that the authority is hiding its intentions, (Ottemoeller, 1998).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter explains the methods that were used in this research, i.e. the research design, the population, sampling techniques, sources of primary and secondary data, data collection instruments, data processing and presentation of research findings and limitations of this research.

Research Design

A research Design is perceived by Dewalt and Dewalt (2002) as the arrangement of the conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy and procedure.

The study adopted a case study design. It is an exploratory design which was selected because it would allow the researcher to explain the issues involved in Uganda's decentralization strategy and aid a clear analysis of the various factors involved in political decentralization in Uganda generally and Nakaseke district in particular. The choice of the case study design stood out as the most appropriate since it was seen to provide sufficient information in the inquiring of contemporary phenomena. In addition, survey was appropriate because it can accommodate many perspectives and try to understand the influences of multi-level political systems of perspectives, subjects and behaviors especially on the studies concerning local councils.

Area and Population of Study

Area of study

Nakaseke district was selected randomly from other districts in central government. The region (central) was selected purposively because it accommodates all sections of people from other region thus, making the outcomes generally national in nature. Nakaseke district is divided into 16 sub counties though only two were selected using

a random sampling design. Therefore, Kinoni and Ngoma were chosen for the study because they were according to the researcher representative of the entire district. Besides the two sub-counties are local governments having the very status of all others at the same level.

Population of the Study

Nakaseke district has a population of 81699 (Uganda electoral commission statistics, (2011). The target population was thus 7300 people which formed the study population. It was structured among the sub countries in the district, though, the selected sub-countries had the population indicated in table 1 below.

Table 1: Population by sub-county

Name of sub-county	Population	District %
Ngoma	4261	10.3
Kinoni	3039	8.6

The two selected sub-counties formed a total study population of 7.355, in which there pastoralists, peasant farmers, civil servants, civil society members and traders. Both sub-counties are rural based though females outnumber males by 3% as shown on table 2 here-under. The population selected involved local people, local leaders and district officials.

Table 2: Distribution of the study population

Name of sub-county	Males	Females	Total
Ngoma	1,851	2,005	4261
Kinoni	1,645	1,854	3039
totals	3,496	3,859	7300

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Sample Selection

During the study, four categories of respondents were selected comprising of the local people, opinion leaders, local leaders and civil servants using sloven's formula the sample size was determined.

$N = N$

$1+Ne2$

Where; n= sample size

$N \qquad$ = population

$E \qquad$ = 0.05

Thus, n = 7.355

$\qquad$ 1+7,355x25

$\qquad\qquad$ 7,355

$\qquad N$ = 283

The sample size was 283 respondents

Table 3 illustrates the distribution of the above sample among the different respondents in the study.

Table 3: Distribution of Sample Size

Respondents	sample	Number accessed	
Local people	184	58	(32%)
Civil servants	15	05	(34%)
Local leaders	45	20	(45%)
Opinion leaders	39	13	(34%)
total	283	96	(36.3%)

Sampling Techniques

a) Simple random sampling; this technique was used to select the local people from the two sub counties. At the end of the day 32% of the sample (184) was accessed giving rise to 58 subjects. This percentage falls in the acceptable field since

it is more than 30% of the sample.

b) Purposive sampling; this approach was applied to select civil servants from the sub counties. In fact, civil servants were selected on the understanding that they were in charge of implementing public policy. At least 34% of the sample (15) was accessed and this fraction was seen to be high given the fact that, civil servants are people with busy schedules.

C) Stratified sampling; this approach was used to select local leaders. They were stratified according to their positions in the local council structure, consequently, three stratum were formed that is, local council one, local council two and local council three 45% of the sample were accessed during the study.

d) Systematic sampling; this technique was used to select opinion leaders who included religious leaders, retired professionals and the elderly. These were gotten from each of the 10 Participating parishes in the study 34% of the sample was accessed as illustrated on table 3.3 above.

Table 4: Summary of respondents

Respondents	No selected	Sampling technique
Civil servants	15	Purposive sampling
Local leaders	45	Stratified sampling
Local community	184	Simple random sampling
Opinion leaders	39	Systematic sampling

Methods of Data Collection

During the study both primary and secondary data was used. The former was collected from such variables as decision making, while the least was collected on electoral statistics and reports within the two sub-counties of Ngoma and kinoni in Nakaseke district.

Data Sources

A comprehensive questionnaire was formulated to collect primary data from the respondents directly. In addition, officials of government including civil servants and local leaders provided a lot of secondary data from their records.

Moreover, the opinion leaders gave an in-depth insight into the key variables in the study and how they have evolved over the years.

Data Collection Instruments

The study used both instruments and methods of data collection.

According to Babbie, (2001), a data collection method is a tool that is used for collecting data needed to find solution to the problem under investigation. Although Babbie mixes a method and an instrument, the two were treated separately in this study.

A questionnaire was the basic tool used to collect data. It was designed in line with the specific objectives of the study in which each objective emerged with a separate sub-theme and a set of relevant questions were formulated. The instrument was constructed on the basis of the likert scale ranging from strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree and strongly disagree

Methods of Data Collection

In this study, the document analysis method was very instrumental before and during the data collection phase. Document analysis was described by sarantacos (2002) as the most commonly used method in both qualitative and qualitative research. He notes that this method allows the researcher to systematically design the form or content of written or spoken material. Although it is a technique method, the researcher applied it in order that a number of dimension of political decentralization he sought from specific respondents, majorly the opinion leaders and civil servants.

