

**IMPACT OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ON WOMEN'S
ABILITY TO COPE WITH PROBLEMS. A CASE OF ACTION FOR
DEVELOPMENT (ACFODE) KITOBA DIVISION - MPIGI DISTRICT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION IN
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DECLARATION

I Nabakooza Phina declare that this report is my original work and has never been presented to any Institute of learning for an Academic Award.

Signature: Phina

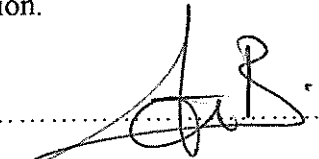
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DEDICATION

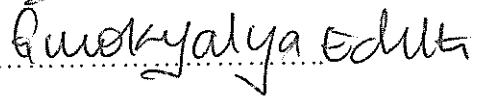
I dedicate this work to my beloved husband Kitoko, Mother Miss Namuli Teo, Esther Desire, Winnie, friends, Musuni Scholastic, Nabwire Allen.

APPROVAL

This research work has been conducted under my guidance as the supervisor and is ready for submission.

Signature: 

Date..... 4th / 08 / 09

Supervisor 

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to my parents for their financial support that has enabled me write out this piece of work.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACFODE	-	Action for Development
CBO	-	Community Based Organizations
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
K.C.C.	-	Kampala City Council
W.D	-	Women in Development
WOP	-	Women Oriented Projects
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	-	World Health Organization
ILO	-	International Labour Organizations

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the impact of Non Governmental Organizations Women ability to cope up with problems. The study was carried out in Kitoba sub county Mpigi district.

The study was carried out under the following objectives finding out the problems faced by women, finding out the services offered to women by NGOs and how accessible they are, finding out the challenges faced by Action for development in their service delivery and the impact of NGOs on women's ability to cope with problems. A sample of 60 was included in the study. The study employed observation, in-depth interviews, documentary as the method of data collection.

The findings revealed that the female were the most respondents with 65% because they knew best how the NGO had helped them to catch up with their problems. The male came next as they could also give their ideas about how the women had improved their lives. Between the age of 20 - 25, were the most study respondents because these were still young women who may organizations intervention, 26-30 age bracket came next followed by 30 - 45 and the last was 46 - 50 were the last category.

The education levels showed that most respondents studied up to the institution level, few of the staffs had been to the university. According to the researcher's findings, HIV AIDS was the most problem that the women faced; poverty came next followed by divorce with 22%. Domestic violence with 15% and the last was Gender inequality with 4%, credit or loan schemes came next, Guidance and counseling followed and the last was adult education so as to teach these women on how to cope up.

Basing on the findings about the challenges faced by the NGO, it was found out that financial was the most with 30% followed by Area of coverage. Influxing number of beneficiaries had also proved a problem. The last problem was the lack of community support which hindered the provision of services.

The researcher gave recommendations such as increasing on the finances that are meant for service provision by the government and private stakeholders, widening the area of coverage so that all people have access to the services and policy makers taking into consideration the importance of delivery services to the people.

The researcher gave a conclusion that many women had been able to catch up with their problems because of the presence of the organization. Several income projects had been set up so as to generate some money for the women. They were able to access health services like ARVs to fight HIV/ AIDS in order to improve on their lives.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The term Non Government Organization applies to a wide range of bodies which are non commercial in nature hence include humanitarian Organizations. NGOs embrace a huge diversity of institutions such as international NGOs/ World Vision international/ referred to as Northern Non Government Organizations, (SNGOs) and the grass root NGOs which are controlled by their members of the grass root level.

The concept of NGOs emerged as a result of the weakness of the main stream theories to explain hence a third alternative theory which NGOs have acted as agents in improving the quality level of the needy like the Women. Several Non Government Organizations have emerged in different sectors such as health. Education, Agricultural and have fought as well as demanded for the Equal treatment of Women in Uganda behind those have FIDA Uganda among others that have worked hard to see that the rights of Women and their problems are addressed.

Women in developing countries especially the sub Saharan Africa have been exposed to a number of problems. These include Divorce, HIV/AIDS, and lack of access to certain properties, denied Education. These problems have tended to go hand with their family back grounds. Most problems affecting Women have been due to their family set ups(caducean 1997).

