

**WOMEN EMANICIPATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN
BULIISA SUB-COUNTY BULIISA DISTRICT.**

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DECLARATION

I, Atugonza Clare hereby declare that this is my original work and is of my own findings and has never been produced by any researcher for the same award in any institution of higher learning.

Signature.....

Miss. ATUGONZA CLARE

Date.....28/09/2016

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the research of Atugonza Clare has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the college of humanities and social science for the award of development studies degree of Kampala international university.

Signature

Date

Mr.GWAIVU ROBERT

DEDICATION

I extend my thank to my Mother Mrs.Baganya Joyce, my brothers for making me understand the value of education, especially my mother. Brother Happy Roggers and sisters as my relatives at large through your willingness with endless support and full love toward me, I would have never achieved my current position as second model in lives.

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Words of mouth are not enough to express my level of gratitude to God for his grace, mercy and for being a great providence to my life during the course of my study in this school.

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ABSTRACT

The World Bank defines community development (CD) as programmes which “operates on the principles of local empowerment, participatory governance, demand-responsiveness, administrative autonomy, greater downward accountability, and enhanced local capacity. In practice, donors often provide direct funds to village development associations, for them to distribute among projects suggested and managed by community members. Poor and marginalised people such as women have often been viewed as target of poverty reduction efforts (Michael, 2008). Community development approach turn this perception on its head and treat people like women and their institutions as assets and partners in search for sustainable solutions to development challenges.

The objectives of the study were to; determine the relationship between women emancipation and community development, challenges facing women emancipation and community development and solutions to above challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa district. The study used cross-sectional research design. Having a target population of 150 respondents and sample size of 120 respondents to be sampled by use of simple random technique.

The researcher found out that there is a relationship between on women emancipation and community developments. It was found out that it leads to increase number of girls in the schools and some funds have to be used to construct health care facilities that help women. Women’s involvement should be highly visible due to the great influence of community development that has opened the chances of women to participate in planning, executing their duties and acted as the voice to the voiceless among women.

Women are required to actively in mobilizing resources, clean-up of project areas, and providing food and so on. There is a need to look beyond the project as a name and build equal partnership between all stakeholders, especially between community groups and local government. Local government have capacity to improve provision for sanitation and hygiene by drawing only on their own resources and has to work hard in hand with communities to extend the development projective equitably.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covered the background of the study, statement of the problem, general objective, specific objectives, and research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study.

Historical perspective

Empowerment has been identified as an important element of reducing poverty and as a primary development assistance goal even by the World Bank (Malhotra et.al,2002). Women empowerment is one of the essential factors that promote human development. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development stresses that the empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is both a highly important end in itself and necessary for sustainable human development (UNFPA,2007).

The Gulbenkian Foundation was a key funder of commissions and reports which influenced the development of community development in the UK from the latter sixties to the 80's. This included recommending that there be a national institute or centre for community development, able to support practice and to advise government and local authorities on policy. This was formally set up in 2000 as the Community Development Foundation. In 2004 the Carnegie UK Trust established a Commission of Inquiry into the future of rural community development examining such issues as land reform and climate change. Carnegie funded over sixty rural community development action research projects across the UK and Ireland and national and international communities of practice to exchange experiences. This included the International Association for Community Development (Hubert, ed, 2007).

The World Bank defines community development (CD) as programmes which 'operates on the principles of local empowerment, participatory governance, demand-responsiveness, administrative autonomy, greater downward accountability, and enhanced local capacity.' In practice, donors often provide direct funds to village development associations, for them to

distribute among projects suggested and managed by community members. Poor and marginalised people such as women have often been viewed as target of poverty reduction efforts (Michael, 2008). Community development approach turns this perception on its head and treats people like women and their institutions as assets and partners in search for sustainable solutions to development challenges (World Bank (Malhotra et al., 2002)).

The United Nations defines community development as "a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems." It is a broad term given to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities (Deininger, Klaus, 2007).

Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people with the skills they need to effect change within their communities. These skills are often created through the formation of large social groups working for a common agenda. Community developers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions (Michael, 2008).

In the UK community development has had two main traditions. The first was as an approach for preparing for the independence of countries from the former British Empire in the 1950s and 1960s. Domestically it first came into public prominence with the Labour Government's anti-deprivation programmes of the latter sixties and seventies. The main example of this being the CDP (Community Development Programme), which piloted local area based community development. This influenced a number of largely urban local authorities, in particular in Scotland with Strathclyde Region's major community development programme (the largest at the time in Europe (George Mathew, 2003)).

Amongst the earliest community development approaches were those developed in Kenya and British East Africa during the 1930s. Community development practitioners have over many years developed a range of approaches for working within local communities and in particular with disadvantaged people. Since the nineteen sixties and seventies through the various anti-poverty programmes in both developed and developing countries, community development practitioners have been influenced by structural analyses as to the causes of disadvantage and poverty i.e. inequalities in the distribution of wealth, income, land, etc. and especially political

power and the need to mobilise people power to affect social change. Thus the influence of such educators as Paulo Freire (2000) and his focus upon this work. Other key people who have influenced this field are Saul Alinsky (2001) (Rules for Radicals) and E.F. Schumacher (Small is Beautiful). There are a number of international organisations that support community development, for example, Oxfam, UNICEF, The Hunger Project and Freedom from Hunger, run community development programs based upon community development initiatives for relief and prevention of malnutrition. Since 2006 the Dragon Dreaming Project Management techniques have spread to 37 different countries and are engaged in an estimated 3,250 projects worldwide (Mohondas K. Gandhi, 2006).

Community Development became a part of the Ujamaa Villages established in Tanzania by Julius Nyerere, where it had some success in assisting with the delivery of education services throughout rural areas, but has elsewhere met with mixed success. In the 1970s and 1980s, Community Development became a part of "Integrated Rural Development", a strategy promoted by United Nations Agencies and the World Bank (Saul Alinsky, 2001).

In Uganda this programme was established and started by 1986 under national resistance movement and much more effort in 2001 when vice president was a woman Dr. Wandera Speioza Kazibwa (2001) then emphases kept on extending to all districts in country. at the district level the local person who coordinates the program is the district community development officer as such the chain of command goes down right to the parish chief. The CD program is expected to rollout every parish where it's supposed to be initiated by the local people. In Buliisa district, Mobilization started in March 2008 where the district directors of community development team such as Cleophas Kyambadde, Lukumu Fred says the success of the program depends on the local particularly the targeted people like women. The purpose of the community development program is to enhance community participation in livelihood improvement and this will also strengthen linkages between the communities and government. Ministry of local government (14th January/2010) stated that, each parish get 1000 dollars in a period of four quarters which is used by selected groups to undertake the appraisal project by technical planning committee at the sub-county level (ministry of gender labour and social development report ,2005).

Conceptual perspective:

In the last five decades, the concept of women empowerment has undergone a sea change from welfare oriented approach of women empowerment to equity approach. This started to change during the international decade of women when it became increasingly clear that empowering women is about more than just improving their material conditions. The concept of 'women in development' emerged at that point of time, shifting attention to enhancement of the role and status of women. Then 'equity and empowerment' approaches merged to form the gender and development concept (George Mathew, 2003).

Although many researchers made attempts to explain the concept of empowerment, the most relevant definition is one provided by Sen and Batliwala (2000). According to them, "Empowerment is the process by which the powerless gain greater control over the circumstances of their lives. It includes both controls over resources and over ideology [Includes, in addition to extrinsic control] a growing intrinsic capability- greater self-confidence, and an inner transformation of one's consciousness that enables one to overcome external barriers. This definition mainly emphasizes on two important aspects (Kishor and Gupta, 2004).

Firstly, empowerment is not a power over others but it is a power to achieve desired goals. Secondly, idea of empowerment is more applicable to those who are powerless, whether they be males or females, or group of individuals, or class or caste. Hence, the concept of empowerment is not specific to women alone. Nonetheless, women's empowerment or lack of it, is unique in that and it cuts across all types of class and caste, and unlike class and caste powerlessness, is played out also within families and household (Malhotra et al, 2002).

Women empowerment is also defined as "a change in the context of a women's life, which enables her increased capacity for leading a fulfilling human life. It gets reflected in external qualities such as health, mobility, education and awareness, status in the family, participation in decision making, and also at the level of material security. It also includes internal qualities such as self-awareness and self-confidence"[Human Development in South Asia, 2000, as quoted by (Mathew, 2003).

