

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN NABUTITI PARISH,  
MAKINDYE DIVISION, OF KAMPALA, UGANDA**

**BY:**

**TUSIIME VERERIA  
REG NO: BDS/40971/133/DU**

**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND  
SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR  
DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF  
KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY**

**SEPTEMBER, 2016**

## DECLARATION

I **TUSIIME VERERIA** declare that this proposal is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been presented elsewhere in any university or institution of learning for approval.

Signed

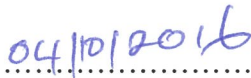
.....

**TUSIIME VERERIA**

**BDS/40971/133/DU**

**[STUDENT]**

Date

.....

### APPROVAL

I, the undersigned certify that I have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Kampala International University a proposal titled, local government and poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish, Makindye Division, OF Kampala, Uganda

Signed

.....

**MS. ELEANOR BARONGO**

**[SUPERVISOR]**

Date

.....

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .....	i
APPROVAL .....	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.1.1 Historical background.....	1
1.1.2 Conceptual Background.....	2
1.1.3 Theoretical Background.....	3
1.1.4 Contextual Framework .....	4
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	6
1.3.1 General Objective .....	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives .....	6
1.4 Research questions.....	6
1.5 The Scope of the Study.....	7
1.5.1 Geographical Scope.....	7
1.5.2 Content Scope.....	7
1.5.3 Time Scope .....	7
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.0 Introduction.....	9
2.1 Conceptual Framework showing the relationship between Local Governments and Poverty Alleviation. ....	9
CHAPTER TWO .....	9
2.2 Theoretical Framework.....	10
2.3 Review of literature .....	13
2.3.1 The Causes of Poverty .....	13
2.3.2 Challenges faced by local government programs in poverty alleviation.....	15
2.3.3 The performance of local governments towards poverty alleviation .....	17
2.4 Related studies .....	20
2.5 The Gaps .....	21
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY .....	23
3.0 Introduction.....	23

3.1 Research Design .....	23
3.2 Target Population.....	23
3.3 Sample size .....	23
3.3.1 Sampling procedure .....	25
3.4 Validity and reliability of the instruments .....	25
3.4.1 Validity .....	25
3.4.2 Reliability .....	25
3.5 Data source .....	26
3.5.1 Primary data.....	26
3.5.2 Secondary data collection .....	26
3.6 Data Collection Procedures .....	26
3.7 Data Collection Instruments .....	26
3.7.1 Questionnaires .....	26
3.7.2 Interviews .....	27
3.8 Data analysis and Presentation .....	27
3.9 Ethical Procedure.....	27
3.10 Anticipated Limitations of the Study to be encountered .....	27
APPENDICES .....	34
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE .....	34
APPENDIX II.....	38
BUDGET (in Uganda currency).....	38
APPENDIX III.....	39
TIME TABLE FOR THE RESEARCH .....	39

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAC	Cranach's Alpha Coefficient
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CDRN	Community Development Resource Network
CSDP	Cotton Sub-Sector Development pr District
DSIP	Development Sector Investment Plan
ECS	Entandikwa Credit Scheme
GNP	Gross Net Product
ICA	International Coffee Agreement
IFM	International Monetary Fund
IPRSP	Integrated Poverty Reduction Strategy for the Province
LC	Local Government
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAF	Plan for Action Fund
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for Modernization Agriculture
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programs
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URP	Uganda Reconstruction Program
VFM	Value For Money

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This study is about the local government and Poverty Alleviation of Makindye division local-government and also it will be focusing on how government projects and NGOs contribute to overcome poverty in the different council's areas that make up the District council. This chapter will further explore the Background (Historical, Theoretical, Contextual and Conceptual), Problem statement; Purpose, Specific objectives, Research questions, Study scope and Significance of the study

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

#### **1.1.1 Historical background**

One of the highest priorities of international development is to reduce poverty. In recent years, the definition of poverty has evolved together with a better understanding of the nature of poverty itself and its underlying determinants.

In 1990, the World Bank's *World Development Report* gave a key role to poverty reduction in development by integrating in its definition of poverty not only low income, but also 'capabilities', such as health, education and nutrition, and by stressing the interactions among these dimensions. This broadening of focus was echoed in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) annual Human Development Reports, first published in 1990, which played a crucial role in refocusing attention on the different aspects of poverty and its distribution.

Poverty and The Southern African Region; The existence of poverty in the context of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will continue to have a bearing on issues of poverty as they impact at the level of a City such as Cape Town or a well resourced province such as The Province of the Western Cape. How these are articulated as overall trends in the context of an Integrated Poverty Reduction Strategy for the Province (IPRSP) will be important for the future.

Poverty in the Western Cape and Neighbouring Provinces; Different processes have attempted to create the framework within which poverty exists in the province. Contextualization and synchronisation of the different strands of such a framework is urgently needed. This needs to be

viewed in the context of an integrated information management process geared towards making poverty analysis comprehensive, effective, highly accessible and simple. Currently the following information needs to be verified. According to the statistics available, the Western Cape is the *second least poor* province in South Africa.

Alam, M. (2010), define local government from legal perspective. They see it as a political administrative unit that is empowered by law to administer a specific locality. The United Nations Division of public Administration also observes that local government is a political sub-unit of a Nation (or in a federal system, a state) which is constituted by law and has substantial control of local affairs, including the powers to impose taxes or to exact labor for prescribed purposes. The governing body of such an entity is elected or otherwise locally selected (cited in Awofeso 2005). The National guidelines for a reform of local government in Uganda in 1976 also defines local government as the government at the local level exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific power within a defined area.

In Uganda, the local government has historically provided services of importance to its citizens both in rural and urban areas. However, the developmental role of local governments in the country is now a subject of public concern as a result of increasing rate of poverty among the rural people. In the simplest language, local government means management of local affairs by the people of a locality. It enjoys an autonomous status which entitles it to take certain legislative administrative and financial decisions through under the conditions and within the limits of law.

### **1.1.2 Conceptual Background**

According to values of developmental local governance, municipalities have an obligation to direct their development policies (such as RSDF) towards assisting poor people under their jurisdiction. This has been outlined in the following official documents.

The term poverty alleviation was first conceived as a procedure or process of transforming the poor from one level to the other across a given threshold of income or consumption (Jazairy *et al.*, 1992). Poverty alleviation strategy is one of the means that were considered for adoption in the new paradigm of a sustained development as stipulated in the human development report of 1994 of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 1994). The present new paradigm conceives of poverty alleviation as a strategy for achieving a sustained increase in productivity and an integration of the poor into the process of growth (Jazairy *et al.*, 1992).



According to Ravallion and Datt (1999), the links among poverty, economic growth and income distribution have been studied quite extensively in recent literature on economic development. Absolute poverty can be alleviated if at least two conditions are met. First, if economic growth and /or mean income rise on a sustained basis. Second, if economic growth is neutral with respect to income distribution or reduce income inequality. Generally, poverty cannot be reduced if economic growth does not occur. However, the persistence of poverty of a substantial population can dampen the prospects for economic growth.

Furthermore, it has been reported that the initial distribution of income and wealth can greatly affect the prospects for economic growth and alleviation of mass poverty (Ravallion and Datt, 1999). Current experience of economic growth has shown that if developing countries put in place incentive structures and complementary investments to ensure that better health and education lead to higher incomes, then the poor benefit doubly through increased consumption and higher future incomes. In this study however, poverty alleviation will be looked at as reduced incidence of poverty.

### **1.1.3 Theoretical Background**

This study is anchored on the Non-Directive Approach to community development propounded by Omoruyi (2001) cited in Ndukwe (2005:38). This approach emphasizes the people's involvement. Non-directive approach entails allowing the people to identify their needs or problems, prioritize the needs, decide on what to do to solve the problems and take action on the plan drawn. The role of the outside agency is that of acting as a catalyst that stimulates and motivates the people to be actively involved in the improvement of their ways of life. This is the opposite of the directive approach whereby projects and programmes are imposed on the people. Poverty alleviation programmes in Uganda which aim at improving the living conditions of people especially the rural dwellers have adopted directive approach. The programmes are designed without involving the prospective beneficiaries and this has been one of the major causes of its failure. Government has always adopted directive approach where an agency like NAPEP develops and design project for the people. The government acts as the ultimate judge of what is good for the people. The government decides on what it feels is good for the people and what their needs are and goes on to fashion out a project that will achieve this. The government or its agency provides all that is needed, including staff, equipment etc. The directive approach

can as well be regarded as “Top down” approach.

Both Idoha (2002), Eminue (2005) and Obi, Obi, Nwachukwu and Obiorah (2008) agreed that lack of participation of the poor at various levels of the anti-poverty programmes; “Top down” rather than “bottom-up” approach, and lack of involvement of beneficiaries in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation have been the problems of poverty reduction programmes in Uganda.

#### **1.1.4 Contextual Framework**

Alarmed at growing poverty in the midst of plenty, the international community, on September 8, 2000 made what is now referred to as the Millennial compact which was aimed at reducing poverty by one half within fifteen (15) years, i.e. by 2015. The compact involves the attainment of specified poverty reduction objectives through the combined efforts of rich and poor countries within a specified time period. Several global commitments had been made in the past with limited results. For instance ‘Health for all for by 2000’ was a global target led by the World Health Organization with 1975 as its base year and has its counterparts in the fields of education, sanitation, gender etc. What is different about this new goal is the articulation of a set of concrete objectives and monitorable indicators to assess and measure progress towards the achievement of these goals. These were referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The goals included poverty reduction targets for employment, maternal and child health, education, water and sanitation, gender and aid.

Africa remains the only continent in which most of these targets are predicted to be unattainable by 2015. One report estimates that only 10 African countries would meet the MDG targets and another study predicts that at the current rate of progress the region would not achieve universal primary completion until 2061. The countries that are either on track has achieved most of the MDGs are in southern and northern portions of the continent, leaving Sub-Saharan Africa a problematic region.