A number of efforts have been put in place to respond to the problems of Women

The United Nations General Assembly (1990) adopted the world declaration on Equality of Gender for all the people mostly the women which has been at the fore front of the Millemium Development Goals. The Assembly adopted the first principle which implied that the essential needs of Women should be given first priority and besides all women must have equal access to resources and human rights.

1.2 Statement of the problem.

Uganda has a large population of Women who are faced with various problems and this include lack of Education, HIV/AIDS, Gender inequality and exploitation. Despite of the NGOs increasing every day, it has been discovered that the problems that women face have also increased. The presence of such problems is an indicator that more has to be done in order to save the women.

1.3 The purpose of the study

The general aim of the study was to find out the impact of Non Governmental Organization on women's ability to cope with problems.

1.4 Objectives of the study

Specific objectives.

- (i) To find out the problems faced by women
- (ii) To find out the services offered to the women by NGOs and how accessible they are.
- (iii) To find out the challenges faced by Action for development in their service delivery.
- (iv) To find out the impact of NGOs on women's ability to cope with problems

1.4 Research questions.

- (i) In what ways has Action for development been able to help women cope with problems?
- (ii) What are the challenges faced by Action for development in delivery of services to women.

1.5 Scope of the study.

The study on the impact of NGOs on women's ability to cope with problems was conducted in Kitoba division, Mpigi district.

The study was carried out in Kitoba division Mpigi district with great emphasis on Action for development since they were helping women cope with their problems. The area is located in the central part of Uganda with a total population of 320000 people according to the district population survey. The main occupants of the place are the Baganda meaning that the local language spoken is Luganda.

Thematic scope

The study was carried for a period of two weeks since its the allocated period for the field work Activity the study also took into consideration period that Action for development has existed while providing services to women.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study was significant to Non-Government organizations as they will be able to know more about the problems which women face in the day today situation.

The study will act as basis for further research about the roles of Non Government Organizations in Uganda.

The study will help the researcher gain knowledge on practical skills that call for immediate possible interventions like those faced by women.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction.

This chapter presents a review of the related literature of the study. This was arranged in different sections and these are :

General over of NGOs in Uganda, and the related of the study which is also in different sections such as Problems faced by women today, challenges faced in helping women cope up with their problems and the impact of the services offered by NGOs on womens ability to cope up with problems.

2.1 A general over view of Non Government Organizations in Uganda

Non Government Organizations have been defined variedly depending on their context. DeckLitch (1998), defines NGOs as voluntary, or non profit organizations that are found in the realm out side the state and private commercial sectors. The world bank defines NGOs as groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of government and characterized primarily by humanitarian or cooperative, rather than commercial.

Non Government Organizations work in the content of civil society. Civil society being that society which is an autonomous entity out side of a family that is accorded an important arbitrating and constraining role with respect to rather state and political power holders (fowler 1993). This is premised on the proposition that governments have a tendency to expand their sphere of influence and control in areas that should be preserved for private actions and freedom. The important of NGOs in this regard is how they work to shape the Agenda of the wider civil society.

Mukobe. D. (2006), argues that Non Government Organizations(NGOs) have come to play a significant role in Uganda in recent years. From colonial rule to 1980s, there was a relatively small NGOs sector, dominated by humanitarian and evangelistic Organizations such as church related Organizations. These Organizations provided crucial services such as schools, medical care and counseling. Other NGOs such as women's Organizations social clubs, professional Organizations were organized along interests of their constituents. Until recently, NGOs were not looked upon as significant alternative provision of services to the state sector or as representing alternative policy frame work to the state as private sector.

The resurgence of the new-liberal paradigm in the political economy of the third world war made the NGOs become a critical factor in the management of political and social economic Agenda in these countries. The new liberal perspectives conceivers the African state as a failed state while the market is imperfect in allocation of resources in society. From this perspective, Non Government Organization and civil society are seen as an available alternative to the failed state and the imperfect market in providing services needed by the people especially the poorest of the poor (DICKLITCH 1998).

On the political side, the NGOs and civil societies are seen as vehicles for empowerment and democratization for example they are seen as playing a role in creating a civil culture of pluralizing the economic and political and bridging the gap between the state and the unorganized masses. For this reason, donors find it easy to deal with them and channels for much needed aid to the poor people. According to Berna (2000), despite the positive role that NGOs play, they are fragmented, project-oriented, donor driven. Urban based and some times poorly managed.