Empowerment has been identified as an important element of reducing poverty and as a primary development assistance goal even by the World Bank (Malhotra et.al,2002). Women

empowerment is one of the essential factors that promote human development. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development stresses that the empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is both a highly important end in itself and necessary for sustainable human development (UNFPA,2007).

Contextual perspective

In 1999 a UK wide organisation responsible for setting professional training standards for all education and development practitioners working within local communities was established and recognized by the Labor Government. This organisation was called PAULO - the National Training Organisation for Community Learning and Development. (It was named after Paulo Freire). It was formally recognized by David Blunkett, the Secretary of State for Education and Employment. Its first chair was Charlie McConnell, the Chief Executive of the Scottish Community Education Council, who had played a lead role in bringing together a range of occupational interests under a single national training standards body, including community education, community development and development education over 200 women were brought to board in different countries in all world. The inclusion of community development was significant as it was initially uncertain as to whether it would join the NTO for Social Care. The Community Learning and Development NTO represented all the main employers, trades unions, professional associations and national development agencies working in this area across the four nations of the UK.(David Blunkett, 2000).

Community development as social transformation is predicated on the philosophy that social change can only be attained through a holistic approach that looks at the overall political, social, economic, cultural, environmental and spiritual context. The political dimension emphasizes that community development cannot be understood simply in the context of individual pathology, but a holistic approach that seeks to address structural inequality, enhance the capacity of individuals, groups and communities to operate in the political arena through conscientisation, organizing and social and political actions (500 women are involve in active politics in their countries (world report 2000). It is this approach Love Chile that Maori have adopted to give voice to their struggle for tinorangatiratanga. The loss of culture, language and reluctance of Pakeha institutions to incorporate Maori values has been a point of contention for Maori

community development since 1840, but the turning point came in the 1970s (world report 2000).

Walker suggests that Nga Tamatoa was the public face of Maori socio-political mobilisation and activism, the progenitor of a Maori movement that would eventually comprise a potent collection of Maori groups and individuals politically conscious, radical and unwaveringly committed to the pursuit of tinorangatiranga (Harris, 2004,).

The term 'community learning and development' was adopted to acknowledge that all of these occupations worked primarily within local communities, and that this work encompassed not just providing less formal learning support but also a concern for the wider holistic development of those communities – socio economically, environmentally, culturally and politically. By bringing together these occupational groups this created for the first time a single recognised employment sector of nearly 300,000 full and part-time paid staff within the UK, approximately 10% of these staff being full-time. The NTO continued to recognise the range of different occupations within it, for example specialists who work primarily with young people, but all agreed that they shared a core set of professional approaches to their work. In 2002 the NTO became part of a wider Sector Skills Council for lifelong learning (Love Chile Maori, 2003).

Mohondas K. Gandhi adopted African community development ideals as a basis of his South African Ashram, and then introduced it as a part of the Indian Swaraj movement, aiming at establishing economic interdependence at village level throughout India. With Indian independence, despite the continuing work of Vinoba Bhave in encouraging grassroots land reform, India under its first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru adopted a centralist heavy industry approach, antithetical to self-help community development ideas (Mohondas K. Gandhi, 2000).

The African Development Bank (AFDB) and European Union (EU) and Binswanger. H. and Aiyar, S (2004) stated that, sharing skills and knowledge on CD program will boost women to participate effectively without misallocation of funds granted to their groups. In Mali, Malisahelian Areas Development Fund Program (FODESA) is a CD project that empowers farmer's organizations and entrusts them with project responsibilities including management of funds. Mauritania Oasis sustainable development associations define oasis development plans. A community investment fund provides financing for the community infrastructural needs prioritized in the development plan Nguyen, (Tuu-van, 2005).

Theoretical perspective

This study will be based on theories developed about women emancipation for example theory of AWallace and March (2001), Moser (2003) and other authors as explained below;

The effects of global issues on women lives and explored the conceptual basis of gender awareness planning and implementation of development project. Moser (2003) focused on the interrelationship between gender and development, the formulation of gender policy and the implementation of gender planning and practices. The work of Lourene E. Shields (2005) provided an exploratory framework to understand and develop the concept of empowerment both from a theoretical and practical perspective with a particular focus on women's perception of the meaning of empowerment in their lives (AWallace and March,2001).

Policy of political reservation for women adopted in India to study the impact of women's leadership on policy decision. They found that women were more likely to participate in policy making process if the leader of the village community was happened to be women (R.Chattopadhyay and E. Duflo, 2001).

sought to explain the question of women's access to or deprivation of basic human rights as the right to health, education and work, legal rights, rights of working women's, besides issues like domestic violence, all the while keeping the peculiar socio-cultural situation of the North East in mind (ApamaMahanta,2002).

Institute of Social Sciences and South Asia Partnership, Canada organized a workshop in 2003 which dealt with women's empowerment through political participation wherein presentations were made on various theoretical works and case studies? The workshop addressed issues like "Proxy Women" which was the shorthand term used by some who perceived that women elected to Panchayat bodies were merely 'proxies' or puppets in the hands of their husbands, relatives and other male Panchayat members. So deconstructing the idea of proxy women, the workshop emphasized on training programme for elected women for their capacity building. In the keynote address viewed that the equity and empowerment approaches merged together to form the 'gender and development concept' (Mathew, 2003).

Threw light on inequality in the achievement between men and women of Assam in different spheres of life. The report viewed that poverty, violence and lack of political participation were

the main issues of concern for South Asian Women, and Assam was no exception (Assam Human Development Report,2003).

Findings revealed that average women in India were disempowered absolutely relative to men, and there had been little change in her empowerment over time. The authors viewed that there were several cogent and pressing reasons for evaluating, promoting and monitoring the level of women's empowerment in India, not the least of which was that household health and nutrition was generally in the hands of women and their empowerment was necessary for ensuring not just their own welfare, but the wellbeing of households. They also asserted that empowerment was critical for the very development of India,as it enhanced the quality and quantity of human resources available for development (SunitaKishor and Kamla Gupta,2004).

A noted social activist, in one of her books discussed the various issues relating to women's survival and emancipation. This book was an outcome of author's practical experience when she was associated with All India Democratic Women's Association. In this book she elaborately discussed the women's movement at different point of time, effect of globalization on the survival of women, women's political participation, violence against women etc (Brinda Karat, 2005).

A paper presented in a study seminar on Gender and Society, organized by Women's Studies and Development Centre, University of Delhi held the view that women lived and grew up in a male dominated society and majority of Indian women's place was strictly within the family. The paper discussed various phases of women movement in India (M.Vatts, 2005).

Focused on the factor like women's property status in context of women's risk of marital violence. Based on a household survey in Kerala, the authors assessed the prevalence and correlates of both physical and psychological violence- long term and current. Women with property like house or land are found to face a significantly lower risk of marital violence than property less women. They further opined that if development means expansion of human capabilities, then freedom from domestic violence should be an integral part of any exercise for evaluating developmental progress (Pradeep Panda and BinaAgarwal, 2005).

Book discussed the role and status of women in the threshold of new millennium. They discussed elaborately women's political participation, legal rights, education as a tool for women empowerment (Neera Desai and UshaThakkar, 2007).

1.2 Statement of problem

The Governments at different levels have undertaken numerous efforts to empower women including making constitutional provision, formulation of various plans and policies, training programs, celebration of decades of women empowerment and many such programmes. In spite of all these initiatives over the years, there has not been remarkable improvement in the lives of women. The crime and domestic violence against women have increased enormously throughout Buliisa district. forexample men beating their wives, job discrimination where women are asked to have sex with men before being given jobs, women being left to cultivate/involved in agriculture alone without support of men and men neglecting their homes without supporting them in taking up responsibilities they are supposed to do at home like buying necessities such as foods, clothes for children school fess for their children all those have been left to women to take care of. Poverty is most frequent among women. All these probably motivated the researcher to investigate on women emancipation and community development in Buliisa district, Buliisa sub-county.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objectives

To investigate the role of women emancipation on community development in the Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To establish the relationship between women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county
- To find out the challenges facing women in Buliisa-sub county
- To establish solutions to the challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county.

1.4 Research Questions

- What is the relationship between women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county?
- What are the challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county?
- What are the solutions to challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Geographical scope.

The study was conducted in Buliisa Sub County, Buliisa district which is located in mid-western Uganda in Bunyoro region.

1.5.2 Theoretical scope

The study will be guided by theory which says that; Empowerment has been identified as an important element of reducing poverty and as a primary development assistance goal even by the World Bank (Malhotra et.al, 2002).