The African continent, generally but SSA in particular, has therefore received a considerable share of international attention, especially in 2005. The G8 summit in Gleneagles specifically focused Africa (with trade, aid and debt as highlights) and the United Kingdom government published the Africa Commission report same year.

This consensus on substantially reducing poverty within a specified time period has come to

some important conclusions. First, aid levels to developing countries from the rich countries must be doubled to reach the expected levels of 0.7% of the GNP of rich countries. Second, substantial governance or institutional reforms must take place in developing countries but also in the management of aid. These two conclusions were articulated in the form of a development compact, signed by representatives of the donor and developing countries on March 1, 2005 in Paris, hence the term, the *Paris Declaration on Development Effectiveness*.

In Uganda's context, poverty is generally seen as a condition of lacking the means to meet one's basic material and social needs as well as a feeling of powerlessness (MFPED, 2000 and 2002). Poverty is, thus, a complex, multi-dimensional phenomenon. It is not uniform across geographical and social locations, situations, groups and time. The participatory poverty assessments in Uganda from 1998 to 2001 (MFPED, 2000) found that the poor were using more than 100 indicators to describe poverty. With these multifarious indications, it is very difficult to conceptualize, let alone fully measure, poverty. The major factors contributing to poverty in Uganda include lack of material assets, limited human capital, limited access to basic services, limited productive opportunities, insecurity, isolation and lack of information. In Nabutiti Makindye parish, on top of adding on the fore mentioned, topography, migration and household impoverishment, shocks and vulnerability are key factors to consider for exacerbating poverty (Korten, 1991).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Local government is taken to be vital in reducing poverty among the absolute poor people in Kampala Makindye division, through providing voluntary services such as religious, educational, literacy, social or charitable to the community. It is considered to have the capacity to reach people at the lowest level and work closely with the poor in communities. With its primarily concern to relief, and development, it has been widely applauded as a catalyst for poverty alleviation in the division. Nonetheless, its contribution to poverty alleviation in the division, seem to be questionable. For instance, according to UBOS 2005, Nabutiti village is among the poorest areas in Central Uganda. There are still high levels of illiteracy and poor access to education and health services, despite such services being the priority to the village. In general, the 24.5 percent and 42.9 percent of Ugandan population who are chronically poor and vulnerable to poverty would also appear to be an overwhelming population that raises concern

regarding whether local governments contribute towards poverty alleviation, and why, despite their increasing numeracy over the past two decades poverty levels remain high. Given the mismatch between increased local government programs and persistence of poverty in the Division, three issues are raised in this study: the reasons for disconnection between the theorized role of local government in poverty alleviation on the one hand and the failures of Makindye Division on the ground to meaningfully change people's lives there seems to be methodological, theoretical, and empirical gaps in existing studies in local governments that needs to be filled; and the appreciation of the importance of a new analytical, empirical, and theoretical critique of these works in relation to poverty alleviation in Uganda. Based on these issues, this study queried what Nabutiti Village and Makindye division could and how it is doing it. The study will critically analyze the roles and questioned the appropriateness of approaches and interventions of local governments towards poverty lessening among the chronically poor. It is upon the above background that the researcher has decided to carry out a research on local government and poverty alleviation in Mkindye Division particularly Nabutiti Village.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The overall objective of this study is to determine the contributions of local government towards poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish, Makindye Division.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- (i) To identify the causes of poverty in Nabutiti Parish Makindye Division in Kampala district
- (ii) To find out the challenges faced by local government programs in poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish, Makindye division in Kampala district
- (iii) To examine the performance of local governments in poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish Makindye division in Kampala district.

### **1.4 Research questions**

- (i) What are the causes of poverty in Nabutiti parish Makindye Division in Kampala district?

- (ii) What are the challenges being faced by the local government programs in poverty alleviation in Nabutiti parish, Makindye division in Kampala district?
- (iii) How effective is the performance of local governments in poverty alleviation in Nabutiti parish, Makindye division in Kampala district?

## **1.5 The Scope of the Study**

### **1.5.1 Geographical Scope**

The research study will be carried out in Nabutiti parish, Makindye division located in Kampala District central Division. The study will cover individuals of Nabutiti community in Makindye division including the police, local council officials and the local people who will provide the required information for the study.

### **1.5.2 Content Scope**

The study will focus on Local Government and poverty alleviation. The study will concentrate on the causes of poverty, the challenges faced by local government programs in poverty alleviation and the performance of local governments in poverty alleviation.

### **1.5.3 Time Scope**

The study will be a cross-sectional and it will be carried out within four months from May 2016 to September 2016. It will be cross-sectional because the data will be collected at one point in time.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The findings of the study are significant on the following ways;

To scholars and researchers, the findings of the study are expected to contribute to the existing literature about local government and poverty alleviation.

To future academicians especially of Ugandan University students, the study will help in gaining insight about local government and poverty alleviation.

The accomplishment of the study will enable the researcher to acquire hands on skills about

processing of research work and data analysis. This proficiency will enable the researcher to handle such related work with a lot of precision and proficiency.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.0 Introduction

In this literature review, several materials for example textbooks, magazines, pamphlets newspapers and the internet and other authors work will be consulted. This chapter will provide literature on objectives of the study that are stated in chapter one of this research.

### 2.1 Conceptual Framework showing the relationship between Local Governments and Poverty Alleviation.

#### Independent variables

##### Local Government

Specific Population  
Permanent Institution  
Specific Jurisdiction  
Legal Status

#### Dependent variables

##### Poverty Alleviation

- Use of tools such as education
- Economic development
- Income redistribution to improve the livelihoods

#### Intervening Variables

- Government policy
- Poor monitoring of local government programs
- Standards of living
- Culture

Researcher, (2016)

The Independent Variable is Local Government; it has been operationalized as specific population, permanent institution, specific jurisdiction and legal Status.

Dependent Variable is Poverty alleviation; it has been operationalized as use of tools such as education, economic development and income redistribution to improve the livelihoods. On the other hand the intervening variable is the Government policies, poor monitoring of local government programs, standards of living and culture.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

This study is anchored on the Non-Directive Approach to community development propounded by Omoruyi (2001) cited in Ndukwe (2005:38) and the functional approach to justify or advance its arguments. The Non-Directive Approach to community development propounded by Omoruyi (2001) cited in Ndukwe (2005:38). This approach emphasizes the people's involvement. Non-directive approach entails allowing the people to identify their needs or problems, prioritize the needs, decide on what to do to solve the problems and take action on the plan drawn. The role of the outside agency is that of acting as a catalyst that stimulates and motivates the people to be actively involved in the improvement of their ways of life. This is the opposite of the directive approach whereby projects and programmes are imposed on the people.

Poverty alleviation programmes in Uganda which aim at improving the living conditions of people especially the rural dwellers have adopted directive approach. The programmes are designed without involving the prospective beneficiaries and this has been one of the major causes of its failure. Government has always adopted directive approach where an agency like NAPEP develops and design project for the people. The government acts as the ultimate judge of what is good for the people. The government decides on what it feels is good for the people and what their needs are and goes on to fashion out a project that will achieve this. The government or its agency provides all that is needed, including staff, equipment etc. The directive approach can as well be regarded as "Top down" approach.

Both Idoha (2002), Eminue (2005) and Obi, Obi, Nwachukwu and Obiorah (2008) agreed that lack of participation of the poor at various levels of the anti-poverty programmes; "Top down" rather than "bottom-up" approach, and lack of involvement of beneficiaries in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation have been the problems of poverty reduction



programmes in Uganda.

This is what Okoli (1995) called a blue print approach. A situation whereby a motely group of experts and professionals (planners, administrators and researchers) sits together, deliberates on the critical needs of the rural people, evaluates the resources available, decides on the projects, tasks and programmes needed for the solution of the problems and proceeds to site and execute the programmes, with or without the participation of the rural population. This approach unfortunately has failed to transform the abject conditions of the rural population. This failure which has been widely acknowledged by (Ega, et al 1989; Sanda, ed; 1988, Ebong, 1973 and Weitz, 1971) is due not only to the poor conceptualization of rural development programmes, but also primarily to the absence of “fit” in critical variables involved in the process.

According to Lawal and Hassan (2012), the relationship between NAPEP and the poor population is not different from that of the public service in general. The relationship between the Ugandan government and the citizenry is that of limited interaction with members of the public. By limited interaction, we mean that members of the public, and indeed the poor population are not given opportunity to participate in the decision making process with regards to how they could be assisted. At best, beneficiaries were handpicked for one scheme or the other. Again, it is important to emphasize the fact that the pattern of distribution of its benefits is selective, and cosmetics.

The relevance of the approach to the study is based on the fact that any meaningful poverty reduction programme will try to include the people in the policy formulation as well as implementation. This has never been the case as poverty reduction efforts by both the federal and state governments have always employed the blue print or directive approach.

The study will also adopt the functional approach to justify or advance its arguments. The approach is necessary because local government exists to promote democratic ideals which involve giving fair consideration to minority views thus allowing majority views to prevail. Also, it gives the citizens the opportunity to fully participate in the affairs of the local council.

Most theoretical debates on local government administration have been in the area of development. According to Gboyega (1987:14), there are two basic classes of local government; the first class attempts to justify the existence or need for local government on the

basic of its being essential to a democratic regime or for practical administrative purpose like responsiveness, accountability and control. The other class of theory sees local government system as contradicting the purpose of democratic regime. Further, he argues that local government institutions are neither democratic in their internal operations nor admit of responsiveness, accountability and control.