Since the 1986 when the National resistance Movement came to power, the NGOs sector has seen tremendous growth. The growth in the NGO sector may be attributed to several factors. These include the good political environment, people's response to interest groups such as the women, youth and disabled people.

While the NGOs sector has expanded, Mpamide (1998), argues that their contribution to social, economic and political changes remains a subject of inquiry. Recent studies indicate that NGOs are fundamentally constrained by regime impediments. For instance the government allows these NGOs which operate as gap fillers but are discouraged from performing roles that are considered politically sensitive. Mukobe. D. (2006), notes that several Organizations have come up in Uganda and these have included those that are engaged in Advocacy lobbying, Grass root organizations and development oriented organizations.

Advocacy Non Government Organizations include the Uganda Women's Network (UNOWOU), National Association of Women's Organization of Uganda (NAWOU),

Action for Development (ACFODE), Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE, FIDA Uganda among others.)

Action for development (ACFODE) one of the most dynamic amongst the women's Organizations in Uganda ACFODE presented a memorandum to the constitutional commission emphasizing several areas in which women were animalized which therefore needed rectors Besides ACFODE in 1994 launched a popular program known as the LINK program which collected views from the radio and television programs known as LINK program which have allowed free debate on any contentious issues. No other organization in Uganda has played such a critical role. Today Action for development is one of the few sponsors of the Education and funds women's small income generating projects in addition to training them in basic skills. Although ACFODE is one of the few urban based organizations that reach out to the rural people.

Most of all its programmers are foreign funded. While this is not necessarily negative, ACFODE members have devised means of making the organization self sustaining through setting up different projects in rural areas hat have attracted more people.

(b) Development oriented organizations.

Most scholars today acknowledge the fact that the state has failed in the development sphere. The alternative is a amongst the donor community which sought through the NGOs. The NGOs are to have the advantage of being closer to the people where poverty deprivation and Margi nation are rampant. Its contended that NGOs posses the potential to empower the poor to over come their frustrating conditions in life (Muwonge 1999).

According to Mukobe. D. (2006), there is a glaring conceptual problem with the NGOs that are engaged in terms of women, Orphans and the durable. However there are NGOs which are genuinely devoted to tackling poverty. These include OXFARM, plan international, world Vision among others. Some have been interested in social problems affecting women such as divorce, HIV/AIDS. These organizations have taken advantage of the current decentralization program to reach the very poor and involve them in their programmers.

2.2 Related literature.

2.2.0 Brief introduction

This has been arranged in different sections basing on the research objectives such as,

2.2.1 Problems faced by women in Uganda

HIV/AIDS

Women in Uganda have been at forefront of victims for HIV/AIDS. According to the AIDS Support Organization annual report (2006) by Martin Kelvin, it was stressed that 56% of the total women had been infected with HIV AIDS and the situation was more complicated in war affected areas. Young girls are captured to become women to rebels who end up infecting them.

Domestic Violence

Action for Development have gone to claim that domestic violence has gone on to increase. Women have been battled at homes of which the results have been loss of body parts through injuries. According to FIDA Uganda (1998), Women that were victims of torture had rose up to 78%. The factors behind this were attributed to alcoholism. Many husbands according to the report showed that husbands in most rural areas resort to drinking of alcohol which impact has been felt by women negatively.

Poverty

Poverty has been one of the major social problems that has invaded and affected most communities in Uganda. According to Daniel (2006), he noted that women have been at center of this problem because of the traditional beliefs that women are supposed to be care takers at home. Most women have engaged themselves in domestic work which is not paid for and perhaps does not generate any income for them.

According to Jonathan (2003), poverty rates by women had been also characterized by lack of equal opportunities for employment. Women have been denied Access to employment since people view them as not capable. Hence they have continued to be poor.

Gender Inequality

Gender inequality has also been the greatest challenge that women have faced in Uganda. Most women have been denied equal rights with those of men. This gender inequality

has resulted into lack of equal opportunities for employment, lack of self esteem hence they have trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty and problems. Women have not been able to advocate for their rights and needs due to lack of voice in the government. Though there has been some influence to integrate women, the efforts are still less.

2.2.2 Services provided by the Action For Development to Women.

According to the Action for Development Annual report (1999), its stressed that the organizations support to the women have varied development on what kind of challenge is. However the report showed that the organization provides financial support so as to enable women fight poverty, Health. Guidance and counseling life skills.

Financial support.

