

**A PROCESS EVALUATION OF PARISH DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN
ERADICATING POVERTY IN MUKONO TOWN COUNCIL NSUUBE KAUGA**

DAVID KATO KUSHABA

J22B15/210

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

April, 2024



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

DECLARATION

I **KATO DAVID KUSHABA**, hereby declare that this research dissertation is my original work and has not been submitted to any Institution for an award before.

Signature: 

Date: 29th/7/2024

APPROVAL

I, **KATO DAVID KUSHABA** hereby certify that this dissertation was a result of my original research work and I present it without any reservations for external examination.

This research work is supervised by:

Name: MR. ANTHONY KIWANUKA



Signature:

Date: 29/07/2024

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents Mr. Kalingi Enock and Mrs. Kobusigye Mutesi for laying my educational background and the inspiration they gave me to aim higher.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To GOD be the GLORY for thus far HE has brought me.

My sincere gratitude is also extended to whoever has contributed to my academic journey. You are amazing people for you endlessly encouraged me to keep going despite the blockages that tended to bring me down.

I extend sincere appreciation to my parents for the financial and social support provided to ensure I successfully complete this academic program.

Am so grateful for the academic guidance provided by my research Supervisor who has helped me learn and attain more research skills.

I thank the UCU School of Social Sciences staff and management for the conducive study environment that enabled me have a successful completion of this program.

My appreciation goes to the respondents of my research study, both the PDM implementers and community members for the insights and data availed to me data during data collection.

My sincere appreciation goes to all my friends who stood with me in prayer and my class mates with whom I engaged actively to ensure successful completion of this academic program.

May GOD bless you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT	3
1.3 PURPOSE OF RESEARCH	4
1.4 OBJECTIVES	4
1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	5
1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY	5
1.6.1 Content Scope	5
1.6.2 Time scope	5
1.6.3 Geographical scope	5
1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	5
1.8 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	6
Figure 1.1: A Conceptual framework showing the process of Parish Development Model in eradicating poverty	6
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.0 INTRODUCTION	8
2.1.0 Theoretical review 2.1.1 Classical and neoclassical theories	8
2.2 Effects of community participation in eradicating poverty in Uganda.	9

2.3 How is the PDM process of financial inclusion being followed?	10
2.4 Importance of mindset change and how it is rolled out in spearheading the success of PDM interventions in communities.....	12
CHAPTER THREE.....	14
METHODOLOGY	14
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	14
3.1 Research design.....	14
3.2 Study population and area.....	14
3.3 Population and sampling techniques	14
3.4 Sample size and selection	15
Table 1. Sample size and selection	15
3.6 Data collection procedures.....	15
3.7 Data collection methods	15
3.7.1 Questionnaire Survey.....	15
3.7.2 Interview	16
3.9 Data Quality Control	16
3.9.1. Validity	16
3.9.2. Reliability.....	16
3.10 Procedure for data collection	17
3.11 Data Analysis	17
3.11.1 Quantitative data analysis	17
3.11.2 Qualitative data analysis	17
3.12 Ethical considerations.....	18
CHAPTER FOUR.....	19
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	19

4.0 Introduction	19
4.1 Demographic characteristics of Respondents.	19
Table 1. Age and Gender of the respondents N=16	19
4.2 Community participation in the Parish Development model.	20
4.3 Financial inclusion in the Parish Development model.	21
4.4 Spearheading mindset change in the Parish Development Model.	23
CHAPTER FIVE.....	27
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	27
5.0 Introduction.....	27
5.1.0 Summary of findings	27
5. 1 Conclusions.....	27
5.2 Challenges faced by community members in PDM.	28
5.3 Recommendations	29
5.4 Areas for further research	30
REFERENCES	31
APPENDICES	32
Sub section 1. Community participation.....	32
Subsection 2. Financial inclusion.....	33
Interview questions for PDM implementers	33
Sub section 1. Community participation.....	34
Subsection 2. Financial inclusion.....	34
Interview questions for community members.....	34
Section A. seeks to assess if community participation is evident in the PDM rollout process in Nsuube Kauga	35

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1. Sample size and selection.....15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: A Conceptual framework showing the process of Parish Development Model in eradicating poverty.....6

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- PDM - Parish Development Model
- CDF - Constituency Development Fund, Tanzania
- CDD - Community Driven Development
- PDC - Parish Development Committee

ABSTRACT

This dissertation presents a process evaluation of the Parish Development Model implemented in Mukono Town Council, specifically focusing on the Nsuube Kauga community. The objectives of this study are; to assess if community participation is evident in the PDM rollout process; if the Parish Development Model process of financial inclusion is being followed, and evaluate the progress of spearheading mindset, change in PDM roll out in Nsuube-Kauga.

