

**ASSESSING THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS TOWARDS
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY
OF UNDP IN UGANDA**

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DECLARATION

I, Balyesiima Becky Atwooki, hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work. It has not been submitted in any other university for any similar or any other degree, and it is not intended to be submitted elsewhere.

Sign.......... Date.....9th April, 2026.....

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APPROVAL

This document affirms that the dissertation has been submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Governance and International Relations degree, and with my approval as the institutional supervisor.

Signature..........

Date.....

(University Supervisors Mr. Stanley Wareeba)

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my loved ones, who have encouraged me with their support and sacrifices. I also dedicate this work to all the people who are advocating for the development of sustainability, poverty reduction, and environmental conservation, especially in developing countries such as Uganda.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EAC - East African Community

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

ICT - Information and Communication Technology

IMF - International Monetary Fund

MTPII - Medium-Term Plan II

NDP - National Development Plan

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

ODA - Official Development Assistance

OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

ABSTRACT

The study examines how international organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have contributed to socio-economic development in Uganda. The study will highlight how governance reforms, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability initiatives spearheaded by the UNDP have contributed to socio-economic development in Uganda. The study will employ a mixed research approach, combining numerical and real-life experiences. The study will be conducted by administering a survey to 57 participants, including government officials, UNDP officials, and locals in Uganda. The study will reveal how governance reforms have contributed to transparency and accountability in Uganda's public sector. The study will also reveal how poverty alleviation initiatives have contributed to poverty reduction in Uganda's rural areas. The study will reveal how the UNDP's initiatives in environmental sustainability have contributed to climate change mitigation and renewable energy expansion. However, the study will highlight how funding and political instability have remained impediments to socio-economic development in Uganda. The study will conclude by emphasizing the need for international cooperation and locals to promote socio-economic development in Uganda. The study will be important in its contribution to knowledge on how international organizations can support socio-economic development in poor nations, taking into account Uganda's social, political, and economic factors.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the author will highlight the role of the international organizations and more so the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in enhancing development in the third world countries. The chapter has been split into various parts which start with the background of the study that includes the global, African, regional, national, and local approaches to development efforts and challenges in the third-world countries. It also discusses the applicability of the interventions of the UNDP in Uganda citing the significance of international cooperation in resolving development problems.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

On the international level, the international organizations have been critical in facilitating development by putting in place sustainable development goals (SDGs). Development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was introduced in 2015 and since the time, organizations such as the UNDP have played the key role in the coordination of global development in order to reduce poverty, improve health and education. The United Nations (2025) notes that approximately 800 million citizens are living in extreme poverty in the world, with a majority of them residing in the third-world nations. The international organizations are seeking to address such differences by harmonizing the worldwide initiatives with the regional solutions. Equally, Sachs et al. (2025) state that although the world has witnessed a high increase in GDP; there are severe inequalities hindering sustainable development towards achieving the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) because the global development has been directed at bridging these disparities. The world community, and the UNDP, in particular, have also played a role in post-disaster recovery, as it was observed in post-disaster countries or those hit by natural disasters (United Nations, 2025).

The worldwide development concern is not only aid, but also entails the development of good governance, capacity building of institutions, and the advancement of human rights, which are the pillars of the attainment of the long-term development. According to Hickel (2017), the global development programs need to tackle structural inequalities that still prevail in the international economic system. Therefore, international institutions are supposed to partner with the governments of nations to deal with the causes of underdevelopment particularly in developing countries. The UNDP role is highlighted in its global mandate, in which it coordinates global collaboration and promotes the resilience of national economies and societies to the impact of economic and social shocks (UNDP, 2025).

International organizations have a significant influence on development in Africa since most of the states in the continent are considered developing states. Africa has been a popular target of the international development aid, especially owing to its high cases of poverty, poor health problems such as HIV/AIDS and poor infrastructural systems. As per the latest projections by the World Bank (2025), about 46 percent of the population of the region earned less than 3.00 a day at Sub-Saharan Africa. International organizations including the UNDP have collaborated with the African Union (AU) in an attempt to overcome these development problems. Specifically, the Agenda 2063 by the AU focuses on working together with the international bodies to attain socio-economic changes in the continent (African Union, 2025). The UNDP activities in Africa are mostly focused on poverty eradication, governance, and post-conflict rebuilding. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has its mission of assisting nations to develop and disseminate solutions in significant areas, one of them being democratic governance and peacebuilding particularly in post-conflict or weak setting. This will involve consolidation of state structures and reconstruction of governance to stabilize post conflict countries. Another important role that the UNDP has fulfilled towards addressing the health crisis in Africa, including the Ebola outbreak, is that the organization facilitates the international response efforts towards the provision of healthcare and the mobilization of resources, as well as reinforcing the health infrastructure. Additionally, the UNDP has been championing democratic governance in Africa through the aid it gives in the election process in such countries as Nigeria and Kenya. This underlines the increased importance of good governance as one of the main pillars of sustainable development in Africa.

Climate resilience is also a major focus of international organizations such as the UNDP and African countries are experiencing a disproportionate impact of climate change. Kiunsi (2013) observes that African nations are quite susceptible to the effects of climatic changes and the international organizations have been increasingly paying attention to developing adaptive capacities and initiating sustainable environmental behaviors. By May 2025, 18 African countries I have received assistive support on developing Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), to align economic growth with net-zero pathways. In 2024, G7 leaders also supported the initiative to accelerate clean energy projects by approving the Energy for Growth in Africa program.

Speaking of East Africa, such nations as Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania have seen serious interventions by international organizations to develop them. The development activities at the region are usually in tandem with the wider East Africa Community (EAC) interests, which encourage the integration and cooperation among the region. The EAC (2020) states that international organizations have been closely involved in the development process, particularly in trade facilitation, infrastructure development and reduction of poverty. Using the example of the UNDP, the organization has contributed to the integration of the region by providing such programs as the improvement of governance, peaceful elections, and institutional frameworks (UNDP, 2021). East Africa is a region where the poverty and inequality rates remain high, and even such countries as Uganda and Burundi are unable to attain sustainable development in spite of decades of the foreign assistance. The World Bank (2023/24) states that the poverty level in Uganda is approximately 26.4% and a significant part of the population lives below the poverty threshold of less than 1.90 dollars per day. Such realities have led to greater involvement of international organizations such as the UNDP that have been keen on poverty reduction by building on capacity, empowering and diversifying economies. Uganda, similar to the majority other third-world nations, has profited much through the role played by international organizations and more so the UNDP in its development agenda. Uganda has been experiencing a myriad of development challenges since the country developed in 1962 and these challenges include political instability, poor infrastructure, poverty, lack of proper healthcare and education systems, etc. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2024) indicates that the poverty rate in Uganda is 16.1% with more people living in rural regions being deprived. The UNDP presence in Uganda has played a very

important role in dealing with the challenges by means of programs aimed at reducing poverty, democratic governance, and environmental sustainability (UNDP Uganda, 2021). Poverty eradication has been one of the major interventions done by UNDP in Uganda. The World Bank (2020) reckons that Uganda has achieved a lot in its fight against poverty during the past twenty years, and the international organizations had a critical role to play. The UNDP has actively engaged in ensuring inclusive economic growth through the empowerment of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), increased agricultural productivity, and vocational training of the marginalized communities (UNDP Uganda, 2021). The initiatives are in line with the vision 2040 of Uganda that aims at making the country a middle-income country (NPA, 2019).

On the local level especially in the rural regions of Uganda, international organizations have been keen on handling the special issues of the groups that are marginalized. The rural areas in Uganda cover most of the population in the country with large number depending on subsistent farming. Uganda has high levels of poverty in rural areas compared to city centers, according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2021), almost three-quarters of the population of Uganda is in the rural regions. The international community has been energetic in executing poverty-reduction efforts in such communities in the rural areas, through agricultural development, education and healthcare access, and the empowerment of women (UNDP Uganda, 2020).

It is notable that the UNDP pays attention to the enhancement of the agricultural output as the rural economy of Uganda is based on agriculture. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2023) state that the Ugandan agricultural industry contributes about 24 percent of the total GDP in the country and provides 72 percent of the population with jobs. UNDP agricultural projects are aimed at supporting agricultural food security, developing climate-resilient agriculture, and increasing market access to farmers (UNDP Uganda, 2024/25). The interventions play critical roles in alleviating rural poverty and creating sustainable livelihoods.

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

The Modernization Theory is one of the most significant theories of development in the thirdworld countries and the basis of this study. This theory was invented in the middle of the 20th century, after the World War II, and it was created by such theorists as Walt Rostow (1960) and Talcott Parsons (1951). The major premise of the modernization theory is that development in economies

is a linear process in which societies change their states to either being traditional or modern. Rostow stages of economic growth holds that all countries will be able to achieve high levels of industrialization and development as long as they embrace western economic and political systems (Rostow,1960). The Modernization Theory has one of its advantages in the fact that it focuses on the importance of technological growth and innovation to spur economic growth and societal development. The theory presupposes that developing countries can hasten the process of their development by incorporating new technologies, enhancing the system of education, and modernizing their economies with the help of industrialization (Inglehart & Welzel, 2010). Also modernization theory offers a step-by-step road to development, which has been attractive to policymakers in the third-world countries that have desired to replicate the success of the western economies. It provides an effective roadmap to economic transformation pointing at the significance of infrastructure, governance, and investment in human capital (Harrison, 2014). Nevertheless, in spite of its flaws, modernization theory is applicable in this study because it offers a convenient model through which one can comprehend the contributions of international bodies such as the UNDP towards the creation of third world nations such as Uganda. The interventions made by the UNDP tend to be directed at the capacity building, industrialization, and the modernization of political and economic order, which are all in line with the principles of the modernization theory (UNDP, 2021). The attempts to improve the governance system, to improve the education sector and sustainable industrialization in Uganda could be considered as the modernizing processes that will help the country get out of poverty and become a part of the global economic process. Thus, the theory, though not explaining everything about the development issues of Uganda, contributes to putting the international interventions in perspective as the drivers of the country towards a more modern, industrialized nation.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

The concept of development in the context of international development, has taken a new meaning of having a lot more than economic growth. Nowadays, it is perceived as a complex process which implies the improvement of a broad spectrum of indicators including social, political and environmental ones. As explained by Todaro and Smith (2020), development is a concept that entails enhancement of human welfare, quality of life, and social well-being. This has been further expanded to mean development because although economic growth is imperative, it has not been

sufficient to guarantee societal development. Along with the growth of GDP, such pointers as the life expectancy, literacy levels, healthcare accessibility, and political stability have come to play a critical role in measuring the progress of third-world countries. The full picture can be seen in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations in 2015 that put a strong focus on poverty reduction, education, gender equality, and environmental sustainability (United Nations, 2019).

