



**EFFECT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON PEOPLES' LIVELIHOOD
A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT IN MALONGO
SUB COUNTY MAYUGE DISTRICT**

BY

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my dear children Kyamusana Hassan, Kyamusana Sheena who missed my full time as a parent to them.

Finally I dedicate this work to my beloved parents Hajji Sulait Nabango (RIP) and Hajjat Hamidha T. Nabango who toiled for my education and sacrificed the decent 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.

DECLARATION

I Kyamusana Aliyi, do hereby declare that this work is my personal effort except in instances where scholarly literature has been used. This dissertation has never been submitted to any other institution of learning for any award in and outside Uganda.

Signed.....

KYAMUSANA ALIYI

Date.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled “EFFECT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON PEOPLE’S LIVELIHOOD; A CASE STUDY OF MALONGO SUB COUNTY MAYUGE DISTRICT” has been submitted for examination on approval as institute supervisors

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the effect of community participation on people's livelihood a case study of community driven development in Malongo sub county Mayuge district local government. Specifically the study established the effect of community participatory planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation on people's livelihood in Malongo sub county Mayuge district, Uganda.

A cross- sectional study design was employed targeting a sample of 150 of which actually 131 participated. Simple random and purposive sampling was used to select the respondents. Data was collected using questionnaires, interview guides, and documentary review methods.

Qualitative data was analyzed using frequencies, percentages, correlations and co-efficient of determination and qualitative data analysis involved and summarizing the content of interviews. Findings revealed a strong relationship in planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation on people's livelihood.

It was concluded that community participation had a significant positive effect on people's livelihood in Malongo sub county Mayuge district local government

The study recommended that the local government should increase community participation in planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation to improve people's livelihood

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The study examined the relationship between community participation on peoples' livelihood in **Malongo** sub-county. Community participation was independent variable while livelihood was dependent variable.

Community participation was measured in terms of participatory planning, participatory implementation, participatory M & E. while peoples' livelihood was measured in terms of level of ownership, awareness, accessibility to health services, income generation as explained in the conceptual frame work.

The chapter presents the background of the research i.e. historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual, problem statement purpose of the research, objective of the study, the study questions, conceptual frame work, importance of the study, justification and operational definition of terms.

1.2 Background of the study

This section of the study focused on historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual background of the study as explained below.

1.2.1 Historical Background

Rass(2009) agrees with Rifkim and kangere (2001) that community participation also referred to as people's participation is by no means new concept.

Rass (2009) argue that community participation was formulated in the mid 1970's where there is a growing awareness of community participation in an initiative aimed at changing the livelihood of people

The concept of community participation applied to development work since in the 1970's by activists movement after realizing that the poor, women and disadvantaged of less empowered communities have knowledge, innovativeness (creativity), and talents which need to be stimulated through dialogue and positive conversation. In so doing, this was to empower people to make decisions so as to determine their destiny.

Relatedly people's participation in service delivery to change their livelihood was formulated at the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development (WCARRD), held in Rome in 1979 (Rass, 2009)

In the 1970's and 1980's participatory methods involves communities, create, profound links between "outsiders" information and peoples' lived realities. This would help to exploit knowledge, experience and support of analysis by people themselves. It meant a move from attitude that we need to "change" attitude of the people, so that change can happen without being "prescribed from the outsider rather than initiated from within communities through real engagement, consultation, dialogue and stimulating facilitation" (Rengasami, 2010).

It was evident that CDD projects could allow poverty reduction projects to scale up quickly (Swaminathar; 2003).

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 'grassroot development' approaches that challenge International Developmental Practice in 1960s and 1970s. (IAF, 2007; Annis and Hakim, 2008).

The Government of Uganda in 1993 strengthened decentralization system decided to include communities and local Government stakeholders in the participation of planning, implementation as well as monitoring & evaluation towards social service delivery at the local level.

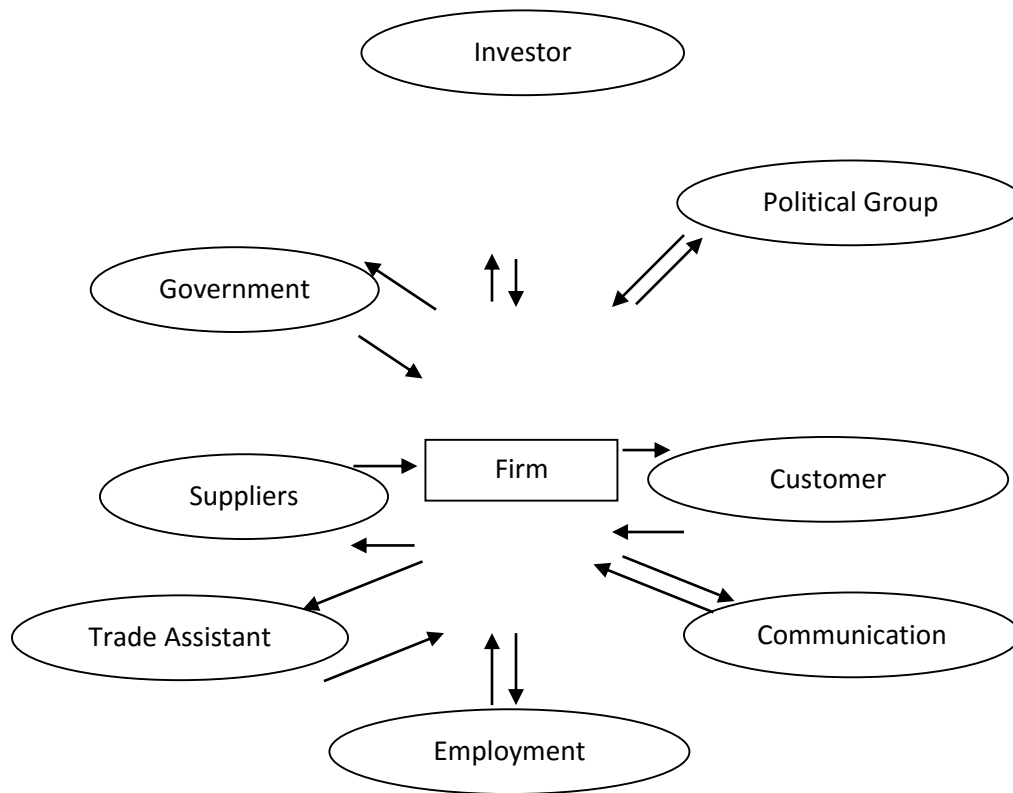
However, despite the above cited studies highlighting community participation on peoples' livelihood has remained poor in Mayuge District, Malongo Sub County something that warranted this study to close the existing gap.

1.2.2 Theoretical Background

The study was guided by Stakeholder's theory by Freeman (1984). Stakeholders are defined as people who are crucial to the survival and success of an organization. Freeman, (2006) also mentions the type of stakeholders in the community; employees, local community, government, civil society organizations, politicians, technical staff, NGOs among others.

The theory argues that groups / individuals with genuine interests participating in an initiative, do so to attain benefits and that there is no primacy of one interest and benefits over another.

All stakeholders' relationships are depicted in the same shape and scope are of equal distance from the black box of the firm in the centre as illustrated below.



The theory is used in describing or explaining specific corporate characteristics and behaviour for example stake – holder theory has been used to describe: -

- a) The nature of the firm (Brenner & Cochran, 1991)
- b) The way managers think about managing (Brenner and Molandu, 1997)
- c) How board members think about the interests of corporate constituencies (Wang

d) & Devchirst1992) The theory in conjunction with descriptive empirical data were used to identify the connection or lack of connections between stakeholders management and the achievement of traditional corporate objectives.

Stakeholders' theory was also used to interpret the functions of the corporation, including the identification of moral or philosophical guidelines for the operation and management of corporations. Normative concern dominated the classical stake – holder theory statement from the beginning (Dodd, 1932).

Freeman's extensive discussion of stake – holder management implementation techniques both in his 1984 treatise and in his papers (freeman and Gilbert, 1987, Freeman & Reed, 1983) justified stake – holder theory on Normative group that stake – holder group has powers to be treated as an end in itself and not as a means to some others end, and therefore must participate in determining the future direction of the firm where he or she is a stakeholder. Going by this theory if stake holders are involved in community participatory planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the likely outcome on peoples' livelihood which was in forms of awareness, social capital, income generating activities, ownership of resources hence the relevance of the theory to the study.

This theory was proposed for this study because it encourages stakeholders' participation in a project or an initiative like community driven development as an approach that leads to better peoples' livelihood.

1.2.3 Conceptual Back Ground

Community Participation

Community participation is the process by which individuals, families or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development by being involved in the decision making process, in determining goals and pursuing issues of importance to them.

Under this study, the independent variable was community participation which was referred to participatory community planning, participatory implementation, participatory monitoring and participatory evaluation of communities in developmental projects. In this study, participatory planning was referred to situation analysis needs assessment, mobilization of resources, budgeting and timing, participatory implementation was referred to including of all stakeholders like local leaders, religious leaders, sub county technical staff among others.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation implied measuring of the progress of community driven development and action on results.

The contradiction usually comes out over the magnitude of involvement of the stakeholders at all stages.

Samuel (1987) argues that beneficiaries are actively involved in the project process to influence its development. This argument however does not show who among the beneficiaries actively initiate the direction and execution of development project. However, the conducive political environment was provided by the government of Uganda in the 1995 constitution amplified in the local government act Cap 243 and donations from international community, lower governments do not seem to promote total community participation on peoples' livelihood. As people's

livelihood is characterized by limited ownership to resources, limited access to health facilities, poor access to information as a result of poor road network and ability to afford basic needs in their lives.

Under this study, livelihood was the dependent variable which is a set of actions involving securing water, food, medicine, housing, outfit and the ability to gain the above necessitation for meeting the materials of self and his or her household of a sustainable basis and dignity. In this study, livelihood was referred to ownership, accessibility, social capital, income generating activity and awareness (informed decision) and community participation as independent variable which was measured in terms of community participatory planning i.e resource mobilization, situation analysis, needs assessment, budgeting and timing. Community participatory implementation i.e. involvement, decision making, information sharing with all stakeholders, community participatory monitoring and evaluation referred to measuring of progress, action on results, agreed target and data collection.

1.2.4 Contextual Back Ground

Government of Uganda (GOU) with support from International Development Agency (IDA) earmarked Funding Assistant through the local Government Management and Service Delivery (LGMSD) Programme. Among others the LGMSD programme was supporting the community Driven Development (CDD) approach as a way of promoting community peoples' livelihood. Hence implementation of poverty reduction projects that increased the capacity of communities for self – development and strengthen local institutions. Local Governments are mandated to provide service to the people through a decentralized system. (Local Government Act 1997). This is what is being done in Mayuge District and Malongo Sub – county. The community has been benefiting from the community driven development grant with an interest of poverty reduction and

empowering Local Communities to make decisions, money has been allocated to communities to promote community peoples' livelihood. Despite all this, peoples' livelihood has remained poor characterized by limited ownership of land and other assets, limited access to health & Education Service, poor road networks, limited access to clean water (Ministry of Local Government Effective participatory practices Report, 2009). The study investigated whether community participation enhances on peoples' livelihood in Malongo sub-county Mayuge district.

