

**DECLARATION**

I, Oweka Jimmy, declare that this dissertation is my own original work and has never been submitted for the award of a Degree in any University / College / Institution in and outside Uganda.

Signed .....

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Date

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**Approval**

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my dear wife Oliver Atim and our beloved son Jayden Nathaniel Oweka who missed my full time attention and company during my study and most especially the fieldwork period.

I also dedicate this work to my beloved parents Mr. Pacific Parry Okwera (R.I.P) and Mrs Sylvia Okwera (R.I.P) who toiled for my education and sacrificed the descent life they deserved to make sure i attained a bachelor's degree without which I could not have enrolled for this Masters Degree programme. I am highly indebted to both of you.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

<b>AAH U</b>	Action Africa Help Uganda
<b>CBEWs</b>	Community Based Extension Workers
<b>CLAs</b>	Community Livestock Auxillaries
<b>CDOs</b>	Community Development Officers
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>FGDs</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>MCs</b>	Marketing Committees
<b>NAADs</b>	National Agricultural Advisory Services
<b>NARO</b>	National Agricultural Research Organisation
<b>PCs</b>	Production Committees
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>US</b>	United States

## ABSTRACT

The study investigated the effect of community participation on sustainability of livelihood projects at AAH U in Bweyale Town Council. The objectives that guided the study were concerned with analyzing the relationship between community participating in planning, community participating in implementation and community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects at AAH U in Bweyale Town Council. The study followed a cross sectional survey research design using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The sample size was 179 respondents and the sampling techniques employed were; simple random sampling and purposive sampling consequently, the data collection methods were questionnaire, interview, FGDs, documentary reviews and observation methods. The data was analyzed using pearson's correlation co-efficient techniques. The findings revealed a positive relationship between community participating in planning and sustainability of livelihood projects( $r= 0.695$ ;  $p =0.000<0.01$ ), a positive relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects ( $r= 0.747$ ,  $p =0.000<0.05$ ) and a positive relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects( $r= 0.674$ ,  $p =0.000<0.05$ ) at AAH U in Bweyale Town Council. Researcher concluded that community participating in planning, community participating in implementation and community participating in monitoring had positive relationship with sustainability of livelihood projects. Recommendations of the study were; that communities should be involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring process of livelihood projects at AAH U at all levels and time.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This study investigated the relationships between community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. Community participation in the study was conceived as the independent variable whereas sustainability was the dependent variable. Community participation was measured in form of; community participating in planning, community participating in implementation and community participating in monitoring, whereas sustainability was measured in form of three main dimensions, that is; ecological, social and economic sustainability as illustrated in the conceptual framework (Figure 1.2) .

This chapter presented the background to the study, the problem statement, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, research hypothesis, scope of the study, justification of the study, significance of the study, operational definition of terms and concepts and limitations of the study.

### 1.2 Background to the Study

#### 1.2.1 Historical background

Sustainability was founded by activists John Elkington and Julia Hailes in 1987, the same year that the Brundtland Commission published the book *Our Common Future* and its foundational definition of sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED 1987:43). This implies that, as we are striving for development, we should not undermine the dignity/well being of the people/environment around us. The concept of sustainable development has deep roots in early 20<sup>th</sup> century theory of renewable resource management. It later advanced as a more fully integrated approach to conservation and development in the world conservation strategy (IUCN, 2010).

This innocuously skeletal definition gave something to everyone, and academia, governments, and non government organizations have been striving ever since to flesh it out. As global ecological trends worsen, any concept that implies we can eat our development cake and have the environment too naturally inspires enthusiasm on all sides of the debate.

WCED (1987) asserts that “sustainable development is not a fixed state of harmony, but rather a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are made consistent with future as well as present needs”. Achieving sustainable development is said to depend on broader participation in decision making, new forms of multi lateral cooperation, the extension and sharing of new technologies, increased international investment, an expanded role of or transitional corporations, the removal of “artificial barriers to commerce”; and expanded global trade.

In effect , the world commission equated sustainable development with “ more rapid economic growth in both industrial and developing countries” on grounds that “ economic growth and diversification will help developing countries mitigate the strains on the rural environment” (Turner, 2009). Consistent with this interpretation, the commission observed that: a five- to tenfold increase in world industrial output can be anticipated by the time world population stabilizes sometime in the next century (Turner, 2009). In recognition of the additional stress this implies for the environment, the commission cast sustainable development in terms of more material and energy efficient resource use, new ecologically benign technologies, and “a production system that respects the obligation to preserve the ecological base for development” (Pearce, 2003).

An explicit recognition of the value (both instrumental and intrinsic) of community participation has grown in recent years across a range of applied disciplines. These include international development studies, policy studies, urban planning, and of course community development, where ideas about bottom-up, community-driven change have a long pedigree (Eversole, 2012). According to UN, community participation is synonymous with community development. This view was justified by researchers such as, Cornwall (2010), on the basis that “the term participation is frequently used with connotations of a long socio-historical tradition, and understood to be civil involvement in political life (Annis and Hakim, 2008).

The idea of participation is native terrain for community development practitioners who typically seek to enable ‘change from below’ (Ife, 2002). Participation also has strong antecedents in the alternative ‘grassroots development’ approaches that challenged international development practice in the 1960s and 1970s (IAF, 2007; Annis and Hakim, 2008).

Now, however, mainstream policy circles have begun to see communities of people as key agents of development. Invocation of citizen participation expanded from the margins of global social movements into mainstream policy discussion, converging with debates on governance (Cornwall, 2010). Before the 1960s and 1970s, the input of ‘beneficiaries’ or ‘consumers’ did not feature in global policy debates; deliberations were left to experts, politicians, and managers (Richardson, 2003 in Cornwall and Gaventa, 2011).

However, growing citizen demand for input gradually inspired consultative practices like community health councils, tenant councils, and parent committees in schools. Globally, public participation in budgeting, policy-making, and planning has been increasingly



undertaken to enhance quality and legitimacy in democratic decision-making (Gaventa, 2000 in Cornwall, 2002).

Community participation traces its origin in the eighteenth century in the UK and the US. Community development evolved into a branch of social work with a clearly defined role. It provided limited social support, through the medium of individual community development workers, to improve the personal well being of people in impoverished working class communities (Chambers, 2007; Laderchi, 2011).

### **1.2.2 Theoretical Background**

This study was guided by two theories; the sustainability theory and the stakeholder theory of the firm. The sustainability theory developed by Freire (1970) acknowledges that a development project's degree of sustainability is determined in large measure by the extent of buy-in by the local population, and that buy-in is determined for the most part by the extent of participation involved. Freire (1970) continues to assert; unless an innovation is highly compatible with client's needs and resources or clients feel so involved with the innovation that they regard it as theirs; it will not be continued over the long term.

Freire (1970) asserts that community based forms of communication such as radio, video, theater, songs and other activities that require group intervention need to be promoted. More than mechanisms to disseminate information, they can provide opportunities to identify common problems and solutions to reflect upon community issues and mobilize resources. Whereas Freire (1970) advocates that community members rather than professionals should be in charge of the decision and production processes, this study seeks to investigate the influence of community participation on the sustainability of Livelihood projects.

Sustainability cannot be achieved without innovation, and innovation is best achieved in a culture that embraces learning (Ouma, 2012). The quest for sustainability and sustainable development requires integrating economic, social, cultural, political and ecological factors.

It requires the constructive articulation of the top-down approaches to development with the bottom-up or grass roots initiatives (Ouma, 2012).

The second theory that guided this study was the; stakeholder theory which asserts that; corporations have stakeholders, that is, groups and individuals who benefit from or are harmed by, and whose rights are violated or respected by, corporate actions (Freeman 1994). A stakeholder approach, and identifies and models the groups which are stakeholders of a corporation, and both describes and recommends methods by which management can give due regard to the interests of those groups.

### **1.2.3 Conceptual Background**

Conceptually, this study was guided by the concepts of community participation and sustainability. The dimensions under community participation are; community participating in planning, implementation and monitoring, whereas the dimensions under sustainability are; ecological, social and economic sustainability (Laderchi, 2011).

The term community participation has two words embedded in it, “community” and participation” which needs to be comprehended in isolation if one is to understand the concept.

According to Abbot (1996), “community is a coherent entity with a clear identity and a commonality of purpose”. He continues to say, communities are made up of an agglomeration of factions and interest groups often locked in competitive relationships. The above definition is in agreement with Apio (2009), but adds a community has geographical and social boundaries, leadership and decision making processes, consists of different backgrounds and members share similar development challenges. This definition will be adopted by the researcher to guide this study.

Participation is an active process by which beneficiary/client groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view to enhancing their well being in terms of income, personal growth, self reliance or any other values they cherish (Gaventa, 2011).

Cornwall (2012) suggests, participation is the degree to which people were involved in the projects and programmes which affected their lives. Participation in any development project calls for the involvement of the people in planning, implementation and evaluation of the project. Participation signifies the importance of the “voice” of the people in the activities that affect them (Apio 2009).

Although many people agree that community participation is critical in development, very few agree on its’ definition, According to Oakley (2007) as cited in Apio (2009), the various definitions of community participation are; voluntary contribution to public programs but where people are not given the opportunity to play a role in shaping the program; involvement in shaping, implementing and evaluating the programs and sharing benefits; active process where beneficiaries influence program outcomes and gain personal growth.

Therefore from the above definitions, community participation ranges from people receiving benefits from the existing programs to people actively making decisions about the program policies and activities (Apio, 2009).

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (WCED, 2007).

This definition is in agreement with the report on the Canadian “National Task Force on Environment and Economy” (CCREM 2007), which defined sustainable development as

“development which ensures that the utilization of resources and the environment today does not damage prospects for their use by future generations”.

Basing on the above definition of sustainable development, sustainability can be operationalised as a set of practices that address the social, economic, and environmental needs of present and future generations (Adams 2006). Several components are essential in this definition of sustainability.

First, it is important to achieve a balance of social, economic, and environmental goals, which entails developing a strong economy that eliminates poverty, ensuring an acceptable quality of life, and protecting and restoring the natural environment. Second, there is an urgency to protect the natural environment and its ecosystems (Fiorino, 2010). While balance is needed, it may not be appropriate to treat the economic and social dimensions as equal to the environmental dimension because the latter represents the setting in which the other dimensions operate, and thus it is not something that can simply be traded off (Adams 2006).

Consequently, the call for sustainability has a common thread of emphasizing environmental protection. Third, the emphasis of sustainability inevitably appeals for a longer-term horizon of decision making, measurement of cross-generational impact, and a concern for intergenerational equity and the welfare of future generations (Klakegg, 2009).

#### **1.2.4 Contextual Background**

Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH U) is an international non-governmental organization working in Uganda to assist livelihood challenged communities including those living in conflict and post conflict situations to become self reliant and regain control over their own development.

Key Programme areas have included; primary health care, education, food and income security, civil society and peace building, refugee and displaced persons care, and return and reintegration of displaced persons. AAH U vision is sustainable improved quality of life for livelihood challenged communities in Uganda. Its mission is to support livelihood challenged communities to sustainably improve their standard of living through community empowerment approaches in partnership with stakeholders.

In spite of the continued support of community development projects by AAH U in Kiryandongo District in areas such as; environment and agriculture, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and community services projects; there is still high dependency of the refugees and hosting communities on food aid from WFP, poor farming and agricultural technologies, low prices of agricultural produce, lack of access to credit and poverty alleviation inputs to mention but a few (AAH U Midterm Evaluation Report, 2012).

According to the AAH U midterm evaluation report (2012), it was noted there had been low improvement in food security despite increased food production. Also from the findings of the evaluation, only 10.5 % of the households were able to provide adequate food to their members for 12 months from own food production, which was an under achievement compared to actual target of 70%. On the other hand only 14% of households reported providing adequate food to their members for 12 months from own food production.

The findings also noted that, despite the active involvement of beneficiaries in the implementation of the project, it was noted during the FGDs and KIIs that there was minimal participation of the beneficiaries in problem analysis, project identification and design. Most of the participants when asked about their participation in these initial stages of the project could simply say:

At the beginning of the project, they invited all the stakeholders, including NAADs and community members and introduced all the objectives of the project. This was done at the sub county and parish levels. They requested the communities to form groups. They organized people into groups and started giving them inputs like beans, rice, maize (FGD participant Bweyale)

According to a report on environment, about 50% of the earth's habitable land is used for agriculture but 90% is farmed unsustainably; 50% of the original forest cover has been cleared and another 30% is degraded or fragmented;

The findings indicated a positive relationship between community participating in planning, implementation and monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects in Bweyale Town Council.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

According to Laura and Maxine (2009), the idea of a sustainable organization is appealing and does have many advantages. Laura and Maxine (2009) continue to assert, the present state of environmental and social problems, worldwide, can largely be attributed to organizational activities and business practices that are destroying life on earth.