According to Muhuruzi (2006), he notes that women have been the most segregated and discriminated category of people who have been left in a pool of total poverty. He further says that however, with the support from the NGOs such as Action For Development , many have been rehabilitated in the way that income generating projects are set up so as to enable them catch up with their financial stress and besides all cope up with their problems.

Worst of the category of women are those whose husbands died (widows) yet the husband has been the most supporting figure in the family. Such homes have been left in the hands of women to take care of the needed basic needs such as medical care, housing and food among others. What should be noted is that majority of the rural women are unemployed hence the need of NGOs to intervenes so as to enable them cope up with their problems. Most worrying of all are those that are affected with HIV/AIDS in most cases when they depend on agriculture, such groups of people become weak and unable to cultivate the land which stimulates their stress.

Guidance and counseling

Several organizations according to Nserenel (2002) says that most women in Uganda have been victims of marriage out breaks, divorce due to the lack of such services. However, both the emergences of most organizations in Uganda just like Action for development many families and women in particular have been restored. Majority of

them have been taught on the concepts of tolerance, restoration, reconciliation and forgiveness.

According to Daniel/2006, he notes that such concepts have helped to see broken families coming together. Most women have had an opportunity of stabilizing in marriage. Concepts of divorce have been talked through the grass root non governmental organizations that aim at employing the local masses. Grassroots NGOs are those that are owned by the local people who are sometimes the capacity builders. However what should be noted with these organizations is that they have been instrumental in providing counseling services to the people many of these NGOs have intervened in family conflicts so as to have restoration. Nevertheless the role of non governmental organizations in helping women cope up with their problems has been of paramount importance such as the action for development.

According to the UNICEF (2000), it is noted that the definition of life skills is evolving to encompass psychosocial skill of co-operation, decision making, negotiation communication, and practical worth, critical and creative thinking in preparation for the challenges of modern life skills that these women need in order to cope with issues and problem related to the entire spectrum of their survival and being including knowledge about income generating projects, marital stability, gender and access to resources.

To Dicklith (1998), most Non governmental organization have instantly helped to equip the women with such kind of skills so as to enable them understand the real life by coping with their problems. Such categories include the community based organizations which have worked in ensuring that, women do have equal opportunity such as equity to the use and ownership of resources, not stigmatized. , these include the forum for women in democracy (FOWODE), it one of these that has been founded under the leadership of charismatic wine Byanjyima, out spoken Member of Parliament. FOWODE has done a great feat in organization forum for women in leadership positions in the country.

The organization claims success in lobbying for lowering of higher education requirements for local council and representation of women on local council, it also trains women legislators on political and parliamentary skills. It has gone to organize seminars for policy makers about woman's role and problems faced. The organization has made

marked differences from other organization it focuses on democracy. Conclusively it can be noted that women have been employed and their voices heard due to the presences and roles of these non governmental organization. Several of the women have had an opportunity of acquiring access to resources and equal opportunities due to these grass root NGOs. Grounding in life skills prepares women to deal practically and resourcefully with people and situations they encounter in daily in the families, communities and in the country. These skills have been instrumental in helping them to manage family conflicts and problems, appreciate.

2.3 Challenges faced by Action for Development

2.3.1 Inadequate Financial Support.

Major constraints to social service provision to the intended beneficiaries and more so the needy, this partly explains why perspective governments in developing countries can not find adequately all the vital services unaided.

A report by UNICEF (1994), on the rural people of the developing world noted that funds available for social services in developing countries are very small and the problems requiring remedial action receive first attention.

According to Leintz, the presence of inadequate funding has a number of effects, indeed financial constraints pose problems to the delivery of services to beneficiaries. Agency funds come from public funds or private voluntary contributions. Any agency's policy and structures, procedures and flexibility towards the delivery of a particular service will be determined by the source and adequacy of its funding.

To Daniel (2006) further argues that, a few studies have been undertaken to find out how social service delivery may be constrained at times by financial support. More over some agencies involved in service delivery have defined sponsorship programs where at least funding may be guaranteed but not enough to cover vital services. Inadequate funding has been characterized by corruption of those intended to extend the service.