1.3 Problem Statement

Community participation on peoples' livelihood is a major concern for development partners' world over. Most practitioners agree that great community participation is associated with better service outcomes (Islam & Kalkonen, 1999). Others showing that community participation leads to developmental projects that are more responsible to the needs of the poor and higher project outcomes (Kluciju, 2003).

In so doing, the Ugandan government developed interest on building local councils and communities to understand their role and plan for their areas by establishing the capacity building component under the local government management and service delivery programme. [LGMSDP] geared towards better livelihood. To adopt the former, Malongo sub county which is in Mayuge district has implemented community development which is a program under LGMSDP with an intention for poverty reduction and empowering local communities to make decisions, own assets, access to health and education services, better standard of living (good houses), ability to communicate among others in a bid to improve their livelihood.

Further, the government of Uganda has created an enabling environment for people's participation by cooperating decentralization in the 1995 constitution and enacting the 1997 local government

act with the view of stepping up change among citizen of Uganda (Tukalebuka, 1997). The establishment of Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development([MGLSD],2006) whose mandate is to empower local communities to enhance their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainability and promotion of the marginalized groups of people in society (MGLSD, 2006). However, despite all the above people's livelihood has remained a myth in Mayuge District Malongo Sub County manifested through, limited access to education, health services, poor roads networks.

The district status report of local government statistical abstract Mayuge District 2009/2010) poverty lead gap of 9.88%.Poverty negativity of 0.34.According to 5 partial trends of poverty and equity in Uganda by the Uganda bureau of statistics (UBOS) December, 2010. According to the 2005 population census analytical report for Malongo Sub County it has 10,698 numbers of households as for livelihood is concerned 43.6% depend on subsistence farming,27.8% on earned income, 1.4% on property income, 77.9% do not have any form of transportation facility and many live on less than two thousand a day including non-monitory utilities such as own grown food shelter and other social amenities.

Access to safe water, Malongo has only 13 functional protected springs and 28 deep bore holes (Uganda water supply Atlas 2010). Malongo has 29 primary schools with a total population of 13,043 pupils. (Mayuge Education Census data, 2012)

These poor/inadequate services are reflected in the Malongo sub county development plan 2015.

The study was therefore investigating the effect of community participation on peoples' livelihood in Malongo Sub County.

1.4 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of the study was to assess the relationship between community participation on peoples' livelihood: A case study of CDD in Malongo sub-county Mayuge district.

1.5 Specific objectives of the Research

- (i) To investigate the relationship between community participatory planning on peoples' livelihood
- (ii) To assess the effect of community participatory implementation on peoples' livelihood
- (iii) To examine effect of community participatory monitoring & evaluation on peoples' livelihood.

1.6 Study questions

- (i) What is the relationship between community participatory planning on peoples' livelihood?
- (ii) How does participatory community implementation lead to peoples' livelihood?
- (iii) What is the effect of participatory community monitoring and evaluation on peoples' livelihood

1.7 Hypotheses to the study.

- (1) There is a positive relationship between community participatory planning on peoples' livelihood
- 2. There is a positive relationship between participatory community implementation on peoples' livelihood.

(3) There is a positive relationship between participatory community monitoring and evaluation on livelihood.

1.8 Conceptual framework

Conceptual frame work is diagrammatic representation of a problem under study.

For this study, it is community participation in community driven development and livelihood.

Figure 1.1: Showing the Relationship between Community participation on Livelihood.

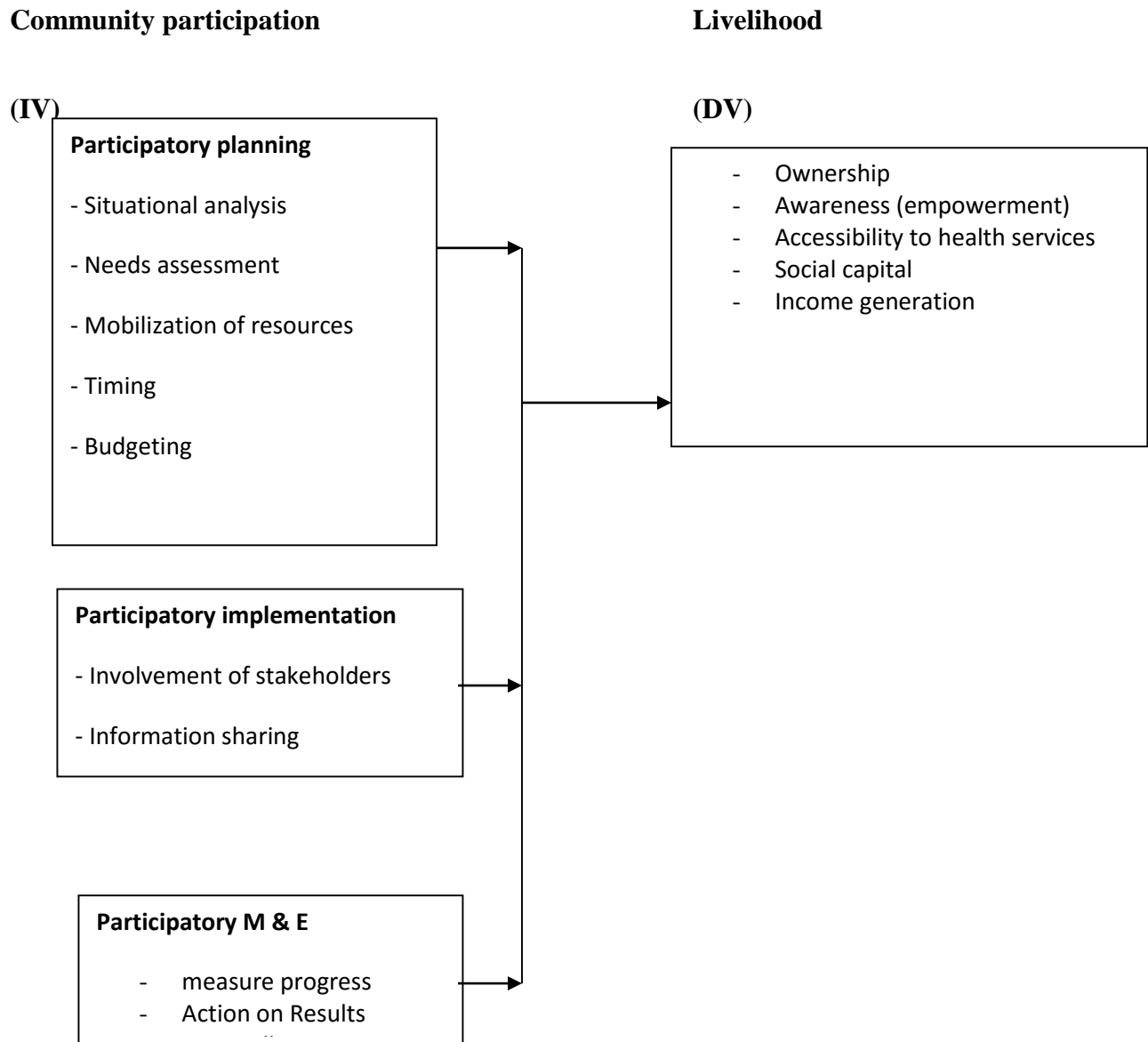


Figure 1.1 above shows the relationship between community participation on peoples' livelihood.

Source: Adopted from HusonGuanton and Hodge (1960) stake-holder theory Khan (2011) and modified by the researcher.

The conceptual framework presents community participation as an independent variable (IV) and Livelihood as the dependent variable (DV) as the problem to be investigated. Community participation had variables like Participatory Planning which includes Situational Analysis, Needs Assessment, Mobilization of resources, budgeting and timing, which has a relationship to livelihood. Participatory implementation where all benefiting stakeholders are brought on board to implement a given project, community mobilization, community sharing and decision making. Participatory monitoring and evaluation which measures the progress and actions on results, agreed targets, data collection. All those are thought to have an effect on livelihood, which is characterized by Ownership, Awareness (empowerment), accessibility, social capital and income generating.

1.9 Significance of the Study

Assessing the effect of community participation on peoples' livelihood in Malongo sub-county Mayuge district could become useful to the national, regional, and the district community policy makers. This would help them make policies from an informed point of view. Future researchers in line with this study might draw inspiration from the data and findings of this study.

Furthermore, the finding was used to help Mayuge district in designing of future peoples' livelihood projects.

Little scholarly work has been undertaken to explain the link between community participation on peoples' livelihood in Mayuge district. The researcher therefore, thinks that it was to fill the gap and hence adding value to the existing literature.

The study has formed useful materials towards improved community participation and livelihood in Malongo Sub-county.

1.10 Justification of the Study

Community participation in Community Driven Development is seen as tool of empowerment and social, political and economic transformation of the marginalized groups of people in society. It created a participating space in decision taking and planning, where community opinions are heard in group meetings. In spite of all the efforts made to promote communities' participation in Community Driven Development, they are far more invisible in doing project activities rather than attending group meetings or participating in problem solving discussions. Therefore, communities' absolute quietness in development projects requires effective measure to ensure that their voices are heard. The problem remains and no study has been put forth to assess the effect of communities' participation in CDD and Livelihood programs in Mayuge District, hence this study.

1.11 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study includes the geographical, time and content as explained below

1.11.1 Time scope

The researcher took the period between 2011-2015 (four years) the period when a lot of conflicts were observed in the sub-county and people's livelihood was so poor.

1.11.2 Geographical Scope.

The research was carried out in Malongo Sub-county in the seven parishes, the reason for this sub-county is because it has the highest population and receives a lot of money for CDD in the district but people's livelihood has remained poor.

1.11.3 Content scope

The researcher specifically concentrated on community participation on peoples' livelihood. Community participation was considered under the aspects of community members involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. And livelihood was looked at the level of awareness, accessibility to health services, social capital, income generation and ownership of resources.

1.12. Operational Definition of Key Concepts.

For the purpose of study, the following meaning was attached to the terms below. Community-Group/Network of people who stay in the same location and or share common views or opinions.

Community Participation

In this study, community participation was regarded as the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development by being involved in the decision making process in determining goals and pursuing issues of importance to them. In other words, the involvement of the community and or stakeholders in the program circle at all stages

Stakeholders these are individuals, groups, Institutions or agencies with a common interest or stake. These include; Community, Civil society organizations, [CSOs], Community Based Organization, Non-Government Organization [NGOs], Civil Servants, and Council.