1.5.2 Time scope

The study was carried out for three months from April 2016 to July 2016 and this time was chosen because it was appropriate for the study.

1.5.3 Contextual scope.

The content of the study was about the impact of women emancipation on community development in Buliisa sub county, Buliisa district.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study may help the officials to know the impact of CD program to women's social economic status in their locality.

The study may help to generate important information to researchers, policy makers, scholars and development organisations, clubs and agencies dealing to empower women in the developing countries.

The study may attract more women to formulate groups that will aim to benefit from funds granted to them through CD program.

It will help to provide current attitudes and perception of women towards CD program in their localities.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the following aspects of that is; the conceptual frame work, objectives of the study which include the impact of funds in poverty alleviation, the relevancy of CDD program on sanitation and hygiene as well as the projects where women invest funds got from CD program to women groups.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Women Emancipation Community Development

Community Development Women Emancipation

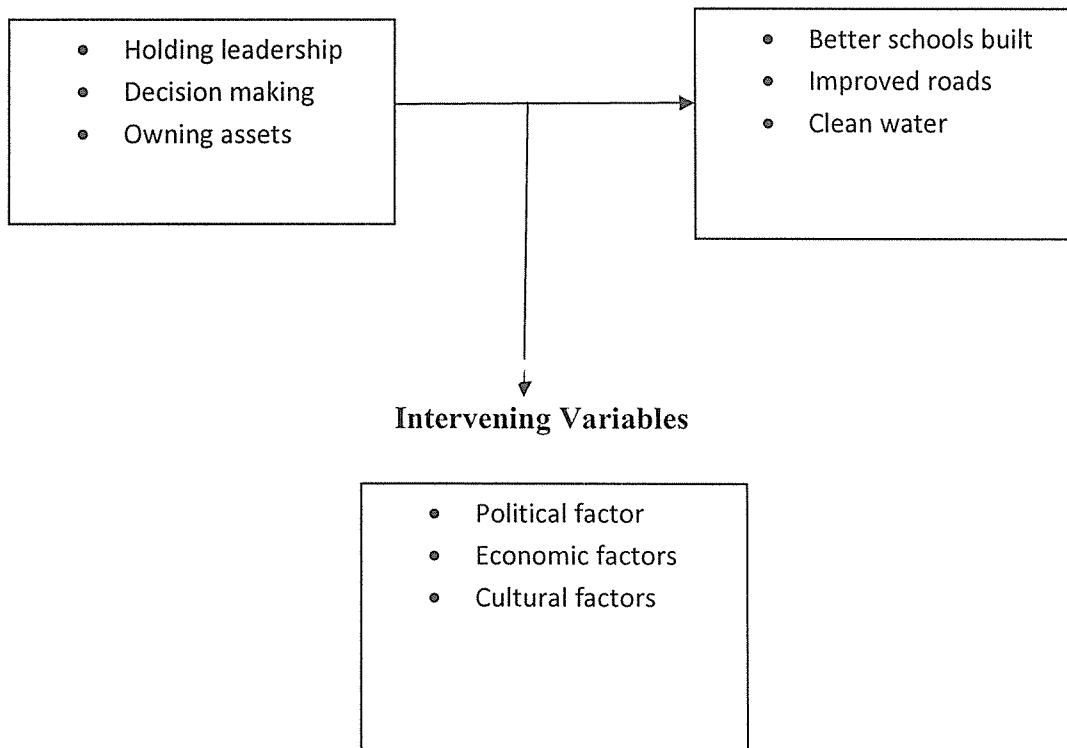


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Source primary data (2016).

The conceptual frame work above is explained as seen below under women emancipation issues are; holding leadership position in the community, Being involved in decision making and owning of assets community development has issues like better schools built, improved roads and clean water while intervening factors includes political factor, economic factor and cultural factor also influences women emancipation in community of Buliisa sub-county.

2.2 The relationship between Women emancipation and community development

CD program has played a positive alleviation among women groups in different nations, regions, districts as well as at different localities. This program was introduced on 25th/July/1983 in South/Latin America which aimed at helping the poorer to gain confidence, esteem and voice of their own communities (World Development Report 2000).

Attacking poverty, economists like Nobel prize-winner AmartyaSen Now emphasized a much broader approach. Poverty is often perceived as simply lack of income. Others extended the concept to lack of education and health facilities. Lack of voice: people need avenues to express their needs or obtain redress. Lack of empowerment forum (2010) pointed out that, a form of poverty reduction in its own right, quite independent of its income effects. CD aims to provide voice to groups traditionally excluded from the decision making process such as women and ethnic or minorities. These communities could be groups with the common interests (members of a microcredit society or poor women's groups). It means putting men and women in charge of their own development, by driving the process and giving them control over decision and allocations of resources. World Bank's President admirably captures their feeling (James Wolfensohn, 2010).

Narayan Deepa and World Hank, Global Economic Prospects (December/2010) stated that, the poor reply when asked what might make the greatest difference in their lives. They say that organisations of their own so that they may negotiate with government, with traders and with non-governmental organisations. Direct assistance through community driven programs so they may shape their own destinies Progress in poverty alleviation has been un even across countries and regions and not been fast enough to meet the international development goals of halving extreme poverty by 2015 (Moster,2005).

Fonchingong and Ngwa (2006) outline some of the contextual issues for women in north-west Cameroon in a study of women's roles in community development and village development assistance committees (VDAs). They note that men greatly outnumber women in executive positions (around 80 percent, compared with 20 percent). Women participate more in project execution than planning, meaning their needs are not well-represented. In implementation, women's involvement is highly visible, for example in fundraising, mobilising resources, clean-up of project areas, and providing food and so on. Women's jobs within CD in Cameroon appear to reflect traditional gender roles, revolving around women's ability to mobilise community members and their social organisation positions, and the lighter manual tasks. Fonchingong and Ngwa highlight some barriers to women's participation, which are borne out in Haiti World Bank CD project (Nadelman, 2001).

CD's initiatives (2007) asserted that, there are increasingly having more impact on the World Bank's operational work, leading to fostering of inclusion, ownership, and accountability. There is increasingly significant experimentation at the World Bank with CD's projects on how can community involvements be more effectively used to get better design, implementation and alignment with the interests of the poor. Many improvements are underway at the World Bank in strengthening country ownership along with the poverty programs that are more strongly rooted in the communities they serve through greater stakeholder input and empowerment, considering for instance poor women's needs, and decentralizing responsibilities to local communities (Local government report,2013).

The World Bank's Operations Evaluation Development (OED) (p.204) stated that, analysis of 48 CD's projects completed between 2007 and 2010 shows that the outcomes of 81 percent of (CD's projects were rated as satisfactory, as against 76 percent for non-CD's projects, indicating that CD's projects were better performing of these 21 were social funds projects, 9 were slum upgrading and 18 classified as others. Experience with CD projects in Africa has shown that communities can be organized quickly and productively to diagnose local problems, come up with solutions, lay down priorities, elaborate action plans, and strengthen community organisations and account. Practical experiences show that community driven development (CD) projects for poverty alleviation have proven broadly successful and now command broad

consensus that virtually all programs involving direct service delivery to the poor should have some form of community involvement (Ngwa,2006).

2.3 Challenges facing Women development program.

Difficulties in recruiting and training women in the project management unit and lack of motivation among women themselves to assume more proactive role.asserted that, despite the emphasis placed by the development institutions on assigning proper role to women and apparent endorsement of this proposition by most of the national governments, their participation in a large number of CD projects remains inadequate. This is due to several factors such as types of projects (e.g. natural resource projects which target land owners, who are almost exclusively men World Bank, 2009).

The lack of facture beneficiary data implicitly makes development agencies unable to prove in quantifiable terms the magnitude of the impact of their programs and activities on hunger reduction in the community. The mode of planning and resource allocation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) used for the various program does not have quantitatively measurable targets and out puts that the project aim to achieve annually. By design, most of the development agencies' programs do not addresses the root causes of hunger in category household is flawed. Institution has not developed proper indicators and criteria for identifying the needs and strategies for supporting the households in category. Lack of proper identification and assessment of the individual needs of the category D household causes discontent and non-appreciation of the services provided thus little impact on hunger reduction (Fonchingong, 2006).