In spite of numerous efforts by AAH U in Bweyale Town Council to design livelihood projects that build capacity of community members in farming, distribute poverty alleviation inputs such as improved seeds, livestock, fertilizers, put up social institutions such as; hospitals, training schools, water systems, community centres, environment education and so on ; it is still evident that; the production potential of the majority of the farmers remain very low rated at about 45% of the real expected production under NARO, low Extension coverage of approximately 1500 Farmers to 1 Extension Worker, most of the structures that

were built still remain dilapidated or in a terminal state of decline, 80% of the organization's operation depending on donor support, increased dependency of beneficiary community on hand outs, food insecurity, low prices of agricultural produce , lack of access to micro credit and wide spread environmental destruction (AAH U Midterm Evaluation Report, 2012).

This situation will continue unless external agencies are willing to continue providing operating funds and in some cases supervision which is regarded as open ended charity and paternalism- or until local communities and nations develop the necessary socio-political structures and economic bases to support social development activities on a self reliant/sustainable basis.

Therefore, this study investigated the contribution of community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects, whose findings should lead to refining of future development programmes as well as contribute to the existing body of knowledge.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. A case study of AAH U in Bweyale Town Council.

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study were;

1. To find out how community participating in planning affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda
2. To assess how community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda

3. To establish how community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda

## **1.6 Research Questions**

The following research questions guided the study:

1. How does community participating in planning affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda?
2. How does community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda?
3. How does community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda?

## **1.7 Research Hypotheses**

The study was guided by the following hypotheses:

1. There is a positive relationship between community participating in planning and sustainability of livelihood projects
2. There is a positive relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects
3. There is a positive relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects



## 1.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows the relationship between community participation and sustainability. Community participation was the independent variable and sustainability was the dependent variable.

### Community participation (IV)

Community participating in; - Planning ✓ Needs assessment (PAR) ✓ Project design ✓ Identification and selection of technology
- Implementation ✓ Community mobilization ✓ Resource mobilization ✓ Information sharing ✓ Community trainers ✓ Decision making
- Monitoring ✓ Implementation process ✓ Inputs ✓ Outputs

### Sustainability (DV)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic sustainability           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improve access to credit</li> <li>✓ Improve access to informal markets</li> <li>✓ Micro enterprise schemes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ecological sustainability           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Environment impact of project activities</li> <li>✓ Appropriate technology and recycling</li> <li>✓ Facilitate training and education</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Social sustainability           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Gender equality</li> <li>✓ Community empowerment</li> <li>✓ Combating poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**Figure 1. 1: Conceptual framework for the study**

**Source:** Adopted from Nimukunda, (2010), Abbot, (1996), WCED, (2007), Arinaitwe, (2012) and modified by the researcher.

The independent variable was community participation which was broken down into dimensions such as; community participating in planning characterized by indicators such as,

needs assessment, project design, identification and selection of technology. Community participating in implementation which is characterized by indicators such as, community mobilization, resource mobilization, information sharing, community trainers and decision making. Community participating in monitoring with it's indicators such as, implementation process, inputs and outputs. The dependent variable in this study was sustainability with its dimensions such as economic sustainability which was looked at the dimensions of improve access to credit, Improve access to informal markets and micro enterprise schemes, ecological sustainability with it's dimensions such as; environment impact of project activities ,appropriate technology and recyclingand facilitating training and education; and social sustainability with it's dimensions such as; gender equality, community empowerment and combating poverty

## **1.9 Scope of the Study**

### **Geographical Scope**

The study was conducted at AAH Uganda in Bweyale Town Council, Kiryandongo District, mid western Uganda.

### **Content Scope**

The research specifically concentrated on community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects. Community participation was considered under the aspects of; community members involved in planning, monitoring and implementation; and sustainability will look at the dimensions of economic, ecological sustainability and social sustainability.

## **Time Scope**

The study was conducted in AAH U in Bweyale Town Council for the period running from march 2011 to march 2013, this period was chosen by the researcher because that was the time he joined the organization.

### **1.10 Significance of the study**

It is hoped, the study will draw the attention of managers in Uganda on the importance of community participation to ensure sustainability of projects, future researchers in line with sustainability might draw inspiration from the data and findings of this study, the results will assist public managers in developing strategies that build organizational capacity for a more sustainable community, the findings will help AAH U in fine tuning the design of future livelihood projects and finally it will add value to the body of knowledge and the researcher.

### **1.11 Justification of the study**

Many researchers have conducted studies on Non Governmental Organizations and their programmes; however, very few have interested themselves in finding out the relationship between community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects. The concepts of community participation and sustainability being a strong concern by all donors when soliciting for funds, this acted as an inspiration to conduct the study. It is generally agreed that the participation is the key element for the sustainability of any development project or programme (Adams 2006). Therefore there was urgent need to address the issue of sustainability of livelihood projects in order to counter the associated effects of such projects not being sustainable.

## **1.12 Operational definitions of terms and concepts**

**Community participation:** Is the process of exchanging information, listening to and learning from stakeholders with the goal of building understanding and trust on issues of mutual interest

**Community:** Is a stratified group of people living in an area and are bound together by some common norms, culture, values, interest, and often share resources as well as challenges.

**Participation:** Is a process in which the rural poor themselves become more aware of their own situation, of the socio economic reality around them, of their real problems, the causes of these problems, and what measures they can take to begin changing their situation

**Planning:** Encompasses defining the organization's objectives or goals, establishing an overall strategy for achieving these goals, and developing a comprehensive hierarchy of plans to integrate and coordinate activities. It is concerned, then, with ends (what is to be done) as well as with means (how it is to be done) especially when it comes to managing projects

**Implementation:** This is the execution of the project plan or carrying out the project activities

**Monitoring:** A continuing observation that uses systematic collection of relevant and selected data to provide the management and the main stakeholders of a programme/project with indications of the progress and achievement of inputs, outputs, outcome as well as the process

**Sustainable development:** This is the achievement of a better quality of life through the efficient use of resources, which realizes continued social progress while maintaining stable economic growth and caring for the environment

**Sustainability:** This is a process which tells of a development of all aspects of human life affecting sustenance. It means resolving the conflict between the various competing goals, and involves the simultaneous pursuit of economic prosperity, environmental quality and social equity

**Social sustainability:** This is achieved when social exclusion is minimized and social equity maximized. (empowerment; participation; social mobility; social cohesion; cultural identity; institutional development); preserves the community

**Economically sustainability:** Paying for itself and costs do not exceed benefits. (green economic growth; equity and efficiency); per capita income of future generations is not lower than that of the present generation;

**Ecological sustainability:** Long-term supporting ecosystems. (ecosystem integrity; carrying capacity; biodiversity; global Issues)

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter reviewed literature from different authors relating to community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects. The literature focused on the objectives of the study which guided the entire research. This review was done by reviewing primary and secondary data from journal articles, text books, reports, dissertations, thesis and periodicals.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Review**

This study was guided by two theories; the sustainability theory and stakeholder theory of the firm. The sustainability theory developed by Freire (1970) acknowledges that a development project's degree of sustainability is determined in large measure by the extent of buy –in by the local population, and that buy-in is determined for the most part by the extent of participation involved. Freire (1970) continues to assert; unless an innovation is highly compatible with client's needs and resources or clients feel so involved with the innovation that they regard it as theirs; it will not be continued over the long term. Freire (1970) asserts that community based forms of communication such as radio, video, theater, songs and other activities that require group intervention need to be promoted. More than mechanisms to disseminate information, they can provide opportunities to identify common problems and solution to reflect upon community issues and mobilize resources. Whereas Freire (1970) advocates that community members rather than professional should be in charge of the decision and production processes, this study investigated the influence of community participation on sustainability of Livelihood projects.

Sustainability cannot be achieved without innovation, and innovation is best achieved in a culture that embraces learning (Ouma, 2012). The quest for sustainability and sustainable

development requires integrating economic, social, cultural, political and ecological factors. It requires the constructive articulation of the top-down approaches to development with the bottom-up or grass roots initiatives (Ouma, 2012).

The second theory that guided this study was the; stakeholder theory which asserts that; corporations have stakeholders, that is, groups and individuals who benefit from or are harmed by, and whose rights are violated or respected by, corporate actions (Freeman 1994). A Stakeholder approach, and identifies and models the groups which are stakeholders of a corporation, and both describes and recommends methods by which management can give due regard to the interests of those groups. In the traditional view of a livelihood project, the community members or stakeholders are the owners of the project, and the organization has a binding fiduciary duty to put their needs first, to increase value for them.

Freeman (1994) asserts that, employees have their jobs and usually their livelihood at stake; they often have specialized skills for which there is usually no perfectly elastic market. In return for their labour, they expect security, wages, benefits, and meaningful work.

Suppliers, interpreted in a stakeholder sense, are vital to the success of the firm, for raw materials will determine the final product's quality and price; In turn the firm is a customer of the supplier and is therefore vital to the success and survival of the supplier (Freeman 1994).

Freeman (1994) postulates that, customers exchange resources for the products of the firm and in return receive the benefits of the product. Customers provide the lifeblood of the firm in the form of revenue.

Freeman (1994) argues that, the local community grants the firm the right to build facilities and, in turn, it benefits from the tax base and economic and social contributions of the firm. In return for the provision of local services, the firm is expected to be a good citizen, as is any person, either “natural or artificial.” The firm cannot expose the community to unreasonable hazards in the form of pollution, toxic waste, and so on. If for some reason the firm must leave the community, it is expected to work with local leaders to make the transition as smoothly as possible. Freeman (1994) points out that, management’s stake is like that of employees, with some kind of explicit or implicit employment contract. But, on the other hand, management has a duty of safeguarding the welfare of the abstract entity that is the corporation.

Therefore, from the above theory and model the stakes of each of the stakeholders are reciprocal, since each can affect the other in terms of harms and benefits and therefore investors are diversifying their portfolios by investing in companies that set industry-wide best practices with regard to sustainability and are convinced that sustainability is a catalyst for enlightened and disciplined management, meaning investors are looking to invest in organizations that are more socially responsible (Freeman, 1994).

Also in line with the above theory and model, management must keep the relationships among stakeholders in balance. When these relationships become imbalanced, the survival of the firm is in jeopardy (Freeman, 1994).

### **2.3 The concept of community participation**

Participation by the people in the institutions and systems which govern their lives is a basic human right and also essential for realignment of political power in favour of disadvantaged groups and for social and economic development (Tomaselli, 2006). Murray (2011) opines



that rural development strategies can realize their full potential only through the motivation, active involvement and organization at the grass roots level of rural poor, with special emphasis on the least advantaged, in conceptualizing and designing policies and programmes and in creating administrative, social and economic institutions, including cooperative and other voluntary forms of organization for implementing and evaluating them.

However, Davis (2002) and Cornwall (2008) assert that attempting to liberate the oppressed without their reflective participation in the act of liberation is to treat them as objects which must be saved from a burning building; it is to lead them into the populist pitfall and transform them in to masses which can be manipulated.

Participation is an essential part of human growth that is the development of self confidence, pride, initiative, creativity, responsibility, cooperation. Without such a development within the people themselves all efforts to alleviate poverty will be immensely more difficult, if not impossible (Burkey, 1993; Chambers, 2007; Laderchi, 2011).

The above view was affirmed by Abah (2007), referring to participation as a philosophical approach to development rather than a policy. Abah (2007) pointed out that even governments ought to be participatory and warns that we should not deceive ourselves by the official or common definitions of the concept of participation.

#### **2.4.1 Community participating in planning and sustainability of livelihood projects**

The first step in involving the poor in participation in their own development is what is often called participatory action research (PAR) which is a process of conscientisation; this is

embedded within the planning stage in executing a community development initiative. (Burkey, 1993; Cornwall, 2008; Sloman, 2011).

However, Ravallion (2012) opines that project design is an ongoing process over the life of the project. Designing a good development project requires careful attention to the social processes and institutional development that will enable learning and the empowerment of primary stakeholders and lead to sustained benefits (Kerote, 2011).

Mwangi (2005) in Ravallion (2012) expressed that, a community development project starts with the identification of a need or the realization that there is a need. This allows sharing of the vision through need assessment, followed by group discussion analysis. Kerote (2011) stated that this will not only confirm the need for change, but also clarify the scope of the problem at hand and the resource-based available. Projects without good stakeholder consultation are setting themselves up for failure. Those that do consult widely increase their chances of success (Cornwall, 2008). The study intended to discover whether this was the case with AAH U livelihood project in Bweyale Town Council.

Involving stakeholders in project design is important specifically for: Inspiring them to identify, manage and control their own development aspirations, and so empower themselves (Ravallion, 2012). Ensuring the project goals and objectives will be relevant and, as a result, meet the real needs of the rural poor; Ensuring the project strategy is appropriate to local circumstances; building the partnerships, ownership and commitment needed for effective implementation and local participation in the early phase can also be cost-effective in the long run (Burkey, 1993; Turner, 2009; Eversole, 2010).

Much as several scholars tend to agree on importance of involving community in project design and decision making, it is important to note that; this involvement is often limited to a few village meetings where by the project is explained and the people are asked to give their

comments, and where the few comments made are by the school teacher in a language unintelligible to the majority (Ravallion, 2012). Quite often when discussing new skills and new knowledge, people think almost exclusively of technical skills and knowledge, such as how to select seeds and fertilizer, how to repair machine, how to administer vaccine. Equally important are the human skills – skills on communication, organization and management. Working in small groups provides an ideal classroom for developing these skills (Mwangi, 2005).

