

**CONTRIBUTION OF PARISH DEVELOPMENT MODEL PROGRAM ON THE
SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUTH IN NKOMA
NAMAYONYI WARD MBALE CITY**

RHODA NABULOLI

J23/MUC/BSW/029

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

October, 2024




**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

Declaration

I, **NABULOLI RHODA, J23/MUC/BSW/029**, do proclaim that this is my authentic work and the information composed in this concept is as an outcome of my personal endeavor and capacity. As far as I know, this work has at no time been presented to any institution of higher level of learning for the award of any certificate, diploma, degree or postgraduate qualification.

Sign: 

NABULOLI RHODA, J23/MUC/BSW/029

Date: 

Approval

This is to verify that this Research Report titled "The Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County, Namanyonyi ward is written by NABULOLI RHODA, J23/MUC/BSW/029, under my supervision and it is all set for acceptance for the partial fulfillment for the award of the Degree of social works and social administration of the Uganda Christian University in Uganda.

Sign: 

Date: 27th 09, 2024

MRS. PIMER JESSICA UKOKU

SUPERVISOR

Dedication

I devote this work to my dear parents who have laid the very first foundation of my education and introduced it to me right from my tender age; and my children.

I firmly believe that my awesome parents take pride and honour in my success, not forgetting all persons who have been of help in my search for knowledge.

Acknowledgements

All praise and gratitude belong to God who has given me the vigour, time, insight and an excellent opportunity to write this work successfully.

All gratefulness goes to my Husband who has closely supported me financially, morally guidance and encouragement; and all those who always gave me a push to complete the course accordingly.

I am thankful to my supervisor, Pimer Jessica Ukoku for her guidance, time and support which helped me in writing this work.

Table of Contents

Declaration.....	i
Approval.....	ii
Dedication.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Tables.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2.1 Global Status.....	2
1.2.2 Regional Status.....	3
1.2.3 National Status.....	4
1.2.4 Challenges faced by PDM.....	6
1.2 Problem Statement.....	6
1.3 General Objective.....	7
1.4 Specific Objectives.....	7
1.5 Research Questions.....	8
1.6 Justification of the Study.....	8
1.7 Significance of the Study.....	8
1.8 Scope of the Study.....	9
1.8.1 Content Scope.....	9
1.8.2 Time Scope.....	9
1.8.3 Geographical Scope.....	9
1.9 Target Group.....	9
1.10 Conceptual Framework.....	10
1.11 Definition of Key Terms.....	11
1.12 Conclusion.....	12

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction.....	13
2.2 The Various Development Model Programs.	13
2.3 The Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths.	16
2.3 Factors Hindering the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths	18
2.4 Knowledge Gaps.....	19

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

3.0 Introduction.....	21
3.1 Research Design	21
3.2 Area of Study	21
3.3 Sources of Information / Data.....	22
3.3.1 Primary Data	22
3.3.2 Secondary Data	22
3.4 Study Population, Sample Size and Sampling techniques.....	22
3.4.1 Sample Size.....	22
3.4.2 Sampling Techniques.....	23
3.4.2.1 Purposive Sampling	23
3.4.2.2 Simple Random Sampling	23
3.5 Procedure for Data Collection	24
3.5 Data Collection Instruments	24
3.5.1 Questionnaire	24
3.5.2 Observation Schedule	24
3.5.3 Interview Schedule	25
3.6 Data Quality / Error Controls.....	25
3.6.1 Validity	25

3.6.2 Reliability.....	26
3.7 Data Processing and Analysis.....	26
3.8 Ethical Consideration.....	26
3.9 Methodological Constraints.....	27
3.10 Conclusion.....	27
CHAPTER FOUR.....	28
Data Analysis, Presentation and Interpretation of Findings.....	28
4.0 Introduction.....	28
4.1 Response Rate.....	28
4.2 Demographic Features of the Respondents.....	28
Objective One: To explore the Various Development Model Programs that exist in Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.....	31
Objective Two: the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio- Economic Well-Being of the Youths.....	35
Objective Three: Factors hindering the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths in Nkoma, Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City.....	39
CHAPTER FIVE	
Discussion of Findings	
5.0 Introduction.....	43
5.0 Discussion of Findings.....	43
CHAPTER SIX	
Conclusion and Recommendation	
6.0 Introduction.....	51
6.1 Conclusions.....	51
6.2 Recommendation.....	52
Reference.....	54
Appendices.....	58
Appendix I: Questionnaire for the Youth and Parish Chief.....	59

Appendix II: Interviews for CDO and Local Leaders	62
Place of Interview.....	62
Date of Interview.....	62
Time and Duration of Interview	62

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Showing the Organization, Category of Respondents, Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques.....	23
Table 4.1: Response Rate Determination.....	28
Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents.....	29
Table 4.3: Age Bracket of the Respondents.....	29
Table 4.4: Work Experience	30
Table 4.5: Level of Education.....	30
Table 4.6: The Various Development Model Programs that exist in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.	31
Table 4.7: Showing the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths	35
Table 4.7: Factors hindering the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths in Nkoma, Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City.....	39

ABSTRACT

The examined the contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County, Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city. The study objectives were to explore the various development model programs that exist, to determine the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths and to investigate the factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Namanyonyi Ward, Mbale City. The researcher adopted a cross-sectional survey design with a mixed-method paradigm that combines qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The study population constituted a total population of 80 respondents; these were strictly include Parish Chiefs, CDO, Youth and local leaders. The study instrument were; questionnaires, interview guides and document analysis guides. Study findings on the various development model programs that exist include National Agricultural Advisory Program is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture, Youth Livelihood Program for the youth, Operation Wealth Creation is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture, Women Empowerment Program, Social Action grant for the Elderly and Community Driven Development Project are among the various development model programs that exist in Nkoma Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city. On determining the contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Namanyonyi ward, Mbale City, finding indicated that Parish Development Model Program improved employment opportunities for the youth, a noticeable increase in their income levels, provided valuable skills training that is relevant to the local job market, effectively supported youth in starting and sustaining their own businesses, contributed to greater social inclusion and community participation among the youth and Parish Development Model has effectively addressed social inequalities affecting youth. The factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Namanyonyi Ward, Mbale City are as follows; inadequate funding and resources, PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participant, Lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the effectiveness of PDM programs, PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development, Inconsistent program delivery affects the overall success of PDM initiatives for youth and Weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within PDM programs limit their ability to address issues and improve outcomes for youth. It is therefore recommended that there is need to Increase Funding and Resources by securing additional funding through government allocations, donor support, or public-private partnerships to ensure adequate resources for program implementation and sustainability. Government need to Strengthen Training and Capacity Building by provide comprehensive training for local leaders, staff, and participants to enhance their skills and knowledge, ensuring effective program execution and management.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

This study seeks to examine the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City. Parish development model in this study context is independent variable which is a government program at parish level aiming at improving the social wellbeing of the youth and the youths in this study are beneficiaries of the program. Improvement in this study will mean the enhancement of the youth's social-economic well-being through the contribution of parish development model. The proposal is organized in three chapters. This chapter covers the background of the study, the problem statement, the research objectives and questions, justification and the significance of the study, the scope of the study, the conceptual framework of the research and the definitions of the key words used in the study.

1.2 Background of the Study

The Parish Development Model (PDM) is a transformative initiative by the Government of Uganda aimed at deepening decentralization and addressing the persistent issues of poverty and underdevelopment at the grassroots level. Parish Development Model (PDM) is rooted in the government's broader efforts to stimulate economic growth, particularly in rural areas, and to empower local communities to take charge of their own development (Kraisame, 2018). The program is aimed at improving the social wellbeing of households in Northern City Division, through this program, household receive 1,000,000/= shillings to help in boosting their agricultural enterprises as a way to improve the state of life.

According to Yusuf et al. (2019) the Parish Development Model (PDM) is founded on the idea that ordinary individuals, who are the final users of social services, are better positioned to identify and address their own needs, priorities, and direct use of resources. The goal is to further the decentralization process, raise local responsibility, increase household incomes, and enable inclusive, sustainable, balanced, and equitable socio-economic development. According to the Model, the PARISH serves as the hub for

multi-sector community planning, implementation, oversight, and accountability. Parish is used as the lowest reference level for planning, allocating funds, and implementing initiatives to promote socioeconomic change. Under the seven pillars of production, storage, processing, and marketing; infrastructure and economic services; financial inclusion; social services; mindset change; parish-based management information system; and governance and administration, it is claimed that the PDM will generate wealth, employment, and higher household incomes (Kraisame, 2018).

1.2.1 Global Status

Around the world, successful projects are those that satisfy business needs, completed and maintained on schedule, completed and maintained under budget, and provide the anticipated business value and return on investment (Agaba and Turyasingura, 2022). In developed countries such as USA, UK and China, government empower community with resources to engage in productive activities for the good of their livelihoods. In USA for example, in USA community development became a significant focus during the Great Depression, with New Deal programs aimed at economic recovery and infrastructure development. The 1960s saw the introduction of the War on Poverty, which included programs like Community Action Agencies to address poverty and inequality at the local level. The establishment of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program in 1974 provided federal funding to support local community development initiatives. Over the decades, community development in the US has evolved to address urban renewal, affordable housing, economic development, and social services.

Community development in China has been shaped by the country's unique political and economic context Cheng, Joseph and Ngok Ma (2010). After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the government implemented various social and economic reforms to improve living standards. Rural development has been a significant focus, with initiatives aimed at modernizing agriculture and reducing rural-urban disparities. In recent decades, China has launched massive poverty alleviation campaigns, lifting hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. Urban community development has also

gained attention, with efforts to improve living conditions, social services, and community engagement in cities Cheng, Joseph and Ngok Ma (2010).

In India, Mahatma Gandhi Launched the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2005, a social security measure aimed at providing at least 100 days of wage employment per year to every rural household Ministry of Rural Development. Government of India (2020). The program targets poverty by ensuring a minimum income for rural families. It has been credited with reducing poverty levels, improving rural infrastructure, and empowering women by providing them with work opportunities.

Bangladesh - Grameen Bank Microfinance Program, Founded by Muhammad Yunus, the Grameen Bank provides microloans to the poor, particularly women, to enable them to start small businesses. This program is built on the idea that access to credit can be a powerful tool for poverty alleviation. The Grameen model has been widely recognized and replicated globally. It has helped lift millions out of poverty by empowering them to become self-reliant Yunus, (2007).