The research adopted a mixed-methods approach which all the 16 respondents were subjected to, (14 beneficiaries and 2 implementers). Findings on the different objectives such as community participation indicate that all beneficiaries are part of PDM groups though with limited participation in implementation of the project, most groups accessed PDM funds, and community views were clearly captured through organizing communities into PDM groups. The conclusion under this objective indicated that community participation in PDM is still low, there are more areas like increasing access to low interest loans for members, enhancing government support for agri-business investments that require attention and improvement. Secondly under financial inclusion, findings indicate that most groups accessed PDM funds and few are registered with a Parish SACCO and few beneficiaries have received investment opportunities from government. The conclusive findings under financial inclusion such as increasing access to low interest rates were successfully achieved, spearheading mindset change has been successful through mobilizing and engaging communities as well as promoting positive cultural beliefs, values and norms. The third objective of this study which was spearheading mindset change proved to be effective due to proper mobilization and engagement of community members in development programs, successful promotion of positive beliefs and values among community members that align with PDM, implementers encouraging households to participate in the PDM project. The conclusive finding on the objective of spearheading mindset change indicates that it has been successful through mobilizing and engaging communities as well as promoting positive cultural beliefs, values and norms.

Some of the recommendations from the study include government having to ensure continuous mobilization, improving governance and administration through operationalization of local government structures at parish level, teaching and sensitizing people more about the PDM project as well as increasing of funding for PDM.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This evaluation proposal seeks to study the processes of through which the Parish Development Model is being implemented.

In March 2021, the Ugandan government approved the implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM) as a multi-sectoral strategy to create socio-economic transformation by moving households out of the subsistence production into the money economy. The initiation of the PDM is an extension of the whole of government approach to development as envisioned in the National Development Plan III, with the Parish as the lowest administrative or operational unit (for planning, budgeting, reporting and delivery of interventions) for bringing delivery services closer to the people and hence fostering economic development.

This chapter covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose and objectives, research questions, scope of the study, justification, significance and conceptual framework.

1.1 BACKGROUND

Uganda is considered one of the world's poorest countries because of having a low- income economy (Moses Owori October, 2020). In Uganda, absolute poverty is referred to as a condition of extreme deprivation of access to the minimum requirements for decent human wellbeing such as nutrition, health, shelter and literacy source.

Globally, the concept of community driven development has been massively used in poverty eradication efforts, particularly in developing countries. The Community- Driven Development (CDD) approach is promoted by the World Bank and this approach involves empowering communities to identify their own development priorities and manage the implementation of projects funded by the government or development partners (The World Bank Community- Driven Development Project 2021). The approach has been implemented in many countries worldwide such as Indonesia, Afghanistan, and Yemen, and has been found effective in reducing poverty and improving service delivery.

One of the key lessons from these countries is that community development consists of a series of activities like building critical awareness, mapping community potential, identifying problems and needs, carrying out participatory planning, community organization, resource mobilization, monitoring and maintenance of development outcomes. The World Bank 2023.

Regionally, in East Africa, the Kenyan government implemented the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in 2003, which is a similar community-driven development approach (Constituency Development Fund Kippra.org 9th January, 2004). The CDF involved the allocation of funds to local-level organizations, such as community-based organizations and self-help groups, to implement development projects. The CDF was established by the Kenyan Government as a decentralized development initiative to address the issue of inadequate distribution of resources that had been consistent in Kenya. The Constituency Development Fund has been successful in promoting community participation in development and improving service delivery in Kenya. (Efficacy of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Projects on Community Welfare in Kenya. Olang'o Robertson, Frankline Otiende Awuor, Lorna Grace Okotto).