Similar to the arguments that have been fronted by different scholars on their views about community participating in planning and sustainability, the study agrees that; it is very instrumental to involve the community members at the planning of a development intervention to foster ownership and sustainability of the project output, impact and outcomes. The study further found out that involvement of community members in planning can lead to soliciting of different views from the project stakeholders that can in turn inform the re-design of the project strategies

#### **2.4.2 Community participating in implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects**

According to the National Management Committee (2004), many initiatives aimed at sustainable development fail during implementation. This is in agreement with one of the key Informants who argue that;

Most development partners fail to sustain their intervention because of lack of involvement of the government extension staff in implementation of the project activities thus there is always no personnel to follow up after the project close out

Internationally, business, industry, governmental and other institutions have learned that top-down decisions, while made quickly, often produce failures or costly delays while

participation has been argued in two dimensions that is; pragmatic claims and normative claims.

Normative claims stress that participation can promote fundamental human rights and values such as democracy, procedural justice, citizenship, and equity (Rowe and Frewer 2000; Larson and Lach, 2008; Reed, 2008; Green and Rowsell, 2011).

Pragmatic claims emphasize the benefits participation could bring to easing implementation and enhancing outcomes: by incorporating local interests and knowledge, policy solutions may be better adapted to local conditions (Dougill *et al*, 2006; Reed 2008). Yet these claims have been challenged by the doubt that laypersons are incompetent to deal with – or are comfortable with – complex decisions involving detailed scientific knowledge, technical tools, and risk management issues (Rowe and Frewer, 2000; Bierele, 2002).

(Gikonyo, 2010) provides that when projects are implemented by the respective government departments in which they fall. The members of particular constituencies are expected to be active in the implementation phase to ensure that objectives of the project are met using resources allocated for them within a given period of time (National Management Committee, 2004).

However many scholars have criticized that, involvement can change the existing power structure leading to unexpected conflicts, rather than a hoped-for consensus (Kothari 2001; Sultana *et al*, 2008), or can reinforce privileged interests and marginalize minority perspectives. The participatory processes can also be seen as unproductive in finding solutions and too time consuming when delaying decisive action (Dorcey and McDaniels, 1999; Pearce, 2003; Vedwan *et al*, 2008). However it is imperative to note that, effective

implementation of an activity requires a balance between idealism and pragmatism; between what is desired and what is practically achievable (Abbott 1996).

Abbott (1996) opines that development professionals in developing countries view community participation as a way of mobilizing community support for projects yet several rural development programs have failed to achieve their desired objectives due to poor organization and implementation strategies. Kerote (2011) revealed that, relevant field methodologies that call for effective management of funds have been inadequate in allowing maximum utilization of local resources.

Kerote (2011) also noted that, vital components of project implementation, project identification, monitoring and evaluation have not fully been managed by the committees in the constituencies. Several concepts about community development have emerged over the years, especially in issues related to effectiveness, challenges and policy.

NGOs and CBOs view community participation as a vehicle through which community can mobilize resources for development initiatives/projects. Ochieng (2013) perceives that as a process by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justify distributed improvements in their quality of life consistently with their own aspirations.

According to Kerote (2011), managing with local people should take into account their ability to express and analyze their local complex and diverse realities which are often at odds with the top down realities imposed by professionalism.

Kerote (2011) stresses that there is no development activity, whether initiated by outsiders or by the poor themselves, can hope to succeed unless it contains a strong element of human

development; human development involves the strengthening of the personality and the acquisition and internalization of knowledge and information.

The above view held by Kerote (2011) is in agreement with Gikonyo (2010), Key Infomant participant, who argues;

The problem of the rural poor, in the final instance, cannot be solved by anyone but themselves, and all solidarity efforts must be aimed at strengthening their own capacity for independent action since investing in capacities is at least as important as in infrastructure for sustained poverty reduction.

National Management Committee (2004) affirms that broad public participation in decision making is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable development.

According to Burkey (1993) “No one should decide in advance what the village community needs to know. Ask people, very often they know what they need to know”. If the poor are to manage and control their own development, then they must gain self confidence, learn to be assertive, have faith in their own abilities and trust in their comrades. They need to develop a self image which says; together with my comrades, i can succeed in doing this (Burkey 1993).

However following the above assertions by the different scholars, the study revealed that there is a significantly strong positive relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects. This implies involvement of community members in implementation remains a very important aspect of ensuring there is self reliance after project activities.

### **2.4.3 Community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects**

Monitoring, in contrast to evaluation, denotes activities such as maintaining continual feedback from programme participants and carrying out simple surveys during the course of a programme, and have as their primary aim the improvement of the programme's effectiveness. The key to effective monitoring is participation (Eversole, 2010). Participants should be encouraged to monitor their own activities as well as those of the programme and its staff. Monitoring is an integral part of the analysis-action-reflection process (Burkey 1993; Turner, 2009).

The above argument is in agreement with Murray (2011) who argues that; Good feed back will best be achieved when the villagers find out that they can openly criticize the programme without giving rise to bad feelings or repercussions, and that their suggestions will be acted upon.

Findings by Tomaselli (2006) indicate that monitoring helps to find out whether project objectives have been met, whether outcomes are satisfactory relative to the target and resources expended, improvement of project/programme, derives best practices to learn from, and it provides a useful basis to conduct and evaluation.

Mosse (2011) in particular critiques participatory approaches to development, he points out that an important principle of participatory development is the incorporation of local people's knowledge into programme planning and the supposition that the articulation of people's knowledge can transform top-down bureaucratic planning systems. Mosse (2011) further argues that the techniques of participatory learning and planning (PRA/ PLA) are taken as defining features of 'participation' in development. Mosse (2011) however, challenges the populist assumption that attention to 'local knowledge' through participatory learning

redefines the relationship between local communities and development organizations. All the above critiques of participation and other arguments for and against it provide new insights into this study.

The study revealed a positive relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects. It further found out that effective involvement of community members in monitoring implementation of activities, inputs, and output will result into realization of value for money, ownership, increased participation, empowered community and improve efficiency and effectiveness of development projects.

## **2.5 Summary of Literature Review**

This chapter was about the theoretical review and related literature. The theoretical review focused on two theories that was used to explain sustainability of livelihood projects, that is; sustainability theory by Freire (1970) and the stakeholder theory by (Freeman 1994). Review of related literature showed that community participating in planning, implementation and monitoring played a very key role in ensuring sustainability of livelihood projects.

However, the reviews also emphasised that when people are involved in the planning, monitoring and implementation of a development initiative affecting their lives, they would own the project and have their capacity built to ensure sustainability of the development intervention. Any deviations from acceptable standards of participation would lead to a reduction in the sustainability levels of livelihood projects.

There was also agreement that a truly participatory development process cannot be generated spontaneously, given the existing power relations at all levels and the deep rooted dependency relationships. It requires a catalyst/activist that will work with the poor, identify



with their interests and has faith in the people. Further there was agreement that sustainable development is concerned with people and social relationships.

The literature also revealed that the majority of organizations in the third world as well as industrialized countries have a tendency towards top-down policy formulation, centralized decision making, one-way communication, authoritarian leadership and undemocratic organizational structure, thus an organization which wants to promote self reliant sustainable development among the poor must try to turn all of the above characteristics around or otherwise is bound to fail.

Whereas it was noted that there was much documentation on the positive relationship between the two concepts, not much has been published on how to build community participation and later sustainability. In the latter case it was noted by some researchers that its influence were not discrete variables whose strength of effect could be easily tested in isolation from one another.

However, the research findings indicated that there is a positive relationship between community participating in planning, implementation, monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presented the research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedures, data collection methods, data collection instruments, quality control (Validity and reliability), procedure of data collection, data analysis and measurement of variables.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The research strategy that the study utilized was a cross sectional study. A descriptive research intends to present facts concerning the nature and the status of the situation, as it exists at a time of the study and to describe the present conditions, events or systems based on impressions or reactions of the respondents of the research. This study was to examine the effect of community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. The research used cross-section study and a mixed methods approach (i.e. qualitative and quantitative design) for triangulation of the data collected. Cross sectional study observes a phenomena in it's natural environment. This was to ensure that data not captured by questionnaire probably due to design, could be captured and the gap filled by qualitative data deduced from the rests of the qualitative instruments used in the study. Further it was to ensure that there was consistence of results as to be considered reliable and valid and as well it is cheaper and quicker. The unit of analysis was the primary stakeholders of AAH U such as, staff, project beneficiaries, CBEWs, PCs, CLAs, MCs, local authorities, other implementing partners and local government counterparts. Both primary and secondary data was collected using; interviews, survey questionnaire, document review, FGDs, and observations.

### 3.3 Study Population

A total of 179 respondents were selected for the study. This comprised the different stakeholders that interact with AAH U in Bweyale Town Council including, Staff of AAH U , direct project beneficiaries, Community structures such as, CBEWs, CLAs, PCs and MCs, staff from other implementing organizations, management, local leaders, local counterparts in local Government.

### 3.4 Sample Size Estimation and Selection criteria

The sample size selected for the study was 94 respondents, this was determined using the formulae by Yamane (1967);

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

Where n=desired sample size

N=Population

E=level of significance

In this study a 95% confidence level was used, thus e= 0.05

Applying the formula,

N=123

Sample size estimation (n) =  $123 / (1 + (123 \times 0.05^2)) = 124$

**Table 1: Population and Sampling techniques for choosing study respondents**

S/No	Category	Accessible Population	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy
1	Local leaders(LC1)	2	$2/123 \times 94 = 2$	Purposive Sampling
2	Community structures	4	$4/123 \times 94 = 3$	Purposive sampling
	i. CBEWs			
	ii. CLAs	4	$4/123 \times 94 = 3$	Purposive sampling
	iii. PCS	2	$2/123 \times 94 = 2$	Purposive sampling
	iv. MCs	2	$2/123 \times 94 = 2$	Purposive sampling
3	Project Staff	4	$4/123 \times 94 = 3$	Purposive Sampling
4	Direct project Beneficiaries	100	$100/123 \times 94 = 75$	Simple random Sampling
5	Local Government Counterparts such as, NAADs Coordinator (1), CDOs(1), Settlement Commandant (01), S/Cty Chief (01)	04	$04/123 \times 94 = 3$	Purposive sampling
6	Staff of other Implementing organisation, DRC (1)	01	$01/123 \times 94 = 1$	Purposive sampling
<b>Total</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>94</b>	

**Source:** AAH U Project database and HR records

### 3.5 Sampling techniques and procedure

The study employed both probability and non probability sampling techniques.

Under non probability sampling techniques; purposive sampling was used considering the capacity of the sampled elements to provide required information, this method enabled the researcher to select the most productive sample to answer the research question (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The following categories of respondents were selected; project staff, local leaders, staff of other implementing organizations, local government counterparts, community structures such as CBEWs, CLAs, PCs and MCs.

The random sampling technique employed simple random sampling technique. Beneficiary lists were obtained from the project data base, names of beneficiaries were written in pieces of paper, and 75 samples were drawn from the accessible population. This technique gave equal chances to the elements in a population to participate in the study; it eliminates bias and provides for generalization of the findings to the rest of the population (Amin, 2005)

### **3.6 Data collection methods and instruments**

A combination of data collection methods were used to gather information from the respondents; Questionnaire, FGDs, Interviews, Observations and documentary review.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaire Survey**

This method was employed to gather mainly quantitative data. Questionnaire had a set of close ended questions printed in a logical order. This method was chosen because it is easy to administer and also promotes anonymity (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). A questionnaire guide was developed with questions focused on the objectives of the study and were closed ended. The questionnaire was administered by the researcher and the research assistants, this helped to cater for the respondents who could not express themselves in English language and also ensured that the researcher collected all the completed questionnaires within a short period of time (Sekaran, 2003).

### **3.6.2 Focus Group Discussions**

This method was used to reinforce the data that were collected using questionnaires; the respondents were categorized according age groups and gender for homogeneity which encouraged freedom of expression. The respondents were selected basing on the knowledge and expertise they possessed in relation to the study concepts and variables under investigation. A focus group discussion guide was developed by the researcher to guide the discussions and two (2) focus group discussions were held with farmer groups. The composition of the Focus group discussion groups were between 15 to 20 members, one FGD was conducted with a women's farmer group and another one was with a mixed group of men and women.

### **3.6.3. Interviews**

An interview is an oral administration of a questionnaire or an interview schedule (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The researcher used this method of data collection because of its advantages such as: it allows probing respondents and hence ensures higher response rates; less costly in terms of administration and provides an in depth information which could not be obtained from the questionnaire, more flexible (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

A predetermined interview guide was used for conducting personal interview with the key informants such as staff of other implementing partner, project staff and local government counterpart. The above category were chosen because it is envisaged that they will provide in depth information, interviewer can answer questions about the survey, allows for probes, respondents can be prescreened to ensure they fit the population profile, high response rate and most appropriate method for studying attitudes, values, beliefs and motives. (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003)

### **3.6.4 Document review**

This method involved carefully studying written material or visual information called documents (Amin, 2005). They included; Finance and accounting manual, human resource manual, annual reports, evaluation reports, newspapers, articles, journals, advertisements, minutes of meetings and others. The records helped to confirm the data which were collected using other research instruments.