Data Quality Control

Data reliability

Before data collection was conducted a reliability test was done and it yields the following outcomes.

Table 5: Reliability results

Factor	Reliability (alpha)
Demographic features	0.7888
Political involvement	0.9201
Involvement in decision making	0.6461
Benefit of political decentralization	0.7543
Challenges to political decentralization	0.7512

Moreover the Conbach alpha for the five scales was above 0.6 meaning that the factors used to measure political decentralization were reliable.

Data Validity

All the Items on the questionnaire were subjected to a content validity index (CVI) test which yielded a total of 0.7827. Analytically, this outcome implied that the questions formulated and used were indeed valid and so they measured the study variable coherently.

Data processing and Analysis

Data processing

Data was processed through three steps, that is, transcription, coding and organizing. It was transcribed especially the one gotten from through content analysis. The, data was coded before entering it into the spread sheet for analysis. Finally, all coded data was organized using tables, frequencies and graphs. This was done in accordance with the themes arising from the specific objectives.

Data Analysis

Data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The former was done by grouping respondents' views in a segmented set of themes arising out of the specific objectives. After all, different respondents had given different responses especially the opinion leaders and the civil servants. This categorization allowed the researcher to study the relationship between and among the study variables

The SPSS was used to analyze quantitative data generated from the questionnaires and of importance; the multiple regression model was most significant together with frequently tabulation.

In summary, this chapter examined the research design that was adopted proceeding the area and population of study. Sampling procedures have been addressed following the data quality control. Finally, the chapter presents data processing and analysis.

Ethical Considerations

There are a number of principles that the researcher put in mind while gathering data for instance the Principle of voluntary participation which requires that people should not be forced to participate in the research. But participants were induced to participate into the study willingly and enthusiastically without necessarily being forced by the researcher. The researcher made sure that information obtained from the respondents was safe guarded and this was guaranteed by the way the questionnaires were designed to ensure anonymity.

Limitations of the Study

1 Some respondents voluntarily refused to respond to some questions fearing that they would reveal some information that would create bitter relations between them and their leaders. However this was minimized by the researcher via cultivating and instilling a sense of trust in the minds of respondents and assuring them confidentiality.

2 Testing, the use of research assistants would bring inconsistency in the

administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents. To minimize this threat, the researcher chose to collect data by himself.

3 **Morality;** Not all questionnaires would be returned either completely answered or even retrieved back in time due to circumstances on part of respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. In anticipation to this, the researcher reserved more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents were also reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and were closely followed up until the date of retrieval.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTEPRETATION

The profile of respondents during the study;

The respondents profiles was captured in form of age, sex , marital status, level of education and type of occupation as indicated in this section.

The Age of respondents

The respondents in this study was structured in four categories, these included the youths, adults, middle age and the elderly as showed in the table 6 below

Table 6: Respondents by age

Category	Frequency	Percentage
The youths (18-29)	24	25.0
Adults (30-39)	41	42.7
Middle age (40-49)	26	27.1
The elderly (50 and above)	05	5.2
Total	96	100

Table 6 shows the four categories of respondents by age who were included in the study. The table indicates that adults aged between (30-39) were the most dominant category (42.7%), followed by the middle age of (40-49) years with (27.1%). The elderly were the least, consisting of only 5.2% of the respondents. This means that the adults were the biggest group with regard to political decentralization strategy in Ngoma sub-county and Nakaseke District and the same picture could be true elsewhere in Uganda.

Respondents by sex

Both male and female sexes were used during the study in order to capture the views of sexes in the decentralizations program. The sex distribution has been illustrated in table 7 below:

Table 7: Respondents by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	54	56.3
Female	42	4.7
Total	96	100

Table 7 above shows that 56.3 of the respondents were males while 4.3% were females. Although the difference between the two sexes was 12.6%, the variance did not carry any significant effect on the outcomes of the study.

However, the same difference was still indicative of the continued male dominance of male sex in most affairs affecting human life including political decentralization in rural areas such as Nakaseke district.

The Marital Status of Respondents

During the study , all the categories of respondents were involved ranging from married, single, divorced to widowed as shown on table 8 below;

Table 8: Respondents by marital status

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Married	52	54.2
Single	38	39.6
Divorced	02	2.1
Widowed	04	4.1
Total	96	100

Table 8 above illustrates the distribution of respondents as regards marital status. The table reveals that most of the respondents (54.2%) were married while 39.6% were still single. However, 2.1% were divorced while 4.1% were widowed.

However, the study did not go ahead to determine the conditions that were responsible for divorces or singlehood since those were not part of the study objectives.

Levels of education

The study was interested in capturing all the categories or levels of education so that the outcomes reflect the opinions of all. Table 9 below gives the summary of the different levels involved.

Table 9: Respondents by education

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Graduates	06	6.3
Diploma	11	11.5
Advanced level	16	16.7
Ordinary level	28	29.2
Primary school	29	30.1
Illiterates	06	6.2
Total	96	100

Table 9 above indicates that most of the respondents (30.1%) were primary school leavers followed by ordinary secondary school levels (29.2%). Only 6.3% were graduates mainly working as technical district officials. 11.5% had diplomas who were either local leaders or opinion leaders in the district and sub counties. Although only 6.2% were illiterate they remained important actors during the study.

