



**THE EFFECT OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON POVERTY
ERADICATION IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF KITGUM
DISTRICT FARMERS' ASSOCIATION**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Daniel Ogwang Abwa, declare that this research report is my original work and has to the best of my knowledge, never been submitted for the award of a degree or any other award in a University or other Institutions of higher learning.

Signature

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my wife and the entire family for their enormous contribution towards my whole academic life and success.

APPROVAL

This study was conducted with our supervision and the research report has been submitted to Uganda Management Institute for examination with our approval.

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May God bless you all abundantly

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ACRONYMS

BOD	:	Board of Directors
CSO	:	Civil Society Organization
CVI	:	Content Validity Index
DDP III	:	District Development Programme III
KDLG	:	Kitgum District Local Government
KIDFA	:	Kitgum District Farmers' Association
LED	:	Local Economic Development
LG	:	Local Government
LGSIP	:	Local Government Sector Investment Plan
MoLG	:	Ministry of Local Government
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NAADS	:	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NUSAF 2	:	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund II
PTC	:	Programme Technical Committee
SAQs	:	Self-Administered Questionnaires
SMEs	:	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPSS	:	Statistical packaged for Social Sciences
UNCDF	:	United Nations Capital Development Fund

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of Local Economic Development (LED) on poverty eradication in Uganda using a case study of Kitgum District Farmers' Association (KIDFA). The following objectives guided the study; to assess the effect of the responsiveness of LED intervention on poverty eradication in districts, to assess the extent to which the coordination of implementation of LED intervention has affected poverty eradication in districts, to assess the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention on poverty eradication in districts and; to establish how the legal and governance environment contributes to the effect of LED on poverty eradication in districts. This study used a descriptive survey research design, which was cross-section in nature adopting both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The sample size was 295 but the response was 228 (a response rate of 77%). Purposive sampling was used to select KIDFA board of directors and KIDFA coordinator. Simple random sampling was used to select KIDFA staff and farmers. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) and inferential statistics (correlations and coefficient of determination). Qualitative data analysis involved content analysis. Study findings revealed a positive strong correlation ($\rho = .767$) between responsiveness of LED intervention, a very strong positive correlation ($r = .867$) between coordination of implementation of LED intervention, and a strong positive correlation ($r = .740$) between level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication. However, the legal and governance environment did not significantly contribute to the effect of the responsiveness, coordination and the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention on poverty eradication. It was concluded that the responsiveness, coordination and participation of key players significantly affected the effects of LED on poverty eradication. It is recommended that key stakeholders improve the responsiveness by making community to gain more control of the LED activities, local government should improve coordination through proper allocation and monitoring of LED resources, and should improve participation through actively engaging all relevant stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This research was to investigate the effect of LED on poverty eradication using Kitgum District Farmers' Association as a case study. LED was the independent variable and poverty eradication was the dependent variable. This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, general objective of the study, specific objectives, research questions, hypotheses of the study, conceptual framework, significance of the study, justification of the study, scope of the study and operational definitions.

1.2 Background for the Study

1.2.1 Historical background

Literature defines three waves of LED: the first wave being the traditional approach, a second wave being capacity building and a third wave focusing on quality of life and flows of information. The traditional local economic development strategy, which was particularly characteristic of the 1950's to the mid 1980's, consisted of attempting to attract individual firms by emphasizing cheap factor inputs or subsidized infrastructure and providing direct subsidies or tax reductions depending on the authority of the relevant taxing jurisdiction (Tassonyi, 2005; World Bank, 2010).

By the 1980s, LED focused on capacity building. During this time, states and provinces began to reorient their efforts with the realization that simply building industrial parks and offering tax concessions and subsidies would not serve to retain employment and tax bases under threat (Tassonyi, 2005). The policy focus of governments shifted to the building of educational and technological infrastructure to create the knowledge base

deemed to be necessary to enable a competitive response to the changing economic environment.

The third phase and emerging approach to LED strategy reflects the realization that increasingly primary determinants of investment and location decisions are the quality of the physical, social and knowledge infrastructure of a region or locality (Wolfe & Creutzberg, 2003; Slack, Bourne & Gertler, 2003). Local governments can play a key role in ensuring that infrastructure is in place to enhance access to transforming and enhance the efficiency of flow of information among people. As competitiveness is increasingly dependent on the basis of the qualitative characteristics of goods and services and the ability to bring new products to the marketplace quickly and the ability to satisfy sophisticated consumers, regions are faced with the need to develop policies that can support institutions and the appropriate physical and social infrastructure that produces, attracts and retains the creative and chattering classes.

1.2.2 Theoretical background

One of the central issues in LED strategies is participation of local stakeholders in uplifting the lives of local communities. Thus, this study adopted the Civic Voluntarism Theory (CVT) to explain the relationship between LED and poverty eradication in Uganda. The CVT was first referred to as the resources theory and had its origin in the work of Verba and Nie in 1972 (Verba et al., 1995). The CVT is based on a socio-economic model of participation, which emphasizes three factors to account for participation. Stakeholders may be inactive because they lack resources, psychological engagement in activities and/or because they are outside the recruitment networks that bring stakeholders into participation in activities.

This theory was relevant to this study in that it highlighted that if the community's stakeholders lacked the resources to participate, felt their participation was not valued and were not linked to the network of stakeholders to convince them to participate, then they would not participate. Consequently, this would compromise LED initiatives leading either to failure in poverty eradication or a slow pace in poverty eradication.

1.2.3 Conceptual background

LED is a participatory process that encourages and facilitates partnership between the local stakeholders, enabling joint design and implementation of strategies, mainly based on the competitive use of the local resources, with the final aim of creating decent jobs and sustainable economic activities (Canzanelli, 2001; World Bank, 2003; Trousdale, 2003). In this study, LED referred to the process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for local economic growth and employment generation with an aim to stimulate local employment opportunities in sectors that improve the quality of life for all in the community using existing human, natural, and institutional resources (Blakely, 1994).

Poverty eradication is any process which seeks to reduce the level of poverty in a community, or amongst a group of people or countries. According to the Poverty Monitoring Secretariat (2002), given that it is not easy to define what poverty is because different people understand it in different ways, there are many different ways of trying to reduce it. These include amongst other things: making good use of our natural resources and talents to create wealth and jobs; encouraging and supporting the development of effective businesses (small, medium and large); making sure that people have access to

good quality social services and infrastructure; and arranging for people to feel secure in their homes and to trust the authorities; and providing safety net programmes to protect vulnerable people. Thus, this study adopted the Poverty Monitoring Secretariat's (2002) definition of poverty eradication.

1.2.4 Contextual background

In 1992, Uganda adopted decentralization as the main mode of governance. This was later to be buttressed in the Constitution (1995) and the Local Governments Act (1997), Nsibambi (1998). The policy devolved powers and functional responsibilities over decision-making and service delivery to popularly elected local governments. Notwithstanding the good economic performance from 1992 to 2000 that ought to have benefited all categories of people, including the chronically poor, and regardless of an elaborate institutional framework, sub-national development still faced a number of challenges. A Joint Review of Decentralization held in 2004 (MoLG, 2004); revealed serious departures between the obtaining economic policies and the benefits of the Decentralization Policy itself. The major criticism at the time was the inability of the Government to exploit the comprehensive decentralized governance structures for more pro-poor economic development (Forging Local Economic Safety Nets; 2012). Because of this policy interrogation, a new and sixth objective of Decentralization was agreed: "To Promote Local Economic Development in Order to Enhance People's Incomes".

In effect, Uganda started implementing LED through District Development Programme III (DDP III) in 2008. Its overall goal is to eradicate poverty. LED was then being piloted with support from United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) through the Ministry of Local Government in the nine districts of Abim, Amuru, Arua, Busia,

Kitgum, Kayunga, Lamwo, Nwoya and Isingiro (DDP III Final Project Document, 2008). One of the objectives of Uganda`s decentralization strategy is to enhance LED in order to increase local incomes and expand local revenue bases. This policy shift in implementation of decentralization was meant to address the apparent gap in the original design of the decentralization policy which did not take full account of LED (DDP III Final Project Document; August 2008). In Kitgum District, LED has been implemented through Kitgum District Farmers` Association (KIDFA). The farmers through KIDFA have been assisted to diversify their revenue base so as to sustainably improve their wellbeing and thus eradicate poverty amongst them through LED.

However, the problems the LED policy is supposed to address continue to persist. For example, before inception of the LED initiative, the number of people who were absolutely poor stood at 9.9 million (56.4%) in 1992/93, 7.4 million (33.8%) in 1999/2000, 9.3 million (38.8%) in 2002/03 and 8.5 million (31%) in 2005/06 (UNFPA, 2007; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2012). After the intervention of LED, the number stood at 7.5 million (24.5%) in 2009/10 while 56.5% of the population above the poverty line is classified as vulnerable to fall into absolute poverty (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2012). According to the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (2011), many Ugandans are still employed in low-productive economic activities such as subsistence agriculture and the depth of their poverty remains a major challenge. Most of the poor have not completed primary school and face difficulties in acquiring productive assets such as land and credit.

The Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Programme (UPPAP, 2003) confirmed that poverty was characterized by lack of access to wage employment opportunities, low

wages for those who were employed and insecure incomes for those in self-employment. According to the Report on Labor Market Conditions in Uganda 2009/10 (UBOS, 2010), the working poor represented 21% of the total population in 2009/10. The number of Ugandans living under poverty, which is 7.5 million (UBOS 2009/10) is still high yet since 2008, LED is supposed to be addressing these issues at community level. Poverty at household level has also remained high and the major cause of this is declining economic growth in agriculture, which has impacted especially severely on small holder farmers involved in cash crop production and yet farmers through KIDFA have been directly benefitting from LED intervention (UNCDF, 2012).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

LED was implemented within the broad framework of decentralization in order to increase local incomes, expand local revenue bases and thus eradicate poverty in rural areas in Uganda (Local Government Finance Commission, 2008). At the district level, training modules were designed and training of LED implementers was conducted to achieve LED objectives. Specifically for Kitgum District, KIDFA among others was selected to train and empower farmers and other small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to implement LED activities so as to eradicate poverty at the household level. In addition, the government partnered with NGOs, community based organizations (CBOs), private businesses and foreign donors to build the capacity of local governments to support local economic development through creating a legal and policy condition conducive to business startup and expansion and strengthening infrastructure that is meant to underpin market systems and links to private sector value chains.

However, despite the objectives of Uganda`s decentralization through the LED initiative to increase local incomes and expand local revenue bases including the various LED efforts/strategies that have been adopted, the achievement is still a long way. This is because poverty continues to persist among a large number of people. In Kitgum for instance, the percentage of people who do not have access to health services is 91.1% compared to 0.7% in Kampala and 51% at the national level. The district also has a higher illiteracy rate (60.3%) (Mutambi, Hasunira & Oringa, 2007). In addition, Kitgum District still lacks the capacity to generate its own revenue as required by the Local Government Act and notwithstanding the LED intervention, poverty at household level has remained high and yet farmers through KIDFA have directly benefitted from LED intervention. The poverty level in Kitgum is at 60% compared to the national average of 30% (Kitgum DDP; 2010-2015)

These challenges raises question on the effectiveness of the LED intervention as a poverty reduction strategy in Uganda and in contributing to the achievement of 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Does LED as an economic development strategy serve as an answer to poverty reduction in the communities? This study therefore intended to answer this question. If nothing is done, the LED intervention will continue wasting resources such as time, tax payers` money, and personnel in trying to combat poverty in the affected districts.

1.4 Purpose

To assess the effect of LED on poverty eradication in Uganda using a case study of Kitgum District Farmers` Association.

1.5 Research Objectives

The following objectives guided the study:

1. To assess the effect of the responsiveness of LED intervention on poverty eradication in districts.
2. To assess the extent to which the coordination of implementation of LED intervention has affected poverty eradication in districts.
3. To assess the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention on poverty eradication in districts.
4. To establish how the legal and governance environment contributes to the effect of LED on poverty eradication in districts.

1.6 Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions:

1. To what extent has the responsiveness of LED intervention affected poverty eradication in districts?
2. How has the coordination of the implementation of LED affected poverty eradication in districts?
3. How has the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of LED affected poverty eradication in districts?
4. How has the legal and governance environment contributed to the effect of LED on poverty eradication?

1.7 Hypotheses of the Study

The study tested the following hypotheses:

1. The responsiveness of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts.
2. The coordination of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts.

3. Level of participation of various key players has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts.
4. The legal and governance environment has significantly contributed to the effect of LED intervention on poverty eradication

1.8 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework below explains the relationship between LED and poverty eradication.

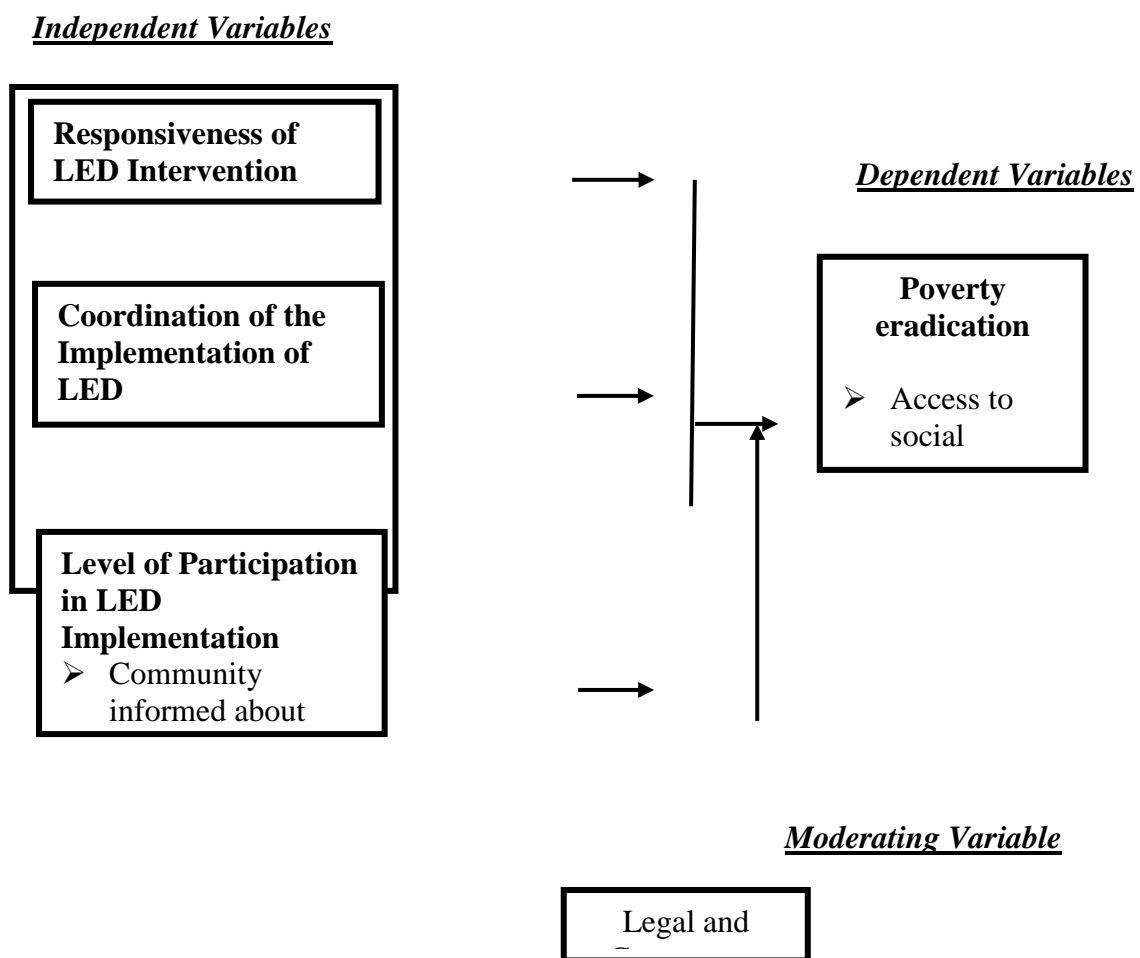


Figure 1: Relationship between LED and poverty eradication

Source: Based on Verba and Nie’s 1972 Civic Voluntarism Theory of participation as cited in Pattie and Seyd (2003)

The conceptual framework shows the relationship between LED and poverty eradication. LED is the independent variable while poverty eradication is the dependent variable. LED is perceived in form of responsiveness of LED intervention to district development planning needs, coordination of the implementation of LED in the rural community and level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention. Poverty eradication has indicators such as people's access to social services and infrastructures, improvement in food consumption and the development of enterprise mix at household levels. It is conceptualized that the better the LED in the community, the more the poverty eradication, and vice versa. However, the relationship may be moderated (compromised or enhanced) by the existing legal and governance environment.