### **3.6.5 Observation**

An observation checklist was prepared by researcher to record what he or she observes during data collection. Direct observations were used to assess some activities carried out by the beneficiaries such as; good agronomic practices, environment conservation practices, operation of income generating activities, production levels, savings levels and where applicable photos were taken for documentation. Observation is important to capture nonverbal behaviours, spatial behaviour-attempts of individuals to structure the space around them and extra-linguistic behaviour-rate of speaking, loudness, tendency to interrupt and pronunciation peculiarities (Amin, 2005).

## **3.7 Validity and Reliability**

### **3.7.1 Validity**

Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Validity was ensured by subjecting the instrument to a pretest to subjects which were not included in the actual sample. The procedures that were used in the pretest were synonymous to that used in the actual data collection to ensure that the researcher makes meaningful observations. The pretest samples were on 10 respondents.

Content validity was ensured by giving questionnaires to professionals/experts in the field. The experts were asked to ascertain whether the questions asked were either valid or invalid. Thereafter a content validity index (CVI) was computed.

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of items considered Valid}}{\text{No. of items}} \times 100$$

The findings revealed that out of the 43 questions asked to the 2 experts; one expert considered 39 questions as valid; another one ascertained 40 questions as valid. Together with the researcher, we further discussed and agreed on 40 questions as valid

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{40}{43} \times 100$$

$$\text{CVI} = 93\%$$

The above computed CVI is in agreement with Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003), who points out that a CVI value of above 70, denotes that an instrument is valid.

### **3.7.2 Reliability**

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Internal consistency of data was determined from scores obtained from a single test administered by the researcher to a sample of objects. Scores obtained in one item was correlated with scores obtained from other items in the instrument. Cronbach's coefficient Alpha was computed to determine how items correlate among themselves. A high coefficient implies that items correlate highly among themselves i.e. there is high consistency among the items in measuring the concept of interest.

All the measures that will be included in the questionnaire must show adequate levels of internal consistency (Cronhbach's alpha>0.7) and therefore will be adopted.



The formula is as follows;

$$KR_{20} = \frac{(K)(S^2 - \sum s^2)}{(S^2)(K-1)}$$

**Where:**

$KR_{20}$  = Reliability coefficient

K = Number of items used to measure the concept

$S^2$  = Variance of all scores

$s^2$  = Variance of individual items

**Table 2: Table showing reliability statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.921	.935	43

The reliability statistics shown in table 2 of (0.921) reflect high reliability coefficient implying all questions at all sub sections of the questionnaire had been included in their correct proportions. This indicated that the research instrument used was reliable because the minimum reliability index recommended in survey studies is 0.7 (Amin, 2005).

### **3.8 Procedure of Data Collection**

A letter of transmittal from UMI was presented to respondents before administering the questionnaires and interviews. The letter explained the purpose for the study and its significance. Consent of the relevant authorities, individuals was sought before starting to conduct the research as well as identify research assistants. Data collection instruments were pre-tested before the instruments were administered. The research assistants were trained on the data collection instruments for acquaintance and confidence building. Actual data collection process commenced thereafter.

### **3.9 Data analysis.**

Both quantitative and qualitative were collected and analyzed.

#### **3.9.1 Quantitative Data Analysis**

Prior to data collection process, tentative themes and code categories were developed during the research design stage as guided by the research questions. Coding was undertaken to organize and group data into thematic concerns of the study before commencing the process of analysis. The data was edited to ensure completeness, uniformity and accuracy. Quantitative data from the Questionnaires were entered and analyzed using the program Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) to establish relationships between the variables. This included descriptive to measure central tendencies and dispersion for mainly background data, correlation analysis to establish relationships between the dependent variable and independent variables. The direction and strength of the relationships between the variables will be analyzed by inferential statistics by using regression analysis and thereafter generate ANOVA tables.

### **3.9.2 Qualitative Data analysis**

The researcher read through the information received from interviews and FGDs to acquaint himself with the trends and themes of the responses. Emerging themes were identified and they formed the basis for analysis of data, using content analysis and finally produce a report of findings. Qualitative data responses were transcribed into themes and categories, in order to support the hypotheses tested. Detailed information was collected, analyzed and presented in form of paraphrases or quoted up on permission of the respondents to illustrate and augment findings.

### **3.10 Measurement of variables**

The variables were measured translating questions in the questionnaire into observable and measurable elements so as to develop an index of the concept. A multiple item rating scale in which the degree of an attribute possessed by an object is determined by asking respondents to agree or disagree with a series of positive and/or negative statements describing the object. A five likert scale (strongly agrees, agree, not sure, disagree and strongly disagree) was used to measure both the independent and dependent variables. The likert scale is very flexible and can be constructed more easily than most other types of attitude scale.

### **3.11 Ethical consideration**

As part of the survey process, verbal consent was sought from the respondents before the interview. An explanation about the purpose of the study and expected outcomes and benefits was made clear to the interviewees. Questionnaires remained anonymous for confidentiality.

### **3.12 Limitations of the study**

The study was comprehensive and the researcher used considerable finances to execute the study successfully. However, despite the limitations of logistical and financial difficulties, the researcher solicited sufficient resources to complete the study within the required time frame.

The researcher found uncooperative respondent, this was mitigated by building a rapport with the respondents by explaining the purpose of the study and anonymity of response. This built a strong bond with the respondents which and they opened up. This being the researchers' organization of work, bias can affect the findings of the research, this was minimized by randomization in sample selection and using research assistants. Deficiency of data collection instruments which could have left some gaps not well captured. The researcher ensured validity and reliability of the instrument through expert judgment and conducting a reliability test of the instrument. Time allocated for the research was void. This was mitigated by devoting more time for the research work, training in data analysis and using research assistants to fasten data collection exercise. The research being limited to only AAH U, findings may not be generalized to the whole of Uganda.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at presentation, analysis and interpretation of results. The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. The presentation was made along the following themes; Find out how community participating in planning affects sustainability of livelihood projects, assess how community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects, establish how community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda

The demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented first followed by the findings under the three research hypotheses. The study generated both qualitative and quantitative data. The findings are presented in the form of frequency counts, percentages in tables and figures such as bar graphs and pie charts. Analysis and interpretation are presented following the findings. The overall response rate was 89% which are 86 people out of a sample size of 96.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

Response rate refers to the percentage of subjects who respond to questionnaires (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The researcher calculated the response rates of all categories of respondents in order to gauge his efficiency at eliciting data from various groups.

The table below shows findings on the response rate of the respondents who participated in the study.

**Table 4.1: Response rates of respondents**

<b>Tool</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Questionnaire	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>92%</b>
Interviews	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79%</b>
Focus Group Discussions	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89%</b>

**Source:** Field research findings

The researcher ascertained the nature of the different respondents and found out that out of a sample size of 75 people, 69 which are 92% managed to respond to the questionnaire while 8 respondents which are 8% were not in position. This lack of response from the farmers may be attributed to factors like farmers being too pre-occupied doing garden work and less time to stay at home. Also from the interviews conducted out of the sample size of 19 Key informants that were supposed to be interviewed, 15 responded which is equivalent to 79%, whereas 21 % were not able to respond. This lack of response were attributed to lack of willingness by other civil servants who view the interview process as time consuming and others who were out of station for a long time. All the two (2) Focus group discussions organized were conducted corresponding to 100%. The above findings are in agreement with, Amin (2005) who stated that, 70% response rate is a good representation of the survey population.

#### **4.3 Background information of the respondents**

This section presents information about the demographic characteristics of the respondents that were used in the study. Demographic characteristics of the respondents that were studied include; gender, age, educational level, and occupation of respondents.

### 4.3.1 Gender of respondents

The researcher took interest in establishing the gender pattern of the respondents. This was intended to find out whether the sample was a fair representation of the population where the sample was selected from. The results were presented in table 4.2 below,

**Table 4.2: Gender of respondents**

<b>Gender of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	51	73.9
Female	18	26.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Primary Data

The researcher targeted both male and female for the study in order to get balanced views on community participation and sustainability of livelihood projects. Majority of the respondents 73.9% (51) were male and 26.1% (18) were female. The male dominance could be due to the fact that women are more engaged in agricultural production and men were mostly the ones found at home and because of the power imbalance in homes, men are believed to know more than women so mostly men participated in the questioning process.

### 4.3.2 Age of the respondents

The researcher took interest in establishing the age pattern of the respondents. This was intended to find out the age groups/bracket that are involved in different income generating activities as a source of livelihood, it was also intended to know which age category are mostly involved in project activities. The results were presented in table 4.3

**Table 4.3: Age of respondents**

<b>Age of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
18-29	15	23.1
30-39	21	32.3
40-49	19	29.2
> 50	10	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Primary Data

The research findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 32.3% (21) fall between 30-39 years an active age involved in agriculture and community development projects.29.2% (19) fall between 40-49 years, the decline could indicate that they are aging and less energetic and could have surrendered responsibilities regarding participating in community development projects. On the other hand 23.1% (15) of the respondents fall between 18-29 years apparently young youth who are still in school or mostly engaged in sports or gambling activities and devote less/no time to participate in community development projects.15.4(10)

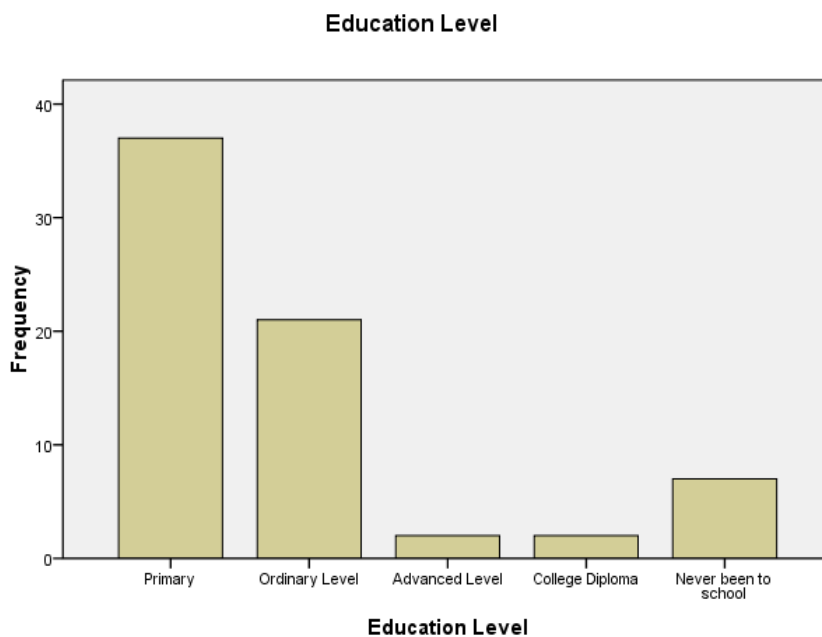


fall above 50 years, these are aged Categories who participate less in community projects because of their reduced abilities.

### 4.3.3 Education level of respondents

The researcher took interest in establishing the education status of the respondents to establish whether there is inclusion of people from different education levels and backgrounds in community development projects, also to tune the researcher and research assistants to use an appropriate language when interacting with such respondents. The results were presented in the figure below

**Figure 4.1: Bar graph showing education level of respondents**



**Source:** Primary Data

The bar graph above shows the level of education of respondents ascertained by the researcher. The findings showed that the majority of the respondents 37 (53.6%) had attained primary education. This was followed by 21 (30.4%) who had attained Ordinary Level

education, 7 (10.1%) of the respondents had never been to school. 2 (2.9%) and 2 (2.9%) of the respondents attained advanced level and college diploma respectively.

The findings revealed that the majority of the respondents who stopped in primary education could be an indication that they could not access further education because of poor source of livelihood making them not in position to afford formal education hence they resort to farming as the only livelihood source, also it might imply that community members have no or limited access to schools or travel long distances.

This was echoed by one of the Focus group discussion member in Adagwoo Village in Bweyale who asserts; *“Our children travel between five (5) to Seven (7) kilometers to a nearby school, this has discouraged our children from undertaking further education and also the secondary schools nearby are expensive for us to afford”*.

This can partly explain the high numbers of respondents who have stopped in primary education and others who could not go beyond ordinary level.

#### **4.3.4 Occupation of respondents**

The researcher took interest in establishing the occupation of the respondents. This was intended to know the different income/livelihood sources which are being undertaken by the respondents. The results were presented in table below;

**Table 4.4: Occupation of respondents**

<b>Occupation of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Farming	66	95.7
Trader	1	1.4
Tailoring	2	2.9
Total	69	100.0

**Source:** Primary Data

The above table shows, majority of the respondents 66 (95.7%) were engaged in farming as their main occupation. This was followed by 2 (2.9%) who were engaged in tailoring. The least was 1(1.4%) who were engaged in trade as their occupation.