Mill (1975) justifies the establishment of local governments on three grounds. First, he maintains that certain functions of government are characteristically local and as such should be locally administered and controlled. Second, he believes that local government gives a valuable opportunity for democratic grassroots decision-making. Lastly, Mill argues that local councils are more easily held accountable to the local groups than central government and its agencies. He therefore claimed that the very object of having local representation is in order that those who have an interest in common which they do not share with the general body of their country men may manage that joint interests by themselves. Thus, the local government is an effective weapon for channeling local pressures, anticipating and aggregation of local interest, which may not necessarily coincide with the ideas of the central government. In this regard, Ola (1977) argues that local governments in developing nations should direct a good proportion of their contributions towards national integration, national evolution, national consciousness and ultimately development. No doubt, the activities of this tier of government are expected to promote a social process by which the local people can define, solve and actually work-out the problems faced as a community. In support, Michael and Jonny (1992) believe that the rural community presents an ideal situation in which community development can foster social changes.

Kreit et al (1960) observes that participation remains the catalyst by which human effort generate the ultimate development of the society. Community development is primarily local in character and conforms naturally with the operations of the local government. Nwizu (1998) affirms that community development emphasizes the need for communities of people to identify their own needs and to work cooperatively at satisfying them. Akpavire (1989) opines that the local government uses community development as a device to help the state and national governments to reach out to the local people and to help them become more active participants in

the life of the nation. The local government encourages its citizens to recognize local initiative as a virtue and to organize themselves for planning action. According to Mbiti (1975), the local government has a direct role to play in the induction of social change in its area. In Nigeria for example, the local government councils have had long connections with the provision of support services such as roads, pipe-borne water, health institutions and educational and agricultural activities. Such tolerable good road networks have in no small measure succeeded in breaking the isolation of many communities from the wider society through affording accessibility both to markets and farmlands.

## **2.3 Review of literature**

### **2.3.1 The Causes of Poverty**

According to the United Nations Human Development Report, (1998), poverty is defined as a complex phenomenon that generally refers to inadequacy of resources and deprivation of choices that would enable people to enjoy decent living conditions. While Professor Muhammad Yunus (1994) defines it as the denial of human rights relating to the fulfillment of basic human needs. One of the factors that lead to poverty in Africa as a whole and Uganda in Particular is illiteracy. It has remained a terrible ulcer on the leg of development in Africa.

The accusing fingers of the poor in Africa have always remained pointing at the rich for the later being what they are today. To be crystal clear, Africa has always held the western world responsible for their plight today. They believe that they have remained poor and underdeveloped thanks to the exploitative expertise of the latter. The economic potentials in Africa have only one sense of direction – towards Europe and America. These potentials have only one hymn to sing: “Africa is not our home; we are just passing through...” The western world is like a bird that robs and dismantles the other’s onset to build its own. If these egoistic and exploitative tendencies are nursed in our minds, how do we hope for development and worse of all sustainable development in Africa? This tendency is just like killing the goose that lays golden eggs (Dicklitch, S. 1997).

On the other hand, the held some of the avaricious, dishonest and heartless African leaders are responsible for auctioning and or mortgaging the economic base of their countries for their personal gains. Some of these leaders divert money borrowed from International Financial

Institutions and developed countries for developmental projects into their private pockets. The best economic constructions that these dictators have ever done for Africa is to dismantle their economic treasures and build them at the backyard of Europe and the U.S.A. If these practices (embezzlement, foreign investment, capital flight) are halted, poverty alleviation in Africa will not be advocated for, but would be copied as a model.

Many stakeholders, who have tried to salvage the poor from their plight through financial assistance, have often missed the target. That is they direct the assistance into wrong hands – the rich. Consequently, this assistance does not reach the real targeted people – the poor (Beall, J. 2005). They are diverted by some government administrators and so called contractors into their private use at the expense of those dying in abject poverty.

Causes of poverty have also been categorized as cultural or structural. Fjeldstad, O. (1999), believes that the factors that cause poverty include: (i) structural causes that are more permanent and depend on a host of exogenous factors such as limited resources, lack of skills, vocational disadvantage and other factors that are inherent in the social and political set-up; and (ii) the transitional causes that are mainly due to adjustment reforms and changes in domestic economic policies that may result in price changes, unemployment and so on. Natural calamities such as drought and man-made disasters such as wars, environmental degradation and so on also induce transitional poverty (Fjeldstad, O. 1999).

According to Glazer (2000), culture tends to be the explanatory variable that theorists and policymakers look to when attempting to explain social dysfunction, particularly due to the sometimes visible connection between culture and race. This may be why cultural arguments waned from the discussion and why some theorists and policy makers came to link poverty to behaviour (Mead, 1986), or to rational calculation (Murray 1984).

Supporters of the "structural" school of thought however argue that most poverty can be traced back to structural factors inherent to either the economy and/or to several interrelated institutional environments that serve to favour certain groups over others, generally based on gender, class, or race. Of the various institutional environments that tend to sustain a multitude of economic barriers to different groups, it is discrimination based on race and gender that create the most insidious obstructions.

Bryman, A. and Bell, E. (2003), argue that institutional racism in general, and residential segregation in particular, is a critical structural level cause of the severe poverty in the black community. However, they contend that as segregation took hold, the black communities in the inner cities reacted by creating an "oppositional culture that devalues work, schooling, and marriage and stresses attitudes and behaviours that are antithetical and often hostile to success in the larger economy".

### **2.3.2 Challenges faced by local government programs in poverty alleviation**

Adequate local revenues are critical in ensuring the viability and sustainability of local authorities and the quality of services they provide. In some sub-Saharan Africa countries, local authorities account for a significant share of government spending, and therefore are expected to play a fundamental role in the implementation of national growth and poverty reduction strategies (Dillinger, W. 1995).

As a consequence Local Government Authorities are expected to rise own revenues to supplement the dwindling subvention from the central Government. For instance in 1991, a Civil Service Reform programme was launched in Tanzania. The programmes' fundamental goal was to achieve a smaller, affordable, well compensated, efficient and effectively performing civil service. One of the components in the programme was Local Government Reform which aimed at decentralization of government functions, responsibilities and resources to districts and strengthening of local authorities (Baker and Wallevik, 2002).

The abolition of local government revenue sources in Some African countries like Tanzania whereby in 2003 had a significant negative impact on local government revenue collections. According to Franzsen and Semboja (2004), prior to rationalization of taxes, 20 percent of local governments' own revenues came from development Levy. This was a flat head tax payable by adults over the age of 18 (with women and the elderly exempted in some districts).

Inability to collect fully the revenues due to them due to poor administrative capacity to assess the revenue base; explicit and intentional tax evasion and resistance from taxpayers; corruption, including embezzlement of revenues; external pressure on the local finance department to provide optimistic projections; and political pressure on the local tax administration to relax on revenue collection. A report by Kelly, et al (2001) suggests that the Malawi Local Government

Act of 1998 provides the operational framework for local government to assume a greater devolution of political, financial and administrative powers.

In some Sub – Saharan African countries for instance Tanzania, local taxes represent less than 6 percent of total tax revenues. However, the large number of these taxes, together with their unsatisfactory nature means that their economic, political and social impacts are considerably more significant than their revenue figure indicates (Appleton, 2001),

The current taxation system of the African local governments has mainly originated from the reforms of local taxation made in the FY 2003/04 and 2004/05. Prior to that, Local governmental Authority' shad considerable freedom to set their own local revenue structures including establishing the collection rates charged to the various revenue sources. As each local government set its own revenue structure, administration costs were relatively higher (Fafcham & Owens 2003), and these, arguably, were transferred to the local tax payer in form of higher tax rates.

Awareness of the local tax payers is very low. Local tax payers lack sufficient knowledge on what type of products/businesses are subject to local taxes and the overall administration of the taxes concerned. In some cases, local tax payers are not aware about the payment procedures, timing for payment, and even the amount to be paid. Related to this is the case where some tax payers do not precisely distinguish between the local taxes charged by the Councils and the national taxes imposed by the Uganda Revenue Authority (Frantz, T. R. 1987).

Despite the extraordinary fiscal crisis of the past few years, budget cuts can only go so far in increasing productivity; there are limits to efficiency based on cost reduction. Most council is faced with increasing need for reinvestment in resources and services, ranging from health and social care to education and infrastructure. However, current sources of revenue are mainly based on regressive taxation – property tax, sales tax, and user fees (Edwards, M. and Hulme, D. 1996),

People engage with what they feel part of and value what they help to build. Engaging citizens and local communities is indispensable when it comes to developing a sense of ownership in local decision-making and service delivery (Diamond, L. 1994).



### **2.3.3 The performance of local governments towards poverty alleviation**

Better Local Government (1996) proposed that value for money (VFM) auditing in local government be given a comparable legal status to that conferred on the Comptroller and Auditor General in the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act, 1993. It also proposed that the role of the VFM unit of the Local Government Audit Service in the Department of the Environment and Local Government be enlarged to undertake more comprehensive and more in-depth analysis of a wider range of local authority processes. Consequently, the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act, 1997 provides legal status for VFM auditing in local government and for a Local Government (Value for Money) Unit (McGeough and Horan, 1999). As well as a number of studies of individual topics such as public lighting and purchasing, the VFM unit of the Local Government Audit Service has compiled two volumes of VFM studies, one published in 1996 and one in 1999 (Department of the Environment, 1996; Department of the Environment and Local Government, 1999). These studies develop and promote performance indicators for a number of services.

Some local authorities have taken initiatives to develop performance measurement systems. For example, Galway County Council has developed performance/quality of service indicators as part of each section/service annual action plan. Tipperary (SR) County Council has developed a bonus scheme for road works staff, which links to performance. Cork Corporation has established a Corporate Development Unit, one of whose tasks is to look at the issue of performance measurement. Dublin Corporation are beginning to develop performance indicators as part of their business planning process. However, performance measurement is very much at the initial stages in local government in Africa. While some progress has been made, many areas are relatively untouched by performance measurement and of those that are, there is recognition that the existing indicators have many limitations. At the same time, there is recognition of performance measurement as an issue of growing prominence and importance in local government (Brinkerhoff, W. 2004)

According to Bratton (1990), the wide range of activities in an integrated rural development approach must be centrally planned and coordinated with the active involvement of the people to ensure that the objective of programme sustainability is achieved. The integrated approach is gravitated on the need for actions to be taken on several fronts simultaneously in a manner that

will break the vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment of the rural people. The application of the approach to grassroots development will entail programmes of agricultural productivity; health delivery services; investment in rural non-farm activities; nutrition; education and training; electrification; co-operatives; water supply; rural credit facilities; roads construction and maintenance; and so on to be planned and implemented in an integrated manner.