1.9 Significance of the study

Findings of the study will be useful to policymakers in Uganda. This is because the findings may be used to formulate policies that will be implemented to improve the implementation of LED in the local governments to eradicate poverty.

Findings of the study will be useful to local governments in Uganda and other actors whose mandate and programme intervention are geared towards LED implementation. This is because the findings may help both the local governments and all those actors to understand what affects their LED strategies and thus help them improve the implementation of LED.

Findings of the study will be useful to the academicians. This is because the findings may help the academicians with more knowledge about the effect of stakeholders' participation on LED implementation, which knowledge may be used in mobilizing resources for LED activities.

1.10 Justification of the study

The repercussions of poverty may vary in scale, but all carry a negative effect, regardless of an individual's political, economic, and social status. Socially, as poverty sets in, more and more people face greater financial woes - those who already have a roof over their heads may experience difficulty paying rent to their landlords, and those without homes cannot afford a home. Poverty, being a difficult-to-end cycle, will only make the poor even poorer. This is detrimental to a country's economy. Politically, it increases the risk of war. In the face of a poor region and weak rule of the government, the population may seek to migrate to areas with a better-faring economy. Since the people of such poverty-stricken areas choose to migrate in search of better living/job/social conditions, it may undermine the poverty-affected region's the ability to recuperate from the far-reaching effects of poverty. Economically, the cost of poverty to society increases certain public expenditures on poor families, especially for conditions and behaviors such as poor health and crime associated with the poor. Poverty, therefore, affects the economic prosperity of a community, for conditions associated with poverty can limit an individual's ability to develop the skills, knowledge, and habits necessary to fully participate in the workforce. "A decrease in human capital puts a strain on government resources and causes decreased economic opportunity in the community. This, in turn, results in unemployment, increasing the number of individuals living in poverty" (Gwendolyn, 2012, p. 3)

Thus, this study has shed some light on why the LED intervention has not fully addressed poverty in Uganda and have suggested ways for improving the strategy.

1.11 Scope of the study

1.11.1 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Kitgum District because though various interventions had taken place, little had been achieved through LED interventions. Kitgum district lies between longitude 320 E, and 340 E, latitude 030 N and 040 N. Attitude 1,100 meters above sea level. It is bordered by the Republic of South Sudan in the North, Kotido district in the East, Pader and Gulu districts in the South and North West, respectively.

1.11.2 Content scope

The study focused on the responsiveness of LED intervention to district development planning needs, coordination of the implementation of LED in the rural community and level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention. In respect to responsiveness, the focus was on coverage of LED and empowerment of the community. Coordination focused on resources extended to LED, collaboration among stakeholders and stakeholder support to LED. Level of participation focused on whether participation is passive or active in terms of the community being informed, consulted, engaged and empowered in LED activities.

1.11.3 Time scope

The study focused on the period between 2008 and 2012. This was because LED intervention had been introduced and implemented in Kitgum district in this period.

1.12 Operational Definitions

Coordination of LED intervention implementation referred to the extent to which the intervention has been synchronized in terms of resources extended to LED, collaboration among stakeholders, SWOT analysis of the local economy and stakeholder support to LED.

LED referred to the process by which public, business and nongovernmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for local economic growth and employment generation with an aim to stimulate local employment opportunities in sectors that improve the quality of life for all in the community using existing human, natural, and institutional resources (Blakely, 1994).

Participation referred to the extent to which people have been involved in the LED activities in terms of community being informed, consulted, engaged and empowered in LED activities.

Poverty: referred to the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions

Poverty eradication referred to efforts in improvement in the lives of the people in the community such as creation of wealth and jobs, encouraging and supporting the development of effective businesses, people's access to social services and infrastructure, improved food consumption and improved enterprise mix at household levels.

Responsiveness of LED interventions referred to the extent to which the interventions have achieved LED objectives such as coverage of LED, empowerment of the community, creation of employment opportunities, support to enterprises, improvement in agriculture and number of people LED targets.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the literature review according to the objectives of the study. Therefore, it is divided into five major sections. The first section focuses on the theoretical review. The second section reviews literature about responsiveness of LED interventions to rural development needs. The third section reviews literature about coordination of the implementation of LED interventions to rural community. The fourth section reviews literature about level of participation of key players in implementation of LED interventions and the fifth section presents the summary of literature reviews.

2.2 Theoretical Review

In the Civic Voluntarism Theory (CVT), resources are paramount in influencing individual participation in activities, although the individuals' psychological attitudes and mobilization play an important role in explaining participation as well (Pattie & Seyd, 2003). The civic attitudes are rather more important although it is true to say that resources are the dominant factors in explaining participation (Verba, Schlozman & Brady, 1995). The CVT has been applied to the task of providing a cross-national explanation of participation allowing the researchers to examine different in participation engendered by different institutions and cultural settings (Rubenson, 2000). The research stressed the distinction between individual and group resources in promoting participation, arguing that organization is the weapon of the weak. In other words, groups bound together by ideological ties are able to overcome the lack of individual resources of their members and this promotes the participation of their members in activities. The

theory has been widely cited and replicated, and it is probably the most important theory of participation in the literature today.

However, it does face problems. The first problem relates to the use of socioeconomic status as a predictor of participation and civic values. It is well established that participants are generally higher-status individuals than non-participants; for example, Verba et al., (1995) showed that high-status individuals were over presented in the category of active participants and under-presented in the category of in-actives. The paradox is that if socioeconomic status is such an important determinant of participation, then societies that are gradually becoming more middle class and better educated overtime should experience increased rates of participation and yet this has not been the case in the advanced industrial countries.

A second problem with the CVT is actually identified by Verba et al (1995, pg. 23) as:

“The socioeconomic status explanation is weak in its theoretical underpinnings. It fails to provide a coherent rationale for the connection between the explanatory socioeconomic variables and participation. Numerous intervening factors are invoked – resources, norms, stake in the outcome, psychological involvement, greater opportunities, favorable legal status and so forth. But there is no clear specified mechanism linking socioeconomic statuses to activity”.

They go further to suggest that a focus on broader resources such as the amount of spare time the individual has available in the average week and the financial resources help to deal with this problem. However, it is difficult to see why this should be true, since, if individuals are rich and have plenty of leisure time, there is still no reason why they should spend their money or free time in participating in certain activities rather than on vacationing, playing sports or watching television. Thus, this study investigated whether the local community in Kitgum District has the resources, are psychologically engaged and/or recruited through networks in efforts to eradicate poverty in the district.

2.3 Responsiveness of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

According to Smith (2004), policies and programs undertaken to increase LED by governments and by private agencies may have positive effects, or they may not. In some cases, a lack of effects may result from poor program design or inadequate funding. In other cases, a lack of effect may result from the fact that the program really exists to funnel money to politically influential firms, individuals or groups, with the LED justification used as cover.

The responsiveness of LED interventions can be measured in terms of self-reliance. This highlights the importance of local control and empowerment, together with a reliance on local initiative and resourcefulness to improve conditions. LED can materialize when local people seize the initiative and engage in actions which unify communities, business and other relevant authorities in their local area in a joint endeavor to improve their economic and social conditions (Stohr, 1990). It appears that LED is generally a cost-effective and community-empowering process, which has a defined role to play and can yield tangible benefits for participating communities.

The concept of self-reliance does not differ significantly from the principles of self-help. According to Fonchingon and Fonjong (2003), Self-help enables the local people to exploit to their advantage resources, which would otherwise lie dormant and thereby perpetuate the ignorance and poverty of their community, by making use of the under-utilized labour; for instance self-help for community development can increase the competence and confidence of a community in handling its affairs. Self-help initiatives enable the people to look inwards by rallying local resources and efforts. This is

especially appropriate to the concept of community development, which stresses the importance of people increasing their sense of responsibility, and looking at assistance as just supplementary, but never replacing popular initiatives or local efforts. The emphasis is on democratizing with reliance on what people can do for themselves. The principle of self-help incorporates into the community development process the means of offering ordinary citizens the opportunity to share in making important decisions about their living conditions (Anyanwu 1992). In relation therefore, LED being a participatory process that encourages and facilitate partnership between stakeholders, enabling the joint design and implementation of strategies mainly using the local resources (Canzanelli, 2001), encourages and entails the community participation at all level of project with the final aim of creating decent jobs and sustainable economic activities for poverty eradication.

The United Nations has endorsed LED intervention as a logical way forward for marginal communities (Gooneratne & Mbiliyni, 1992). Gooneratne and Mbiliyni (1992: 261) observe, *'In many situations, local initiatives constitute the only means of survival for the poor and disadvantaged'*; thus, local control of resources and initiatives is critical. The question of self-reliance has been further examined by Taylor and Mackenzie (1992). They advocate the concept of 'development from within' in the case of Africa, focusing on enhanced participation and control by local people over their development endeavors in a manner which embraces all members of a community. The focus on people and their local knowledge in the implementation of development has clear advantages. However, as Stock (1995) points out, the notion is constrained by the complexity and unpredictability of individual communities and strategies, and the fact that communities are not isolated and autonomous. Stock suggests that this approach cannot be regarded as a panacea, and

that it is unlikely to achieve more than small sporadic victories for the disadvantaged majority.

A distinctive feature of the literature in regard to responsiveness of LED intervention to poverty eradication is the involvement of the local community in project implementation, variously referred to as self-reliant (Taylor & McKenzie, 1992). However, determining the various factors that cause a project to succeed or fail is critical in analyzing LED. Over and above other factors such as availability and utilization of financial and physical resources and questions of transport and accessibility, the role of human and social capital is critical (Nel & McQuaid, 2002). Based on the literature, this study investigated the responsiveness of the LED intervention in eradication of poverty in Kitgum District.

2.4 Coordination of the implementation of the LED and Poverty Eradication

The success of a community today depends upon its ability to adapt to the dynamic local, national and international market economy. Strategically planned LED is increasingly used by communities to strengthen the local economic capacity of an area, improve the investment climate, and increase the productivity and competitiveness of local businesses, entrepreneurs and workers. The ability of communities to improve the quality of life, create new economic opportunities and fight poverty depends upon them being able to understand the processes of LED, and act strategically in the changing and increasingly competitive market economy.

According to Tefu (2008), each community has a unique set of local conditions that either enhance or reduce the potential for LED, and it is these conditions that determine the relative advantage of an area in its ability to attract, generate and retain investment. A

community's economic, social and physical attributes will guide the design of, and approach to the implementation of a LED strategy. To build a strong local economy, good practice proves that each community should undertake a collaborative process to understand the nature and structure of the local economy, and conduct an analysis of the area's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This will serve to highlight the key issues and opportunities facing the local economy.

Good practice indicates that local economic development should always be guided by a strategy. Ideally, an LED strategy will form a component of a broader strategic development plan that includes social and environmental component. The LED strategy provides a focus on strengthening the local economy and building local capacity. It is therefore important for all stakeholders to be involved and consulted in the design of the LED strategy so that each stakeholder's inputs are identified and integrated into the strategy for implementation. In implementing an LED strategy, it is necessary to ensure that the required inputs are available and in place prior to the start of strategy implementation. LED implementation requires a commitment of resources, time and political support, and securing and maintaining such inputs will determine effectiveness to achieve programs and projects, and therefore the overall vision (Swinburn et al, 2004). The preparation and implementation of LED strategies helps make local institutions more transparent and accountable, thereby contributing to developing civil society (Rodriguez-Pose, 2009b:10 as cited by Rogerson & Rogerson, 2010). In addition, because they involve local stakeholders and root economic activity in a territory, LED strategies can contribute towards attaining goals of decent work (ILO, 2008a)

Taylor and Mackenzie (2002) observed that successful private enterprise and productive public-private partnerships create wealth in local communities. Private enterprise however, requires a positive business enabling environment to deliver prosperity. Government has an essential role in creating a favorable environment for business development and success. By its nature, LED is a partnership between the business sector, community interests and municipal government. LED is usually planned strategically by local government in conjunction with public and private sector partners. Implementation is carried out by the public, private and non-governmental sectors according to their abilities and strengths.

As Meyer (2014) observed, LED success requires strong and committed local leaders and local LED “champions”. The term “local leadership” includes members of the “LED triangle” which consist of three partners namely; government, private sector and local communities (Meyer, 2014). Government leaders are expected to take the lead in coordination and facilitation, but other leaders from the community and business must contribute. Local leaders and champions must work together as partners to maximize local resources and actions. On the other hand, local government must take quick and effective decisions to the benefit of the local community while local leaders must put communities first and facilitate participation by all stakeholders. However, what is not clear is the extent to which resources have been extended to LED implementation and the collaboration among the local stakeholders in an effort to eradicate poverty. Based on the literature, this study investigated the coordination of the LED intervention in eradication of poverty in Kitgum District.

2.5 Level of Participation of Key Players in LED Implementation and Poverty Eradication

Planners deal with a diverse mix of races, cultures, communities, ethnic groups, faith groups and innumerable interest groups of all kinds in the course of their work. As such, the need to involve the public in the development process is essential. Engaging a community to come together as a unit to affect change is a formidable task. Yet, mobilizing a community is an effective and sustainable way to improve the quality of life of its citizens (Lawanson, 2006). According to Ogundele (2000), poverty alleviation can be achieved by empowering the poor to contribute to the social, economic and political life of their neighborhoods. Olanrewaju and Okoko (2000) corroborate this stance by recommending that effective poverty alleviation can only be achieved through the empowerment of the poor to initiate, design, execute and manage their own priorities.

Participation can take place in different places and at different levels of society, and take many different forms. Stakeholder participation is a process whereby those with rights and or interests play an active role in decision-making and in the consequent activities, which affect them (Dietz & Stern, 2008). With regard to LED, the potential success of the LED process is also highly dependent on the horizontal cooperation between the local government and other local stakeholders. The ability of local governments to stimulate the participation of a variety of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of public policies, as well as the pre-existence of formal and informal organizations of key stakeholders with which local government liaise, are therefore likely to have an impact on the success of LED strategies (Rodriguez-Pose & Tijmstra, 2005).

From any stakeholder's perspective, participation can be seen as a spectrum model with a range of possibilities. According to Burgess and Clark (2006), these are: a) being in control and only consulting, informing or manipulating other stakeholders; b) partnership (equal powers of decision-making) with one or more of the other stakeholders; c) being consulted by other stakeholders who have more control; d) being informed by other stakeholders who have more control; and e) being manipulated by other stakeholders. No one likes being manipulated and thus, such participation is not the best in LED implementation while the rest of the other participations are good in Local Economic Development. Similar to these categorizations, Hajer (1995) observes that stakeholder participation can be arranged along a continuum from contribution of inputs in procurement process, to information sharing, consultation, decision-making, partnership and empowerment. However, he does not explain, which of these are best in LED.