Occupation of respondents

The study established the different occupations for the study respondents as indicated in 10 below;

Table 10: Respondents by occupation

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Politician	17	17.7
Civil servant	04	4.2
NGO employee	14	14.6
Private sector worker	23	24.0
Self-employed	32	33.3
Unemployed	06	6.2
Total	96	100

Source: Field data, 2011

From table 10 above, most respondents (33.3%) were self employed followed those working with the private sector (24%). The politicians and NGOs employees followed suit with 17.7% and 14.6% respectively. Only 42% were civil servants while 6.2% were unemployed. It was however discovered that those unemployed were either housewives or students at higher institutions of learning by analysis therefore; all the categories of occupation were captured in the study.

In Summary, this section has determined the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, marital status, level of education and type of occupation. The profile have all be presented using frequency tabulation as illustrated by table 6 to table 10 the next section examine the level of local people's political involvement in Nakaseke district.

Local People's Political involvement

In this study, it was revealed that political involvement among the local people was mainly pronounced in four fora, that is local council elections, council sessions, decision making and project implementation. In order to examine the involvement of the local people, a multiple regression model was used in a bid to capture the level of involvement in Nakaseke district as presented in the model below;

Table 11: Multiple regression model

	Standard coefficient	T	Sig	R. Square	Adjusted R square	F	Sig
Constant LC elections	.432	5.447 2.523	.000 .013	.491	.483	2.744	.018
Council sessions	.316	2.208	.029				
Decision making	.300	1.867	.047				
Project implementat ion	.254	1.541	.125				

Dependent variable: Level of political involvement

The regression model above indicates how political involvement was linearly related to political decentralization (f=2.744, sig=0.018).

Local council elections

From the multiple regression model above, local elections yielded 86% of the total variance in local political involvement among the respondents in the two sub counties of Kinoni and Ngoma. In fact the summation of all local council elections ranging from sub county to district showed that sub county elections yielded 81,699 (82.6%) voters which was more than district elections 80,474 (79.4%). Although the two sub

counties had not had local council elections for ten years, the respondents intimated that most of them found greater satisfaction in village council.

This indicated that local council elections at the most critical stages, mainly Sub County and district, were very important means through which respondents got politically involved in Nakaseke district. This finding further confirmed the ideas that were earlier made by Tabitha (1989) regarding universal adult suffrage which had increased the people's sense of involvement. Although, he was concerned with involvement in the policy making process, his ideas seemed credible for the findings of this study.

The local community involvement in local council elections in Nakaseke district and more specifically the two sub counties of Ngoma and Kinoni was by far varying between the two levels. Whereas the lower council mainly village council was the most appealing to most respondents, the scale of vote turn-outs did not tally with the same assertion. In fact, for the four parishes, samples in the two sub counties indicated that none of the village council elections had registered more than 49% of all the registered voters compared to 54% among the higher councils as illustrated in table 12 below:

Table 12: Voter variations

Category	Elections	Frequency	Percentage
Katuugu	Higher council	876	51
Kigweri	Council	892	52
Kyenshande	Lower council	567	47
Buryamushenyi	Council	529	43
Total		96	100

According to the statistics illustrated on table 12 above, both frequencies and percentages were captured from the voter turnouts from the two parishes that is Katuugu and Kigweri, of Ngoma sub county and Kyenshande and Buryamushenyi of Kinoni sub county. The outcomes indicated a sharp variance of 4% to 10% when seen from the higher councils versus lower councils in the two sub counties. In addition, the same outcomes showed that the ideas contained the constitutional provisions captured under the Local Governments Act of 1997 (as amended) were still instrumental though at varying scales.

The outcome further indicate that the majority of the respondents had knowledge about the two sets of local elections but found less significance in the lower council elections in spite of appreciating their role in communities. This condition was mainly pronounced among the elite who never bothered themselves to think about the essence of lower council elections arguing that they often dealt with higher council officials and so found less impact on the side of lower councils.

The consequence of such minimal involvement of electors in lower council elections was that, it had affected the performance of local leaders who found that their credibility was lower among the elites in the sub counties. The same outcome showed that the provisions otherwise envisaged in the Local Governments Act of 1997 were slowly losing focus among the lower local councils.

Local council sessions

During the study, it was established that the existing local councils at villages had expired in 2006 and that in spite of their term of office expiring, they had not been replaced all that period (2006-2010). Moreover, the same local leaders had continued working including convening village meetings in Ngoma and Kinoni sub counties. However, it was reported that, since 2006, the number of village council meetings was very low and to others completely absent as indicated in table 13 here under

Table 13: Village council meetings held in selected area (2006 – 2011)

Name of village	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kigweri	2	0	1	3	2
Katuugu	4	1	2	1	3
Buryamushenyi	2	1	0	2	2
Nyakalongo	3	1	1	2	2

Table 13 above reveals that all the four villages that were sampled had registered less than five village council meetings in a year. In fact, most meetings took place in 2006 and 2010, a time which coincided with the national and local elections.

Apart from 2009 were the variance ranged between 1 and 3, the remaining two years (2006 and 2007) registered between 0 and 2 accounting averages of 0.75 and 1.0 fro each of the two years.

There was an equally absurd situation when it came to parish councils, which had registered much lower than it was at village levels. Table 14 below illustrates the fact that between 2006 and 2010, most parishes had either held between 1 and 2 or none at all.