The majority who are engaged in farming implies; farming is the main source of livelihood which is mainly done on a subsistence scale and mostly by women.

This is in agreement with researcher's field observation,

Most households are engaged in subsistence production of mainly maize, beans, tobacco and a few producing Groundnuts. There were high cases of malnutrition especially among the children; this might further imply most households are still food insecure.

The above statement is also in agreement with a report produced by UBOS, (2002) that; 90% of Uganda's population is engaged in agriculture as a form of economic activity.

#### **4.4 Findings on the dependent variable: Sustainability of livelihood projects**

This section explores findings on sustainability which was investigated using 20 questions. These questions focused on Economic, ecological and social sustainability, Findings on sustainability are presented in Table 4.5 followed by an analysis and interpretation.

**Table 4.5: Showing responses from respondents to statements on sustainability**

Statements on sustainability	Percentage Response (%)					Mean	Std dev
	SA	A	N	D	SD		
Community members have adequate access to micro credit	20% (14)	42% (29)	13% (9)	22% (15)	3% (2)	<b>3.55</b>	<b>1.132</b>
Community members sell their commodities at local and regional markets	28% (19)	68% (46)	0% (0)	3% (2)	1% (1)	<b>4.18</b>	<b>0.711</b>
Community members have Small income generating activities	39% (27)	57% (39)	3% (2)	1% (1)	0% (0)	<b>4.33</b>	<b>0.610</b>
Community members have three meals in a day	20% (14)	20% (14)	22% (15)	16% (11)	22% (15)	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.440</b>
Community members have access to education and medical services	8% (5)	78% (52)	1% (1)	9% (6)	4% (3)	<b>3.75</b>	<b>0.893</b>
The project intervention is destroying the environment	7% (5)	6% (4)	6% (4)	22% (15)	59% (41)	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.232</b>
The project has introduced appropriate technology	44% (30)	48% (32)	4% (3)	4% (3)	0% (0)	<b>4.31</b>	<b>0.758</b>
The project conducts training in environment education and management	34% (24)	45% (31)	15% (10)	3% (2)	3% (2)	<b>4.06</b>	<b>0.938</b>
There is mass environment campaign being conducted by the project	21% (14)	35% (24)	13% (9)	19% (13)	12% (8)	<b>3.34</b>	<b>1.323</b>
The project supports it's beneficiary with tree planting	36% (25)	49% (34)	6% (4)	9% (6)	0% (0)	<b>4.13</b>	<b>0.873</b>
The project encourages making of hygiene facilities in homes	68% (46)	32% (22)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	<b>4.68</b>	<b>0.471</b>
The project promotes use of energy savings devices	18% (12)	30% (21)	36% (25)	13% (9)	3% (2)	<b>3.46</b>	<b>1.023</b>
There is proper disposal of faecal matter and house hold refuse	8% (5)	53% (35)	20% (13)	4% (3)	15% (10)	<b>3.33</b>	<b>1.181</b>
Community members cut down trees for fire wood and charcoal burning	34% (23)	51% (35)	3% (2)	9% (6)	3% (2)	<b>4.04</b>	<b>0.999</b>
There is widespread bush burning during dry season and at land preparation	28% (19)	55% (38)	0% (0)	12% (8)	6% (4)	<b>3.87</b>	<b>1.123</b>
There is gender equity in AAH Uganda programming?	51% (35)	44% (30)	4% (3)	1% (1)	0% (0)	<b>4.43</b>	<b>0.653</b>
Women participate in leadership responsibilities in farmer groups?	45% (30)	53% (36)	1% (1)	1% (1)	0% (0)	<b>4.40</b>	<b>0.602</b>
AAH Uganda conducts trainings to community members	61% (42)	38% (26)	0% (0)	1% (1)	0% (0)	<b>4.58</b>	<b>0.579</b>
Community members have access to training manuals	29% (20)	45% (31)	11% (8)	6% (4)	9% (6)	<b>3.80</b>	<b>1.183</b>
Community members have access to social services like schools, hospitals, markets and good roads	15% (10)	59% (41)	6% (4)	13% (9)	7% (5)	<b>3.61</b>	<b>1.114</b>

**Source: primary data.**

For interpretation, the research combined both agreed and strongly agreed to represent respondents that agreed while disagreed and strongly disagreed were combined to mean disagree and neutral remained. More, the mean scores above one (>3) represents agree while less than three (<3) represents disagree. The standard deviation score more than one (>1) means divergence in opinion while less than one (<1) means communalities in opinion.

From the study findings, it was found that 43 (62%) of the respondents agreed community members have adequate access to micro credit, 17 (25%) of the respondents disagreed to the above statement whereas 9(13%) of the respondents were neutral. The majority who agreed implied most of the community members are involved in savings and credit activities (Village Savings and Loan Association) or have at least access to a Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCO). It was also found that, 65 (96%) of the respondents agreed community members sell their commodities at local and regional markets, 3(4%) disagreed to the statement. The people who agreed meant there is ready market for what the farmers produce both locally, nationally and internationally. Mean while the people who disagreed probably had never accessed any of the above markets. Community members have small income generating activities as agreed by 66 respondents representing 96%, whereas 1 (1%) disagreed to the statement, while 2 (3%) were neutral. The majority who agreed is an indication that most of the respondents interviewed is engaged in at least some income generating activity. The findings also revealed that community members have three meals in a day as agreed by 28 (40%), 26 (38%) disagreed to the statement, 15 (22%) were neutral to the statement. This is an indication that most of the people interviewed felt they had adequate food for it's house hold members, this was disagreed by some other people who felt they never had sufficient food to feed their households, this is probably due to bad weather conditions, bad farming practices and use of local seeds. The research findings also revealed 57 (86%) agreed community members have access to education and medical services, 9

(15%) of respondents disagreed to the statement, 1 (1%) were neutral to the statement. This is an indication that the majority had adequate access to education and medical services, whereas other respondents felt they do not have access to these services.

The findings also revealed that, 9 (13%) of the respondents agreed the project intervention is destroying the environment, 56 (81%) disagreed to the statement, whereas 4 (6%) were neutral to the statement. The majority who disagreed felt the project has introduced user friendly technologies which conserve the environment while the people who agreed to the statement felt the technologies which were introduced were not environmentally sound. The researcher also found that, 62 (92%) of the respondents agreed, the project has introduced appropriate technology, 3 (4%) disagreed to the statement and 3 (4%) were neutral. The majority who agreed implied the technologies that were introduced by the project suited the needs of the stakeholders. The research findings also showed that 55 (79%) of the respondents agreed that the project conducts training in environment education and management, 4 (6%) disagreed to the statement and 10 (15%) were neutral. This is an indication that most people were reached with the trainings in environment education and management. From the study findings, it was found out that 38 (56%) of the respondents agreed there is mass environment campaign being conducted by the project, 21 (31%) disagreed to the statement and 9 (13%) were neutral. This implied the majority were reached with the information on environment campaign whereas the people who disagreed felt they did not get any information on the environment campaign. The research also found out that, 59 (85%) of the people agreed that, the project supports it's beneficiary with tree planting, 6 (9%) disagreed with the statement and 4 (6 %) were neutral. This implies that most of the respondents accessed support in line with tree planting, whereas the people who disagreed felt they did not access any kind of support.

The project encourages making of hygiene facilities in homes as agreed by 68 respondents representing 100%. This is an indication that the project trains its beneficiaries on making/enforcing use of hygiene facilities in their homes. The study also found out that, 33 (48%) of the respondents agreed the project promotes use of energy savings devices, 11(16%) disagreed to the statement, while 25 (36%) were neutral. The majority respondents could have been reached with trainings on use of energy savings devices showing high rates of adoption, whereas the people who disagreed felt they were not involved and did not adopt use of the technology. There is proper disposal of faecal matter and house hold refuse evidenced by 40 (61%) of the respondents agreeing to the statement, 13 (19%) disagreed and 13 (20%) were neutral. This implied most of the household members interviewed had waste disposal facilities such as Latrines, bathroom shelters and rubbish pits. The people who disagreed do not have some of the facilities. This may be due to the fact that they cannot afford or lack construction materials for the above facilities hence could not adopt.

The research also revealed that community members cut down trees for fire wood and charcoal burning, this evident by 58 respondents agreeing representing 85%, 8 (12%) disagreed to the statement and 2 (3 %) were neutral. This is an indication there is mass destruction of forests both as a source of energy, income and for construction purposes, this would partly explain the change in weather pattern and the prolonged drought experienced in the area in some seasons of the year. The people who disagreed to the statement could be they are involved in the process of felling down of trees or they were not aware about the practice. The research also found out that the majority respondents 57 (83%) agreed to the statement there is widespread bush burning during dry season and at land preparation, 12 (18%) disagreed to the statement. This implied the majority practice bush burning resulting into burning down trees which were planted by the beneficiaries, destruction to the fauna and flora in the soil, soil capping and loss in the soil moisture content resulting into decreased



agricultural productivity. There is gender equity in AAH Uganda programming as agreed by 65 of the respondents representing 95%, 1 (1%) disagreed to the statement and 3 (4%) were neutral to the statement. This is an indication that the organization integrates gender in all its activities ensuring equal representation of men and women in its operation. This approach leads to increased community empowerment and emergence of powerful, healthy communities fostering increased development. The study also revealed that 66 respondents representing 98% agreed that Women participate in leadership responsibilities in farmer groups, 1(1%) disagreed to the statement, whereas 1 (1%) were neutral. This shows that there is equal sharing of leadership responsibilities in the farmer groups implying women are becoming increasingly empowered. It can also mean the society is beginning to realize the value of women in successful implementation of community development projects.

The research also revealed that 68 respondents representing 99 % agreed to the statement AAH Uganda conducts trainings to community members, 1 (1%) disagreed to the statement. The majority who agreed meant there is a lot of capacity building programme for the beneficiaries/stakeholders of AAH U programmes, this is good for fostering sustainability of the project interventions and ownership of the knowledge and skills being imparted by AAH Uganda. The study revealed that 51 (74%) of the respondents agreed to the statement community members have access to training manuals, 10 (15%) disagreed to the statement, whereas 8 (11%) were neutral. The majority meant they are given access to training materials after a given training programme conducted by AAH Uganda. This is good for refreshing the knowledge and skills they have learnt by reviewing the training manuals again when they are forgetting. The people who disagreed could have had no access to the materials. Community members have access to social services like schools, hospitals, markets and good roads as agreed by 51 respondents representing 74 %, 14 (20%) disagreed to the statement and 4 (6%) were neutral. The majority meant the project has facilitated increased

access to social services, whereas the people who disagreed felt this was not true since the hospitals still lack sufficient staffing, the schools are inadequately staffed and there are still poor road networks.

#### **4.5 Empirical findings: To find out how community participating in planning affects sustainability of Livelihood Projects in Uganda**

The researcher used questionnaires to get responses from the various respondents. Eight items were used to explore community participation in planning. These focused on participation in need identification, selection of technology, decision making, baseline survey and proposal writing. Findings on community participation in planning are presented in Table 4.6 followed by an analysis and interpretation. A Likert scale was used.

**Table 4.6: Descriptive statements on community participating in planning and sustainability**

Statements on Planning	Percentage Response (%)					Mean	Std dev
	SA	A	N	D	SD		
The community participated in identifying the need for project before implementation	16% (11)	40% (25)	19% (13)	6 % (4)	19% (13)	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.362</b>
The project addresses need of stakeholders	34% (23)	56% (38)	6% (4)	4 % (3)	0% (0)	<b>4.19</b>	<b>0.738</b>
Community leaders were involved in decision making before implementation	19% (13)	36% (25)	26% (18)	7 % (5)	12% (8)	<b>3.43</b>	<b>1.218</b>
Community participated in identification and selection of technology	18 % (12)	48% (33)	13% (9)	9 % (6)	12% (8)	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.228</b>
Appropriate technology was introduced	48% (33)	45% (31)	3 % (2)	3 % (2)	1 % (1)	<b>4.35</b>	<b>0.801</b>
Community understands use of technology	40 % (27)	39% (26)	18% (12)	3% (2)	0% (0)	<b>4.16</b>	<b>0.828</b>
Community participated in carrying out the baseline survey	19 % (13)	53% (37)	22% (15)	6 % (4)	0% (0)	<b>3.86</b>	<b>0.791</b>
Findings of baseline survey were presented to the community before implementation	13 % (9)	50% (34)	25% (17)	10% (7)	2 % (1)	<b>3.63</b>	<b>0.896</b>
Community and staff were involved in proposal writing	32 % (22)	26% (18)	21% (14)	12% (8)	9 % (6)	<b>3.62</b>	<b>1.293</b>

**Source:** primary data

SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagreed, SD=Strongly Disagreed

Std dev=Standard deviation

For interpretation, the research combined both agreed and strongly agreed to represent respondents that agreed while disagreed and strongly disagreed were combined to mean disagree and neutral remained. More, the mean scores above one (>3) represents agree while less than three (<3) represents disagree. The standard deviation score more than one (>1) means divergence in opinion while less than one (<1) means communalities in opinion.