Participation can be a means or an end (Zafonte & Sabatier, 2004). As a means, it is a process in which people and communities cooperate and collaborate in LED and as an end, participation is a process that empowers people and communities through acquiring skills, knowledge and experience, leading to better LED implementation. However, Weible and Sabatier (2009) argue that stakeholder participation or involvement in a strategy is not an end in itself, but part of a broader process of pursuing the objectives of the strategy. The principle inherent in stakeholder participation should be that of the participation of all interested and affected parties. Consideration must be given to ensuring that people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary to achieve equitable and effective participation in the strategy.

According to Rodriguez-Pose & Tijmstra (2009), a successful LED process includes a wide range of stakeholders in the decision-making process. Especially in conflict-prone areas, creating social dialogue may be a complex task, which requires specialist training and strong institutional structure. National government, NGOs and international organizations can all play a role in facilitating this process by creating the right incentive structures, helping localities to acquire the necessary skills, and providing technical assistance where needed so as to stimulate community participation in decision making.

However, as Kiyaga (2009) observed, community participation in Uganda is quite low. The reasons for this include low awareness arising from inadequate sensitization, participation fatigue, pre-occupation with the daily struggle for survival, and repeated disappointment from unfulfilled expectations arising from bottom-up participatory planning processes. Getting communities at the grassroots level to participate effectively in local development projects is not a simple task, even if they are to be the primary beneficiaries. In addition, communities also take account of the opportunity cost of participation and whether the projects in question are 'sensible' from their point of view, (i.e. whether they can lead to tangible solutions to their problems). Overall, the literature seem to be in agreement with the socio-economic model of participation (Verba et al, 1995), which emphasized lack of resources, psychological engagement and recruitment network to account for low participation.

However, although the literature emphasized various reasons above to account for lack of participation including lack of awareness creation, participation fatigue, etc, little has been written about resources that accounts for participation and local stakeholders' engagement in LED implementation. In addition, this study found out that people in

Kitgum were informed about LED, consulted and adequately empowered to participate in LED activities, but still the level of participation were too low. Based on the literature, this study investigated the level of participation of key players in LED implementation to eradicate poverty in Kitgum District.

2.6 The Situation of Poverty in Kitgum

Poor people define poverty as not just the lack of incomes, but also the lack of means to satisfy basic social needs, as well as a feeling of powerlessness to break out of the cycle of poverty, insecurity of person and property. Poverty therefore is the lack of basic needs and services such as food, clothing, beddings, shelter, paraffin, basic health care, roads, markets, education, information and communication. In addition, the lack of opportunities for survival and employment, and having limited or no productive assets such as farm tools and land (MFPED, 2002). In the Northern districts of Uganda, insecurity has been ranked number one cause of poverty. Insecurity has resulted in loss of farming land and production, inadequate access to and low quality of health care and education coupled with low prices for agricultural produce (MFPED, 2002).

According to the report published by IFAD, 2013, Uganda has made enormous progress in reducing poverty, slashing the countrywide incidence from 56 per cent of the population in 1992 to 24.5 per cent in 2009. The reduction of poverty in urban areas has been especially marked. Notwithstanding these gains, however, the absolute number of poor people has increased due to population growth. And poverty remains firmly entrenched in rural areas, which are home to 84 per cent of Ugandans. According to 1999/2000 household survey data, 96% Uganda's poor live in rural areas (Okidi and Mugamber, 2002).

In Kitgum for instance, the poverty level is generally high. The high poverty level that stand at 60% compared to the national average of 30% is due to the effect of war that forced almost 90% of the population into the protected camps (post war effect), the Karamojong cattle rustling, adverse weather condition and land wrangles (Kitgum DDP; 2010-2015). The poverty in Kitgum is characterized by insufficient basic items such as food, shelter, poor nutrition, low enterprise mix, and high illiteracy rate among others. The percentage of people in Kitgum who do not have access to health services is 91.1% compared to 0.7% in Kampala and 51% at the national level. The district also has a higher illiteracy rate (60.3%) (Mutambi, Hasunira & Oringa, 2007).

Poverty trend in Kitgum district for the last 5 years (2007-2011) reveals that the poverty situation is still high. The high poverty level in the district was attributed to a number of factors that have contributed to changes in the nature of poverty. The bad poverty situation was as a result of insecurity and unpredictable weather. The long Insurgency led to drastic drop in crop productions due to less access to land for production. This was because of lack of oxen couples with low price and unfavorable weather. The little cotton and tobacco cultivated fetched very low prices due to lack of bargaining power for rural farmers following the abolition of the marketing co-operative societies and yet cotton and tobacco were the only cash crops. This had therefore perpetuated poverty.

The current situation indicates that, there is some positive trend at community level due to introduction of free primary and secondary education, improved road network, increased access to health care services and clean safe water. Furthermore,

there is relative improvement in household food security and income due to services provided under the various Government programs such as NAADS, NUSAF 2, and contributions by development partner operating in the district coupled with the positive resettlement of the former IDPs to original homesteads.

2.7 Contribution of legal and governance environment on LED intervention to Poverty Eradication

Local economic development approach is pegged on a tri-partite partnership arrangement between local government, the private sector and the community with the primary objective to establish a framework for local governments to promote private business investment, increased household income and revenue generation (Ndandiko and Ibanda, 2013). In Uganda, the LED mandate within LG, supports the deepening of decentralization as legislated in the Local Government Act Cap 243, and is elaborated as the sixth pillar of LG in the Decentralization Policy Strategic Framework (DPSF), with funding for LED activities to be provided through the Local Government Sector Investment Plan (LGSIP), (MoLG-Government of Uganda, 2009).

The national context for LED in Uganda is anchored in the legal, institutional and policy framework made up of various instruments. The Decentralization policy and NDP provide the national context for LED. The Local Government Act also provides guidelines for the engagement of communities in their own development and how their efforts link with the sub-national and national inputs. It further asserts the roles of the public, private and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) sector in the development of the LED strategic plan for poverty eradication and sustainable development of the areas where they work. According to Swinburn et al (2004), establishing and maintaining both

formal and informal links with all the key stakeholders can support LED implementation and monitoring.

According to Lubova (2005), Central governments have an important role, to create an enabling regulatory environment that supports LED, while private sector institutions should contribute financial resource, technology, marketing and supply linkages to support LED. Ordinary citizens have to take on new responsibilities to participate in decision-making, in executing of partnership programs and to exercise oversight to government. All these responsibilities must be clearly stated in LED implementation policy framework and strictly adhered if the intentions of LED intervention are to be met.

The term “governance”, as against “government”, refers to a shift from government being the main driver of developmental initiatives, including direct government intervention within markets and direct support to individual businesses, towards a network pattern where public, private and community actors interact in the effort to create a locational competitive advantage. Better economic governance entails improvements in the economic performance of local government based on changes in institutional arrangements, accountability and transparency (Hindson & Meyer-Stamer, 2007).

Given the fact that promoting LED requires the input of a multitude of actors including national and sub-national government, quasi and non-governmental agencies, chambers, associations, the private sector as well as development partners, management and coordination arrangement were instituted to operationalize LED implementation in Uganda. These includes the UNCDF and UNDP, National Steering Committee for LED, the Programme Technical Committee (PTC) and Ministry of Local Government as the

implementing partner. The role of the Programme Technical Committee (PTC) is critical for ensuring that inputs are coordinated and are in alignment with a sustainable national LED vision and strategy (DDP III Final Project Document, 2008). Towards this objective, the PTC was in an ideal position to ensure horizontal communication to ensure coherence of national efforts in support of LED. Such communication at the national level contributes to an enhanced environment for coordination and harmonization at the sub-national level and within localities. Although, literature indicated the availability of the governing structures for the implementation of the LED policy, it is not clear how the local stakeholders adhered to the legal and governance framework in implementing LED activities in their localities. This study therefore investigated the effects of legal and governance environment on LED intervention to poverty eradication in Kitgum District.

2.8 Summary of Literature Review

Literature reviewed emphasized that the responsiveness of the LED intervention can be measured in terms of the extent to which the intervention has achieved its set objectives. In respect to LED, this is being measured in terms of coverage of LED, empowerment of the community, creation of employment opportunities, support to enterprises, improvement in agriculture and number of people LED targets. However, what was not known was the extent to which the LED intervention had achieved its set objectives in Kitgum District.

On the other hand, literature shows that coordination of the LED intervention can be measured in terms of the extent to which resource are synchronized to achieve the objectives of the intervention. For example, how much resources (funds, time, human to mention but a few) have been devoted to implementing LED activities, collaboration

among stakeholders and stakeholder support to LED. These were the issues that this study investigated in relation to poverty eradication.

Furthermore, literature emphasizes that the level of participation of key players in the implementation of the LED initiative may be measured in terms of whether the players are passive or active in LED activities. Passive participation is when key players are only informed and consulted about LED activities. Active participation is when key players are actually engaged and empowered in LED activities. Thus, this study investigated whether key player's participation in LED activities in Kitgum district was passive or active in an effort to eradicate poverty in the district.

In respect to poverty, literatures shows that poverty level in Kitgum is still high despite of the interventions by both the Government and NGOs in trying to eradicate poverty. The poverty in Kitgum is characterized by poor social services and infrastructure, low food consumption, high illiteracy level and low enterprises at both community and household level brought about by insurgency and unfavourable weather conduction. This study therefore investigated the effects of LED intervention in eradicating poverty in Kitgum.

Lastly, literature shows that for successful LED implication, LED strategies cannot stand alone and need to, within its larger context, conform to and take into consideration many national and local government policies, programme and initiatives. Thus, this study investigated how the legal and governance environment contributes to the effect of LED on poverty eradication in Kitgum districts.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the methods the study used to gain information on the research problem and includes the research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedure, data collection methods and instruments, procedure of data collection, data analysis and measurement of variables.

3.1 Research Design

This study used a descriptive survey research design. A descriptive survey research design was used to describe the nature of each of the variables and to obtain information concerning the current status of the responsiveness of LED intervention on poverty eradication, coordination of implementation of LED, of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention, legal and governance environment in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication in districts. The idea behind this design was to use frequencies and percentages to describe the current status of those mentioned variables. In addition, a cross sectional design enabled the study to be carried out at a particular time across categories of respondents as Amin (2005) suggests. This study therefore collected information about the above mentioned variables from a sample of Kitgum District Farmers' Association (KIDFA) Board of Directors (BOD), staff and the farmers the association provides assistance at a particular point in time. The study approach used both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The qualitative approach was used in this study in order to gain a deep understanding of LED and poverty eradication at Kitgum District Farmers' Association. A quantitative approach was used to

get data about LED and poverty eradication from the many respondents in a shorter time given that it allowed the use of close-ended questions.

3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted at the Kitgum District Farmers' Association. Kitgum District Farmers' Association (KIDFA) is an umbrella organization representing all individuals and group farmers in Kitgum and Lamwo District. KIDFAs' vision is to empower farmers through sustainable agriculture and the mission is to increase household incomes within Kitgum and Lamwo District through Agriculture. At the inception of the LED implementation, Kitgum District Local Government (KDLG) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with KIDFA to train and empower farmers and other small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to implement LED activities to eradicate poverty at the household level. Therefore, KIDFA was chosen for this study because it had been involved in the local economic development initiatives for poverty eradication.

3.3 Study Population

The study targeted Kitgum District Farmers' Association (KIDFA) Board of Directors (BOD) staff and the farmers the association provides assistance. KIDFA has nine BOD members, seven full time staff headed by one Coordinator, 18 field based staff who are not full time employee of the Association and they supported 200 farmer groups with each group having 30 members. In all, the association had 6000 registered members who were farmers. These totaled 6035 in number.

3.4 Determination of Sample Size

Using Krejcie and Morgan's 1970 sample size table (Appendix 1), the sample is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Population, sample size and sampling techniques

Category	Population	Sample size	Sampling technique	%
Board of Directors	9	9	Purposive	100
Coordinator KIDFA	1	1	Purposive	100
KIDFA staff	25	24	Simple random	96
Farmer groups	6000	261	Simple random	6
Total	6035	295		6

Thus, from a population of 6035 the sample size that was selected was 295.

3.5 Sampling Technique and Procedure

Purposive sampling was used to select KIDFA board of directors and the KIDFA coordinator. Purposive sampling technique was used to select these categories of respondents because they held positions that allowed them to be knowledgeable about local economic development and poverty eradication related issues at KIDFA. Simple random sampling was used to select KIDFA staff and farmers. The procedure was preferred given the large size of these categories of the population, and thus using it eased their selection in terms of time required and it gave an equal opportunity to each to participate.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

Three types of data collection methods were used in the study. These included questionnaire survey, face-to-face interview and documentary review.

3.6.1 Questionnaire survey

A questionnaire survey is a research method for collecting information from a selected group of respondents using standardized questionnaires. This method involved collecting information from KIDFA staff and farmers in a systematic way. Questionnaire survey was used for these category of respondents to save on time because their number was big to interview (Kothari, 2004).

3.6.2 Face-to-face interview

Face-to-face interviews was used to collect data from KIDFA board of directors and the KIDFA coordinator because it is more flexible. They also allowed the researcher to clarify ambiguous answers and obtain in-depth information concerning the LED implementation and its effects on poverty eradication in Kitgum district through probing. Semi structured-interviews were designed to collect data for this study. Open-ended questions were used so that other valuable questions emerged from the dialogue between interviewer and interviewee. Semi-structured interviews are the most widely used interviewing formats for qualitative research (DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree, 2006). In this study, the probing interviewing tactic was used extensively to obtain a deeper explanation of the issue at hand from the respondents. This was largely due to the fact that the respondents often needed stimuli to expand or clarify their own answers and ideas more broadly, so that a broader understanding was more easily reached later on in the findings of this study.

3.6.3 Documentary review

Secondary data was obtained from Kitgum District Farmers' Association, Libraries and the internet. Sources like journals, articles, reports and books was used in gathering and

compiling the information. These documents and reports helped to provide evidence for the background and statement of the problem.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

Three types of data collection instruments were used in the study. These included questionnaires, interview and documentary analysis guide (Amin 2005), which are briefly explained in the following subsection.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Self-administered questionnaires (SAQs) were used to collect quantitative data from KIDFA staff and farmers (Appendix 2, pg.ii and Appendix 3, p.vi for KIDFA staff and farmers respectively). The questionnaires were different because some questionnaires were specific to the individual farmers. SAQs were used for this category of respondents to save on time because their number was too big to interview and because they could read and write in English and thus filled in the questionnaires by themselves without any assistance. The SAQ had five sections. The first section solicited information about respondents' background. The second section solicited information about responsiveness of LED intervention. The third section solicited information about coordination of LED implementation. The fourth section solicited information about level of participation of key players in LED implementation. The fifth section solicited information about poverty eradication.

3.7.2 Interview guide

An interview guide was used to collect qualitative data from managers who were in position to provide in-depth information through probing during the face-to-face

interview (Amin, 2005). The researcher presented questions to the KIDFA board of directors and the KIDFA coordinator and their views were written down by the researcher. Two questions on each of the objectives of the study were developed to enable determine key informants views about responsiveness of LED intervention, coordination of LED implementation and level of participation of key players in LED implementation and the extent these had affected poverty eradication in Kitgum district (see Appendix 4, pg.xi). In addition two questions about the legal and government environment in the LED implementation were developed. Data obtained during the interview supplemented that obtained through the questionnaire.