Community Driven Development [CDD] in this context means the activities that lead to development, control development process, Resources and decision making empowered Community groups.

Livelihood: is defined as a set of activities involving securing water, food, toddler, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire the above necessitation either individually or as a group by using endowments both human and material for meeting the requirements of the self and his / her household on a sustainable basis with dignity.

Participation, where stakeholders take an active role in determining their destiny, rural poor become more aware of their own situation.

Empowerment, the expansion of freedom of choice and action and capabilities to participate in negotiating with influence, control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction.

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) and Kumar (2005) interprets literature review as the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problem being investigated, which forms an integral part of the entire research process and makes a valuable contribution to almost every operational step in the research?

This chapter shows the various sources of related literature to the topic of the research. The sources include; review of scholarly journals, government documents, text books, Internet and Newspapers, it also presents theoretical review, actual review on community participation on people's livelihood. This Literature reviewed objective by objective.

It presented the summary of the literature review highlighting gaps in the existing literature while generating and refining research ideas and drawing conclusions in line with solution.

2.2. Theoretical Review.

The study was guided by stake-holder's theory which encourages having respect for all the stakeholders in the organization or firm. This clearly explained the relationship between community participation on peoples' livelihood in Malongo Sub County.

2.2.1 Stakeholders Theory

According to Dess, Lumpukin, Eisina, ... and Kim (2012) stake holders are individuals or groups of people who are either directly/ indirectly affected by an entity and those who may have interest in an entity or the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively.

This model is relevant to the study since it presents the approach of bringing every member on board in the process of project cycle of implementation. That is engaging the community throughout the project preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation which directly affects livelihoods.

Stake-holder theory engages communities throughout the project cycle.

Stake-holders are vital to the organization by virtue of their capacity to guide the project cycle results. Their views are a component of decision making.

These stake-holders may also be able to have an effect on the performance of a group in the community due to their experience, information, or insight that would be helpful in developing the project (Edelenbos and Klijn, 2006, European Net-Work of education council [EUNEC], 2011).

Logan (2004) states that stakeholders are groups of people who have an interest in an organization's work and to whom the organization has ethical duty.

Dess, et al [2012] adds that whether an organization is working on a plan, Policy development, or creating a new program, consultation with the key stake- holders is important in achieving the organizations interests.

However, participating in the Initiation of a project is always based on experiences one has on the issues. According to Hayward and Ncayiyana (2003)the initial reaction is often why participate, people always want to be convinced to serve and that needs to show them interest to do so. To answer the question of why, Edelenbos and Klijn (2006) outlined the following as some of the merits of stake holder theory.

- 1]. When all the stake-holders are brought on board there is always quality and informed decision making in an organization where by all member's views are always heard.
- 2]. Through stake-holders' theory problem solving become easy as members have Vast experience from different angles hence encouraging different ideas on board.
- 3]. There is high motivation in performance since all members feel involved hence making the project realize the intended objectives in a short period as members take ownership of the project.
- 4]. with the involvement of all the stake-holders the sustainability of the project is always big since it reduces technical knowhow in the project implementation.

Weakness

The theory offers no decision making criteria to guide corporate governance and how stake-holders reach a consensus.

Stake-holders' theory requires involving everyone in the community to be on board in identifying issues and needs in the community, prioritizing them, generating alternative strategies to address their problem through an action point. Therefore, stake-holders should be involved in needs identification analysis, Planning, Costing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for the good of achieving the best intended interests of the project in the community.

2.3 The concept of community participation

Participation by the people in the institution and system 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 (Tomaseli, 2006). Murrays (2011) opines that rural Communities can realize their full potential only through incentive, active participation in an

organization at the grass root level of the community. With special interest on the least privileged. Project identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation calls for stake holders involvement.

Participation is an essential part of human growth as it promotes self-confidence, pride, initiative, creativity, responsibility, cooperation. Without stake holder's involvement in project activities, all efforts to alleviate poverty is immensely more difficult, if not impossible (Burkey, 1993; Chambers, 2007; Laderchil, 2011).

The above view was affirmed by Abli (2007), referring to participation as philosophical method to growth rather than a policy.

Abah (2007) pointed that even government ought to be participatory and warns that we should not deceive ourselves by the officials or common definitions of the concept of participation.

2.4. To investigate the relationship between community participatory planning on peoples' livelihood.

Limited involvement of stake-holders in a project is one of the root causes of its failure, therefore all stake – holders should be involved in Situational Analysis, Needs assessment, Mobilization of resources, Budgeting and timing.

Mwangi (2005) in Ravallion (2012) expressed that community development initiative or a project starts with identification of a need or the realization that there is a need. This allows sharing of their vision through needs assessment, followed by group discussion analysis. Kerote (2011) stated that this was not only confirming the need for change, but also clarify the scope of the problem at hand and the resource base available. Projects need to seek stake-holders views in order not to fail. Those that do consult widely increase their chances of success (Cornwall, 2008).

[UNDP, 2012]. Read [2008] affirms to this by encouraging involvement of communities as early as the initiation of a Project cycle.

This promotes communities involvement, problem solving, informed and collective actions making process and ownership of the initiative.

In the planning process all the stake-holders should be involved from the grass root level. The stake-holders may have an effect on this plan as they may have information, experience, or insight that would be helpful in developing the plan.

Stake-holders may have an effect on organization either in support or block progress of the plan. This is strengthened by King II report (2002) as cited in Adewale, (2012) suggesting the use of an inclusive approach in the engagement of stake-holders so that the purpose and value of the institution are defined and communicated to all stake-holders.

However, though most scholars agree on the involvement of communities in the project planning methods, they are quiet on the method of bringing the marginalized groups of people or individuals for example the less empowered and informed.

Much as several scholars tend to agree on importance of involving community in project design and taking action, it is important to note that this involvement is limited to a few persons. Where by the project is explained and people are asked to give their comments, and where the few comments are made by the school teacher in a language unintelligible to the majority (Rallion, 2012).

Estrella and Gaventa [2000], observed that the common practice of involving the communities in the implementation phase of the Project cycle and not in earlier Project identification and

preparation phase means that stake-holders are limited to get involved in a Project in line with their needs.

Eliminating stake-holders from the overall understanding of the Projects objectives and goals have an effect on the projects' outcome [Chess and Porcell, 1999].

Okator 2005 confirms that the effect for development should therefore come from the bottom. It should be initiated from the grass root because locals understand their own issues better and how development can be sustained.

Once the community is involved in planning sustainable development is realized since they understand their communities better, there may be poor livelihood if the community perceives that its contribution in planning process has not been taken seriously and this is one of the challenges with Malongo Sub-county.

2.5. To assess the effect of Community participatory implementation on peoples' livelihood.

Pragmatic claims emphasize the benefits of participation to an initiative. Participation can ease implementation and improve outcomes; by integrating local interests and information, policy solutions may be better adapted to local conditions (Douguel et al, 2006: Reed 2008). Yet these claims have been challenged by the doubt that lay persons are incompetent to deal with or are comfortable with complex decisions involving detailed scientific knowledge, technical tools and risk management issues (Rowe and Trewerl,2000; Bierele, 2002)

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 empowering the poor to manage and control their own development, requires that they then gain confidence, learn to be

assertiveness, have faith in their own abilities and trust their comrades. They need to develop a self-image which says; together with my comrade I can succeed in doing this (Burkey, 1993)

Scheire [2005] identifies involvement of the stake-holders in implementation as a key factor for a project's success. If all stake-holders are involved in the project implementation there is a possibility of quality assurance and Project ownership since every stake-holder is accountable to the project's success or failure.

Forrest and Richardson [2006] maintain that fruitful community participation in community initiative should consider community member's contribution towards community project implementation.

It is as well important for the stake-holders to always hold meeting to track the results achieved in the process of implementation as this was to help to minimize errors which are most likely to occur.

However, many scholars have criticized that involvement can change structure leading to unexpected conflicts rather than hoped for consensus (Kothari, 2001; Sultan et al, 2008), or can re-enforce privileged interests and marginalize minority perspectives.

The participatory process can also be seen as fruitless in finding solutions and to time consuming delaying decisive action (Dorcey and Mc Daniels, 1999; Pearce, 2003; Vedwan et al, 2008). However, it's 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) there were some challenges which may be unforeseen and jeopardize the Project and cause disharmony in the team.

Batle [2011], points out that monitoring is significant at the implementation stage to ensure that the project is executed as per the allocated time. Implementation should include all stake-holders within the community of Malongo Sub- County.

2.6. To examine the effect of Community Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation on peoples' Livelihood.

Measuring progress of an organization and actions on results is highly recommended when all the stake-holders are involved. Organizations recommend participatory approach in monitoring and evaluation in order to improve overall results of their programmes and to better report to their constituents [Batle, 2011, Touwen, 2001, Dwyer, 1989].

Chamber 2007 argues that monitoring and evaluation should not be carried out by experts, measuring performance against pre-set indicators and using procedures and tools designed without participation of key, stake-holders.

Monitoring and evaluation should be more inclusive and this helps members in taking an informed decision on the progress of the project and taking actions on the results.

Chamber [2007], further argues that a proponent of stake holders participation in monitoring and evaluation is more cost effective, accurate and sustainable than conventions approaches. This, if adopted would greatly improve the livelihood of people of Malongo Sub-county.

2.7. Summary of Literature Review.

This chapter reviews academic work on the stake-holder theory which is adopted to guide this study. The assumption, relevancy and applications including short-comings of the theory were highlighted.

Involvement of stake-holders or stake-holders participation in projects planning, implementation, monitoring and evolution affects the livelihood of people. Therefore there should be meaningful community participation where relevant stake-holders participate in the project identification planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation which the gaps were the emphasis of the study.

Community participation was seen as being important to all aspects of taking decision prescribed by others to being involved at all stages. However, most of this literature was not contextualized to Malongo sub-county Mayuge district.

Thus by conducting this study, information pertaining community participation on people's livelihood in Malongo sub-county was empirically obtained.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents study design, study population, methods of data analysis, data collection instruments, sample size and selection, validity and reliability procedure of data collection, data analysis and measurement variables.

3.2 Research design

The study employed a cross-sectional research design. It adopted both descriptive research which intends to present facts concerning the situation, and a mixed method (i.e. quantitative and qualitative design) for triangulation of the data collected. The design is considered because the study investigates opinions, attitudes and perceptions regarding the study phenomenon (Beritaijo, Basheka and Oonyo, 2010). Cross sectional study observes a phenomenon in its natural environment. This ensured that data not captured by questionnaires probably due to design could be captured and the gap filled quantitative data deduced from the rest of the qualitative instruments used in the study. Further, it is considered as producing reliable valid cheaper and quicker results. The unit of analysis was sub-county political executive members, technical staff, executive member of the benefiting groups and the selection committee members both primary and secondary data was collected using interview guide, questionnaires and documentary review.