1.2.2 Regional Status

Kenya and during the colonial period, community development efforts were largely driven by missionaries and colonial administrators. These early initiatives were often paternalistic and focused on basic needs such as education, healthcare, and religious instruction. The colonial government implemented some development projects, but these were often limited and geared towards the needs of the settler community rather than the indigenous population. After gaining independence in 1963, Kenya's first President, Jomo Kenyatta, launched the Harambee movement, a Swahili term meaning "pulling together" Brown, et al (2020). This movement was a call for self-help and collective effort to build the nation. Communities were encouraged to contribute labor and resources towards development projects, such as constructing schools, health centers, and roads. The Harambee spirit fostered a sense of ownership and responsibility among Kenyans, laying the foundation for future community development efforts.

In Ghana, the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Program was Launched in (2008), it was is a social cash transfer program that provides financial assistance to extremely poor households, particularly those with elderly, disabled, or orphaned members Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (2018),. The program aimed to promote access to social services such as education and healthcare. The program has contributed to reducing poverty and vulnerability among targeted populations by providing a safety net and promoting human capital development.

In Nigeria, the National Social Investment Program (NSIP) was launched in (2016), with various initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and promoting social welfare. Key components in this programs included the N-Power program (employment for graduates), Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) to the poor and vulnerable, the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Program (GEEP) for small business loans, and the National Home-Grown School Feeding Program. The program reached millions of Nigerians, providing employment opportunities, financial support, and improving education and nutrition for schoolchildren and indeed has helped to improve the social wellbeing of the people.

1.2.3 National Status

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) was implemented in 2001 as part of a broad plan of transforming Agriculture from subsistence to commercial. The program aimed to provide farmers with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve agricultural productivity through extension services that were vital for increasing household incomes through improved agricultural practices. The success and challenges of NAADS informed the design of the PDM, particularly in the areas of extension services and community engagement. The government also initiated Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in 2013 to enhance household incomes through the distribution of agricultural inputs to farmers, aiming to increase agricultural productivity and household incomes. It highlighted the need for a more structured approach to resource distribution and monitoring, which PDM incorporates. The experiences from OWC, especially the issues of input quality and distribution efficiency, helped shape the operational strategies of Parish development model.

The Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP) were launched in 2013 designed to empower youth and women through financial and entrepreneurial support. They emphasized the importance of inclusive economic growth, a concept that PDM builds upon by ensuring that all community members, including vulnerable groups, benefit from development initiatives. The lessons from Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP) regarding fund management and beneficiary selection influenced the financial inclusion aspects of PDM.

The PDM is a government strategy that provides a range of services. The Model suggests setting up mechanisms and infrastructure to facilitate the processing and selling of agricultural goods from Uganda; creating national household data to guide government interventions, Parish-level farmers will be coordinated through regional commodity clusters to boost output and productivity, resulting in sustainable agricultural production. Farmers will have access to financial business management training, agricultural extension services, and construct the mechanisms and infrastructure required for the processing and marketing of Uganda's agricultural goods, enhancing local community participation in planning to jointly identify and overcome structural constraints affecting regional economic development, addressing grassroots community-level vulnerability of young people, women, and people with disabilities Coffee, cotton, cocoa, cassava, tea, vegetable oils (including palm oil), maize, rice, sugar cane, fish, dairy, beef, bananas, beans, avocado, shea nuts, cashew nuts, and macadamia nuts are among the priority commodities for the parish model.

In actuality, the entire model was budgeted for at Shs200 billion in FY 2021/22, of which Shs182 billion has been appropriated under local government and Shs120 billion is the revolving money for the identified parishes in the 146 districts of Uganda. In the current fiscal year, the government intends to give each parish Sh17 million, and in the following fiscal year, it will climb to Sh100 million. Following the launch, the parish revolving funds will be distributed through SACCOs with the assistance of the parish chiefs, and

pre-launch activities such as the distribution of bicycles to the LC1 and LCII chairpersons and motorcycles to the LCIII chairpersons are already underway nationwide.

1.2.4 Challenges faced by PDM

The PDM, however, is facing a number of new problems. First, the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) has not yet completed the enterprise groupings and implementation instructions. Second, some districts do not have functional entities like the District Service Commission to complete the hiring of parish chiefs. Despite the government giving all districts the tools, they needed to hire parish chiefs, and just 80% of them met the deadline of September 30, 2021. Some districts' hiring practices did not adhere to the MoFPED's requirements for qualifications (Kerrigan et al., 2017). This occasionally occurs in conjunction with a delay in the public service commission approving the positions. As a result, the Sh200 billion Parish Development Model funding has been suspended by the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development. However, this is linked to the project beneficiaries' insufficient input into program.

In Uganda according to Benoit et al. (2017), the parish development model is facing numerous difficulties in its second phase, which Akliyah et al. (2022) has already mentioned. The reason behind this is that stakeholders were not consulted during the parish development model project design in order to help define project goals, determine results, identify risks and limits, and fine-tune project strategy before it was launched. A nightmare could come from this project's success. PDM seeks to transition 39% of families (or around 3.5 million people) from the subsistence economy to the money economy. This would eventually help to realize the third National Development Plan (NDP III), which prioritizes inclusive growth, employment, and sustainable wealth creation at the household level and is part of the Uganda Vision 2040, which envisions "a transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country."

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite the implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM) in various regions, there is a growing concern about its effectiveness in promoting social welfare and

economic development. While PDM aims to decentralize decision-making and empower local communities, its actual impact on enhancing social welfare and economic progress remains underexplored.

The program is constrained by limited financial and material resources, insufficient capacity building for local leaders and the community, poor coordination among different government departments and stakeholders, low level of community involvement, corruption, monitoring and evaluation issues Community Development Officers Report (2022). This as a result has not benefited majority of the youth in Namanyonyi Sub County since the program targets agricultural development which may not directly address the unique needs of the youth, the limited access to information among the youth further leaves a lot to be desired for in Namanyonyi Sub County. The parish chief and community development officers are making efforts to ensure that the youth benefit from the program however the approach of recovery remains suspect.

It is against this state of affairs that the researcher seeks to examine the contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County, Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city.

1.3 General Objective

To explore the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in N Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City. The general objective will be studied under the following specific objectives

1.4 Specific Objectives

1. To explore the various development model programs that exist in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.
2. To determine the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

3. To investigate the factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

1.5 Research Questions

The study will be limited to the following research questions

1. What are the various development model programs that exist in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City?
2. What is the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City?
3. What factors are hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City?

1.6 Justification of the Study

PDM program is meant to improve the welfare of youth and households in Northern City Division, however the purpose seems to have been short lived as many beneficiaries have nothing to present as investment in the funds they received, this becomes the centre point of this investigate to ascertain the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

As a partial requirement for the fulfillment of the Bachelor's Degree in social work and social development, this study was justifiable.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study may inform government on the mechanism / approaches of improving PDM program to achieve the designed objectives among the households in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

The study may further serve as a requirement for the fulfillment of a Bachelor's Degree in Social Works and Social Administration of the Uganda Christian University.

1.8 Scope of the Study

This included content scope, time scope and geographical scope of the Study.

1.8.1 Content Scope

The study put emphasis on contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City and under this, the focus was limited to the various development model programs that exist in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City, the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths and the factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City..

1.8.2 Time Scope

The study was limited to a period of 2 years from 2022 to 2023, this period was studied because it is within this period that government implemented this program in many parts of Uganda, Mbale inclusive and in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale city in Particular.

1.8.3 Geographical Scope

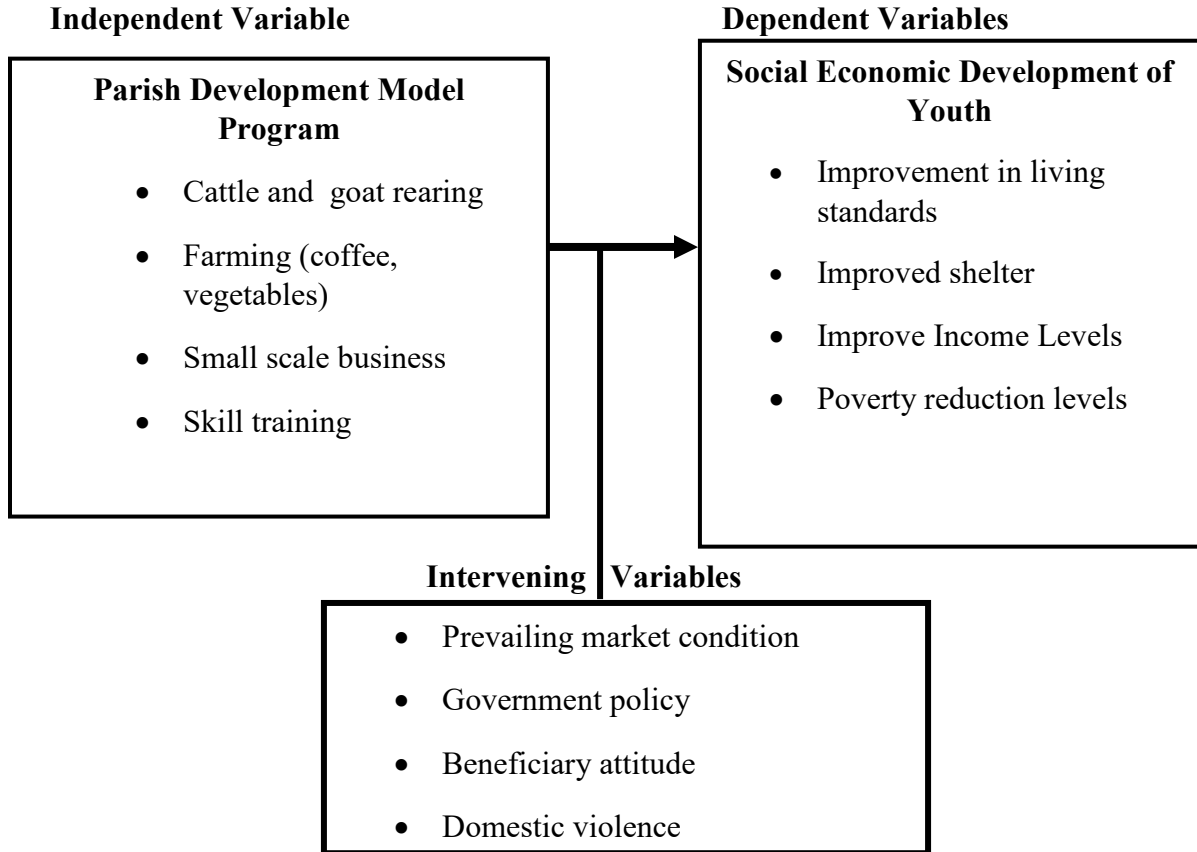
The study was carried out in Northern City Division, Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City, Northern city division is composed of 32 Wards and 241 cells each with a town agent as a civil administrator. This division in particular is among the many that benefited from PDM program.