3.7.3 Documentary analysis guide

A list of expected articles, annual reports, journals publications, services brochures and magazines with information pertaining to this study was presented to officials at the organizations that were visited to help search for the documents (see Appendix 5, pg. xii). Effectively, relevant documents such as Global Forum on LED-UNCDF; 2010, Final LED Policy Guidelines, 2009, LED implementation MoU-2010, LED Implementation quarterly reports covering the period between October 2010 to December 2012 and minutes of the stakeholders' meeting held on 17th January 2011 were reviewed. This was to substantiate on the information gathered from the reviewed literatures, journals and other research instruments.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which the instrument measure what is supposed to measure and that the data collected accurately represent the respondent's view. To ensure

that the instruments used yield relevant and correct data, the instruments were given to two lecturers to comment on the ambiguity, difficult and relevancy of questions to ensure construct, content and face validity. In addition, the content validity indices (CVI) for the two questionnaires were computed using the following formula.

$$\text{Content Validity Index (CVI)} = \frac{\text{Relevant items by all judges as suitable}}{\text{Total number of items judged.}}$$

Results of the CVI are presented in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2: Validity of questionnaires for staff

Raters	Items rated relevant	Items rated not relevant	Total
Rater 1	33	8	39
Rater 2	34	11	39
Total	67	19	78

Thus, applying the formula $CVI = \frac{67}{78} \approx .858$

The CVI was .858 which was above the .70 criteria for considering an instrument suitable for data collection (Nunnally as cited in Kent, 2001). Thus, the questionnaire for staff was considered valid.

Table 3: Validity of questionnaires for farmers

Raters	Items rated relevant	Items rated not relevant	Total
Rate 1	31	8	39
Rater 2	28	11	39
Total	59	19	78

Applying the formula $CVI = \frac{59}{78} \approx .756$

The CVI for the questionnaires for farmers was .756, which was above the .70 criteria for considering an instrument suitable for data collection. Thus, the questionnaire for farmers was also considered valid.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability was used to measure the degree to which the questionnaire produced consistent results if used under the same conditions. To pretest the questionnaires, they were pilot tested on 15 and 20 respondents for staff and farmers respectively in a similar organization to Kitgum District Farmers' Association. The results were then subjected to Cronbach alpha reliability, which is a test of internal consistency. The following formula was used to calculate the Cronbach's coefficient alpha

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum SD_i^2}{\sum SD_t^2} \right)$$

Where α = coefficient alpha

$\sum SD_i^2$ = sum variance of items

$\sum SD_t^2$ = sum variance of scale

Results are presented in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4: Reliability of questionnaire for KIDFA staff

Variable	Alpha	Number of items
Responsiveness of LED intervention	.769	9
Coordination of LED intervention	.747	10
Level of participation of stakeholders in LED intervention	.863	8
Poverty eradication	.808	8
Legal and governance environment	.820	4

Source: Primary Data

Thus, from the formula above, the Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the study variables were generated as shown in table 4 above. All the variables have coefficients greater than 0.70, which is the minimum expected coefficient. Thus, the questionnaires was considered reliable for collecting data.

Table 5: Reliability of questionnaire for farmers

Variable	Alpha	Number of items
Responsiveness of LED intervention	.962	9
Coordination of LED intervention	.971	10
Level of participation of stakeholders in LED intervention	.967	8
Poverty eradication	.946	8
Legal and governance environment	.925	4

Source: Primary Data

Only variables scoring from 0.70 and above were considered; implying that the items correlate highly among themselves (Nunnally as cited in Kent, 2001). Thus, the questionnaires was considered reliable for collecting data.

3.9 Procedure of Data Collection

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from Uganda Management Institute to seek permission to conduct the study. Once permission was granted, the researcher met the respondents, orally explained to them the purpose of the study, and sought their consent to participate in the study. The researcher then solely administered the questionnaires to the respondents at once. For purposes of confidentiality, the names of the respondents were not indicated anywhere in the data collection tool. 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 who were assigned codes for purpose of confidentiality. To obtain data from existing documents, the checklist were presented to responsible staff in KIDFA, KDLG and Ministry of Local Government-Programme Support Team who eventually availed the researcher with the available documents for review.

3.10 Data Analysis

Two types of analyses were conducted and these included quantitative and qualitative analyses. The following subsections explain the analyses in detail.

3.10.1 Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data was collected, edited and coded using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Two types of analyses were computed. The first included descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) and the second included inferential statistics (correlations and coefficient of determination). The frequencies and percentages were used to determine the respondents' views on each of the study variables. Spearman correlation, partial correlation and coefficient of determination were used to test for significant relationships between the variables. The Spearman rank order correlation was used because the scale (strongly disagree, disagree, not sure, agree and strongly agree) that accompanied the questionnaire was ordinal. The responses were merely arranged in order whereby one could not exactly determine how much one disagreed from agreed and as such adding or subtracting the responses such as strongly disagreed from agreed does not make sense. It is recommended that with an ordinal scale Spearman rank order correlation is suitable for determining relationships because it does not involve means and standard deviations, which are meaningless with ordinal data. The sign of the coefficient (positive or negative) was used to determine the change in direction in the relationship

between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication; coordination of the implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication; and participation of key players in the implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication. The coefficient of determination was then used to determine the percentage change in poverty eradication. The following formula was used to calculate the Spearman coefficient.

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}.$$

Where ρ = correlation coefficient

d = deviations in ranking of independent and dependent variables

n = number of items in the questionnaire

A correlation close to +1 or -1 showed that there was a very strong relationship between the variables whereas a correlation close to 0 showed that there was either a weak or no relationship. The sign of the correlation was used to determine the change in variables. The coefficient of determination was used to determine the magnitude of variance in poverty eradication accounted for by local economic development. The significance of the correlation results determined whether to accept or reject the hypothesis.

3.10.2 Qualitative data analysis

In qualitative analysis, content analysis was used to code the data and reorganize it 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.

3.11 Measurement of Variables

Both the nominal and ordinal scales of measurement was used in the questionnaire. The nominal scale of measurement was mainly used in the first part of the questionnaire (demographics). According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), nominal scales are assigned only for purposes of identification. The ordinal scale, specifically likert scale, was used to collect opinion/data on the study variables using the five scales: - 5= Strongly agree; 4 = Agree; 3 = Not sure; 2 = Disagree; 1 = Strongly disagree, (Amin, 2005). The numbers in the ordinal scale represent relative position or order among the variables (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999; Amin, 2005).

3.12 Ethical Considerations

The principles of research ethics - informed consent, privacy and confidentiality, and accuracy was adhered to during the study. Participants received full disclosure of the nature of the study, the risks, benefits and alternatives, with an extended opportunity to ask pertinent questions regarding the research. The researcher treated all information provided by participants with maximum confidentiality. This was achieved by assigning respondents codes (numerals such as 1 meaning KIDFA coordinator and 2, 3, and 4 for KIDFA board of directors in the order of which they were interviewed) instead of using the actual names of the respondents, which are known to other people. Honesty was maintained throughout the research process; in reporting data, results, methods and procedures in order to avoid fabrication, falsification, or misrepresentation of data. All quotations used and sources consulted was clearly distinguished and acknowledged by means of references. A letter of authorization from the department of higher degrees was presented as a request for permission to conduct the study. A covering letter also accompanied the research instruments explaining the purpose of the study and the

questionnaires was distributed directly to the respondents in their respective areas for filling and was collected immediately the filling in was completed. The cover letter was also used to provide access to the interview process, which was done on appointment due to the heavy schedules of the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results of the study. It is divided into six major sections. The first section presents results about the response rate. The second section presents results on respondents' background information. The third section presents results on responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication. The fourth section presents results on coordination of implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication. The fifth section presents results on level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication. The sixth section presents results on contribution of legal and governance environment on LED intervention and poverty eradication. In this chapter, the discussion is focused on the relationship between and among the study variables in an attempt to answer the research questions. The variables of the study are presented in tables and statistical test. On the other hand, content analysis was used to code the qualitative data collected from key respondents and reorganized them into shorter sentences and presented as quotations to supplement the quantitative data in order to have a clear interpretation. Descriptive statistics are then presented later in the chapter to explore the results pertaining to the study based on the research objectives.

4.2 Response Rate

To calculate the response rate, the number of people who participated in this research study was divided by the targeted sample size, which was expressed in the form of a percentage. In this study, the sample was 295 respondents. A total of 285 questionnaires were distributed and 224 responses were received back. In addition, 10 respondents were

targeted for the interviews but the study managed to get four. Thus, from a total of 295 respondents, the study managed to get 228 respondents, accounting for 77% response rate. The break down is shown in Table Six below.

Table 6: Response rate

Category	Sampled size	Responses received	Percentage %
Board of Directors	9	3	33
Coordinator KIDFA	1	1	100
KIDFA staff	24	24	100
Farmer groups	261	200	77
Total	295	228	77

Source: Primary Data

The total response rate of 77% was above the recommended two-thirds (67%) response rate (Amin, 2005; Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). According to Amin (2005) and Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a 67% response is acceptable. Therefore, the results were considered representative of what would have been obtained from the sampled population.

4.3 KIDFA staff and farmers' backgrounds

KIDFA staff and farmers were asked about their gender, education level, tenure and age. Findings are presented in the following subsections.

4.3.1 KIDFA staff and farmers' gender

KIDFA staff and farmers were asked about their gender. This was because gender of the KIDFA staff and farmers was important in determining whether the sample that participated in the study was representative of the population it was selected from. A

frequency table was used to present and analyze the data. Findings are presented in Table Seven below.

Table 7: Distribution of KIDFA staff and farmers by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	90	40.2
Female	134	59.8
Total	224	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Findings show that more female KIDFA staff and farmers (59.8%) participated in the study compared to the proportion of male KIDFA staff and farmers. This is attributed to the fact that female KIDFA farmers are dominant at the organization and it is therefore expected that when a study is conducted at KIDFA, results are likely to have more female participants compared to male participants.

4.3.2 KIDFA staff and farmers level of education

KIDFA staff and farmers were asked about their education. Education of the KIDFA staff and farmers was important in that it helped determine whether the sample that participated in this study understood the questions which were in English and thus provided the right information. Findings are presented in Table Eight.

Table 8: Distribution of KIDFA staff and farmers by education

Highest qualification	Frequency	Percent
None	32	14.3
Primary	92	41.1
O-Level	52	23.2
A-Level	24	10.7
Tertiary	24	10.7
Total	224	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Findings in Table Eight show that nearly half the KIDFA staff and farmers (44.6%) who participated in the study had an O' level to a tertiary level of education and 41.1% had at least attended primary level of education. Thus, the education background of the KIDFA staff and farmers implied that they ably responded to the questionnaire. In other words, most respondents who participated in the study were literate and understood issues that were asked. Thus, information obtained was reliable.

4.3.3 Age of KIDFA staff and farmers

KIDFA staff and farmers were asked about their age. Age of the KIDFA staff and farmers was important in that it sometimes shows the maturity in reasoning of an individual. Findings are presented in Table Nine.

Table 9: Distribution of KIDFA staff and farmers by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
20- years	74	33.0
31-39 years	86	38.4
40-49 years	40	17.9
Above 50 years	24	10.7
Total	224	100.0

Source: Primary Data

From the above table, the results shows that most of the KIDFA staff and farmers (over 60%) who participated in the study were aged above 31 years of age. Thus, it was considered that most of respondents most likely applied thinking and reasoning while responding to questions about responsiveness of LED intervention, coordination of LED

intervention, level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication.

4.3.4 KIDFA staff and farmers tenure with the Association

KIDFA staff and farmers were asked about their length of service with KIDFA. Findings are presented in Table Ten below.

Table 10: Distribution of KIDFA staff and farmers by tenure

Tenure	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1 year	24	10.7
1-2 years	144	64.3
3-5 years	52	23.2
5-10 years	4	1.8
Total	224	100.0

Source: Primary Data

From the above table, findings show that most KIDFA staff and farmers (over 60%) who participated in the study had worked with the organization for at least one year. This implies that most of the KIDFA staff and farmers had been around for quite some time to be conversant with the issues the study sought to explore. Therefore, the KIDFA staff and farmers who participated in this study provided dependable information about the responsiveness of LED intervention, coordination of implementation of LED intervention, level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication.

4.4 Responsiveness of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

Before one links one variable to another variable through testing hypotheses, it is recommended that the first thing one does is to compute descriptive statistics for each variable to find out the respondents' views on these variables (Plonsky, 2007). This is because the descriptive statistics are helpful in determining the status of each variable, which can further be used in the interpretation of the statistical tests. Thus, this approach was adopted in this study and the descriptive statistics that were used were frequencies and percentages because the scale that accompanied the questionnaire was ordinal.

4.4.1 Descriptive results about responsiveness of LED intervention

KIDFA staff and farmers were requested to respond to nine items (Appendix 2: Section B, Items 1-9 and Appendix 3: Section B, Items 1-9 respectively) about responsiveness of LED intervention by indicating their agreement using a five-point Likert scale as shown in Table Nine and Table Ten. The items are presented in the first column of the tables and the proportion of KIDFA staff and farmers to the responses on each of the items is presented in form of frequencies and percentages in columns 2 to 6. The last column presents the total percentage of KIDFA staff and farmers on each of the items. The analysis and interpretation of the findings follows the presentation in Table Eleven and Table Twelve for KIDFA staff and farmers respectively.

Table 11: KIDFA Staff responses about responsiveness of LED intervention

Items about responsiveness of LED intervention to poverty eradication	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. LED has covered most of the area / villages in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
2. LED has increased my income	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)

3. I have gained more control of the activities I do due to LED interventions	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
4. LED has created more jobs in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
5. LED has supported enterprises / industries in Kitgum District	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
6. LED has supported many agricultural activities in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	8 (33%)	24 (100%)
7. LED has improved my agricultural activities	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	0 (0%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
8. The number of people in Kitgum District that have benefited from LED has grown over time	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	8 (33%)	24 (100%)
9. LED has improved my access to social services and infrastructures	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	0 (0%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

To analyze the findings, KIDFA staff who strongly disagreed and those who disagreed were combined into one category who “opposed” the specific question items. In addition, KIDFA staff who strongly agreed and those who agreed were combined into another category who “concurred” with the specific question items. Thus, three categories of KIDFA staff were compared, which included “KIDFA staff who opposed the items”, “KIDFA staff who were not sure about the items” and “KIDFA staff who concurred with the items”. Interpretation was then drawn from the comparisons of the three categories as shown in the following paragraph.

Findings show that more KIDFA staff opposed three out of nine items about responsiveness of LED intervention (that is items 2, 3 and 5) compared to KIDFA staff who concurred to these items, while very few were not sure about these items. From these

comparisons, it can be interpreted that the staff that opposed to the items were higher (all with 50%) compared to the staff that were not sure (ranging from 8% to 17%) and the staff that concurred with the items (33% to 42%). The implication of these findings is that most staff were of the view that in Kitgum district; LED had not increased their income, they had not gained more control of the activities they do due to LED intervention and that LED had not supported enterprises/industries.

However, findings show that the proportion of KIDFA staff that opposed four items about responsiveness of LED intervention (that is item 1, 4, 6 and 8) was fewer than the proportion of KIDFA staff who concurred to these items while a very small percentage (8%) were not sure about these items. It is shown that the percentages of KIDFA staff that opposed ranged from 34% to 42% while the percentages of KIDFA staff that were not sure were all having equal proportion of 8% and the percentages of KIDFA staff that concurred ranged from 50% to 58%. From the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages that concurred to these items were more compared to those that opposed to these items. Thus, findings show that more staff were of the view that in Kitgum district, LED had covered most of the area/villages, LED had created more jobs, LED had supported many agricultural activities and that the number of people that had benefited from LED had grown over time.