Table 14: Distribution of parish council meetings

Name of parish	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ngoma	0	0	1	0	0
Kyarushebeeka	1	0	0	0	1
Biduku	1	0	0	0	2
Kyenshande	2	0	0	0	1

Table 14 above shows a similar picture as table 13 above. It was unfortunate that an equivalent condition was registered in 2006 and 2010 with only one registered in 2008 in only one parish out of all the selected parishes. According to the respondents, the decimal distribution of parish sessions was, in part, affected by shortage or absence of resources. In addition, there are equally growing dislike among the civilians regarding the role of parish councils in the entire local council structure.

The sub counties of Ngoma and Kinoni on the other hand had registered significant numbers in council sessions over the period between 2006 and 2010 as indicated on table 15 below.

Table 15: Distribution of sub county sessions

Name of sub county	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ngoma	04	05	05	06	07
Kinoni	05	05	06	06	06

Table 15 above reveals that the two sub counties had significant distributions of sessions. The variance ranged between 4 and 7 showing a remarkable growth. The year 2010 had the highest number of meetings, which is 7 and 6 respectively for each of the two sub counties. Ngoma Sub County registered an average 5.4 sessions over the five year period, while Kinoni Sub County registered an average of 5.8 over the same period.

Although sub county sessions did not attract higher incentives in terms of sitting allowances for local councilors, the little that was offered worked as a significant motivation. In fact most councilors at the sub counties found more pleasure in attending council sessions than missing any due to the incentive attached.

Involvement in decision making

One of the core objectives for the establishment of decentralization in Uganda was to increase the scale of citizen participation in decision making. The intention behind decision making was that the more citizens' participation in decisions which affect them directly or indirectly, the better is the projects. During the study, four fora were examined in the area of decision making, that is local councils, standing committees, executive committees and the technical planning committees as illustrated on table 16 below,

Table 16: Decision making Fora in Nakaseke district

For a	Frequency	Percentage
Local council sessions	24	25.0
Standing committees	15	15.6
Executive committees	39	40.6
Technical planning committees	18	18.8
Total	96	100.0

Table 16 above reveals the four different Fora used in Nakaseke district –during decision making. A total of 25% indicated that local council sessions were often used as the basic fora though which individuals would take part in decision making. They argued that councils at all local levels were seen to be all inclusive where the different categories of people including women, the youths, people with disabilities and the elderly partake. As a result of that inclusiveness, the outcomes from the local councils would be owned by all participants.

Further 15.6% argued that standing committees especially at the sub county and district levels were also being used as fora for decision making. Nonetheless, it was discovered that most local governments in Nakaseke did not have enough local councils who would form sufficient fora for appropriate standing committees as a

result; the effectiveness of standing committees was not yet as popular as expected.

A total of 40.6% indicated that local council executive committees were an important forum for political participation in the two sub counties of Ngoma and Kinoni Nakaseke district. In all cases the council chairperson chaired executive committees meetings though the effectiveness of executive members was not yet appropriate regards decision making.

Only 18.8% indicated that there was effective political participation in the technical planning committees (TPCs). However, it was revealed that the members of most TPCs was not as popular as other for a since all the members were technical with no representatives from the communities.

Project implementation

The study identified a set of five local projects which needed higher levels of political participation in Nakaseke district. The projects are National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Universal Primary Education (UPE), Universal Secondary Education (USE), feeder roads and Primary Health care (PHC). The variation in the levels of political participation among the mentioned projects has been illustrated on table 4.12 below.

Table 17: Project Implementation in Nakaseke district

Name of project	Frequency	Percentage
National Agricultural Advisory Services	48	50.0
Universal Primary Education	17	17.7
Universal Secondary Education	01	1.0
Feeder Roads	04	4.2
Primary Health Care	26	27.1

Table 17 above illustrates respondent's involvement in activities led by leaders and changing their decisions where necessary. Indeed, basing on the statistics presented on the table (17), it was indicated that most respondents took greater part in NAADS and Primary Health care programmes given the 50% and 27.1% respectively. On the contrary, universal secondary education, feeder roads and universal primary education got very minimal scores ranging from 1.0%, 4.2% and 17.7%.

The above indicators, as contained in table 17, were clear revelations of the fact otherwise alluded by in the choice of and decision regarding key issues and priority areas of the local government in Nakaseke district. In addition, the same statistics indicated that respondents took part in the area meetings geared to know what was happening in their areas as well as taking decisions about them.

In decimal circumstances did respondents reveal more waiting and seeing the selected priority areas by the local government leaders. Nonetheless, that positive gesture did not automatically translate into real service delivery under decentralized governance. Worse too, most respondents 64.3% were not aware of how government hospitals are run nor did they take interest to find out about the management committees of those hospitals. On contrary, only 35.7% had knowledge about hospitals management committees and how such government hospitals are run. Analytically, these respondents were found to be working closely with hospitals in their areas.

In addition, although only 17.7% of the respondents were involved in the running of and implementation of the universal primary education, greater number (86.9%) were aware of the committees and the ay government schools are run. This was mainly true because unlike 13.1% who had their children mainly in the private schools, most parents had appreciated the UPE program by sending their children to school.

By and large, this section had examined the level of local people's political involvement in Nakaseke district. The section has mainly dwelt on local elections, council sessions, decision making and project implementation as the conducts for people's political involvement. The next section, sought to determine the benefits of political decentralization in Nakaseke district.