Very low CD content if it is run with most decisions being made by service providers. Different types of projects can have different CD contents. For example, a social development fund (SDF) Project may have a very low CD content if it is run with most decisions being made by service providers external to the communities and reflecting the SDF managers 'priorities rather than those of the communities. Conversely, it may have a very large CD content if the communities play a major role in deciding which infrastructure should be built, in contracting and supervising the construction of the facilities and eventually in managing their operations. An agricultural research and technology transfer project would have a good CD content when the ultimate users

of research results participate in decisions about the research agenda, are full partners of applied research efforts and have their experiments on technological innovations taken into account and when innovative farmers, rather than government officers, are used as vehicles for spreading knowledge among their neighbors. When farmers have voice in setting the research agenda, but minimal involvement in on-farmer technology generation and testing, the degree of CD is natural much less (Ngwa,2006).

Problem of elite capture is well documented across the literature on both participation and gender. The comprehensive 2012 report from the World Bank, 'localising development' reviews nearly 500 studies on participatory development, many of which can be classed as CD. It reports that participants in development projects tends to be male, more wealthy and educated, and with better connections, and that these people are the most likely to benefit from development. This problem of elite capture is well documented across the literature on both participation and gender (Mansuri&Rao, 2012).

Undermine democratic governance. An older review of IFAD and World Bank CD programmes concluded that sole community control, or 'unfettered', CD did not usually result in positive outcomes for women and poor households. This is attributed to elite capture of resources and decision making. 'Unfettered' refers to CD which does not try to change the local bottom-up planning systems and hierarchies but simply utilities them. There is also some evidence that this kind of CD may have negative rather than neutral outcomes. This is because unfettered CD can disempower voiceless groups. Side line their priorities, and undermine democratic governance. There is strong line of analysis which shows that CD without a gender strategy does not automatically reach or benefit women, suggesting that programme objectives will only be reached with an explicit focus on women's inclusion (Luubbock& Carloni, 2008).

One of the most common challenges mentioned in the literature is securing women's attendance and meaningful participation at meetings. The World Bank programme in Haiti identified target percentage for women's enrolment, but the operational guidance documents did not contain strategies for facilitating and ensuring women's inclusion Thus gender equality is often stated as a goal and is tracked in the monitoring procedures, but there is no overarching strategy to improve or ensure this (Nadelmannd,2003).

2.4 Solutions to challenges facing women emancipation.

Recent review of community based targeting (CBT) highlights this potential trade-off. Overall, their suggests that, while community groups are likely to have better information on who the poor are, only communities that have relatively egalitarian preferences, relatively open and transparent systems of decision making, or which face clear rules for determining who the poor are, will tend to be more effective than outside agencies in targeting programs to the poor, with in a given community. In contrast, heterogeous communities where people have multiple and conflicting identities may pose a particular challenge because of competing incentives. They also note that communities vary in their ability to mobile information and monitor disbursements. This could also affect the cost-efficiency of CBT and create further opportunities for elite capture and corruption (Conning and Kevane's, 2009).

An important objective of CD is to respond to demands for social and production infrastructure that the communities can operate and maintain with their own resources which also help women. The statement of this objective is intentionally different from one which might say," The objective is to build social and production infrastructure for the rural community "in that the demand driven and sustainability aspects (e.g. Autonomous decisions, Willingness to raise resources and technical capacity for organization and management) are emphasized. IFAD projects are concerned with directly improving the livelihoods living in rural communities. The chances of achieving this objective are enhanced when project interventions have a strong impact on the local economy at the community. The extent to which IFAD CD projects are successful in achieving strong impact depends very much on whether the system of incentives encourages community members to make investment decisions aimed at increasing production, productivity, the long-term conservation of natural resources and overall well- being of the community (Diana Mitlin may/2000).

A key concept underlying CD is the idea of empowerment, an expression widely used in development literature, but not often defined. The definition used in this document follows that of the World Bank's "Empowerment sourcebook" and refers directly to people who are of interest to IFAD. The IFAD paper "Access to Governance and Policy Processes" identifies having access to the structure of governance as the primary challenge of empowering poor people. This is what IFAD CD Projects have attempted to promote in many countries of the

developing world during the last fifteen years with varying degrees of success. One key lesson of the experience is that is a process that seldom can be implemented fully in the span of a single project; it normally develops over time in successive waves of advances and setbacks and develops in countries differently, reflecting their socio-political structures and history. Accordingly, it seems prudent to talk about degrees of CD (Gordon McGranahan, 2000).

Water, Sanitation and hygiene A study commissioned by the water supply and sanitation collaborative council (WSSCC), Geneva as an input to the 9th session of the commission on Sustainable Development, (April 2005), New York pointed out that, the Orange Pilot projects innovations in community development sanitation were always seen as ways through which limited government funding and capacity could go further as communities took responsibility for funding and building “internal “components official sanitation and hygiene utilities provided the “external “components of water mains with treated water and sewer trunks and treatment plants into community provision can fit. Clearly, city wide impacts are not possible without support from city governments and it is city governments that allow community driven programs to go to scale such as wide strategies in Thailand (Rahman, Perween, 2004).

David Satterthwaite with Gordon McGranahan and Diana Mitlin (may/2000) observed that, community development Goal. It is also at the Centre or many local government innovations in Latin America for instance in the ambitious housing program in the city of Sao Paulo between 2000 and 2004 which included secure tenure for tens of thousands of households,(44) and in participatory budgeting programs in Porto Alegre (David Satterthwaite,2000).

There are different tools and methods that have been put in place under CD program to improve sanitation and hygiene in their locally. Despite the considerable difference between cities and their societies, there are a range of basic tools and methods that have been used successfully by urban poor organizations and their support NGOs in different contexts to support community driven development and dialogue or partnership with local governments. These include new ways to map conditions, community savings groups that develop the capacity to manager projects and external finance, house modelling and community exchanges. In some instances, community-driven mapping has reached a city-wide scale. For example, OPP-RTI has prepared maps for all informal settlements in Karachi and these now provide a city-wide picture that

allows planning for city-wide systems, as well as providing the basis for community managed investments in each lane and settlement (Rahman and Perween, 2004).

First Hundred KatchiAbadis Surveyed, Orangi Pilot Project, Karachi, Rahman, Perween (2004) asserted that, other tools and methods to support community-driven, large-scale community-driven improvements for water and sanitation will depend on well-organized urban poor groups able to manage household-or community-level work and to negotiate collectively with local governments and other external groups. At the base of these federations are community-managed savings groups; as the South African federation has stressed, their savings groups collect people as much as money. These savings groups can provide emergency credit to members when they need it, and can accumulate savings that can help fund housing construction or improvement. Through operating these savings groups, communities also learn to manage other initiatives collectively (Mosse, 2001).

The UK government's Department for international Development (DFID) and the Swedish international Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)(March/2009) pointed out that, if a savings group formed by 150 women in a squatter settlement wanted a loan for US\$20,000 to help finance the acquisition of land site and provision on it for water, hygiene and sanitation, most official development assistance agencies could not support this. They were set up to provide capital assistance to recipient national governments and technical cooperation, not to support community organizations, or even local organizations that provide service valued by low-income groups. But to increase the contribution of community-driven processes to improving and extending water and sanitation, new channels for international assistance are needed. Although most official development assistance agencies cannot support thousands of small, often cheap, initiatives, they can channel official funding through intermediary institutions within recipient countries. But if these are to support community-driven processes, they must be institutions that can work directly with low-income groups and their organizations, with decisions made in real partnership, and with real accountability and transparency to the urban poor (World Bank report,2009).

These are the institutions that must be able to work with the savings-group formed by 150 women noted above. The ways in which PRODEL and other institutions set up in Central America support community-local government partnerships are also examples of how international funding agencies can channel support to community-driven processes (Sida, 2001).

The community-led infrastructure finance facility (CLIFF) (15th June 2010) in India says that, an interesting precedent for a mechanism by which official donor agencies can support community-drive processes. I supported these including initiatives that improved provision for water and sanitation that were not 'water and sanitation' initiatives for instances up grading and tenure regulation for illegal settlements, serviced site schemes and loan finance that help households or community organizations to find fund improved provision for water and sanitation or fund the development of new homes with improved provision (Cliff, 2010).

They are usually far more successful at ensuring benefits reach the poorest groups. They include many examples of large scale initiatives too, including city-wide programs that seek to reach all urban poor households. One would expect these other ways of doing urban development to be at the centre of the discussions on how to meet the MDGs in urban areas hut they are not (Ngwe,2006).