3.3 Study Population

A study population in the population to which the researcher ultimately wanted to generalize the results in the study. The population was 150 people and was composed of 9 executive members of

the 15 groups that had so far benefited from CDD, 5 members of the group Selection committee, 5 politicians (Sub county executive) and 5 technical people

3.4 Sample size and population.

A sample size is defined as part of the population that is deliberately selected to investigate properties of the parent population (Mubazi, 2008). A sample is a portion of the population whose results can be generalized to the entire population (Amin, 2005). Amin 2005 highlighted that determining the sample size depends on the informed judgment or looted in the objectives or the nature/type of investigation, degree of accuracy, precisions desired of required and constraints on a sample selection or the nature of the population in this study the sample size was 112 Generated using Krejcie and Morgan table as cited by Amin (2005)

Table 3.1: Sample size and population

Category	Target population	Sample size	Sampling techniques
Group executive members	135	97	Simple random sampling
Sub county politician executive	5	5	Purposive
Technical staff	5	5	Purposive
Committee members	5	5	Purposive
Total	150	112	

Source: Malongo Sub-county (2010/2011 – 2014/2015 development Plan) and Kregcie and Morgan Amin. (2005).

3.5 sampling techniques and procedure

Sampling involves selecting elements from a population in that the sample elements represent the entire population (Amin, 2005).

For this study, sampling methods were employed;

3.6 Purposive and simple random sampling.

According to Harding, (2006), purposive sampling “*is a type of non-probability sampling*”. Non-probability sampling emphasizes on sampling techniques where the unit that is being studied is based on the judgment of the researcher. Decisions concerning the individuals to be included in the sample are taken by the researcher based on being a specialist, informed about the study. Capacity and readiness to participate in the research, thus, purposive sampling was used for these categories of respondents, because it necessitates the researcher to take decisions about the individual participants who would be most likely to contribute appropriate data both in terms of relevance and depth. On the other hand, simple random sampling was used. “*Simple random sampling is where a sub-set of a statistical population on which each member of the subject has an equal opportunity of being chosen*”, Amin, (2005). A simple random sampling is meant to be un-biased representation of the group. This technique was used to select members of the executive committee of the benefiting groups at the village level giving every member an equal opportunity of being chosen. It is a good technique because of limited time and resources.

Purposive was also used to collect focused information from sub county executive politicians, technical staff, and committee members. This method was used because less time is used, the sample is smaller and less cost is used on the other hand the simple random sampling technique was used because respondents were given equal chance of being chosen from the population. This technique was applied and used to select the chairpersons of executive committee from the benefiting groups at the village levels. The choice of the large population limited funds and time.

3.7 Data collection instruments.

Data collection instruments are tools which the researcher uses to collect data from the respondents. A combination of tools were used as appropriate to make use of their different merits because none of them when used exclusively may collect sufficient data hence using the following instruments questionnaires, interview guide, and document review checklist.

The selection of these study tools were guided by the nature of data to be collected, the time available as well as the objectives of the study.

The main objective of the study is to investigate the effect of community participation on peoples' livelihood in Malongo Sub County Mayuge District. The researcher was mainly interested in opinions, views and attitudes through the use of questionnaires, interview guide and documentary techniques.

3.7.1 Interview guide.

An interview is an oral administration of a question or an interview scheduled (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The researcher used this method of data collection because of its strength such as allows probing respondents hence ensuring high response rate. It is cheap in terms of administration and provides in depth information which could not be obtained from the questionnaire, more flexible (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

In depth interview was conducted to seek the opinion of subject matter specialist like;

This tool was used to get information from political executive ,CDO , sub-county chief, and parish chief .

3.7.2 Questionnaire

This method was employed to gather data quantitatively had set of close ended questions printed in a logical order. This method was used because it is easy to administer and also promises anonymity (mugenda and mugenda, 2003), a questionnaire guide was developed well focused On the objective of the study and were closed ended.

The questionnaire were administered by the researcher and the research assistant .this helped to cater for the respondents who could not express themselves in English language and also ensured that the researcher collects all the collected questionnaires within a short period of time (sekaran, 2003).

The sets of self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data from Malongo Sub County from Chairperson of groups, members of groups (committee members). Self-administered questionnaire was used because it's more valid than used to collect data over a short period of time.

3.7.3 Document review checklist

Documentary review involved the researcher pursuing through the existing program activity documents and livelihood the method involved carefully studying written materials or visual information (Amin,2005) .

Documents of interest in the local government to be reviewed was include materials containing policies and procedures to the activity record, five year development plan, budget and reports that may supplement to information collected from the field.

This was done to identify the gaps to avoid duplication of research topics and the aim is to generate new knowledge. On community participation on peoples livelihood.

3.8 data quality control (validity & reliability)

Validity and reliability of the research instruments was measured as follows;

3.8.1 Validity

Validity is defined by applicability of the study;

External validity is defined as the applicability of similar results. Its concern with the generalized ability of the research results.

Internal validity refers to the effectiveness with which the study is conducted. In other words the extent to which the outcome measures are factors and not some other factors extraneous to the study (Amin, 2005).

Validity was determined by the validity content index. This is where different experts was used it real through the questionnaire to evaluate the relevance of each item in the questionnaire to the objective and using factor analysis to determine content and construct validity.

The instruments were as well developed under close guidance of the supervisor. After the questionnaire designed they were pre-tested to a tenth of the respondent in the sample. This was to help to identify ambiques questions in the instruments and be able to re-align them to the objectives.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability in the extent to which the measuring toolswere to produce consistent scores when the same group of individual is repeatedly measured under the same condition (Amin 2005).

Reliability test was tested using SPSS (Cronbach alpha coefficient) in order to ensure dependability and consistency of the research instruments (Amin, 2005) the coefficient of

reliability was established at 70% the reliability test value was analysed by using cronbach's alpha reliability.

Aminsm of alpha value of O.S was accepted.

3.9 Procedure of data collection.

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from UMI seeking permission to conduct research. Once permission was granted, the researcher met the respondents, orally explained the purpose of the study, sought their consent to participate in the study. The researcher the administered the questionnaires to the respondents with help of the research assistant. For purposes of confidentiality the name of the respondent were not indicated. Once questionnaires were filled in they were checked for completeness before they were collected from the respondents and prepared for analysis, interviews were also scheduled with key informants.

3.10 Data analysis

Data management entailed checking the respective completed instruments to ensure its competence, consistency, accuracy and comprehensiveness. This was done for all completed instruments. Data was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively as detailed below.

3.10.1 Qualitative data analysis

Qualitative data analysis refers to non-numerical analysis where information is analyzed systematically in order to come up with some useful conclusions and recommendations (Mugenda&Mugenda, 1979). Factor analysis was used to determine content and construct validity. Data was edited and reorganized into meaningful shorter sentences. This was then presented as quotations to supplement the quantitative data in order to have a clear interpretation of the results

Emerging themes were identified and formed a basis for analysis of data, using content analysis and finally produced a report of findings. Qualitative data responses were transcribed into themes and categories, in order to support the hypothesis tested. Detailed information was collected, analyzed and presented in form of paraphrases or quoted on permission of the respondent to illustrate a segment finding,

3.10.2 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 data analysis.

Data was edited to ensure completeness, uniformity and accuracy. Quantitative data from the questionnaire was entered and analyzed using the programme statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) to establish the relationship between variables.

This included descriptive to measure central tendencies and dispersion for mainly back ground data, correlation analysis in establishing the relationship between the dependent and independent variable. The direction and strength of the relationships between the variables were analyzed by inferential statistics by using regression analysis thereafter generate ANOVA tables. The frequencies and percentages were used to determine the respondents' views on each of the study variables.

Spearman Rank order correlation was used because the scale that is (strongly disagree, strongly agree and Agree) that accompanied the questionnaire was ordinal.

3.11 Measurements of variables

The variables in the questionnaires were measured using a liker scale. The scale of 1-5 was used to help measure the extent to which study objectives are achieved in the study accordance to the respondents perception where 1 was strongly disagree, 2 to disagree, 3 to undecided, 4 agree, 5 strongly agree. The number in the ordinal scale presented relative position or order among the variables (Mugenda& Mugenda, 2009 ,Amin, 2005).

The choice of this measurement is that each points on the scale carriers a score.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

The ethical problem in this study was the informed consent of the respondent. To ensure this the researcher provided the respondents with the information on the relevance of the research, the benefits of the research to the participants and the extent of privacy and confidentiality.

The information provided by the respondents was kept confidential and this was achieved through assigning codes rather than names of the respondents as already known to other people.

The researcher was honest as possible throughout the process of research in reporting data, results, methods and procedures to avoid misrepresentation of data.

Quotations used and sources were clearly indicated and acknowledged by means of reference.

A letter of authorization from the school of civil service, public administration and governance and management was provided as a request for permission to carry out the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The study examined the effect of community participation on peoples' livelihood case study of CDO in Malongo sub – county Mayuge District, Uganda. This chapter presents, analysis's and interprets results. It is divided into five major sections.

The first section presents results about the respondent rate.

The second section presents results about the respondent back ground information

The third section presents results on community participation in planning on people's livelihood in Malongo Sub-county.

The firth section presents results on community participation in monitoring and evaluation on peoples livelihood inMalongo sub – county as it's based on the selective of the study.

4.1 Response Rate

In the research used both the interview guides and self-administered questionnaires to aid the date collection.From the results of the date collected it was observed that out of 135 questionnaires administered a total of 131 were fully completed making 97%

While 4 questionnaires were not remitted contributing 3%

On the other hand, the researcher held (12) sessions contributing 80.0% out of the planned (15) while (3) did not participate 20%. See details in the table below.

Table 4.2: Response Rate

Category	Tool	Target sample / Planned	Received/ Response Sample	Response Rate
Group Executive Members	Questionnaires	135	131	97.0%
Sub county Executive political leaders	Interview guides	5	4	80%
Technical staff	Interview guides	5	4	80%
Community members	Interview guides	5	4	80%
Total		150	143	95.3%

Source: Data from field

From the table above (4.1): the response rate which was obtained from both the Questionnaires and interview, the data capture, a response rate of (95.3) was obtained thus (143/150%) which is greater than rate (Amin 2005, Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). Therefore, the results were representative of what would have been obtained from the population.

4.2.0 Respondent Background Information.

This focused on respondents' gender, Education, Age and marital status of respondents. Results are presented in the following sub sections.

4.2.1 Respondents gender

The researcher set to discover whether the variation in gender among the respondents had effect on community participation on people's livelihood.

Table 4.3: Gender Respondents

Gender of Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Male	75	57.3%
Female	56	42.7%
Total	131	100

Source; Primary data

The researcher targeted both female and male for the study in order to get balanced views on community participation on people livelihood.

Majority of the respondents 57.3% were male and 42.7% were female

The male dominate could be due to the fact that men usually dominate the process of group formation and also because of power in balance in homes, men tend to take administrative position.