Findings obtained from the field data revealed that majority of the respondents 36 (56%) agreed community participated in identifying the need for project before implementation, 13 (19%) were neutral and 17 (25 %) disagreed with the above statement. This is an indication that the project made consultations with the community to identify most pressing need before implementation, those who did not agree could have not been consulted by the project. This is also in agreement with the findings of Mid Term Evaluation Report for AAH Uganda (2012) that;

*Despite the active involvement of beneficiaries in the implementation of the project, it was noted during the FGDs and KIIs that there was minimal participation of the beneficiaries in problem analysis, project identification and design.*

It was also established that 61 (90%) agreed that the project addresses the need of stakeholders, 4 (6%) were neutral, and 3 (4%) disagreed with the above statement. This is an indication that adequate consultations were made before the project design. The people who disagreed felt the project did not meet their expectations. From the study findings it was also found out that 38 (55%) of the respondents agreed community leaders were involved in decision making before implementation, 18 (26 %) were neutral and 13 (19%) disagreed with the above statement. The majority who agreed implied community leaders were actively involved in decisions about the project and how it affects the community. It can be said that community participated in identification and selection of technology since majority 45 of the respondents representing 66 % stated so. Only 14 respondents representing 20% disagreed that community participated in identification and selection of technology whereas 9 respondents representing 13 % were neutral. From the focus group discussions, it was observed that,

*“People participate but not adequately as key decisions are taken by AAH Uganda staff and not by the people, for example, the people do not participate*

*in deciding whom they are to give cows to and when; they do not sit with people to decide who should get what and at what time”.*

The findings also show that 64 of the respondents representing 93 % agreed appropriate technology was introduced, 3 respondents representing 4% disagreed and 2 respondents representing 3 % were neutral. The majority that agreed implied the community was adequately involved during needs assessment, project design and identification and selection of technology.

From the study findings, it was also found that 53 respondents representing 79 % agreed community understands use of technology, 2 (3%) disagreed with the statement, whereas 12 respondents representing 18% were neutral. The majority who agreed that community understands use of technology implied technologies was identified in line with community needs and was appropriate. From this study, it was also established that majority respondents 50 representing 72 % agreed community participated in carrying out the baseline survey, 4 respondents representing 6 % disagreed with the statement and 15 respondents representing 22% were neutral. This is an implication that the majority who agreed felt they were involved in the process of carrying out baseline survey. The study findings also revealed that 43 respondents representing 63% agreed findings of baseline survey were presented to the community before implementation, 8 respondents representing 12% disagreed with the above statement, whereas 17 respondents representing 25 % were neutral to the above statements. This implied the stakeholders were invited in the dissemination workshop for the baseline study.

From this study, it was also established that majority of the respondents 40 (58%) agreed with the statement community and staff were involved in proposal writing, 14 respondents representing 21% disagreed with the statement and 14 (21%) were neutral. These implied

views from the community were incorporated in the proposal and the process was participatory.

### **Correlation results for community participating in planning and sustainability**

The first hypothesis tested that; community participating in planning positively affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. To verify this hypothesis, a null hypothesis was derived that there is no positive relationship between community participating in planning and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. To test if there was a relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects, a Pearson’s correlation coefficient was done by the study and the results are shown in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Correlation results for community participating in planning and sustainability**

	Planning	Sustainability
Planning Pearson Correlation	1	.695**
Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
N	69	69
Sustainability Pearson Correlation	.695**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
N	69	69

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.7 above show Pearson’s correlation coefficient  $r = 0.695$ ,  $N=69$  and  $P=0.000$ . The Pearson’s correlation coefficient  $r = 0.695$  is a moderate positive correlation between community participating in planning and sustainability of livelihood projects, it is statistically significant because p value of,  $p = 0.000$  is less than 0.01. Meaning that; involving community members in; Needs assessment (PAR), Project design, identification and selection

of technology, community mobilization, resource Mobilization, information sharing, community trainers, decision making, coupled with monitoring implementation process, Inputs and outputs would bring about sustainability inform of Improved access to credit, improved access to informal markets, improved micro enterprise schemes, Improved environment Impact of project activities , appropriate technology and recycling, facilitate training and education,gender equality, community empowerment and combating poverty and as a result sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda.

### **Regression results for Community participating in planning and sustainability**

The dimensions of the instrument were assessed using linear regression analysis to ascertain the extent to which community participating in planning explains a change in sustainability. This is summarized in Table 4.8 below.

**Table 4.8 Model Summary on Community participating in planning and sustainability**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.695 <sup>a</sup>	.483	.475	.27398

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Implementation
- b. Dependent variable, sustainability

**Source:** Primary Data

From the table 4.8 above R (=0.695), R Square (=0.483), Adjusted R square (=0.475) and Std error of estimate (=0.274), The R square tells how a set of independent variables explains variations of a dependent variable (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). This implies that 48.3% of variation in sustainability can be explained by community participating in planning, meaning that the independent variable community participating in planning accounts for 48.3% of the variation of the dependent variable (sustainability). The rest of the sustainability in livelihood projects in Uganda can be explained by other factors.

However, the testing is not conclusive thus the need to run Analysis of variance (ANOVA).

The result is presented in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Showing Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.697	1	4.697	62.570	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	5.029	67	.075		
	Total	9.726	68			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Planning

b. Dependent Variable: Sustainability

**Source: Primary data**

Table 4.9 shows that the relationship between community participating in planning and sustainability was significant ( $P = .000 < 0.05$ ). This led to the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a positive significant relationship between community participating in planning and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda.

#### **4.6 To assess how community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

The researcher used questionnaires to get responses from the various respondents. Eight items were used to explore community participation in implementation. These focused on participation in selection of beneficiaries, identification of training needs, decision making, mobilization, giving feed back and contributions. Findings on community participation in implementation are presented in Table 4.10 followed by an analysis and interpretation. A Likert scale was used.



**Table 4.10: Showing responses from Respondents to statements on community participating in implementation and sustainability**

Statements on implementation	Percentage Response (%)					Mean	Std dev
	SA	A	N	D	SD		
Beneficiaries are selected by community members	77% (53)	22% (15)	0% (0)	1% (1)	0% (0)	<b>4.74</b>	<b>0.533</b>
Project staff identify training need areas	54% (37)	43% (30)	0% (0)	3% (2)	0% (0)	<b>4.48</b>	<b>0.655</b>
Community are involved in carrying mobilization for activities	42% (29)	49% (34)	3% (2)	6% (4)	0% (0)	<b>4.28</b>	<b>0.784</b>
Trainings are carrying out in a participatory manner	43% (30)	54% (37)	3% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	<b>4.41</b>	<b>0.551</b>
Community contribution is sought for during implementation	19% (13)	58% (39)	16% (11)	7% (5)	0% (0)	<b>3.88</b>	<b>0.802</b>
The project shares information and gives feed back on implementation of activities	44% (30)	46% (32)	6% (4)	3% (2)	1% (1)	<b>4.28</b>	<b>0.802</b>
Community members participated as trainers in the project	42% (29)	54% (37)	1% (1)	3% (2)	0% (0)	<b>4.35</b>	<b>0.66</b>
Community participated in decision making that affects the project	26% (18)	47% (32)	15% (10)	12% (8)	0% (0)	<b>3.88</b>	<b>0.939</b>

**Source:** primary data

SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree,

Std dev=Standard deviation

For interpretation, the research combined both agreed and strongly agreed to represent respondents that agreed while disagreed and strongly disagreed were combined to mean disagree and neutral remained. More, the mean scores above one (>3) represents agree while less than three (<3) represents disagree. The standard deviation score more than one (>1) means divergence in opinion while less than one (<1) means communalities in opinion.

Beneficiaries are selected by community members as noted by 68 respondents representing 99%, who agreed, 1 (1%) respondent disagreed to the above statement. This is an indication that there will be long term sustainability of the project intervention since the community members feel they own the process of choosing members to benefit from the project. The study findings also established 67(97%) of the respondents agreed project staff identify training need areas, 2 (3%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. The majority who agreed implied the trainings will be tailored towards meeting the demand of the trainees; this will lead to increased community empowerment, ownership of the knowledge and skills imparted and sustainability of the impact of the trainings. The findings showed that 63 (91%) of the respondents agreed community are involved in carrying mobilization for activities, 4(6%) disagreed to the statement and 2 (3%) of the respondents were neutral.

The findings also revealed that 67 (97%) of the respondents agreed trainings are carried out in a participatory manner, 2 (3%) respondents were neutral to the above statement. The majority who agreed implied there will be ownership of the knowledge, improved problem solving and farmer to farmer learning and continued sustainability of the training out comes. Community contribution is sought for during implementation as agreed by 52 respondents representing 77 %, 5(7%) respondents disagreed to the above statement and 11 (16%) respondents were neutral to the above statement. As noted by some of the key informants that;

*“AAH Uganda involves people/communities in projects from initiation, planning and implementation; we identify the project with them and implement with them. We have committees whereby we hold meetings, we do sensitisation and mobilisation”.*

This implied there is cost sharing on acquisition of the project inputs meaning the community members will work hard to ensure they do not loose or sustain what they have

received from the project, also the community get attached to the activities of the project hence sustainability of the outcomes.

The project shares information and gives feedback on implementation of activities as agreed by 62 respondents representing 90%, 3 (4%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 4(6%) were neutral. This is an indication that there is transparency and free information sharing on the activities of the project which results to better adoption and sustainability.

The study findings also revealed that, 66(96%) of the respondents agreed community members participated as trainers in the project, 2 (3%) disagreed with the statement and 1 (1%) was neutral. The majority who agreed implied even at the project close out, the community trainers will continue to offer trainings to it's community members and making follow ups, hence these trainers will continue to sustain the project beyond it's normal cycle.

The majority respondents 50 representing 73 % agreed community participated in decision making that affected the project, 8 (12%) of the respondents disagreed, 10 (15%) of the respondents were neutral. This is an implication that the people who agreed meant there is an holistic representation of the community members in decision making process, this led to increased confidence by community towards the project since they feel their views are valued and they have an important stake in the project. The people who disagreed with the statement felt they were not involved in the decision making process and those who were neutral they were not sure whether they were involved.

### **Correlation results for Community participating in implementation and sustainability**

The second hypothesis tested that; Community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. To verify this hypothesis, a null hypothesis was derived that there is no positive relationship between community participating in

implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. To test if there was a relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects, a Pearson’s correlation coefficient was done by the study and the results are shown in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11: Correlation Results for community participating in implementation and sustainability**

		Implementation	Sustainability
Implementation	Pearson Correlation	1	.747**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	69	69
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	.747**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	69	69

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Source:** Primary data

The table 11 above comprises of variables on community participating in implementation and sustainability, Pearson value (R=0.747), sig (=0.000) and N=69. The Pearson value of 0.747 reveals a positive relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability, it is statistically significant because p value of, 0.000 is less than 0.01. Meaning that; involving community members in; needs assessment (PAR), project design, identification and selection of technology, community mobilization, resource mobilization, information sharing, community trainers, decision making, coupled with monitoring implementation process, Inputs and outputs would bring about sustainability inform of

Improved access to credit, improved access to informal markets, improved micro enterprise schemes, Improved environment Impact of project activities , appropriate technology and recycling, facilitate training and education,gender equality, community empowerment and combating poverty and as a result sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda.

**Regression results for Community participating in implementation and sustainability**

The dimensions of the instrument were assessed using linear regression analysis to ascertain the extent to which community participating in implementation explains a change in sustainability. This is summarized in Table 4.12 below.

**Table 4.12 Model Summary on community participating in implementation and sustainability**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.747 <sup>a</sup>	.559	.552	.25316

c. Predictors: (Constant), Implementation

d. Dependent variable, sustainability

From the table 12 above R (=0.747), R Square (=0.559), Adjusted R square (=0.552) and Std error of estimate (=0.253), The R square tells how a set of independent variables explains variations of a dependent variable (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). This implies that 55.9% of variation in sustainability can be explained by community participating in implementation, meaning that the independent variable community participating in implementation accounts for 55.9% of the variation of the dependent variable (sustainability). The rest of the sustainability in livelihood projects in Uganda can be explained by other factors.

However, the testing is not conclusive thus the need to run Analysis of variance (ANOVA).

The result is presented in Table 4.13

**Table 4.13 Showing Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.432	1	5.432	84.760	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	4.294	67	.064		
	Total	9.726	68			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Implementation

b. Dependent Variable: Sustainability

**Source: Primary data**

Table 4.13 shows that the relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability was significant ( $P = .000 < 0.05$ ). This led to the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a positive significant relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda.

**4.7 To establish how community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

The researcher used questionnaires to get responses from the various respondents. Six items were used to explore community participation in monitoring. These focused on participation in monitoring, reporting, accessing project reports and monitoring system. Findings on community participation in monitoring are presented in Table 4.14 followed by an analysis and interpretation. A Likert scale was used.