2.3.2 Lack of Coordination Between the Service Providers and the Local Community.

It should be noted that, according to Sekamate (2001) in order for service providers and specifically service agencies to provide effective and improved services to the intended communities, must coordinate. Through this proper coordination, a given agency can be to improve it's service quality and provision. However, a problem can arise when such

coordination is absent. Little work has been done on this issue. According to the report by UNICEF (1999), coordination is one of the problems facing service delivery by agencies. Coordination among agencies if present has strength by creating working relations among all agencies in a given locality, there can be elimination of the element of ownership by the agencies. Indeed with the element of coordination the local people would get fully involved right from service identification to project implementation hence it will give them a chance to participate. It's through this participation that they would look into a service as part and partial of them. However, it should be stated that most service deliverers in Uganda have had their programs fail due to not having involved the intended beneficiaries

2.3.3 Area of Coverage

It has been noted that unlike some of the social public services, most agencies that are providing social services to communities of people do it with a defined area of coverage indeed, agencies choose specific areas which are manageable and in which impact of the providers services can easily be managed. It's not clear why voluntary agencies decide to choose specific area within which their services are to be limited. According to Onside (1999) found that some and most organizations do not extend services to areas that are beyond their coverage. The programs resource capacity for capacity support may not cover the affected communities but would be directed to a particular area of which such situations compel other parts to be left out of the service.

A similar study by Sewankambwe (2002) in Tororo district, noted that most agency providers had set up their areas of operation and though the neighboring communities in similar situations would greatly be hard for them to have the service. Consequently, this would explain as to why some women have not had a chance of benefiting from the organization. Thus, it should be seen that with agencies demarcation of their areas of operation has greatly to some extent hindered the accessibility to services by the other communities of people.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodological part of the study. This involved the research design, sample size and sampling procedure, area of study, methods of data collection, data processing and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In order to get the needed information that was used, the study employed a descriptive survey research design because it would help the researcher to carry out the study on wider area.

3.2 Areas of Study

The study was carried out in Kitoba division of Mpigi district mostly at the offices of NGOs in the area. The main occupants of the place are the Baganda however, there are other tribes like the Basoga.

The main economic activity in the area is mainly agriculture which has entailed the growing and selling of food staffs such as rice, maize, beans, and sweet potatoes however there is also some business due to its proximity to Kampala the capital city.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised of the women (direct beneficiaries), staffs from the organization, social mobilizers and probation workers. The researcher basing on the topic impact of Non Governmental Organizations on women's ability to cope up with problems and problems faced by most women of the area.

3.4 Sample size sampling procedure.

3.4.1 Sample size

The researcher collected information from, about 70 people of which these included 30 women, 20 staffs from the organization, 15 social mobilizers, and 5 probation officers just like demonstrated in the table.

The researcher used a sample size of 70 people of which these included 30 women.

3.4.2 Sampling procedure

The researcher used simple random and systematic sampling because these gave each element an equal chance to be included in the sample.

3.5 Methods of data collections,

The researcher employed different methods so as to get the needed information though. Such methods included observations, questionnaires, in depth interviews. Documentary reviews and the key information.

In depth interviews.

This method was used to collect data mainly from the social immobilizers, probations officers and the staffs from the organization.

An in-depth guide was a set of questions that the researcher asked. This helped her to be systematic during the process of asking questions. Besides all these helped the researcher to explain aspects and prove them that might have seemed unclear to the intended study respondents. In depth interviews were ideally a good method because the researcher had direct face to face interactions. While employing this method, qualitative data was got due to the systematic questioning that was followed.

Documentary reviews

Any study that is being carried out, it's always paramount for a researcher to have a review of the past literature so as to be able to compare the present and the past situations and then get a clear presentation of what the scenario is, books and news papers which were all helpful in the process of data collections. The sources of data were easily accessed in libraries in schools, offices and on the internet. Documentary review provided first hand information since it was based on the already existing data, under

here quantitative data inform of statistical data such as showing how many women had directly benefited from the organization among others.

Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a set of questions that the researcher had to ask the intended study respondents. Under here, both open and closed ended questionnaire were used. In an open ended questionnaire, the questions were arranged in order of sequence such that one question followed the other depending on the study objectives. This method was applied to the community people mainly the women so as to get their views on how these organizations have enabled them to cope with their problems. One critical advantage with the method is that it gave room for probing of answers.

Observation

Observation was one of the methods that the researcher employed during the process of carrying out the study. Under here, it involved physical observation of the phenomenon using naked eyes of the researcher. The researcher used participatory observation by it helped her not to be looked at as a stranger. Observation was used because the researcher had direct contact with the study respondents hence she could be able to note the real aspects as the method is dynamic.