2.5 The level of awareness on CD programmes towards women

Mosse (2001) examines several participatory projects and finds that even in project which had a high level of participation, what was labelled as 'local knowledge production and use. He identifies four aspects of this. The shaping of knowledge by local relations of power; Participatory exercise are often public events inherently political, and what is reflected is often strongly shaped by local relations of power, authority, and gender. Outsider agendas get expressed as local knowledge; Project facilitators are not passive. They shape and direct these processes and villager 'needs' are often shaped by perceptions of what the project can deliver. There is local collusion in the planning because it creates the space within which they can manipulate the program to serve their own interest. This can benefit both the project staff and project beneficiaries, but it clearly suppresses difference and encourages consensus and action over detailed planning (Kothari, 2001).

The main purpose of participatory approaches was to raise awareness and ensure that those affected by the research retained control over the whole process from the start. As Oliver (2002) argued in relation to disability research, research should not be understood as a set of technical objectives procedures carried out by professionals but “’Apart of the struggle by disabled people to challenge the oppression they currently experience in their lives. “The research questions about who should be involved and who the information was for, were to be decided by community action. The degree of user involvement could be affected by a number of barriers including discriminatory attitudes, access barriers, issues around resources and representativeness Nevertheless, there is now evidence of research and evaluation being carried out by users and users organizations (Beresford,2000).People with learning disabilities for example, have been involved as originators of research ideas, advisers and consultants to research projects as well as interviewers and analysers of research findings. Examples such as the experience of the Pilton Health project serve to confirm that the way issues are defined, articulated and tackled have a direct bearing upon the levels and quality of participation and the importance of this approach (Brandon,2001).

Community based participatory research seeks to identify and build on strength, resources, and relationship that exist within communities of identify to address their shared health concerns. These may include individual skills and assets sometimes called human capital networks of relationships characterised by trust, cooperation and mutual commitment-sometimes called social capital; and mediating structures within the community such as churches and other organizations where community members come together. Community-based participatory research explicitly recognises and seeks to support or expand social structures and social processes that contribute to the ability of community members to work together to improve health, and to build on the resources available to community members within those social structures (Beresford, 2000).

Facilities collaborative, equitable involvement of all partners in all phases of research. Community-based participatory research involves a collaborative partnership in which all parties participate as equal members and share control over all phases of the research process, e.g. problem definition, data collection, interpretation of results, and application of the research to address community concerns. Communities of identity contain many individual and organizational resources, but may also benefit from skills and resources available from outside

the immediate community of identity. Thus, CBPR efforts often involve individuals and groups who are not members of the community of identity, including representatives from health and human service organizations, academia, community-based organizations, and the community at large. These partnerships focus on issues and concerns identified by community members, and work to create processes that enable all parties to participate and share influence in the research and associated change efforts (Oliver, 2002).

2.6 Related literature

Women empowerment has three dimensions: political, economic, and control over one body.

In today developed countries, the historic process of economic empowerment, and to a lesser extent, control over the body, mostly preceded universal outrage [Fernandez 2014]. This situation is almost entirely reversed in many developing countries today: universal outrage for women was typically achieved at independence, yet empowerment along economic and reproductive dimensions has progressed far more slowly and might even be reversing in some parts of the developing world. In these countries, female labor force participation is strikingly low and the majority of women marry and have children at far younger ages relative to their contemporaries in developed nations [World Bank 2007, Doepke et al.2012]. The type of technological advances that drove demand for female labor in the developed nations have spread less far in the developing world [Goldin 2006], access to contraceptive methods, which enable control over reproduction and facilitate human capital investment, is more limited [Goldin and Katz 2002] and violence towards women is more prevalent and acceptable [Anderson and Ray 2010, 2012, Doepke et al.2012]. Many women in these countries appear trapped in an equilibrium where the phenomena of low human capital investment, restricted access to labor markets and limited control over their bodies reinforce each other, leading to dependence on men for opportunities. The key question is then whether jump-starting women human capital accumulation can set them on a trajectory towards a better equilibrium, or whether such circumstances are maintained by binding social norms or low aspirations, that cannot easily be shifted or relaxed by public policy [Field et al.2010]. This is the research question at the heart of our analysis. We evaluate a program that provides adolescent girls an opportunity to simultaneously accumulate two types of human capital: vocational skills to enable them to start

small-scale income generating activities, and life skills to help to make informed choices about sex, reproduction and marriage (Doepke et al. 2012).

Targeting adolescents is key to empowering women. As dependence on parents comes to a close during adolescence, there is a central tension between whether women are able to delay childbearing and undertake human capital investments critical to pursuing some form of career, or become dependent on men (either as a wife or via temporary relationships). A lack of future labor market opportunities can reduce the incentives for young girls to invest in their human capital (Jensen 2012), leading to early marriage and childbearing, and potentially increasing their dependency on older men (Dupas 2011). In turn, teen pregnancy and early marriage are likely to have a decisive impact on the ability of young girls to accumulate human capital, and limit their future labor force participation (Field and Ambrus 2008, Bruce and Hallman 2008). Baird et al. (2011) document that marriage and schooling are mutually exclusive activities in Malawi, and Ozier (2011) provide similar evidence from Kenya. In Bangladesh, Field and Ambrus (2008) show that each additional year that marriage is delayed is associated with .3 additional years of schooling and 65% higher literacy rates. Empowerment and control over the body thus interact in a powerful way during adolescence. In consequence, interventions targeted towards girls at this stage of their life cycle might have higher returns than later timed interventions (Heckman and Mosso 2014).

Helping young women out of this low-empowerment equilibrium has become a priority for policy makers in developing countries because of burgeoning youth populations and concerns over youth unemployment. This is true throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and especially in Uganda, the focus of this study. Uganda has the second lowest median age of all countries and the highest child dependency ratio as shown in Figure 1A (UNAIDS 2011). Uganda also has one of the highest rates of young women out of the labor force (86% vs. 58% in 14 Sub-Saharan countries). For those in the labor force, Figure 1B shows women tend to have higher unemployment rates than men, and this is especially pronounced in the youngest age cohorts. Finally, as Figure 1C highlights, relative to their contemporaries in richer economies, the fertility rate of Ugandan women is three to four times higher and the gap is most pronounced among adolescents aged 15 to 19. Against this background, the program we evaluate aims to break the vicious circle between low labor force participation and high fertility by kick-starting human capital

accumulation along two dimensions through the provision of: (i) hard vocational skills to enable adolescent girls to start small-scale income generating activities; (ii) soft life skills to build knowledge enabling girls to make informed choices about sex, reproduction and marriage. The intervention is delivered from designated adolescent development clubs rather than in schools, and can thus reach school drop-outs as well as girls currently enrolled in school (Dupas 2011).

The program was developed in another country, Bangladesh, where female disempowerment is also a major issue. Between 1993 and 2013 BRAC, one of the world's largest NGOs, started almost 40000 clubs that have reached one million adolescent girls. We worked with BRAC to evaluate the program in an African setting where women face similar challenges to those in Bangladesh. To date BRAC has started 1200 clubs in Uganda which have reached 50; 000 girls. We collaborated with BRAC to randomly assign clubs across communities. We surveyed and

2The number of young people in the developing world is increasing: one billion people on the planet are aged between 15 and 24 and reside in a developing country, an increase of 17% since 1995. Nowhere is this phenomenon more pronounced than in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 60% of the population is now aged below 25 (World Bank 2009). Youths face severe economic challenges, as they account for most of the region poor and unemployed: in sub-Saharan Africa, 60% of the total unemployed are aged 15-24, and on average 72% of the youth population live on less than \$2 per day. The continued rise in the numbers of young people in the global population has led policy makers to consider responses to what has now become termed the youth bulge (World Bank 2007). The central policy challenge is to provide increasing numbers of young people the skills and job opportunities to enable them to lead full led and economically self-reliant lives in adulthood. A parallel set of concerns are that ever rising numbers and proportions of youth will be a key factor driving alienation, social unrest and demands for political reforms, as has been observed throughout North Africa and the Middle East recently (Fuller 1995, Goldstone 2002). Demographic and Health Survey data indicates 38% of the 52 million women aged 20-24 in developing countries were married before age 18 (Menschet al.2005) and these girls are often subject to unprotected sex. Girls aged 15-24 are almost 8 times more likely than men to be HIV positive in Sub-Saharan Africa (Bruce and Hallman 2008UNAIDS 2010, Dupas 2011). Unprotected heterosexual intercourse together with the onward transmission of HIV to newborn and breast-fed babies is responsible for the vast

majority of new HIV infections in the region. Tracked a representative sample of almost 1000 adolescent girls at baseline, two and four years post-intervention. Participation is voluntary and unrelated to other BRAC activities. The take-up rate is 21%, suggesting that a sizeable share of eligible girls have latent demand for the combined vocational and life skills on offer, and are not held back from participating by social norms or their own weak aspirations over women labor force participation, teen childbearing and marriage. Our findings indicate that within two years, the combined provision of hard vocational and soft life skills through the program leads to substantial advances in economic empowerment and control over the body for adolescent girls in treated communities relative to girls in control communities. In terms of economic empowerment, ITT estimates imply girls in treated communities are more likely to engage in income generating activities relative to girls in control communities, which corresponds to a 72% increase that is almost entirely driven by additional engagement in self-employment activities. These labor market changes are accompanied by significant increases in monthly consumption expenditures (by 38% of their baseline value) and significant reductions in self-reported anxieties about finding a good job in adulthood. Despite the fact that girls currently enrolled in school are also eligible for the program, we find no reduction in school enrolment rates among eligible. Rather, girls who have previously dropped out are more likely to want to go into school. Hence, promoting the empowerment of girls through acquiring human capital related to vocational and life skills, appears to be complementary to girls' contemporaneous incentives to invest in formal education (Ozier, 2011).