These community driven approaches share common characteristics with the Parish Development Model (PDM) to be implemented in Nsuube-Kauga. All these approaches involve empowering communities to identify their own development priorities and manage implementation of projects funded by the government or development partners. They also emphasize stakeholder involvement and participation, particularly at the local level.

For many years, the Ugandan government has made efforts to eradicate poverty. Right from the 1980's, it embarked on several economic and social programs to uplift the incomes of the poorest people and consequently improve their living standards. These included the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (1997); Rural Farmers Scheme in the early 1990s; Entandikwa in 1996; Bona Bagaggawale in 2007; Operation Wealth Creation (2013); the Youth Livelihood Program (2014); to the Emyooga program which was introduced in October of 2020.

The most current poverty eradication program is PDM initiated in March 2021. The main gaps PDM is bureaucracy with unnecessary long procedures that delay distribution of funds in time, some of which have previously embezzled. PDM is therefore being rolled out partially through involvement of community members to ensure transparency.

PDM is an innovative approach to community driven development aimed at eradicating poverty in rural areas and is the latest poverty eradication program in Uganda.

The auditor General of Government, Mr. Muwanga in an article of the Observer newspaper on January 20, 2023 pointed out some challenges in the process of rolling out the Parish Development Model. The challenges include implementers not being provided with resources to undertake the startup activities, diversion of Shs 17.5 billion, Shs 594.7million in five Local Governments not being supported with requisite documentation among others.

In Muwanga's review of the government's preparedness to implement this intervention, he noted that successful implementation of the PDM requires complete and reliable baseline data. He says data should have informed the selection of beneficiaries and been used for future selection of future performance reviews and impact assessments (Observer newspaper on January 20, 2023).

On rolling out PDM the five implementing entities such as the ministries of Agriculture, Health, Water, Education and Works weren't provided with resources for undertaking start up activities. The money was meant for activities like selection of enterprises for parish, formation of parishbased commodity clusters, identification and prioritization of social services at sub-county and district level, and developing a strategy for improving local markets.

As a result, these activities were only partially done using resources provided within the approved budgets of these entities which were inadequate. This affected they readiness to fully roll out the PDM program.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

PDM as a program outlines the harmonization of government interventions with every Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to transform the subsistence households into the money economy. This approach will be successful basing on organized, integrated, well-coordinated and result based efforts. The model has seven pillars and these are production, storage, processing and marketing, infrastructure and economic services, financial inclusion, social services, mindset change, parish-based management information and administration. The data generated and

interpreted will improve the understanding of the PDM project for households across the country and provide basis for targeted interventions.

However, there are notable problems that have come up with the rollout of Parish Development Model Such as the Ministry of Local Government delaying to finalize implementation guidelines and set up enterprise groups. Secondly, there has been a delay in establishment of functional structures like District Service Commission in some districts to finalize the recruitment process of the parish chiefs. Despite government providing the necessary resources to all districts to recruit parish chiefs, 80 percent of them had not yet complied to the 30th September, 2021 deadline. Some districts were recruiting parish chiefs, without following the qualification guidelines specified by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

This is, sometimes, coupled with delay from the public service commission to approve the positions. As a result, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development had initially halted disbursement of Sh 200 billion Parish Development Model cash. The 200 Billion UGX was disbursed by government on 24th November 2021 according a report by the current Minister of Finance Hon. Matia Kasaija in the independent newspaper. This kind of delay became a contributing factor to the PDM groups not receiving funds on time.

The politicization of such development initiatives especially in policy design and planning is rendering poverty eradication less effective in Uganda to date. Once a problem is identified, government ought to design an effective and transparent policy plan of dealing with it.

1.3 PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the selected processes of Parish Development Model in eradicating poverty in Nsuube Kauga, Mukono TC.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

This study aims at achieving the following objectives:

- i) To assess if community participation is evident in the PDM rollout process in Nsuube Kauga
- ii) To assess if the PDM process of financial inclusion is being followed in Nsuube Kauga.
- iii) To evaluate the progress of spearheading mindset, change in PDM rolls out in Nsuube Kauga.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study will be guided by the following questions:

- i) Is community participation evident in the PDM roll out in Nsuube Kauga?
- ii) How is the Parish Development Model process of financial inclusion being followed? iii)
Is spearheading mindset change progressing well in Nsuube Kauga?