Benefits of political decentralization in Nakaseke district

The benefits realized by communities in Nakaseke district as a result of political decentralization were determined and captured from part III of the questionnaire. The outcomes revealed that, 47.2% of the respondents were beneficiaries of the government schools and hospitals that were decentralized.

Although the above revelation was not meant to show that local governments constructed the same infrastructure, only 12.7% indicated how the decentralized government schools and hospitals were of no use to them and their areas. These outcomes did not march well with what had earlier been presented by Jonnes (1998) regarding meetings that are meant to listen to peoples' views from lower administrative units and of local opinion leaders. However, we cannot out rightly agree with Jonnes since his ideas were mainly on political gatherings rather than project implementation which is the care of this section.

A close analysis of the two opposing outcomes revealed that, there were more benefits to local members resulting from decentralized governance moreover, 58.2% indicated how the locally elected leaders were useful to them and the whole district. On the other hand 41.8% strongly believed that councilors and other local leaders were of no use to the district. This they said that it was due to rampant corruption which continually affected the quality of local governance. In addition only 28.5% agreed that their leaders performed duties to help the local people in the district.

To many (71.5%) their leaders only did what they were told to do by the central government and did not mind about the people who elected them into positions of authority.

The study revealed that most respondents were never informed about the development program of the local governments at both country and district. However, information about such programs was displayed at local council office-notice boards in the English language that was less known to many people. They further noted that, notice board accountabilities lacked clear relationships with what was on ground, an issue, which discouraged many from following up such information. The few local leaders (38.7%) took trouble to inform the people about the sub-country and district development program rather than making it a continuous habit.

The study found out that, most local leaders (83.2%) took their political parties as the main priority when deliberating their work and in some cases opposition supporters were left out. The exclusion was mostly pronounced in the award of contracts and employment opportunities. However, for the case of collective goods and services, such as schools, feeder roads, leaders have no choice but to conduct their duties without considering which political parties their people supported and all people benefitted equally

This section has revealed the benefits of political decentralization in Nakaseke district. When analyzed critically the benefits indicated that, Nakaseke district would have benefited more from decentralization if resources were permitting. Moreover, these findings seem to point to what Nsibambi (2000) argued about concerning the contribution of decentralized governance on the local people. That is why; the subsequent section identifies the challenges faced by local people in political decentralization in Nakaseke district

Challenges faced by local people in political decentralization.

During the study, it was discovered that several challenges were faced by local governments in the area of political decentralization. Table 18 below illustrates the challenges.

Table 18: Challenges affecting political participation in Nakaseke district

Challenge	Frequency	Percentages
Low sensitization	36	37.5
Interference from central government	05	5.2
Electoral rigging	38	39.6
Absence of council meetings	17	17.7
Totals	96	100

Table 18 above illustrates the form from major challenges posed during the study among the respondents in Nakaseke district. The challenges included low sensitization, interference from the central government, Electoral rigging and absence of council meetings.

Low sensitization

A fraction of 37.5% agreed to the fact that there was still low sensitization among the electorate. The vacuum was, in part, responsible for low involvement of the masses in political activities. The notion of community sensitization was seen by many respondents as an important component of any meaningful political decentralization in Nakaseke district.

In addition, the shortage of sensitization tended to deny many local people, in the district from getting involved in political decision making and activities because the concerned officials sensitize people basing on political party lines. In reality, low sensitization had by far affected the local communities thereby reducing the scale of political involvement in the decentralization strategy in Nakaseke district.

Interference from the central government

During the study, the respondents mainly disagreed with the fact that the central government interference was present. Indeed, only 5.2% supported the idea. Nonetheless, the meager percentage in support of central government interference did not automatically imply that the center rarely influenced the direction of local political in Nakaseke district.

Analytically, the absence of central government interference in the district was a symptom of the acclaimed one-sided political game in Nakaseke. After all, none of the local leaders was affiliated to the opposition political parties. Given the observed environment in Nakaseke district, the scale of interference was often perceived as central government support by the popular proponents.

Electoral rigging

The habit of electoral rigging was observed to be the highest challenge affecting political involvement in Nakaseke district. It was noted that the use of money, gifts and outright influence from superior authorities were common in the district. It was revealed further that, such rigging started from the party primaries up to the general elections. Consequently, it was argued that, some of the office holders were not the right candidates but those with the capacity to give out money, gifts and attract influence from above.

A critical analysis of the challenge of electoral rigging, whose score was 39.6%, indicated that, several respondents were slowly sliding away from participating in local elections in the district. By implication, the fraction of registered voters who were actually participating in local elections had drastically gone down. The statistics at the district registrar's office showed that there was a continued reduction of 18.4% between 2006 and 2011 local council elections in the district as indicated on table 19 below.

Table 19: voter turn – up in Nakaseke district

Election year	Percentage of voter turn up
2006	58.4
2011	40.0

Source: District registrar's office

Although table 19 above reflects how there was 18.4% decline between 2006 and 2011 that did not imply that low voter turn up was selectively a result of electoral rigging. In fact, there could have been other factors responsible though the study did not take significant interest in them such as voter attitudes, motivation, among others.

Absence of council meetings

A total of 17.7% of the respondents viewed absence of local council meetings as one of the very challenges responsible and consequently affecting political involvement in Nakaseke district. In both sub counties, the council meetings were mainly held at the sub country level and rarely were they held at the levels, that is, village and parish.