The program significantly improves control over the body: there is a 26% reduction in rates of early childbearing, and a 58% reduction in rates of marriage/cohabitation. Most dramatically, the share of adolescent girls reporting having had sex unwillingly is lower in treatment vs. Control communities, starting from a baseline level of 14%. This is perhaps the clearest marker that the combination of life skills and vocational training successfully improves the adolescent girls' relationship quality. In line with the hypothesis that the life skills training underpins these changes, knowledge related to HIV and pregnancy significantly improves and self-reported condom usage increases by 26% over baseline levels. Evaluating changes in girls' expectations for ages at marriage and expected fertility, as well as aspirations for their own daughters (and

sons), we find that among unmarried adolescent girls, suitable ages at marriage significantly increase and desired fertility drops by 7% (corresponding to around 2 of a standard deviation). The program thus offers potential to set into motion processes and beliefs that delay age at marriage and child-bearing. As such, these girls' lives might then improve along dimensions that have been shown to be associated with such delays such as (Jensen and Thornton 2003).

Improved marriage quality, increased decision-making within households and reduced exposure to domestic violence (Goldin and Katz 2002, Jensen and Thornton 2003, Field and Ambrus 2008). The fact that the program changes girls' lives on dimensions of economic and social empowerment in a short span of time casts doubt on the hypothesis that slow changing social norms, or their own low aspirations, are insurmountable hurdles that keep women out of the labor force and push them towards teen pregnancy and early marriage (Ambrus 2008).

Moving to the longer term impacts four years post-intervention, we find that those girls in treated villages that have the highest two-year gains in terms of aggregated indices of economic empowerment and control over the body, are most likely to migrate away from their home village and thus attrite from the sample. In contrast, in control villages girls that have the lowest outcomes on the same indices of economic empowerment and control over the body are those significantly more likely to attrite by the four-year follow-up. This non-random attrition prevents us from providing accurate causal ITT estimates of the four-year program impacts, but suggests a significant impact of the intervention is to increase the geographic mobility of adolescent girls (Gallant and Maticka-Tyndale 2004, Cornish and Campbell 2009, McCoy et al. 2010, Cardet et al. 2011, Groh et al. 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter discussed on the research design, population of study, sample size, sampling, data sources, data collection procedures, ethical consideration and limitation of study.

3.1. Research design

The study was carried out mainly based on a case study and cross sectional research designs. This approach had been set to establish a clear and objective orientation, a vigorous, disciplined and systematic procedure, and a reality bound methodology, which allows arriving at a reality, that should be distinguished from a social philosophy, abstract speculation and everyday assumptions (stergios 2000;).

3.2. Population of the study

For the purpose of this study the researcher targeted the population of 120 respondents from both women community development group and technical staff in community development office at all levels.

3.3. Sample size and selection procedure

3.3.1. Sample size and selection

A sample is the subset of a population that was used to represent the entire group as a whole. Basing on the calculation of the sample size below, the researcher selected a sample of 120 respondents. Therefore from the table below a sample of 120 respondents were chosen to participate in data collection.

According to Sekaran (2003), sampling is the process of choosing the research units of the target population, which are to be included in the study. The sample to be used in the study was selected using purposive sampling which was a function of non probability sampling. Under purposive sampling techniques, the researchers purposely choose who in their opinion were thought to be relevant to the research topic. In this case, the judgment of the researcher was more important than obtaining a probability sample.

Table showing sample size and sampling techniques

Category	Population	Sample size	Sampling techniques
Women benefiteres	85	80	Random sampling
Local leaders	28	20	Random sampling
Buliisa sub-county staff and district CDO	28	20	Purposive sampling
Total	141	120	

Source: Krejuice Table (1970)

3.4. Data sources

The researcher gathered information from two sources that is primary and secondary source.

3.4. Primary source

This was the data source that enabled the researcher to attain information from the field. Data collection in this case used of questionnaire. Data was collected from people's opinions, ideas through questioning, observing and interviewing respondents about the topic of study. This referred to the first hand data which was collected during the study.

3.4.2 Secondary source

Secondary data was collected from official records /documents at the macro and transactional levels. Among others, the records/ documents included records from ministry of gender and social development, CDO'S report, group minutes, newspapers and meeting correspondences and information pertaining community development and women emancipation in the Uganda.

3.5. Data collection Methods.

Questionnaire; was a method used in collection of primary data in which information was gathered through respondent answering the useful questions designed by researcher for the purposes of study, Questionnaires. This is either self-administered questions for respondent to answer. For self-administered questionnaires, the researcher further interviewed the respondents on a few responses that required further clarifications. According to Sotiris Sarandakos (2005).

Interview; these were conducted to gather primary data, this involved face to face interaction with respondent interview schedules were preferred in this case because they give respondents to elicit all the data they know about the study. Further even when respondent are not able and willing to write interview is better.

Observation method: This method of data collection was also employed to enable the researcher to critically see the women emancipation in the region.

3.6. Ethical procedure

The researcher chose a topic and supervisor at university, upon approval of a research topic by the supervisor; the researcher attained a letter of introduction from Kampala international university college of humanities and social sciences. The researcher then begun on data collection process. The researcher issued out questionnaires commensurated to the number of number of respondent, and then personally delivered the questionnaires to the respondents in different department e.g. CD and women groups in the sub-county and distributed to the respondents. The researcher ensured honesty and confidentiality in data collection including respecting the rights respondents, thus free will and not compulsion after all questionnaires was gathered, the researcher then organized the work by summarizing all responses. Data was fed into the computer using Microsoft excel. After computation, the researcher prepared the final reports for submission to the department of development studies under the college of humanities and social sciences in Kampala international university.

3.7. Data analysis

Data analysis is the science of examining raw data with the purpose of drawing conclusions about that information. The collected data was analysed using quantitative analysis which majorly involved six major activities namely, data preparation, counting, grouping, relating, predicting and statistical testing. Data preparation involved all forms of manipulations that were necessary for preparing data for further processing e.g. coding, categorizing answers to open ended questions, editing and checking as well as preparation of tables. Counting included the mechanical task of registering the occurrence and frequency of the occurrence of certain answers or research items, grouping and presentation involved ordering of similar items into groups and this resulted in distribution of data presented in the form of tables and graphs; relating involved cross tabulation and statistical method helped the researcher

complete this task and finally statistical testing; this refers to the stage where test of significance, inference. Data was entered into excel sheets and analysed accordingly.

3.8. Limitations of the study

Unwillingness of the respondents to effectively respond to the questions was one of the most notable problems that the researcher faced in conducting the research

The weather changes also limited the study. The study was conducted in rainy season where the respondents were hard to find. They were in doors hence affecting the finding of the study.

Hostility among some respondents also affected and other limitations of the study in the sense that the researcher found that hostile respondents who in the long run down the request of the researcher to answer the questions. Many of such respondents were faced during the study.

Time given for research was too short to compressively exploit data on community development and women emancipation in Buliisa district Buliisa sub-county.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF STUDY FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presented and discussed the findings of the study. The findings serve to reinforce the existing knowledge proven about the women emancipation and community development in Buliisa Uganda.

The chapter involved presentation, analysis and interpretation of the study results. Data presented, analyzed and interpreted according to the research objectives. It was presented in the form of tables and figures basing on the responses got from the study respondents that were selected during the process of data collection.

The discussion of findings was arranged in accordance with demographic characteristics of respondents' and objectives of the study as were formulated in chapter one of this report. These objectives include; to investigate on the impact of funds from community development among women group, examine the relevancies of community development on women emancipation in terms of development, to investigate the challenges facing community development on women emancipation in Buliisa. The interpretation of the data intended to enable the researcher make appropriate conclusions and recommendations for better understanding of the research problem.