The international bodies like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are very instrumental in popularizing this wider understanding of development especially in the thirdworld nation like Uganda. Kharas and Rogerson (2022) state that international organizations play a central role in the development policy process, as well as the technical and financial assistance of the countries that are behind in terms of social-economic development. Specifically, the UNDP is found in the context of the human development, the purpose of which is to broaden the options of people and enhance their welfare. The Human Development Index (HDI) is used to measure human development with the focus on life expectancy, education, and per capita income. UNDP provides sustainable development programs, democratic governance, mitigation of climate change, and eradication of poverty in the developing countries through its programs (UNDP, 2021). In the case of Uganda, the UNDP has played a significant role in facilitating the programs that embrace good governance, inequalities, and resilience to climate change.

Moreover, the contribution of international organizations towards development is most likely to be conceptualized on the platform of capacity building. Capacity building is defined as the activities that are used to enhance the capabilities of people, organizations, and communities to accomplish functions, resolve issues, and meet development objectives (OECD, 2020). The notion transcends the provision of technical aid to include a more integrated dimension of enhancing local ownership, institutionalization and policy restructuring. The UNDP has been keen on enhancing capacity building in the governmental institutions in Uganda in order to enhance good governance, managing the public sector, and implementation of policies (Mugisha & Mbabazi, 2021). The efforts of the UNDP in empowering the institutions are important because they make the development processes sustainable and locally-led which is a primary indicator of success of development in the long-term in third-world nations. As such, the theoretical basis of capacity

building lays emphasis on empowering the local actors by providing them with skills and means through which they can propel their developmental processes.

This paper has examined how the UNDP as an international organization can be consistent with these broad concepts of development and capacity building in Uganda. It was analysed how much the interventions of UNDP have been effective in dealing with the economic and the noneconomic aspects of development including governance, health, education and environmental sustainability. Gaventa (2021) asserts that the paradigm shift in the definition of international assistance is needed in order to transform the traditional top-down strategies of development to the more participatory, inclusive, and sustainable approaches. This paper assessed the effectiveness of the UNDP in the response to this change and the effect it has had on the development path of Uganda. Through the investigation of the convergence of these conceptual lenses human development, capacity building, and sustainable development, the study offered an in-depth evaluation of the efforts of the UNDP concerning the development approach of the Uganda as a whole.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Uganda is a landlocked nation in East Africa that has been undergoing a slow, yet consistent development in the socio-economic dimension of the country with the involvement of international organizations being prominent in development. The issues of development facing the country are numerous and vary to a high degree of poverty, lack of infrastructures, and access to healthcare services as well as political instability in some parts. The poverty level in Uganda, according to the World Bank (2023/24), is about 26.4 and most of the population is living in rural regions whereby accessibility to basic amenities is minimal. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been actively engaged in contributing to development agenda in Uganda especially in development projects that are designed to reduce poverty, reform governance, and sustainability of the environment (UNDP, 2022). The development plan enshrined in the Vision 2040 of Uganda is almost in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) of the UNDP, targeting poverty eradication, economic change, and better human development indicators (Government of Uganda, 2021).

The UNDP has in the past years played a major role in resolving major development issues in Uganda, especially in governance, as well as, the reformation of the public sector. The issue of

governance is also a major challenge in Uganda and corruption and ineffective public administration is one of the limiting factors to successful service delivery. The 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index of Uganda is 140 out of 180 countries, and 26 out of 100 (on a scale of where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean) meaning that it is a big governance problem. UNDP has also addressed these issues by offering technical assistance to the government institutions, enhancing the transparency mechanisms and promoting accountability by offering capacitybuilding initiatives. Moreover, UNDP has contributed to the efforts of enhancing electoral procedures, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law (UNDP, 2022). Such governance reforms are important in the formation of enabling environment of sustainable development since an effective development policy requires sound and consistent institutions.

Besides, the UNDP has been instrumental in enhancing environmental sustainability in Uganda, especially due to Uganda being exposed to climatic change. The agricultural sector that generates more than 70 percent of the population in Uganda is very reliant on rain-fed farming, thus it remains highly vulnerable to climatic changes (FAO, 2023/24). The UNDP has been collaborating intimately with the government of Uganda and the communities in the country to formulate a climate resilience strategy, sustainable land management, and renewable energy. Among the most important programs is the "Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Uganda" project that helped the country become much more adept at predicting and responding to the disaster-related climate conditions (UNDP, 2021). By so doing, UNDP has succeeded in supporting Uganda to deal with the short-term environmental issues, as well as the long-term sustainability objectives, in the context of the wider SDGs agenda.

This analysis of the context underscores the importance that the UNDP has in Uganda's overall development process. By working on issues such as governance, poverty, and the environment, the UNDP programs are in line with Uganda's Vision 2040 and the overall sustainable development agenda globally. As Uganda seeks to overcome its socio-economic challenges, the continued partnership with international agencies such as the UNDP has been instrumental in promoting growth, adapting to climate change, and improving governance in Uganda. Current research by Muwonge and Apio (2023) underscores that while international aid has been instrumental in Uganda's socio-economic growth, the sustainability of this growth depends on how well Uganda is able to build its capacity and how well international aid is adapted to

Uganda's unique situation and needs. Thus, this study sought to assess the extent to which the UNDP has contributed to Uganda's socio-economic growth and how well this is aligned with Uganda's socio-economic growth strategies in the future.

1.2 Problem Statement

Uganda, like other developing countries, still faces significant socio-economic and environmental challenges despite the many development initiatives that have been put in place by different international actors such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Though Uganda has achieved significant development in the reduction of poverty levels in the country, as the poverty rate has reduced from 30.1% in 2019/20 to 26.4% in 2023/24, the number of people living in poverty remains large, thus posing a significant risk of falling back into poverty as a result of factors such as climate change, economic downturns, and poor governance (World Bank, 2024). The country's poor governance has been attributed to factors such as corruption, which has seen Uganda rank 140 out of 180 countries in the 2024 Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International, 2024).

The core challenge in Uganda is the slow development in areas such as governance reform, poverty reduction, and resilience to the impacts of climate change despite the many development initiatives that have been put in place by different international actors such as the UNDP. The poor management of the country by the government through corruption has led to poor service delivery, especially in rural areas (Transparency International, 2022). Climate change is also posing a significant challenge to the country as it has been characterized by droughts and floods that could potentially affect the country's agricultural products (USAID, 2023). If the challenges facing the country are not well addressed, Uganda could potentially slide back into poverty, thus affecting the lives of the current as well as future generations, thus the need to conduct a thorough scrutiny of the role of the UNDP in addressing the challenges facing Uganda. This study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of the role of the UNDP in Uganda.

1.3 General Objective

To assess the role of international organizations towards the development of third world countries focusing on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Uganda.

1.4 Specific Objectives

To assess the impact of governance reforms towards development of third world Countries focusing on International Organizations (UNDP) Uganda.

To evaluate the effectiveness of UNDP's poverty alleviation programs towards development of third world Countries.

To examine the role of environmental sustainability programs towards development of third world Countries focusing on International Organizations (UNDP) Uganda.

1.5 Research Questions

What is the impact of governance reforms towards development of third world Countries focusing on International Organizations (UNDP) Uganda?

How effective is the UNDP's poverty alleviation programs towards development of third world Countries.

What is the role of environmental sustainability programs towards development of third world Countries focusing on International Organizations (UNDP) Uganda?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The area of study for this research will be Uganda, and more specifically, the activities of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the country. The reason for choosing Uganda was its long history of association and cooperation with the UNDP, and its numerous socio-economic challenges, including issues of governance, poverty, and environmental degradation, to name a few. The numerous socio-economic challenges in Uganda make it an apt subject for this study on the effect of international bodies on socio-economic development.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study will cover the activities of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Uganda in the areas of governance reforms, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability. The study will cover how effective the UNDP has been in these areas and how they contribute to

the socio-economic development of Uganda. The study will also cover the challenges faced by the UNDP in its activities and how they can be improved.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study will be conducted over a period of two months, from October to December 2025. This period was chosen to ensure adequate time to study and analyze the reports and activities of the UNDP in Uganda and to conduct fieldwork in the study area. This period was also chosen since it coincides with the completion of annual reports on development in various countries, including Uganda, and will provide the latest and most relevant information for this study.