On this premise, the pivotal role of local governments in grassroots development cannot be over emphasized. They are better positioned than other levels of government (state and federal) to engender grassroots development due to their closeness to the people at the local level. Also, given their limited areas of coverage, it is easier for local governments to plan and execute programmes that can impact directly on every member of their communities. Furthermore, the Honourable members of the local government councils, which is the policy-making body for the local governments are part and parcel of their local communities with intimate knowledge of the needs, aspirations and preferences of the people. Thus, to all intents and purposes, the local governments are the most effective agents of development at the local or grassroots level (Commins, S. 1997),

As already noted, the origin local governments in Uganda has been widely attributed to the colonial period (Brown, L.D. and Korten, D. C. 1991), but their roots can more accurately be traced back to the pre-colonial era. In colonial era, local governments mainly focused on providing key social services such as education and health services. Their roles continued in postcolonial governments despite the attempt to replace them in the provision of social services. This was because the independent government was constrained by the scarcity of resources and social services remained inadequate especially in rural areas (Muhumuza, 2007). The relevancies of local government continued until 1970s when they witnessed more political control that forced some of them more especially the foreign ones to withdraw. Nonetheless, the period of 1980s to date, witnessed both the revival and the mushrooming of local governments in the country. The efficiency and transparency associated with Local government paved the way for the recognition of local governments as an alternative to the state.

On the other hand, internal factors deserve a mention. The increasing inability of the state to



pursue effective development strategies because of declining public infrastructure and productivity, inflationary pressures and balance of payment problems (Muhumuza, 2007). This crisis forced the government to seek foreign aid, which required the adoption of a neo-liberal policy perspective and managerial style. Foreign aid was thus given on condition that stabilization and Structural Adjustment Reforms, such as privatization and decentralization, be implemented. However, these reforms were still new. Therefore, they created socio-economic problems that negatively affected the welfare of the people especially the poor. Consequently, donors had to use alternatives of working through local governments. (Hickey & Mitlin, 2008)

It has been argued by different scholars that local governments have been common in Africa to foster development (Huntington, 1991). They argue that local governments fill gaps left by the authoritarian and despotic regimes and complement on the government's efforts towards poverty alleviation and social service provisioning. The recent rise on local governments is therefore reflective of international trends which embrace the dominant discourse of neo-liberalism as well as domestic responses to the state from basic service provisioning. This has made Aid increasingly being channeled through local governments and other non-state actors rather than through

Since 1980s, the nature of governance has changed dramatically in all African countries from the authoritarian rule to what the World Bank calls "good governance" (World Bank 1996). From 1945 until the late 1970s, the top down statist models were a necessary evil to bring about economic growth and long term development. However, in 1960s they were accused of high mass corruption, dictatorship and thus caused economic and political crisis (Moore, 1996). This necessitated the use of neo-liberal, market and civil society oriented approach to development (Edwards and Hulme, 1997). Thus, local governments have caused much hype and enthusiasm within the dominant neo-liberal paradigm (Bratton, 1989; Diamond, 1994). However, most local governments have perpetuated upward accountability and priority has been placed on making accountability to donors rather than beneficiaries. Consequently, poverty in Africa has persistently increased (Brett, E, A. 1993).

## 2.4 Related studies

a study by Kelly, et al (2001) on challenges of local Governments in poverty alleviation revealed that inability to collect fully the revenues due to them due to poor administrative capacity to assess the revenue base; explicit and intentional tax evasion and resistance from taxpayers; corruption, including embezzlement of revenues; external pressure on the local finance department to provide optimistic projections; and political pressure on the local tax administration to relax on revenue collection. This study was however carried out in Malawi. There is hence need to do similar in the context of Uganda.

The study conducted by D.Olowu (2005) revealed that the experiences in Africa and other developing countries demonstrate that decentralized governance fails in most RMCs for three types of reasons. *First*, there is no sufficient sustained political support for decentralized governance. Economic (crisis or donor pressure) and political factors (instability and open conflict) have led many countries to adopt decentralized governance but these power brokers at the centre do resist DG subtly and at times not so subtly. It is instructive for instance that most of the boldest efforts in decentralized governance have happened in countries just emerging from civil war or serious conflict (Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Mali, Ethiopia, Republic of South Africa to mention a few). It is also instructive that in practically all African countries where real democratic rights have been extended to the local level the opposition has tended to control the capital city. This has been the case for long in Africa's longest running democracy (Botswana, with Gaborone for long held by Opposition parties). This is also evident in the new democracies such as Tanzania, Kenya and Ghana. This has recently turned sour in Ethiopia when the ruling party arrested many opposition candidates including the new mayor of Addis Ababa who are currently being tried by the government for treason after a closely contested election that the government lost in the capital city.

A study by Kapp (1998: 11) on challenges of local Governments in poverty alleviation revealed financial crisis over half of municipalities are thought to be in financial difficulty. In 77 councils one fifth of those who responded to an official survey – there is insufficient cash and investments in reserve to meet a single month's wage bill National subsidies for municipal infrastructure have been cut<sup>3</sup> and central government has declared its unwillingness to bail out bankrupt authorities.

In response to this uncertain financial position – and contributing to its deterioration – private lending has more or less dried up, except for short-term overdrafts and a few high interest loans.

A study by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF 1999) obliged the Indonesian Government to create a Poverty Reduction Strategy (SPK) to make Indonesia's finances more effective and efficient. President Megawati Sukarnoputri's government<sup>4</sup> thus issued Keppres No. 124/2001 to create a Poverty Alleviation Committee (KPK). This study was however carried out in Indonesia. There is hence need to do similar in the context of Uganda.

Bratton's (1990) study was carried out in rural set up. Therefore there a need to carry out a similar study in the context of urban areas, which is this study, does.

## **2.5 The Gaps**

One of the most important elements need to be discussed is that in which aspects the above-mentioned theories are linked to our study. Firstly, we are going to Local Government and Poverty Alleviation in Nabutiti parish, Makindye division, of Kampala, Uganda. There is a need for Local Governments to partner with Micro finance institutions because income is one of the important elements of living standards as well as of savings. The MFIs are providing loans to the poor not only to increase their income but also to mobilize their savings. By mobilizing savings, poor people can secure their future and feel safe. For this reason, we have emphasized more to know the situation about the income and savings of poor community of the society.

Apart from these, other factors that contribute to human development, like education, level of access to treatment facilities and empowerment are also included in our investigations as these variables are also related to the core program and methodology of microfinance. I made endeavor to explore and find out to what extent the standard of living of poor people has been influenced since they joined the microfinance program.

Local governments should also provide service to the people such as: environment services such as greenhouse gas mitigation, waste management, and natural resource and coastal management, health services such as aged care programs, disability support and food regulations, emergency management services such as disaster response and recovery, transport and infrastructure

services such as roads, footpaths, traffic management, telecommunications and leisure facilities, planning and building services such as land use regulation, economic development and environmental conservation and social and community services such as early childhood services, housing, libraries and employment.

There is nothing more important in local government ethics than timely, independent, professional ethics advice. And there is no bigger problem in local government ethics than poor ethics advice, especially that given by local government attorneys who (1) do not have a full understanding of government ethics, especially the fact that its rules are minimum requirements, which means that a strict interpretation of the language is inappropriate in providing ethics advice, (2) are political appointees and/or people with an ongoing relationship with the official, and will therefore be viewed as helping the official get away with possibly unethical conduct, and/or (3) act as if they are representing the official rather than the position or the agency or the local government.

## **CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter mainly focuses on the methods and procedures that will be used in the study which include; the research design, population coverage, data analysis and procedures.

### **3.1 Research Design**

A case study design of qualitative and quantitative aspects will be used. This method will be preferred because it is an ideal method that eases the collection of information from the respondents at both individual and group levels. The researcher will use cross sectional design. The research findings will be displayed in table form with figures in percentage form. The researcher will go ahead to describe the findings from the tables.

### **3.2 Target Population**

The target population of study will be mainly the local and administrative population of Nabutiti. The estimated number of respondents will be 152 from whom the researcher will select the sample. The researcher will attain information and data collection because the area seems to be wide.

### **3.3 Sample size**

The researcher will use a sample size commensurate to the study population upon verification and approval of the study population. This sample size is representative of the whole population and manageable to administer the research instruments. It is on these selected respondents that the data collection instruments collect and obtain the data. The researcher will use Slovene's formula to determine the sample size as showed below.

For this study:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

Where; n = the sample size

N = total population of respondents, that is 152.

$\alpha$  = the level of significance, that is 0.05

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

$$n = \frac{152}{1 + 152 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{152}{1 + 152 * 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{152}{1.0.38}$$

$$N = 110$$

A sample size of 110 respondents will be selected to participate in the study.

**Table 1: showing data collection methods and types of sampling**

Approaches	Sample size	Type of sample size	Data collection	Data analysis
Quantitative	Systematic sampling	(10) Local Government Authorities, (10) Field Officers, (10) Revenue Collectors, (10) Community Development Workers, (10) Social Developers, (10) Economic Developers, (3) Elected Politicians and (47) Members of the Public <b>Total = 110 Respondents</b>	Structured interviews	Involved Editing, Coding And Tabulation
Qualitative	Purposive sampling	<b>10 groups of 10 discussants</b>	Focus group discussion	Finalizing the CF analysis during data collection

### 3.3.1 Sampling procedure

A representative sample of the respondents will be selected from the total population to participate in the study. The researcher will use simple random sampling techniques to choose the respondents to participate in the study. With simple random it means that every member in the sample population has an equal chance of being included in the sample size, this will reduce on the researcher's bias in obtaining the sample respondents. Also purposive sampling will be used whereby with purposive sampling it means that information will only be obtained from the key informants who have ideas about the subject matter hence first-hand information will be obtained.