**Table 4.14: Showing responses from Respondents to statements on community participating in monitoring and sustainability**

Statements on monitoring	Percentage Response (%)					Mean	Std dev
	SA	A	N	D	SD		
Community members are involved in monitoring implementation of activities	46 % (32)	50% (34)	2 % (1)	2 % (1)	0% (0)	<b>4.43</b>	<b>0.606</b>
Community leaders give regular reports	55 % (38)	36 % (25)	6 % (4)	3 % (2)	0% (0)	<b>4.43</b>	<b>0.737</b>
Community members are involved in monitoring and distribution of inputs	45 % (31)	51 % (35)	1 % (1)	3 % (2)	0% (0)	<b>4.38</b>	<b>0.666</b>
All stakeholders have access to project reports	39 % (26)	35 % (24)	22 % (15)	4 % (3)	0% (0)	<b>4.07</b>	<b>0.886</b>
There is a monitoring system instituted in place	36 % (25)	54 % (37)	10 % (7)	0% (0)	0% (0)	<b>4.26</b>	<b>0.634</b>
The projects have achieved it's planned outputs /expected results	30% (21)	44% (30)	25% (17)	1% (1)	0% (0)	<b>4.03</b>	<b>0.785</b>

**Source:** primary data

SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagreed, SD=Strongly Disagreed

Std dev=Standard deviation

For interpretation, the research combined both agreed and strongly agreed to represent respondents that agreed while disagreed and strongly disagreed were combined to mean disagree and neutral remained. More, the mean scores above one (>3) represents agree while less than three (<3) represents disagree. The standard deviation score more than one (>1) means divergence in opinion while less than one (<1) means communalities in opinion.

From the table above, community members are involved in monitoring implementation of activities as evident by 66 respondents agreeing representing 96%, 1 (2%) disagreed to the statement and 1 (2%) were neutral to the statement. This shows that for the majority who

agreed felt community members were involved in monitoring implementation of activities, those who disagreed probably were not involved in the process.

It was also found that 63(91%) accepted that community leaders give regular reports about the project, 2(3%) disagreed to the statement and 4 (6%) were neutral to the statement. This shows that for majority of community members, the project has empowered the community leaders to give regular updates on the status quo of the implemented activities in the community; this is a good course to foster adoption, ensure realization of value for money and enhance sustainability of project activities.

The findings established, 66(96%) of the respondents accepted community members are involved in monitoring and distribution of inputs, 2 (3%) disagreed to the above statement and 1 (1%) was neutral. This implied that majority who consented to the statement meant there is transparency and accountability of the delivered inputs since the community is involved in monitoring the delivery process and as well the distribution, this ensures the rightful target group benefits from the proposed project intervention/inputs.

The findings also show that 50 (74%) of respondents agreed all stakeholders have access to project reports, 3 (4%) disagreed to the statement and 15 (22 %) were neutral to the above statement. The majority who agreed to the statement implied, there is universal sharing of reports with all the project stakeholders either through dissemination workshops, delivery to different stakeholders, brochures, leaflets or organization website. The people who were neutral to the statement felt they neither access the reports nor saw them through any of the above sources. There is a monitoring system instituted in place as agreed by 62 respondents representing 90 %, 7 (10%) respondents were neutral to the above statement. From the interviews it was noted that;



*“We identify the projects and implement with them, we have community implemented plans and we have formed committees that monitor at all times and the community has been contributing resources like land, money and human resource inputs.”*

The projects have achieved its planned outputs /expected results as accepted by 51 respondents representing 54%, 1 (1%) disagreed to the statement, 17 (25%) were neutral to the statement. This shows that the majority were convinced the project has met its planned targets implying there had been; Improved access to credit, informal markets and micro enterprise schemes, also it implied there had been improved environment Impact of project activities, appropriate technologies and recycling were introduced and the project has Facilitated access to training and education. In terms of social sustainability there had been gender equality, increased community empowerment and combating poverty.

### **Correlation results for community participating in monitoring and sustainability**

The third hypothesis tested that; community participating in monitoring do not affect sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. To verify this hypothesis, a null hypothesis was derived that there is no positive relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. To test if there was a relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects, a Pearson's correlation coefficient was done by the study and the results are shown in Table 4.15.

**Table 4.15: Correlation Results for community participating in monitoring and sustainability**

		Monitoring	Sustainability
Monitoring	Pearson Correlation	1	.674**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	69	69
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	.674**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	69	69

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Source:** Primary data

The table 15 above comprises of variables on community participating in monitoring and sustainability, Pearson value (R=0.674), sig (=0.000) and N=69. The Pearson value of 0.674 reveals a positive relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability, it is statistically significant because p value of, 0.000 is less than 0.01. Meaning that; involving community members in; needs assessment (PAR), project design, identification and selection of technology, community mobilization, resource mobilization, information sharing, community trainers, decision making, coupled with monitoring implementation process, Inputs and outputs would bring about sustainability inform of Improved access to credit, improved access to informal markets, improved micro enterprise schemes, Improved environment Impact of project activities , appropriate technology and recycling, facilitate training and education, gender equality, community empowerment and combating poverty and as a result sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda.

### Regression results for community participating in monitoring and sustainability

The dimensions of the instrument were assessed using linear regression analysis to ascertain the extent to which community participating in monitoring explains a change in sustainability. This is summarized in Table 4.16 below.

**Table 4.16 Model Summary on community participating in monitoring and sustainability**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.674 <sup>a</sup>	.454	.446	.28146

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring
- b. Dependent variable, sustainability

**Source:** Primary data

From the table 16 above R (=0.674), R Square (=0.454), Adjusted R square (=0.446) and Std error of estimate (=0.281), The R square tells how a set of independent variables explains variations of a dependent variable (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). This implies that 45.4% of variation in sustainability can be explained by community participating in monitoring, meaning that the independent variable community participating in monitoring accounts for 45.4% of the variation of the dependent variable (sustainability). The rest of the sustainability in livelihood projects in Uganda can be explained by other factors.

However, the testing is not conclusive thus the need to run Analysis of variance (ANOVA).

The result is presented in Table 4.17

**Table 4.17 Showing Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.418	1	4.418	55.773	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	5.308	67	.079		
	Total	9.726	68			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring

b. Dependent Variable: Sustainability

**Source: Primary data**

Table 4.17 shows that the relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability was significant ( $P = .000 < 0.05$ ). This led to the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a positive significant relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations drawn from the research and also highlights the areas for future research in the area of sustainability. The above items are presented following the objectives that guided the study.

#### 5.2 Summary of Findings

This study analyzed the relationship between community participating in planning, implementation, monitoring and sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. The researcher developed three objectives and hypotheses to guide this study.

The study was carried out in AAH U in Bweyale town council and the response rate was 89% which accounts for 86 respondents out of a sample size of 96. The summary of study findings are presented objective by objective.

#### **Objective number one: To find out how community participating in planning affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

The correlations revealed that there was a strong positive relationship between community participating in planning and sustainability, therefore community participating in planning was found to be critical in ensuring sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. The study still found out that involving stakeholders in conducting needs assessment, project design and identification and selection of technology is crucial in ensuring sustainability of livelihood projects. It was deduced that community participating in planning was one of the major factors explaining the variance in the sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda; this might be a key point for immediate action.

**Objective number two: Assess how community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

The study found out that there was a strong positive significant relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability, the results further showed communities participating in implementation were critical factors that influence sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. The study still found out that involving stakeholders in selection of beneficiaries, identification of staff training needs, mobilization, giving feed back and decision making is crucial in ensuring sustainability of livelihood projects.

**Objective number three: To establish how community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

The study found a strong positive relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability. The study still found out that involving stakeholders in monitoring, reporting, accessing project reports and putting in place community monitoring systems is crucial in ensuring sustainability of livelihood projects. From the above one can state that effective involvement of community in monitoring that is to say implementation, input and output will result into realization of value for money, ownership, community empowerment and sustainability of livelihood projects.

**5.3 Discussion of Findings**

Community participating in planning, implementation and monitoring positively relates to sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. During this study community participating in planning were looked at under the dimensions of needs assessment, project design and identification and selection of technology, community participating in implementation were looked at under the dimensions of community mobilisation, resource mobilisation, information sharing, community trainers and decision making while community participating

in monitoring was looked at under the dimensions implementation process, input and output. This study was based on two theories, i.e.; the sustainability theory and the stakeholder theory of the firm ascribed by Paulo Freire and Edward Freeman respectively.

### **5.3.1 To find out how community participating in planning affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

From the findings, community participating in planning were viewed as critical as far as sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda was concern. This study using Pearson correlation coefficient revealed a significantly positive relationship between community participating in planning and sustainability.

Data obtained (Table 4.6) indicates that 56% agreed community participated in identifying the need for project before implementation, 90% accepted the project addresses need of stakeholders and 55% agreed community leaders were involved in decision making before implementation. This was echoed by one key informant who stated that “*failure to involve stakeholders in conducting needs assessment may lead to a failed intervention.*” In essence this implies that in case the communities are involved in identifying the needs to be addressed by a project, there is a likely hood of improved sustainability and ownership of the project; this is in agreement with the findings of Burkey (1993) that, Projects without good stakeholder consultation are setting themselves up for failure. Those that do consult widely increase their chances of success.

Involving stakeholders in project design is important specifically for: Inspiring them to identify, manage and control their own development aspirations, and so empower themselves; Ensuring the project goals and objectives will be relevant and, as a result, meet the real needs of the rural poor; Ensuring the project strategy is appropriate to local circumstances; Building the partnerships, ownership and commitment needed for effective implementation and local participation in the early phase can also be cost-effective in the long run (Burkey 1993).

Much as several scholars tend to agree on importance of involving community in project design and decision making, it is important to note that; this involvement is often limited to a few village meetings whereby the project is explained and the people are asked to give their comments, and where the few comments made are by the school teacher in a language unintelligible to the majority (Burkey, 1993).

Additional data (Table 4.6) indicated that 66% agreed that community participated in identification and selection of technology, 93% of the respondents accepted that appropriate technology was introduced and 79% agreed that community understands use of technology. This implied that adequate consultations with stakeholders were made before introducing the project. The implication is that such involvement will lead to ownership and a sustained intervention. Such findings are in line with the views held by Ravallion (2012) that Involving stakeholders in project design is important specifically for: Inspiring them to identify, manage and control their own development aspirations, and so empower themselves.

Additional data (Table 4.6) indicated that 72% accepted community participated in carrying out the baseline survey, 63 % agreed Findings of baseline survey were presented to the community before implementation and 58% accepted community and staff were involved in proposal writing. The implication is that that such involvement will lead to ownership and a sustained intervention. Such findings are in line with the views held by Kerote (2011) that Ensuring the project goals and objectives will be relevant and, as a result, meet the real needs of the rural poor; Ensuring the project strategy is appropriate to local circumstances; Building the partnerships, ownership and commitment needed for effective implementation and local participation in the early phase can also be cost-effective in the long run. The findings of this study concur with the sustainability theory developed by Freire (1970) that acknowledges that a development project's degree of sustainability is determined in large measure by the extent



of buy –in by the local population, and that buy-in is determined for the most part by the extent of participation involved. Freire (1970) continues to assert; unless an innovation is highly compatible with client’s needs and resources or clients feel so involved with the innovation that they regard it as theirs; it will not be continued over the long term.

### **5.3.2 Assess how community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

Community participating in implementation account for 55.9 % of the variation in sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. This study using Pearson correlation coefficient revealed a positively significant relationship between community participating in implementation and sustainability. Data obtained indicates that involving community members in implementation such as; beneficiary selection, identification of training needs, mobilization of activities, carrying out trainings, contributing towards project, information sharing and giving feedback, decision making about the project is likely to bring about long term sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. These findings are in line with National Management Committee (2004), many initiatives aimed at sustainable development fail during implementation. Internationally, business, industry, governmental and other institutions have learned that top-down decisions, while made quickly, often produce failures or costly delays.

Additional data obtained (Table 4.10) indicates that 99% of the respondents agreed that Beneficiaries are selected by community members, 97% agreed that project staff identify training need areas , 91% accepted that community are involved in carrying mobilization for activities, 97% agreed trainings are carried in a participatory manner, 77% accepted community contribution is sought for during implementation, 90% accepted the project shares information and gives feedback on implementation of activities, 96% agreed

Community members participated as trainers in the project and 73% accepted community participated in decision making that affects the project. Findings of this study concur with the stake holder's theory by Freeman (1994) that the shareholders or stockholders are the owners of the company, and the firm has a binding fiduciary duty to put their needs first, to increase value for them. This clearly showed that there was an holistic involvement of the stakeholders in all stages of project implementation. However Kothari (2001) and Sultana *et al.* (2008) disagreed with the above findings that, involvement can change the existing power structure leading to unexpected conflicts, rather than a hoped-for consensus, or can reinforce privileged interests and marginalize minority perspectives. Such views are in line with those of Dorsey and McDaniels (1999), Pearce (2003) and Vedwan *et al.* (2008) that the participatory processes can also be seen as unproductive in finding solutions and too time consuming when delaying decisive action.