4.1 Characteristics of the respondents

The findings involved characteristics of respondents in terms of; age,sex,education and sex (male and female).

4.1.1 Gender composition of the respondents

The gender of respondents was established. This aimed at knowing how males and females as community members actively participated in the research in Buliisa sub-county. The study targeted both male and female which gave a variety of findings that were not biased making it gender sensitive.

Table 1: Showing representation of respondents according to gender.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	100	83
Male	20	17
Total	120	100

The result found out that the majority of the respondents were female as compared to the male because study was majorly considering women emancipation. The number of females who participated in the study was represented 100(83%) as compared to less number 20(17%) of the male respondents. In addition, most of the covered respondents in the community development department were female as at least 80 out of the 85 respondents who were selected in the same department were women and only 05 male respondents.

4.1.2 Age composition of respondents

The age composition of the study respondents was also an important factor in the process of understanding the community development and women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district Uganda. This was so because different age groups were assumed to understand the study variables differently yet considered vital to the study. According to the study findings the respondents views were as in table 2.

Table 2: shows representation of the respondents according to age.

Age range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 30	25	21
30 -40	35	29
40 – 50	50	42
51 & above	10	08
Total	120	100

The results indicated that most of the respondents were between the ages of 40 – 50 accounting for with 42%, followed by respondents between the age of 30-40 with 29% then below the age of 30 were with 21% lastly above 51 with 08%. This implied that they understand women emancipation in Buliisa Uganda which were in position to provide to the study information as majority reported to had stayed dealing in groups for a long time.

More, 21% of the study respondents were in the category age below 30%. These respondents' views were so great in the process of analyzing the study variable that helped to understand the problem. Finally 08% for category age above 51 of the respondent indicated the least in number. The age composition of the study respondents could therefore be important factor in generating valid information in relation to women emancipation in Buliisa district.

4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents

The marital status of the respondents was also covered and analyzed to assess their views in relation to the study variables of women emancipation and community development in Uganda especially Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district. This contained of those who were married, single, widowed, and separated/divorced.

Table 3: Showing representation of respondents according to marital status.

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	90	75
Single	10	08
Separated/divorced	00	00
Widowed	20	17
Total	120	100

Source: Field data, June, 2016

The results indicated that majority of the study respondents constituting 75% were married and these were followed by respondents who were widowed as reported by 17% of the respondents finally 08% were single as none of the study respondents reported to fall under the category of Separated/divorced. All these respondents of the study regardless of their status were willing to

provide the information that was required by the study that helped in understanding the study problem that was under research. The gender distribution of the respondents implied that most of the people participating in study are stable with families as they cannot easily leave their areas of operation in the process of providing their services to organizations.

4.1.4 Level of education of respondents

In order to get information from all categories of people, those that have attained primary, secondary, tertiary, and university levels of education were all approached during the study process. This established the levels of education of the respondents as indicated in table 4.

Table 4: Showing representation of level of education of the respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary level	30	25
Secondary level	70	58
Diploma	13	11
Degree	07	06
Total	120	100

From the table 4 above, results found out that most of the respondents had attained secondary level of education with 70(58%), followed by 30(25%) of the study respondents who had stopped at primary level, those who had attained tertiary level of education then university level as was indicated by 13(11%) of the respondents, finally 07(06%) of the respondents who cited that had attained degree level of education. The study on further understanding showed that all the study respondents who had attained secondary and primary levels of education were mostly house wives and people in the cleaning/causal work department as some were also performing differing tasks. This is a manifestation that the information was from literate people and who understood the women emancipation in Buliisa district.

4.2 The relationship between women emancipation and community development.

The study objective one was set to investigate on the relationship between women emancipation and community development. According to the study findings, all (100%) of the respondents were able to understand the term community development and women emancipation as none of the study respondents was able to reveal of not understanding the same study variable

After understanding of the respondents knew of the women emancipation, the study went ahead to establish whether Buliisa sub-county was taking part in ensuring women emancipation and findings from the study were as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Representation of respondents on relationship between women emancipation and community development.

Relationship between women emancipation and community development	Yes	No	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Women emancipation increases women involvement in decision making.	100(83%)	20(17%)	120	100
Women emancipation has increased women involvement in leadership	50(42%)	70(58%)	120	100
Women emancipation has increased women involvement in the education sector.	30(25%)	90(75%)	120	100
Women emancipation has increased women involvement in the health sector.	55(46%)	65(54%)	120	100
Women emancipation has increased women involvement in project development.	120(100%)	00(00%)	120	100

The results from table 5 indicated that the researcher sought to know relationship between women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county. This was answered by the respondents views, as indicated in the table 5 above as 120(100%) were in agreement as Women emancipation has increased women involvement in project development.whom the majority are women. Followed by 83% of respondents saying that,Women emancipation increases women involvement in decision making. The researcher also sought to understand whether Women emancipation has increased women involvement in leadership. Results from respondents' views indicated 70(58%) disagreement responses with the statement and 50(42%) responses of agreement with statement. These study findings showed that funds are not all used to increase women involvement in leadership.

The study findings as in table 5 indicated that most of the respondents disagreed with the statement that “Women emancipation has increased women involvement in the education sector “as was reported by 90(75%) of the respondents disagreed. However, the least 30(25%) of the respondents agreed with the same statement that “Women emancipation has increased women involvement in the health sector. “.

4.3 Challenges facing women emancipation and community development in Buliisa.

The study objective sought of understanding challenges facing on women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district as in Table 6

Table 6: Showing representation of respondents on the challenges facing on women emancipation.

Challenges	Strongly Agree %	Agree %	Not sure %	Disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Total
Low participation of women in projects	70	06	10	04	10	100
Sex abuse	60	14	04	16	06	100
Domestic violence	40	20	10	14	16	100
Unemployment	50	08	02	10	30	100
Neglect of responsibilities by men in homes.	43	18	13	10	19	100
High level of illiteracy	58	20	12	10	10	100

The table 6 shows that of the respondents covered by the study majority revealed that 70% of respondents strongly agreed with low participation of women in projects, 6% agreed, 10%were not sure, 4% disagree, 10%disagreed.

Sex abuses had 60% of respondents who strongly agreed, 14% agreed, 4% were not sure, 16%disagreed and 6% strongly disagree.

Domestic violence among women had 40% of respondents who strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 10% were not sure, 14% disagreed and 16% strongly disagree.

50% of respondents strongly agreed with unemployment had, 8% agreed, 2%were not sure, 10% disagreed and 30%strongly disagree.

Neglect of responsibilities by men in homes had 43% that strongly agree, 18% agreed, 13% were not sure, 10% disagreed and 19% strongly disagree.

58% of respondents strongly agree with high level of illiteracy had, 20% agreed, 12% were not sure, 10% disagreed and 10% strongly disagree.

This implied that community development program on women emancipation faced many challenges along with high level of illiteracy had 78% of respondents who agreed with it followed by with Low participation of women in projects had 76% of respondents. This implied that men still participate in community development programs that women and this leaves some gap not filled on side of women who are underestimated. The respondents who strongly agree and agree were in line with the assessment made by the World Bank (2009) that asserted that despite the emphasis placed by the development institutions on assigning a proper role to women and apparent endorsement of this proposition by most of the national government, their participation in a large number of CD projects remains inadequate. This is due to several factors such as types of projects e.g. natural resources projects which target land owners, who are almost exclusively men, unemployment, poverty, culture and low involvement of women in decision making.

4.4 Solutions to challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa district.

The study also looked at solutions to above challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district.

Table 7: Showing representation of respondents on solutions to challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa district.

Solutions	Strongly agree%	Agree %	Not sure%	Dis agree %	Strong , disagree %	T %
Increased involvement of women in decision making	45	17	18	10	10	100
Educating women to reduce on illiteracy levels among women	40	25	5	15	20	100
Men should take up their responsibilities at home.	50	30	10	5	5	100
Increasing on number of women employed to solve unemployment	30	15	25	20	15	100
Empowering women financially by giving them soft loan	35	18	10	28	10	100
Stopping of sexual abuse in families	20	13	17	20	30	100

From the table 7 above, 45% strongly agree, 17% agree, 18% were not sure, 10%disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed with increased involvement of women in decision making.

Educating women to reduce on illiteracy levels among women had 40% of respondents who strongly agreed, 25% agree, 5% were not sure, 15% dis agree, 20 strongly disagree.