### 3.4 Validity and reliability of the instruments

#### 3.4.1 Validity

Validity refers to how well a test measures what it is purported to measure validity. In its purest sense, this refers to how well a scientific test or piece of research actually measures what it tests out to or how well it reflects the reality it claims to represent. The validity of the questionnaire was studied using the content ratio formula given by;

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Relevant items by all judges as suitable}}{\text{Total number of items judged}}$$

For valid results, the CVI had to be greater than 0.7 (Amin, 2005)

#### 3.4.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results (Amin, 2005). To ensure this the researcher ensures that the interpreter reliability (IRR) is used to measure the consistency of the research instruments through the use of two experts the research supervisor inclusive to gauge the extent to which each instrument measured and what it is meant to measure.

All the research items scores or responds of the two research instruments are particularly subjected to the Cranach's Alpha Coefficient (CAC) analysis. The CAC is an appropriate package for determining instrument reliability; which is necessary for quality research findings 0.950 is to be computed from the CAC analysis.

### **3.5 Data source**

Data will be collected using both primary and secondary data collection techniques.

#### **3.5.1 Primary data**

Primary data will be gathered basically through structured questionnaires and interviews involving the selection of respondents to provide information.

#### **3.5.2 Secondary data collection**

Raston (2001) defines secondary data as that kind of data that is available, already reported by some other scholars. Secondary data include policy documents and abstracts of the various scholars relating to the point of discussion in question. Secondary data for this study will be got from sources like libraries, newspapers and magazines, online information, text books, and published research reports. This is because data in such sources is readily available and easier to comprehend, as it comprised of extensively researched work.

### **3.6 Data Collection Procedures**

The researcher will carry out field events in a period of three weeks. In the first week, questionnaires will be distributed or dispatched to the respondents and later interviews will be carried out to obtain data from the respondents.

### **3.7 Data Collection Instruments**

This study will comprise of two research techniques to collect data that is; data collection will be done using two methods, in-depth interviews will be conducted and questionnaires will also be administered to some respondents who can read and interpret the question.

#### **3.7.1 Questionnaires**

This is a technique in which the researcher gives a list of short questions to the respondents



requesting them to fill and collect data later. It will involve both open and closed ended questions.

### **3.7.2 Interviews**

In this technique, the researcher will personally get to the respondents and ask them questions directly related to the topic of study. It will involve individual interviews.

### **3.8 Data analysis and Presentation**

The data will be collected from Nabutiti Parish; Makindye division and will be manually analyzed by the researcher and sometimes using Microsoft Excel electronic package and Microsoft word. In addition, the analysis of data and its presentation will be supplemented with the aid of pie charts, graphs as well as the frequency tables.

### **3.9 Ethical Procedure**

Before going to the field, the researcher will begin with getting authorization letter from the head of College of Humanities and Social Sciences, then take to the respondents and this will enable the researcher to attain adequate information from the respondents. During data collection, confirmation will be given to the respondents in that the researcher assures the respondents that the reason for the research is for only academic purpose and that no information will be given out outside.

### **3.10 Anticipated Limitations of the Study to be encountered**

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

Financial constraints will be the problems that occur during the process of conducting the research. Transport costs might be so high to be met by the researcher and this will be fully contributed to the delay of the research because it becomes so hard for the researcher to continue with a tight budget.

Hostility among some respondents is another limitation of the study in the sense that the researcher will find that there are hostile respondents who in the long run turn down the request to the researcher to answer the questions. Many of such respondents may walk away in spite of the fact that the researcher tries to plead for their attention.

Shyness of the respondents will be another limitation of the study and again the researcher will be affected by the prevailing weather conditions i.e. too much rainfall. It is true that the research will be conducted during wet season and it will become so hard for the researcher to find the respondents.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.0 Introduction

The results presented in this chapter are based on a study that set out to examine contributions of local government towards poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish, Makindye Division. In this section, the results on demographic features of respondents and the empirical analysis are reported and presented. Data collected under the above objectives was presented in two sections: section one of this chapter presented information on the demographic features of the respondents, while section two provided empirical results of the study.

The researcher distributed 110 questionnaires to be filled by respondents and all of them were returned.

#### 4.1 Background Information of Respondents

The background information of respondents were summarized and analyzed according to marital Status, gender, education level, age and occupation. These were particularly to help establish sample characteristics to be able to form appropriate opinions about the research findings.

##### 4.1.1 Respondent's marital status

**Table 1: showing the marital status of respondents**

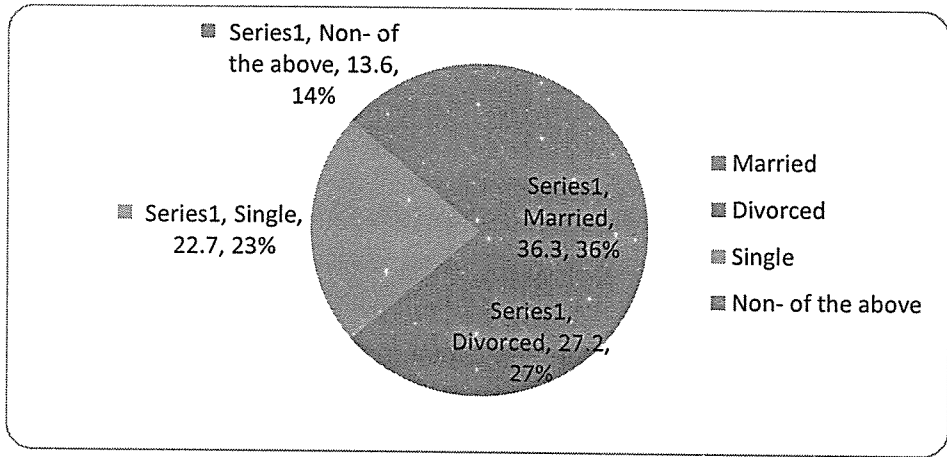
Marital status of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	40	36.3
Divorced	30	27.2
Single	25	22.7
Non- of the above	15	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The researcher was interested in establishing the marital status of the respondents. This was to help the researcher understand the ability of the respondents to get appropriate answers or responses on the local government towards poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish, Makindye Division. The findings in table 4 above reveal that the most common marital status was married, ranking 36.3 %( n=40), followed by divorced at 27.2% (n=30), 22.7% (n=25) were single while

Non- of the above also represented at 13.6 % (n=15). This could imply that most of the respondents in the study were married.

**Figure 1: showing the marital status of the respondents**



Source: Primary Data

#### 4.1.2 Gender of the respondents

The study found out the gender distribution as indicated in the table 2 below.

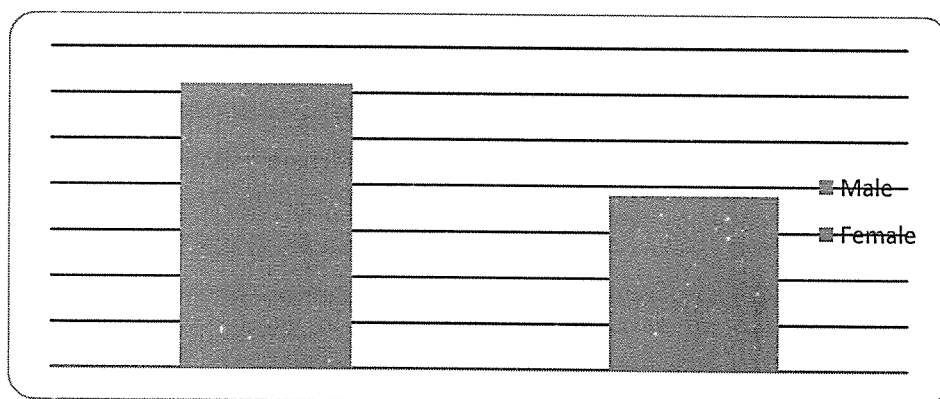
**Table 2 showing gender of respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	68	62
Female	42	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

In terms of Gender distribution of the respondents, the findings revealed that males were more represented at 62% (N=62), while the female respondents were 38% (N=32). It can be seen clearly that the difference between the male and the female respondents is quite big. But it remains significant that all sexes were represented in the study which makes gender sensitive

**Figure 2: showing the Gender of the respondents**



**Source: Primary Data**

#### **4.1.3 Level of education of respondents**

**Table 3: showing the Level of education of respondents**

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Certificate	48	43.6
Diploma	38	34.5
Bachelors' degree	20	18.1
Masters	4	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

The researcher was interested in establishing the education level of the respondents. This was to help the researcher understand the ability of the respondents to get appropriate answers or responses on the local government towards poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish, Makindye Division. The findings in table 3 above reveal that the most common level of education attained was a certificate, ranking 43.6%(n=48), followed by a diploma at 34.5% (n=38), 18.1% (n=20) were for degree, masters were also represented at 3.6%(n=4). This could imply that the study was more informed by respondents at a certificate level, despite the fact that even other education qualifications were represented.

#### 4.1.4 Respondent distribution by age

The study found out the age distribution as indicated in the table below.