4.2.2 Age of Respondents

The researcher took interest establishing the age of pattern of the respondent. This was intended to investigate whether the age of a person intervene the age people participate in the community and the findings obtained over restricted in the table below.

Table 4.4: Age Distributions of Respondents.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
20 – 30 year	46	35.1%
31 – 40 years	57	43.5%
41 – 50 years	22	16.8%
50 and above	6	4.6%
Total	131	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

From the table 4.2.3, the research findings revealed that majority of the respondent 43.5% (57) fall between 31-40 years an active age of the youth highly in highly energetic ambition and ready to participate in any community initiative, age bracket of 20 – 30 years (46) who are also energetic

but less responsibly. The big decline between 41 – 50 years (22) This could indicate that they are aging, less energetic and could have surrendered responsibilities regarding participating in community development initiatives. 50 and above (6), these are aged categories who participate less in community projects because of their reduced abilities.

4.2.3 Education level of Respondents.

The research took interest in establishing the Education status of the respondents to establish whether there is an effect of people from different Educational levels on people’s livelihood, also to tune the researcher and the research assistants to use an appropriate language when interacting with respondents.

Table 4.5: Level of Education of the respondents.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Masters	-	-
Degree	6	4.6
Certificates	68	51.9
(Never been & school)	57	43.5
Total	131	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

From the table above the level of Education of respondents ascertained by the researcher. The findings showed that majority of the respondent 51.9% (68) had attained a certificate followed by

those who have never been at school without any certificate 43.5%, then degree 4.6% (6). No respondent attained master degree.

The finding revealed that the majority of the respondent had attained a certificate and this could be an indication that they could not access further education because of poor source of livelihood making them not in position to afford higher education hence resorting to fishing, sand mining, farming as the only livelihood source, also it might imply that community members have no or limited access to school or travel long distances. The findings revealed that the more educated the community the more they could participate.

4.2.4 Respondents' Marital Status.

The marital status was found varying and the findings in table 4.4 show the magnitude of their status.

Table 4.6: Marital status of Respondents.

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	83	63.4
Single	32	24.4
Divorced	10	7.6
Widowed	6	4.6
Total	131	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 4.5 above shows respondent by marital status. The results obtained reveal that the married (n = 83, 63.4%), single (n=32, 24.4) Divorced (n = 10, 7.6%), and then Widowed (n = 6, 4.6) Basing on the statistics in the table above, it's observed that married formed the majority as this group tends to be stable and focused, have family responsibilities to handle like, paying school fees, medical, buying food. Singles follow because of the age bracket of the youth, and are still replacing themselves right in the career path hence living to participating in community initiatives Divorced are bond to less work. And the widowed may be as a result of luck of motivation through the husbands since they died.

4.3 Empirical Findings of effects Community Participation on Peoples Livelihood in Malongo Sub-county.

In this chapter, of detected results from the field of study using both interview and questionnaire methods. In other words, findings on dependent variables inherited livelihood. The findings are presented descriptive and inferentially based on the specific objectives of the study including establishing the relationship between community participatory planning on people livelihood, investigating the effect of community participatory implementation on people's livelihood and examining the effect of community participatory monitoring and evaluation on people's livelihood.

In addition the section provides answers to the research questions and hypothesis statements

4.3.1 Investigating the relationship between the Community Participation in Planning on People's Livelihood.

The first objective was to establish the relationship between community participatory planning on people's livelihood in Malongo sub county Mayuge district. Community participation in planning

is broken down into situational analysis needs assessment, mobilization of resources, budgeting and training. Questions were posed and answers were given during the study.

With the table below containing results

Table 4.7: Community participation in planning question answered by respondents.

	Question on community participation in planning	SD	D	A	SA	M	Std - dev
1	I always attend meetings discuss proposed projects	00% SD	(26) D 19.8%	59.5% A (78)	(27) 20.6%	3.000	0.744
2	I am always participating in project identification in my area.	00%	(36) 27.5%	(59) 45.0%	(36) 27.5%	3.00	0.638
3	I am always identifying locations	00% (00)	18.3% (24)	46.6% (61)	35.1% (46)	3.168	.714
4	I always participates in accessing needs of our group	7.6% (10)	19.6% (24)	72.5% (95)	00% (00)	2.645	.619
5	I always determine resource needs of the project	7.6% (10)	21.4% (28)	55.0% (72)	16.0% (21)	2.793	.801
6	I always determine when CDD should be	00%	18.3%	66.4	15.3	2.969	.581

			(24)	(87)	(20)		
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Source: Primary Data

KEY:

Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), stronglyDisagree (SD), Disagree(D)Mean (M), Standard deviation (std-dev)

The research combined both agreed and strongly agreed to represent respondents that agreed while disagreed and strongly disagrees were combined to mean disagree. More, the mean scores above (>3) respondents agree while less than (<3) represents disagree. The standard deviation in opinion while less than one (<1) reveals divergence in responses (differences in response)

Interpretation of the table 4.6 above.

The interpretation of the 4.6 above, the first four (4) columns comprises of the responses obtained based on the four items likest scale including (SA) strongly agree, (A) strong, (SD) strongly disagree and (D) disagree. While the last two comprises of the mean (M) and standard deviation (std-dev) and the items are presented in a percentage form.

Question posed to the respondent was whether the respondents always attended meetings to discuss the proposed projects.

This was answered as follows.

Mean of (3.000), strong agree (n= 27, 20.6%) Agree (n=78, 59.5%)

Conformation were made

Involvement of stake holders

People who disagreed did not meet their expectation.

Strongly disagree no one (00) and disagree (n= 26, 19.8%). Basing on the finding it can be agrees that beneficiaries were both formally and informally communicate too and represented to attend the meetings organized.

Item two was whether respondents participate in project identification in their area. And the following was the response obtained in agreement (45.0%, n=59), strongly agree (m=300)

(n=36, 27.5%), disagree (n=36,27.5%) std-dev (.638) The majority of the respondent

(45.0% n=59) are in agreement that they are always involved in project identification in their area.

The qualitative data obtained through interview tallied with the quantitative data where one respondent said *“if you do not involve the beneficiaries in the project identification then you are doomed for failure. Simply because there will be no involvement of stakeholders and it will led to un sustainability of the initiative*

Item three was whether respondent participate in the identification of project sites (m3.16) (46.6%) n= 61) Agree, (35%, n= 46) Strong (d.714) Agree and (n=24, (18.3) Disagree this indicates that the beneficiaries of project sites.

The forth question posed as on whether respondents always participated in assessing the needs of the groups. The following were the findings mean (2.645) (Std-dev) (0.619) Agree (n=95, 72.5%), Disagree (n= 24, 19.8%), Strongly disagree (n= 10, 7.6%) majority agreed that they participated in assessing needs of the community

The firth item was posed on whether those respondents determine resource needed for these projects.

Mean (2.793), Std-dev (.0801) and those who agreed that involved to determine the resource needed (n= 72, 55.0%) , strongly agree (n=21,16.0%), S, disagree (n= 10,7.6%), disagree (n=28, 21.4%). This that the stake holders were misused in determining research needed for the project.

Lastly the item was also posed on whether respondents determine when CDD should be implemented.

Mean (2.969), Std-dev (.581) and those who agreed with the statement Agree (n=87, 66.4%), strongly Agree (20, 15.3%) Disagree (n=24, 18.3%). Majority of the members do agree that they one involved when the project is to be implemented. And this is in line with the statement made by one of the sub-county staff who said *“people have to be involved in all stages of project management in order to have a better output.*

4.3.2 Correction results for community participation in planning onpeoples ‘livelihood

The research opted for inferential techniques specifically the pearson correction to establish whether participatory planning on peoples livelihood were in one way or another related positively or negatively with the following results presented in the table.

Table 4.8: Correlation results for community participatory planning and livelihood.

Planning	1	Peoples livelihood
Planning peoples correlation	131	.390
Sig. (2-tailed N)		.655
		131

Peoples correlation	'livelihood. Pearson	.390	131
Sig (2 tailed N)		.655	
		131	

Correction is signature at this 0.01 livelihood (2 tailed)

Source: Primary Data

From above table 4.7, the variables are community participatory planning on peoples livelihood, the Pearson score (R= .390), the significant (sig (2 tailed), n= 131 the number of questionnaires returned.

The Pearson correlation results, (R value) of (.390**) reveal a positive and statistically significant relationship between community participation in planning and peoples livelihood in Malongo sub county. Basing on the finding it can be believed that situational analysis needs assessment, mobilization of resources budgeting and timing were likely to lead to a better people's livelihood to the community of Malongo Sub County.

4.3.3 Regression results for community participation in planning and people livelihood.

The linear regression technique was applied to ascertain study factor (community participation in planning) that were significant in predicting peoples livelihood in Malongo Sub-County. The technique helped in determining and explaining the variance that community participation had on people livelihood.

Table 4.9: Regression results for planning

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error of the Estimate
1	.390 ^a	.020	0.60	.42951

a. Predictor: (constant).community participation in planning

b. Dependent variable: livelihood.

Source primary data.

The above table comparison of the model summary with R (.390^a), R²(.020), adjusted R²(0.60), and standard estimate error at .42951

The R Square tells how a set of independent variables explain variations of a dependent variable (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). This implies that 39% of variation in livelihood can be explained by community participation in planning meaning that the independent variable community participating in planning accounts for 39% of the variation of the dependent variable (Livelihood).

The rest can be explained by other factors in the Sub-county.

Table 4.10: Showing analysis of variance (ANOVA) results

Model	Sum Of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	.037	1	.037	.200	.655 ^a
Residual	23.797	129	.184		
Total	23.834	130			

a. Predictors (constant), planning

b. Dependent variable: livelihood

Source primary data

The table above shows the relationship between community participating in planning and peoples livelihood. was significant ($P= 000 < 0.05$) This leads acceptance of the hypothesis.

The hypothesis statement confirms that there is a positive relationship between community participatory planning and people’s livelihood in Malongo sub-county as per the results obtained. This implies that involvement of stakeholders in situational analysis needs assessment, mobilization of resources leads to better peoples’ livelihood manifested by accessibility to health services, ownership of resources and social capital.

4.3.4 Assessing the effect of Community Participation in implementation on peoples’ livelihood

Objective two of the study was to assess the relationship between community participatory implementation of projects on people’s livelihood in Malongo Sub County. Community participatory implementation was measured using involvement of stake holders, information sharing and decision making.