Although the existing lower local councils had been outlawed by the court pronouncement logged by the opposition forum for Democratic change (FDC) in 2006, the illegally existing local councils had very little initiative regarding council meetings.

Moreover, as indicated in the earlier sections of this chapter, that the absence or sometimes low council meetings in the district was, in part a symptom of trade of any monetary incentives to members. Nakaseke district equally showed how most local leaders had become demotivated with the so-called voluntary service yet their counter-parts in the higher councils were being given some incentives whenever they sat in council meetings.

In short, this chapter has identified the main challenges faced by local government in political involvement. These included low sensitization, interference from the central government, electoral rigging, and absence of council meetings. However, this does not mean that the challenges identified by Ottemoeller (1998) regarding shortage of information to the general public as well as lack of effective feedback as a mechanism for problem solving pointed by Golooba-Mutebi (1999) were never present in the case of Nakaseke district. The next chapter addresses the summary, conclusions and possible re-commendations for enhancing political involvement in Nakaseke district in particular and Uganda in general.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the three aspects of the theme, that is, summary, conclusions and recommendations. In each of the aspects, the themes arising from the specific objectives remained instrumental as indicated.

Summary of the findings
The profile of respondents

The first question sought to determine the profile of respondents in terms of age, gender, marital status, level of education and the type of occupation. Consequently, the study was able to determine the respondents profile on five criteria that is age, marital status, level of education and occupation. Age was categorized into four; the youths, Adults, middle age, and the elderly. Sex took only two, that is, males and females. Marital status took the married, single, divorced, and the widowed. With education, all the different levels from illiterates to graduates were taken, while occupation took civil service, civil society, private sector and politicians. By and large, the five factors contained in the profiles revealed that the success or failure of decentralization strategy is affected by a range of factors including, of course, individual variables.

Local peoples' political Involvement

The second question aimed at examining the level of local people's political involvement in Nakaseke district. The findings proved that the idea of political participation as captured from the locals using the multiple regression addressing four factors, local council elections, local council sessions, involvement in decision making and project implementation. Consequently, the same outcomes point to belief that there are several outlets through which the local people can ably get involved in their own local governance though few are often exploited by leaders. The outcomes

further indicated that there were several avenues through which local people got involved in local council sessions, standing committees, executive committees and technical planning committees. During the study, a set of five core projects were examined ranging from National Agricultural advisory services (NAADS), Universal primary education (UPE), universal secondary education (USE), feeder roads and primary health care (PHC). However, the same outcomes did not seem to take into consideration the glaring performance of NAADS program, UPE and USE, as well as the dislike among most the of crucial stakeholders.

Benefits of political decentralization

The third question sought to determine the benefits of people's involvement in Nakaseke district. Accordingly, this section revealed that a number benefits accrued from political decentralization in Nakaseke District. Critically the benefits indicated that the district would have benefitted more from permitting a cross-section of stakeholders. It is pointing to the fact that several hurdles ought to be dealt with in order to promote an effective political involvement strategy among the stakeholders in decentralization strategy.

The challenges affecting political decentralization

The last question was mainly interested in identifying the challenges faced by local in political decentralization in Nakaseke district. A set of four challenges were identified during the study. These included low sensitization, interference from the central government, electoral rigging and absence of council meetings. These challenges further point to the fact that the central government ought to take a lead role in nurturing decentralization strategy rather than politically sabotaging the local programs and projects. Sort of that is likely, as it seems more likely, to cause a down turn against the fruits otherwise enjoyed under the decentralization program.

Conclusions

The profile of respondents

The different age groups, occupations, sex, marital status and levels of education present in this study is a clear indication of the non-discriminatory nature of local governments in which all categories ought to participate with ease in order to realize local success. The inclusion of all categories of stakeholders indicates that effective service delivery can easily be realized once all those affected by local policies are involved.

Local peoples' political involvement.

It can be argued that the presence of Local council elections, council sessions, and project implementation are clear fora through which more stakeholders ought to participate in political decentralization directly and indirectly in order to promote an efficient service delivery network which is the thrust of decentralization strategy.

Involvement in decision making

The study indicates that there is more citizen participation in local council sessions, because of big numbers and less at the executive and technical levels which opens ground for compromise of quality in service delivery and also shows that the higher one goes up the local council structure, the lesser the scale of participation among stakeholders.

Project implementation

The existence of deliberate projects in local councils was not fully followed with a deliberate definition of key roles among different stakeholders thus explaining why such projects like NAADS, UPE, and USE have not been fully appreciated in terms of popular involvement and therefore, their core target of reducing poverty may not be realized in the medium-term.

Recommendations

Local people should be sensitized on the relevance and value of getting more politically involved in local elections especially lower council elections.

The central government's influence on lower councils' elections especially in making the choice of their leaders should be minimized if not abolished.

Local people should be sensitized so as to get more involved in the local council meetings and sessions at all levels so as to know what actually their leaders do and what is ought to be done.

Since local people are stakeholders in all projects, their involvement in local government and central government projects is crucial and should be encouraged if these projects are to be more helpful and meaningful.

Local people should be sensitized, encouraged and empowered to get involved in decision making of issues and areas that affect a chance to take part in the implementation process of the decisions that they take.

The influence of political parties in the day to day activities of the local leaders should be condemned and abolished so that the services they give can be general and indiscriminative, for political decentralization to be more meaningful.