3.5.1 Data Processing and analysis

After the collection and data entry was done, the researcher went on to code and tabulate the information. The answers were classified into their categories. The frequency tables helped in the comparison of the variables in order to make the information available for presentation and interpretation. The data was analyzed using the analysis

3.5.2 Data analysis

The data was analyzed using SPSS because this were suitable for calculations. Quantitative data was presented by use of tables so to reflect the statistical data, while the qualitative was presented using the columns so as to give a clear view of the study objectives.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE
MAJOR FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents data, analysis and interprets the findings in relation to the topic and the objectives of the study. Many women have been victims of domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, poverty invaded among others; however the continued discrimination of women has left them prone to several challenges. The rate of service delivery in Uganda is still poor to the extent that they are only based in urban areas.

4.1 Table 1 showing respondents gender

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Female	46	65
Male	34	48
Total	70	100

Source: field surveys

From table 4.1, female comprised of 65% and male 48% which implied that the male were the most respondents. This was because the study required more women than men. The male with 48 came next because they were also able to give out their ideas about how Non governmental organizations had helped women cope with their problems.

Table 4.2 showing age according to respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
20 – 25	08	32
26 – 30	14	18
30 – 45	16	11
46 – 50	05	10
Total	43	100

Source: field surveys

From table 4.2 above the study findings, between the age of 20 -25 with 32% were the most respondents because they were in their early stages and most of them were

benefiting from the NGO. The next category was between the age of 26 – 30 with 18% but also had information about the topic. (30– 45) and the last group was between the age of 46 – 50 with 10% seemed to be the last category because some of them were not even benefiting from the organization since they were old.

Table 4.3 showing education levels

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	0	0
Secondary	0	0
Institution	40	
University	30	
Total	70	100

Source: field surveys

The study indicated that 40% were the staffs who had studied up to institution level. None of these people stopped in primary or secondary. 30% represented those of the university. Basing on their educational levels, it meant that the organisation had competent staffs who could understand the problems and needs of people.

4.4 Research question one:

Table 4 showing respondents with views on problems faced by women.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
HIV/AIDS	25	35
Poverty	18	25
Divorce	14	22
Domestic violence	10	15
Gender inequality	3	4
Total	43	100

Source: field surveys

From table 4.5, 35% of the women were faced with the problem of HIV/AIDS, 25% were faced with poverty, 22% were divorced i.e single parents, 15% faced a problem of domestic violence and 4% is gender inequality. This implied that most women were suffering from HIV/AIDS as represented by 35%. The researcher noted they had the disease but could not afford the medical care hence the presence of the organization to intervene and provide services. Poverty with 25% came next because most of them had been infected with the disease they resorted to using the small money available for treatment besides they were not able to go out and carry on activities like agriculture, business because they were near hence escalating the rate of poverty resulting into total dependence on the NGO.

22% indicated that they were suffering from divorce due to marital problems such as alcoholism, and poverty. The views given showed that many women had divorced due to lack of care for the families by their husbands who only resorted to drinking alcohol. This left the women without any option but to rely on the Non Governmental organisations. 15% indicated that they were also suffering from domestic violence.

According to some respondents that the researcher came across, they claimed that there was quite a lot of battlings between the husbands and wife which factors such as adultery, alcoholism escalated the problem. 4% indicated that the women suffered from gender inequality to the extent that they were not able to advocate for their rights and needs. Many had self esteem. This compelled the NGO to intervene so as to help women have access to equal opportunities like human rights, needs among others.

4.5 Research question two

Table 5 showing respondents with views on types of services and their accessibility

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Health services	32	45
Loan schemes	20	28
Guidance and counseling	10	14
Adult education	8	4
Total	70	100

Source: field surveys

According to the research findings, health with 45% was the most accessible service because most women fell sick all the time hence they needed many clinics and health centers. Loan schemes with 28% came next because the women has to get out of poverty through starting out income generating ventures using the small loans form the organisations. 14% showed that this service was also being accessed by women due to the fact that they wanted moral inspiration so that they are able to cope and understand their problems. The last service was that adult education with 7% where by the women looked at themselves sharing some lessons was not so important. Very few of them attended this service. Nevertheless, some said that they had time because of domestic work

Research question three

Table 6 showing respondents with views about challenges faced by the NGO

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Financial	21	30
Area of coverage	20	28
Increasing number of beneficiaries	16	22
Lack of community support	3	4
Total	70	100

Source: field surveys

With reference to table 7, financial problem with 30% was the most hindering factor the organization was facing. The mere fact the organization is self reliant and yet most of the activities require a lot of money, they are not fully accomplished.