50% of respondents strongly agree with Men should take up their responsibilities at home, 30% agreed,10% were not sure,5%dis agree and 5% strongly disagree.

Increasing on number of women employed to solve unemployment had 30% of respondents who strongly agree, 15% agree, 25 were not sure, 20 disagree and 15% strongly disagree.

35% of respondents strongly agree with Empowering women financially by giving them soft loan, 18% agree, 10% were not sure, 28% disagree and 10% strongly disagree.

Stopping of sexual abuse in families had 20% of respondents who strongly agree, 13% agree, 17% were not sure, 20% disagree and 30% strongly disagree with it.

The respondent's views implied that direct response to demands for social and production infrastructure had majority of respondents who strongly agreed and agreed. The respondents who strongly agreed and agreed that community development has helped in water supply and sanitation in rural areas was in line with (Mwine 2005) who argued that water, sanitation and hygiene are facilitated by community development program which utilize limited government funding and building "internal" components official sanitation and hygiene utilities provided the "external" components of water mains with treated water and sewer trunks and treatment plants into community provision to improve the wellbeing of people in community. Rahman and Perween (2004) say that, there are different tools and methods that have been put in place under community development to improve women emancipation.

4.5 Discussions of study findings

The Topic of study was women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district. It targeted 120 respondents. The first objective of the study was to establish the relationship between women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county. The finding shows that all respondent to study agreed that women emancipation has increased women involvement in project development. This is in line with Nadelman, 2001 who said that men greatly outnumber women in executive position women participate more in project execution than planning, meaning their needs are not well-represented. In implementation, women's involvement is highly visible, for example in fundraising, mobilizing resources, clean-up of project areas and providing food and soon.

The second objective of the study was to find out challenges facing women in Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district. Result reveals that majority of respondents agreed that low participation of women in project is the most challenge facing women in Buliisa sub-county. This is in line with

the (World Bank report, 2009), which says that difficulties in recruiting and training women in the project management unit and lack of motivation among women themselves to assume more proactive role. Asserted that, despite the emphasis placed by the development institutions on assigning proper role to women and apparent endorsement of this proposition by most of the national governments, their participation in a large number of CD projects remains inadequate.

The third objective of the study was to establish solutions to the challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county Buliisa district. The findings revealed that majority of respondents (80%) agreed that men should take up their responsibilities at home. This is in line with (Ngwe, 2006) that men taking up their duties and responsibilities at home .this provide much more time to women to participate in project management.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter contained summary of the study findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies. The summary of the study findings, conclusions and recommendations were done in accordance to study objectives as follows.

5.1 Summary of the study findings according to objectives.

The study was intended to investigate on topic women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county. This mainly focused on study objectives included; to investigating the relationship between women emancipation and community development on as part of vulnerable people in local communities, examine the challenges facing women emancipation and community development and find out the solutions to the above challenges facing women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county.

In line with the researcher's objective which was intended to investigate on the relationship between women emancipation and community development, 80% of respondents agreed that women emancipation had played an important role on community development among women groups and only 10% of respondents representing total number of respondents of 20% disagreed. The implication was that community development exists in Buliisa sub-county and majority has witnessed its value based on respondent's views. The respondents who agreed were in line with Ngwe (2006) who argued that women emancipation has played a positive role in community development among women groups in different nations, regions, and district as well as at different localities. This program was introduced on 25th /July/1983 in south Latin America of which aimed at helping the poorer to gain confidence, esteem and voice for their own communities.

The researcher found out that there are several challenges facing community development on women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county; high levels of illiteracy as was revealed by 78% of

the study respondents, this was followed by low women involvement of women participating projects with 76% of respondents, low involvement of women in decision making among women themselves to assume a more proactive role with 74%, domestic violence had 71% and unemployment had 60% of respondents. And others were; poverty, sexual abuse, culture.

It can be seen that as regard to solutions to above challenges facing women emancipation and community development. The findings were that women emancipation can be achieved by high involvement of women in decision making had 80% of members to make investment decisions aimed at increasing production among women groups, educating women to reduce on illiteracy levels had 65%, men taking up their responsibilities in homes and challenges associate with women with 62%, increasing on number of women employed to reduce on unemployment had 53% and empowering women financially by giving them soft loans had 53%. This imply that there are a series of measures has to be taken to promote women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county.

5.2 Conclusions

The researcher found out that there is a relationship between women emancipation and community developments. It was found out that it leads to increase number of women involvement in decision making and increased women involvement in leadership. Women's involvement should be highly visible due to the great influence of community development that has opened the chances of women to participate in planning, executing their duties and acted as the voice to the voiceless among women.

Women are required to actively in mobilizing resources, clean-up of project areas, and providing food and so on. There is a need to look beyond the project as a name and build equal partnership between all stakeholders, especially between community groups and local government. Local government has capacity to improve provision for sanitation and hygiene by drawing only on their own resources and has to work hard in hand with communities to extend the development projective equitably.

NGOs in different contexts need to support community development and dialogue or partnership with local governments. These include new ways to map conditions, community savings groups

that develop the capacity to manage projects and external finance, house modelling and community exchanges.

The challenges faced in promoting women emancipation need to be reverted by devising the strategies and putting them into implementation should be able to implement solutions to challenges facing women emancipation.

5.3 Recommendations

In light with the above study findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are made as under;

Government should help the rural women through financial support and capacity building in projects because it has been noted that it is the only easiest way to reduce poverty among women groups and thus promotes women emancipation.

Public private partnership should take on the control on the grass root level where by the government and private companies should take in concern to hear the cry of the people through joint effort to encourage women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county and country at large.

Community development workers and local leaders should be active in reporting the situation to the people or authority responsible for action on time before poverty becomes a disasters among women.

Community members and group members who receive funds should be active in monitoring and evaluating of the project performance as well as the way it works and benefits sharing without neglect to only few members of the group.

Better record system, listing all successful women and groups who benefits from community development projects.

5.4 Areas of further study

The results presented in this report may not be conclusive and should be treated as being preliminary. Further analysis of the survey data on community development and women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county. Therefore based on these there is need for further study to be conducted on the following.

Measures of monitoring and evaluating community development

Impact of community driven development on poverty alleviation

Impact of community development and society's engagement

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1; QUESTIONNAIRE

I Atugonza Claire a student of Kampala international university conducting a research on “Women Emancipation and community development in Buliisa district case study Buliisa sub-county as part of the requirement for award of the Bachelor’s degree in Development studies.

Your response to the questions below will be treated with utmost confidentiality and all information be used for only this purpose.

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. In which age bracket are you?

20-30

40-50

30-40

50+

3. Education level

Primary

Diploma

Secondary

Degree

Certificate

SECTION B;

1 The relationship between women emancipation and community development.

Please tick the appropriate number; 1 strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Not sure 4 Dis agree 5 strongly disagree.

Relationship between women emancipation and CD	1	2	3	4	5
Women Emancipation increases women involvement in decision making.					
Women Emancipation has increased women involvement in leadership					
Women Emancipation has increased women involvement in education sector or women enrollment.					
Women Emancipation has increased women involvement in health sector.					
Women Emancipation has helped women to mobilize and increase their savings					
Women Emancipation has increased women involvement in development projects					

2. Please tick appropriately on the challenges on women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county

Challenges on facing women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county.	1	2	3	4	5
Low involvements in decision making					
Domestic violence					
Low levels of literacy					
Sexual abuses					
Neglect of responsibilities by men in homes					
Poverty					

3. The solutions to challenges facing women emancipation in Buliisa sub-county.

Solutions to the problems facing women emancipation and community development	1	2	3	4	5
High/increased involvement of women in decision making					
Educating women to reduce on illiteracy levels.					
Encourages women groups to make investment aimed at wealth creation					
Men should take up their responsibilities in homes					
Increasing on number of women being employed to reduce on unemployment.					
Increased involvement of women in development projects.					

Thanks

APPENDIX II;

INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What relationship is between women emancipation and community development in Buliisa sub-county?
3. What limitations do you face in encouraging women emancipation?
4. Are there strategies to overcome the challenges faced?

Thanks for your cooperation and contribution May GOD Bless You.

Office of the Head of Department

28th September, 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS. ATUGONZA CLARE,
REG. NO.BDS/42121/133/DU**

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

She is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled, **WOMEN EMANCIPATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN BULIISA SUB-COUNTY BULIISA DISTRICT.**

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

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

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


Ms. Ainembabazi Rosette

HOD, Development, Peace and Conflict Studies