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

1.6.1 Content Scope

This study covers the key processes being undertaken in eradicating poverty such as establishing if community participation evident in the PDM roll out; how the Parish Development Model process of financial inclusion is being followed and if spearheading mindset change progressing well in Nsuube Kauga.

1.6.2 Time scope

The study and review of the report will focus at a range of one year that is from 2024 to 2025 which will avail ample time for further analysis of this study. The justification of the choice of this period is that it will provide enough time to review the PDM processes and how they are impacting the people of Nsuube Kauga

1.6.3 Geographical scope

The Geographical scope of the study is Nsuube- Kauga, a parish in Mukono Town Council.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study will help to heighten women participation in PDM by deliberately giving priority to interventions that favor them such as farming, animal husbandry, other than being treated as secondary beneficiaries. (The Independent May 15, 2022)

The findings of this study will encourage the youth to embrace income generating projects so that they can make money for survival thus reducing the dependency burden in the country. The findings of the study will enable the elderly know to access some of the PDM funds and invest them in income generating projects that help them have financial support during their old age.

Generally, these findings will help all the three categories of beneficiaries, women, youth and elderly to effectively participate in the PDM process.

The study will benefit policy makers, planners, government leaders at various levels, development and implementing partners to accommodate and re-design PDM roll out processes so as to ensure timely provision of services and resources to community members.

The findings of the study will inform decision making hence contribute to better implementation of poverty eradication programs. The study will show a need to follow up on the processes being guiding the roll out of Parish Development Model.

1.8 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The main goal of PDM as clearly noted by the Ugandan government, is lifting up Ugandans to money income level, empowering the public to involve in agriculture and income generating projects. The linkage between the two aspects bases on needs assessment, stakeholder involvement, capacity building and resource mobilization.

Figure 1.1: A Conceptual framework showing the process of Parish Development Model in eradicating poverty.



In reference to Fig 1.1, increased communal participation in PDM initiatives through involving in agriculture and income generating projects, ensuring financial inclusion that includes involvement of all age groups and both the male and female gender and spearheading mindset change are some of the processes that enable families to shift from subsistence production to money income economy.

Community participation empowers local residents to take ownership of the PDM program through active participation in decision-making, planning, and implementation, they become stakeholders in the development initiatives. This sense of ownership leverages public awareness and knowledge, fosters a greater commitment and dedication to the success of the project, builds social capital and ensures that government meets the genuine needs and aspirations of the community. Appreciation of these importance ensures sustainability of the development initiative.

Financial inclusion is important in PDM rollout because it provides access to formal financial services such as savings accounts, credit, insurance, and payment systems which enable community members access and properly use funds allotted by government. Access to these financial services is helping people to start agri-businesses, invest in productive assets, create jobs, increase incomes, and improve standards of living.

By spearheading mindset change, the Parish Development Model facilitates the transformation of community members into active participants who are engaged in shaping their own future, rather than passive recipients of aid or assistance. This because through mindset change, they are able to recognize their potential, strengths, and abilities thus fostering a sense of self-efficacy. Through this, they embrace PDM and actively participate in it.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the existing knowledge on aspects related to the processes in the being followed in the roll out of Parish Development Model in an effort to eradicate poverty in Nsuube Kauga. It reviews the empirical works by other scholars and presents an over-view of the context of the processes being followed to roll out Parish development model in an effort to eradicate poverty. Literature will be reviewed in accordance with the objectives of the study.

2.1.0 Theoretical review 2.1.1 Classical and neoclassical theories

Classical traditions view individuals as largely responsible for their own destiny, choosing in effect to become poor (e.g. relying completely on subsistence farming alone without saving for future demands/crisis). The concept of ‘sub-cultures of poverty’ implies that deficiencies may continue over time, owing for example to government aid being limited to changing individual capabilities and attitudes (i.e. the laissez-faire tradition).

Neoclassical theories are more wide ranging and recognize reasons for poverty beyond individuals’ control. These include lack of social as well as private assets such as; market failures that exclude the poor from credit markets and cause certain adverse choices to be rational; and barriers to employment for subsistence households.