More seminars and workshops should be initiated at the local level (from local council 1-3), to sensitize local people on how best they can be involved in the running and management of government services and programmes like primary health care, NAADS, UPE, USE and many others, by being involved in and or more close to the committees that run them for better services and better accountability.

By use of services and workshops, local people should be helped to understand better their rights and educated on the possible ways to use these rights for political decentralization to be more meaningful.

Areas for further research

The researcher in light to this study on political decentralization and service delivery in Nakaseke district, recommends the following areas for further research;

1. The influence and challenges of local councils in political decentralisation in Nakaseke district.

2. The bottlenecks to political accountability in Uganda's decentralisation system

3. The linkages and interdependencies between financial and political decentralisation in Uganda.

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APPENDICES

Appendix IA: Transmittal Letter
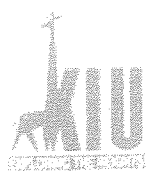
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OFFICE OF THE ASSOCAIOTE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

Date 1st 2011

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: REQUEST FOR TAREMWA EDDIE MPA/42835/92/DU
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of Arts in Public Administration.

He is currently conducting a field research of which the title is **"Political Decentralization and Service Delivery in Nakaseke District, Uganda."**

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Dr. Roseann Mwaniki
Associate Dean Social Sciences, (SPGSR)

Expanding the Heights

APPENDIX 1B: TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR RESPONDENTS

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE AND RESEARCH

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a candidate of **Masters of Arts in Public Administration and Management** at Kampala International University with a thesis entitled **Political Decentralisation and service Delivery in Nakaseke District,** Central Uganda. As I learn towards reaching the climax of fulfilling this academic requirement, I request your assistance in this academic endeavour. Kindly provide the most appropriate information in the questions provided.

The information you will provide shall be for academic purpose and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

May I collect the questionnaires at least one and half weeks after you receive them.

Thank you so much for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Taremwa Eddie (M.A) candidate

0782 762424 / 0704 767674

INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Taremwa Eddie that focus on political decentralization and service delivery in Nakaseke District.

I shall be assured of privacy and confidentiality and I will be given option to refuse participation or withdraw my participation at any time I fell like.

I am aware that the participation in this research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me in case I ask for them.

Initials: ----------------------------------

Date: -------------------------------------

Code No #-------------------------------

Received by respondent ---

PART 1

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT

GENDER (PLEASE TICK)

_____ 1) Male

_____ 2) Female

AGE

a) 18 - 29 _____

b) 3 0 – 39 _____

c) 40 - 49 _____

d) 5 0 and above _____

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

a) Primary _____

b) S econdary _____

c) Certificate _____

d) Post se condary _____

e) Others (specify) _____

THE TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT (OCCUPATION)

a) Farming _____

b) Politica l Leader _____

c) Public civil servant _____

d) S elf employed _____

e) Others _____

MARTIAL STATUS

a) Single _____

b) Marrie d _____

PART II: QUESTION TO EXAMINE THE LEVEL OF LOCAL PEOPLE'S POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT IN NAKASEKE DISTRICT

Direction: Please respond to the options and kindly be guided by the scoring system below. Please write your rating in the space provided

Rating Legend	Response mode	Description	
4	Strongly agree	you agree with no doubt at all	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

_____1) I am a responsible citizen with knowledge of what takes around me politically

_____2) Am a registered voter who takes responsibility to vote during election

_____3) I only vote for those people who are my relatives or pay those who me money or tangible goods

_____4) I only vote for those candidates supported by my party or central government no matter how weak or strong they are or how useful they may be.

_____5) I only Vote for those candidates I feel May be useful to my area out of merit and through their manifesto no matter who supports them or which party they are in.

_____6) I take part in area and council/meetings to know what is happening in my area and take decision about them.

_____7) I do not attend any meetings at all and do not take part in any decision making at any level

_____8) I take part in things already decided by my leaders and do not change or

question them

_____ 9) I take part in project activities and implementation where necessary

_____ 10) I take part in choosing and deciding on key issues and priority areas of the local government in my area.

_____ 11) I only wait and see the selected priority areas by the local government leaders

_____ 12) I am aware of how government hospitals are run and know the committees that run them

_____ 13) Am not aware of the committee and the way government installations like schools and government hospitals are run or managed.

PART III: QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE BENEFITS OF POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION IN NAKASEKE DISTRICT

_____ 14) I am a beneficiary of the government school and hospitals that are decentralized

_____ 15) The decentralized government schools and hospitals are of no use or benefit to me or my area

_____ 16) Am sure the locally elected leaders are useful to me and the district in general

_____ 17) The councilors and other district leaders are of no use /value to me and my district

_____ 18) These leaders perform duties to help the local people in the district

_____ 19) The local and district leaders only do what they are told to do from the central government and do not mind about their people

_____ 20) All of the local people and I are informed about the development programmes of the sub county and district by our leaders.

_____ 21) Most of the people in the sub-county are not informed about the development programs, projects and their implementation

_____ 22) Local leaders take their parties first in deliberating their work and people who do not support the parties they do support are left behind.

_____23) Local leaders perform their duties without considering which parties their people support and all people benefit equally

PART IV: QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY CHALLENGES FACED BY LOCAL IN POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION IN NAKASEKE DISTRICT

_____24) I do not follow up or get involved in any political activities because am not educated or sensitized and do not know how I am supposed to act.