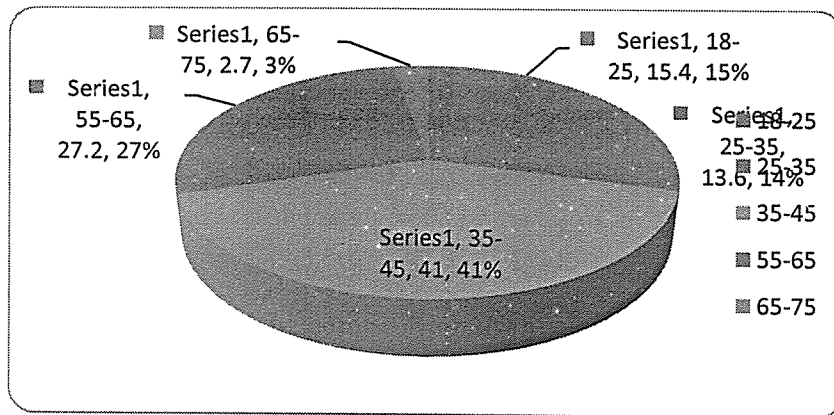
**Table 4 showing age of respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25	17	15.4
25-35	15	13.6
35-45	45	41
55-65	30	27.2
65-75	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

As indicated in table 4 above, the study examined the age distribution of respondents with the purpose of ensuring that the views captured in this study are a reflection of mature and experienced respondents toward local government towards poverty alleviation in Nabutiti Parish, Makindye Division. The highest number of respondents fell within the age range of 35-45 years constituting 41% (n=45), followed by the age brackets of 55-65 years 18-25 and years with each representing 27.2% (n=30) of the respondents and 15.4% (n=17). 13.6% (n=15) and 2.7% (n=3) were represented by 25-years and 65-75 years. This is a clear indication that as the study was mainly responded too by a group of people who had enough years and experience. However, it should be noted that the study was a mixture of all kinds of ages which gives the study a mileage of cutting across ages meaning that it can be accepted by different age groups.

**Figure 3: showing the composition of the respondents by age**



Source: Primary Data

#### 4.1.5 Occupation

In this study, the researcher focused on the occupation of the respondents.

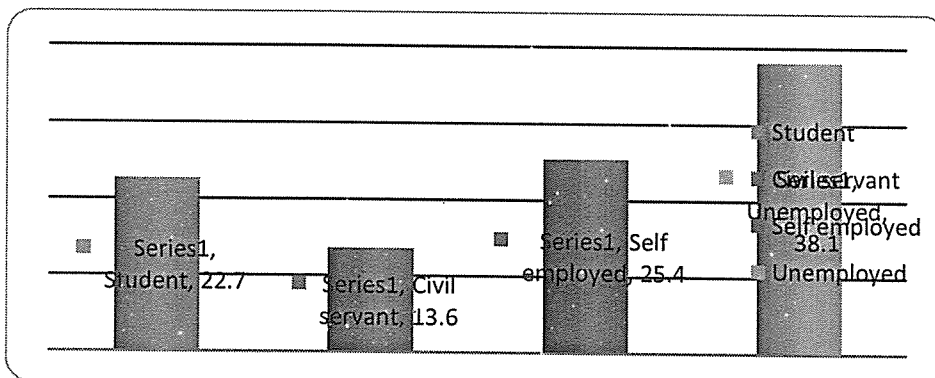
Table 5 showing the occupation of respondents

Occupation of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Student	25	22.7
Civil servant	15	13.6
Self employed	28	25.4
Unemployed	42	38.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data.

The results as indicated in table 4 above, majority of respondents were unemployed represented by 38.1 % (n=42). Those who were self employed were 25.4% (n=28), 22.7 % (n=25) were students while 13.6% (n=15) were civil servants.

Figure 4: showing occupation of respondents



**Source: Primary Data.**

## **4.2 Findings on the Causes of Poverty**

### **4.2.1 Responses on if poverty in Nabutiti Parish existing**

The respondents were asked if existed in Nabutiti Parish

**Table 6: showing the existence of poverty in Nabutiti Parish**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	80	72.8
No	30	27.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 6 above, majority of respondents revealed that poverty was existing in Nabutiti Parish represented by 72.8%(n=80). Those who revealed that there was no poverty in Nabutiti Parish were represented by 27.2% (n=30). This implied that majority of the people in the Nabutiti Parish confirmed that Poverty was existing.

### **4.2.2 The causes of poverty in Nabutiti parish**

In order to achieve this, the respondents were asked the causes of poverty in Nabutiti parish. The results were tabulated in a table below.

**Table 7: Showing the causes of poverty in Nabutiti Parish**

<b>The causes of poverty in Nabutiti parish</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Debt crisis	10	9
Commodity prices	11	10
Civil wars	15	13.6
Disease	10	9
Rural-Urban Migration	20	18.1
Global influences	7	6.3
Corruption	25	22.7
Social Structure/Infrastructure	12	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>



**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 7 above, majority of respondents said that corruption was the major causes of poverty in Nabutiti Parish represented by 22.7%(n=25), 18.1% (n=20) rural-urban migration, 13.6% (n=15) civil wars, 11% (n=12) social structure/infrastructure, 10% (n=11) commodity prices, 9%(n=10) and 9%(n=10) said debt crisis and disease respectively while 6.3% (n=7) global influences. This implied that majority of the people in t Nabutiti Parish put corruption as the main cause of poverty.

**4.2.3 Are there measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty?**

Table 8 showing the measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty.

Are there Measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	70	64
No	40	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 8 above, majority of respondents said that there were measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty represented by 64%(n=70). 34% (n=40) said that there were no measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty.

**4.2.4 The measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty**

Table 9 showing the measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty

The measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Plans and policies	25	22.7
Financing	40	36.3
Wealth creation program	25	22.7

Government's commitment to the NAADS program	20	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 9 above, majority of respondents said that Financing was one of the measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty represented by 36.3%(n=40). 22.7% (n=25) and 22.7% (n=25) respectively said plans and policies and wealth creation program while 18.1% (n=20) said that Government's commitment to the NAADS program.

### **4.3 Challenges faced by local Government**

#### **4.3.1 The actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish**

Tables 10 showing the actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish

<b>The actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Local government	65	59
Local associations	25	22.7
Local private sector	20	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 10 above, majority of respondents said that local government was one of the actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish represented by 59%(n=65), 22.7% (n=25) said that Local associations while 18.1% (n=20) said Local private sector.

#### **4.3.2 Do Actors been utilized to achieve local government programs**

Table 11 showing if the actors been utilized to achieve local government programs

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	67	61
No	43	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 11 above, majority of respondents said that the actors have been utilized to achieve local government programs represented by 61 %( n=67). 39% (n=43) said that the actors have not been utilized to achieve local government programs.

#### 4.3.3 The service done by local government in Nabutiti Parish

**Table 12 showing the service done by local government in Nabutiti Parish**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agricultural support and irrigation	10	9
Roads	30	27.2
Health	20	18.1
Primary education	50	45.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

The results as indicated in table 12 above, majority of respondents said that primary education was one of the service done by local government in Nabutiti Parish represented by 45.4%(n=50), 27.2% (n=30) said that roads, 18.1% (n=20) health while 9% (n=10) said agricultural support and irrigation.

#### 4.3.4 Challenges faced by local Government

**Table 13 showing challenges faced by local Government**

Challenges faced by Local Governments	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sustained consent for decentralized governance	14	12.7
Decentralized governance	13	11.8
Local capacity	20	18.1
Corruption or local elite capture	40	36.3
Conflict	15	13.6
Internal and external coordination	8	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

The results as indicated in table 13 above, majority of respondents said that corruption or local elite capture was one of the challenges faced by Local Governments represented by

36.3%(n=40), 18.1% (n=20) local capacity, 13.6% (n=15) said that conflict, 12.7% (n=14) sustained consent for decentralized governance, 11.8% (n=13) decentralized governance, while 7.2% (n=8) said internal and external coordination.

#### 4.3.5 Possible solutions can be proposed to solve the challenges encountered in local Government.

Table 14 showing the possible solutions can be proposed to solve the challenges encountered in local Government.

Possible solutions can be proposed to solve the challenges encountered in local Governments	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Kill clean elections	25	22.7
Create competitive districts	35	31.8
Eliminate term limits	20	18.1
Modify legislative terms	15	13.6
Sunset initiatives	10	9
Keep unrelated policy out of the budget	5	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

The results as indicated in table 14 above, majority of respondents said that create competitive districts was one of the possible solutions to solve the challenges encountered in local Governments represented by 31.8%(n=35), 22.7.1% (n=25) kill clean elections, 18.1% (n=20) said that eliminate term limits, 13.6% (n=15) modify legislative terms, , 9% (n=10) sunset while 4.5% (n=5) said keep unrelated policy out of the budget.

#### 4.4 Performance of local government in poverty alleviation

##### 4.4.1 The relationship between the Performances of local government in poverty alleviation.

Table 14 showing relationship between the Performances of local government in poverty alleviation.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	68	62
No	42	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 14 above, majority of respondents said that there was a relationship between the performances of local government in poverty alleviation represented by 62 % (n=68). 38% (n=42) said that there was no relationship between the Performances of local government in poverty alleviation.

##### 4.3.2 Assessment on the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish

Table 15 showing the assessment on the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish

Assessment the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very much	30	27.2
Relatively improved	50	45.6
No quite so	30	27.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 15 above, majority of respondents said that the assessment the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish were relatively improved represented by 45.6%(n=50), 27.2% (n=30) and 27.2% (n=30) respectively said very much and no quite so.

#### 4.3.3 Local government performance and service delivery

Table 16 showing local government performance and service delivery

Local government performance and service delivery	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very much	30	27.2
Relatively good	45	41
No quite so	35	31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data.**

The results as indicated in table 15 above, majority of respondents said that the Local government performance and service delivery were relatively good represented by 41%(n=45), 31.8% (n=35) very no quite so while a 27.2% (n=30) very much .