On the other hand, findings show that the proportion of KIDFA staff that opposed two items about responsiveness of LED intervention (items 7 and 9) were equal to the proportion of KIDFA staff who concurred to these items (50% : 50%) while none of the staff (0%) was not sure about these items. From the analysis, findings show that half of KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, LED had not improved their

agricultural activities and that LED had not improved their access to social services and infrastructures. However, half of the KIDFA staff positively concurred with the items. Before a concrete conclusion could be made, analysis of the findings from farmers who constituted a greater percentage of respondent are presented in Table Twelve below.

Table 12: Farmers' responses about responsiveness of LED intervention

Items about responsiveness of LED intervention	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. LED has covered most of the area/villages in Kitgum District	10 (5%)	80 (40%)	30 (15%)	70 (35%)	10 (5%)	200 (100%)
2. LED has increased income of most people in Kitgum District	22 (11%)	84 (42%)	2 (1%)	72 (36%)	20 (10%)	200 (100%)
3. The community has gained more control of the activities they do due to LED interventions in Kitgum District	20 (10%)	72 (36%)	22 (11%)	62 (31%)	24 (12%)	200 (100%)
4. LED has created more jobs in Kitgum District	18 (9%)	72 (36%)	30 (15%)	60 (30%)	20 (10%)	200 (100%)
5. LED has supported enterprises / industries in Kitgum District	10 (5%)	78 (39%)	28 (14%)	74 (37%)	10 (5%)	200 (100%)
6. LED has supported many agricultural activities in Kitgum District	48 (24%)	54 (27%)	12 (6%)	48 (24%)	38 (19%)	200 (100%)
7. LED has improved agricultural activities in Kitgum District	42 (21%)	64 (32%)	4 (2%)	60 (30%)	30 (15%)	200 (100%)
8. The number of people in Kitgum District that have benefited from LED has grown over time	10 (5%)	88 (44%)	22 (11%)	74 (37%)	6 (3%)	200 (100%)
9. LED has improved community access to social services and infrastructures	16 (8%)	90 (45%)	4 (2%)	76 (38%)	14 (7%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

To analyze the findings, farmers who strongly disagreed and those who disagreed were combined into one category who “opposed” the specific question items. In addition, farmers who strongly agreed and those who agreed were combined into another category who “concurred” with the specific question items. As such, three categories of farmers were compared, which included “farmers who opposed the items”, “farmers who were not sure about the items” and “farmers who concurred with the items”. Interpretation was then drawn from the comparisons of the three categories as shown below.

Findings show that more farmers opposed all the nine items about responsiveness of LED intervention compared to farmers who concurred to these items; while very few were not sure about these items. For example, it is shown that the percentages of farmers that opposed ranged from 44% to 53% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 1% to 15% and the percentages of farmers that concurred to these items ranged from 40% to 46%. From these comparisons, it can be interpreted that the farmers that opposed the items were higher compared to the farmers that were not sure and the farmers that concurred. The implication of these findings is that most farmers were of the view that in Kitgum District, LED had not covered most of the area/villages, had not increased income of most people, the community had not gained more control of the activities they do due to LED interventions, LED had not created more jobs, LED had not supported enterprises/industries, LED had not supported many agricultural activities, LED had not improved agricultural activities, the number of people that have benefited from LED had not grown over time and that LED had not improved community access to social services and infrastructures.

However, from the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages of farmers that opposed and concurred to the items were more or less in the same range (ie 44% to 53% and 40% to 46% for those that opposed and concurred respectively). Thus, findings show that approximately half of the farmers were of the view that in Kitgum District, LED did not contribute much towards poverty eradication. However, approximately half of the farmers responded positively.

Generally when the responses from both KIDFA staff and farmers were analyzed, findings about responsiveness of LED intervention show that approximately half of the respondents (that is KIDFA staff and farmers) were of the view that it was poor while approximately half of the respondents (KIDFA staff and farmers) were of the view that it was good. Therefore, it is most likely that the staff and farmers who believed that the responsiveness of LED intervention was poor also held the view that the intention of the LED intervention to eradicate/reduce poverty was not achieved.

In order to get the in-depth analysis of the LED intervention in Kitgum district and before the findings on poverty eradication are presented in the next section, KIDFA directors were interviewed and the response from the 1st respondent to the interviews was thus;

I am satisfied with the responsiveness of LED because it has increased peoples participation in agricultural production, development of enterprises both at individual and community level and as a result, this has increased the level of household income. The LED intervention has therefore been able to reduce the level of poverty to the beneficiaries because of knowledge, skills acquired through business development trainings on enterprise start up and enterprise management (Interview with the 1st respondent, 3rd February 2014).

The 3rd respondent responded thus on the responsiveness of LED intervention in Kitgum district;

As a result of the LED Intervention in Kitgum district, more farmers have been reached and benefited which have therefore created more opportunities to the

community especially the youth. The intervention has changed peoples' mindset towards handouts from NGOs and donor community that had characterized the district and the entire region during and after the end of the LRA war in Acholi region. The initiative have therefore led to poverty reduction because the beneficiaries can now access good meals, more people LED targeted have also started small income generating activities (Interview with the 3rd respondent, 3rd February 2014).

4.4.2 Descriptive results about poverty eradication

KIDFA staff and farmers responded to eight items about poverty eradication by indicating their agreement using a five-point Likert scale. Findings for different categories are presented in Table Thirteen and Table Fourteen for KIDFA staff and farmers respectively, which are then followed by the analysis and interpretation.

Table 13: KIDFA staff responses about poverty eradication

Items about poverty eradication	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. There has been a decrease in poverty recently in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
2. People can now afford to provide themselves with most of their basic needs in Kitgum District	2 (8%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
3. There is a steady source of income for people in Kitgum District	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
4. Most people can afford to have more than one meal in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	12 (50%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
5. Most people have a shelter to leave in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
6. Most people no longer continue to suffer from curable diseases in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
7. Most people no longer suffer from famine in Kitgum District	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
8. Most people can afford to develop and sustain small and medium size businesses	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	0 (0%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

Findings show that more KIDFA staff opposed two items about poverty eradication (that is item 5 and 6) compared to KIDFA staff who concurred to these items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison on these items shows that the percentages of KIDFA staff that opposed ranged from 50% to 59% while the percentages of KIDFA staff that were not sure was 8% for all the two items and the percentages of KIDFA staff that concurred ranged from 33% to 42%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed the items were higher compared to the percentages that were not sure and the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, the following is the interpretation. Thus, it is shown that most KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, most people had no shelter to leave in and that people continue to suffer from curable diseases.

On the other hand, findings show that the proportion of KIDFA staff that opposed five items about poverty eradication (that is item 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7) were less than the proportion of KIDFA staff that concurred to these items while a small percentage were not sure about these items. It is shown that the percentage of KIDFA staff that opposed ranged from 33% to 42% while the percentage of KIDFA staff that concurred ranged from 42% to 59% and the percentage of KIDFA staff that were not sure ranged from 8% to 17%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed to the items were lower compared to the percentages that were not sure and the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, the following is the interpretation. Thus, it is shown that most KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, there had been a decrease in poverty recently, people could now afford to provide themselves with most of their

basic needs, there had been a steady source of income for people, most people could afford to have more than one meal and that most people no longer suffer from famine.

However, findings show that the proportion of KIDFA staff that opposed one item (ie item 8) was the same as those that concurred to the item. It is shown that 50% of KIDFA staff opposed the item while another 50% concurred with the item. Thus, from the analysis, it is shown that half of KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum district, most people could not afford to develop and sustain small and medium size businesses whereas half of them held positive view about this issue. Before testing the hypothesis, the analysis of the farmers' responses on poverty eradication are presented in Table Fourteen below.

Table 14: Farmers' response about poverty eradication

Items about poverty eradication	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. There has been a decrease in poverty recently in Kitgum District	32 (16%)	66 (33%)	10 (5%)	52 (26%)	40 (20%)	200 (100%)
2. People can now afford to provide themselves with most of their basic needs in Kitgum District	28 (14%)	78 (39%)	4 (2%)	64 (32%)	26 (13%)	200 (100%)
3. There is a steady source of income for people in Kitgum District	32 (16%)	58 (29%)	14 (7%)	56 (28%)	40 (20%)	200 (100%)
4. Most people can afford to have more than one meal in Kitgum District	24 (12%)	82 (41%)	2 (1%)	66 (33%)	26 (13%)	200 (100%)
5. Most people have a shelter to live in Kitgum District	34 (17%)	62 (31%)	2 (1%)	60 (30%)	42 (21%)	200 (100%)
6. Most people no longer continue to suffer from curable diseases in Kitgum District	22 (11%)	76 (38%)	10 (5%)	66 (33%)	26 (13%)	200 (100%)
7. Most people no longer suffer from famine in Kitgum District	22 (11%)	70 (35%)	12 (6%)	70 (35%)	26 (13%)	200 (100%)
8. Most people can afford to develop and	10	72	36	70	12	200

sustain small and medium size businesses	(5%)	(36%)	(18%)	(35%)	(6%)	(100%)
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Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

Findings show that more farmers opposed four items about poverty eradication (that is item 1, 2, 4, and 6) compared to farmers who concurred to these items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison on these items shows that the percentages of farmers that opposed ranged from 49% to 53% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 1% to 5% and the percentages of farmers that concurred ranged from 45% to 46%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed the items were higher compared to the percentages that were not sure and the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, the following is the interpretation. It is shown that most farmers were of the view that in Kitgum District, there had not been a decrease in poverty recently, people could not afford to provide themselves with most of their basic needs, most people could not afford to have more than one meal and that most people continued to suffer from curable diseases.

However, findings show that the proportion of farmers that opposed three items about poverty eradication (that is item 3, 5 and 7) was almost equal to the proportion of farmers who concurred to these items while a small percentage were not sure about these items. It is shown that the percentages of farmers that opposed ranged from 45% to 48% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 1% to 7% and the percentages of farmers that concurred ranged from 48% to 51%. From the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed and concurred to the items were in the same range. Thus, findings show that approximately half of the farmers were of the view that in Kitgum

District, there had been a decrease in poverty recently, most people had shelter to live in and that people no longer suffered from famine. However, just like the view of the KIDFA staff, half of the farmers opposed one item (Item 8) while half of them concurred to this item. The analysis show that half of farmers held view that in Kitgum district, most people could not afford to develop and sustain small and medium size businesses while an equal proportion of farmers held a positive view about this issue.

Having established the views of both KIDFA staff and farmers on the responsiveness of LED intervention on poverty eradication, the documents with information related to LED implementation were reviewed and the findings show that 4200 farmers had benefited from LED and that farmers were supported to cultivate and plant 5800 acres for cotton and 4000 acres for sesame from the thirteen sub counties in the traditional Kitgum district by December 2010 (DDP 3 progress report, May, 2011). On the other hand UNCDF Programme Review (DDP 3, 2012) indicated that the desired achievements of LED were met with several challenges such as overestimation of the capacity of the local actors to influence the LED process and outcomes, as well as a too narrow focus on exclusively bottom-up processes which eventually affected the relevance of LED.

Having established KIDFA staff and farmers and the directors' view about responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication, coupled with the reviewed documents, the next step was to test the first hypothesis. The following section presents the findings.

4.4.3 Testing first hypothesis

The first hypothesis stated, "*The responsiveness of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*". Spearman rank order correlation coefficient

(*rho*) was used to determine the strength of the relationship between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication. The coefficient of determination was used to determine the effect of responsiveness of LED intervention on poverty eradication. The significance of the coefficient (*p*) was used to test the hypothesis by comparing *p* to the critical significance level at (0.05). This procedure was applied in testing the other hypotheses and thus, a lengthy introduction is not repeated in the subsequent section of hypothesis testing. Table Fifteen presents the test results for the first hypothesis.

Table 15: Correlation between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication

	Responsiveness of LED intervention
Poverty eradication	$\rho = .767$ $\rho^2 = .588$ $p = .000$ $n = 112$

Source: Primary Data

Findings show that there was a positive strong correlation ($\rho = .767$) between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication. Since the correlation does imply causal-effect as stated in the first objective, the coefficient of determination, which is a square of the correlation coefficient ($\rho^2 = .588$), was computed and expressed as a percentage to determine the percentage change in poverty eradication due to responsiveness of LED intervention. Thus, findings show that responsiveness of LED intervention accounted for 58.8% change in poverty eradication. These findings were subjected to a test of significance (*p*) and it is shown that the significance of the correlation ($p = .000$) is less than the recommended critical significance at 0.05. Thus, the effect was significant. Because of this, the hypothesis “*The responsiveness of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*” was rejected

and the alternative hypothesis “*the responsiveness of LED intervention significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*” was accepted.

The implication of these findings is that the strong correlation implied that a change in responsiveness of LED intervention contributed to a big change in poverty eradication. The positive nature of the correlation implied that the change in responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication was in the same direction whereby better responsiveness of LED intervention contributed to more poverty eradication and poor responsiveness of LED intervention contributed to less poverty eradication.

4.5 Coordination of Implementation of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

Before testing the second hypothesis, descriptive results relating to coordination of implementation of LED intervention were presented, analyzed and interpreted. Findings are presented in the following subsection.

4.5.1 Descriptive results about coordination of implementation of LED intervention

Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the extent to which the coordination of implementation of LED intervention has affected poverty eradication in district. Respondents were requested to respond to 10 items about coordination of implementation of LED intervention by indicating their agreement using a five-point Likert scale. Findings are presented in Table Sixteen and Table Seventeen below.

Table 16: KIDFA staff responses about coordination of implementation of LED intervention

Items about coordination of LED implementation	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. LED activities are well coordinated in Kitgum district	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
2. There is adequate financial support to LED activities in Kitgum district	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
3. There is adequate political support to LED activities in Kitgum district	2 (8%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
4. There is adequate local government support to LED activities in Kitgum district	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
5. There is adequate local community support to LED activities in Kitgum district	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
6. There is adequate private business support to LED activities in Kitgum district	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
7. Government has created a favorable environment for LED activities in Kitgum district	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
8. There is adequate personnel support to LED activities in Kitgum district	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	0 (0%)	6 (25%)	6 (25%)	24 (100%)
9. There is adequate collaboration efforts from various stakeholders in LED activities in Kitgum district	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
10. Assessments have been conducted to better the implementation of LED activities in Kitgum district.	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	8 (33%)	24 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

Findings show that more KIDFA staff opposed four items about coordination of LED intervention (that is item 2, 6, 7 and 9) compared to KIDFA staff who concurred to these

items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison on these items shows that 50% of KIDFA staff opposed all these items while the percentages of KIDFA staff that were not sure ranged from 8% to 17% and the percentages of KIDFA staff that concurred ranged from 33% to 42%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed the items were higher compared to the percentages that were not sure and the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, it is shown that most KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, there was inadequate financial support to LED activities, inadequate private business support to LED activities, Government had not created a favorable environment for LED activities and that there was inadequate collaboration efforts from various stakeholders in LED activities.

However, findings show that the proportion of KIDFA staff that opposed five items about coordination of LED intervention (that is item 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10) was lower than the proportion of KIDFA staff who concurred to these items while a small percentage were not sure about these items. It is shown that the percentages of KIDFA staff that opposed ranged from 33% to 42% while the percentages of KIDFA staff that were not sure ranged from 8% to 17% and the percentages of KIDFA staff that concurred ranged from 50% to 59%. From the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed these five items about coordination were much lower than the percentage that concurred while those staff that were not sure were very few. Thus, findings show that majority of the KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, LED activities were well coordinated, there was adequate political, local government and local community support to LED activities and that assessment had been conducted to better the implementation of LED activities.