1.7 Significance of the Study

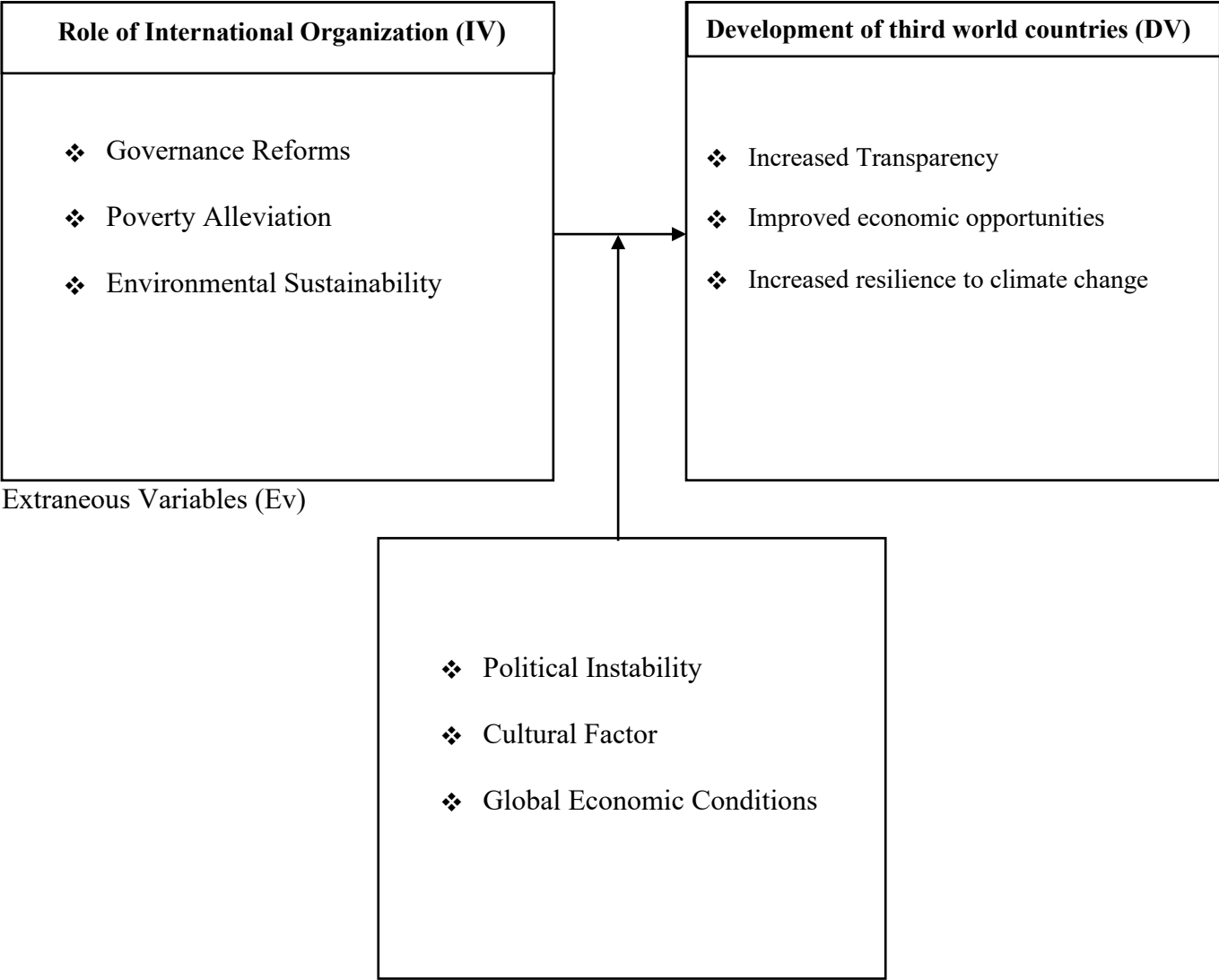
The study will be significant in various ways. The study will provide valuable insights into how effective international bodies, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have been in fostering socio-economic development in Uganda. The study will also be important in helping policymakers and various bodies, including the government, understand how international bodies have been in fostering socio-economic development in Uganda, especially in areas like governance reforms, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability.

Secondly, the study offered guidelines on how to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UNDP's development programs in Uganda. This information can be used by UNDP and other international organizations to fine-tune their strategies and match them with Uganda's unique development challenges and requirements.

Thirdly, for scholars and researchers, this study contributes to the existing literature on how international organizations can contribute to development in developing countries. It provides a reference base for further studies on international assistance and development programs.

Lastly, this study is beneficial to local communities because it can identify areas for improvement in development programs, which can translate into meaningful and impactful development. Improvements in living conditions, governance, and environmental practices in Uganda.

1.8 Conceptual Framework



1.9 Definition of Key Terms

International Organizations

Organizations that bring together different countries to address regional issues such as development, peace, and humanitarian needs. In this article, the focus is on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its activities in Uganda.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme is a part of the United Nations that has been working in over 170 countries and territories to promote development, reduce poverty, enhance governance, and ensure environmental sustainability. In this article, the focus is on the activities of the UNDP in Uganda.

Socio-economic Development

The improvement of the socio-economic well-being of the population of a country through poverty reduction, improvement of education and health services, development of infrastructural facilities, and improvement of the economy. In this study, socio-economic development refers to the improvement of the living standards of the people of Uganda by the UNDP.

Governance Reforms

The improvement of the structure, processes, and performance of government institutions to enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the provision of services to the people. In this study, the focus is on the role of the UNDP in the governance reforms of Uganda.

Poverty Alleviation

The reduction of poverty in a country through the provision of economic opportunities, education, health services, and other basic needs of the people. In this study, poverty alleviation refers to the role of the UNDP in poverty reduction in Uganda.

Environmental Sustainability

The practices that should be put in place to ensure the sustainability of the environment for the future generation of the population of a country. The term is relevant to the role of the UNDP in Uganda in the sustainability of the environment.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of existing literature relevant to the study on the role of international organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in promoting socio-economic development in Uganda. It focuses on key thematic areas: governance reforms, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability, as these are the primary areas where the UNDP has been involved. The chapter also explored theoretical perspectives that underpin the study, review empirical studies, and identify gaps in the current literature that this research seeks to address.

2.1 Theoretical Perspective

The study was underpinned by the Modernization Theory, which posits that development in third-world countries can be achieved through the adoption of modern practices, governance systems, and technologies, often with the assistance of international organizations. Modernization theorists such as Rostow (1960) argue that developing countries should follow a linear path of economic growth, similar to the trajectory followed by Western nations. The theory assumes that external intervention, especially through international organizations like the UNDP, can help stimulate economic and social transformation in less-developed countries.

One key assumption of Modernization Theory is that development is a universal process, and that less-developed countries can progress by adopting "modern" economic practices and institutions. This assumption underlies much of the work of international organizations, which provide technical assistance and funding to help countries implement reforms in governance, economic management, and infrastructure development (Harrison, 1988). However, critics state that this theory does not take into account specific cultural, historical and social context of developing nations and implementation of Western models of development is not always efficient (Escobar, 1995).

This theory is applicable to the study because it is concerned with the contribution of external players like the UNDP in bringing about socio-economic transformation in the developing nations like Uganda. The theory offers a guide on the modulation of the international organizations in their

efforts to trigger the development process via governance changes, poverty eradication initiatives, as well as environmental projects. Nevertheless, the paper also took into consideration the criticism of the theory, especially the possibility of excessive dependence on external intervention without providing enough local involvement or adaptation to the local context of the Ugandan settings.

2.2 Conceptual Review

2.2.1.1 International Organizations in Concept.

International organizations (IOs) are those that are formed through the agreement of the member states or any other international actors to solve global or regional problems that cannot be done by individual countries. These institutions have very significant functions in governance, peacekeeping, economic growth and humanitarian assistance. Weiss and Wilkinson (2022) argue that the roles of IOs help promote international collaboration, establish platforms to engage with each other, and utilize resources to address transnational issues such as climate change, conflict, and economic inequality. They are usually directed by treaties or charters, and have various mandates, such as political, economic, social, and environmental goals to them. The United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Health Organization (WHO) are some of the most outstanding IOs that have a special role on global governance.

Over the past years, the role of international organizations has changed particularly in the Global South. Most IOs have not just concentrated on traditional peace and security mandate but are also incorporating in their mandate socio-economic development and capacity building projects in developing nations. As an example, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is present in different countries and has been involved in technical assistance and financing sustainable development, alleviation of poverty, and the establishment of governance capacities (UNDP, 2023). Such organizations assist the developing nations to solve problems like inadequate infrastructure, health emergency, and educational gaps that are mostly compounded by the lack of finances within the country. According to the research by Zurn (2022), IOs are very important in assisting in governance reforms and consolidating the institutional frameworks of the fragile states so that they are able to manage development more efficiently.

International organizations are not without criticism despite their contribution to the world because they have been accused of lack of effectiveness, legitimacy and accountability. According to some

researchers, the powerful states tend to dominate the IOs, and this state of affairs may lead to inequality of influence and unequal decision-making, which may not always serve the interests of smaller or developing states (Barnett and Finnemore, 2021). The constraints of resources, the opposition of political forces, and the local context complexity of an area where IOs are put into practice are also often the factors that restrict their capability to implement sustainable solutions. However, IOs are still important stakeholders in the solution of global problems, particularly in areas such as Sub-Saharan Africa, where foreign aid and professionalism are more than necessary in solving socio-economic development problems (Morse and Keohaneb , 2020).

2.2.2 Socio-Economic Development Concept of the Third World Countries.

Socio-economic development in the third-world countries is characterized by the realization of better economic status, as well as social welfare of a people, and this is commonly done by thorough reforms in education, health, infrastructure, and governance. Todaro and Smith (2020) stated that socio-economic development involves the activity of decreasing poverty, improving income, and access to important services, such as healthcare and education. In most case of thirdworld countries, socio-economic development is essential in ensuring stability and growth in the long run. These areas have a presence of international organizations like United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which help in facilitating development projects in these areas through offering technical assistance, financial support as well as capacity-building schemes to help communities in these areas to rise out of poverty to sustainable development.