1.8.4 Target Group

The target group for the study included; households, local leaders, parish chiefs, town agents as key respondents of the study.

Figure 1.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this study describes the relationship between the independent variable and dependent variables.



Source: Figure 1:1: The Conceptual Framework Showing the Relationship between Parish Development Model Program and Social Economic Development of the Youth

The above diagram explains the relationship between the independent (Parish Development Model) and dependent variable (Social Economic development of the youth). It indicates how the independent variable (Parish Development Model) influences the dependent variable (social economic development of the youth) and its sub variables. For instance, if there is funding for welfare activities such as farming, carpentry among other activities, it is most likely that the social economic welfare of households can be met and vice versa.

- **Definition of Key Terms**

The study described the conceptual understanding of the definitions of the study and the understanding according to the study as follows.

PDM Programs: Refers to a framework or strategy of fostering growth, progress and sustainability within local administrative units known as parishes; these models encompass various aspects such as economic empowerment, social services, governance improvement and community participation. The aim is to enhance the overall well – being and development of the inhabitant within the administrative units often through collaborative efforts involving government agencies, local communities and other stakeholders.

Improvement of Social Economic Development: Refers to initiatives, policies or actions aimed to enhancing the overall well- being and prosperity of individuals and communities within a society. This encompasses various aspects such as economic opportunities, social services, infrastructural development, education and skill development and healthcare.

Implementation: Refers to the process of putting a plan, policy, program or idea into action. It involves executing the steps outlined in a strategy or proposal in order to achieve specific goals and objectives.

Cattle and goat rearing: Refers to as agricultural activities focused on the breeding, raising, and management of cattle and goats for various economic purposes, such as meat, milk, hides, and other by-products. These activities are aimed at improving household incomes and livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, by providing a sustainable source of income and food security

Farming (coffee, vegetables): as an activity, involves the cultivation of land and the raising of animals for the production of food, fiber, and other agricultural products. It encompasses a wide range of practices that include growing crops, rearing livestock, and managing natural

resources to produce goods that sustain human life and contribute to the economy.

Small Scale Business: A small-scale business is an enterprise that operates on a limited scale in terms of resources, workforce, and revenue. These businesses typically have a small number of employees, modest capital investment, and serve a localized or niche market. Small-scale businesses are often independently owned and managed by the proprietor or a small team

Skill Training: is the process of teaching or developing specific abilities, competencies, and knowledge required to perform a particular job, task, or activity effectively. It is designed to equip individuals with practical skills that enhance their productivity, employability, and proficiency in various fields

1.12 Conclusion

This chapter gave a detailed understand of the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City. It gave details on background of the study, the problem statement, the research objectives and questions, justification and the significance of the study, the scope of the study, the conceptual framework of the research and the definitions of the key words used in the study.

The proceeding chapter however discussed the empirical literature based on the themes / objectives of the study ie the various development model programs that exist in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City, the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City and the factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed literature of other scholars which are similar to this study. The literature was viewed according to this study's specific objectives which are; the various development model programs, the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths and the factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

2.2 The Various Development Model Programs.

According to Dodiya, et al (2022), the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) was implemented in 2001 as part of a broad plan of transforming Agriculture from subsistence to commercial. The program aimed to provide farmers with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve agricultural productivity through extension services that were vital for increasing household incomes through improved agricultural practices. The success and challenges of NAADS informed the design of the PDM, particularly in the areas of extension services and community engagement. The government also initiated Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in 2013 to enhance household incomes through the distribution of agricultural inputs to farmers, aiming to increase agricultural productivity and household incomes. It highlighted the need for a more structured approach to resource distribution and monitoring, which PDM incorporates. The experiences from OWC, especially the issues of input quality and distribution efficiency, helped shape the operational strategies of Parish development model.

The study by Adepoju (2022), noted that community-Based Development Programs and Their Impact on Rural Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa: The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews. Data was collected from rural communities across Nigeria, Kenya, and Ghana. The study found that community-based development programs significantly improved access to education

and healthcare, but there were variations in impact based on local governance and resource allocation. Programs with higher community involvement and local leadership showed better outcomes. The study highlights the need for more longitudinal research to assess the long-term sustainability of these programs and the influence of external factors such as political instability. Adepoju (2022) focused on Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana, in his study however, he did not provide the framework or criteria of how these programs are implemented which qualifies a gap that underpin this current study in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

Osei (2023), evaluated the Effectiveness of Development Model Programs in Enhancing Women's Economic Empowerment in East Africa. This study used a case study approach, focusing on women's economic empowerment programs in Uganda and Tanzania. Data was collected through surveys, focus groups, and interviews with program participants and stakeholders. The study found that development model programs effectively increased women's income and business ownership. However, the programs faced challenges related to cultural barriers and insufficient access to financial services. The study suggests further investigation into how cultural factors mechanisms.

Ndlovu (2021) carried out a study on the impact of Technology-Driven Development Programs on Rural Infrastructure in Southern Africa. This study utilized a quantitative approach, analyzing data from infrastructure development programs that incorporated technology in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Surveys and official program reports were used for data collection. It was found out that technology-driven programs significantly improved infrastructure, such as road networks and water supply systems, leading to enhanced economic activities. However, there were disparities in technology access and maintenance. The study points out the need for research on the sustainability of technology integration in infrastructure development and the role of local capacity building.

According to Amadi (2024) in his study on assessing the Role of Public-Private

Partnerships in Community Development Programs in West Africa. A qualitative research design, including interviews with stakeholders and case studies from community development projects in Ghana and Ivory Coast was used. It was found out that public-private partnerships have been effective in mobilizing resources and expertise for community development. The collaboration often resulted in better project implementation and innovation. The study highlights the need for more empirical evidence on the long-term impacts of such partnerships and the mechanisms for ensuring equitable stakeholder involvement.

The study by Nsubuga and Nalugya, (2023), evaluated the Impact of Community-Led Sanitation Programs in Rural Uganda. A case study of Nakapiririti District. The study used a mixed-methods approach, including household surveys (n=400) and focus group discussions. Surveys measured changes in sanitation practices and health outcomes, while focus groups provided qualitative insights. The study findings indicated that community-led sanitation programs led to significant improvements in hygiene practices and reduced incidences of waterborne diseases. Strong community engagement was crucial for program success. The study did not fully address the long-term sustainability of improved sanitation practices and the potential for scaling up the programs and further still, emphasis of this study was on health and sanitation contrary to the current study that is focusing on improving the welfare and social economic transformation. This leaves a conceptual gap in the study.

The study by Kato and Tumusiime, (2022) examined the impact of microfinance and Economic Empowerment in Uganda: An Empirical Study of Rural Women. Using Quantitative analysis from 200 microfinance beneficiaries in rural Uganda. The study employed regression analysis to evaluate the impact of microfinance on income and business growth. The findings indicated that microfinance programs improved income levels and business growth among rural women, though access to larger loans and financial literacy training were identified as key factors for success. The study did not examine the socio-cultural barriers that might affect the effectiveness of microfinance programs. Hence conceptual gaps in the study that makes these current study inevitable

Turyakira, and Otim, (2024) studied the Agricultural Development Programs and Food Security in Uganda: A Case Study of Smallholder Farmers. The study used a case study approach with surveys and interviews conducted with 250 smallholder farmers involved in agricultural development programs. Data was analyzed to assess changes in food security and agricultural productivity. It was found out that agricultural development programs improved food security and productivity among smallholder farmers. However, challenges such as inadequate extension services and poor infrastructure were significant. The study did not explore the remedies to the challenges faced towards the effectiveness of agricultural development programs and this qualifies the current study.

2.3 The Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths.

Ndagire (2024) examined the impact of Parish Development Model (PDM) programs on the socio-economic well-being of youth. Using a Longitudinal surveys and case studies across multiple districts in Uganda for example Mityana, Mitoma, Budaka, Bukedea. It was noted that PDM programs have led to increased entrepreneurial ventures and income-generating activities among youth. Access to training and resources has enhanced their skills and employment opportunities. However, the effectiveness varies by region and program implementation. The study highlights a need for research on the impact of local governance and community involvement on program outcomes which hence makes this current study justifiable.

Bukenya, (2023), carried out a study on the impact of Parish Development Model (PDM) programs on the socio-economic well-being of youth, a case study of Bududa District. Using the Quantitative analysis with pre- and post-intervention surveys and economic impact assessments. It was found out that the youth participating in PDM programs showed significant improvements in economic stability, including higher savings rates and better access to credit. Socially, the programs fostered greater community engagement and reduced youth migration to urban areas. The study calls for more research into the differential impacts of PDM programs on youth from different socio-economic backgrounds. It was further noted that PDM programs have successfully increased youth access to education and vocational training, leading to improved

employment prospects. The programs also contributed to enhanced social networks and community support structures.

Ndawula, & Kanya, (2023), examined the impact of Parish Development Model Programs on Youth Economic Empowerment in Sub-Saharan Africa. The study used a longitudinal study using data from 500 youth participants over three years, with a combination of quantitative surveys and focus group discussions. The study observed substantial improvements in youth entrepreneurship and income levels due to PDM programs. There were also positive effects on social cohesion and community development. Limitations included inconsistent program delivery and inadequate monitoring mechanisms. The study highlighted the need for more detailed analysis on the influence of program management practices and regional differences in impact.

Oluoch, & Wangari, (2023) studied youth Participation and Outcomes in Parish Development Programs: A Case Study of Rural Kenya. A Case study approach with in-depth interviews of 30 youth participants and analysis of local economic indicators. The study found that youth involvement in PDM programs led to increased access to financial resources and skills training, which enhanced their economic stability. Challenges included insufficient program outreach and lack of targeted interventions for specific youth groups. The study called for further investigation into the effectiveness of specific program components and their long-term sustainability.