Area of coverage with 28% came next, in order to fully carry out activities fully, there has been need to expand the area of operation but of course the available funds are less meaning that some beneficiaries may not be accessed. The study showed that Action for Development Coverage is small due to limited finance. Increasing numbers of beneficiaries with 22% came next and yet the available funds are less which also has proved to be a bigger challenge 4% represented lack of community support which aspect had hindered the effective distribution of services. Most community people had viewed the NGOs as stealing their land and property mostly the uneducated ones. With the combination of these factors, the services of the NGO have not fully been provided to the intended people.

Research question four

Table 7 showing respondents with views on the impact of the services provided to the women

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Improved health standards	21	30
Poverty alleviation	16	22
Reduced HIV/AIDS spread	12	17
Gender equality and equity	11	15
Increased community awareness and participation	10	14
Total	70	100

Source: field surveys

Basing on the study, the researcher noted that there was improved standards in terms of health. This was showed by 30%. It was because most people were accessing health services such as ARVs so as to treat themselves. 22% indicated that there was poverty alleviation due to the available loan schemes. 17% for reduced HIV/AIDS spread since women were accessing ARVs and better health services. 11% was the next impact that has been felt. It was noted that some women had become empowered due to the

organisations advocacy for their rights, needs and opportunities. Increased community awareness with 14% was also another great impact the researcher noted.

Many community people had realized the importance of community participation in the activities of service providers. It should however be concluded that Non Governmental Organisations in Uganda have existed to enable people cope up with their problems. Many communities have been empowered and services extended due to the NGO presence. Increased and combined efforts through cooperating with the service providers would see that services are extended.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 Introduction

The findings of the study in relation to the impact of Non-Governmental organizations on women's problems with a case of Action for Development has been to a greater extent though there is still quite a lot that has to be done because many vulnerable and desperate women have not yet accessed the services. Most organisations have proved to be urban based and yet the rural poor need more services due to the failure of the government to extend them. This chapter however involves a summary, conclusion and recommendations to key actors in this drive as well as future strategies.

5.1 Discussion

The research study had the following services which have been directed to those involved in the support towards the drive of delivering services to the people (women). Most communities have experienced a number of problems due to lack of services like health, education, housing, loan schemes among others. Most service providers including the government have gone onto target urban people with a view that they are able to pay than the rural poor who are poverty invaded.

Though several organisations have come up to play and supplement on those services provided, there is quite a lot that is lacking. Regardless of the response programmes that have been implemented by those stakeholders, community based organisations, quite a number of women still lack the needed services hence have continued to suffer with multiple problems.

The researcher has gone onto provide some recommendations that need to be borrowed so as to intact the policy guide lines toward service delivery. However the local people need to be sensitized about the advantages of team work and cooperation with the service providers. Most services to fully extended call for the community participation for particular problems to be solved. Stakeholders need to involve the community during need assessment so as to be able to extend vital services to the people. Conclusively, the study intended to analyze the impact of Non Governmental organisations on women's problems with a case of Action for Development Kitoba division Mpigi district. The

researcher believes that the following recommendations will help those involved in service delivery and support towards the vulnerable groups.

5.2 Conclusion

In view of the research findings as summarized in the previous sections, the researcher frames the conclusion that concept of service delivery to particular groups of people is still on its way to be achieved though to some extent, the effort has been shown, a lot still remains to be done by the key actors as well as the government if we are to see women's problems solved.

It should be noted that the efforts that have been put into action towards uplifting the lives of women have just been classified as remedial ones. There is need for those involved to have wider scopes so as to ensure that the problemed women access to social services due to imbalances discrimination tendencies and corruption between those involved. Hence creating negative implications. Gender has not been taken into consideration while in the process of delivering and distributing services. Women's needs and problems have completely been neglected.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the findings from the study, the researcher found the following recommendations that were centered to the communities of Kitoba, Action for Development and the Government.