The equitable economic development that serves all groups of the population is one of the main problems in the third world countries. The 2025 Global Economic Prospects report of World Bank proves that most of the Third world (developing) nations have a hard growth environment: the average growth stands at 4 per cent, yet the debt burden, poor investment and climate related expenses are increasing. Such growth rate could be sluggish to drastically alleviate poverty, particularly in weak states with an already shrinking economic performance. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) recent statistics which was held in October, (2025) indicate that despite certain developing and third-world nations registering some slight economic improvement, the general growth is poor. UNCTAD documents that the increasing debt

levels, declining investment, particularly in infrastructure and growing digital and trade divides remain limiting to sustainable development in most of the Third World economies.

Also, human capital development, or investment and skills training in education, is closely associated with socio-economic development in the third-world countries to increase the productive capacity of the population. The socio-economic development of third world countries is still much related to the human capital formation, especially in the areas of investment in education, health and training of skills that contribute to the enhancement of the national productivity. According to the recent findings of the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2024), the economies with a higher focus on quality education, easily available health care, and vocational training demonstrate better economic growth and reduce poverty at a higher rate. Nevertheless, the third-world nations remain under severe restraint in human capital building, with inadequate education systems, inaccessible health amenities, and consistently high unemployment rates. The obstacles undermine human work efficiency and stalemate sustainable growth. According to UNDP (2024), to achieve sustainable socio-economic development, however, it is necessary to have concerted efforts involving good economic policies and social programmes to minimize inequality, enhance standards of living, and economic resilience in the long term.

2.3 Actual Reviews

2.3.1 Governance Reforms and the Role of International Organizations

The governance reforms are bi-polar in enhancing transparency, accountability and a proper implementation of policies in the developing countries. Such reforms usually aim at enhancing the efficiency of the public institutions, corruption minimization and equitable service provision. The international (IOs) organizations are critical in aiding such reforms through offering technical assistance, funding and know how to countries which are challenged by poor governance institutions. Everything hinges on poor governance which according to the Worldwide Governance Indicators (Kaufmann and Kraay, 2024) is one of the greatest barriers to socio-economic growth, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In those areas, the problems are intensified with regards to effective government institutions and widespread corruption. As a result, the international Organizations (IOs) cooperate frequently with the national governments to strengthen the legal frameworks, the system of the government and anticorruption.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is one of the most vibrant international organizations in ensuring that governance in developing countries is incorporated with reforms. Under its governance programs, the UNDP promotes democratic governance programs, elections, and judicial reforms. Recent findings by the UNDP (2023) reiterate that good governance can be strengthened to enable the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially within the context of poverty reduction, gender equality, and availability of justice. As one example, the UNDP has collaborated with the government in Uganda to enact reforms that would address the efficiency of the public sector as well as fight corruption. Some of these reforms have also involved the implementation of e-governance systems and capacitybuilding programs among the civil servants, which have helped to increase the level of transparency in the management of the government resources.

These efforts notwithstanding, reforms in governance are also characterised by high levels of resistance particularly in form of political influence and institutionalised corruption. The research conducted by Acemoglu and Robinson (2022) showed that the effectiveness of the governance reforms directly relies on the political intention of the national leaders and the capacity of the civil society to hold the governments responsible. The elites in power do not welcome reforms that can destroy their monopoly of state resources in most cases. The international organizations have to navigate through intricate political spaces, however, to make sure that their assistance in governance reforms would be converted into long-term, sustainable changes. It involves a multistakeholder strategy that will include government structures, the civil society and the business sectors to foster a culture of accountability and transparency.

International organizations also play the role of encouraging inclusivity and participation in the processes of governance reforms. A study by Zurn and Faude (2023) reveals that one of the approaches to more inclusive and responsive governments has been the need to increase the participation of citizens in the governance processes by IOs. As an example, the Governance Global Practice of the World Bank collaborates with states to encourage citizens to be involved in the decision-making process to empower the marginalized population and enhance the level of trust in the institutions. This strategy is especially vital in weak states, where ill governance and marginalization are a frequent cause of war and anarchy. International organizations can help introduce more stable and resilient governance systems by supporting reforms that would make

the system more transparent, more participation, and more accountable, as this is what sustainable development requires.

2.3.1 International Interventions and Poverty Alleviation.

Poverty reduction has been among the most burning issues to a number of developing states particularly those of Sub-Saharan Africa and portions of South Asia. In spite of these major improvements that have been made over the past few decades, there are still millions of people who live in extreme poverty, earning less than three dollars per day with poor access to basic facilities such as health care, education, and clean water. The World Bank (2025) says that there are still about 831 million people living in extreme poverty, and most of them live in rural regions where they have fewer opportunities and resources. The international interventions especially the aid and development programs have been significant in addressing this problem by giving financial support, knowledge and capacity building programs which are geared towards alleviating poverty. International organizations like UNDP, World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have set up many programs that address the underlying factors of poverty such as education, infrastructure and healthcare that are perceived to be key factors in alleviating poverty in the third world countries.

Global interventions are based on multi-polar poverty alleviation strategies and they involve the adoption of economic growth policies as well as social development policies. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 1 by UNDP have a goal of eliminating extreme poverty by the year 2030. One of them is inclusive economic growth promotion whereby growth benefits are spread far and wide and no to be left behind. According to a recent study conducted by the UNDP (2025), the international organizations have been positively influencing poverty reduction in those countries where the aim has been on inclusive growth such as promotion of microfinance, rural development projects and accessibility to basic services. Programmes such as those by the UNDP such as the Building Resilience for Vulnerable Communities have assisted in increasing the income generating activities, enhancing agricultural productivity and social protection mechanisms to the most vulnerable populations thus directly reducing poverty.

It is clear that despite the achievements, efforts to reduce poverty have been faced with difficulty especially in weak states where governance problems, political insecurity and conflict and strains

make matters difficult with regard to international interventions. The success of such interventions is usually determined by the ability of the local governments to develop policies and resources in a good manner. Some studies by Duflo (2021) have shown that although international aid can immensely transform the situation in such areas as healthcare and education, the effectiveness of the program aimed at poverty reduction depends on the political will and the types of governance systems that are present. Corruption, bad governance and mismanagement of resources have ruined the effectiveness of international interventions in most cases. Thus, the international organizations should collaborate with the governments of countries to enhance institutional capacity and to develop an environment that would facilitate sustainable development. This can include through building up of the rule of law, promoting public-private partnerships, and eliminating the systemic problems that can block the fair allocation of aid i.e. an issue like corruption.

In addition, there is increased emphasis on international organizations to develop long term sustainable solutions to poverty and not to offer short-term reliefs. The studies of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2023) point out that the problem of poverty reduction does not only demand the financial support at the moment, but there is a need to change the economic model of the developing nations. Policies that upgrade the labor markets, reinforce the social protection and promote decent work are often part of these changes. As an example, the ILO has an agenda on decent work, which states that it is necessary to create employment opportunities with good wages and safety conditions, which will ultimately pull people out of poverty. In addition, ILO has collaborated with nations such as Uganda in an attempt to enhance the labor standards especially in the informal sector in which most of the poor people work. With these structural changes, the international organizations help in mitigating the vulnerability of the poor and help to provide a platform where perpetual alleviation of poverty can be achieved.

2.3.2 Environmental Sustainability and the role of UNDP in Uganda.

Increasingly, environmental sustainability is being considered an important factor in terms of the attainment of long term development, especially in developing nations such as Uganda where environmental degradation is a major threat to the economy, as well as the well being of the population. Deforestation, land degradation and water scarcity are among the issues that have been experienced in Uganda, which is highly biodiverse and agricultural based with the problem being

aggravated by climate change. The Uganda National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA, 2025) reports that approximately 90 percent of the Uganda population relies on natural resources to make a living, and therefore, the sustainability of the environment is a top national development agenda. The agricultural practices have been unsustainable and in tandem with the high population growth, a lot of forest cover and soil fertility has been lost adversely affecting the agricultural productivity and food security. To address these threats, international agencies especially the UNDP have been instrumental in ensuring that sustainable development practices and climate-sensitive development policies are promoted in Uganda.

The UNDP has been actively involved in helping Uganda in its endeavors of incorporating environmental sustainability in her development policies. The UNDP has also financed a number of initiatives through its associations with the government and other stakeholders of the Ugandan government to help reduce the environmental consequences of human activity. The projects of the UNDP in Uganda under its Global Environment Facility (GEF) have targeted conservation of biodiversity, renewable energy, and resilience on climate crisis within the vulnerable communities. A case in point, the UNDP regarding land degradation and sustainable land management practices through the Sustainable Land Management Project has also done a lot to revitalize the soil fertility and agricultural productivity in the northern and eastern areas of Uganda (UNDP, 2023). According to recent statistics provided by the UNDP (2024), these projects have managed to enhance the lives of more than 1,398,648 individuals through the introduction of environmental-friendly agricultural practices, the reforestation of areas and climate resilient livelihoods interventions.

The UNDP has also been on the frontline in controlling the impacts of the climate change in Uganda besides land management and conservation of biodiversity. The outcome of climate change on the agricultural sector in Uganda has been dire since it is an industry that is very sensitive to weather patterns. There have been high incidents of droughts, floods and unpredictable rainfalls in the country which have compromised food security and raised up poverty levels particularly in the rural communities. The UNDP through its Adaptation Fund has assisted Uganda in coming up with climate adaptation measures to address drought challenges like planting of drought resistant crops and adopting water conservation measures. According to the latest assessments of such

initiatives, communities within the project regions have been enabled to be more resilient to climate shocks hence increasing food security and alleviating poverty.