However, findings show that the proportion of KIDFA staff that opposed one item about coordination of LED intervention (that is item 8) was exactly equal to the proportion of KIDFA staff who concurred to this item. It is shown that the percentages of KIDFA staff that opposed was 50% and those that concurred was also 50%. From the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed and concurred to the items were the same. Thus, findings show that half of the KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, there was inadequate personnel support to LED activities while half of the staff held positive view about the same item.

Having analyzed the KIDFA staff responses as presented above, a critical analysis was then made on the responses of the farmers about coordination of implementation of LED intervention and presented in the Table Seventeen below.

Table 17: Farmers responses about coordination of implementation of LED intervention

Items about coordination of LED implementation	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. LED activities are well coordinated in Kitgum district	18 (9%)	80 (40%)	18 (9%)	70 (35%)	14 (7%)	200 (100%)
2. There is adequate financial support to LED activities in Kitgum district	20 (10%)	56 (28%)	44 (22%)	54 (27%)	26 (13%)	200 (100%)
3. There is adequate political support to LED activities in Kitgum district	22 (11%)	72 (36%)	20 (10%)	70 (35%)	16 (8%)	200 (100%)
4. There is adequate local government support to LED activities in Kitgum district	16 (8%)	86 (43%)	14 (7%)	62 (31%)	22 (11%)	200 (100%)
5. There is adequate local community support to LED activities in Kitgum district	18 (9%)	78 (39%)	20 (10%)	66 (33%)	18 (9%)	200 (100%)
6. There is adequate private business support to LED activities in Kitgum district	16 (8%)	60 (30%)	30 (15%)	80 (40%)	14 (7%)	200 (100%)

7. Government has created a favorable environment for LED activities in Kitgum district	24 (12%)	68 (34%)	22 (11%)	66 (33%)	20 (10%)	200 (100%)
8. There is adequate personnel support to LED activities in Kitgum district	20 (10%)	70 (35%)	24 (12%)	64 (32%)	22 (11%)	200 (100%)
9. There is adequate collaboration efforts from various stakeholders in LED activities in Kitgum district	8 (4%)	78 (39%)	30 (15%)	76 (38%)	8 (4%)	200 (100%)
10. Assessments have been conducted to better the implementation of LED activities in Kitgum district.	24 (12%)	82 (41%)	6 (3%)	62 (31%)	26 (13%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

From the above table, findings show that more farmers opposed eight items about coordination of LED intervention (that is items 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10) compared to farmers who concurred to these items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison on these items shows that the percentages of farmers that opposed ranged from 43% to 53% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 3% to 15% and the percentages of farmers that concurred ranged from 42% to 44%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed the items were higher compared to the percentages that were not sure and the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, it is shown that most farmers were of the view that in Kitgum District, LED activities were not well coordinated, there was inadequate political, local government and local community support to LED activities. In addition, farmers were of the view that in Kitgum district, government had not created a favorable environment for LED activities, there was inadequate personnel support, inadequate collaboration efforts from various stakeholders and assessments had not been conducted to better the implementation of LED activities.

However, findings show that the proportion of farmers that opposed two items about coordination of LED intervention (that is item 2 and 6) was lower than the proportion of farmers who concurred to these items while a relatively big percentage were not sure about these items. It is shown that the percentages of farmers that opposed the two items was 38% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 15% to 22% and the percentages of farmers that concurred ranged from 40% to 47%. From the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed to these items were lower. Thus, findings show that majority of farmers were of the view that in Kitgum District, there was adequate financial and personnel support to LED activities

From the findings therefore, it is shown that the coordination of LED intervention was not good. In some areas in Kitgum District, the coordination was fairly well done while in other areas it was poor. Thus, where it was fairly well, poverty eradication would be higher compared to where it was poor. If that is the case, the results would be confirmed in the testing of the second hypothesis as presented in section 4.5.2 below.

To supplement the findings from KIDFA staff and farmers, KIDFA board of directors were interviewed to give a clear interpretation of the findings. From the interview with the second respondent, the KIDFA director said thus;

Effective implementation of the LED intervention through partners collective planning, budgeting and monitoring especially of the land tillage and other support to farmers has encouraged and motivated farmers in Kitgum district to embark on commercial farming, proper utilization of resources extended to them hence the level of poverty at household level has been reduced (Interview with the 4th respondent, 4th February 2014).

Another director was interviewed and his response on the coordination of LED intervention was thus;

Although there was limited resources, the coordination of the LED implementation was satisfactory because the partners involved frequently conducted joint sensitization, consultation meetings and joint mobilization among others at all level to create awareness to all stakeholders which created confidence and motivation to the beneficiaries (Interview with the 1st respondent, 3rd February 2014).

With reference to the UNCDF, Global Forum on LED 2010,

Local governments increasingly perform a pivotal LED promotion role within their localities. In both developed and developing countries, local governments provide strategic guidance to LED promoters by actively coordinating and consolidating their actions towards achieving strategic local economic development objectives. Furthermore, local governments often promote responsive business development, financial services, communication and transportation services required by a locality's economic sectors, clusters and value chains. Occasionally, well-endowed local governments engage directly in the provision of selected strategic business development services and intervene to mitigate financial risk that is borne by local enterprises". (UNCDF, 2010 p. 24).

In the case of Kitgum district, although farmers were not so much in support, the KIDFA directors were positive on the position of the local government and other stakeholders in the coordination of the LED implementation.

4.5.2 Testing second hypothesis

The second null hypothesis stated, "*The coordination of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*". Spearman rank order correlation coefficient (*rho*) was used to test the hypothesis. Table Eighteen presents the test results.

Table 18: Correlation between coordination of implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication

	Coordination of implementation of LED intervention
Poverty eradication	$\rho = .867$ $\rho^2 = .752$ $p = .000$ $n = 112$

Source: Primary Data

Findings show that there was a very strong positive correlation ($r = .867$) between coordination of implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication. The coefficient of determination ($\rho^2 = .752$) shows that coordination of implementation of LED intervention accounted for 75.2% change in poverty eradication. These findings were subjected to a test of significance (p) and it is shown that the significance of the correlation ($p = .000$) is less than the recommended critical significance at .05. Thus, the hypothesis state, “*The coordination of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*” was rejected and the alternative hypothesis, which states that “*the coordination of LED intervention has significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*” was accepted.

Thus, the implication of the findings was that the very strong correlation implied that a change in coordination of implementation of LED intervention contributed to a very big change in poverty eradication. The positive nature of the correlation implied that the change in coordination of implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication was in the same direction whereby better coordination of implementation of LED intervention contributed to more poverty eradication and poor coordination of implementation of LED intervention contributed to less poverty eradication.

4.6 Level of Participation of the Key Players in the Implementation of the LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

Before testing the third hypothesis, descriptive results relating to level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention were presented, analyzed and interpreted. Data relating to the level of participation of key players in the implementation of LED intervention were analyzed and findings are presented in the following subsection.

4.6.1 Descriptive results about level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention

Respondents were requested to respond to 8 items about level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention by indicating their agreement using a five-point Likert scale. Findings are presented in Table Nineteen below.

Table 19: KIDFA Staff responses about level of participation of key players in the implementation of the LED intervention

Items about level of participation in LED	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. The community in Kitgum District are informed about LED activities	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	0 (0%)	8 (33%)	6 (25%)	24 (100%)
2. The community in Kitgum District are consulted about LED activities	2 (8%)	4 (17%)	0 (0%)	10 (42%)	8 (33%)	24 (100%)
3. The community are actively engaged in LED activities in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
4. The community are adequately empowered to engage in LED activities in Kitgum District	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	6 (25%)	24 (100%)
5. All other relevant stakeholders	3	6	2	9	4	24

operating in Kitgum District are informed about LED activities	(12.5%)	(25%)	(8%)	(37.5%)	(17%)	(100%)
6. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are consulted about LED activities	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
7. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are engaged in LED activities	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	24 (100%)
8. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are adequately empowered to engage in LED activities	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	8 (33%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

Findings show that more KIDFA staff opposed only two items about level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention (that is item 3 and 7) compared to KIDFA staff who concurred to these items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison on these items shows that the percentages of KIDFA staff that opposed ranged from 50% to 59% while the percentages of KIDFA staff that were not sure ranged from 8% to 17% and the percentages of KIDFA staff that concurred was 33%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed the items were higher compared to the percentages that were not sure and the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, the following is the interpretation. Thus it is shown that most KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, the community were not actively engaged and not all other relevant stakeholders were engaged in LED activities.

However, findings show that the proportion of KIDFA staff that opposed six items about level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention

(that is item 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7) were lower compared to the proportion of KIDFA staff who concurred to these items while a small percentage were not sure about these items. It is shown that the percentages of KIDFA staff that opposed ranged from 25% to 42% while the percentages of KIDFA staff that were not sure ranged from 8% to 17% and the percentages of KIDFA staff that concurred ranged from 50% to 75%. From the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed were lower. Thus, findings show that majority of the KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, community were informed about, consulted about or adequately empowered to engage in LED activities. In addition, all other relevant stakeholders operating in the District were informed about or consulted about or adequately empowered to engage in LED activities.

Table 20: Farmers responses about level of participation of key players in the implementation of the LED intervention

Items about level of participation in LED	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. I am informed about LED activities	54 (27%)	54 (27%)	4 (2%)	52 (26%)	36 (18%)	200 (100%)
2. I am consulted about LED activities	42 (21%)	70 (35%)	4 (2%)	60 (30%)	24 (12%)	200 (100%)
3. I am actively engaged in LED activities	56 (28%)	48 (24%)	2 (1%)	52 (26%)	42 (21%)	200 (100%)
4. I am adequately empowered to engage in LED activities	14 (7%)	90 (45%)	10 (5%)	74 (37%)	12 (6%)	200 (100%)
5. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are informed about LED activities	51 (25.5%)	58 (29%)	2 (1%)	49 (24.5%)	40 (20%)	200 (100%)
6. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are consulted about LED activities	20 (10%)	50 (25%)	64 (32%)	42 (21%)	24 (12%)	200 (100%)
7. All other relevant stakeholders	8 (4%)	58	68	46	20	200

operating in Kitgum District are engaged in LED activities		(29%)	(34%)	(23%)	(10%)	(100%)
8. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are adequately empowered to engage in LED activities	20 (10%)	46 (23%)	70 (35%)	38 (19%)	26 (13%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

Findings show that more farmers opposed seven items about level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention (that is item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8) compared to farmers who concurred to these items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison shows that the percentages of farmers that opposed ranged from 33% to 56% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 1% to 35% and the percentages of farmers that concurred ranged from 32% to 47%. From these comparisons, it is shown that the percentages that opposed the items were higher compared to the percentages that were not sure and the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, the following is the interpretation. Thus it was interpreted that most farmers were of the view that, they were not informed and consulted about LED activities and were not actively engaged in LED activities. In addition, they were inadequately empowered to engage in LED activities, not all other relevant stakeholders operating in the Kitgum District were informed about and/or adequately empowered to engaged in LED activities..

However, findings show that the proportion of farmers that opposed two items about level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention (that is item 6 and 8) was almost equal to the proportion of farmers who concurred to these items

while also a bigger percentage were not sure about these items. It is shown that the percentages of farmers that opposed ranged from 33% to 35% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 32% to 35% and the percentages of farmers that concurred ranged from 32% to 33%. From the analysis, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed and concurred to the items were almost in the same range. Thus, findings show that approximately a third of the farmers were of the view that in Kitgum District, not all other relevant stakeholders operating in the District were consulted about or adequately empowered to engage in LED activities. On the other hand, approximately a third of the KIDFA staff and farmers held a positive view on these issues of participation. In addition, the proportion of farmers that opposed one item (item 7) was equal to the proportion of farmers that concurred to this item with the equal percentage of 33%. Thus, findings show that whereas half of the farmers were of the view that not all other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum district were engaged in LED activities, half of the farmers held positive view about this item.

From the above findings from KIDFA staff and farmers therefore, it is shown that the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention was not good. In some areas in Kitgum District, the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention was fairly well while in other areas it was poor. Thus, where it was fairly well, poverty eradication would be higher compared to where it was poor. If that is the case, this finding would be confirmed in the testing of the third hypothesis in section 4.6.2.

However, from the interview with the second respondent, the director had a positive view about the level of participation and when asked, the response was thus;

All the relevant stakeholders in the LED implementation in Kitgum district were committed in the implementation of LED activities because once the funds were released from the Ministry of Local Government, Kitgum District Local Government would inform and organize a stakeholders meeting to ensure that activities were immediately implemented through collective planning, consultation and monitoring to ensure that beneficiaries get the services (Interview with 2nd respondent, 4th February 2014).

This assertion was further confirmed by the minutes of the meeting held in the Kitgum district CAOs’ office on the 17th June, 2011 and the quarterly report submitted to the Coordinator PST-MolG with copies to CAO Kitgum and Program Manager UNCDF. From the minutes, stakeholders agreed to carryout joint monitoring and supervision and to ensure that progress report, challenges and best practices are shared among all relevant stakeholders on a monthly basis.

4.6.2 Testing third hypothesis

The third null hypothesis stated, “*Level of participation of various key players has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*”. Spearman rank order correlation coefficient (*rho*) was used to test the hypothesis. Table Twenty One presents the test results.

Table 21: Correlation between level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication

	Level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention
Poverty eradication	$rho = .740$ $rho^2 = .548$ $p = .000$ $n = 112$

Source: Primary Data

Findings show that there was a strong positive correlation ($r = .740$) between level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication. The coefficient of determination ($\rho^2 = .548$) shows that level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention accounted for 54.8% percentage change in poverty eradication. These findings were subjected to a test of significance (p) and it is shown that the significance of the correlation ($p = .000$) is less than the recommended critical significance at .05. Thus, the effect was significant. Because of this, the hypothesis stated, “*Level of participation of various key players has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*” was rejected and the alternative hypotheses “*the level of participation of various key players has significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*” was accepted.

Thus, the implication of the findings was that the strong correlation implied that a change in level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention contributed to a big change in poverty eradication. The positive nature of the correlation implied that the change in level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication was in the same direction whereby a better participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention contributed to more poverty eradication and poor participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention contributed to less poverty eradication.

4.6 Contribution of Legal and Governance Environment on LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

Before testing the fourth hypothesis, descriptive results relating to contribution of legal and governance environment on LED intervention were presented, analyzed and interpreted. Findings are presented in the following subsection.

4.7.1 Descriptive results about contribution of legal and governance environment on LED intervention

Respondents were requested to respond to four items about contribution of legal and governance environment on LED intervention by indicating their agreement using a five-point Likert scale. Findings are presented in Table Twenty Two and Table Twenty Three followed by the analysis and interpretation.