Table 11:Communityparticipation in implementation question answered by respondents

	Questions on community participation in implementation	SD	D	A	SA	M	Std-dev
1	I always contribute resources	(10) 7.6%	(14) 10.7%	(85) 64.9%	(22) 16.8%	2.908	.759
2	Iam always considered during implementation	00%	(16) 12.2%	(92) 70.2%	(23) 17.6%	3.053	.546

3	I m always satisfied with the CDD resources	00%	(16) 12.2%	(106) 80.9	(9) 6.9%	2.947	.435
4	Local leaders support the implementation	00%	(40) 30.5%	(88) 63.4%	(18) 6.1%	2.756	.556
5	I ensure I own the projects implemented	(9) 6.1%	(4.8) 36.6%	(58) 44.3%	(16) 12.2	2.618	.789
6	I attend regular meetings during implementation	(8) 6.1%	(24) 18.3%	(91) 69.5%	(8) 6.1%	2.756	.657

Source: primary data

Key.

Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D) Mean (M).

The interpretation of the table above, the first five columns comprises of the responses obtained based on the items like scale including strongly

(SD) Disagree, (D) Agree (A), and strongly Agree (SA) unlike the last two comprises of mean (M) and standard deviation (Std-dev).

The mean scores less than three (<3) recall respondents disagreement and those there (>3) respondents agreement. In addition, standards duration score less than one (<1) reveals

commonalities in responses and those above one (>1) reveal divergences (differences in responses). Further both agreed and strongly agree were consumed to represent the respondents who agreed, unlike disagree and strongly disagree were combined to represent the respondents who disagreed to the presentation asked and the questions interlinked to a similar variable and groomed together.

Majority of the respondents represented of n = 107 frequency and percentage of 81.7% showed that between our contribution resources hence inducing positively unlike (n = 24, and 18.36) disagreed on this matter meaning that the *respondents had a good gain, and done for the group. Respondents engaged in. Conventional sources of funding for instance membership fee, fundraising ceremonies, donations from civil society and other well-wishers.* As mentioned by one of the political leaders. *"Members need to contribute some input in whatever kind, as this will led to ownership of the initiatives"* therefore data collected quantitatively limes with the data collected qualitatively.

Finding obtained and presented in this chapter indicates that the respondents n =115,87.8% agree that they are considered or involved during the implementation process and (n = 16, 12.2%) Disagree that they are not involved in the implementation process.

Furthermore (n=115, 87.8%) respondents clearly indicated that they are always stated with the CDD resources. as compared to (n=16,12.2%) who disagree with the same.

Meaning that beneficiaries are involved in the process of procurement of the resources, indicating peoples participation where members views are considered and respected this promotes sustainability of the project hence leading to better peoples livelihood. This can be supported by an interviewee who said.

“Members are called upon to establish committees to manage the association / the group were procurement committee follow. This committee determines the needs and the market prices of the items and at the end this promotes and enhances on ownership of project”.

Another interviewee supported the approach that *“it empowers the managnalised members in the group as they feel involved in the group in the implementation stage. This approach promotes stakeholders involvement in an initiative hence promoting sustainability”.*

A portion of the respondents, represented by men score (2.756), standard deviation (.556) , (n=91,69.5%) Agreed that local leaders supported the implementation of CDD, though (n=40,30.5%) Disagree.

This is also agreed by one of the technical staff who *“said that the political leaders sit on the executive and approve the groups to benefit from the grand and this promote the good political which is for development initiatives hence better people’s livelihood”.*

More,(n=74,56.5%) Agrees that they ensure that they own the projects implemented and (n=57,43.5%) Disagree. This finding can be argued to the fact that *“most top influential people dominate the decision making process. Like the technical and the political decide for what the benefiting members should procure and have they should manage without giving the members the rights to manage their projects”.*

One responding sub – county, parish chief said.

“Members are not knowledgeable about project management therefore they freed to be guided through this process of implementation. Involvement of local leaders in implementation stage of a

project goes along addressing the research objective of participatory implementation on people's livelihood".

The last item posed was on whether the respondents regularly attended project meetings during implementation with mean score of (2.756) standard deviation of (.657), (n=99, 75.6%) Agree while (n= 32, 244) Disagreed meaning that majority of the respondents agreed that they always attended the project meetings, received the status and progress of the projects, got up date on project development.

Furthermore stake holders were involved in the discussion of the project status. Like achievements, challenges new ideas among others address the research objective of community participatory implementation as one of the variable of the study.

4.3.5 Correction results for community participation in implementation on Peoples' livelihood

Pearson correlation results for community participation in project implementation and people's live hood. The researcher opted for inferential techniques specifically the person correlation to establish whether community participation in project implementation and peoples live hood were in one way or another related either positively / negatively with the following results, presented in the table 4.9.

Table 4.12: Correlation results for community participation in project implementation and people livelihood.

		Implementation	Peoples livelihood
Implementation	Pearson	1	.206**
correlation			
sig. (2 – tailed)			
N		131	.018
			131
People livelihood	Pearson	.206 (x)	
correlation			
Sig. (2 – Tailed)		.018	
N		131	

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2. tailed).

Source: Field data.

The table 4.11 above comprises of variable. Community participatory implementation on peoples livelihood, the person score (R=.206^{xx}). The significant (2 – tailed) at .018 level hence (p <0.01) and N= (131) showing the number of returned questionnaires.

The Pearson correlation results p value of (.206^{xx}) evenly results a positive and statistically sign relationship between community participatory implementation and people’s livelihood in Malongo Sub County.

Basing on these findings it can be argued that involving most beneficiaries in the set project activities and sharing information is likely to improve people’s livelihood.

Regression results for community participating in Implementation and people’s livelihood.

The dimension of the instrument was assessed using linear regression analysis to ascertain the extent to which community participating in implementation explains a change in people's livelihood. This is seen in the table 4.12.

Table 4.13: Model summary on effect of community participation in implementation on peoples' livelihood.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error of the Estimate
1	.206 ^a	.420	.350	.42065

C: predictors: (constant), implementation

D: dependent variable, people's livelihood

From the table above R (=0.206), R square (=0.420), adjusted R square R^2 (=0.350), std error of the estimate (.42065), the R square tells how a set of independent variables explains variations of dependent variable (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). This implies that 42% variation in Livelihood can be explained by community participating in implementation meaning that the independent variable community participating in implementation accounts for 42% of the variation of the dependent variable (Livelihood) the rest can be explained by other factors in Malongo Sub-county.

However, the testing is not conclusive thus, the need to run analysis of variance (ANOVA). The results are as presented in the table 4.13 below:

Table 4.14: Analysis of Variables

Model	Sum Of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
1 regression	1.008	1	1.008	5.699	.018 ^a
Residual	22.826	129	.177		
Total	23.834	130			

a. Predictors constant: implementation

b. Dependent variable: livelihood

Source: primary data

The table above shows the relationship between community participation in implementation peoples' Livelihood, significant ($P = .00 < 0.05$) Acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a positive significant relationship between community participatory implementation on peoples' livelihood in Malongo Sub-county.

4.3.6 Examining the effect of Community Participation in monetary & Evaluation on peoples'livelihood

Objective three of this research was to examine the effect of community participatory monetary and evolution on peoples livelihood in Malongo sub – county. Community participatory monetary and evolution was measured in terms of progress, action on results, data collection with the responses presented in the table below showing how questions were answered.

Table 4.15: Community participation in M&E questions answered by the respondents.

	Question	SD	D	A	SA	M	SDV
	Community participation in M&E						
1	I participate in activities aimed at specific project site.	00	(4) 30.5%	(74) 56.5%	(17) 13.0%	2.824	.638
2	I decide on how projects progress should be measured.	(8) 6.1%	(56) 42.7%	(64) 48.9%	(3) 2.3%	2.473	.648
3	I always take action on any issue that affect the group progress.	(18) 13.7%	(24) 18.3%	(80) 61.1%	(9) 6.9%	2.611	.809
4	i always report to concern authority any short coming.	(8) 6.1%	(50) 38.2%	(48) 36.6%	(25) 19.1%	2.687	.851
5	Action has always taken on concern raised about project.	(16) 12.2%	(16) 12.2	(99) 75.6%	00	2.634	.693

Source : field data.

Key:

Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D) Mean (M).The

interpretation of table 4.10 above, the four columns comprises of responses obtained based on the

four items likert scale including (1) Strongly Disagree (SD), (2) Disagree (D) , (3) Agree (A) , (4) Strongly Agree (SA), Mean (M) and Standard deviation (std-dev) of the last two.

More, the mean score less than three (<3) reveal respondent. Disagreement and those above three (> 3) reveal respondents agreement. In addition, standard deviation scores less than one (<1) reveal divergences (Differences in responses). Further both Agree and Strongly Agree were combined to represent the respondents who agreed while strongly disagree were combined to represent respondents who disagreed to the questions asked and the questions interlinked to a similar variable are grouped together.

The findings which were obtained from the field statistically reveal that (n=9,69.5%) agreed to the statement that they participate in activities aimed at inspecting project sites while (n=40,30.5%) disagree. The 69.5% taking the majority is an indicator that the beneficiaries participate in inspection of sites for the projects and this promotes meaningful interaction and sharing of views. Some of the suggestions would have been getting the best location for the project, Environmental friendly, compensation for those who might be using the sites, free from conflicts.

The above response is supported by an interviewee who said;

“The beneficiaries have to be involved in situational analysis and site identification with an interest of promoting a sense of ownership”

More still on the second questions posed was whether the beneficiaries participate on how project progress should be measured (n=67, 51.2%). Agreed that the participate on how the project progress should be measured while (n= 64,48.8%) Disagree. This shows that all beneficiaries are each signed a duty during the implementation project in the area hence each being accountable to some of the discussions made or action which may include reporting any challenge few collection

and management of data which may lead to attainment of the objective of project like access to have screen, many of information, awareness, the benefiting members in Malongo sub – county

Some of the members were quoted saying *“The benefiting members are signed with responsibilities and thus means that members are accountable to the action taken or the decision made. Furthermore, that this promotes efficiency and effectiveness in monitoring of the projects”*.

Further still the following findings were obtained after doing the data analysis (n=89,68%) issue is identified immediately they take an action so that there is continuity of the project. One *“member agreed that you cannot see and don't report”*.

One item liked to the question on whether the respondents report to concern authority any short coming (n=73,55.7%) Agreed while n=58,44.3% disagreed. This means that members had proper communicating channels and detecting any detent a member or concerns about the project as member that to report to the member assigned with that responsibility. And further still this means that members were able to communicate to their superiors formally.

lastly the respondents were posed a question on whether actions are always taken can concerns raise about the project (n299, 75.6%)agreed that concerns reported had actions taken on the project while (n=32, 24.4%) disagreed. This meant that when a member identifies a concern about the project performance had to report to the above or the concerns authority. This is in agreement with an interview who said.

“Youcannot see a default in a project and you do not take any action that would mean that a member is not a stake holder”.

4.3.6.1 Pearson correction results for examining the effect of community participation in M and E on people's livelihood.

The researcher opted for interaction techniques specifically the person correction to establish whether community participating projects M and E on people livelihood were in one way or another related with post unity or negatively well following results presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.16: Correlation results for participation in M and E and people livelihood.