#### 4.4.4 Various methods that the local Government uses in mobilizing revenue

Table 17 showing the various methods that the local Government uses in mobilizing revenue

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Intergovernmental transfers	55	50
Own-source revenue	30	27.2
Changing sources	25	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

The results as indicated in table 17 above, majorities of respondents said that the Intergovernmental transfers were among the methods that the local Government uses in mobilizing revenue represented by 50%(n=55), 27.2% (n=30) own-source revenue while 22.2% (n=25) changing sources.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter forms the final chapter of the study. It dwells much on the discussion of the study, concluding remarks on the study findings of the study as well as the recommendations for further analysis and studies. These study findings are discussed as per the objectives of the study we had above in chapter one. Therefore, below are the discussions made on the three objectives as presented in order-setting.

#### **5.1 Findings on the Causes of Poverty**

##### **5.1.1 Responses on if poverty in Nabutiti Parish existing**

The study found that, majority of respondents revealed that poverty was existing in Nabutiti Parish represented by 72.8 % (n=80). Those who revealed that there was no poverty in Nabutiti Parish were represented by 27.2% (n=30). This implied that majority of the people in the Nabutiti Parish confirmed that Poverty was existing.

##### **5.1.2 The causes of poverty in Nabutiti parish**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that corruption was the major causes of poverty in Nabutiti Parish represented by 22.7%(n=25), 18.1% (n=20) rural-urban migration, 13.6% (n=15) civil wars, 11% (n=12) social structure/infrastructure, 10% (n=11) commodity prices, 9%(n=10) and 9%(n=10) said debt crisis and disease respectively while 6.3% (n=7) global influences. This implied that majority of the people in Nabutiti Parish put corruption as the main cause of poverty.

##### **5.1.3 Are there measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty?**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that there were measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty represented by 64%(n=70). 34% (n=40) said that there were no measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty.

##### **5.1.4 The measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that Financing was one of the measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty represented by 36.3%(n=40).

22.7% (n=25) and 22.7% (n=25) respectively said plans and policies and wealth creation program while 18.1% (n=20) said that Government's commitment to the NAADS program.

## **5.2 Challenges faced by local Government**

### **5.2.1 The actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that local government was one of the actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish represented by 59%(n=65), 22.7% (n=25) said that Local associations while 18.1% (n=20) said Local private sector.

### **5.2.2 Do Actors been utilized to achieve local government programs**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that the actors have been utilized to achieve local government programs represented by 61 %( n=67). 39% (n=43) said that the actors have not been utilized to achieve local government programs.

### **5.2.3 The service done by local government in Nabutiti Parish**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that primary education was one of the service done by local government in Nabutiti Parish represented by 45.4%(n=50), 27.2% (n=30) said that roads, 18.1% (n=20) health while 9% (n=10) said agricultural support and irrigation.

### **5.2.4 Challenges faced by local Government**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that corruption or local elite capture was one of the challenges faced by Local Governments represented by 36.3%(n=40), 18.1% (n=20) local capacity, 13.6% (n=15) said that conflict, 12.7% (n=14) sustained consent for decentralized governance, 11.8% (n=13) decentralized governance, while 7.2% (n=8) said internal and external coordination.

### **5.2.5 Possible solutions can be proposed to solve the challenges encountered in local Government.**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that create competitive districts was one of the possible solutions to solve the challenges encountered in local Governments represented by 31.8%(n=35), 22.7.1% (n=25) kill clean elections, 18.1% (n=20) said that eliminate term limits, 13.6% (n=15) modify legislative terms, 9% (n=10) sunset while 4.5% (n=5) said keep unrelated policy out of the budget.



### **5.3 Performance of local government in poverty alleviation**

#### **5.3.1 The relationship between the Performances of local government in poverty alleviation.**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that there was a relationship between the performances of local government in poverty alleviation represented by 62 % (n=68). 38% (n=42) said that there was no relationship between the Performances of local government in poverty alleviation.

#### **5.3.2 Assessment on the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that the assessment the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish were relatively improved represented by 45.6 % (n=50), 27.2% (n=30) and 27.2% (n=30) respectively said very much and no quite so.

#### **5.3.3 Local government performance and service delivery**

The study found that, majority of respondents said that the Local government performance and service delivery were relatively good represented by 41% (n=45), 31.8% (n=35) very no quite so while a 27.2% (n=30) very much .

#### **5.3.4 Various methods that the local Government uses in mobilizing revenue**

The study found that, majorities of respondents said that the Intergovernmental transfers were among the methods that the local Government uses in mobilizing revenue represented by 50% (n=55), 27.2% (n=30) own-source revenue while 22.2% (n=25) changing sources.

### **5.4 Conclusions**

The conclusions are made as per the study findings and in line with objectives;

It was concluded that, poverty was existing in Nabutiti Parish.

It was concluded that, corruption was the major causes of poverty in Nabutiti Parish rural-urban migration, civil wars, social structure/infrastructure, commodity prices, debt crisis and disease respectively and global influences.

It was concluded that, there were measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty.

It was concluded that, financing was one of the measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty, plans and policies, wealth creation program and Government's commitment to the NAADS program.

It was concluded that, local government was one of the actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish Local associations and Local private sector.

It was concluded that, the actors have been utilized to achieve local government programs.

It was concluded that, primary education was one of the service done by local government in Nabutiti Parish, roads, health and agricultural support and irrigation.

It was concluded that, corruption or local elite capture was one of the challenges faced by Local Governments local capacity, conflict,) sustained consent for decentralized governance, decentralized governance and internal and external coordination.

It was concluded that, create competitive districts was one of the possible solutions to solve the challenges encountered in local Governments kill clean elections, eliminate term limits, modify legislative terms, sunset and keep unrelated policy out of the budget.

It was concluded that, there was a relationship between the performances of local government in poverty alleviation.

It was concluded that, the assessment the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish were relatively improved, very much and no quite so.

It was concluded that, the Local government performance and service delivery were relatively good very no quite so and 27.2% (n=30) very much.

It was concluded that, the intergovernmental transfers were among the methods that the local Government uses in mobilizing revenue own-source revenue and changing sources.

#### **5.4.5.1 Recommendations**

The achievement of local government towards poverty alleviation **requires a programmatic response involving all stakeholders** with defined functions at various levels and decision making that is consensus based, derived through participatory processes and contained in structured partnership agreements concluded prior to the implementation of such programmes. Decision -making and planning powers should be devolved in order to respond appropriately to local needs and priorities. On the other hand decentralization without explicit effort to strengthen

rural /community institutions and enhance participation of beneficiaries carries a high danger of continued centralization, urban bias and prolonged rural /local community incapacitation.

Programme conceptualisation, design, planning and resourcing must be **comprehensive** and take into account the barriers facing potential participants. Community participation processes must take its place as essential for the effective implementation of any programme. Its effect on developing the capabilities of marginalized communities is too often ignored.

**Buy-in to proposed programmes** is essential to ensure understanding, transparency and proper knowledge of the new vision, thinking, methodology, objectives and contents by all potential beneficiaries as well as government functionaries. While the political leaders have taken government to the people through Imbizos, the process should be followed up and reinforced by processes that translate the vision into concrete interventions.

**Dedicated resources for poverty reduction** are required to reduce poverty by 50% in ten years will need dedicated resources including human resources. Many a good programme has failed due to either poor planning, or inadequate resources, or lack of complementarities between projects or lack of programme management skills. Some projects have potential for success but lack impact as they remain silo projects and therefore not sustainable and sustaining. Integrated programmes lead to integrated solutions that are broad based and empowering. Poverty reduction programmes need to be adequately resourced focused and should deepen development. Departments in the local and provincial sphere should have dedicated teams focussing on poverty reduction initiatives.

**Technical assistance and training** must be accessible to rural communities to enable them to identify, prepare, implement and manage their own projects and over time develop them into programmes that can be mainstreamed into municipal integrated development plans. Technical assistance should also be provided to weaker municipalities to improve their planning, management and financial capacity, and quality of programme or project coordination. Continued support by stakeholders and experts during and after the development of the integrated programmes is an indispensable determinant of success and sustainability. It has to be reinforced at all levels and involve local entities closest to the communities, particularly municipal council NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and FBOs.

**Long term project sustainability** is only possible with the structuring of programmes over at least the medium term budget period i.e. a once-off financial allocation generally sets projects up for failure.

**Baseline information** on the dimensions of poverty that is perceived to be critical by target groups need to be collected and used as the basis for programme identification, formulation and implementation. Each component of a poverty reduction programme should also have a comprehensive profile of its individual participants. This should ensure that the measurement of programme gains is unambiguous.

**Provincial and local government** need to put in place the necessary management frameworks that will allow national government to concentrate on the broader enabling and policy oversight processes.

**An effective monitoring and evaluation system** must be developed and implemented – stakeholders must know what data to collect, why it is being collected and how it must be/could be used to improve programme implementation and achieve programme goals.

**A programme consists of a complex set of projects that are comprehensive and integrated**, and its components and resources may come from many and varied sources. The main purpose of project planning and packaging is to influence budgets either from one source or from different sources in terms of the **Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)**. The window of funding in the first year is usually limited but increases in the second and third year. Packaging in a given area is therefore done to establish inter-relations between projects for sustainability thus ensuring sequential ordering of projects and targeted stakeholder mobilization in a logically linked manner. It also allows for targeted stakeholder mobilization.

#### **5.4.5.2 Areas of further research**

This study was limited to local government towards poverty alleviation as the subject scope.

- ✓ Further research need to be carried out on the role Ministry of local government on poverty reduction in Uganda.
- ✓ The role and importance of savings and credit cooperatives in micro financing.