Table 22: KIDFA staff responses about contribution of legal and governance environment

Items about legal and governance environment	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. There are laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum	2 (8%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	12 (50%)	4 (17%)	24 (100%)
2. The laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum are effective	6 (25%)	2 (8%)	6 (25%)	10 (42%)	0 (0%)	24 (100%)
3. People adhere to the laws for implementing LED in Kitgum	2 (8%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	6 (25%)	24 (100%)
4. Government has provided an enabling environment for implementing LED in Kitgum	4 (17%)	6 (25%)	6 (25%)	8 (33%)	0 (0%)	24 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

Findings show that fewer KIDFA staff opposed three items (items 1, 2 and 3) about legal and governance environment compared to KIDFA staff who concurred to these items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison on these items shows that the percentages of KIDFA staff that opposed ranged from 25% to 33% while the percentages of KIDFA staff that were not sure ranged from 8% to 25% and the percentages of KIDFA staff that concurred ranged from 42% to 67%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed the items and the percentages that were not sure about the items were lower compared to the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, the following is the interpretation. Thus it is shown that most KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum District, there were laws guiding the LED implementation that were effective and people adhered to the laws for implementing LED. On the other hand, more KIDFA staff opposed one item (ie item 4) about legal and governance environment compared to KIDFA staff who concurred to this item or who were not sure about it. The comparison show that the percentage that opposed this item was higher (42%) compared to the percentage of KIDFA staff that were not sure about the item (25%) and KIDFA staff that concurred to the item (33%). The interpretation of this finding was that, most KIDFA staff were of the view that in Kitgum district, government had not provided an enabling environment for implementing LED.

Table 23: Farmer’s responses about contribution of legal and governance environment

Items about legal and governance environment	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total
1. There are laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum	26 (13%)	22 (11%)	26 (13%)	118 (59%)	8 (4%)	200 (100%)

2. The laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum are effective	34 (17%)	26 (13%)	24 (12%)	112 (56%)	4 (2%)	200 (100%)
3. People adhere to the laws for implementing LED in Kitgum	42 (21%)	18 (9%)	30 (15%)	94 (47%)	16 (8%)	200 (100%)
4. Government has provided an enabling environment for implementing LED in Kitgum	0 (0%)	26 (13%)	24 (12%)	92 (46%)	58 (29%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

KEY:

SD = Strongly disagree, **D** = Disagree, **NS** = Not sure, **A** = Agree, **SA** = Strongly agree

From table 23 above, findings show that fewer farmers opposed all the four items about legal and governance environment compared to farmers who concurred to these items or who were not sure about these items. A comparison on these items shows that the percentages of farmers that opposed ranged from 13% to 30% while the percentages of farmers that were not sure ranged from 12% to 13% and the percentages of farmers that concurred ranged from 55% to 75%. From these comparisons, it can be seen that the percentages that opposed the items and the percentages that were not sure about the items were lower compared to the percentages that concurred. Thus, from this analysis, the following is the interpretation. Thus it is shown that most farmers were of the view that in Kitgum District, there were laws guiding the LED implementation which were effective, people adhered to the laws for implementing LED and the government had provided an enabling environment for implementing LED.

From the findings from both KIDFA staff and farmers, it is therefore shown that the legal and governance environment was favorable in most areas while fairly favorable in few areas. Thus, where it was most favorable, the contribution of LED intervention on poverty

eradication would be higher compared to where it was fairly favorable. If that is the case, it will be confirmed by the directors responses and in the testing of the fourth hypothesis in the following section.

From the interview, the respondents were asked whether they are satisfied with the legal and governance environment for implementing LED activities in Kitgum district and the response from one of the directors was thus;

I am satisfied with the legal and governance environment for LED implementation because all the funds released by the Ministry of Local Government had set guidelines stipulated and these were not abused neither the funds misappropriated to the best of my knowledge. All these were due to strong monitoring and involvement of all stakeholders (Interview with the 1st respondent, 3rd February 2014).

When asked how the legal and governance environment affected LED implementation in effort to eradicate poverty in Kitgum, the respondent stated as thus;

The legal and governance environment requires all the implementing partners to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Kitgum District Local Government and other partners in which every partners' roles and responsibilities were clearly spelt. In addition beneficiaries especially farmers were sensitized and made to form group prior to accessing the support and that improved on collective participation which encouraged joint enterprise selection using prioritizing methods and minimized dependency hence high hope for sustained and improved livelihood (Interview with the 2nd respondent, 3rd February 2014).

Further to the above findings, the LED implementation MoU that was signed between all the implementing partners shaded more lights on the roles and contribution of each partners. The MoU also indicated the contribution of farmers and modality of accessing the LED support.

4.7.2 Testing fourth hypothesis

The fourth hypothesis stated, “*The legal and governance environment has significantly contributed to the effect of LED intervention on poverty eradication*”. Spearman rank order correlation coefficient (*rho*) was used to test the hypothesis. Table Twenty Four presents the test results.

Table 24: Correlation between contribution of legal and governance environment on LED intervention and poverty eradication

Control Variable	Dependent variable	Independent variables		
		Responsiveness of LED intervention	Coordination of LED intervention	Level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention
Legal and governance environment	Poverty eradication	$r_p = .721$ $p = .000$ $df = 109$	$r_p = .855$ $p = .000$ $df = 109$	$r_p = .735$ $p = .000$ $df = 109$

Source: Primary Data

Findings show that after controlling for legal and governance environment, the strength of the correlation between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication decreased to $r_p = .721$ from $rho = .767$ (see Table 15) but remained significant given the $p = .000$ was less than the critical significance at .05. In addition, it is shown that after controlling for legal and governance environment, the strength of the correlation between coordination of LED intervention and poverty eradication decreased to $r_p = .855$ from $rho = .867$ (see Table 18) but remained significant given the $p = .000$ was less than the critical significance at .05. Lastly, after controlling for legal and governance environment, the strength of the correlation between level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication decreased to $r_p = .735$ from $rho = .740$ (see Table 21) but remained significant given the $p = .000$ was less than

the critical significance at .05. Thus, the effect was significant. Because of this, the hypothesis stated, “*The legal and governance environment has significantly contributed to the effect of LED intervention on poverty eradication*” was rejected and the null hypothesis which state that “*the legal and governance environment has not significantly contributed to the effect of LED intervention on poverty eradication*” was accepted.

Thus, the implication of the findings was that the legal and governance environment does not significantly contribute to the effect of responsiveness of LED intervention on poverty eradication. In addition, the legal and governance environment does not significantly contribute to the effect of coordination of LED intervention on poverty eradication. Lastly, the legal and governance environment does not significantly contribute to the effect of the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention on poverty eradication. In other words, the legal and governance environment is too weak to significantly contribute to the effect of LED intervention on poverty eradication.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study, discussion of the findings, conclusion and recommendations. The chapter also shows the limitations of the study and areas suggested for further research. The discussion, conclusions and recommendations are drawn from the research findings obtained from both primary and secondary data sources.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Responsiveness of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The first objective was to assess the effect of the responsiveness of LED intervention on poverty eradication in district and the hypothesis which was tested and rejected was, “*The responsiveness of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in district*”. The overall findings on the first objective after combining all the variables studied using Spearman rank order correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination ($\rho = .767, p < .05$) showed that there was significant and a positive strong correlation between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication

5.2.2 Coordination of Implementation of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The second objective was to assess the extent to which the coordination of implementation of LED intervention has affected poverty eradication in districts and the hypothesis was, “*The coordination of LED intervention has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*”. This hypothesis was tested and rejected. The overall

findings on the second objective after combining all the variables studied using Spearman rank order correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination ($\rho = .867$, $p < .05$) showed that there was significant and a very strong positive correlation between coordination of implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication.

5.2.3 Level of Participation of the Key Players in the Implementation of the LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The third objective was to assess the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention on poverty eradication in districts and the hypothesis was, “*Level of participation of various key players has not significantly affected poverty eradication in districts*”. This was tested and rejected. The overall findings on the third objective after combining all the variables studied using Spearman rank order correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination ($\rho = .740$, $p < .05$) showed that there was significant and a strong positive correlation between level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication.

5.2.4 Contribution of Legal and Governance Environment on LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The fourth objective was to establish how the legal and governance environment contributes to the effect of LED on poverty eradication in districts and the hypothesis was, “*The legal and governance environment has significantly contributed to the effect of LED intervention on poverty eradication*”. This was tested and rejected. The overall findings on the fourth objective after combining all the variables studied using Spearman rank order correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination; ($r_p = .721$, $p < .05$)

showed that there was significant but a negative correlation between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication, ($r_p = .855$, $p < .05$) showed that there was significant but negative correlation between coordination of LED intervention and poverty eradication, and ($r_p = .735$, $p < .05$) showed that there was significant but negative correlation between level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication.

5.3 Discussion of Research Findings

The discussion of the research findings was guided by the objectives of the study in relation to the reviewed literature and the theory underpinning the current study.

5.3.1 Responsiveness of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The positive effect of the responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication established in this study support research findings of other studies and assumptions of other authors and academicians. For example, finding of this study support Viriya (2009, P. 16) who asserted that, “for poor people, the capacity to organize and mobilize to solve problem is critical *collective* capability that helps them overcome problems of limited resources and marginalization in society. Social capital, the norms and networks that enable collective action, allows poor people to increase their access to resources and economic opportunities, obtain basic services and participate in local governance”.

The findings in this study suggest that better responsiveness of LED intervention contribute to more poverty eradication and poor responsiveness of LED intervention contribute to less poverty eradication. It is apparent that poverty is an outcome of economic, social and political processes that interact with and reinforce one another in

ways that either reduce or worsen the deprivation poor people face. To support this finding, the World Bank (2001) suggested that countries should implement policies aimed at accelerating economic growth, improving the distribution of income and wealth and accelerating social development in order to achieve sustainable poverty reduction. One of such policies is Local Economic Development. This is further supported by the assertion of Blakely (1994: xvi) that “the principle goal of LED is to stimulate local employment opportunities in sector that improve the community, using existing human, natural and institutional resources”. The fact that the desired effect of LED could not be achieved in Kitgum district could be partly because the community did not gain control of the activities they do due to LED. This therefore supports the research findings of Gooneratne & Mbiliyni (1992) who contends that local control of resources and initiative is critical factor for the success of LED as local initiatives constitute the only means of survival for the poor and disadvantaged.

Furthermore, the findings underscore the importance of self-reliance in as far as local economic development as a poverty reduction strategy is concerned. This therefore support the argument of Taylor & McKenzie (1992) who emphasized the involvement of local community in project implementation. In addition, the findings concur with Anyanwu, 1992 (as cited in Fonchingong and Fonjong, 2003) who contends that in most African countries community development has depended significantly on voluntary cooperative efforts. This follows a traditional trait that clearly underscores the virtue of self-reliance. This explains the emerging trend in community development, which sees it as an important point of take-off for better living. The emphasis is to involve groups of people in planned programmes from which they may gain skills that will enable them to cope more successfully with the problems of their everyday life.

5.3.2 Coordination of Implementation of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

A very strong positive correlation between coordination of implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication established in this study indicates that proper coordination of financial, political, local government, community and private sector support to LED activities significantly affect poverty eradication in district. This finding is supported by the Verba, Schlozman & Brady (1995) explanation of the civic voluntarism theory in which they emphasized that resources as the dormant factors for participation in local development. The findings also supports other previous research findings. For example the findings established in this study support the research finding of Mago and Hofisi (2013), who emphasized the need to mobilize resources to enable localities to adopt the competitive market environment and increase investment and employment for livelihoods enhancement as a way of averting limited resources. They argue that this will empower communities to improve the quality of life through creation of economic opportunities for poverty alleviation (World Bank, 2006). The finding is also in support of the argument by Swinburn et al, (2004) who emphasized that LED implementation requires a commitment of resources, time and political support so as to determine effectiveness to achieve programs and project overall vision. Unfortunately, for Kitgum district, findings show that such commitment was inadequate which could have been as a result of poor coordination hence less poverty eradication.

Findings also support the argument of Patterson (2008) that local actors are encouraged to take control of LED within their localities, but they need to work from a common base and understanding of the position of their localities in a globalized world. If LED is to

fight poverty, the ability to do so will be determined by the overall framework condition. It should therefore be noted that the effective coordination of LED implementation at the community level depends entirely on the partners' willingness to participate and contribute towards LED initiative and also the community's ability to utilize their available resources for the development of their locality. Findings is also in support of the observation made by Meyer (2014) that LED success requires strong and committed local leaders and local LED "champions". However, findings revealed that in Kitgum district, there was inadequate local government support to LED implementation. Besides, assessment had not been adequately conducted to better the LED implementation. This could have contributed to low poverty eradication at household level in the district despite the resources that have been enormously injected through LED initiative.

5.3.3 Level of Participation of the Key Players in the Implementation of the LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The positive nature of the correlation of participation of key players in the implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication supports the argument of Swinburn, Goga and Murphy (2006) who elaborated on one of the guidelines for the determinants of success in LED programs which requires that the actors in LED program listen to the need of all stakeholders involved. The skills associated with these actions are the ability to identify all stakeholders that are part of the process and the ability to listen to them carefully. This suggestion concurs with the assertion that participation by stakeholders in infrastructure planning and decision making for poverty eradication initiative help balance different interests and strengthens ownership and accountability. Maning and Shoji (2006) noted that stakeholder participation is important at all levels,

from national to community strategies, and all stages, from designing to maintaining investments.

The study findings are also in line with the research finding by Lubova (2005) in Bolivia who found that LED approach was successful as a result of partnership which initiated training of local government functionaries to develop their capacity for participatory planning. The beneficiaries were also provided with training in productive enterprise. Besides, beneficiaries' participation offers the potential for the selection of project objectives that more closely reflect the preferences of the population that they are designed to serve (Hoddinott, 2002). In support of the theory advanced in this study, Lubova (2005) noted that, the process to effectively reduce and eradicate poverty through LED must therefore be complemented by a parallel process to enhance management skills that strengthen the capacity of people to participate in organized action and to harness their productive potential. Such popular initiatives are incomplete and less sustainable without the support of government, which must work with the communities in more effective ways by creating channels of access for civil society to influence policy agenda.

However, Bazul, 1994 (as cited in Fonchingong and Fonjong, 2003) cites people's participation at the grass-root level as being pivotal in reducing both poverty and inequality. As a corollary to Bazul (*op cit.*), Wignaraja, 1984 (as cited in Fonchingong and Fonjong, 2003) provides a glimpse into the findings. He considers people's participation to be critical in achieving the objectives of development as he argues that it is a pretense to think that the crises in the developing countries can be overcome or that the reshaping of societies and the development of its rural areas can be undertaken without the participation of the people, particularly the large numbers who are poor.

Wignaraja, 1984 further argues for people's participation by observing that "the rural poor need to become increasingly aware of the socioeconomic reality around them, of the forces that keep them in poverty, and of the possibility of bringing about change in their conditions through their own collective actions" (as cited in Fonchingong and Fonjong, 2003, p. 204). This assertion concurs with Olanrewaju and Okoko (2000) who recommended that effective poverty alleviation can only be achieved through the empowerment of the poor to initiate, design, execute and manage their own priorities. Findings of this study supported these argument with the majority of KIDFA staff ranging from 50% to 75% agreeing that in Kitgum district, community and all other relevant stakeholders were informed about, consulted about and adequately empowered to engage in LED activities.

However contrary to the views of KIDFA staff, community and other relevant stakeholders' participation had been quite low as indicated by 33% - 56% of the farmers who were the majority respondents in this study. The findings is therefore in support to Kiyaga (2009) who observed that the reasons for low stakeholders and community participation include low awareness arising from inadequate sensitization, participation fatigue, pre-occupation with the daily struggle for survival, and repeated disappointment from unfulfilled expectations arising from bottom-up participatory planning processes. Lack of stakeholders and community involvement concurs with the CVT theory which highlights that once the community's stakeholders felt that their participation was not valued and was not linked to the network of stakeholders to convince them to participate, then they would not participate. This would compromise LED initiatives leading to either a failure in poverty eradication or a slow pace in poverty eradication (Verba et al., 1995).