	M and E	People's livelihood
M and E Pearson correlation sig. (2 – tailed N)	1 131	.686 (xx) .000 131
People livelihood Pearson correlation sig. (2 tailed N.	. 688 (xx) . 000 131	1 131

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

Source:Primary dates from field.

The table 4.11 above, comprises of variables; community participatory monitoring and evaluation and people livelihood, the person score ($R = .686^{xx}$), the significance (sig (2 failed), at 99% confidence level hence $P < 0.01$, .000) and the $N = 131$ showing the number of questionnaires returned. The Pearson correlation results ($R = .686^{xx}$) evenly reveals a positive and a highly significant relationship between community participation in monitoring and evaluation and people's livelihood.

Table 4.17: Showing analysis of variance (ANOVA results)

Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig
1 regression	11.204	1	11.204	114.426	000 ^a
residual	12.631	129	.098		
Total	23.834	130			

- a. Predictors (constant) M and E.
- b. Dependent variable livelihood.

Source;Primary data.

The table 4 above shows that the relationship between community participatory in M and E on people livelihood was significant ($P = .000 < 0.05$).m this led to acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which state that theme in a position significant relationship between community participating in M and E and people livelihood in Malongo sub county

Note; Regression results for community participation in monitoring and evaluation on population livelihood.

Table 4.18: Regression results for community participation in monitoring and evaluation on population livelihood.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std Error of Estimate
1	.686	.470	.466	

d: predictors; (constant) M and E.

c: Dependent variable people livelihood

From the table is above R (= .686), R² (= .470) adjusted R square (.466). the R square levels how asset of independent variable explains variations of a dependent variable (Mugendaand Mugenda, 1999), this implies that 47.0% of venations method can be explained by community participation in M and E meaning that the independent variable community participation M and E accounts for 47% of the venation of dependent variable.

However, the testing is not conclusive thus the need t run analysis of various (ANOVA). The results on presented in the table below;

4.4. Peoples' livelihood (dependent variable)

People's livelihood refers to the set of activities carried out by human being which involve securing mater, food, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire the above necessitation either individually or as a group by using endowments both human and non-human materials for meeting the requirement of the self and his or her hose hold on a suitable basis with dignity. In this study people's livelihood was measured in terms of ownership, awareness, accessibility to health services, social capitaland income penetrating activities. The following questions were presented and answered in the table below.

Table 4.19:Responsefor people’s livelihood

	Question on peoples livelihood.	SD	D	A	SA	M	STD
1	Community member or aware of the progress of the project	[8] 6.1%	8 [6.1%]	[99] 75.6%	[16] 12.2%	2.93	653
2	community member own assets	8 6.1%	40 30.5%	75 57.3%	8 6.1%	2.634	693
3	Development projects are owned by members	18 13.7%	24 18.3%	80 61.1%	9 6.9%	2.611	809
4	Projects implemented have improved the living standard of people.	16 12.2%	32 24.4%	58 44.3%	25 19.1%	2.702	9172

5	I'm always satisfied with the CDD projects.	8 6.1%	42 32.1%	64 48.9%	17 13%	2.687	775
6	Community members hence a duty to access services	8 6.1%	32 24.4%	83 63.4%	8 6.1%	2.763	90155

Source: primary data

Key. (Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D) Mean (M).

The interpretation of the above table 4:12, the first columns comprises of the Responses obtained based on the four likert scale including strongly disagree (SD), disagree (D), agree (A) strongly agree (SA) while last columns comprise of the mean score less than thrice <3 reveal respondent disagreement. In addition, standard deviation score less than one (>3) reveal respondent and those above one (>1) reveal divergences (Differences in responses). Further both agree and strongly agree were combined to represent the respondent who agreed while strongly disagree and disagree were combined to represent the respondent who disagreed to the questions posed and the questions interlinked to a similar variable are grouped together.

The first question posed on whether community members are aware of the progress of the project in the area.

The following results were obtained (n=16,12.2%) were in disagreement. Further community members own assets (n=42, 32%) disagreed while (n= 89, 68%) agreed. On whether project implemented have improved living standard of people. (n=48,36.6%). Disagreed while (n=83,63.4%). Agreed that the projects implemented hence improved the living standard of the members.

While answers obtained from the interviews had much; “the living standard of some members has not changed because since they project benefits are shared by a few influential members” said by the parish chief.

On the question posed whether are satisfied with the CDD projects (n=50,38. 2%) disagree while (n= 81, 61.7%) agreed that one satisfied when CDD projects farming the majority.

Lastly, under people livelihood was a question whether community members have ability to access health services. This item had the following responses (n=91,69.5%) of the respondents constituting majority of them agreed meaning that members have access to which services in Malongo sub county. Too qualitatively.

Support the findings apolitical leader said many of the members who benefit from the project on fairly financially empowered and can have ability to aces a health service.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The research examined the effect of community participation on people's livelihood a case study community driven development in Malongosub county Mayuge district. This chapter presents the summary, discussion, conclusion, imitation and recommendation and areas for further study.

5.1. Summary of findings.

This study analyzed the relationship between community participatory planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation on people's livelihood in Malongo Sub County. The research developed three objectives and hypothesis to guide this study.

The study as carried out in Malongo sub county Mayugedistrict and the response was 13, respondents out of a sample size of 150 making response rate of 87.3% the summary of the findings are presented objective by objective.

5.2.1 To investigate the relationship between participatory planning on people livelihood in Malongo Sub County.

The correlation showed that, there was a strong positive relationship between community participatory planning and people livelihood therefore community participating in planning was realized being important on people's livelihood in Malongo Sub County.

The study further found that take holders were involved in attending meetings, participating in project, identifying of project sites or allocation, assessing of group needs, determining of resources needed for the project to be implemented it was deduced that community participating

in planning was one of the major factors explaining the variance on people's livelihood in Malongo sub county.

5.2.2. To assess the effect of community participatory implementation on peoples' livelihood.

From the study and depending on the key findings presents on the key findings presented on the previous chapter. It was found of that community participation in implementation on people livelihood it should a positive relationship the results further showed that community participation, in implementation highly affected peoples' crucial livelihood in Malongo sub-County.

This study found that involving stakeholders in resource mobilization, considering member ideas during implementation, involving local leaders support, ownership of projects and attending meeting is crucial in improving people's livelihood.

5.2.3. To examine the effect of participatory community monitoring and evaluation on peoples livelihood.

The study found a strong positive relationship between community participating in M and E and people's livelihood. The study found it that involving stakeholders in assessing the progress, action on results and in data collection is good for people's livelihood.

5.3.0. Discussion of findings

This section given a summary of the key findings based on the specific objectives of the study as included below;

5.3.1. To investigate the relationship between participatory planning on people livelihood.

Community participation in planning can be referred to as the process of setting goals, developing strategies and out hiring tasks and schedule aimed at accomplishing the goal for this case people's livelihood.

A number of questions were set or posed and answered.

The response obtained from chapter four reveal that (59.5%) of the beneficiary agreed that they always attend meetings aimed at identifying project areas. This finding is supported by scholarly literature where Briviova, Z. (2008) affirms that communities should be involved as early as possible in the project cycle from the key initial development stage of planning. 45% agreed that they participant in project identification process and this is affirmed by Duke Shire et al (2002) emphasized in the process of policy development, consulting with key stake holders is an important factor in achieving ultimate success. According to Sukesine (2002), reaching out to stake holders so lists quality input leading to quality decision making, problem souring, and increases a chance of successful implementation because more stake holders feel involved to the plan or projects goals and own the project. And this will lead to an improvement of people's livelihood.

Involvement of stakeholders in the project planning activities is specifically important to them in a way that they identify, manage and control their own development aspiration and so empowering themselves, ensuring that project goals and objectives one realized, building of team work, and ownership of projects in future.

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

where the few comments made one by school teacher in a language un intelligible to the majority (Buikey, 1993).

Additional findings reveal that 72.5% of the respondents participate in assessing the needs of the groups.

This implies that adequate consultation with stake holders were made before introducing the project the implication is that such involvement will head to ownership and a sustainable intervention and that is affirmed by Ravallion(2012) that movement of stakeholders in a project promotes ownership, commitment towards initiation and sustainability.

The finding of this study also reveal that 55% agreed that they participated in determining resources need for the project to be implemented and this supported by servicesand (2007) observed that community is precipitated on the fact that daily interaction of citizens is essential to collective action and that effective to collective action and direct such interaction on the other hand, Wignaraja(2004) emphasized the extent of people's participation in planning development activities by observing that the community need to become increasingly aware, through effective and efficient communication of the social, economic reality around them. According to services and liv (2007), where mention communication in relationship to community development, it means an interactive process information, knowledge and skills relevant for participation in implementing development activities one exchanged between community members and information provides either personality or through mediasuch as radio, print and telephones.

The aim of effective community communication is to put community people in a position to have the necessary information for decision making and the relevant skills to improve their livelihood.

5.3.2. Assessing the effect of community participatory implementation on people livelihoods.

The finding of this study shows a positive relationship believes in community participation implementation of developmental initiatives and people's livelihood participation in implementation of developmental initiatives at government level being a center in improving people's livelihood 81.7% contributed resources towards developmental initiation like membership them, fundraising, donation and this promotes ownership and sustainability of the initiatives in the community. This finding link well with forest and Richards [2006], who maintains that meaningful community participation in community based activities should consider community member's contribution towards community project implementation furthermore Aik and Tizzy [2006] in implementation of a community based project should reflect members' contribution of resources towards the success of the project.

The research agrees with the findings above simply because other is need to keno how to get at the target.

However, the 18.3% disorient reveals weakness in the way state holder view one considered during implementation and this is a reflection of top down approach meaning that where is influence by top official who marginalize the law by their not contributing.

Additionally findings reveal that 87.8% are involved in the implementation process. Involvement all stake holders will lead to better and quality result since it promote ownership and increased confidence. This is affirmed by Bazluis [2004], conceptualization of respondents is also relevant because he looks at the term "participation" as the involvement by more than a few individuals who are involved in situation or action to improve their welfare or to achieve some other desired

goals. It's a process which involves people at the grass roots level in collective actions, taking initiatives in spontaneous, creative activities Rahman [1981] emphasize the importance of participation as what makes the process of people's own as opposed to the people being mobilized, led or directed by outside forces.

69.5% of the respondents according to the findings agree that local leaders support the imitation of developmental initiations involvement of local leaders as well have them blessings in the implementation of project activities promotion a good political will and minimum influence.

However Kotheri (2001) and Sultan et al. (2008) disagreed with the above findings that investment can change the existing power structure leading to an expected conflicts rather than a hoped for consensus or can reinforce privileged interests and marginalize minority perspectives such values are in line with those of Dorsey and Mc Daniel [1991] Pearce [2003] and Vedwan et al. [2008] that the participatory process is seen as uncreative in coming up with a solution and too time consuming when delaying decisive actions.