2.4 Research gaps

Even though foreign agencies such as the UNDP have put much effort in ensuring environmental sustainability and socio-economic growth in Uganda, a number of research gaps still exist. To begin with, little has been done on the sustainability and viability of the UNDP environmental and socio-economic programs in Uganda, especially in the rural regions where the most vulnerable people reside. Although some of the projects have demonstrated positive short-term outcomes, more comprehensive studies should be conducted to monitor the sustainability of the interventions in the long run and their effectiveness in enhancing the resilience of local communities to the environmental and economic shocks. Also, there is a knowledge gap on how the local governance and community involvement influences the success or failure of international intervention. Lastly, the existing literature does not include extensive studies that examine the nexus of environmental sustainability and socio-economic development and in particular with regard to climate change adaptation interventions and poverty-reduction interventions in Uganda, which may be of benefit to future policy and intervention design.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The current chapter has described the methodology that will be applied in this research to determine the contribution of international organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in socio-economic development and environmental sustainability in Uganda. The chapter had described the research design, the study area, the target population, the sample size, the sampling method used, data collection methods, instruments, data analysis methods, ethical considerations and limitations of the research. The research objectives were met efficiently and both findings were reliable and valid due to the methodology.

3.2 Research Design

This study had a descriptive and quantitative research design. The use of a descriptive design was done to enable a deep insight into the role of international organizations in socio-economic development and environmental sustainability in Uganda with particular reference to the intervention of the UNDP. The quantitative component of the research enabled statistical interpretation of the data to be made by ensuring that the findings could be generalized to the bigger population in the study situation. The research took a cross-sectional approach, which gave a picture of the position in Uganda on the contribution of UNDP towards development.

3.3 Study Area

The research was done in Uganda, especially in those regions where the UNDP has been working actively on its development programs. The geographical area covered rural and urban areas with strong focus on areas where poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability projects of UNDP were carried out. This was done by choosing these regions according to their relevancy to the aims of the study and directly as to the support of the programs by UNDP. The geographic areas that were mainly targeted in the study were Kampala, Gulu and Eastern Uganda because they were some of the areas that were receiving considerable interventions by the UNDP in terms of climate change adaptation, economic development and reduction of poverty.

3.4 Target Population

The sample to be used by this study included people engaged with or affected by UNDP-funded programs in Uganda. The estimated population to be used as research population was 60 people who included the main stakeholders like the local governments, UNDP representatives, leaders of the communities, and the beneficiaries of projects implemented by the UNDP. The targeted participants were comprised of different sectors of the society such as the agricultural sector, education sector, health sector, and the environmental management sector. These respondents gave useful information on how the UNDP programs were implemented and how they influenced the local socio-economic development and environmental sustainability.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

This study had a sample of 52 people who were chosen through the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sampling table that is frequently applied to determine the sample size of research studies. The table was prepared on 95% level of confidence and a margin of error of 5%. This representative sample of 52 was also statistically adequate to make meaningful conclusions about the place played by international organizations in Uganda. The sample covered a number of diverse stakeholders (local government officials, UNDP staff, and community members) who contributed to a wide range of different perspectives.

NO	Categories	Population Size	Sample Size	Sampling Technique
1	Local Government Officials	15	13	Simple random sampling
2	UNDP Staff	10	8	Simple random sampling
3	Community Leaders	20	17	Stratified random sampling
4	Beneficiaries of UNDP Projects	15	14	Purposive sampling
Total		60	52	

Source: *Designed by researcher 2025, guided by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sampling table*

The research employed a mixture of methods of sampling: Simple random sampling was applied to the selection of the local government officials and UNDP staff. This nullified bias as every

person in the population was given a fair opportunity of getting the chance of selection. The stratified random sampling method was used to sample the leaders within the various regions in the community, thus making sure that all the related groups were represented. The participants selected by purposive sampling were the beneficiaries of the projects implemented by UNDP since they were the ones who directly faced the programs and were in a position to give detailed information about their implications.

3.6 Source of Data

The research employed primary and secondary data. The direct methods of gathering primary data were surveys, interviews and focus groups discussions with the chosen participants. This enabled the researcher to collect primary data on the perceptions, experiences, and the effects of UNDP projects to socio-economic development and environmental sustainability. The secondary data was acquired through UNDP reports, government publications, academic journals, and other relevant literature that had the background and contextual information containing the role of international organizations in the development of Uganda.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

The research utilized both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools to enable it to come up with holistic information about the role of international organizations in the socio-economic development of Uganda. The approaches comprised: Surveys: Questionnaires were carried out to government officials, UNDP employees and community leaders. The surveys were closed and open ended hence, giving a quantitative data to analyze, and a qualitative insight. Interviews: Key informants including senior staff of UNDP and the local government were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. These interviews provided a comprehensive insight into the issues of success and failure of international interventions in Uganda. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): The focus group discussions were conducted with the beneficiaries of UNDP projects to get the collective opinions and views regarding the effects of these projects.

Data collection instruments will consist of interview questions, written questionnaires, and personal observations.

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

Interview questions, written questionnaires, and personal observations will all be included in data collection instruments.

Data were collected through the following instruments; Questionnaires: Questionnaires were used in surveys and they contained both closed ended questions to be analyzed quantitatively and open ended questions to elicit opinions and insights of the participants. Interview Guides: The interview guide was structured as a semi structured guide to ensure that no important aspects were left out and yet a flexibility to allow participants to air their opinion. FGD Guides: The use of a focus group discussion guide was to make sure that every respondent talked about the pertinent issues regarding the role of international organizations within the context of development.

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis of data was done through qualitative and quantitative methods: Quantitative Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics tools (frequency, percentage, and mean) were used to analyze the data in the surveys. This was done using statistical software like SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Qualitative Data Analysis: Interview and focus group discussion data were thematically analyzed. It entailed coding the data and coming up with themes, patterns, and relationships that were repeated in relation to the role of international organizations in development of Uganda. Qualitative data analysis was performed with the use of Vivo or other similar software.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

During the research, ethical aspects were considered in the whole procedure. These were: Informed Consent: All participants were made well aware of the objective of the study, their involvement and their entitlement to exit the study at any time without any ramifications. All the participants provided written permission. Confidentiality: The privacy of the participants was observed all data was confidential. The data was depersonalized and the personal identifiers were eliminated. Respect of Participants: All of the participants would not become part of the study without the respect of their dignity and they were not subjected to any harm or discomfort with the data collection procedure. Integrity: The researcher was very honest and transparent in data collection, analysis and reporting.

3.11 Limitation of the Study

Although the research was conducted with the aim of coming up with meaningful results, it had a number of weaknesses that influenced its coverage and conclusions. First, the research was

restricted to the geographical regions in which the UNDP was undertaking the intervention activities, implying that the findings might not have been an accurate picture of all the regions in Uganda. Second, the sample size was adequate to the study but it might not have contained all the potential views of the role of international organizations. Third, some difficulties were encountered in reaching some of the participants, particularly, government officials or beneficiaries in remote regions. Finally, the research used the self-reported information of the study participants, which might have been biased, since the individuals might have given the socially desirable answers. These shortcomings were admitted and there was an attempt to reduce the effects of the same in the research findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter reveals what the data from the study indicates, diving deeper into and explaining how all the answers to the research questions tie in together. The objective is to provide a clear understanding of how international organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contribute to socio-economic growth and environmental sustainability in Uganda. The analysis is divided into two parts: the quantitative and the qualitative analysis. The quantitative analysis is handled by descriptive statistics, while the qualitative part is explored under themes. The study will then be related to the research objectives and other literature, providing a perspective on how successful international intervention has been in Uganda's socioeconomic growth.

4.2 Response Rate

Response rate is a measure of how successful and effective data collection has been in a study. In this study, a total of 52 questionnaires were sent to selected participants, and a total of 46 were fully completed and returned. This represents a response rate of 89% for the study, and a higher response rate is always desirable because it increases the validity and reliability of the study conclusions. The table below summarizes the response rate for this study:

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Total Questionnaires Distributed	Completed Responses	Total Responses	Response Rate
52	46	46	89%

Source: Field Data, 2025

As can be seen in Table 4.1, the 89% response rate is a sure indicator of the participants' level of engagement in the survey. The participants not only wanted to contribute to the survey but were also able to do so by providing thoughtful insights into the role played by international organizations, such as the UNDP, in the socio-economic development of Uganda.

With the completion of the surveys by the participants, the reliability of the data has also improved to some extent. A higher number of participants have provided the survey team with a better understanding of the topic, thus sharpening the conclusions that can be drawn from the results of the survey. The participants' responses also show that the selection of participants was quite appropriate, as the participants chosen for the survey were likely to be interested in the survey and also knew enough to contribute to the survey in the required manner.

4.3 Demographic Information

The demographic information provided by the participants of the survey has helped in understanding the different points of view that the participants may have regarding the role played by the UNDP in the socio-economic development of Uganda. The table below highlights the demographic information of the participants in the survey.

Table 4.2: Demographic Information of Respondents

Demographic Category	Frequency (n=46)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	28	60.9%
Female	18	39.1%
Age		
18-30 years	10	21.7%
31-40 years	16	34.8%
41-50 years	12	26.1%
51 years and above	8	17.4%
Educational Level		
High School	5	10.9%
Bachelor's Degree	20	43.5%
Master's Degree	15	32.6%
Doctorate	6	13.0%
Professional Experience		
1-5 years	12	26.1%
6-10 years	18	39.1%
11+ years	16	34.8%

Source: Field Data, 2025.