In wholesome consideration of classical and neoclassical approaches, they both highlight the influence of incentives on individual behavior as well as the relationship between productivity and income. This therefore points to the effectiveness of the classical and neoclassical approaches in spearheading mindset change in influencing positive individual behavior, improving community participation that can increase productivity, and financial inclusion in development initiatives of the Parish Development Model which can increase the income of subsistence households. Criticism of these approaches highlights their overemphasis on the individual (without, for instance, taking into account links with the community) and the focus on purely material means to eradicate poverty.

2.2 Effects of community participation in eradicating poverty in Uganda.

Community participation is a well-known concept in development practice and it is perceived differently by different authors based on the approach and perspective for which the concept is applied. The concept originates from community driven development approaches that seek to actively involve project beneficiaries in the design and management of development projects. Community participation leads to transformation in the way the community partakes in any intervention. The use of the term community to qualify participation implies that members of a particular location, class (income group) have shared interests that need to be attended to. In this, subsistence households that are commonly characterized by low-income status seek to participate in Parish Development Model so as to get financial support and empowerment for their agricultural projects.

Contemporary development approaches refer to community participation as one of the key ingredients for poverty eradication. Effort to stimulate community development through participation is to address increasing poverty and disempowerment that accompany the modern development discourse (Bryld, 2001).

According to Paul (1984) community participation contribute to objectives such as; sharing of project costs, increasing project efficiency, increasing project effectiveness, building beneficiary capacity and increasing empowerment. The form that community participation takes is informed by the intentionality, and associated approach, of those who initiate participation (Cornwall, 2008).

Participation and empowerment are mutually reinforcing (Hindsworth and Lang 2009). For Labonte and Laverack (2006), empowerment is the process by which people gain control over factors and decisions that shape their lives. The empowering effects of community participation in poverty eradication manifest at individual and collective levels. At the individual level, giving people the knowledge, skills and confidence to address their own needs and advocate on their own behalf improves their capacity for in community participation. Empowering people through capacity building increases the likelihood of public participation in poverty eradication programs such as the Parish Development Model. (Implementation guidelines for PDM, June 2021).

Parish Development Model is a participatory development approach that aims to empower communities to take charge of their own development. PDM is based on the principle of self-

involvement, where communities work together to identify their needs, develop solutions, and implement them. The model emphasizes the involvement of community members in all stages of the development process, including planning, implementation, and monitoring.

A study by Mwesigwa et al. 2021 on the implementation of Parish Development Model in Uganda showed that community participation was vital in ensuring sustainability and ownership of the interventions. The study found that the communities that were actively involved in the development process took ownership of the interventions and were more likely to sustain them after the project's end.

However, achieving community participation can be challenging due to several factors, including power dynamics, lack of resources, and inadequate communication and consultation with community members. A study by Atwine et al. 2021 on the implementation of Parish Development Model in Uganda identified several challenges in community participation, including limited participation of women and marginalized groups, lack of trust between communities and implementing agencies, and insufficient resources to support community participation.

In conclusion, community participation is a crucial factor in the success and sustainability of development interventions, including Parish Development Model.

2.3 How is the PDM process of financial inclusion being followed?

Financial inclusion can be defined as the process of making formal financial services accessible and functional for the marginalized group of people in a country's population. According to the World Bank, financial inclusion accommodates savings, credit, and insurance services for individuals and businesses. Kim et al. (2018) use indicators such as the numbers of ATMs, bank branches, depositors, and borrowers to measure financial inclusion. Cabeza et al. (2019) use the access to bank accounts and credit cards, as financial access indicators, to measure financial inclusion.

Various researchers analyze the progress of financial inclusion in eradicating poverty using crosscountry analyses. Studies by Omar and Inaba (2020) on the process of financial inclusion in poverty eradication programs across 116 countries demonstrate that financial inclusion reduces

poverty rates. Cabeza et al. (2019) demonstrates that greater financial inclusion of women encourages economic participation of women and positively affects economic development.

One of the ways in which financial inclusion is intended to be achieved in PDM is through organizing communities into business-oriented groups for them to receive funds from government (Implementation guidelines for PDM, June 2021).

Funds from these groups will be drawn from the Parish Revolving Fund. Financial inclusion refers to the availability and accessibility of financial services like savings accounts, loans, insurance and other financial services to people and businesses source.