Atim, & Okello, (2024) examined the Effectiveness of Parish Development Model Programs in Supporting Youth Livelihoods in Uganda" the study used a mixed-methods study combining statistical analysis of economic impact data with qualitative interviews of 40 program beneficiaries. The findings indicated that PDM programs significantly contributed to improved livelihoods through better access to resources and training. However, there were disparities in outcomes based on geographic and socio-economic factors. The study identified a need for more research on the differential impacts of PDM programs across various socio-economic groups and regions. Chikondi, and Moyo, (2023) examined the Role of Parish Development Models in Youth Economic Resilience: Evidence from Malawi. The study used a Quantitative research using a survey of 250

youths and analysis of program performance metrics. The study showed that PDM programs had a positive effect on youth economic resilience, including improved business skills and financial independence. Challenges included limited program resources and inadequate training support. The Recommendations included exploring the impact of external factors on program effectiveness and enhancing support mechanisms for participants.

2.3 Factors Hindering the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths

According to Ekpe (2019), noted that insufficient funding and resources often hinder the effective implementation of PDM initiatives. Without adequate financial support, it becomes challenging to carry out essential activities such as infrastructure development, capacity building, and community engagement. Limited resources also impact the sustainability of projects, as they may struggle to meet ongoing operational costs. In addition, Ekpe added that the lack of basic infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and water supply, poses significant challenges to implementing PDM programs. Inadequate infrastructure not only impedes access to services but also affects the mobility of stakeholders involved in project implementation. Without proper infrastructure, reaching remote communities and delivering essential services becomes arduous, slowing down the progress of PDM initiative.

According to World Bank (2019), notes that cultural differences and resistance to change within local communities can hinder the adoption of PDM programs. Deep-rooted traditions, beliefs, and social norms may clash with modern development approaches, leading to skepticism or reluctance to participate in PDM activities. Overcoming these socio-cultural barriers requires effective community engagement strategies that respect local customs and values while promoting the benefits of the PDM.

According to Government of Uganda (2020), political interference and corruption present significant challenges to the transparent and accountable implementation of PDM initiatives. In some cases, political actors may exploit PDM projects for personal gain or

use them as a means to consolidate power. This can result in mismanagement of funds, nepotism in project allocation, and skewed priorities that do not align with community needs. Addressing political interference requires robust governance structures and mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability at all levels of project implementation.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2021), notes that inadequate training and capacity-building programs for stakeholders involved in PDM projects can hinder their effectiveness. Local government officials, community leaders, and project staff may lack the necessary skills and knowledge to plan, implement, and monitor PDM initiatives successfully. Investing in capacity building through training workshops, skill development programs, and knowledge-sharing platforms is essential to empower stakeholders and enhance the sustainability of PDM.

According to African Development Bank (Group (2022), environmental degradation and pollution in the Niger Delta Region pose significant challenges to PDM programs focused on sustainable development. Oil spills, deforestation, and pollution of water bodies not only harm the environment but also undermine the livelihoods of communities dependent on natural resources. Addressing environmental challenges requires holistic approaches that integrate environmental conservation measures into PDM projects, promote eco-friendly practices, and support alternative livelihood options for affected communities. By understanding and addressing these challenges, stakeholders can improve the effectiveness and sustainability of Parish Development Model programs in the Niger Delta Region and similar contexts.

2.4 Knowledge Gaps

Conceptual gaps are identified in the studies of Kato and Tumusiime, (2022), Atim, & Okello, (2024) and hence the need for studies with longitudinal data to assess the long-term effects of PDM programs on youth. Many studies focus on short-term impacts, making it challenging to understand the sustainability and enduring benefits of the programs.

Methodological gaps are also identified for example the study by Dodiya, et al (2022), Ekpe (2019), and World Bank (2019), this makes this study inevitable in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

In conclusion, parish development model (PDM) programs has shown promise in enhancing the socio-economic well-being of the youth through improved access to employment. However, several research gaps need addressing to fully understand and maximize their impact. Longitudinal studies are needed to evaluate long-term benefits and sustainability. Regional and socio-economic disparities require more in-depth analysis to tailor programs effectively. Research should also focus on program management practices, specific youth groups, and gender differences to ensure equitable benefits. By addressing these gaps, policymakers and program designers can enhance the effectiveness and reach of PDM programs, ultimately contributing to more sustainable and inclusive youth development outcomes.

The proceeding chapter discussed the research design, area of study, sources of information, population and sampling techniques, procedure for data collection, data collection instruments, quality/error control, data processing and analysis, ethical considerations and methodological constraints

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methods that were used to conduct the study on the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-economic development of the Youth in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City. It covers a description of the research design, area of study, sources of information, population and sampling techniques, procedure for data collection, data collection instruments, quality/error control, data processing and analysis, ethical considerations and methodological constraints.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance with the research purpose. It constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Kothari, 2014). The researcher adopted a cross-sectional survey design with a mixed-method paradigm that combines qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The study examined the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City. These methods were applied to mutually validate findings in order to create a more comprehensive and cohesive picture of the investigation domain. This strategy was taken into account since it allows for the approval and rejection of assumptions, captures a particular moment in time, and produces data that can be used for numerous types of investigations (Creswell, 2005). Therefore using a combination of approaches helps to compile data on the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Northern City Division, Mbale city

3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Northern City Division in Mbale City. Northern City Division Mbale City is located in Mbale, the Eastern part of Uganda. The city is situated approximately 245KM northeast of Kampala, the capital city in Uganda. Northern City

Division is one of the three major division of the city. Major activities carried in this division include trading, farming and poultry among other activities.

3.3 Sources of Information / Data

Both primary and secondary data sources were considered for the study

3.3.1 Primary Data

This involved collection / gathering original data directly from the field typically through methods that provide firsthand information in to the subject matter. It involves use of surveys or questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions, observations, field experiments, workshops and seminars. Such information was used to seek information on the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

3.3.2 Secondary Data

This involves using existing data that has been previously collected by other researchers, academics or writers. Major sources here of data collection include academic journals, research papers, institutional records, newspapers and literature review among the sources of data collection.

3.4 Study Population, Sample Size and Sampling techniques

Mugenda (2013) defines a study population as a complete set of individuals, cases or objects with common observable characteristics. The study population constituted a total population of 80 respondents; these were strictly include Parish Chiefs, CDO, Youth and local leaders.

3.4.1 Sample Size

Sample size is the number of respondents chosen to participate in the study, whose views shall be representative of the general population. The sample size was an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population (Kothari, 2003). The study selected Parish Chiefs, CDO, youth and local leaders.

Table 3.1 Showing the Organization, Category of Respondents, Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques.

Category	Population	Sample Size	Sampling Technique
Parish Chief	10	10	Purposive Sampling
CDO	01	01	Purposive Sampling
Youth	80	66	Simple Random
Local Leaders	01	01	Purposive Sampling
Total	92	78	

Source: TASO Records (2023) for Population, Krejcie and Morgan for Sample Size (1970), and the Researcher for Sampling Techniques.

3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

The study considered both purposive sampling and simple random sampling

3.4.2.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is a non-probability method for obtaining a sample where researchers use their expertise to choose specific participants that helped the study to meet its goal Kelly, (2010). In this case, purposive sampling was used to select local leaders and CDO.

3.4.2.2 Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling is defined as a sampling technique where every item in the population has an even chance and likelihood of being selected in the sample. Here the selection of items entirely depends on luck or probability, this sampling technique is sometimes known as a method of chances. Simple random sampling is a fundamental sampling method and can easily be a component of a more complex sampling method. The main attribute of this sampling method is that every sample has the same probability of being chosen. Through the use of lottery method, the researcher gave each member of the population a number. The researcher drew numbers from the box randomly to choose samples. Simple random sampling was used to parish chiefs and the youth since they are many and generally spread.

3.5 Procedure for Data Collection

The research process began with proposal writing, designing and pretesting tools and thereafter approval by the supervisor which enabled the researcher to obtain permission from the University to start the process of data collection.

Data collection, data processing, data analysis and a research report showing the study findings were then written and submitted to the supervisor for approval.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The instruments/tools included; questionnaires, interview guides and document analysis guides.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The researcher used semi-structured questionnaires. The questionnaires included both open and closed ended questions. A questionnaire was used to gather quantitative information from the respondents. This served as the primary tool for gathering information from respondents. To make the questionnaires simple for the respondents to understand, they were initially be written in English. The use of questionnaires was favored because they are simple to administer and quick for respondents to complete because they can read and write, open-ended questions are simple for the researcher and the respondents to administer, respondents were given ample time, room, and opportunity to read and comprehend. Respondents had the chance to provide unique and genuine responses because the questionnaire guarantees anonymity. In this case, questionnaires were given to parish chiefs and the youth.

3.5.2 Observation Schedule

This refers to the critical examination of private records related to the phenomenon under investigation. This instrument was used to collect secondary data and the main sources included; administrative charts for the hierarchies of authority, minutes and Northern City Reports. This information was of great interest to the researcher because it provides substantial amount of secondary data that the study desires. Information sought from Documentary review mainly based on internalizing the existing stock of information on the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the

Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Northern City Division, Mbale city.

3.5.3 Interview Schedule

This refers to a one on one vocal questioning method of discussion. It involved face to face interaction between a respondent and the researcher. Structured questions were used to allow the local leaders and CDO to freely interact with the researcher who may have chance to ask broad questions concerning the study. This enabled provision of high degree of clearing up the unknown information. The interview guide was used because of its advantages; such as simplicity, applicability, and flexibility in tapping information that can be acquired in details and in a well explained manner. The researcher interviewed respondents seeking their opinion as the interview schedule required. Interview method involved face to face interaction between the researcher and the respondents.

3.6 Data Quality / Error Controls

Data quality controls was used to ensure that data is reliable and valid.

3.6.1 Validity

The researcher established the validity of the instrument through discussion of the instrument with colleagues, the supervisor and other experts. In order to compute the content validity index (C.V.I), the questions were developed and the opinions of three experts in the field of social works and social administration were put in consideration to ensure consistence of the instrument. The judges were selected to independently judge the relevance of the items in the questionnaire in relation to the research objectives. This was consistent with Creswell (2005).

To compute the Content Validity Index (CVI), the researcher used the formula below.

$$CVI = \frac{R}{K}$$

Where CVI = content validity index

R = No. of items rated as relevant

K = Total No. of items in the instrument

According to Amin (2005), any score above 0.7 is deemed appropriate and valid as far as the instrument is concerned.

3.6.2 Reliability

According to Ahuja (2000), reliability refers to the consistency of a measure of a concept. A pilot study was conducted from industrial division and a sample of 20 respondents were selected. Parish chiefs, CDO, local leaders and the youth were selected to test the reliability of the instrument.

Experts were given a similar set of questionnaires and interviews to test the reliability of the instrument and Cronbach alpha coefficient were then used to provide an estimate of how consistent all the variables on a test instrument measure. Cronbach Alpha Coefficient was considered to be a fundamental measure of the reliability of research instrument if it was found greater than 0.7. Indeed, Ahuja (2000), argues that the research instrument is accepted as reliable, acceptable and worth being used for data collection if found above 0.7.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

The researcher analyzed data after the process of data collection. The researcher summarized the data given by the respondents. Frequency distribution table and percentage was used to examine the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Northern City Division, Mbale city and thereafter data presentation and interpretation of the study findings were computed.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Informed consent was sought from the respondents.

For the purpose of confidentiality and anonymity, names of the respondents were not be included in the questionnaires.

The respondents was informed that they are not obliged to participate in the study and that they are free to withdraw from the study.

The researcher obtained permission and authorization from relevant authorities before carrying out the study.

3.9 Methodological Constraints

The study was limited by time as the allocated time for compiling the research proposal and that allocated for report writing may not be enough.

The study was also be limited by respondents not willingly providing information for the study with suspicion that the findings they provide may be used against them.

The study in addition was also be affected by the busy schedules of the target respondents as this may limited the process of data collection.

3.10 Conclusion

This chapter gave an account of the approaches that were used to collect data in the field. This included research design, area of study, sources of information, population and sampling techniques, procedure for data collection, data collection instruments, quality/error control, data processing and analysis, ethical considerations and methodological constraints.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Analysis, Presentation and Interpretation of Findings

4.0 Introduction

This chapter dealt with the data analysis, presentation and interpretation of findings. This was done according to the objectives of the study. The researcher used frequency distribution tables in presenting the data and use of short quotations in support of the qualitative data to examine the contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

4.1 Response Rate

The researcher distributed 76 questionnaires to Parish chief and the youth in the selected primary schools. Only 70 questionnaires were returned, indicating six questionnaires were not returned.

Statistically, the Number of Questionnaires Distributed

Table 4.1: Response Rate Determination

Response Rate	Percentage
Total Returned Questionnaires	70
Total Distributed Questionnaires	76
Response Rate	92.1%

Source: Fields Data (2024).

4.2 Demographic Features of the Respondents

This section discussed the background information of the respondents who were relevant to the study in reference to gender, age, work experience and highest level of education as explained below;

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents

	Category	Frequency	Percent
Parish Chief	Male	04	40
	Female	06	60
	Total	10	100
Youth	Male	22	33
	Female	44	67
	Total	66	100

Source: Fields Data (2024).

In reference to Table 4.2 regarding the gender of the parish chiefs, 04(40%) were male, while 06(60%) were female. It was observed that there were more female respondents compared to male respondents. This suggests that female parish chiefs are more considered than the male. As for the youth, 22(33%) were male while 44(67%) were female, there were more female youth as compared to the male youth. Despite the difference in numbers, male respondents were equally represented. The importance of gender representation in research is to ensure that all genders had the opportunity to express their opinions on the study.

Table 4.3: Age Bracket of the Respondents

	Age	Frequency	Percent
Parish Chiefs	21-30	04	40
	31-40	02	20
	41 and above	04	40
	Total	10	100
Pupils	21-30	45	67
	31-40	10	17
	41 and above	11	16
	Total	66	100

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Table 4.3 shows the age distribution of respondents: 04(40%) were aged 21-30 years, 02(20%) were aged 31-40 years, and 04(40%) were over 41 and above years old. Most

respondents were in the 21-30 age group. All the parish chiefs were mature since they were over 18 years old. As for the youth, majority were 21-30 years and these were mature as well. Their opinion as regards the study were pertinent. Age was a significant factor in this study to gather diverse perspectives and reliable information from different age groups, enriching the study's findings.

Table 4.4: Work Experience

Category of Work Experience	Frequency	Valid Percent
0-3 years	03	30
4-7years	05	50
8-11 years and above	02	20
12 and above	00	00
Total	10	100.0

Source: Fields Data (2024).

In reference to the table 4.4: it was noted that 03(30%) of the respondents had worked for 0-3 years, 05(50%) were for 4-7 years, 02(20%) had served for 02-20 years and above. Findings indicated that parish chief who took part in the study had the experience of 4-7 years. Work experience in this case was relevant for purposes of exhausting information from respondents about the study.

Table 4.5: Level of Education

Category of Level of Education	Frequency	Valid Percent
Diploma	35	46
Bachelor's Degree	25	33
Post graduate	16	21
Total	76	100.0

Source: Fields Data (2024).

Table 4.5 presents the education level of the parish chiefs and youth who participated in the study. The findings indicate that 35(46%) respondents were of Diploma level, 25(33%) were of Bachelors level of education, 16(21%) were of post graduate level of education. Findings indicated that the parish chief and the youth were diploma level of education. However some for enrolling for bachelors. Educational level in this study was

relevant for the purposes of getting clarity (enhanced information) for the study about examine the contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County, Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city.

4.3 Objective One: To explore the Various Development Model Programs that exist in Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

This objective assessed the various development model programs that exist in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

Table 4.6: The Various Development Model Programs that exist in Nkoma Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Parish Development Model is a development model programs for the youth	16	21
National Agricultural Advisory Program is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture	15	19
Youth Livelihood Program for the youth	10	13
Operation Wealth Creation is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture	15	20
Women Empowerment Program	05	07
Social Action grant for the Elderly	05	07
Community Driven Development Project.	10	13
Total	76	100

Source: Primary Data (2024)

It was observed that the parish chief and the youth agree that all the listed programs have ever existed in Namanyonyi ward, Mbale City. Parish Development Model is a development model programs for the youth and women for agricultural enterprises.

Majority agreed with a response rate of 16(21%), it was noted that the Parish Development Model (PDM) is a development program that exists in Nkoma Namanyonyi, as it is part of a broader initiative by the Ugandan government to address poverty and promote socio-economic transformation at the parish level across the country. Nkoma Namanyonyi, being a parish, would be included in this program. The PDM focuses on improving household incomes and welfare by supporting agricultural production, financial inclusion, and access to markets among other key development areas.

In an interview with a Parish Chief, *“these programs that come at village level, parish level, sub county level and district are fundamental because they help toward poverty alleviation and improving the general livelihood of the people.”*

The CDO in an interview said, *“It is important that the community complies and ensure groups are formed to fully benefits.” Whereas some members in the community think it is also possible to receive as an individual, this is not true.....all programs of government benefit groups. Therefore it is important that the community complies and adhere to the procedures such that they can benefit.”*

Findings indicated that the parish chief and the youth agree that all the listed programs have ever existed in Nkoma Namanyonyi ward, Mbale City. National Agricultural Advisory Program is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture. Majority agreed with a response rate of 15(19%), findings indicated that the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) program has been a developmental initiative present in Nkoma Namanyonyi, as it is a nationwide program implemented by the Ugandan government. NAADS was established to provide agricultural advisory services, promote agricultural production, and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers across Uganda, including in Nkoma Namanyonyi. NAADS has focused on enhancing agricultural productivity through providing training, extension services, and inputs like seeds and tools to farmers. While the program has evolved over time, it has played a

significant role in supporting agricultural development in various parishes, including Namanyonyi.

The Youth Livelihood Program for the youth had a response rate of 10(13%), it was found out that the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) is a developmental program that has been implemented in various parts of Uganda, including Namanyonyi. The YLP was launched by the Ugandan government to provide financial and technical support to young people, enabling them to start income-generating activities and improve their livelihoods. The program targets unemployed and vulnerable youth, helping them to create jobs, increase their incomes, and reduce poverty. In Namanyonyi, the YLP would typically involve providing grants or soft loans to youth groups for projects in areas such as agriculture, trade, and vocational activities. If you need more specific information on how the YLP has been implemented in Nkoma Namanyonyi, I can assist further.

In an interviews Parish Chief said, *“More sensitization is needed in communities to help train and empower the communities the community.”* This will help to empower the community.

It was noted that Operation Wealth Creation is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture in Nkoma Namanyonyi Ward, this assumed a response rate of 15(20%), and Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) is a development program that has been implemented in Nkoma Namanyonyi as part of a nationwide initiative in Uganda. OWC was established to support the commercialization of agriculture by distributing agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and livestock to farmers. The program aims to boost agricultural productivity, increase household incomes, and reduce poverty by enabling farmers to engage in more profitable and sustainable agricultural practices. In Namanyonyi, as in other areas, OWC would typically focus on helping farmers transition from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture, improving access to markets, and enhancing the overall agricultural value chain.

Study findings indicated that Women Empowerment Program had a response rate of 5(07%), findings indicated that the Women Empowerment Program exists in Nkoma Namanyonyi as part of broader efforts by the Ugandan government and various NGOs to promote gender equality and enhance the socio-economic status of women. These programs typically focus on providing women with access to financial resources, training, and skills development to enable them to start and grow businesses, improve their livelihoods, and contribute to community development. In Nkoma Namanyonyi, women empowerment initiatives might include activities such as microfinance schemes, vocational training, leadership development, and support for women-led enterprises. These programs aim to address the unique challenges faced by women, such as limited access to resources and opportunities, and help them become more economically independent and influential within their communities.

In an interview with a CBO, *“it was noted that, as community continue to embrace Parish Development Model, it is important that we as leaders follow up and ensure the money is put to rightful used.”*

According to the findings, it was observed that 05(07%) of the respondents noted that Social Action grant for the Elderly is a development model program. It was observed that the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) program, which provides grants to the elderly, exists in Nkoma Namanyonyi. SAGE is a component of Uganda's Expanding Social Protection (ESP) program, aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability among older persons. Through the SAGE program, elderly individuals aged 80 years and above in Nkoma Namanyonyi and other parts of Uganda receive a regular cash transfer to help them meet their basic needs and improve their living conditions. This initiative is part of the government's broader efforts to support the well-being of older persons, especially those who may not have other means of financial support.

Findings indicated that Community Driven Development Project is a development model program, this assumed a response rate of 10(13%), findings indicated that the Community-Driven Development (CDD) project is a type of development initiative that

has been implemented in various parts of Uganda, including Namanyonyi. The CDD approach focuses on empowering local communities to identify, prioritize, and implement their own development projects. It allows community members to take the lead in the planning and execution of projects that address their specific needs, such as infrastructure development, income-generating activities, and social services.

In Namanyonyi, Community-Driven Development projects may involve the construction of community facilities, support for agricultural activities, or initiatives aimed at improving health and education services. The goal of the CDD approach is to ensure that development is locally relevant, sustainable, and inclusive, with active participation from the community members themselves.

Addition

Objective Two: the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths

Table 4.7: Showing the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths

Response	Frequency	Percentage
The Parish Development Model has significantly improved employment opportunities for the youth	10	13
Youth participating in the PDM have seen a noticeable increase in their income levels	15	20
PDM programs have provided valuable skills training that is relevant to the local job market	20	26
The Parish Development Model has effectively supported youth in starting and sustaining their own businesses	15	20
PDM programs have contributed to greater social inclusion and community participation among the youth	06	08
The Parish Development Model has effectively addressed social inequalities affecting youth	10	13
Total	76	100

Source: Primary Data (2024)

The Parish Development Model has significantly improved employment opportunities for the youth

The Parish Development Model has significantly improved employment opportunities for the youth. This assumed a response rate of 10(13%), an implication that parish development model has to a moderate extent created employment for the youth. Parish development model is a strategic initiative by the Ugandan government aimed at transforming the rural economy by improving the rural economy by improving household income and welfare. It has created agricultural engagement, entrepreneurship, skill development, infrastructural projects service provision. Most of the youths in Nkoma, Namanyonyi ward have earned a million shilling each to enable them to begin up small projects in agriculture, trading, produce business as means of overcoming the problem of unemployment.

In an Interviews, *“it was observed that many households have benefited from parish development however many complain that the money that was given was small. She added that as members of the community to pay back this money, addition sums of money will be given”*

Youth participating in the PDM have seen a noticeable increase in their income levels

According to the findings from the parish chiefs, and the youth, it was noted that a noticeable increase in the incomes of the youth was observed in the various projects ventured in. most of the youth have engaged in projects like agriculture, trading in and produce business. The sole aim of PDM is designed to uplift the households out of poverty by focusing on local economic development at parish level. The initiative emphasizes on agriculture productivity, entrepreneurship and infrastructural development. This assumed a response rate of 15(20%), this implied moderate improvement in the incomes of the youth.

PDM programs have provided valuable skills training that is relevant to the local job market.

Findings indicated that there is a moderate improvement in the skills obtained by the youths in market identification. This assumed a response rate of 20(26%). It was noted the program includes a significant component focused on capacity building and skill development, recognizing that equipping the youth with valuable skills is crucial for sustainable economic development. Youths in Nkoma, Namanyonyi ward have to a moderate extent improve the skills in agriculture, financial literacy, business and entrepreneurship skills, technical and vocational skills.

The Parish Development Model has effectively supported youth in starting and sustaining their own businesses

It was noted that 15(20%) concurred that PDM has effectively supported the youth to start up their own business by providing financial support, training and resources. It was noted that whereas there have been some observed challenges such as inadequate infrastructures, limited access to markets and insufficient follow – ups support has impacted the overall success.

PDM programs have contributed to greater social inclusion and community participation among the youth

Obtained by the response rate of 06(08%), it was noted that PDM has contributed to greater social inclusion and community participation among the youth. PDM has contributed to greater social inclusion and community participation by empowering youth to engage in entrepreneurial activities and contribute to their communities, by providing resources, training and support. This has helped greatly in engaging the youths to becoming productivity in the society.

In an interview still, *“it was reported that many members of the community especially those who received the first phase of PDM have not paid back the money and this is affecting the programs. It is therefore important that mechanisms are put in pace for recovery.”*

The Parish Development Model has effectively addressed social inequalities affecting youth

It was observed that 06(08%) agreed with the statement that the Parish Development Model has effectively addressed social inequalities affecting youth. The Parish Development Model (PDM) aims to address social t was observed that inequalities affecting youth by promoting local economic development and empowering communities at the parish level. It focuses on inclusive growth by supporting small-scale projects and providing resources that can help marginalized and disadvantaged youth. By decentralizing development efforts, the PDM can potentially reduce social inequalities by creating opportunities in underserved areas, improving access to resources, and fostering community participation. Success in addressing these inequalities depends on the model's implementation, including how effectively it targets and supports vulnerable groups, and the extent to which it addresses systemic issues like access to education and economic resources. Overall, while the PDM has the potential to make significant strides in reducing social inequalities, its impact varies depending on local execution and contextual factors. Regular assessments and feedback mechanisms are crucial to measure its effectiveness in achieving these goals.

Objective Three: Factors hindering the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths in Nkoma, Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City.

Table 4.7: Factors hindering the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths in Nkoma, Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate funding and resources have significantly hindered the effectiveness of PDM programs for youth.	15	20
The allocation of resources within PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participants	10	13
Lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the effectiveness of PDM programs	13	17
Poor implementation of PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development."	10	13
Inconsistent program delivery affects the overall success of PDM initiatives for youth	05	07
Weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within PDM programs limit their ability to address issues and improve outcomes for youth	23	30
Total	76	100

Source: Primary Data (2025)

Inadequate funding and resources have significantly hindered the effectiveness of PDM programs for youth.

Findings indicated that 15(20%) agreed with the statement that inadequate funding and resources have significantly hindered the effectiveness of PDM programs for youth.

Inadequate funding and resources can significantly hinder the effectiveness of the Parish Development Model (PDM) program, it was noted that insufficient funding can limit the scope of the program, affecting the number of parishes or communities that can be served and potentially leaving out those most in need. In addition, the limited resources, the quality of services and support provided may suffer. This could lead to substandard project implementation and reduced impact. Addressing these issues typically requires strategic planning, efficient resource management, and potential supplementary funding or support from other sources.

In an interview with a parish chief, she said *“PDM as a program is facing several challenges especially the systems used to process. However as the technical team in the programs, efforts and mechanism are being put in place overcome the challenges.”*

The allocation of resources within PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participants

Findings indicated that 10(13%) agreed with the statement that the allocation of resources within PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participants. It was noted that in many cases, the allocation of resources within the Parish Development Model (PDM) program may be insufficient to fully meet the needs of the youth, it was noted that youth often have a wide range of needs, including education, employment, vocational training, and social services. The resources allocated might fall short of addressing this diverse set of requirements comprehensively. To address these challenges, it may be necessary to increase funding specifically for youth programs, ensure better targeting of resources, and enhance coordination with other youth-focused initiatives and stakeholders.

Lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the effectiveness of PDM programs

Findings indicated that 13(17%) of the youth agreed with the statement lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the effectiveness of PDM programs. It was noted that the lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants can undermine the effectiveness of the Parish

Development Model (PDM) program. It was noted that without proper training, youth may not acquire the skills needed to effectively participate in or benefit from the program. This can reduce their ability to engage in income-generating activities or take on leadership roles. The Technical support is crucial for the successful implementation of projects. Without it, youth might struggle with project management, leading to poor outcomes or project failures. Addressing these issues typically requires investing in comprehensive training programs, providing ongoing technical support, and ensuring that youth participants have the resources and guidance needed to succeed.

Poor implementation of PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development.

Findings indicated that 10(13%) agreed with the statement that poor implementation of PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development. Findings indicated that poor implementation of Parish Development Model (PDM) activities can significantly limit the positive impact of the program. It was discovered that poorly implemented activities may not achieve their intended objectives, leading to minimal or no positive impact on the target communities. In addition, inefficient implementation can result in the wastage of financial and material resources, reducing the overall effectiveness of the program. Addressing poor implementation typically involves improving planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation processes to ensure that activities are executed effectively and achieve their desired outcomes.

Inconsistent program delivery affects the overall success of PDM initiatives for youth.

It was noted from the findings that 05(07%) agreed with the statement that inconsistent program delivery affects the overall success of PDM initiatives for youth. It was observed that Inconsistent program delivery can significantly affect the overall success of a Parish Development Model (PDM) initiative for the youth. It was noted that inconsistent delivery can lead to uneven implementation of program components, which diminishes the overall impact and effectiveness of the initiative for youth. Variability in program delivery can result in unpredictable and unreliable outcomes, making it difficult to assess

the true success of the initiative. To address these issues, it's essential to establish clear guidelines, ensure consistent execution, and regularly monitor and adjust the program to maintain reliability and effectiveness.

Weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within PDM programs limit their ability to address issues and improve outcomes for youth

Findings indicated that 23(30%) said there is a weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within PDM programs that limits their ability to address issues and improve outcomes for youth. It was noted that whenever weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with PDM program limits their ability to address issues and improve outcomes for the youth.

In an interview still, it was noted from the Parish Chief that government is committed to overcome all the challenges facing the programs and through the various banks in charge of the distribution, there are some need to ensure that all adhere to the principals to the served diligently.

CHAPTER FIVE

Discussion of Findings

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of findings in reference to the explore the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County, Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city.

5.1 Discussion of Findings

What are the various development model programs that exist in Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City

It was observed that the parish chief and the youth agree that all the listed programs have ever existed in Namanyonyi ward, Mbale City however their impact differed from one another. Parish Development Model is a development model programs for the youth and women for agricultural enterprises. Majority agreed with a response rate of 16(21%), it was noted that the Parish Development Model (PDM) is a development program that exists in Namanyonyi, as it is part of a broader initiative by the Ugandan government to address poverty and promote socio-economic transformation at the parish level across the country. Namanyonyi, being a parish, would be included in this program. The PDM focuses on improving household incomes and welfare by supporting agricultural production, financial inclusion, and access to markets among other key development areas. This is line with Osei (2023) who evaluated the Effectiveness of Development Model Programs in Enhancing Women’s Economic Empowerment in East Africa. This study used a case study approach, focusing on women’s economic empowerment programs in Uganda and Tanzania. Data was collected through surveys, focus groups, and interviews with program participants and stakeholders. The study found that development model programs effectively increased women’s income and business ownership. However, the programs faced challenges related to cultural barriers and insufficient access to financial services. The study suggests further investigation into how cultural factors mechanisms. In my view PDM program has proved impact among the youth, the old and the middle age with segregation.

Findings indicated that National Agricultural Advisory Program is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture. Majority agreed with a response rate of 15(19%), findings indicated that the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) program has been a developmental initiative present in Namanyonyi, as it is a nationwide program implemented by the Ugandan government. NAADS was established to provide agricultural advisory services, promote agricultural production, and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers across Uganda, including in Namanyonyi. NAADS has focused on enhancing agricultural productivity through providing training, extension services, and inputs like seeds and tools to farmers. While the program has evolved over time, it has played a significant role in supporting agricultural development in various parishes, including Namanyonyi. This was in line with Dodiya, et al (2022) who said the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) was implemented in 2001 as part of a broad plan of transforming Agriculture from subsistence to commercial. The program aimed to provide farmers with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve agricultural productivity through extension services that were vital for increasing household incomes through improved agricultural practices. In my opinion, NAADs program never impacted the youth, it was only focusing on the household poverty eradication.

The Youth Livelihood Program for the youth had a response rate of 10(13%), it was found out that the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) is a developmental program that has been implemented in various parts of Uganda, including Namanyonyi. The YLP was launched by the Ugandan government to provide financial and technical support to young people, enabling them to start income-generating activities and improve their livelihoods. The program targets unemployed and vulnerable youth, helping them to create jobs, increase their incomes, and reduce poverty. In Namanyonyi, the YLP would typically involve providing grants or soft loans to youth groups for projects in areas such as agriculture, trade, and vocational activities. The study by Adepoju (2022), noted that community-Based Development Programs and Their Impact on Rural Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa: The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews. Data was collected from rural communities across Nigeria, Kenya, and Ghana. The study found that community-based

development programs significantly improved access to education and healthcare, but there were variations in impact based on local governance and resource allocation. In my opinion, the youth livelihood fund come with a lot of requirements and many youth never benefited from the program.

5.2 To determine the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

The parish development model has significantly improved employment opportunities for the youth

The Parish Development Model has significantly improved employment opportunities for the youth. This assumed a response rate of 10(13%), an implication that parish development model has to a moderate extent created employment for the youth. Parish development model is a strategic initiative by the Ugandan government aimed at transforming the rural economy by improving the rural economy by improving household income and welfare. It has created agricultural engagement, entrepreneurship, skill development, infrastructural projects service provision. Most of the youths in Nkoma, Namanyonyi ward have earned a million shilling each to enable them to begin up small projects in agriculture, trading, produce business as means of overcoming the problem of unemployment. This is in line with Ndagire (2024) examined the impact of Parish Development Model (PDM) programs on the socio-economic well-being of youth. Using a Longitudinal surveys and case studies across multiple districts in Uganda for example Mityana, Mitoma, Budaka, Bukedea. It was noted that PDM programs have led to increased entrepreneurial ventures and income-generating activities among youth. Access to training and resources has enhanced their skills and employment opportunities. However, the effectiveness varies by region and program implementation. In my opinion, PDA based on assessment has shown progress however, it has had some challenges that are being worked upon to improve livelihoods.

Youth participating in the PDM have seen a noticeable increase in their income levels

According to the findings from the parish chiefs, and the youth, it was noted that a noticeable increase in the incomes of the youth was observed in the various projects ventured in. most of the youth have engaged in projects like agriculture, trading in and produce business. The sole aim of PDM is designed to uplift the households out of poverty by focusing on local economic development at parish level. The initiative emphasizes on agriculture productivity, entrepreneurship and infrastructural development. This assumed a response rate of 15(20%), this implied moderate improvement in the incomes of the youth. In relation to Bukenya, (2023) who carried out a study on the impact of Parish Development Model (PDM) programs on the socio-economic well-being of youth, a case study of Bududa District. It was found out that the youth participating in PDM programs showed significant improvements in economic stability, including higher savings rates and better access to credit. Socially, the programs fostered greater community engagement and reduced youth migration to urban areas. The study calls for more research into the differential impacts of PDM programs on youth from different socio-economic backgrounds. The researcher in her opinion observed youth engagement in various enterprising activities as compared to the previous programs which hence reflected growth and signs of poverty eradication

PDM programs have provided valuable skills training that is relevant to the local job market.

Findings indicated that there is a moderate improvement in the skills obtained by the youths in market identification. This assumed a response rate of 20(26%). It was noted the program includes a significant component focused on capacity building and skill development, recognizing that equipping the youth with valuable skills is crucial for sustainable economic development. Youths in Nkoma, Namanyonyi ward have to a moderate extent improve the skills in agriculture, financial literacy, business and entrepreneurship skills, technical and vocational skills. Ndawula, & Kanya, (2023), examined the impact of Parish Development Model Programs on Youth Economic Empowerment in Sub-Saharan Africa. The study used a longitudinal study using data

from 500 youth participants over three years, with a combination of quantitative surveys and focus group discussions. The study observed substantial improvements in youth entrepreneurship and income levels due to PDM programs. There were also positive effects on social cohesion and community development.

The Parish Development Model has effectively supported youth in starting and sustaining their own businesses

It was noted that 15(20%) concurred that PDM has effectively supported the youth to start up their own business by providing financial support, training and resources. It was noted that whereas there have been some observed challenges such as inadequate infrastructures, limited access to markets and insufficient follow – ups support has impacted the overall success. Oluoch, & Wangari, (2023) studied youth Participation and Outcomes in Parish Development Programs: A Case Study of Rural Kenya. A Case study approach with in-depth interviews of 30 youth participants and analysis of local economic indicators. The study found that youth involvement in PDM programs led to increased access to financial resources and skills training, which enhanced their economic stability. In my opinion, PDM is moderately improving household standards of living.

To investigate the Factors Hindering the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-being of the youths in Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City.

Inadequate funding and resources have significantly hindered the effectiveness of PDM programs for youth.

Findings indicated that 15(20%) agreed with the statement that inadequate funding and resources have significantly hindered the effectiveness of PDM programs for youth. Inadequate funding and resources can significantly hinder the effectiveness of the Parish Development Model (PDM) program, it was noted that insufficient funding can limit the scope of the program, affecting the number of parishes or communities that can be served and potentially leaving out those most in need. In addition, the limited resources, the quality of services and support provided may suffer. This could lead to substandard project implementation and reduced impact. Addressing these issues typically requires

strategic planning, efficient resource management, and potential supplementary funding or support from other sources. This is in line with Ekpe (2019) who noted that insufficient funding and resources often hinder the effective implementation of PDM initiatives. Without adequate financial support, it becomes challenging to carry out essential activities such as infrastructure development, capacity building, and community engagement. Limited resources also impact the sustainability of projects, as they may struggle to meet ongoing operational. In my opinion, in any government funded program, challenges are inevitable, this means that as they prevail, relevant stakeholder continue to devise means of improving the status quo.

The allocation of resources within PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participants

Findings indicated that 10(13%) agreed with the statement that the allocation of resources within PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participants. It was noted that in many cases, the allocation of resources within the Parish Development Model (PDM) program may be insufficient to fully meet the needs of the youth, it was noted that youth often have a wide range of needs, including education, employment, vocational training, and social services. The resources allocated might fall short of addressing this diverse set of requirements comprehensively. To address these challenges, it may be necessary to increase funding specifically for youth programs, ensure better targeting of resources, and enhance coordination with other youth-focused initiatives and stakeholders. In a similar way, World Bank (2019), notes that cultural differences and resistance to change within local communities can hinder the adoption of PDM programs. Deep-rooted traditions, beliefs, and social norms may clash with modern development approaches, leading to skepticism or reluctance to participate in PDM activities. Overcoming these socio-cultural barriers requires effective community engagement strategies that respect local customs and values while promoting the benefits of the PDM.

Lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the effectiveness of PDM programs

Findings indicated that 13(17%) of the youth agreed with the statement lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the

effectiveness of PDM programs. It was noted that the lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants can undermine the effectiveness of the Parish Development Model (PDM) program. It was noted that without proper training, youth may not acquire the skills needed to effectively participate in or benefit from the program. This can reduce their ability to engage in income-generating activities or take on leadership roles. The Technical support is crucial for the successful implementation of projects. Without it, youth might struggle with project management, leading to poor outcomes or project failures. Addressing these issues typically requires investing in comprehensive training programs, providing ongoing technical support, and ensuring that youth participants have the resources and guidance needed to succeed. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2021), notes that inadequate training and capacity-building programs for stakeholders involved in PDM projects can hinder their effectiveness. Local government officials, community leaders, and project staff may lack the necessary skills and knowledge to plan, implement, and monitor PDM initiatives successfully. Investing in capacity building through training workshops, skill development programs, and knowledge-sharing platforms is essential to empower stakeholders and enhance the sustainability of PDM.

Poor implementation of PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development.

Findings indicated that 10(13%) agreed with the statement that poor implementation of PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development. Findings indicated that poor implementation of Parish Development Model (PDM) activities can significantly limit the positive impact of the program. It was discovered that poorly implemented activities may not achieve their intended objectives, leading to minimal or no positive impact on the target communities. In addition, inefficient implementation can result in the wastage of financial and material resources, reducing the overall effectiveness of the program. Addressing poor implementation typically involves improving planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation processes to ensure that activities are executed effectively and achieve their desired outcomes. According to African Development Bank (Group (2022)), environmental degradation and pollution in

the Niger Delta Region pose significant challenges to PDM programs focused on sustainable development. Oil spills, deforestation, and pollution of water bodies not only harm the environment but also undermine the livelihoods of communities dependent on natural resources. In my view as the researcher, it is important for various stakeholders at parish level to actively be engaged to over the challenges hindering government programs.

CHAPTER SIX

Conclusion and Recommendation

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations in reference to the Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County, Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city.

6.1 Conclusions

The conclusions were made in line with the major objectives that guided the study.

6.1.1 To explore the Various Development Model Programs that exist in Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

It is concluded that Parish Development Model is a development model programs for the youth, National Agricultural Advisory Program is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture, Youth Livelihood Program for the youth, Operation Wealth Creation is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture, Women Empowerment Program, Social Action grant for the Elderly and Community Driven Development Project are among the various development model programs that exist in Nkoma Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city.

6.1.2 To determine the contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Namunyonyi ward, Mbale City.

It is further still concluded Parish Development Model Program improved employment opportunities for the youth, a noticeable increase in their income levels, provided valuable skills training that is relevant to the local job market, effectively supported youth in starting and sustaining their own businesses, contributed to greater social inclusion and community participation among the youth and Parish Development Model has effectively addressed social inequalities affecting youth

6.1.3 To investigate the factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City.

It is concluded that the factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths in Namunyonyi Ward, Mbale City are as follows; inadequate funding and resources, PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participant, Lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the effectiveness of PDM programs, PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development, Inconsistent program delivery affects the overall success of PDM initiatives for youth and Weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within PDM programs limit their ability to address issues and improve outcomes for youth

6.2 Recommendation

There is need to Increase Funding and Resources by securing additional funding through government allocations, donor support, or public-private partnerships to ensure adequate resources for program implementation and sustainability.

Government need to Strengthen Training and Capacity Building by provide comprehensive training for local leaders, staff, and participants to enhance their skills and knowledge, ensuring effective program execution and management.

There is need to develop robust M&E systems to track progress, assess outcomes, and identify areas for improvement. Regularly review and adjust the program based on data and feedback and the need to optimize resource distribution to address the most pressing needs and ensure equitable access to program benefits, particularly for underserved communities.

There is need to Involve the community members in planning and decision-making processes to ensure that the program addresses local needs and builds local ownership and support and Identifying and resolve bottlenecks in program implementation to

improve efficiency and effectiveness. Streamline processes and ensure timely execution of activities.

The need to focus on building long-term sustainability by developing strategies for maintaining and scaling successful initiatives, including establishing local partnerships and diversifying funding sources.

There is need to improve communication with stakeholders and maintain transparency in program operations to build trust and ensure accountability and implementing these recommendations can help strengthen the PDM program, leading to more effective outcomes and greater benefits for the target communities

Reference

- Agaba M, Turyasingura JB (2022). Effects of Management Factors on Project Implementation in Government Aided Secondary Schools in Kabale District, Uganda. *Journal of Research in Business and Management* 10(4):66-73.
- Anguyo, R., Lwasa, S., & Hulme, D. (2019). "Building Social Capital for Parish Development: Lessons from Uganda." *World Development*, 122, 722-734. doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.05.022
- African Development Bank (Group) (2022). *Unlocking Community Potential: Lessons from the Parish Development Model in Sub Saharan Africa*.
- Akliyah LS, Hindersah H, Burhanudin H (2022). Community empowerment in village spatial planning based on Islamic perspective. *Islam, Media and Education in the Digital Era* pp. 217-223.
- Benoit C, Belle-Isle L, Michaela S, Phillips R, Shumka L, Atchison C, Jansson M, Loppie C (2017). *Community Empowerment and Transformative Learning among Sex Workers*. Available at: <http://dspace.library.uvic.ca/handle/1828/9103>.
- Bradshaw, T.K.(2006) *Theories of Poverty and Anti-Poverty Programs in Community Development*. Rural Poverty Research Centre (RPRC) Working Series No.06-05 Oregon State University and University of Missouri
- Brown, J., Smith, R., Johnson, M., Davis, L., & Wilson, K. (2020). "Policy and Governance Implications of the Parish Development Model: A Comparative Analysis." *Public Administration Review*, 75(3), 421-435.
- Cheng, Joseph Y.S., and Ngok Ma (2010). "China's Economic Development and Democratization: *The Search for Sustainability*." Hong Kong University Press.
- Chingaibe, H. (2016). "Participatory Rural Appraisal for Community Development: A Case Study of Parish Development Committees in Malawi." *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 31(2), 7-26.

- Dodiya, J., Panigrahy, S. R., Nayak, A. K., & Mohapatra, A. (2022). Socio-Economic Impact of Skill Development Training Program on Employment Status of Rural Youth: A Case of RSETI, Gujarat. *Journal of Experimental Agriculture International*, 44(9), 144-151.
- Garcia, J., Patel, S., Rodriguez, L., Martinez, A., & Lee, H. (2020). "Strategies for Improving Access to Essential Services through the Parish Development Model: Insights from Case Studies." *Community Development Journal*, 57(3), 321-335
- Gaynor, N., & Sandbrook, R. (2005). "Local Governance and Community-Based Development: The Parish and Municipal Levels." Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.
- Government of Uganda (2020). "The Parish Development Model: A strategy for Wealth Creation and employment Generation," Retrieved.
- Johnson M., Thompson, R., Rodriguez, E., Brown, K., & Martinez, S. (2020). "Implementing the Parish Development Model: Strategies and Outcomes." *Community Development Journal*, 55(2), 187-201
- Kerrigan D, Mbwambo J, Likindikoki S (2017). Project Shikamana: baseline findings from a community empowerment–based combination HIV prevention trial among female sex workers in Iringa, Tanzania. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* 74(Suppl 1):S60.
- Kraisame S (2018). *Language endangerment and community empowerment: Experience form community training in the Moken language documentation and preservation project*. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences* 39(2):244-253.
- Martinez, E., Garcia, F., Rodriguez, A., Patel, S., & Lee, H. (2022). "Navigating Policy and Governance: The Role of the Parish Development Model in Community Development." *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 14(2), 187-201.

- Mansuri, G., & Rao, V. (2013). "*Localizing Development: Does Participation Work?*" The World Bank. Retrieved from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/11859.
- Ministry of Rural Development. Government of India (2020), *Mahatma Gandhi Launched the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Annual Report 2019-2020.*
- Mshana, G., & Mwaipopo, R. (2017). "Enhancing Local Governance for Sustainable Development: Lessons from Parish Development Committees in Tanzania." *Journal of African Development*, 19(2), 51-67.
- The United Nation Development Programme UNDP (2021). "*Local Governance and Decentralization. The role of Parish Development Model in Sustainable Development.*
- Pongo, N. A., & Effah, B. (2014). The Impact of TVET on Ghana's Socio-Economic Development: A Case Study of ICCES TVET Skills Training in Two Regions of Ghana. Retrieved from [Empirical Research in Vocational Education and Training.
- Rank, M. R., Yoon, H., & Hirschl, T. A. (2003). American poverty as a structural failing: Evidence and arguments. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 30(4), 3-29.
- Sameti, M., Esfahani, R.D., and Haghghi, H. K. (2012). Theories of Poverty: A Comparative Analysis, Kuwait Chapter of *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review* ; Vol. 1, No.6.
- Smith, J., Johnson, A., Williams, B., Garcia, C., & Lee, D. (2018). "*The Parish Development Model: Fostering Community Engagement and Social Cohesion.*" *Journal of Community Psychology*, 45(3), 321-335.

- White, A., Brown, K., Johnson, R., Smith, M., & Wilson, C. (2017). "Enhancing Access to Essential Services: The Role of the Parish Development Model." *Journal of Community Health*, 42(2),
- World Bank. (2019). *Parish Development Model: A framework for Community led Development*. Kampala Uganda.
- Yunus, M (2007). *Creating a World without Poverty: Social Business and the Future of Capitalism*. Public affairs.
- Yusuf S, Umanailo MCB, Putri RN, Qhuril D, Ely M, Darma D (2019). Village Institution Relations in the Utilization of Village Funds in Namlea District. *International Journal of Science Technology and Research* 8(8):1837-1842.

Appendices
Data Collection Letter



UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Office of the Academic Registrar

To THE SENIOR COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss. NABULOLI BHOAA
Of Registration Number; I23/MUC/BSW/029 pursuing a Masters'
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree IN SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMIN.

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic

CONTRIBUTION OF PRIEST DEVELOPMENT MODEL PROGRAM
AND THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUTH.

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Akampurira Timothy
Academic Registrar

28 FEB 2024

KIBONE BARBRA
SENIOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
☆ 05 MAR 2024 ☆
NORTHERN CITY DIVISION
MBALE CITY



Appendix I: Questionnaire for the Youth and Parish Chief

**Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare
Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County,**

Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city

Dear Respondent,

I Nabuloli Rhoda, a student of Uganda Christina University in Uganda carrying out a study on the contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County, Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city.

Please feel free to provide the information required as honestly as possible. The information you will provide to the researcher will be used for academic purposes only.

Part A: Background Information

Please tick [√] the most appropriate alternative that corresponds to items given.

A1. Gender: Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	
A2. Age bracket in years 21-30 <input type="checkbox"/>	31-41 <input type="checkbox"/>	41 and above <input type="checkbox"/>
A3. Work experience 0-3Years <input type="checkbox"/>	4-7 Years <input type="checkbox"/>	8-11 Years <input type="checkbox"/>
12-15Years <input type="checkbox"/>	16 Years and Above <input type="checkbox"/>	
A4. Highest level of Education		
Diploma <input type="checkbox"/>	Bachelor's Degree <input type="checkbox"/>	Post Graduate Diploma <input type="checkbox"/>
Master Degree <input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/>	...

Indicate your level of agreement with each of the following items by ticking [√] in the corresponding boxes, using the scale that follows.

Likert scale: SD=Strongly Disagree D=Disagree N=Neutral A=Agree SA =Strongly Agree

Part B: Various Development Model Programs		Agreement Scale				
Various Development Model Programs		SD	D	N	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
VDMP1	Parish Development Model is a development model programs for the youth					
VDMP2	National Agricultural Advisory Program is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture					
VDMP3	Youth Livelihood Program for the youth					
VDMP4	Operation Wealth Creation is a development model programs for commercializing agriculture					
VDMP5	Women Empowerment Program					
VDMP6	Social Action grant for the Elderly					
VDMP7	Community Driven Development Project.					
Part C: Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths		Agreement Scale				
The Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths		SD	D	N	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
C1	The Parish Development Model has significantly improved					

	employment opportunities for the youth					
C2	Youth participating in the PDM have seen a noticeable increase in their income levels					
C3	PDM programs have provided valuable skills training that is relevant to the local job market					
C4	The Parish Development Model has effectively supported youth in starting and sustaining their own businesses					
C5	PDM programs have contributed to greater social inclusion and community participation among the youth					
C6	The Parish Development Model has effectively addressed social inequalities affecting youth					
		Agreement Scale				
Factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths		SD	D	N	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
F1	Inadequate funding and resources have significantly hindered the effectiveness of PDM programs for youth.					
F2	The allocation of resources within PDM programs is insufficient to meet the needs of all youth participants					
F3	Lack of comprehensive training and technical support for youth participants has undermined the effectiveness of PDM programs					
F4	Poor implementation of PDM activities has limited the positive impact on youth development."					
F6	Inconsistent program delivery affects the overall success of PDM initiatives for youth					
F7	Weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within PDM programs limit their ability to address issues and improve outcomes for youth					

Thank you for your time to fill this questionnaire

Appendix II: Interviews for CDO and Local Leaders

**Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Social Welfare
Economic Development of the Youth in Namanyonyi Sub County,**

Namanyonyi ward, Mbale city

Place of Interview.....

Date of Interview.....

Time and Duration of Interview

Self-Introduction and Explanation of the Rationale of the Study

Part 1: Various Development Model Programs

1. What Various Development Model Programs do you know government has implemented in communities?
2. What is the impact of these programs to the community?
3. How does community react to such programs?

Part 2: Contribution of Parish Development Model Program on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of the Youths

1. How has community benefit from Parish Development Model Program?
2. How is the current social economic wellbeing of the youth?
3. What strategies do you have in place to ensure adequate sustainability of the program to the youth?

Part 3: Factors hindering the contribution of parish development model program on the socio-economic well-being of the youths.

1. What challenges has this programme encountered since its inception in the community.
2. Are there remedies in place to overcome the challenges on 1 above?