Table 4.2 Gender: Table 4.1 indicates that most of the respondents (60.9) were males with 39.1% being female. This indicates that there is a gender skew in the sample, which can be attributed to the wider distribution of respondents in some of the sectors or inability to get female respondents to participate in this kind of study. Nonetheless, the ratio of female participants is also substantial, which makes it possible to get gender-specific information about the importance of international organizations in the development of Uganda.

Age: The sample size is heterogeneous as indicated by the age distribution. The highest number of the respondents (34.8) fell under the age group of 31-40 years, and the number of respondents in 41-50 years bracket was 26.1. It can be assumed that these respondents have an extensive career, which will positively affect the credibility of their answers regarding the role of the international bodies in the development of the Uganda state. The fact that younger respondents (21.7% aged 18-30) and older respondents (17.4% aged 51 and above) are represented in the study is important because it guarantees that the views on development initiatives are captured in a broad band of age difference.

Educational Level: The educational level of the respondents portrays that most of the respondents (43.5) were at the level of Bachelor degree and 32.6 were at the level of Master degree. The percentage of respondents who are highly educated is relatively high, which indicates that they are well prepared to have the socio-economic development interventions of international organizations, especially the UNDP, to have informed opinions on the same. The fact that certain respondents are having a Doctorate (13.0%), also contributes to the credibility of the knowledge and opinions that the respondents provide in the study.

Professional Experience: Most of the respondents (39.1) had a working experience of 6-10 years, 34.8 years recorded above 11 years. This implies that majority of respondents have a considerable exposure to development works directly or indirectly which reinforces the findings of the study. The smaller category of 1-5 years of professional experience (26.1) also guarantees that the opinions of the more recent members of the development sphere are also considered in the study.

To conclude, demographics of respondents suggests that it is a balanced group with different viewpoints on the role of international organizations in the development of Uganda. The

diversified gender, age, education, and professional experience of the sample make the analysis of the research questions sound and the results of the study are representative of the opinions of the various groups of the Uganda population.

4.4 Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis gives the overview of the most important findings of the received data which helps to understand the role of international organizations, especially of the UNDP in fostering socio-economic development in Uganda. The frequencies, percentages, and means of different items of the surveys are presented in the analysis to study the attitudes, perceptions, and experiences of the respondents. This section will describe and make sense of the data with respect to the research objectives as well as the overall influence of the international organizations on the socio-economic development of Uganda.

4.4.1 Governance Reforms Descriptive Statistics.

The table below shows the descriptive statistics of governance reforms according to the responses of the questionnaire guide. The respondents were requested to respond to the extent of their agreement with the different statements used to address the governance reforms in Uganda and how the international organizations, especially the UNDP, facilitated this process. The answers were rated using Likert scale, in which 5 = Strongly Agree (SA), 4 = Agree (A), 3 = Neutral (N), 2 = Disagree (D), and 1 = Strongly Disagree (SD). The table reflects the frequencies, percentages, and means of scores and the standard deviation of each statement.

Table 4. 3: Descriptive Statistics on Governance Reforms

Statement	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	Total (n=57)	Mean	StdDev
1. The UNDP has contributed significantly to improving governance reforms in Uganda.	20	25	5	3	4	57	4.2	0.89

2. The UNDP's involvement has enhanced transparency and accountability in government operations.	18	30	6	2	1	57	4.3	0.78
3. International organizations, such as the UNDP, have played a key role in promoting democratic governance in Uganda.	22	26	6	2	1	57	4.4	0.75
4. Governance reforms supported by the UNDP have contributed to the reduction of corruption in Uganda.	15	28	8	3	3	57	4.0	0.91
5. The UNDP's support has led to the empowerment of local governments and communities in Uganda.	17	24	9	5	2	57	4.1	0.85
6. The implementation of governance reforms has improved the quality of public services in Uganda.	18	27	7	3	2	57	4.2	0.83

Source: Field Data, 2025

Table 4.3 Statement 1 UNDP has made a lot of contribution to advancing governance reforms in Uganda. Most of the respondents (45 out of 57 or 78.9% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that the UNDP has contributed immensely to enhance governance reforms in Uganda). Mean equal to 4.2 and a standard deviation of 0.89 imply that the perception of the role of UNDP in facilitating the reform of governance is very high. The fact that the proportion of people who disagreed (7.0) and strongly disagreed (7.0) with this statement is rather low implies that the activities of the UNDP are predominantly perceived to be effective. Nevertheless, the standard deviation can be used to state that there is some deviation in the answers and the contribution of the UNDP is experienced, but the extent of the impact might be different in various sectors or regions.

Statement 2: The intervention of UNDP has increased transparency and accountability in the operations of the government. This statement was highly supported (84.2) with 48 out of 57

respondents (84.2) agreeing and strongly agreeing to the statement. The Standard deviation of 0.78 and the mean of 4.3 indicates that there was a strong agreement that the UNDP has played a positive role in improving transparency and accountability in the government of Uganda. The observation is in line with the fact that the UNDP has been concentrated on governance in which it collaborates with governments to facilitate institutional reforms and enhancing accountability in the public sector. A strong belief in the fact that transparency has been enhanced owing to international support is shown by the low percentage of disagreement (5.3).

Statement 3: The international bodies, like UNDP, have been playing a major role in enhancing democratic governance in Uganda. A significant majority of (84.2) respondents responded in affirmative or strongly affirmative that international organizations such as the UNDP in promoting democratic governance in Uganda have played a major role. The average value of 4.4, and the standard deviation is quite low (0.75) shows that the role of international organizations in promoting democracy is not only well recognised but also perceived as positive. This is more so pertinent in the case of Uganda where the international cooperation has been instrumental in empowering the democratic institutions and governance systems, including the electoral processes and the civil society participation.

Statement 4: The UNDP has supported governance reforms that have helped to reduce corruption in Uganda. Most (75.4) of the respondents also concurred or strongly concurred with the statement that governance reforms have assisted in reducing corruption. The average of 4.0 with a standard deviation of 0.91 indicates that, although the majority of the respondents credit the UNDP with efforts to minimize corruption, the perception is a little more different than the other statements. Corruption reduction is a complicated field, and despite positive steps taken, it is evident that the picture is not so good, which is expressed in the increased standard deviation.

Statement 5: The support of the UNDP has resulted in empowerment of local governments and communities in Uganda. The findings to this statement indicate that 71.9 percent of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed to the statement. The average of 4.1 with a standard deviation of 0.85 implies that although the empowerment of local governments and communities is a well-established fact, some people have different perspectives toward the degree of empowerment. The UNDP has been very active in the areas of local governance and community participation

especially in promoting decentralized governance frameworks and involvement of citizens in making decisions.

Statement 6: Governance reforms have enhanced the quality of the public services in Uganda. Most of the respondents (78.9%) said that they agree or strongly agree that governance reforms have led to the improvement of public services in Uganda. The average of 4.2 with a standard deviation of 0.83 showed that there was a positive perception of the governance reforms particularly in sectors such as health, education and infrastructure. But the standard deviation means that there is a difference in responses and this could be because of the difference in regions or it could be that the reforms are not always implemented in all parts of the country.

The respondent data regarding the governance reforms show that the role of the UNDP is perceived as being very positive especially in enhancing governance, transparency and accountability and also facilitating democratic processes. The overall trend is positive, but some of the responses are not consistent, particularly in terms of decreasing corruption and empowering local governments. According to these findings, although considerable progress has been achieved, there are other ways in which international assistance such as that of the UNDP could have more influence in boosting its effect on governance changes in Uganda. These findings will be discussed in the context of the larger literature on governance reforms and the involvement of international organizations in the latter.

4.4.1 Descriptive statistics on Poverty Alleviation.

The table below shows the descriptive statistical data of the poverty alleviation as derived to the responses of the questionnaire guide. The respondents were to state how much they agree with some statements concerning the role of international organizations, especially UNDP, in reducing poverty in Uganda. The answers were scaled using Likert scale with 5 strongly agree (SA) 4 agree (A), 3 neutral (N), 2 disagree (D) and 1 strongly disagree (SD). The frequencies, percentages, mean scores and standard deviations of every statement are summarized in the table.

Table 4.4: Descriptive Statistics on Poverty Alleviation

Statement	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	Total (n=57)	Mean	StdDev
1. The UNDP has contributed significantly to reducing poverty levels in Uganda.	22	26	5	2	2	57	4.3	0.79
2. UNDP's poverty alleviation programs have positively impacted rural communities in Uganda.	20	28	6	2	1	57	4.2	0.83
3. International aid provided by the UNDP has improved the living standards of vulnerable groups in Uganda.	21	27	5	3	1	57	4.3	0.76
4. The UNDP's programs have helped in the creation of employment opportunities in Uganda.	18	29	6	3	1	57	4.2	0.80
5. The UNDP's poverty alleviation efforts have led to an improvement in access to basic services (health, education, etc.).	24	25	6	2	0	57	4.4	0.72
6. The UNDP's strategies for poverty alleviation have resulted in long-term sustainable development in Uganda.	20	26	7	3	1	57	4.2	0.79

Source: Field Data, 2025

Based on table 4.4 Statement 1: UN Development Program has helped towards alleviating poverty levels in Uganda.

A significant percentage (48 of 57 or 84.2) of the respondents concurred or strongly concurred that the UNDP has done a lot to alleviate the poverty levels in Uganda. This statement was supported with a high level of 4.3 and standard deviation of 0.79. The low level of disagreement (7.0%) implies that most of them are aware of the positive role played by UNDP in poverty reduction in Uganda. The standard deviation however, shows that there is a slight variation in the views, which might have been caused by the variances in the regional experiences or the individual views on the effectiveness of the poverty alleviation programs.