## REFERENCES

- Alam, M. (2010). *Municipal infrastructure financing: Innovative practices from developing countries*: Commonwealth Secretarial. United Kingdom.
- Allers, M. and Ishemol, L. (2010). Fiscal capacity equalization in Tanzania. *Local Government Studies*, 36(5), 697-713.
- Bahl, R. and Linn, J. (1992). *Urban public finance in developing countries*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Beall, J (2005) Decentralising Government and centralising gender in Southern Africa: Lessons from the South African Experience, Occasional Paper 8, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.
- Baker, J. and Wallevik, H. (2002). The Local Government reform in Tanzania: Towards a greater interdependency between local government and civil society at the local level? WorldBank.
- Bryman, A. and Bell, E. (2003). *Business research methods*. London: Oxford University Press
- DFID, (2006). Study of the effective tax impact in five priority sectors. Aide Memoire, Tanzania
- Dillinger, W. (1995) Decentralization, politics and public services. economic Notes, Washington, D.C. World Bank
- Donald K, and Delno, L.A. (2009). *Proposal and thesis writing*. Pauline Publications Africa
- Faber, R. (2004). Draft final Report on: Data collection exercise, comprehensive valuation, revenue collection and enforcement practices. The United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government.
- Fjeldstad, O. (1999). Combating corruption. A transparency index for donors
- Fjeldstad, O. and Semboja, J. (2000). Dilemmas of fiscal decentralization. A study of Local Government Taxation in Tanzania. Published in *Forum for Development Studies*, Vol. 27, (1), pp. 7-41.

Fjeldstad, O. (2001). Taxation, coercion and donors: Local Government tax enforcement in Tanzania. *The Journal of Modern African Studies* Vol. 39 No.2 (2001), pp 289–306.

Fjeldstad, O and Rakner L. (2003). Taxation and tax reforms in developing countries. Michelsen Institute.

Appleton, (2001), “Changes in Poverty and Inequality”, in Ritva Reinikka and Paul Collier (eds), *Uganda's Recovery: The Role of Farms, Firms and Government*, Kampala, Fountain Publishers.

Fafcham & Owens (2003), *Non Governmental Organizations in Uganda: A Report to the Government of Uganda*. Centre for the study of African Economics, Oxford University, Oxford.

Bendell, J. (2006), *NGLS Development Dossier, Debating NGO Accountability*, United Nations, New York and Geneva.

Brinkerhoff, Derick W. and Jennifer M. Brinkerhoff (2004). “Partnerships between international donors and non-governmental development organizations: Opportunities and constraints.” *International Review of Administrative Sciences*,

Bratton (1990b), Enabling the Voluntary Sector in Africa: The policy context in *African governance in the 1990s: objectives, Resources and constraints*. Working Papers from the 2nd Annual Seminar from African Governance Program, Atlanta: The Carter Center of Emory University, 23-25 March, pp.104-113.

Hickey & Mitlin, (2008), *Can NGOs Make a Difference? The Challenges of Development Alternatives*. Zed books, London and New York.

Brett, E. A. (1993), Voluntary Agencies as Development Organizations: Theorizing the Problem of Efficiency and Accountability. *Development and Change*, no.24, pp.269-303.

Brown, L.D. and Korten, D. C. (1991), working effectively with Non Governmental Organizations. In S. Paul and A. Israel (eds) *Non Governmental Organizations and the World Bank: Cooperation for Development*, Washington, DC. The World Bank.

Commins, S. (1997), World Vision International and Donors: Too Close for Comfort? In D. Hulme and M. Edwards (eds). *NGOs, States, and Donors: Too Close for Comfort?* (International Political Economy Series)

Community Development Resource Network (CDRN), (1996), *A Study of Poverty in Selected Districts of Uganda*, Kampala, Uganda.

Diamond, L. (1994), Rethinking Civil Society: Towards Democratic Consolidation, *Journal of Democracy*, Vol.5, No.3, July, pp. 4-17

CD RN (2004), *Thoughts on Civil Society in Uganda: From the Comments Pages of CDRN annual reports, 1997-20003*. Community Development Resource Network

Dicklitch, S. (1997), *The Uncertain Promise of Non Governmental Organizations and Civil Society in Transitional Societies: The Case of Uganda*, Paper Presented to the international Studies Association Conference, Toronto, Canada, 18-22 March.

Edwards, M. and Hulme, D. (1996), NGO Performance and Accountability, in M. Edwards and Hulme (eds), *Beyond the Magic Bullet: NGO Performance and Accountability in the Post- Cold World War*, West Hartford, Conn, Kumarian.

Fowler, A. (1991), *The Role of NGOs in Changing State-Society Relations: Perspectives from Eastern and Southern Africa*, *Development Policy Review*

Fowler, A. (1993), Non Governmental Organizations as Agents of Democratizations: An African

Perspective, *Journal of International Developmental*

Frantz, T. R. (1987), "The Role of NGOs in The Strengthening of Civil Society, *World Development*, No, 15 (Supplement), pp. 121-127,

Hulme, D. & Edwards, M. (1997), "NGOs, States and Donors: an Overview, in D, Hulme & Edwards (eds), *NGOs, States and Donors: Too Close for Comfort?* International Political Economy Series, NewYork; St Martin's Press, pp.3-22.

Hulme, D and Edwards, M, (eds), (1996), *Beyond the Magic Bullet: NGO Performance and Accountability in the Post Cold War World*. Hartford, CT: Kumarian.

Huntington, S P. (1991), *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

J, Ghosh, (1998), *Assessing Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Their Impact on the Poor Women: A Study with Special Reference to India*, Geneva: UNRISD.

Korten, (1991), The Role of NGOs in Development: Changing Patterns and Perspectives, in S. Paul and A, Israel (eds), *Nongovernmental Organizations and the World Bank*, pp, 20-40.

Landell-Mills, P., (1992), "Governance, Cultural Change and Empowerment". *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 30, No.4, pp.543-567.

Republic of Uganda (2000), *Uganda Participatory Assessment Process (UPPAP)*, P.16-20.

Republic of Uganda (2012), *Uganda Poverty Status Report*, 2012, Ministry Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), Kampala.

Republic of Uganda, (2000), *Uganda Participatory poverty assessment process (UPPAP)*, PP1 3 20.



Republic of Uganda, (2010), *Uganda National Household Survey*, (UNHS), 2010, M FPED

*Organizations and NGOs in Rural Development: Opportunities with Diminishing States and Expanding Markets*, *World Development*, 21 (4): 607-22.

World Bank, (1989), *Sub-Sahara Africa: from crisis to sustainable growth*. Washing, DC. World Bank.

## APPENDICES

### INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: A CASE STUDY OF NABUTITI PARISH MAKINDI DIVISION

Introductory talk

I am, **Tusiime Vereria** a student of Kampala International University conducting research as a requirement for the Bachelors degree of development studies. The title of the research is the Local Government and Poverty Alleviation: a case study of Nabutti Parish Makindye Division. A random method was used to select you and it is important that you answer questions on behalf of those who were not selected. The information you give us was kept confidential and it will not be revealed to any one and even your identity will not be revealed when the findings was reported. Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in this research

#### SECTION ONE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

1. Name:.....

2. Work place:.....

3. Portfolio:.....

4. Marital Status:

Married ☐

Single ☐

Divorced ☐

Non- of the above ☐

5. Gender

(i) Male ☐

(ii) Female ☐

6. Education level:

Certificate ☐

Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Master's degree ☐

(d) Others:.....

7. Age:

18-25 ☐

25-35 ☐

35-45 ☐

55-65 ☐

65-75 ☐

8. Occupation

Student ☐

Civil servant ☐

Self employed ☐

Unemployed ☐

**SECTION TWO: Causes of Poverty**

2.1 Is poverty in Nabutiti Parish existing?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2.2 If, what are the causes of poverty in Nabutiti parish

.....

.....

2.3 Are there measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2.4 If yes, what are the measures being taken by Nabutiti residents to minimize the causes of poverty?

.....

.....

**SECTION THREE: Challenges faced by local Government**

3.1 Who are some of the actors in local government in Nabutiti Parish?

.....

.....

3.2 Do the actors been utilized to achieve local government programs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

3.3 Can you identify some of the service done by local government in Nabutiti Parish?

.....

.....

3.4 According to you, what are challenges faced by local Government.

.....

.....

3.5 What possible solutions can be proposed to solve the challenges encountered in local Government?

.....

.....

**SECTION FOUR: Performance of local government in poverty alleviation**

4.1 Is there any relationship between the Performances of local government in poverty alleviation?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4.2 How can you assess the performance of local government in Nabutiti Parish?

- a) Very much (    )
- b) Relatively improved (    )
- c) No quite so (    )

4.3 How has local government performed in Nabutiti Parish as far as service delivery is concern?

- a) Very much (    )
- b) Relatively good (    )
- c) No quite so (    )

4.4 What are the various methods that the local Government uses in mobilizing revenue?

.....  
.....

**Thank you.**

## APPENDIX II

### BUDGET (in Uganda currency)

Particulars	Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Stationary	2 pens, 2 booklets, 1 rim of paper, 2 folder files	600+2000+9500+2000	14,100
Typing and Printing			70,000
Transport (Field movements)	60 days	4,000	240,000
Personal welfare in the field	60 days	3,000	180,000
Miscellaneous			30,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>534,100/-</b>

### APPENDIX III

#### TIME TABLE FOR THE RESEARCH

months	Activity	Assessment Indicators	Requirements & other comments
May	Reconiscence and contact making	Interview appointments, contacts of respondents	Introduction letter, concept paper,etc
May	Data Collection	Planned raw data entries	Stationary, transport
	Data Collection	Planned raw data entries	Stationary, transport
June	Data Compiling	Rough copy of report	stationary
June	Data Analysis	Established relations among variables	Stationary, computer assess with enabling packages
July	Data Analysis	Established relations among variables	Stationary, computer
July	Report Writing, compilation & Typing	Un edited Report	Stationary, secretarial services
September	Report Editing	Fine Report copy	computer
September	Submitting the research report		

Office of the Head of Department

3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS. TUSIIME VERERIA,  
REG. NO.BDS/40971/133/DU**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in Development Studies.

She is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled, **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN NABUTITI PARISH, MAKINDYE DIVISION OF KAMPALA UGANDA.**

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

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

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Ms. Ainembabazi Rosette

**HOD, Development, Peace and Conflict Studies**