To Kitoba Community

- The current policies for service delivery towards women needs to be adjusted and revived. The policy makers need to make the problems of women and how best they can cope up a first priority. In most cases the services provided have target men and less opportunities for women hence they have been left in a viscous of problems ranging from social-economic and political ones. Women have been drug into total poverty due to denial of opportunities such as employment.
- There is need to mobilize the community so as to be able to identify their needs and problems. Currently most service providers do not involve the local masses while in the process of needs (problem) assessment which aspects results into provision of services that are not applicable to the people. Besides there should

be community cooperation with all those involved in the extension of services for any development to take place it calls for the cooperation of the intended community groups.

- Regular training should be provided to the staff at both district and lower community level so as to increase their effectiveness in helping different groups towards certain problems. During training there is need to put much emphasis towards the intended beneficiaries because these would be able to give a clear view and magnitude of their problems.
- Service providers need to ensure that the services provided to the people are accessible. Many stakeholders tend to extend services but yet in actual sense they utilized by those being surrounded. Increased access to the services would mean the organization achieving its set objectives.
- The local concerned authority and all the stakeholders need to increase their sensitization through the media publications and advocacy seminars to increase public awareness and the problems that affect particular groups of people. This will greatly help to attract the attention of other service providers to intervene.

To the Government

- The Government needs to increase finance injected into services that are meant for particular groups. Women's problems need increased budgets due to their multiple. The government can get support from other donors so that they are able to intervene.
- There is need for the government to ensure that there are equal opportunities in terms of access, distribution and provision of services to the people. Many categories of people have been neglected due to failure of the Government to ensure proper distribution. Women have been the most segregated, which aspect has left in total poverty.

Areas for further research

- There is need for service providers to identify which categories of people and the problems that they are facing. It should be noted most service providers do not take into consideration such principles and yet these help to ensure sustainability of the programmes.

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APPENDICES

Appendix One

Questionnaire for Top Management Staff

Dear respondents,

I am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor degree in Guidance and Counseling. Am carrying out a research on the Influence of Non Governmental Organisations on the Women's Ability to cope up with problems in Kitoga division Mpigi district. I kindly request you to provide me with the necessary information. It will be treated with confidentiality.

Instructions:

Please provide a tick to the correct answers in the box provided.

Section A: Socio Demographic

1. Sex

(a) Male

(b) Female

2. Age

(a) 20 – 25

(b) 26 – 30

(c) 30 -45

(d) 46 – 50

3. Level of education

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Institution

(d) University

4. Category of respondent

(a) Top management

(b) staff

(c) beneficiary

Section B: Problems faced by women

5. What are some of the problems faced by women?

- (a) HIV/AIDS
- (b) poverty
- (c) divorce
- (d) Domestic violence
- (e) Gender inequality

6. Do you think women have been able to cope up with their problems due to their support?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

7. Have the services changed the lives of women?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

8. How many projects does your organisations have?

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____

Section C: Accessibility of services

9. How accessible have been the services to the women?

- (a) Easily accessed
- (b) fairly accessed
- (c) poorly accessed
- (d) perfectly accessed

10. What kind of services have been fully accessed by women?

- (a) Health services
- (b) Loan schemes
- (c) Guidance and counseling
- (d) Adult education

Section D: Challenges faced by Action for development

11. What are some of the problems you are facing while trying to provide services to the women?

- (a) Financial services
- (b) Area of coverage
- (c) Increasing number of beneficiaries
- (d) Lack of community support and participation

12. How big is your area of coverage for the services you promote to women?

13. Does your organization provide other services?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

(b) If yes mention them?

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

Section D: Impact of Non-Governmental Organisations

14. What has been your impact while trying to help women cope up with their problems?

- (a) Improved health standards
- (b) Poverty alleviation
- (c) Reduced HIV/AIDS spread
- (d) Gender equality and equity
- (e) Increased community awareness and participation

15. What are your future plans towards helping women cope up with their problems?

Mention how

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

16. What are your sources of funding for the organization?

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

Thank you for your cooperation

AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE STAFF

1. What are some of the problems faced by women?
2. Have the women been able to cope up with their problems?
3. What services have been easily accessed by women?
4. Explain the challenges faced by Action for Development while providing services
5. What other services do you provide?
6. Examine what has been the impact of the Organization towards women?
7. What are your plans towards helping women cope up with their problems.
8. What are the different sources of funding for your organization?

Thank you for your cooperation