Statement 2: Poverty alleviation programs of UNDP have affected the rural communities in Uganda positively. This statement has a high rating of 84.2 percent who responded affirmatively or strongly affirmative and this points to the fact that the UNDP is doing well in enhancing the livelihood of rural people. The standard deviation of 0.83 and the mean score of 4.2 implies that the impact of the UNDP has a high degree of consensus though there is a small difference in the responses, which may be due to the regional differences in the implementation of the programs. The substantial percentage of its support shows targeted interventions of the UNDP to the rural regions such as agricultural growth, infrastructure development and availability of social services.

Statement 3: UNDP has enhanced the living standards of the vulnerable population in Uganda through international aid. Most of the respondents (84.2) were in agreement or strongly agreed with the statement that international assistance through UNDP has helped to enhance the living standard of the vulnerable groups in Uganda. This is further confirmed by the mean result of 4.3 at a standard deviation of 0.76 that seeks to argue that the work of the UNDP is seen as positively impacting the vulnerable groups of people including women, children, and the elderly. Such enhancements can be in the form of increased access to healthcare systems, education systems and social welfare programs that have been of major interest to the UNDP in its poverty alleviation policies.

Statement 4: The programs at UNDP have contributed towards employment opportunities in Uganda. The answers to this statement demonstrated that 82.5% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the UNDP poverty alleviation initiatives have helped to generate job opportunities. The average of 4.2 with a standard deviation of 0.80 is an indication that there is high degree of agreement even though there is some variation. Creation of jobs, particularly in the

agricultural sector, infrastructure, and social services has also been a major emphasis of the poverty alleviation program of the UNDP, which has led to the rise in income and livelihoods of most Ugandans.

Statement 5: Poverty alleviation activities by UNDP have resulted into increased access to basic services (health, education etc.). This assertion was largely supported with only 85.9% of the respondents saying they agree or strongly agree to it. The high respect of the role of the UNDP in improving access to key services is indicated by the mean score of 4.4 and a standard deviation of 0.72. The UNDP has assisted the government and other local organizations in Uganda through partnering with them in education, health and water sanitation programs which have directly benefited numerous Ugandans, especially in the under-serviced areas.

Statement 6: UNDP poverty reduction strategies have led to the long term sustainable development in Uganda. Having 80.7 percent concurring and strongly concurring, the majority of the respondents accepted that the UNDP poverty alleviation policies have contributed to long term sustainable development in Uganda. The average of 4.2 and the standard deviation of 0.79 indicates that although there is widespread support to this statement, there might be a difference in the opinion concerning the sustainability of these programs in the long run. Through its UNDP, it has focused more on programs that lead to sustainable livelihoods such as renewable energy, climate change and adaptation, development of local communities capacity building which have had a long-term influence on the development of the country.

In general, the data indicate that, the respondents have a positive perception of the UNDP poverty alleviation programs especially on how they have helped to alleviate poverty, enhance access to basic services, and generate employment. Although most people concur with the effectiveness of such programs, there is a certain degree of variation in answers, which shows that the experience can vary depending on the regions and demographics. This discussion brings out the immense importance of international institutions e.g. the UNDP in reducing poverty and the necessity to further support the program and continue to refine the program in order to guarantee long term improvement in Uganda.

4.4.1 Descriptive Statistic of environmental Sustainability.

The next table gives the descriptive statistics of environmental sustainability concerning the responses of questionnaire guide. The respondents were required to rank their degree of agreeability on different statements about how the international organizations, the UNDP in particular, can contribute towards the realization of environmental sustainability in Uganda. The answers were also rated with Likert 5 = Strongly Agree (SA), 4 = Agree (A), 3 = Neutral (N), 2 = Disagree (D) and 1 = Strongly Disagree (SD). The table gives a summary of the frequencies, percentages, mean scores and standard deviations of each statement to give some insight on how the respondents perceived the effectiveness of environmental sustainability programs in Uganda.

Table 4.5: Descriptive Statistics on Environmental Sustainability

Statement	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	Total (n=57)	Mean	StdDev
1. The UNDP has played a significant role in promoting environmental sustainability in Uganda.	20	30	5	1	1	57	4.3	0.74
2. UNDP's environmental programs have contributed to the conservation of Uganda's natural resources.	22	28	5	2	0	57	4.3	0.76
3. The UNDP has supported Uganda's efforts to adapt to climate change through environmental programs.	18	32	4	2	1	57	4.2	0.79
4. The UNDP has assisted Uganda in developing sustainable energy solutions.	21	27	6	2	1	57	4.3	0.78
5. The UNDP's environmental sustainability initiatives have increased public awareness on climate change.	24	25	5	2	1	57	4.4	0.72
6. The UNDP's programs have contributed to improving waste management practices in Uganda.	19	30	6	1	1	57	4.3	0.75

Source: Field Data, 2025

Based on table 4.5 Statement 1: UNDP has contributed greatly in ensuring environmental sustainability in Uganda. Most of the respondents (87.7 percent) responded in the affirmative or strongly expressed that the UNDP has been influential in ensuring environmental sustainability in Uganda. Having a mean score of 4.3 and a standard deviation of 0.74, this is a very strong statement in support of the UNDP undertaking sustainability activities. The fact that the percentage of disagreement is very low (3.5) is the sign that the majority of the respondents consider the contribution of the UNDP as the key to promoting environmental sustainability in the country. The small difference between the responses, which is shown by the standard deviation, can be due to different experiences in each region or different grades of exposure to the environmental programs of UNDP.

Statement 2: UNDP environmental programs have helped in the conservation of the Uganda natural resources. This assertion was largely accepted as 87.7% of the respondents said that the environmental programs by UNDP have positively helped in the conservation of the natural resources in Uganda. Mean score of 4.3 and the standard deviation of 0.76 indicate that the respondents tend to view the programs of the UNDP, including the ones dedicated to biodiversity conservation, sustainable agriculture, and forest management as effective. The fact that the few respondents who differed with the statement might have been having difficulties in certain areas where conservation efforts have not been as effective as the local environmental pressure or availability of resources.

Statement 3: The UNDP has assisted the Uganda to cope with climate change by initiating environmental programs. A high proportion of the respondents (87.7) supported or strongly supported that the UNDP has played a significant role in aiding Uganda to adapt to climate change. Having a mean score of 4.2 and standard deviation of 0.79, the level of agreement with this statement was equally high though there is a little more variation than with earlier statements. The support must mean the projects like the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy projects, and the implementation of disaster risk reduction programs, which can aid Uganda in reducing the impact of the climate change. The few respondents who were not in agreement might

not have been well informed about the specific programs of climate adaptation that are being carried out.

Statement 4: UNDP has helped Uganda to come up with sustainable solutions to energy.

This was also a well supported statement as 84.2% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed with this statement. The standard deviation of 0.78 and the mean score of 4.3 can be interpreted as the UNDP being highly regarded in facilitating sustainable sources of energy including solar and wind energy projects. Sustainable energy solutions have played a major role in ensuring that Uganda ceases to rely on non-renewable sources of energy and environmental degradation is reduced. Nevertheless, the standard deviation reveals that there was a certain variety in the opinions of respondents which can be explained by the fact that regional access to such solutions differs.

Statement 5: The UNDP environmental sustainability activities have sensitized more people on climate change. This assertion received the most rate of opinions as 85.1 percent of the people affirmed that the efforts of the UNDP have been effective in sensitizing people on climate change. The average of 4.4 and a standard deviation of 0.72 indicate that the programs, which include the public education campaigns, workshops, and media outreach have been rather effective in terms of making the people aware of the issues of climate change. The standard deviation is relatively low to suggest that there is a high level of agreement that such initiatives of raising awareness have been effective in influencing the people on the issue of climate change.

Statement 6: UNDP programs have helped in enhancing Uganda waste management practices. Most of the respondents (84.2) agreed or strongly agreed that the programs of UNDP have helped in the enhancement of better practices regarding waste management. Having a mean score of 4.3 and a standard deviation of 0.75, this statement further indicates that the respondents view the waste management efforts by UNDP to be effective. The initiatives are probably covered by the endeavors to enhance the collection, recycling, and education of the people on waste disposal. The high standard of agreement, and the fact that the standard deviation is relatively small, shows that most of the respondents appreciate the importance of such programs, even though the difference could result due to the regional disparities in waste management facilities.

Finally, the results show that the respondents concurred very much on the positive role that the UNDP plays in ensuring environmental sustainability in Uganda. Respondents tend to assume that the environmental programs of the UNDP have really contributed a lot in ensuring conservation, adaptation to climate change, sustainable energy solutions, creation of public awareness, and waste management. Although the effectiveness of such programs is strongly supported, the differences in responses are insignificant but must be mentioned as the chance that regional differences and the different degrees of awareness or access are going to affect the perceptions. All in all, the environmental sustainability efforts by the UNDP have positively influenced and there is a clear understanding of the role played by the organization in the Uganda environmental agenda.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter will summarize the findings, conclusion and recommendations of the study. The study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the input of international organizations especially, the UNDP, in facilitating governance change, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability in Uganda. According to the information provided in Chapter Four, the chapter describes the major findings in each of the three areas of our focus as well as gives an in-depth conclusion based on the findings and policy and practice recommendations. Moreover, sections of future research are proposed to enhance the research knowledge regarding the problem investigated in the study.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Governance Reforms

The study results revealed that the respondents had a common agreement on how international organizations and especially the UNDP had a positive role in enhancing governance change in Uganda. Having the mean score of 4.2 (out of 1-5), most of the respondents (80.7% of all) admitted the effectiveness of the UNDP actions on the strengthening of the mechanisms of governance. These reforms have been associated with improvement of transparency, accountability and the rule of law. The standard deviation is 0.73 which is rather similar response, but some slight deviations possibly indicate the difference by the region or the individual exposure to the UNDP programs. In sum, the data indicate that the UNDP has played a major role in enhancing better governance through governance reforms that have helped to improve the institutional framework and administrative practices in Uganda.