_____25) I am sensitized and educated and know what to do but deliberately choose to abstain from any political involvement

_____26) I am educated and also sensitized but do not get involved in political decision making and activities because am disseminated on party or other political lines by local leaders.

_____ 27) There is great interference in the local political decision making by the central government and political parties, all that broke the local peoples independent decision on many issues

_____28) There is no influence of the central leaders in any political decision and all decision made are independent of party or national leaders

_____29) I take part in local elections and vote candidates of my choice without any influence from either central government party or local leaders

_____30) I take part in local elections but my choice is influenced by many factors including money, gifts and influence from about.

_____31) I take part in local projects but hardly decide on means or ends of these projects

_____32) I am not informed and not aware of the meetings and council meetings that take place to assist decide on key issues pertaining my sub-county or district.

_____33) I am aware and always informed of the council meetings and other community meetings where decisions are made but just do not take part

_____34) I am informed and I also take part in decision making or at least in meetings both at community and council level.

Thank you

Appendix III: Acceptance Letter

NAKASEKE DISTRICT
P.O Box 451

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Tel: 0414 425678

Our Ref :037/4
Your Ref:

Date:5th July, 2011

**RE: <u>ACCEPTANCE FOR TAREMWA EDDIE TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN
NAKASEKE DISTRICT</u>**

The above mentioned is a student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters of Arts in Public Administration. He is currently conducting field research entitled "**Political Decentralisation and Service Delivery in Nakaseke District Uganda**".

I hereby inform you that my office received and accepted him request to conduct research in your area. Any assistance and information given to him for his academic work will be highly appreciated.

Yours in service,

IGNITIOUS KOOMU

LC V Chairman, Nakaseke District.

C.C LC III Chairman – Ngoma Sub county

C.C LC III Chairman/ Mayor – Ngoma Town Council

C.C LC III Chairman – Kinoni Sub county

APPENDIX IV: TIME FRAME

	MAY 2011				JUNE 2011				JULY 2011				AUGUST 2011				SEPTEMBER 2011				SEPTEMBER 2011			
	Weeks				Weeks				Weeks				Weeks				Weeks				Weeks			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Proposal writing	x	X	x	x																				
Submission and approval					x	x	x	X																
Collection of literature					x	x	x	x	x	X														
Instruments Design										x	x	X												
Pilot Test													x	X										
Corrections													x	x	X									
Data Collection																x	x	x	x	X				
Data analysis and Report writing																x	x	x	x	X				
Approval of Report																					x	X		
Submission of the report																							x	X

APPENDIX V: BUDGET

NO	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
1	Transport 200,000	200,000/=
2	Communication	50,000/=
3	Photocopying	60,000/=
4	Typing, printing and binding	250,000/=
5	Accommodation	200,000/=
6.	Research Assistants	100,000/=
7	For supervision	10,000/=
8	Miscellaneous	100,000
	TOTAL	970,000/=

Appendix VI: Researcher's Curriculum Vitae

Name	:	Taremwa Eddie
Age	:	30 years
Date	:	10th January 1980
Gender	:	Male
Marital Status	:	Single
Nationality	:	Ugandan
Contact	:	0782 762424 / 0704 767674
Email address	:	taremwaeddie@yahoo.com

PROFILE

I am a responsible and self motivated individual who is conscious of time and deadlines committed and able to discharge my duties and obligations with less supervision and above all God fearing.

CAREER GOAL

To work in a dynamic and publicly well known institutions where I would be able to exercise and develop my knowledge and skills.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

YEAR	INSTITUTION	AWARD
2010 – 2012	Kampala International University	Pursuing Masters' Degree In Public Administration & Management
2005 – 2007	Kampala International University	Bachelors of Education
2003 – 2005	Kampala International University	Diploma in Secondary Education
2001 – 2002	Manchester High School	U.A.C.E

1997 – 2000	Mulusa Academy	U.C.E
1989 – 1996	Ngoma Primary School	P.L.E

WORKING EXPERIENCE

Period	Organization	Job Title
2009 (April – Nov)	EODT slayer Camp Iraq	Assistant Administrator High Occupancy Facilities (HOFs).
2008 (April)- 2009 (Dec)	EODT	Security Specialist
2007 – 2008 (April)	Ministry of Education Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS)	Teacher
2007 (July – Nov)	Alternative Education Systems Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS)	Trainee of Trainees
2006 – 2010	Nakaseke District NRM Youth League	Secretary Publicity
2004 – 2005	Buziga High School	Teacher

OTHER EXPERIENCES

- Two weeks workshop Alternative Education System (Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS)
- Founding Member and Mobiliser - RAAUS) – Renaissance Alliance of African University Students (without boarders).
- Founding member – Kaaro Karungi Cooperative Union

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

- English
- Runyakitara
- Luganda

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ABILITIES

- Leadership
- Mobilization
- Teaching
- Counseling
- Listening

HOBBIES

- Associating with people
- Sharing ideas
- Listening to music
- Singing gospel music

REFEREES

1. Rev. Canon Sam Rubunda

   Presidential Private Secretary Religious Affairs

   Tel: 0776 777127

2. Mr. Tumusiime William

   Immigrations Officer

   Entebbe International Airport

   0772 467099

3. Dr. Kyohairwe Stella

   Director Academic Affairs

   Kampala International University

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