### **5.3.3 To establish how community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

Community participating in monitoring accounts for 45.4% of the variation in sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. This study using Pearson correlation coefficient revealed a positively significant relationship between community participating in monitoring and sustainability (Table 4.14). Data obtained indicates that involving community members in; monitoring implementation, giving regular reports, monitoring and distribution of inputs, accessing reports, putting a monitoring system in place, and monitoring out puts is likely to bring attainment of planned outputs/expected results, improved quality of work and timeliness of delivery of service and getting value for money. This is likely going to lead to increased sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. These findings (Table 4.14) supported the research findings by Mosse (2011) that Monitoring helps to find out whether

project objectives have been met, whether outcomes are satisfactory relative to the target and resources expended, improvement of project/programme, derives best practices to learn from, and it provides a useful basis to conduct and evaluation.

Additional data obtained (Table 4.14) Indicates that 96% of the respondents accepted that Community members are involved in monitoring implementation of activities, 91% agreed that Community leaders give regular reports, 96% admitted that Community members are involved in monitoring and distribution of inputs, 74% accepted All stakeholders have access to project reports 90% agreed there is a monitoring system instituted in place, and 74% accepted the project have achieved it's planned outputs/expected results. These findings (Table 4.14) are again supported by the conclusions of Mosse (2011) who pointed out that an important principle of participatory development is the incorporation of local people's knowledge into programme monitoring and the supposition that the articulation of people's knowledge can transform top-down bureaucratic planning systems.

## **5.4 Conclusions**

The following are the conclusions which were drawn from the study findings;

### **5.4.1 Find out how community participating in planning affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

On this objective, it can be concluded that community participating in planning had a direct influence on sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. This therefore, implies that community participation in planning is too essential to ensure sustainability of livelihood project interventions because it acts as the starting point for soliciting support for the programme, ensure that projects achieve it's intended outputs, get views from the stakeholders on the implementation strategies, make effective decisions and foster ownership of the interventions.

The study established that most of the local community members were involved in planning AAH Uganda projects; it further established that community participation in planning process was good.

The study established that the nature of community participation is largely through meetings where they share information, identify and prioritize problems. However, the local community was less knowledgeable of the many activities involved in community participation especially planning activities of technical staff.

#### **5.4.2 Assess how community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

On this objective, it can be concluded that community participating in implementation had a significant influence on sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. It was established that respondents were the co-implementers of AAH Uganda livelihood projects meaning, they do almost all the work that AAH Uganda does. This has led to an empowered community since the community members are actively involved in the implementation process. It was also established there had been an emergence of other community members as trainers of trainers since they became experts in the different fields they were involved in. This will lead to a sustained intervention since the community members can follow up the project activities after project close out.

The study also found out that continuous involvement of community members in implementation can reduce resistance towards project activities and aids in mobilization of local resources.

Using local resource persons in implementation reduces operational costs, increases efficiency and effectiveness and leads to sustained interventions.

### **5.4.3 To establish how community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

The study established that community participating in monitoring positively impacts on the sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda. The study established that the community members were actively involved in monitoring. This implies that for a project to succeed there is need to involve all the stakeholders who matter in active monitoring of the project activities to detect early warning signs, change strategies, ensure realization of value for money, ensure activities are implemented according to plan and take corrective actions.

The study also established that, involvement of community members in monitoring can cut down operational costs and improves efficiency and effectiveness of implementation.

## **5.5 Recommendations**

### **Objective number one: Find out how community participating in planning affects sustainability of Livelihood Projects in Uganda**

There is a need for livelihood projects in Uganda to bring all key stakeholders in planning development projects. This is because, the services that these institutions are planning are meant for the people they serve and always people have their own tastes and preferences. Therefore, by seeking the views of all stakeholders in planning, priorities can be made accordingly.

There is also need to garner increased beneficiary support towards a project. Active Beneficiary involvement right from planning, needs identification, and enterprise selection

**Objective number two: Assess how community participating in implementation affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

Bottom up approaches to implementation of community development projects should be embraced to ensure empowerment of local resource persons, reduce costs on implementation and emergence of better communities.

Regular reviews on progress of project activities is very key to arrest bad situations/problems before they escalate and take corrective actions

**Objective number three: To establish how community participating in monitoring affects sustainability of livelihood projects in Uganda**

There is need to institute /strengthen Monitoring information system right from the grass root levels so that cases of misappropriation, bribes, substandard work, corruption etc. can be reported within a click of a digital device.

There is also need to build the capacity of the local resource persons at grass root levels as well as the project staff on the monitoring indicators of the projects so that every stakeholder is acquainted with the expected results from the project.

**5.6 Areas for further Research**

Further research should be conducted to establish how best a community can be involved in livelihood projects.

Similar research can be carried out in other districts / regions in this country.

Research can also be carried out to assess the impact of Rural Development programmes on the rural economy, with different case studies.

Research can be done about gender equity or age-specific and participation in the AAH U project.

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## **APPENDIX ONE: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Hello. Good morning/Afternoon! My name is Oweka Jimmy. I am a Student pursuing Masters of Management Studies at Uganda Management Institute (UMI) Kampala. In partial fulfillment for the requirement of the award, am conducting a study on Community Participation and Sustainability of Livelihood Projects. A case study of AAH livelihood Project in Bweyale Town Council. The findings from this study will aid in the development of future interventions as well as contributing to the existing body of knowledge. You have been selected by chance to participate in the survey and I would like to ask you some questions related to the project.

All the information you give will be confidential, it will not include any specific names of respondents, therefore, there will be no way to identify that you are the one who gave this information.

### **SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

(Please tick the correct alternative which best suit your response)

<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
Q1. Sex of the respondent (tick as appropriate, <b>do not ask</b> )	1. Male 2. Female
Q2. How old are you?	1. < 18 2. 18-29 3. 30-39 4. 40-49 5. >50

<p>Q3. What is the highest level of education you completed?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary</li> <li>2. Ordinary level</li> <li>3. Advanced level</li> <li>4. College certificate</li> <li>5. College Diploma</li> <li>6. Never been to school</li> <li>7. University Degree</li> <li>8. Others, specify _____</li> </ol>
<p>Q4. What is your <b>Main</b> occupation?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farming</li> <li>2. Trade</li> <li>3. Salaried employment</li> <li>4. Casual labor</li> <li>5. Mason</li> <li>6. Carpenter</li> <li>7. Tailoring</li> <li>8. non</li> <li>9. Others (specify) .....</li> </ol>

## Section B: Community participation and Sustainability of Livelihood project

Please tick the box which best describes your situation/response

### i) Questions on Sustainability of Livelihood project

S/No	1. Strongly Disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Not Sure, 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree	1	2	3	4	5
<b>a) Economic Sustainability</b>						
1	Community members have adequate access to micro credit					
2	Community members sell their commodities at local and regional markets					
3	Community members have Small income generating activities					
4	Community members have three meals in a day					
5	Community members have access to education and medical services					
<b>b) Ecological sustainability</b>						
6	The project intervention is destroying the environment					
7	The project has introduced appropriate technology					
8	The project conducts training in environment education and management					
9	There is mass environment campaign being conducted by the project					
10	The project supports it's beneficiary with tree planting					
11	The project encourages making of hygiene facilities in homes					
12	The project promotes use of energy savings devices					
13	There is proper disposal of faecal matter and house hold refuse					
14	Community members cut down trees for fire wood and charcoal burning					
15	There is widespread bush burning during dry season and at land preparation					

	1. Strongly Disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Not Sure, 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree	1	2	3	4	5
	<b>c) Social sustainability</b>					
16	There is gender equity in AAH Uganda programming?					
17	Women participate in leadership responsibilities in farmer groups?					
18	AAH Uganda conducts trainings to community members					
19	Community members have access to training manuals					
20	Community members have access to social services like schools, hospitals, markets and good roads					

## ii) Questions on community participation

S/No	1. Strongly Disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Not Sure, 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree	1	2	3	4	5
	<b>1. Stakeholders' participating in Planning</b>					
21	The community participated in identifying the need for project before implementation					
22	The project addresses need of stakeholders					
23	Community leaders were involved in decision making before implementation					
24	Community participated in identification and selection of technology					
25	Appropriate technology was introduced					
26	Community understands use of technology					
27	Community participated in carrying out the baseline survey					
28	Findings of baseline survey were presented to the community before implementation					
29	Community and staff were involved in proposal writing					
	<b>2) Stakeholders participating in implementation</b>					
	1. Strongly Disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Not Sure, 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree	1	2	3	4	5
30	Beneficiaries are selected by community members					

31	Project staff identify training need areas					
32	Community are involved in carrying mobilization for activities					
33	Trainings are carrying out in a participatory manner					
34	Community contribution is sought for during implementation					
35	The project shares information and gives feed back on implementation of activities					
36	Community members participated as trainers in the project					
37	Community participated in decision making that affects the project					
	<b>3) Community participating in monitoring</b>					
38	Community members are involved in monitoring implementation of activities					
39	Community leaders give regular reports					
40	Community members are involved in monitoring and distribution of inputs					
41	All stakeholders have access to project reports					
42	There is a monitoring system instituted in place					
43	The projects have achieved it's planned outputs /expected results					



## **APPENDIX TWO: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS**

### **Thematic area one: Sustainability**

1. How will the district/sub county continue with the activities under this project after its closure?
2. What are some of the negative impacts of this project on the environment that you have identified? How are you addressing them?
3. How is the district involved in the implementation and monitoring of this project activities?
4. How is the project strengthening the capacity of participating institutions, groups and individuals?
5. What are the achievements in terms of promoting gender equity and equality (planned or unplanned)?
6. How would you describe the partnership between the district & this project implemented by AAH-Uganda)
7. Briefly comment/highlight any systems/structures the project has put in place to sustain the project and their roles?

### **Thematic area Two: Community participation in the project.**

1. How would you describe the relationships between the organisation and its stakeholders?
2. How were the groups, institutions and individuals involved in identifying and analyzing the problem or situation being handled by the Project?
3. How were these groups, institutions and individuals involved in managing (running) of the project?
4. To what extent have outputs been or will be achieved? What is the quality of the outputs?

5. What are the achievements in terms of capacity development (Planned and unplanned)
6. What means would you suggest to AAH-Uganda for delivering more and better outputs with the available resources the organization has?
7. What measures have been taken by AAH U during planning and implementation to ensure that resources are efficiently used?
8. What mechanisms has the project put in place to share learning and receive or get feedback?
9. How regular do you meet with the partners and what are the key issues shared?

### **APPENDIX THREE: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE**

Hello. Good morning/Afternoon! My name is Oweka Jimmy. I am a Student Pursuing Masters of Management Studies at Uganda Management Institute (UMI) Kampala. In partial fulfillment for the requirement of the award, am conducting a study on Community Participation and Sustainability of Livelihood Projects. A case Study of AAH Livelihood Project in Bweyale Town Council. The findings from this study will aid in the development of future interventions as well as contributing to the existing body of knowledge. You have been selected by chance to participate in the survey and I would like to ask you some questions related to the project.

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**Parish** \_\_\_\_\_ **Village** \_\_\_\_\_

**Group Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Number of Males** \_\_\_\_\_ **Number of Females** \_\_\_\_\_

1. How would you describe AAH Uganda
2. How have you benefited from it's programme
3. What role have it played in the development of Kiryandongo District
4. What planning activities of AAH U have you participated in?
5. What groups, institutions and individual have been excluded (should have benefited either directly or indirectly) from this project? And why have they been excluded?
6. How regular do you meet with the partners and what are the key issues shared?
7. What views do you have on the idea of cost sharing on the inputs which are being given by the project

8. If you were given an opportunity to change the components of this project what would you remove or add into this intervention?
9. Which areas of the intervention do you think needs improvement?

## **APPENDIX FOUR: DOCUMENT REVIEW CHECKLIST**

The researcher will look at the following documents for the last five years;

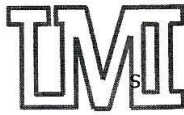
1. Strategic plan
2. Human resource manual
3. Finance and accounting manual
4. Baseline survey reports
5. Evaluation reports
6. Annual reports
7. Minutes of staff and board meetings
8. Audit reports

The researcher will be interested in areas of their development, recommendations, follow up, process and any concerns which addresses sustainability

## **APPENDIX FIVE: OBSERVATION CHECKLIST**

**The following practices will be observed;**

1. Savings and credit activities
2. Soil and water conservation practices
3. Agronomic practices
4. Land use and management practices
5. Project activities/intervention



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Our Ref: **G/35**

**18 September 2013**

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

### MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES DEGREE RESEARCH

Mr. Jimmy Oweka is a student of the Masters Degree in Management Studies of Uganda Management Institute 28<sup>th</sup> Intake 2012/2013 specializing in Project Planning and Management, **Reg. Number 12/MMSPPM/28/024.**

The purpose of this letter is to formally request you to allow this participant to access any information in your custody/organisation, which is relevant to his research.

His Research Topic is: ***“Community Participation and Sustainability of Livelihood Projects in Uganda: A Case study of AAH U in Bweyale Town Council”***

Gerald Karyeija (PhD)  
**AG. DEAN, SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES**