

**ROLE OF PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING AND PLANNING IN PROMOTING
PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: A CASE STUDY OF BUKEDEA
DISTRICT**

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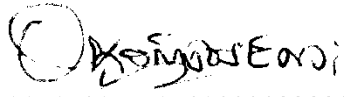


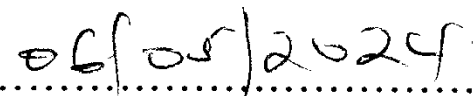
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DECLARATION

I **OKOROM JOSEPH MICHAEL** do declare that this is my original piece of work and has never been presented to any institution for the award for any academic qualification.

Sign: .....

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OKOROM JOSEPH MICHAEL

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that this Report has been done under my supervision and it's ready for further examination

SIGNATURE:.....

DATE:.....

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my beloved parents Mr. Okwii Simon Peter and Mrs. Ariko Selina, Academic Supervisor Dr. Aaron Mulyanyuma Ayeta my Wife Nakiria Evaline , my children Ariko Martha Okorom, Okorom Joseph Rholand, Okwii Raphael Okorom, my friends Nafuna Esther and Nabukwasi Shakira.

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Thanks and praises go to the Almighty God who has been with me from the beginning up to the end.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

- CBO Community-Based Organization
- CCAGG Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Governance (the Philippines)
- CSO Civil Society Organization
- DISHA Development Initiatives for Social and Human Action (India)
- ESCWA United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
- HIPC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (Initiative)
- IDASA Institute for Democracy in South Africa
- KDP Kecamatan Development Program (Indonesia)
- LASDAP Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (Kenya)
- MKSS Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (India)
- NGO Non-Governmental Organization
- PAC Public Affairs Centre (India)
- PROOF Public Record of Operations and Finance (India)
- PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (Thailand)
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
- USAID United States Agency for International Development

ABSTRACT

The lack of a strong commitment to participatory budgeting by government leaders makes it difficult for participatory budgeting programs to succeed. The major objective of this study was to assess the role of participatory budgeting and planning in promoting performance of Local Governments in Bukedea District. Specifically, the study was guided by the following objectives: To identify the role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance and to examine the challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in Bukedea district local government. The study also assessed strategies for improving participatory planning and budgeting so as to enhance the performance of Bukedea district local governments. The study used cross-sectional design to analyze data from the study area with the help of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The researcher collected data from 80 respondents in the study area who were selected using simple random and purpose sampling and questionnaires together with interview guide were used to collect data from study subjects. The study found that participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments, and participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments in local governments. Also participatory budgeting and planning improve project monitoring and participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments. Participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments. Study findings also show that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments and participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments. Also lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness and local of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge together with political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge. The researcher recommended There is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments and local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people. Also for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments and there is need to pay people for their time, provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information about the background to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study, limitations and delimitations to the research study

1.2 Background to the Study

With the increasing public distrust in government and its institutions globally, involving the public in decision making may strengthen democracy as well as result in an effective allocation of scarce public resources (Birskyte, 2019). Participatory budgeting and planning is emerging as an innovative management theme with an enormous potential to promote principles of good governance and has many potential benefits to the performance of local government and civil society (Tomori, 2018). Participatory budgeting improves transparency in municipal expenditure and stimulates citizen's involvement in decision making over public resources; it boosts revenues; it redirects investments towards basic infrastructure for the poor; it strengthens social networks and helps mediate differences between elected leaders and civil society groups (Cabannes, 2017). Despite the significant role played by participatory budgeting organizations, issues related to culture reduce its significance. Investigating the relationship between the level of budget participation and performance of local governments, (Rahman, 2020) observed that the variation in performance attributed to participatory budgeting and planning was gradually reducing.

Participatory budgeting was first documented in International Scientific Journals in the late 1980s referring to projects implemented in the City of Porto Alegre, in Brazil in South America. Participatory budgeting aimed at increasing the activity of the citizens through the public discussion of urban problems and priorities of budget spending. Today, Brazil has around 300 different participatory budgeting practices, making her the leader of participatory budgeting in the world (Aksinina, 2016). In Caribbean, S. East Asia and Scandinavian countries, OECD (2019) views budgeting and planning as encompassing all levels of government, national and sub national, where different mandates and levels of autonomy are used. Since the original invention in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 1988, participatory budgeting has manifested itself in a myriad of designs, with variations

in methodology, form, and technology. As of 2023, participatory budgeting has been implemented in nearly 1,500 municipalities and institutions around the world. Proper and functional budgeting and planning is however not supported by the various pillars of modern public governance: integrity, openness, participation, accountability and a strategic approach realized. Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) (2016) notes that sharing information on public financial management at all levels of the country eliminates duplicative and inconsistent public spending

In the USA, most cases of participatory budgeting have been small scale community grant allocations. In Central and Eastern Europe, these mechanisms are proposed as an entry point to overcome governance weaknesses: participatory budgeting initiatives are often introduced precisely to help establish the kinds of institutions and arrangements that are often seen as a prerequisite for them to function (Worlds Bank, 2020). In other regions of the world, successful engagement by citizens with local resource decisions has not catalyzed or occurred in a virtuous circle of governance: good performance of local government demands good local capacity, which in turn supports and is supported by participation. But even on a smaller scale, budgeting and planning have failed to improve the self-confidence of individuals and encouraging greater local involvement through increased volunteering and the formation of new groups, increasing confidence in local service providers, and increasing control for residents over the allocation of resources.

Participatory budgeting is a type of citizen sourcing in which ordinary people decide how to allocate part of a municipal or public budget through a process of democratic deliberation and decision-making. Participatory budgeting allows citizens or residents of a locality to identify, discuss, and prioritize public spending projects, and gives them the power to make real decisions about how money is spent (Ojangole et al., 2018). Participatory budgeting and planning processes are typically designed to involve those left out of traditional methods of public engagement, such as low-income residents, non-citizens, and youth. A comprehensive case study of eight municipalities in Brazil analyzing the successes and failures of participatory budgeting has suggested that it often results in more equitable public spending, greater government transparency and accountability, increased levels of public participation (especially by marginalized or poorer residents), and democratic and citizenship learning. Participatory budgeting and planning does not however stand as one of several democratic innovations such as British Columbia's Citizens' Assembly encompassing the ideals of a participatory democracy.

In Africa, participatory budgeting is rapidly gaining attention from governments, civil society, and international development agencies as an innovative platform for strengthening citizens' voice in budgetary processes and in the delivery of public goods and services (Okiria and Okiidi, 2017). The problem of budget implementation in African countries is associated with deficit budgeting, delayed passage of the budget by the legislature and ineffective oversight by the legislative arm of government (United Nations, 2015). It is worthy to note that there might be an implementation gap, which could rise from the budget implementers or the environment in which the budget policy has been made. Budget implementation gaps arise from the budget itself when such budget emanates from the government rather than from the target groups (Olurankinse & Oloruntoba, 2017). This means that planning is top-down. This implies that the target beneficiaries do not participate in the formulation of the policies that affect their lives. The information disproportionateness between the principles and agents in counties are being addressed by increased recognition of the role of county assemblies and public participation (Nyakarura, 2016). Additionally, citizens are not given the opportunity to fully participate in the affairs of the local council.

Participatory budgeting began as an initiative management practice with excellent potential to promote financial accountability (UN-Human Settlement Program – UN-HABITAT, 2018). In Uganda, participatory budgeting and planning has been incorporated in the local government process by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development MFPED (MFPED, 2021).

Participatory budgeting was started in Bukedea district local government, and it's not a new concept. The current position of involving the public in making decisions on budget allocations in the district indicates numerous barriers for meaningful citizen participation, including lack of financial resources, occasional ineffectiveness of local government administration, citizens' indifference and bureaucratic inertia. Notwithstanding, the inadequate knowledge on Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) and integration of Output Budget Tool (OBT) into IFMS budget and planning, inadequate local revenue collections due to political influence and poor administration, Fluctuating Indicative Planning Figures from central government have inched on the district's financial accountability (Bukedea District Local Government , 2015). While the district budget framework does not indicate incidences of poor financial accountability, (Auditor General, 2017) indicated cases of inadequate controls surrounding the management of domestic arrears and understaffing at the district, therefore critical issues, which appear to be not-attended to have given a research opportunity for this study.

1.3 Statement of the problem

Planning and budgeting process is the collection of all activities through which government identifies priority interventions, prioritizes among the completing priorities, mobilizes the required resources, provides budget allocation and monitors the implementation to ensure achievement of target objectives. Citizens' participation on the other hand is "the process in which ordinary people take part – whether on a voluntary or obligatory basis and whether acting alone or as part of a group – with the goal of influencing a decision involving significant choices that will affect their community" (André, 2022).

Government plans should benefit the public; government money is public money. Government gets funds from collection of taxes and non-tax revenues paid by citizens. Other sources of government revenue are grants and loans from foreign governments and international organizations. All the revenues are used by the government to provide public services aimed at promoting citizens' wellbeing.

Effective planning, budgeting and sustainability of government policies require plans and resource allocation to be in the will of the citizens. Without effective planning and budgeting, limited resources available to the government would be allocated to non-priority areas and this will in turn impede the development of the district.

Studies by Thisted, R. (2018), have focused more on accessing the degree of citizens' involvement in government development programs including planning and budgeting process. However, there is no particular and well-articulated study done on the role and contribution of citizens' participation in planning and budgeting process in Uganda particularly in Bukedea district. In this research, the researcher intends to explore the role of promoting citizens' participation and its impact on the planning and budgeting process and fill the knowledge gap.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General Objective

The major objective of this study was assess the role of participatory budgeting and planning in promoting performance of Local Governments in Bukedea District

1.4. 2 Specific Objectives

This study will be guided by the following objectives;

- i. To identify the role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of Bukedea district local government.
- ii. To examine the challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in Bukedea district local government.
- iii. To assess strategies for improving participatory planning and budgeting so as to enhance the performance of Bukedea district local governments.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of Bukedea district local government?
- ii. Explain the challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in Bukedea district local government?
- iii. What strategies can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of Bukedea district local governments?

1.6 Significance of the study

The study may have the following significance upon completion.

The results of the study may go a long way to help improve participatory planning and budgeting within the context of local governments

The study may help stakeholders in gaining insight into the role of participatory planning and budgeting in enhancing the performance of local governments

The study may contribute to the existing body of knowledge on participatory planning and budgeting on performance of local governments

The study will act as a reference material for future researchers who intends to carry out similar study.

1.7 Conceptual Frame work

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

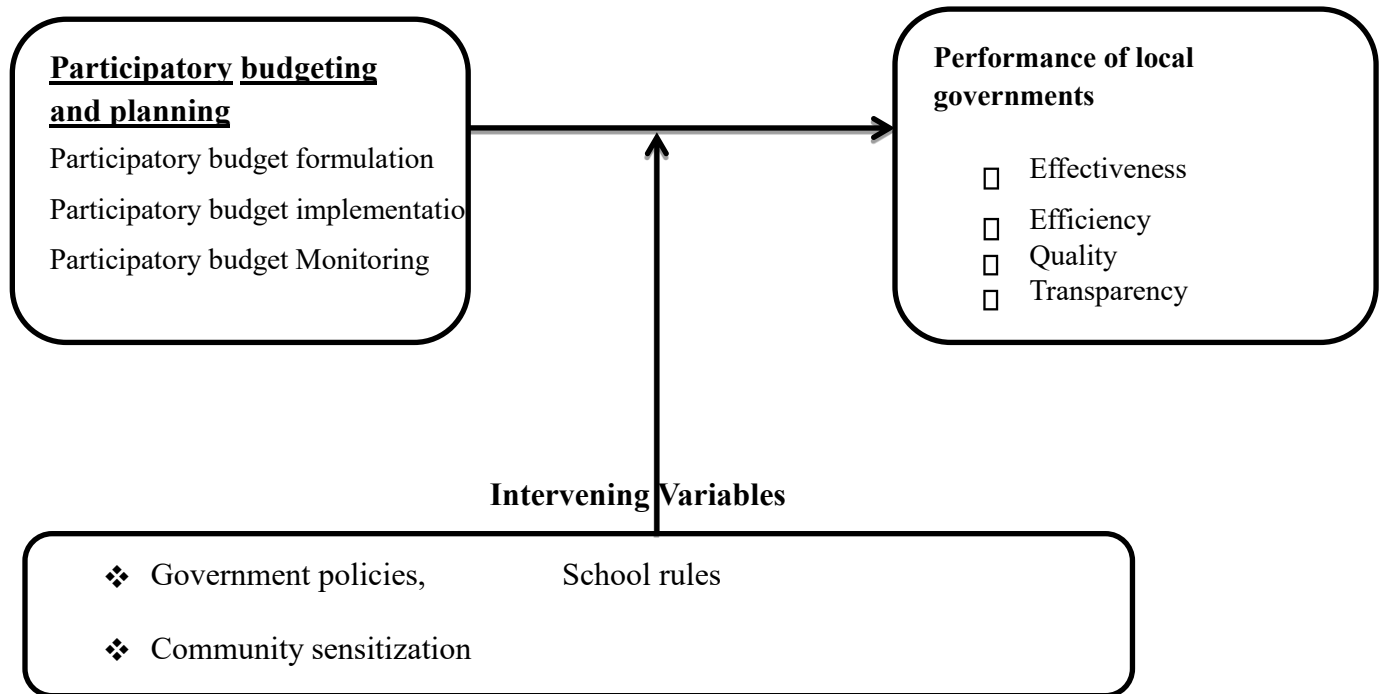


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework showing relationship between variables

Source: Miles & Huberman (2019, p. 18).

Form the above conceptual framework, participatory budgeting and planning as an independent variable (IV) involves participatory budget formulation, participatory implementation and participatory monitoring. The dependent variable in this case is performance of local governments with parameters of effectiveness, efficiency, quality and transparence. The framework assumes that when participatory budgeting and planning is in place, it is likely to transform performance of local governments. Nevertheless, this may not be automatic as other factors may come into play. These may include government policies and community mobilization. These factors have been dully coined as intervening variables by the study and are being isolated to avoid making wrong conclusions

1.8 Operational Definitions

- a) **Participatory budgeting and planning** is a type of citizen sourcing in which ordinary people decide how to allocate part of a municipal or public budget through a process of democratic deliberation and decision-making. Participatory budgeting allows citizens or residents of a locality to identify, discuss, and prioritize public spending projects, and gives them the power to make real decisions about how money is spent (Mazin et al., 2022)
- b) **Local government** is lower decentralized unit of administration (Mande, (2021))

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature on the topic under investigation. The chapter presents a review of the relevant theories. It also presents empirical literature on the impact of participatory

2.2 Role of participatory budgeting and planning in promoting the performance of local governments

One of the ways to promote participatory budgeting is to provide formal access to information on contracts, tenders, budgets, and local government accounts. This is the actual meaning of local governance. Public contracts and budgets must be published to remain transparent (Goncalves, 2013). Establishing a commission to oversee the projects financed by public resources is important in ensuring the transparency of local government contracts and accounts (Tsurkan, Sotskova, Aksinina, Lyubarskaya, & Tkacheva, 2016). For example (Simmons, 2012) views the participation in the opening and analysis of bids for public contracts as a step towards dynamic participatory budgeting. The best way to evaluate local government performance is by providing timely, reliable and relevant information on how public finances are being used. Government's financial position on the true cost and benefit of her activities is made known (Hawke, 2017). However, as governments combine transparency with citizen participation, local government performance and accountability improve, which strengthens governance and as stakeholders contribute ideas to the public sector, through collaboration and partnership (Mkhize, 2016), their stake in decision-making and policy implementation is not realized. Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) (2016) notes that sharing information on public financial management at all levels of the country have not eliminated duplicative and inconsistent public spending which will be investigated by this study.

Cabannes (2018) understands "facility for citizen complaints" as an established facility within the local authority to respond to complaints and a local facility to receive complaints and information on corruption. The contribution that participatory budgeting and planning processes provides an avenue for citizens to air out their complaints, in particular with regards to corruption, are indirect but concrete (Lerner & Baiocchi, 2017). They noted that one of the final phases of the annual cycle of

the participatory budget is normally that of evaluation and adjustments to the process. This is the phase where citizens' complaints are channeled about irregularities and instances of poor functioning. However, (Röcke, 2018) found that it is a channel through which the representatives of the participatory budget have to debate the various points before proposing the changes needed. Therefore complaints, frequent of which are the control, oversight, and transparency commissions; continue until the budget is executed. They are a powerful instrument to eliminate the chance for corruption when the budget is implemented, in particular during the execution of public works and services (Harkins & Craig, 2020). However, the mobilization of the citizenry and the modernization of the administrative apparatus (to adapt to the participatory budget and planning) do not tend to favor new channels for citizen complaints (Novy & Leubolt, 2015). A crucial complaint of these critics is that national issues such as debt repayment are not discussed within the participatory budgeting process and this study will find out whether this phenomenon is applied in Bukedea district.

Studies over the globe have indicated a perceived lack of public sector community consultation and of initiatives to promote community participation in decision-making (Nkulu, 2017). Common in these studies is the absence of political will to promote citizenry participation as it sometimes jeopardizes political agenda. Tkacheva (2016) defined stakeholders' consultation as the process of incorporating citizens in determining budget spending and monitoring the implementation of such objects. It also perceived as bringing together stakeholders to determine priorities in addressing local problems, while (Sangiev, 2017) views it as involving local communities in the distribution of one to ten percent of the municipal budget. In all the above viewpoints, authors seem to agree that resources ought to be distributed to improve citizens' wellbeing something that this study intends to investigate in Bukedea district

By its nature, participatory budgeting and planning is a collaborative effort between citizen participants and government. This makes a strengthened base of popular political support a natural consequence of effective participatory budgeting programs. A reformist government is the most likely to successfully implement participatory budgeting, because of the high level of government support needed. Another reason why governments adopt participatory budgeting and planning is to try to increase the distribution of resources to low-income neighborhoods. The rules of participatory budgeting and planning promote social justice; the emphasis on participation helps the local government build support for redistributing resources among low-income and middle-class groups. Low-income citizens have access to greater levels of resources in participatory budgeting, which

allows the government to provide a specific forum to address their needs. Low-income citizens are not competing against middle- and upper-income citizens and groups in their efforts to secure desperately needed services and public works. However, participatory budgeting and planning programs subvert clientelism by providing open, transparent policy-making processes. Reformist governments gamble that by delegating decision making to citizen participants, they will weaken old clientelistic politics and strengthen their own positions. While Okiiria (2018) argued that as participatory budgeting and planning takes place outside local government itself, its activities largely bypass the legislature and the multiple patronage networks embedded therein. This is one of the most controversial aspects of participatory budgeting and planning programs, and whether or not legislators have virtually no role in the policy-making processes will be subject of study investigation by this study in Bukedea district.

2.3 Challenges faced by local governments in implementation effective participatory budgeting and planning processes

When participatory budgeting programs function are poorly in terms of policy outputs, there is still the potential for participants to enhance their knowledge of local governmental responsibilities and citizens' rights, which can enhance their capacity to negotiate with and place demands on state officials. However, when participatory budgeting and planning programs function poorly, increased cynicism about democracy, decentralization, and participation may be generated, as participants become disillusioned with an ill-performing institution (Gladys, 2020). There is no precise model for participatory budgeting programs. While there are similar tenets and institutional mechanisms, participatory budgeting programs are structured in response to the particular political, social, and economic environment of each city or state. While alluding to the differences, this study will investigate a synthesis of the most representative cases

Most participatory budgeting programs according to Mwititi et al., (2019) allow citizens to have a say only on new capital investment expenditures. (Many participatory budgeting programs claim that participants make decisions on the entire budget, but there is little evidence that participants make meaningful decisions outside of discretionary funding.) When analyzing participatory budgeting and planning in local governments, it is important to distinguish between proposed spending and actual spending and this study intends to find out whether this is done in Bukedea district.

Several limitations to participatory budgeting and planning programs in local governments reduce its overall impact on social justice, public learning, and administrative reform. Mwaka et al., (2017) argued that while there are important differences in how participatory budgeting programs function in different municipalities and states, the limitations discussed below appear to be present in most cases. These limitations suggest that participatory budgeting and planning programs have a moderate capacity to challenge social and political exclusion while promoting social justice. Participatory budgeting and planning programs however are not an important step toward political inclusion and greater social justice, thus they are by no means a magic bullet.

Davis et al., (2018) argued that the first limitation stems from the focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions. Many participants are less interested in learning about rights, the fiscal responsibility of the government, or broader social policies than they are in obtaining a small infrastructure project. This is the principal Catch-22 of participatory budgeting and planning in local governments. Participatory budgeting and planning programs flourish when citizens discover that the specific decisions they make in regional meetings will be implemented. The message is clear: the government values your time and energy (Osodoi and Basil, 2017). While this seems to be a necessary first step to encourage participation, it associates participatory budgeting programs with the distribution of specific goods. After improvements are made, the community organization stops participating. The community receives the desired public good, which was the reason they originally organized. Participants immediately exit the program and demonstrate little interest in working with it. This study will therefore find out in Bukedea district whether public learning is low and participation is geared toward short-term and instrumental ends; participants are not engaged in public learning processes but focused on how they can secure specific resources for their community.

Center for Strategic Studies, UK (2020) reported that the lack of a strong commitment to participatory budgeting by government leaders makes it difficult for participatory budgeting programs to succeed. In Recife, for example, the mayor began to use participatory budgeting as a means to distribute public monies for the yearly carnival. Instead of holding open, transparent meetings, he manipulated the release of funds so that “friendly” participants would benefit. Nonparticipating citizens and “unfriendly” citizen-delegates did not have access to the public resources. Participatory budgeting

participants expressed concern that if they did not act a certain way they would be “boycotted” by the government. This does little to empower citizens and may just be a new form of clientelism.

Davis (2021) argued that another problem concerns the role of long-term budgeting and planning. Many participatory budgeting participants are interested in securing short- to medium-term public works projects. The focus on specific public works makes it more difficult to generate discussions on planning for the future of the city (Okedelo, 2020). Several municipal governments have tried to stimulate discussions and develop long-term plans, but the results have been limited. The complexity of the issues involved requires that citizens have substantial technical and analytical skills to weigh different arguments. Participatory budgeting programs slowly build these skills, but it may take years for participants to develop a grasp of the complexities of the proposed solutions.

Another limitation according to Basil (2018) is the emphasis on local issues and local public policies. Many participants, including experienced political and social activists, spend their time and energy on the intricacies of local public policies. This reduces the amount of time they are able to dedicate to regional, national, or global problems. While participants dedicate their efforts to securing changes in local public policies, the principal problems their communities face are often related to unemployment, violence, or the lack of educational opportunities. Participatory budgeting and planning does not provide the opportunity for participants to challenge the underlying reasons for their social and economic exclusion (MFPED, 2020). In Recife many active participatory budgeting and planning participants devoted 5–10 hours a week to participatory budgeting and planning in local governments. But when asked what the major problem in their neighborhood was, they responded “unemployment.” The participants, mainly women, worked in participatory budgeting and planning in the hope that they could improve the day-to-day conditions of their neighborhoods, but their greatest concerns focused on broader socioeconomic change that was far beyond the scope of participatory budgeting.

Ojangole et al., (2020) argued that citizens and governments hope that a participatory budgeting program will increase awareness of the broader, global social problems that affect Brazil’s urban poor. There are, however, no guarantees that participants will make the leap from addressing their communities’ lack of basic infrastructure to understanding and challenging the broader socioeconomic forces that shape their lives. While this is obviously much to ask of participatory

budgeting and planning participants, clearly the goal of local governments and the most active participants and this is what ignited the research to carry out this research in Bukedes district.

2.4 Strategies for improving participatory planning and budgeting so as to enhance the performance of local governments

Effective community engagement and ample resources are critical to carrying out a meaningful participatory planning and budgeting process in local governments and ensuring that groups who have historically been excluded from opportunity and decision making are heard, such as people with low incomes, people of color, people who are undocumented, young people, and people with disabilities. Communities looking to create an inclusive participatory budgeting and planning process should do the following:

The selection of community members to budget and planning processes should be by a secret so that the elected members remain committed and accountable to citizen (Matveeva, 2015). Similarly, fairness in resource distribution, technical and financial feasibility should be the basis for the choice of projects to be considered on the budget. Transparency needs to be exercised in order to avoid straying away from voter preferences under the pretext of technical analysis (OECD, 2018). The consultative process normally involves having access to data so that stakeholders discuss budgetary policy options from a democratic and competency perspective. Similarly, stakeholders can meaningfully contribute usefully to the budget and planning in process in local governments when they become engaged in a realistic debate about difficult trade-offs, opportunity costs and value for money, and local government plays the role of facilitating these engagements. A wide range of public expenditure programs and tax expenditures should be handled within the budget process, making clear the relative costs and benefits (Obuschenko, 2016). Whereas economic-based research views consultations in budgeting in terms of “optimal tradeoffs”, psychology-based research views it in terms of the complexity of decision-making. Contradictory likings driven by individual differences and information explain the complexity involved in consultative budgeting (Covaleski, Evans, Luft, & Shields, 2018).

There is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities. Brillantes and Fernande, (2017) opined that most participatory budgeting and planning processes have allocated between 1 and 15 percent of their local city budget, but the participatory budgeting project (2017) advises that cities dedicate at least \$1 million per 100,000 residents to ensure that the process is effective and receives adequate buyin. This equates to about \$2 million dollars in Rochester. On top of allocating sufficient funds for the proposed projects, cities should be sure to dedicate funds for the planning and execution of participatory budgeting and planning activities, because thoughtful and inclusive execution of such activities requires staff time, marketing and dissemination, materials, and careful planning. Qualitative research conducted on participatory budgeting and planning has found that at least one full-time employee is needed to carry out a fully developed participatory budgeting and planning process because that process should supplement rather than replace other community engagement activities (Participatory Budgeting Project 2016).

Ofwanso et al., (2019) argued that prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people. To increase equity and close gaps in outcomes, participatory budgeting projects and to planning should prioritize engaging with people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded community members (Amin, 2017).). People with low incomes are less likely to have the time or resources needed for a trip to a meeting, so you can take steps to increase the likelihood they attend and contribute to the participatory budgeting projects and to planning process. These steps could include hosting events in locations they already regularly visit (such as centers, schools, or service locations) or partnering with grassroots or community-based organizations that regularly serve or interact with these populations. Hiring local residents to conduct outreach with communities of color and communities with low incomes is another way to increase diversity at participatory budgeting and planning activities and this study intends to find out whether this is done in Bukedea district.

Covaleski and Evans (2020) opined that there is need to pay people for their time. Participants can play many roles within participatory budgeting projects and to planning process: they can propose projects, vote on projects, or serve as steering committee members or budget delegates (MFPED, 2019). Although paying everyone who participates in community meetings and participatory

budgeting projects and to planning sessions is likely prohibitive, compensating participants can help increase attendance at participatory budgeting projects and to planning events and lets residents know that their expertise and time are valued. In particular, localities should compensate residents in key leadership roles, such as steering committee members and budget delegates, and advertise these roles to people who have not typically been well represented in community engagement (Luft, & Shields, 2018). Cities can also help increase regular participation by providing travel vouchers, child care, and food at meetings. All of these expenses should be included during participatory and planning so that places budget adequately to cover them.

Relatedly, Covalski and Evans (2020) further found recommended that there is need to provide many options for discussion and voting. In their pilot work, Covalski and Evans found that online voting was skewed toward people with higher incomes and people who are white. Providing both in-person and online voting options can help ensure that participants are representative of the community (Onyango, 2019). Moreover, providing several discussion opportunities, including small sessions for people with similar backgrounds (e.g., people who all speak a language other than English), can help increase the likelihood that participants feel comfortable speaking up. Since participatory budgeting and planning programs in local governments are geared toward redistributing public resources, evaluations of participatory budgeting should include an analysis of where resources are spent within the municipality. Such an analysis requires that similar data be produced over a number of years to allow plausible inferences to be made about spending patterns and this study will investigate this phenomenon in Bukedea district.

In his longitudinal study, Onyango (2019) recommended that after voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning. Once project ideas are presented, participants have the opportunity to vote on their top choices to receive funding. Unfortunately, not all projects will receive enough votes to get funded, and this may frustrate some participants who put a lot of work into their proposals or whose top projects did not get selected. Even among those who won, a lack of transparency about what happens next can erode the trust that was developed during the pitch and voting. Building long-term trust and increasing transparency with participants requires that they have a clear understanding of next steps, such as whether any additional approvals are required before the project can be implemented (e.g.,

some projects might require approval from a planning or zoning board) and what the timeline is for the project.

Tumusiime et al, (2020) found that track and monitor participatory budgeting and planning goals around outreach and ensure inclusion. Local governments should track and monitor in real time how inclusive the participatory budgeting and planning process was and who benefited from the funded projects. For example, cities might collect data on the demographics of steering committee members, budget delegates, and general participants, as well as of the individuals who voted for the winning projects (Brillantes and Fernande, 2017). Local governments can use this information to see whether each group represents the population as a whole, or even better, over represents groups that have been historically marginalized and excluded from decision making. They should also host in-depth discussions and focus groups with community members and participatory budgeting and planning participants to better understand which parts of the process worked and which could be improved. Lastly, local governments should seek to learn from the types of projects being proposed as part of the participatory budgeting and planning process as a way to identify high-priority needs in their community (Tumusiime et al, 2020). For example, if many of the projects being proposed in a participatory budgeting and planning process were infrastructure repairs (even if they were not eligible for participatory budgeting and planning funds), the local governments might note that residents are highly dissatisfied with infrastructure, and it should be prioritized in future budgets rather than left to a budgeting and planning process.

According to Ugandan ministry of local government (2021), once you have successfully piloted participatory budgeting and planning in your city, craft legislation that ensures participatory budgeting and planning will continue over time. Although participatory budgeting and planning does not need to be written into law to be executed, doing so can ensure its long-term sustainability and application across various agencies or departments. The legislation can also include goals for outreach (for example, 60 data collection points with engagement representative of the population across race, ethnicity, gender, age, and income) for integration of equity as an explicit goal of the participatory budgeting and planning process, and for requirements that city leaders commit to adopting the most-voted projects. The decentralization of decision-making venues is also an important step (Nuwagaba, 2019). Decisions are no longer made by a small group of political and technical elites located within the confines of the city government but in public forums at the local

level. This provides citizens with unprecedented access to professional and technocratic bureaucrats. Citizens are able to work with these bureaucrats to navigate the complex world of policy making. Participatory budgeting and planning however, do not allow for targeted information to be provided to relevant groups. Local government technocrats do not develop better ideas of the types of information participants need to make informed choices. For example, citizens who live in a mountainous region may need information about drainage and water flows; citizens in the urban center may require information about the costs and complexities of overhauling decaying infrastructure and garbage.

Brillantes and Fernandez (2017) argued that at the heart of any consideration must be the viability of the delegation of decision-making authority along political and administrative lines. Participatory budgeting is a cumbersome process that often takes several years to run relatively smoothly. If a government faces intense political pressures from other political parties or the media, the cumbersome and public nature of participatory budgeting may exacerbate governability problems. Local governments must have sufficient political flexibility to engage citizens in an innovative policy-making process. Furthermore, local government must have the resources and capacity to reform the bureaucracy so that the program will actually be implemented according to the established rules

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 3.0

Introduction

In order to achieve the desired outcomes of a non-biased study report, this chapter presents the methods that the researcher employed while conducting the study. It shows the research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedures, data collection methods and techniques, validity and reliability of instruments, procedure of data collection, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is as a detailed outline of how a given research was conducted (Weraith, 2018). Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to systematically obtain information to describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. More specifically, it helps answer the what, when, where, and how questions regarding the research problem rather than the why. The study was concerned with gathering of data manually. The descriptive research design involves observing and collecting data on a given topic without attempting to infer cause-and-effect relationships (Dickson, 2019). Descriptive research is an appropriate choice when the research aim is to identify characteristics, frequencies, trends, and categories. This design helped to provide a comprehensive and accurate picture of the population or phenomenon being studied and describe the relationships, patterns, and trends that exist within the data. Descriptive research provided a comprehensive picture of the characteristics and behaviors of a particular population or phenomenon, allowing researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the topic

3.2 Study Population

The study population was drawn from three sub counties and data was collected from sub county staffs, district officials and local people. The population consisted of 85 local people, 05 district officials, and 10 sub county staffs totaling to 100. Population specification is a requirement in the documentation of both qualitative and quantitative research and essential at arriving at valid and reliable findings (Asiamah, Mensah, & Otenga-Abayire, 2017). Local people were chosen to participate in this study because they are the beneficiaries of participatory programmes within the context of local governments and have information regarding the role of participatory budgeting and planning on performance of local governments. Additionally, district officials were included in the

study because they are the implementers of decentralized policy and guidelines including strengthening community participatory programmes. The sub county staffs were chosen to participate in this study because they undertake community mobilization and participatory approaches. The study population was drawn from Bukedea district.

3.3 Sample size

The total population (N) was 100 people and therefore the sample population was 80 respondents, that is to say; 69 local people, 05 District Officials (1 CAO, 1 principle Assistant Secretary, and 1 CFO and 1 District planner) and 07 Sub County staffs using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) methods of determining sample size from the population (Sarmah & Hazanka, 2020). The sample size was reached at by means of a table for ascertaining sample size by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) (see attached Appendix II). The sample size from each category of respondents was ascertained by simple random sampling as shown in table 3:1 below.

Table 3.1 Summary of the Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Category	Target population (N)	Sample size (n)	Sampling Technique
Local people	85	69	Simple random sampling
Principle assistant secretary	01	01	Purposive sampling
CFO	01	01	Purposive sampling
CAO	01	01	Purposive sampling
District planner	01	01	Purposive sampling
Sub County staffs	10	07	Purposive sampling
Total	100	80	

Source: Primary data, (2024)

3.4 Sampling Techniques

3.4.1 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling method. This is a form of sampling technique that allows the researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the objectives of the study (Creswell, 2014). In this study, subjects were therefore be handpicked they are informative and they possess the required characteristics. Purposive sampling technique was used to get 05 District Officials and 07 sub county staffs. These respondents purposively sampled because of their positions and the researcher was able to get in-depth information that helped to answer the research questions.

3.4.2 Simple Random sampling

Simple random sampling is a type of probability sampling in which the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from a population. Each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. Data is then collected from as large a percentage as possible of this random subset (Mugende and Mugenda, 2016). Simple random sampling was used to get 69 local people. The goal of simple random sampling technique is to give every participant a chance to participate in the study. It involved giving a number to every subject of the accessible population, placing the numbers in the container and then picking any number at random. The subject corresponding to the numbers was then included in the sample. This sampling technique enabled the researcher to get a representative sample for the research study and it allowed generalizability to a larger population with a margin of error that was statistically determinable.

3.5 Methods and Instruments

The researcher used both questionnaires and interview.

3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey

The research used questionnaire survey data collection method. The questionnaire survey comprised closed ended questions which were answered by teachers. Questionnaires are regularly used in social research. This method allows the researcher to cover the respondents rapidly and cheaply (Bordens

& Abott, 2014). The researcher used self-administered questionnaire as a research tool to collect data from 69 local people. The questionnaire consisted of an introductory note.

Section A for respondents' demographic information, Section B, C and D had questions on study variables. The researcher got a list of 69 local people identified through probability sampling to whom the questionnaires was administered.

According to Fisher (2014), a questionnaire is used because it is easy to administer, not so expensive, and helped to collect unbiased data. The nature of the questions was in form of structured and close ended questions where by a 5 Likers scale of measurement was on close ended questions based on a scale of strongly agree (5), agree (4), unsure (3), disagree (2), strongly disagree (1). Questionnaires were used because they allowed respondents to provide firsthand information which is free of bias and it is also easy to use.

3.5.2 Interviews

Other data was collected through interviews with the help of an interview guide. An interview guide is a research instrument that contains a set of questions on defined issues under study that are put to respondents on face to face basis (Saunders, et al, 2019). An interview guide collects data that supports the researcher through directing an interview process towards the objectives and issues regarding the study (Etyang, 2018). The interview guide consisted of open-ended questions and it were answered by district technical staffs. The interview guide helped the researcher to assess whether all questions had been asked or not. The interview guide was used to collect data from 05 district officials because this category of study population may have more knowledge that could not be fully captured using questionnaires.

3.6 Data quality control tools

3.6.1 Validity

The validity of an instrument is defined as the ability of an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. Validity considers how correctly the research tools measure what the researcher wants to measure. Thus, validity is about the research tool being credible or trustworthy or being accurate or correct (Etyang, 2018).After formulating the questionnaire, the supervisors and other experts reviewed the items and checked the language clarity, content comprehensiveness, and relevancy and how long the questionnaire is. To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher used expert

judgement as recommended by Gay (1997) as the best method for ensuring validity. Thus the researcher ensured that the instrument is clear, relevant, specific and logically arranged. The validity of the questionnaire was tested using the content validity test (CVI). To arrive at the relevancy of the questionnaire, the researcher designed the instrument that yielded content – valid data by first specifying the domain of indicators that are relevant to the concept being measured. A content-valid data measure contained all possible items that were used in measuring the effect participatory budgeting and planning on performance of Bukedea district local government.

3.6.2 Reliability

A tool's reliability shows the extent to which it is free of errors and for that makes sure that there is continuous valuation across time and also across the various items in the instrument. This therefore means that a tool's reliability shows how stably and consistently the tool evaluates the idea thereby helping to measure the worthiness of a measure (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). Reliability of the instruments was obtained by using the test- retest reliability. Fraenkel and Wallen (2016) argue that for most social research, stability of scores over a period of two months is usually viewed as sufficient evidence of test-retest reliability. Therefore the researcher pre-tested and retests the instruments on participants not among those in the study sample. The researcher computed the reliability for multi-item opinion questions using SPSS computer soft ware. The items were tested using Cronbach Alpha to get a reliability figure of 0.79 which is above the recommended reliability of 0.7 (Kaplan and Saccuz, 2023)

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

3.7.1 Quantitative data analysis

Any data that is presented in numerical form like statistics, percentages among others are referred to as Quantitative data. Quantitative data got from questionnaires was computed into frequencies, counts and percentages. The initial step in preparing this data is coding. This involved allotting numbers to the respondents' responses in order that they can be fed into a database (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). Responses were fed into a data base after they are coded. Raw data was entered using the SPSS Data Editor. Data was presented using different methods such as simple frequency tables which ultimately helped to measure the effect of participatory budgeting and planning on performance of local

governments. This was because data presentation requires clear portrayal of the findings presented, and the listed methods above clearly fulfill that purpose.

3.7.2 Pearson Correlations and Regression Analysis

Pearson Correlations and regression analysis was used to analyze and measure the degree of relationship between participatory budgeting and planning on performance of local governments because it is the most appropriate and presents minimal interference by the researcher and it give no room for manipulation of data. This type of inferential statistics is easy to compute and interpret and they also help in making conclusions. Descriptive statistical techniques (frequencies and percentages) were used to analyze field data from questionnaires and assist in the interpretation of data

3.7.3 Qualitative data analysis

On the other hand, qualitative data gathered from open-ended questions in the interview guides was arranged into themes and presented in narrative format. A style called content analysis was used to test the validity and authenticity. Data in form of words is Qualitative data. The initial step in analysing this data is cutting it down through coding and categorization. Data reduction is the procedure of choosing, ciphering and placing data into categories. Coding is the analytic procedure by which the qualitative data that the researcher had gathered was cut down (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). The intention of ciphering is to help the researcher to make conclusions that are meaningful on the data. Codes are labels assigned to units of text. These are then placed in groups made categories. Categorisation is the procedure of organising, arranging and classifying coding units. Codes and categories can be formulated both inductively and deductively. Data display was comprised of displaying data that had been reduced in an organised, digested way. Drawing of conclusions was the last activity of analysis in the process of analysing data qualitatively.

3.8 Data collection procedure

The researcher selected and presented a research topic to the department of education which was approved. Thereafter the researcher develops a research proposal. After approval of the research proposal, the researchers obtained an introductory letter from the Head of department which was presented to the relevant authorities in the study area for data collection. Thereafter the researcher wrote a report which is to presented to the department for further examination.

3.9 Ethical considerations

3.9.1 Confidentiality: Confidentiality is looked at by Walford (2018) to mean information that is private and is not to be divulged to others. Whatever has been said in confidence must remain confidential. The researcher assured the respondent that information offered by the respondent was not to be passed on to another party (third party) without consent of the respondent. Their identity and response were made confidential and anonymised through the use of numbers or through pseudonyms.

3.9.2 Anonymity: Anonymity, termed more appropriately as pseudonymity, is defined by Wiles (2013) as a major means used by the researcher to safeguard the confidentiality of responders by using pseudonyms. Anonymisation is one of the kinds of confidentiality, comprising of identity concealment of research responders (Saunders, Kitzinger, & Kitzinger, 2015). The researcher ensured that all respondents are anonymous implying that their identities are not known and not salient in the study. Withholding the identity of respondents is a guarantee that their statements are authentic (Taylor, 2015).

3.9.3 Plagiarism: The researcher ensured that all written work is original and without any borrowed and manipulated texts, results or even expressions. The researcher made sure that, all words and publications of the author were given their due acknowledgement (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2016). The researcher subjected the written works to the turn it in software and made sure it was 15% or less compliant of plagiarism material.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents on data analysis and interpretation based on the study objectives identified earlier. It begins with the analysis of the demographic data as seen below;

4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The first part of this chapter is a presentation and analysis of the preliminary data obtained from the study. It involves the background information of the respondents. The variables involved are age (years), gender of respondents, educational level and marital status. Data obtained has been presented in tables below.

4.1.1 Age of Respondents

Table 4.1 contains the age distribution of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose was to find out the average age of respondents in the study area.

Table 4.1: Age in years

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
21-29	3	3.8	3.8	38.8
30-39	34	42.5	42.5	46.3
40-49	40	50.0	50.0	96.3
50 above	3	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0		

(Source: Primary data 2024)

A close look at the Table 4.1 show that 3.8% of the respondents were 21-29 years of age, 42.5% were between 30-39 years of age, 50% who constituted the majority were 40-49 years and 3.8% of the respondents were 50 years and above. The findings of the study imply that since majority of the respondents were 40 years above, this mean that they were mature enough and information acquired from them was reliable. The above view is in the line with Amin (2005) who argued that the majority age of above 18 years adds value to the responses given that mature people's are more trustable as they take time to think about a particular aspect of life.

4.1.2 Gender of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender by ticking the appropriate column they belonged. The purpose was to find out the number of males and females who actually participated in the study.

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Perc	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	51	63.8	63.8	63.8
Female	29	36.3	36.3	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2024)

Table 4.2 shows that out of the 80 respondents who participated in the study, majority 63.8% were males, while the remaining 36.3% were females. The finding means that there are more male than females who participated in the study, Naturally, males and females have different attitudes and

views toward events and since females are home makers, they tend to remain at home and this explains their lower turn up rate (Singer, 2004)

4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents

Table 4.3 depicts the marital status of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose was to find out the marital status of the study participants.

Table 4.3: Marital status of the respondents		Frequency	Percent	Valid
Percent	Cumulative			
			Percent	
Married	62	77.5	77.5	91.3
Single	11	13.8	13.8	13.8
Widower/ Widow	7	8.7	8.7	98.8
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2024)

Table 4.3 show that 13.8% of the respondents were single, 77.5% of the respondents were married, 7.5% were widows/widower and 1.3% of the respondents indicated that they had divorced. The data shows that majority of respondents were married and therefore their responses should be trusted because they have experience in solving various socio-economic and political problems.

4.1.4 Educational level of the respondents

The level of education was used to demonstrate the knowledge of respondents on vocational skilling and its effect on youth wellbeing.

Table 4.4: Levels of education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
University	29	20.0	20.0	36.3
Tertiary	35	36.3	36.3	80.0
Valid Secondary	16	43.8	43.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2024)

From the research findings, 20% of the respondents had ended at University level of education, 43.8% had ended at secondary level and 36.3% indicated ended at tertiary level of education. The data shows that majority of the respondents have attained some level of education whose opinions and views regarding role of participatory budgeting and planning on performance of local governments are guided and well informed. This is in line with Uma (2000) who argued that it is important in social investigation research to involve people that have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy in order to be in position to understand and interpret content in the questionnaire.

4.2 Role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government

This was the first objective of the study which was about finding out the role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government. Responses are shown below:

Table 4.5: Role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government

QUESTION ITEM	SD	D	N	A	SA
Participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments	3(3.8%)	5 (6.3%)	19 (23.8%)	39(48.8%)	14(17.5%)
Participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments	1(1.3%)	26(32.5%)	42(52.5%)	11(13.8%)	11(13.8%)
In local governments, participatory budgeting and planning Improve project monitoring	1(1.3%)	10(12.5%)	19(23.8%)	37(56.3%)	13(16.3%)
Participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments	5(6.3%)	13(16.3%)	24(30%)	29(36.3%)	9(11.3%)
Participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments	4(5%)	11(13.8%)	11(13.8%)	40(50%)	17.5(%)

Source: Primary data, 2024

Participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments The study investigated whether participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments. According to table 4.5 above, 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments, 6.3% disagreed, 23.8% were neutral, while 48.8% who were the majority agreed and 17.5% also strongly agreed.

Therefore from the above findings it is noted that participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments with similar findings from face to face interviews. In support

of this finding Greinert (2018) opined that participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments

Participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments

The study investigated whether in participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments and from the findings, only 1.3% strongly disagreed, 32.5% were neutral, 52.5% who constituted the majority agreed and 13.8% strongly agreed to the statement that participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments.

This means that participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments. Even the data collected from interviews indicate that participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments. Greinert (2019) equally agrees with the findings where he revealed that participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments.

In local governments, participatory budgeting and planning Improve project monitoring

On whether in local governments, participatory budgeting and planning Improve project monitoring, 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 5% disagreed, 36.3% were neutral, the same percentage of 36.3% agreed and 18.8% strongly agreed to the statement that In local governments, participatory budgeting and planning Improve project monitoring

The findings imply that in local governments, participatory budgeting and planning Improve project monitoring. In line with the above findings, Bray, et al. (eds) (2017) opined that vocational skills for youth like hair stylist are critically needed to help youth access employment.

Participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments

This variable investigated whether participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments where 1.3% and 12.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively, 23.8% were neutral, 46.3% who were the majority agreed and 16.3% strongly

agreed that participatory budgeting and planning Help to promote community ownership in local governments.

Therefore, the findings of the study imply that participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments. Even findings obtained from interviews show that participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments. This is in line with the findings of Okiiria and Okiidi (2017) who opined that youth can acquire medical record technician skill for self-employment.

Participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments

Table 4.6 above shows 6.3% of the respondents who strongly disagreed that participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments, 16.3% of the respondents equally disagreed, 30% were neutral, 36.3% agreed and 11.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments.

The findings of the study therefore imply that participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments and similar results were obtained from face to face interviews. Gupta (2019) further commented that participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments.

Descriptive Statistics on the role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government
Table 4.6: Descriptive Statistics on role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.7000	.95996
Participatory budgeting and planning Enhances transparency in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.7750	.72871
In local governments, participatory budgeting and planning Improve project monitoring	80	1.00	5.00	3.6375	.94459
Participatory budgeting and planning Help to promote community ownership in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.3000	1.07209
Participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.6125	1.08492
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.60625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.10-2.50	Agree	High
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

The results in Table 4.12 indicate that participatory budgeting and planning has had a very high (3.60625) contribution to performance of Bukedea district. This means that participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments, participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments, in local governments, participatory budgeting and planning improve project monitoring, participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments and participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments

4.4 Challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government

The second objective in this study was to investigate the challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government. The findings from respondent's opinion accompanying variables under this objective were summarized as follows;

Table 4.7: Challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government

QUESTION ITEM	SD	D	N	A	SA
Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	2(2.5%)	8(10%)	17(21.3%)	46(57.5%)	7(8.8%)
Participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments	1(1.3%)	7(8.8%)	26(32.5%)	33(41.3%)	13(16.3%)
Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness	0(0.0%)	23(28.8%)	0(0.0%)	39(48.8%)	11(13.8%)
Lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge	3(3.8%)	5(6.3%)	16(20.0%)	40(50%)	16(20%)
Political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge	0(0%)	6(7.5%)	21(26.3%)	34(42.5%)	19(23.8%)
Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	0(0%)	8(10%)	29(36.3%)	36(45%)	7(8.8%)

Source: Primary data, 2024

Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

The study investigated whether inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. From the findings, majority 57.5% of the respondents agreed to the statement, 8.8% strongly agreed, 21.3% of the respondents were neutral, 10% disagreed and 2.5% strongly disagreed that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities is not a challenge in local governments.

As evidenced from the above finding, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments and similar results were obtained from interviews. As Abagi (2019) noted that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

Participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments

Respondents were asked whether participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments and only 1.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8.8% of the respondents disagreed, while other respondents who constituted 32.5% were neutral, 41.3% who were the majority agreed and 16.3% strongly agreed that participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments

Therefore from above findings, participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments. This is in support of the study done by Bayrak (2020) which he opined that participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments

Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness

According to the findings, 8.8% of the respondents disagreed lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness, 28.8% of the

respondents were neutral, whereas 48.8% agreed and 13.8% strongly agreed that Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness.

Furthermore, results from interviews also indicated similar opinions that Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness. The above findings are in agreement with Khan (2016) where he observed that Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness.

Lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge

The study further investigated whether lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge and from the research findings in table 4.7, 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the tax rates are not high, 6.3% disagreed, 20% were neutral, while 50% of the respondents agreed and 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge.

The findings of the study imply that lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge. This discovery is in line with the findings of Okumbe (2017) who opined that lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge.

Political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge

Political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge as strongly agreed and agreed by 23.8% and 42.5% of the respondents respectively. Only 7.5% of the respondents disagreed and 26.3% of the respondents were neutral.

Therefore from the above findings political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge Kaplan (2018) equally agrees with the findings where he opined that political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge.

Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments The findings show that 10% of the respondents disagreed that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments 36.3% of the respondents were neutral, 45% agreed and 8.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

Therefore inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. Similar data however were collected from face to face interviews where it was noted that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. Prosser (2018) argued that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

4.2.9 Descriptive Statistics on challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government

Table 4.8: Descriptive Statistics on challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.6000	.88016
Participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.6250	.90533
Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness	80	2.00	5.00	3.6750	.82332
Local of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge	80	1.00	5.00	3.7625	.97102
Political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge	80	2.00	5.00	3.8250	.88267
Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	80	2.00	5.00	3.5250	.79516
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High	
2.10-2.50	Agree	High	
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low	
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low	

Results in table 4.8 show that a number of challenges have had a very high (3.625) impact on performance of local governments. This means that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments, lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness, local of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge, political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge and inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

4.5 Strategies that can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments

The third objective in this study was to establish strategies can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments. The findings from respondent’s opinion accompanying variables under this objective were summarized as follows:

Table 4.9: Showing strategies that can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments

QUESTION ITEM	SD	D	N	A	SA
There is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	3(3.8%)	8(10%)	23(28.8%)	34(42.5%)	12(15%)
Local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people	4(5.0%)	7(8.8%)	24(30%)	29(36.3%)	16(20%)
For participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time	5(6.3%)	10(12.5%)	26(32.5%)	29(36.3%)	10(12.5%)
Provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	4(5%)	11(13.8%)	29(36.3%)	28(35%)	8(10%)
After voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning	8(10%)	5(6.3%)	21(26.3%)	36(45%)	10(12.5%)
There is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	2(2.5%)	9(11.3%)	23(28.8%)	40(50%)	6(7.5%)

Source: *Primary data, 2024*

There is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

Table 4.9 above shows that 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, 10% disagreed, 28.8% of the respondents were neutral,

42.5% who constituted the majority agreed and 15% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

Thus from the above findings, it is true that there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments as majority of respondents (42.5%) agreed to the statement. Similar findings were obtained from face to face interviews where it was found out that there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. In support of the above findings, research by Musaaazi, (2018) found that there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

Local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people

According to the study, 5% of the respondents strongly disagreed local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people, 8.8% disagreed, 30% were not sure, 36.3% agreed and 20% strongly agreed.

The findings therefore imply that local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people. Even the findings obtained from interviews show that local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people. The findings are in line with the results of the study done by Okojie (2019) who argued that local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people

For participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time

It was strongly disagreed by 6.3% of the respondents that for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time, 18.8% disagreed, 32.5%

were neutral, 36.3% agreed and 12.5% strongly agreed that for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time.

The findings imply that for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time. Results obtained from interviews also show that regulatory environment for the provision of youth vocational training should be friendly. Abdullah (2021) also opined that for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time.

Provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

It was strongly disagreed by 5% of the respondents that provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, 13.8% disagreed, 36.3% were not sure, while 35% agreed, and 10% strongly agreed.

From the research findings, the majority of the respondents were not sure providing many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments can help to improve local government performance as revealed by 36.3% of the respondents.

After voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning

The researcher also investigated whether after voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning. From the findings therefore, 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed that after voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning, 6.3% of the respondents disagreed, and 26.3% of the respondents were neutral, 45% of the respondents agreed and 12.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that after voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning.

The study findings means that after voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning as agreed and

strongly agreed by 45% and 12.5% of the respondents and this is in line with the data collected from face to face interviews. Research by Maria (2020) also found similar results where she argued that after voting is finished; follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning

There is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

Research findings in table 4.9 above show that 2.5% of respondents strongly disagreed that there is no need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, 11.3% of the respondents disagreed, 28.8% were neutral, 50% who constituted the majority agreed and 7.5% strongly agreed.

The above findings therefore imply that there is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. In the same line of argument, the Ministry of Education and Sports (2007) argued that there is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

Descriptive statistics on strategies that can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments Table 4.10: Showing descriptive statistics on strategies that can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.5500	.99238
Local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people	80	1.00	5.00	3.5750	1.06468
For participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time	80	1.00	5.00	3.3625	1.05835
Provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.3125	1.00119
After voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning	80	1.00	5.00	3.5000	1.07915
There is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	80	1.00	5.00	3.4375	1.11200
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.4625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High	
2.10-2.50	Agree	High	
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low	
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low	

The results in Table 4.10 indicate that a number of strategies can have a very high (3.4625) contribution to improvements of participatory budgeting in local governments. This means that there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people, for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time, provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, after voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning and there is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion, and recommendations about the study. It also looks at areas for further research.

5.2 Summary

Role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government

Research findings show that participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments as governments combine transparency with citizen participation, local government performance and accountability improve, which strengthens governance and as stakeholders contribute ideas to the public sector, through collaboration and partnership, their stake in decisionmaking and policy implementation is not realized.

The researcher found that participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments in local governments. This is the actual meaning of local governance. Public contracts and budgets must be published to remain transparent but to promote participatory budgeting, there is need to provide formal access to information on contracts, tenders, budgets, and local government accounts.

It was also revealed by the research study that participatory budgeting and planning improve project monitoring. The contribution that participatory budgeting and planning processes provides an avenue for citizens to monitor the performance of government projects and programmes.

Stud findings further revealed that participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments and determine priorities in addressing local problems.

This improves sustainability of projects.

Challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government

The findings of the study show that inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. Participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments sometimes lack fund allocations and hence not prioritized.

It was discovered by the study that participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments. Many participants are less interested in learning about rights, the fiscal responsibility of the government, or broader social policies than they are in obtaining a small infrastructure project.

Study findings revealed that lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness and one of the ways to promote participatory budgeting is to provide formal access to information on contracts, tenders, budgets, and local government accounts.

Findings of the study further show that lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge and this is a limitations to participatory budgeting and planning programs in local governments and reduces its overall impact on social justice, public learning, and administrative reform.

The study discovered that political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge and has led to a perceived lack of public sector community consultation and of initiatives to promote community participation in decision-making

Strategies that can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments

Firstly, the study found that there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. On top of allocating sufficient funds for the proposed projects, cities should be sure to dedicate funds for the planning and execution of participatory budgeting and planning activities, because thoughtful and

inclusive execution of such activities requires staff time, marketing and dissemination, materials, and careful planning

Secondly, study findings show that local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people. This will help to avoid exclusion errors and expand service outreaches.

Thirdly, the researcher found that for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments should be by a secret so that the elected members remain committed and accountable to citizen and fairness in resource distribution, technical and financial feasibility should be the basis for the choice of projects to be considered on the budget.

Findings also show that there is need to pay people for their time, provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. There is need to provide many options for discussion and voting and providing both in-person and online voting options can help ensure that participants are representative of the community.

It was also revealed by the study that after voting is finished; follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning. This should include provide adequate and relevant information to community members.

There is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments as found out by the study. Here, transparency needs to be exercised in order to avoid straying away from voter preferences under the pretext of technical analysis.

Conclusions

From the findings of the research study, the following conclusions have been made:

Role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government

As revealed in the findings, participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments as governments combine transparency with citizen participation, local government performance and accountability improve.

As found out by the study, participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments in local governments. This is the actual meaning of local governance. Public contracts and budgets must be published to remain transparent but to promote participatory budgeting.

It is true participatory budgeting and planning improves project monitoring. The contribution that participatory budgeting and planning processes provides an avenue for citizens to monitor the performance of government projects and programmes.

As noted in study findings, participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments and determine priorities in addressing local problems. This improves sustainability of projects.

Challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government

As study findings revealed, inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. Participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments sometimes lack fund allocations and hence not prioritized.

As indicated in the study findings, participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments.

Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness and one of the ways to promote participatory budgeting is to provide formal access to information on contracts, tenders, budgets, and local government accounts.

Further, as study findings show, lack of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge and this is a limitations to participatory budgeting and planning programs in local governments and reduces its overall impact on social justice, public learning, and administrative reform.

As indicated in then findings, political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge and has led to a perceived lack of public sector community consultation and of initiatives to promote community participation in decision-making

Strategies that can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments

Firstly, as study findings show, there is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

Secondly, local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people. This will help to avoid exclusion errors and expand service outreaches.

Thirdly, for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments should be by a secret so that the elected members remain committed and accountable to citizen and fairness in resource distribution, technical and financial feasibility should be the basis for the choice of projects to be considered on the budget.

As noted in study findings, there is need to pay people for their time, provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments. There is need to provide many options for discussion and voting and providing both in-person and online voting options can help ensure that participants are representative of the community.

As revealed by the study, that after voting is finished; follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning. This should include provide adequate and relevant information to community members.

There is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments as found out by the study as discovered by the study. Here, transparency needs to be exercised in order to avoid straying away from voter preferences under the pretext of technical analysis.

Recommendations

From the findings and conclusions of the research study, the following recommendations made:
Role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government

Participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments,

Participatory budgeting and planning enhances transparency in local governments in local governments,

Participatory budgeting and planning improve project monitoring,

Participatory budgeting and planning help to promote community ownership in local governments

Participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments

Challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government

Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

Participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments,

Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness,

Local of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge,

Political interference in participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is challenge

Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments

Strategies that can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments

There is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments,

Local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people,

For participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments,

There is need to pay people for their time, provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments,

After voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning

There is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: CONSENT LETTER

Dear Respondents

Ref. Request to Complete Research Questionnaire

I am **OKOROM JOSEPH MICHAEL** a student of Uganda Christian University pursuing Bachelor's Degree of public administration (BPAM) and am currently undertaking a research on a topic '*Effect of participatory budgeting and planning on performance of local governments, a case study of Bukedea district local government*'. You are kindly requested to participate in this research and your selection to this effect has been based on random basis. Please feel free as you respond to the study questions because the information you are to give will only be used for academic purposes, confidential and finally held anonymous before any publication.

Thank you

.....

(RESAERCHER)

APPENDICES II

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR LOCAL PEOPLE

SECTION A: REpondent's BIO – DATA

INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill in the blank spaces or tick (✓) in the boxes provided where necessary.

1. Name: (optional)

.....

2. Age: 15 – 30 31 – 45 46 – 60 +

3. Sex: Male Female

4. Marital status: Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed

5. Location:

Cell Parish Sub

– county

6. Levels of education:

None Primary Secondary Tertiary and above

Other (please specify)

.....

.....

7. Religion: Protestant Catholics Muslims Born again

Others (please specify).....

RESPONSE SCALE

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree

SECTION B: Role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government						
1.	Participatory budgeting and planning improve decision making in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Participatory budgeting and planning Enhances transparency in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Participatory budgeting and planning Promote accountability	1	2	3	4	5
4.	In local governments, participatory budgeting and planning Improve project monitoring	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Participatory budgeting and planning Help to promote community ownership in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Participatory budgeting and planning enhances project sustainability in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
SECTION C: Challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government						
8.	Inadequate fund for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Participatory planning and budgeting focus on specific public works, which diminishes the impact of the public learning or empowerment sessions in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Lack of information on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments hinder its effectiveness	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Local of community mobilization on participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments is a challenge	1	2	3	4	5
12.	Political interference in participatory budgeting and planning	1	2	3	4	5

	activities in local governments is challenge					
SECTION D: Strategies can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments						
16.	There is need to dedicate adequate funds to participatory budgeting projects and to planning for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
17.	Local governments should prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people	1	2	3	4	5
18.	For participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments, there is need to pay people for their time	1	2	3	4	5
19.	Provide many options for discussion and voting during participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments	1	2	3	4	5
20.	After voting is finished, follow up with community members on all decisions, next steps, and their experiences with participatory budgeting and planning	1	2	3	4	5
21	There is need to sensitize communities on the need for participatory budgeting and planning activities in local governments					

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

APPENDICES III

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am **OKOROM JOSEPH MICHAEL**, a student of Uganda Christian University pursuing Bachelor's Degree of public administration (BPAM) and am currently undertaking a research on a topic '*Effect of participatory budgeting and planning on performance of local governments, a case study of Bukedea district local government*'.

You have been selected to participate in the study so that you can give objective information; as such, you are being assured of confidentiality as well as academic target of the study.

What is position?

What is the role of participatory budgeting and planning on the performance of local government?

Explain the challenges faced in implementation of participatory budgeting and planning processes in local government?

What strategies can be implemented to improve participatory planning and budgeting and enhance the performance of local governments?

Any other information

Thank you very much for your contribution

APPENDICE IV

BUDGETARY ESTIMATES

S/No	ITEM (S)	Quantity (qty)	Unit cost (Ugshs)	Total Coast (Ugshs)
01	Printing/ photo copying papers	1 Ream	20,000	20,000
02	Ruled papers	1 Ream	16,000	16,000
03	Flash disk	1 (2GB)	40,000	40,000
04	Pens, pencil and note book	Assorted	10,000	10,000
05	Photocopying expenses	45 PAGES	@100	4500
06	Word typesetting expenses	45 PAGES	@1000	45,000
07	Spiral binding expenses	3 BOOKS	@5000	15,000
08	Airtime		10,000	10,000
09	Transport expenses		50,000	50,000
10	Contingency		50,000	50,000
11	TOTAL			436,000

APPENDICE V



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

Office of the Academic Registrar

To: CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
BULLEBA DISTRICT

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs. / Miss DIKOROM JOSEPH MUKPFE

Of Registration Number: 5221MUCUP001049, pursuing a Masters'
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree BACHELOR'S DEGREE

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

ROLE OF PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING AND PLANNING IN ADMINISTRATIVE
PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

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,

25-MAR-2024

Mr. Akampurira Timothy

Academic Registrar

Telephone: 0312200000
 Fax: 0312200000
 E-mail: info@uganda.gov.ug
 Website: www.uganda.gov.ug
 P.O. Box: 1000
 Kampala, Uganda



The Republic of Uganda

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer
 Bukedea District Local Government
 P.O. Box 5826
 Bukedea

In the absence of the
 Subordinate please quote No. 12/144/1

Date: 30th April 2024

Hon. Joseph Michael
 Uganda Christian University
 Nshule

RE: DATA COLLECTION

This is to inform you that you have been offered an opportunity to carry out Data Collection from Bukedea District Local Government in the field of Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration and Management under the topic "the Role of Participatory Budgeting and Planning in Promoting Performance of Local Governments".

During this period, you will be attached to Bukedea Sub-county under the supervision of Senior Assistant Chief Administrative Officer.

Your attention is drawn to section 1-F of the Uganda Government Standing Orders and Circular Standing Instructions No 3 of 2011, relating to Data collection in the public service.

Yours faithfully,

Joseph Michael
 For, Chief Administrative Officer, Bukedea

On behalf of and for
 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
 30 APR 2024
 BUKEDEA DISTRICT