The positive nature of the correlation implied that if there was better participation of all key players in the implementation of LED intervention, this would have led to more poverty eradication but the view that not all relevant stakeholders including final beneficiaries who includes the farmers were not actively empowered to engaged in LED implementation, greatly contributed to failure to achieve the desired intention of LED intervention which was poverty eradication. This findings therefore support Rodriguez-Pose & Tijmstra (2009) argument that a successful LED process includes a wide range of stakeholders in decision-making process.

5.3.4 Contribution of Legal and Governance Environment on LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The research findings revealed that the legal and governance environment does not significantly contribute to the effects of LED intervention on poverty eradication. The weak effects of the legal and governance environment supports the findings of Lubuva (2005) who argued that the realization of the objectives of LED will depend on sustained commitment to good governance at all level of Government. In addition, Meyer-Stamer (2006) argued that successful LED is based on the interaction between an efficient government, which understands business principles and economic development, and an effectively organized private sector which can voice the interests of private business but also assure compliance with agreements.

However, where the implementation policy is not strong, LED may result in either poor program design or inadequate funding or the program may exist to funnel money to politically influential firms, individuals or groups, with the LED justification used as a

cover (Smith, 2004). The findings of this study show that project beneficiaries were made to form group for which trainings in business development services and enterprise management were conducted, seeds distributed to farmers to mention but a few. However, without the set guidelines and approved training manual in place, the credibility of the training provided will remain in doubt; and hence unsustainable impact of the LED project intervention in the community.

This finding supports the notion contained in the concept paper for local governance for poverty reduction in Africa; that in order to overcome poverty, the framework of action and the accompanying strategy for poverty reduction would have to be designed and implemented as a rolling and dynamic programming tool (UNDP, 2002). In addition, the findings support Lubova (2005) argument that gaps often exist between policy and practice due to many implementation constraints, including policy and planning constraints such as resources constraints, bureaucratic tendencies and poor coordination among various actors. From the findings, where the legal and governance environment was most favorable the contribution of LED intervention on poverty eradication would be higher compared to where it was fairly favorable.

5.4 Conclusion

5.4.1 Responsiveness of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The findings showed that there was a significant positive strong correlation between responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication at Kitgum district. Achievement of the LED project objectives could result into significant improvement in people's access to social services, infrastructure and enterprise development at household level, hence leading to better poverty eradication. Therefore, if LED implementation was

well conducted, there would be a significant poverty eradication at both the community and household levels. Therefore, for purpose of monitoring progress and achievement, the responsiveness of LED intervention must explicitly state the outcome that will be realized through a joint effort between all the stakeholders involved.

5.4.2 Coordination of Implementation of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The findings revealed a significant and very strong positive correlation between coordination of implementation of LED intervention and poverty eradication in district. Coordination of the implementation of LED enhances poverty eradication at community and household levels. This is because it enables proper allocation of resources and effective collaboration among stakeholders to evaluate activity implementation more effectively and accurately. Thus increasing the community's ability to actively participate in activities that stimulates locality development. However, once the LED actors are not well coordinated, resources can be miss-appropriated by selfish individuals with access to such resources. The fact that LED resources have been injected in Kitgum district and yet poverty has remained high could be attributed to inadequate local government support.

5.4.3 Level of Participation of the Key Players in the Implementation of the LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

Findings showed a significant and strong positive correlation between level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication in districts. For the LED activity implementers, the challenge is to ensure community and stakeholders' involvement in all stages of the project implementation if they are to achieved the desired objectives; otherwise lack of

stakeholders' involvement will negatively affect ownership and project sustainability; hence slow pace in poverty eradication.

5.4.4 Contribution of Legal and Governance Environment on LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

Findings of this study showed a significant but negative correlation between the responsiveness of LED intervention and poverty eradication, significant but negative correlation between coordination of LED intervention and poverty eradication, and a significant but negative correlation between the level of participation of the key players in the implementation of the LED intervention and poverty eradication. Lack of adherence to policy guidelines negatively affects the responsiveness of LED intervention and therefore the community cannot adequately be empowered to take part in the LED intervention. Generally, limited legal and governance framework in activity implementation is associated with poor resource allocation and stakeholder's collaboration to provide services to the community. The participation and full engagement of stakeholders in LED implementation is usually passive as a result of poor consultation and sensitization.

5.5 Recommendations

5.5.1 Responsiveness of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

For a successful implementation and remarkable poverty eradication through LED intervention, the local government and the direct LED project implementers should ensure that the community in the area under coverage gain more control of the LED activities. In addition, the project intervention should have a wider coverage. This could

be achieved through empowering the community to take part in the implementation through planning meetings, sensitization and stakeholder's consultations including selection of direct project beneficiaries.

5.5.2 Coordination of Implementation of LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The district local governments should provide support to LED implementation through continuous allocation and monitoring of resources towards LED activities. In addition, government should create a favourable environment for the implementation of LED activities. This could be achieved by creating a LED Forum that oversees the LED activities implemented at the district level. The LED Forum would also ensure that LED strategy are approved and integrated into the district development plan.

5.5.3 Level of Participation of the Key Players in the Implementation of the LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

Literally LED refers to the process by which partnerships between LGs, other LED promotion actors, the private sector and the community are established to enable the joint and strategic management of the resources and the stimulation of the economy of a well-defined territory (DDP III, 2008). The fact that LED simply means the above, then community and all the relevant stakeholders must be well informed, thoroughly consulted and fully engaged in each and every step of the LED activities implementation.

5.5.4 Contribution of Legal and Governance Environment on LED Intervention and Poverty Eradication

The local government and all relevant stakeholders should uphold high ethical standards to ensure that LED interventions adhere to the set guideline, and the LED policy and the

local government should create an enabling environment for the implementation of LED in their locality. Stakeholders and all other LED promotion actors should be sensitized on the LED policy guidelines.

5.6 Limitations of the study

This study was limited to only KIDFA staff, KIDFA farmers and KIDFA Board of Directors and was conducted only in Kitgum district, hence the findings from other LED implementing districts may not necessarily be the same as the findings of this study. In addition, the study used a cross-sectional research design which limited itself to only the population that was sampled.

5.7 Areas for further research

Further research studies could be conducted to establish the impact of community empowerment on poverty eradication. Besides, a study examining the impact of public-private partnership in LED implementation on poverty eradication could be explored. Furthermore, a study investigating the effects of stakeholders' participation in LED on poverty reduction could also be another area for investigation.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Krejcie and Morgan Sample Size Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
"S" is sample size.

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for KIDFA Staff

Dear Respondent,

Please kindly spare some few minutes to respond to the following questions. Information received from you is for academic purposes and will be kept confidential. You will not be victimized for whatever answer you have given and to ensure this, you are not required to identify yourself anywhere on the questionnaire.

Section A: Background information

1. Gender: Male Female (Please tick)
2. Education level (indicate highest)
 Primary O-Level A-Level Institution University
 Other (specify) _
3. Years you worked with the organization : (Less than 1 year) (1 -2 years)
(3 -5 years) (5 -10 years) (Above 10 years)
4. Age: (20-30) (31 -39) (40 -49) (Above 50)

Section B: Responsiveness of LED intervention to poverty eradication in Kitgum District

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about responsiveness of LED intervention in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about responsiveness of LED intervention to poverty eradication	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. LED has covered most of the area/villages in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
2. LED has increased income of most people in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
3. The community has gained more control of the activities they do due to LED interventions in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
4. LED has created more jobs in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
5. LED has supported enterprises/industries in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
6. LED has supported many agricultural activities in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
7. LED has improved agricultural activities in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
8. The number of people in Kitgum District that have benefited from LED has grown over time	1	2	3	4	5
9. LED has improved community access to social services and infrastructures	1	2	3	4	5

Section C: Coordination of LED implementation

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about coordination of LED implementation in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about coordination of LED implementation	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. LED activities are well coordinated in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
2. There is adequate financial support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
3. There is adequate political support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
4. There is adequate local government support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
5. There is adequate local community support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
6. There is adequate private business support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
7. Government has created a favorable environment for LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
8. There is adequate personnel support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
9. There is adequate collaboration efforts from various stakeholders in LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
10. Assessments have been conducted to better the implementation of LED activities in Kitgum district.	1	2	3	4	5

Section D: Level of participation in LED

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about level of participation in LED in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about level of participation in LED	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. The community in Kitgum District are informed about LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
2. The community in Kitgum District are consulted about LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
3. The community are actively engaged in LED activities in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
4. The community are adequately empowered to engage in LED activities in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
5. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are informed about LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
6. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are consulted about LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
7. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are engaged in LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
8. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are adequately empowered to engage in LED activities	1	2	3	4	5

Section E: Poverty eradication

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about poverty eradication in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree

SA = Strongly agree

Items about poverty eradication	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. There has been a decrease in poverty recently in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
2. People can now afford to provide themselves with most of their basic needs in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
3. There is a steady source of income for people in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
4. Most people can afford to have more than one meal in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
5. Most people have a shelter to leave in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
6. Most people no longer continue to suffer from curable diseases in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
7. Most people no longer suffer from famine in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
8. Most people can afford to develop and sustain small and medium size businesses	1	2	3	4	5

Section F: Legal and governance environment

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about legal and governance environment in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about legal and governance environment	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. There are laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum	1	2	3	4	5
2. The laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum are effective	1	2	3	4	5
3. People adhere to the laws for implementing LED in Kitgum	1	2	3	4	5
4. Government has provided an enabling environment for implementing LED in Kitgum	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 3: Questionnaire for Farmers

Dear Respondent,

Please kindly spare some few minutes to respond to the following questions. Information received from you is for academic purposes and will be kept confidential. You will not be victimized for whatever answer you have given and to ensure this, you are not required to identify yourself anywhere on the questionnaire.

Section A: Background information

1. Gender: Male Female (Please tick)
2. Education level (indicate highest)
 Primary O-Level A-Level Institution University Other (specify) _
4. How many years have you worked with KIDFA : (Less than 1 year) (1 -2 years) (3 -5 years)
 (5 -10 years) (Above 10 years)
5. How old are you (20-30) (31 -39) (40 -49) (Above 50)

Section B: Responsiveness of LED intervention to poverty eradication in Kitgum District

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about responsiveness of LED intervention in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about responsiveness of LED intervention to poverty eradication	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. LED has covered most of the area/villages in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
2. LED has increased my income	1	2	3	4	5
3. I have gained more control of the activities I do due to LED interventions	1	2	3	4	5
4. LED has created more jobs in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
5. LED has supported enterprises/industries in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
6. LED has supported many agricultural activities in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
7. LED has improved my agricultural activities	1	2	3	4	5
8. The number of people in Kitgum District that have benefited from LED has grown over time	1	2	3	4	5
9. LED has improved my access to social services and infrastructures	1	2	3	4	5

Section C: Coordination of LED implementation

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about coordination of LED implementation in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about coordination of LED implementation	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. LED activities are well coordinated in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
2. There is adequate financial support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
3. There is adequate political support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5

4. There is adequate local government support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
5. There is adequate local community support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
6. There is adequate private business support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
7. Government has created a favorable environment for LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
8. There is adequate personnel support to LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
9. There is adequate collaboration efforts from various stakeholders in LED activities in Kitgum district	1	2	3	4	5
10. Assessments have been conducted to better the implementation of LED activities in Kitgum district.	1	2	3	4	5

Section D: Level of participation in LED

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about level of participation in LED in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree

SA = Strongly agree

Items about level of participation in LED	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. I am informed about LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
2. I am consulted about LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
3. I am actively engaged in LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
4. I am adequately empowered to engage in LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
5. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5

are informed about LED activities					
6. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are consulted about LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
7. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are engaged in LED activities	1	2	3	4	5
8. All other relevant stakeholders operating in Kitgum District are adequately empowered to engage in LED activities	1	2	3	4	5

Section E: Poverty eradication

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about poverty eradication in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about poverty eradication	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. There has been a decrease in poverty recently in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
2. People can now afford to provide themselves with most of their basic needs in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
3. There is a steady source of income for people in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
4. Most people can afford to have more than one meal in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
5. Most people have a shelter to live in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
6. Most people no longer continue to suffer from curable diseases in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
7. Most people no longer suffer from famine in Kitgum District	1	2	3	4	5
8. Most people can afford to develop and sustain small and medium size businesses	1	2	3	4	5

Section F: Legal and governance environment

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about legal and governance environment in Kitgum District? Tick or circle the most appropriate using the following scale. If you are not sure of any items, circle or tick the number under “Not sure”. Please do not omit any feature.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree NS = Not sure A = Agree
SA = Strongly agree

Items about legal and governance environment	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1. There are laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum	1	2	3	4	5
2. The laws guiding the LED implementation in Kitgum are effective	1	2	3	4	5
3. People adhere to the laws for implementing LED in Kitgum	1	2	3	4	5
4. Government has provided an enabling environment for implementing LED in Kitgum	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 4: Interview Guide

Dear Respondent,

Please kindly spare some few minutes to respond to the following questions. Information received from you is for academic purposes and will be kept confidential. You will not be victimized for whatever answer you have given and to ensure this; you are not required to identify yourself anywhere on the questionnaire.

1. Are you satisfied with the responsiveness of LED intervention in Kitgum District? If yes, briefly explain your satisfaction? If no, why aren't you satisfied?
2. How has responsiveness of LED intervention in Kitgum District affected the poverty eradication?
3. Are you satisfied with the coordination of LED implementation in Kitgum District? If yes, briefly explain your satisfaction? If no, why aren't you satisfied?
4. How has coordination of LED implementation in Kitgum District affected the poverty eradication?
5. Are you satisfied with the level of participation of various stakeholders in LED activities in Kitgum District? If yes, briefly explain your satisfaction? If no, why aren't you satisfied?
6. How has the level of participation of various stakeholders in LED activities in Kitgum District affected the poverty eradication?
7. Are you satisfied with the legal and governance environment for implementing LED activities in Kitgum District? If yes, briefly explain your satisfaction? If no, why aren't you satisfied?
8. How has the legal and governance environment affected LED implementation in effort to eradicate poverty in Kitgum District?

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 5: Documentary Review Checklist

Dear Respondent,

Please kindly spare some time to help me find any of the following documents about the information sought in this study.

1. Articles about Local Economic Development with information related

- Coverage of LED
- Empowerment of the community
- Creation of employment opportunities
- Support to enterprises
- Improvement in agriculture
- Number of people LED targets
- Resources extended to LED
- Collaboration among stakeholders
- Stakeholder support to LED
- Level of participation of key players in LED
- Poverty eradication

2. Annual reports about Local Economic Development with information related

- Coverage of LED
- Empowerment of the community
- Creation of employment opportunities
- Support to enterprises
- Improvement in agriculture
- Number of people LED targets
- Resources extended to LED
- Collaboration among stakeholders
- Stakeholder support to LED
- Level of participation of key players in LED
- Poverty eradication

3. Journal about Local Economic Development with information related

- Coverage of LED
- Empowerment of the community
- Creation of employment opportunities
- Support to enterprises
- Improvement in agriculture
- Number of people LED targets
- Resources extended to LED
- Collaboration among stakeholders
- Stakeholder support to LED
- Level of participation of key players in LED
- Poverty eradication

4. Brochures about Local Economic Development with information related

- Coverage of LED
- Empowerment of the community
- Creation of employment opportunities
- Support to enterprises
- Improvement in agriculture
- Number of people LED targets
- Resources extended to LED
- Collaboration among stakeholders
- Stakeholder support to LED
- Level of participation of key players in LED
- Poverty eradication

5. Magazines about Local Economic Development with information related

- Coverage of LED
- Empowerment of the community
- Creation of employment opportunities
- Support to enterprises
- Improvement in agriculture
- Number of people LED targets
- Resources extended to LED
- Collaboration among stakeholders
- Stakeholder support to LED
- Level of participation of key players in LED
- Poverty eradication