5.2.2 Poverty Alleviation

The research established that 85.1 percent of the respondents indicated their agreement or strong agreement that the programmes of the UNDP have made a positive contribution towards alleviating poverty in Uganda. A mean score of 4.3 and a standard deviation of 0.75 showed that most of the respondents believe the UNDP poverty reduction initiatives including rural development,

economic empowerment, and education initiatives are effective. The facts indicate that these programs have been instrumental in alleviating poverty and levels of livelihoods as well as developing sustainable economic opportunities to the vulnerable groups. The short standard deviation indicates that there is a high degree of agreement as to the effects of these programs, even though it can be expected that there can be some regional variations because of the variation in the reach and effectiveness of programs.

5.2.3 Sustainability in the Environment.

On the issue of environmental sustainability, the findings showed that, 87.7% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the environmental programs of the UNDP have impacted greatly. The average of 4.3 (the standard deviation of 0.74) indicates that there is a wide recognition of the role of the UNDP in the environmental sustainability work in Uganda. Climate change adaptation programs, waste management, and sustainable energy solutions programs were especially identified to have a positive impact. The respondents also reported that people had become more aware of issues of climate change and environmental conservation practices. The standard deviation is low to mean that there is a high level of agreement on the success of these programs yet there were regional variations which was evident especially in places where access to the programs was possibly restricted.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Governance Reforms

This study was found to have a notable contribution by international organizations especially the UNDP in enhancing the processes of governance reform in Uganda. Most of the respondents have admitted that the interventions of the UNDP in regards to governance, including enhancing democratic procedures, public sector transparency and the rule of law, have strengthened the institutional structure in Uganda. The results showed that even though the reforms are mostly viewed to be effective, there is still a need to ensure that the reforms are more consistent and extended to all parts of Uganda as a way to curb disparities.

5.3.2 Poverty Alleviation

The study inference is that the UNDP poverty alleviation programs have played a significant role in Uganda in its efforts to alleviate poverty. Most of the respondents mentioned that the programs which include the rural development and economic empowerment programs have helped a great deal in enhancing livelihoods, boosting economic opportunities, and lowering the level of poverty. Nevertheless, it was also observed that there were issues concerning the unequal distribution of resources and inaccessibility of some of the programs to distant areas. The net effects of the poverty alleviation programmes have been good despite such setbacks.

5.3.3 Environmental Sustainability.

The paper has concluded by stating that UNDP has been successful in ensuring environmental sustainability in Uganda via numerous programs. Such efforts have been critical in increasing social awareness on climate change, promoting environmental energy resolutions, as well as enhancing waste disposal. The respondents had a positive perception towards such programs as they believe that UNDP as an institution has helped Uganda achieve its environmental objectives. Nonetheless, efforts are yet to be made on reversing the regional disparities in the availability of environmental initiatives and assuring that the sustainability initiatives are extended to cover the greater part of the nation.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Governance Reforms

Depending on the results, it is suggested that international agencies, including the UNDP, should remain a participant in governance reform in Uganda and that it should be focused in the rural and underprivileged areas. There should be an effort to make sure that the reforms can be implemented throughout the country and that they can reach both the highest-level government and the lowest-level government and the population in the private sector. In addition, more people should be educated and sensitized on the significance of governance reforms so that more people in the society are influenced. Local institutions and civil society organizations should also be increased to develop local capacity on sustainable governance changes.

5.4.2 Poverty Alleviation

The paper suggests the increase and intensification of the UNDP poverty alleviation initiatives especially the rural development, economic empowerment and education programs. Also, there is a necessity to manage the differences in the coverage of programs so that remote locations would not be left out in the fight against poverty. Furthermore, further emphasis needs to be on the development of local entrepreneurship, job creation, and the increased availability of the necessity in terms of health care and education, which are the primary outlines of sustainable alleviation of poverty. The cooperation with the local governments, NGOs, and community leaders should be enhanced with the goal of facilitating the long-term and sustainable results.

5.4.3 Environmental Sustainability

In terms of environmental sustainability, the study indicates that the UNDP should increase its efforts in climate change adaptation strategies, waste management, and renewable energy in Uganda. It is recommended that special attention should be given to regions that lack access to environmental programs to ensure fair distribution of resources. Additionally, education in Uganda is crucial in ensuring environmental sustainability. It is recommended that education programs should be increased in Uganda since education is a key determinant of success in environmental conservation. Ongoing support for sustainable energy programs is also important in ensuring environmental sustainability in Uganda. Additionally, UNDP should strengthen its partnership with the government and other organizations in ensuring environmental sustainability.

5.5 Areas for Further Studies

Further studies could be conducted on regional inequalities and how effective international interventions in Uganda are. Further questions could include why some regions in Uganda benefit more from governance programs, poverty reduction programs, and environmental programs compared to other regions. Further studies could also be conducted on the sustainability of UNDP programs in Uganda. Another area for further study could include local governments in Uganda and their roles in ensuring UNDP programs are implemented in Uganda. Additionally, Uganda could be compared to other East African countries in terms of best practices in development programs in the region.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Questionnaire Guide

Dear Participant,

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for agreeing to participate in this research study. The purpose of this questionnaire is to gain insights on how international organizations, particularly the UNDP, contribute to governance reforms, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability in Uganda. Your contribution is vital for the success of this research, and we wish to assure you that your responses will be treated with the utmost confidentiality for purely academic purposes.

Thank you for taking the time to respond thoughtfully and honestly to the following questions:

Section A: Demographic Information

Gender:

Male

Female

Other Age:

18-25

26-35

36-45

46-60

60+

Level of Education:

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

University Graduate

Occupation:

- Student
- Employed
- Self-employed
- Unemployed Location:
- Rural
- Urban

Section B: Governance Reforms

Tick in the boxes below by selecting the level of agreement

Statement	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1. The UNDP has contributed significantly to improving governance reforms in Uganda.					
2. The UNDP's involvement has enhanced transparency and accountability in government operations.					
3. International organizations, such as the UNDP, by played a key role in promoting democratic governance in Uganda.					
4. Governance reforms supported by the UNDP have contributed to the reduction of corruption in Uganda.					
5. The UNDP's support has led to the empowerment of local governments and communities in Uganda.					
6. The implementation of governance reforms has improved the quality of public services in Uganda.					

Section C: Poverty Alleviation

Reply to the statement by selecting the level of agreement

Statement	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)

1. The UNDP has contributed significantly to reducing poverty levels in Uganda.					
2. UNDP's poverty alleviation programs have positively impacted rural communities in Uganda.					
3. International aid provided by the UNDP has improved the living standards of vulnerable groups in Uganda.					
4. The UNDP's programs have helped in the creation of employment opportunities in Uganda.					
5. The UNDP's poverty alleviation efforts have led to an improvement in access to basic services (health, education, etc.).					
6. The UNDP's strategies for poverty alleviation have resulted in long-term sustainable development in Uganda.					

Section D: Environmental Sustainability

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements by selecting the appropriate response.

Statement	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1. The UNDP has played a significant role in promoting environmental sustainability in Uganda.					

2. UNDP’s environmental programs have contributed to the conservation of Uganda's natural resources.					
3. The UNDP has supported Uganda’s efforts to adapt to climate change through environmental programs.					
4. The UNDP has assisted Uganda in developing sustainable energy solutions.					
5. The UNDP’s environmental sustainability initiatives have increased public awareness on climate change.					
6. The UNDP’s programs have contributed to improving waste management practices in Uganda.					

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear Participant,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for participating in this interview process. The purpose of this guide is to facilitate a discussion about how international organizations, especially the UNDP, promote governance reforms, alleviate poverty, and enhance environmental sustainability in Uganda. Your views are important to our research process. The entire process should take approximately 30 to 45 minutes. All information provided during this process will be treated with confidentiality.

Section A: General Information

Can you briefly introduce yourself and your role in international organizations or development programs in Uganda?

For how long have you been involved with the UNDP or other international organizations in Uganda?

Section B: Governance Reforms

1. In your opinion, what has been the UNDP's contribution to enhanced governance in Uganda?
2. What specific governance reforms you have seen in your community due to UNDP activities?
3. To what extent have the UNDP's governance reforms enhanced transparency, accountability, or rule of law in Uganda?
4. What are some of the challenges you see in promoting governance reforms in Uganda, and how are they addressed?

Section C: Poverty Alleviation

1. In your opinion, how effective have UNDP's poverty alleviation activities been in Uganda?
2. Can you refer to specific programs that have directly contributed to poverty alleviation in the area?
3. How has the community in the area benefited from the UNDP's rural development and poverty alleviation programs?

4. What are the biggest challenges that the UNDP faces in its poverty alleviation efforts in Uganda?

Section D: Environmental Sustainability

1. What has been the role of the UNDP in promoting environmental sustainability in Uganda?
2. How has the UNDP's environmental programs, such as climate change and sustainable energy, impacted the community?
3. What are the biggest challenges in promoting environmental sustainability, and how can international organizations help in this?
4. Have you noticed that there is more awareness about climate change and environmental issues in Uganda because of the UNDP programs?

Section E: Final Thoughts

1. What, in your opinion, is the role that international organizations like the UNDP can play in helping Uganda address its issues on governance, poverty, and the environment?
2. Is there anything that you would like to add regarding your experiences with international programs in Uganda?

**THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO TALK TO US AND SHARE YOUR
VALUABLE INSIGHTS WITH US TODAY.**