5.3.3. To examine the effect of community participatory monitoring and evaluation on people's livelihood

significant relationship between M and E and people's livelihood in Malongo sub country can be linked to the fact that by ensuring that proper measures of work progress for instance preparing and submitting of reports, holding specific individuals responsible for the action that they undertake would result into betterment in people's livelihood.

These connections were with some findings in chapter four for instance 87.8% agree that members are aware of the program of the project. This is in line with the scholars including Bartte, (2011), Touwen, (2001) and Dwyer (1989) who assert that several international organizations have

increasingly emphasized participatory approaches to monitoring and evaluation in order to improve overall results of them program and to betterreport to them constituents.

The researcher is in agreement with the finding because key stake holders need to be informed of the progress of any initiated projects and action taken as this will promote transparency hence leading to proper sustainability.

However, the (12.2%) disagreement indicate the weakness in the way information flows and poor data management systems hence achange to people livelihood.

Addition findings indicate that 68% of the respondents argued that they take action on concerns raised and SS.7 of respondents argued that they report any raising issues to the concerning aullion. And this is in agreement with the researcher group regular reports, putting of data collection and management system in place is likely to bring attainmentof planned output or expected results, improved quality work, hence leading to a better people livelihood.

This is supported by chambers, (2007), who argues that Monitoring and Evaluating measures performance against preset indicators and using procedures and tools designed without movement of stake holders such as the programmes intended beneficiaries, and Moses (2011) that monitoring helps to find out whether project objectives have been met, whether outcomes are satisfactory relative to the targeted resources expended, improvement of project or programmes derives best practices to learn from and it provides a useful basis to conduct and evaluation.

5.4 Conclusions

The following conclusions were driven from the study findings.

5.4.1. To investigate the relationship between participatory planning on people's livelihood in Malongo sub county.

On this objective it was concluded that community participating in planning had a direct effect on people's livelihood. This implies that community participation in planning is too essential on people's livelihood.

Members need to be involved in needs assessment, situational analysis, budgeting and timing from the very start. This will help in getting members contributions in terms of views, resources, and it will foster ownership and sustainability of the interventions.

The study established that most of the local community members were involvement in planning. It also revealed that community participation in planning was good.

The finding also revealed that the notion of community participation is largely through meetings, sharing of information, identify and they prioritize them.

However, the local community was knowledgeable of the many activities involved in community participation especially planning activities of the technical and political staff.

5.4.2. To assess the effect of community participatory implementation on people's livelihood in Malongo sub county.

In this objective, It can be concluded that community participating in implementation had a significant effect on people's livelihood in Malongo sub county community member are involved in project implementation were by some contributor source like membership subscription fee,

donation that is to say given out end for the project work in Malongo sub county. This has led to empowerment since community members has lead them to have access to health services, establishment of income generation, activities, ownership of resources like houses.

The study also concluded that continuous movement of stake holders in project implementation leads sustainability of the projects since there is a sense of ownership.

It was also found that using local persons in implement reduces operational costs, increases efficiency and effectiveness and leads to sustained interventions.

5.4.3. To examine the effect of participatory monitoring and evaluation on people's livelihood.

Basing on the earlier discussion held on community participation in M and E and service delivery in Malongo sub county. It was established that the stake holders were involved in motive M and E of the project activities to detect early evening signs change strategies, ensure realization of value for money, ensure that activities are measured progressively, ensure that activities are implemented according to plan and take collective actions.

The study also established that involvement of community embers in monitoring and evaluation can cut down operation costs and improve efficiency and effectiveness and implementation.

5.5 Recommendations

The following all some of the recommendations that the researcher came up with in regard to the gaps identified, during discussion.

The recommendation is based on the specific objectives of the study.

5.5.1. Investing the relationship between Community participatory planning on people's livelihood.

Malongo sub county management more so the office of the community development officer should make sure that there is equal representation of all the stake holders or beneficiaries at the planning process as this brings balanced views, promotes ownership and promotes the smooth running of the projects hence improvement on people's livelihood.

There is also need for increased beneficiary support towards a project. Active involvement of beneficiaries' right from planning needs identification, situational analysis, mobilization of resources and enterprise selection.

Influence paddling by political, leaders, elites should be managed so that the lower persons can also access the funds. And the technical staff should also stop determining project which the community members should implement.

For purposes of record management community members should ensure that attendance of project meetings is mandatory and an obligation of stakeholder's involvement in project matters and activities on people's livelihood as they register their presence.

5.5.2. Assessing the effect of community participatory implementation on people's livelihood.

The researcher recommends that there is need to strengthen the bottom up approaches as this leads to empowerment, contribution and identification of local resources, reduces costs on implementation.

Another aspect of recommendation is members ensuring that attendance of project meeting is mandatory and its obligation by stake holders. This would improve on stake holder's involvement in project matters.

There is need for regular review on progress of activities to arrest bad situation before they escalate.

5.5.3. Examining the effect of community participatory M and E on people livelihood.

There is need for improving on the existing reporting system as it will improve on valuing time and resource.

There is also need for capacity building of the local resources persons at grass – root levels as well as the project start on monitoring indicators of the projects so that every stakeholder is acquainted with the expected results from the project.

5.6 Limitations of the study

Having been involved in the study, the researcher faced various limitations which affected the generalization of the study findings the following are some of them;

Local information relating to community participation on people's livelihood was limited, therefore the researcher did not obtain much information as expected based on the results cannot be generalized. And this therefore made deeply explain the relevance and value of the study to the respondents.

For the geographical scope vary whereby what might be crucial in Mayuge may not be key say Iganga district in community participation on people's livelihood. It would therefore be unfair to draw conclusion and state similarities in instances.

The researcher therefore could not draw meaningful conclusions on these findings and generalize the study findings.

5.7 Areas for further studies

The researcher came up with the following as area for further study including;

Similar research can be carried out in other districts or region in this country.

The study focused on community participation on people's method; however, community participation is narrow. Therefore another study can be conducted focusing on stakeholder participation which is wider. Other studies must focus the role of technical staff or elected leaders on people livelihood.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

Self-administered questionnaire

For the “Effect of community participation on people’s livelihood”¹ in Malongo sub county
Mayuge district. Dear respondent;

The researcher is a student of master of public administration and management at Uganda
Management Institute (UMI) Kampala Uganda. He is undertaking a research to generate data and
information on “The effect of community participation on people’s livelihood using CDD as a case study
in Malongo sub-County”, you will be selected to participate in this study because you
are one of the main stake-holders in CDD in Malongo S/C. I humbly request for your time and
give your response to this study. The information you will provide is entirely for academic purpose
and will be treated with the most confidentiality. Please be honest as possible, your name and
address are not required for this purpose to ensure confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely

Kyamusana Aliyi

MMSPAM Student.

Uganda Management Institute (UMI)

Section A: Background information

(Please circle the appropriate response against your choice).

Gender of respondents

- a. Male b. Female

b. Age group of respondents

- a. 20-30 years b. 31-40 years c. 41-50 years d. 50 and above

c. Marital status

- a. Married b. Single c. Divorced/separated d. Widowed

c. Educational level of respondent

- a. Certificate b. Diploma c. Degree d. Masters e.

Others (specify)

SECTION B Independent variables On scale of 1-4

1-Strongly disagree,2-Disagree,3-Agree,4-Strongly agree,please tick your opinion of the following statements in the various categories as outlined in the table.

		1	2	a	4
	a. Community participation in planning				
1	I, always attend meetings to discuss proposed projects				
2	I am always participating in project identification in my area				
3	I always in identifying project sites/allocation				
4	I always participate in assessing our needs of the group				
5	I always determine resource needs for the projects				
6	I always determine when-CDD should be implemented				
	b. Community participation CDD implementation				
7	I always contribute resources (cash or kind)				
8	I am always considered during implementation				
9	I am always satisfied with the CDD resources				
10	Local leaders support the implementation				
11	I ensure I own the project implemented				
12	I attend regular project meetings during implementation				
	c. Community participation in monitoring and evaluation				
13	I participate in activities aimed at inspecting project sites				
14	I decide on how projects progress should be measured.				
15	I always take action on any issue that affects the group progress				
16	I always report concern authority of any shortcomings.				
17	Actions or always taken on concerns raised about project				
	Dependent variable (livelihood)				
18	Community members aware of the progress of the project				
19	Community own members assets				

20	Development projects are owned by members				
21	Projects implemented have improved the living standards of members				
22	I am always satisfied by CDD projects				
23	Community contribute counterpart farming which sufficiently cover project cost				
	Projects have improved on the income of people				
25	Community members have ability to access services				

Appendix II: Documentary Checklist

The following documents are to be reviewed

Minutes of meeting held

Attendance list / register

Receipt book

Bank statement

Visitors book

Monitory reports

Appendix III: Interview Guide

Self-administered questionnaire

For the "effect of community participation on people's livelihood" in Malongo sub county

Mayuge District. Dear respondent;

The researcher is a student of master of public administration and management at Uganda management institute (UMI), Kampala Uganda

Please kindly spare some few minutes to respond to the following question. Information received

from you is for academic purposes and will be kept confidential. You will not be victimized for

whatever ensures you have given and to ensure this, you are not required to identify yourself anywhere on the questionnaire.

SECTION(A): community participation in planning.

(1) What is your view on community participation in planning for CDD projects?

(2) Are you satisfied with the level of community involvement in planning for CDD projects, if yes explain, if no explain why.....

(3) Do you think the level of community participation in planning has any effect on livelihood if yes explain if no explain why.....

SECTION(B)

Community participation in project implementation.

(4) What is your view on the level of community participation in implementation of CDD Projects?

(5) Are you satisfied with the level of community participation in the implementation of CDD Projects, if yes explain, if no explain.....

(6) Do you think the level of community participation in the implementation of CDD has an effect on livelihood? If yes give reason, if no why.....

SECTION C:

Community participation in M and E

(7) What is your view on the level of community participation in M and E of CDD

Projects.

(8) Are you satisfied with the level of community involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation of CDD projects

If yes explain _____

If no explain.....

(9) Do you think the level of community participation in monitoring and evaluating of CDD Projects has an effect on livelihood.

If yes explain.....

If no explain.....

SECTION D PEOPLE’S LIVELIHOOD

(10) Are community members aware of CDD in the sub-county,

If yes, what are some of the concerns raised.....

If no, what can be done to enhance CDD.....

(11) Do communities have a sense of ownership of CDD development initiative results like assets

If yes, what do they most own.....

If no, why.....

(12) Do community members have access to people’s livelihood facilities like health,

If yes, explain.....

If no, explain why

(13) As a result of members working together in implementation of CDD do they benefit from each other,

If yes, explain.....

If no, explain why.....

(14) Do members have income generating activities,

If yes, explain what.....

If no, explain why.....

Appendix IV: Introduction Letter

Appendix V: An Anti-Plagiarism Report