Financial inclusion is indicated as enabler in seven of the seventeen sustainable development goals in Uganda through eliminating poverty, creating jobs and improving gender equality. The beauty about financial inclusion is that it eases access to funds for daily living for families and helps in planning for everything the future could hold including unexpected emergency.

Under financial inclusion, efforts are being made the Ugandan Government to enhance access to financial services by strengthening existing Savings and Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) and creating a revolving fund managed at ward level.

According to Uganda's National Strategy for financial inclusion (2017-2022), Village Savings and Loans Associations and other self-help groups are important in providing credit access to credit only, as emphasized in PDM is not good enough in achieving financial inclusion.

The Ugandan government has expressed optimism that the PDM program will help to improve financial inclusion, increase access to financial services, and promote economic growth and development at community level.

Conclusively, financial inclusion is fighting poverty by opening formerly blocked advancement opportunities especially in agriculture for the marginalized groups of people, unleashing their creative energies for lifting themselves out of poverty in terms of income.

2.4 Importance of mindset change and how it is rolled out in spearheading the success of PDM interventions in communities.

This objective is mainly based on the mindset change pillar where community members are being encouraged and empowered to take center stage in assessing their needs, identify livelihood options, prioritize livelihoods sources, leverage resources, uptake development programs and create sustainable solutions without leaving anyone behind in terms of development as per the sustainable development goals (SDGs), National Development Plan 111 (NDP111) and NRM Manifesto 2021-2026. The Parish Development Model Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Operational Manual. (October 2021). Mindset change is a process that takes time and requires a concerted effort from all the stakeholders involved. The Ugandan government under its local government structures especially at district level is engaging local communities such as those of Nsuube Kauga and listening to their needs, aspirations, and concerns. This can help to build and trust and create a shared sense of purpose, which is essential for establishing PDM

In mindset change, the government is supposed to inculcate and promote positive thinking/attitudes and perceptions towards personal, family and community development for improved quality of life outside the subsistence life as well as promoting self-discipline, committed and self-driven civil service teams for improved service provision.

Through mindset change the government is supposed to invest in capacity building and providing resources to local communities to empower them to participate actively in the development process. This can include training programs, access to finance, and support for the development of local businesses and initiatives.

Thirdly, mindset change is being established by adopting a collaborative approach and work with other stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, private sector actors, and international development partners. This helps to leverage expertise, resources, and networks to support the implementation of Parish Development Model.

Sarah Dunlap a member of the Borgen Project USA, says *“the world is changing its mindset toward poverty by working to enhance policies that support the poor and create sustainable growth, as well as empower men and women through creation of employment avenues in development initiatives.”*

Safety net Policies like food assistance help in eradicating poverty worldwide. This is done through public supports, like the supplemental Nutrition assistance program, for women, infants, and children which help low and moderate- income families, purchase food, avoid hunger and food insecurity and free up household resources to cover other needs. They are also proven anti-poverty tools, for health and wellbeing. (Center on Poverty and Social Policy, Columbia University USA). This is in relation to the food relief that was provided by the Ugandan government during the Covid-19 period, but better still, PDM is empowering people to participate in agriculture through large- and small-scale farming so as to gain good produce for family consumption, future saving and investment.

The success of the implementation of the mindset change to eradicate poverty through the PDM can only be weighed basing on monitoring and evaluation of the government project and use the feedback to adjust and refine the approach. This helps to ensure that the model is responsive to the changing needs and circumstances of the local communities.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will focus on the prompt followed in conducting the study. It includes research design, population of study, sample and sampling design, data collection techniques, data analysis procedures and analytical model used in this study

3.1 Research design

A research design is a general plan undertaken to integrate varying components of the study in a clear and logical manner, hence ensuring effective handling of the research problem; it constitutes the plan for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches where by the progress of the PDM in Nsuube Kauga was recorded in terms of the number of beneficiaries and agricultural schemes involved in.

3.2 Study population and area

The target population for the study will include 16 people from the three categories of youth, women and elderly seeking to gain from PDM. The number of youth used in this study will be 9, women will be 5 and elderly will be 2.

3.3 Population and sampling techniques

The researcher select the appropriate sampling technique for determining the sample size through use of tables and to determine the target population. Stratified sampling will be employed and the study population will be divided into three sub-groups. A sampling frame will be constructed from which a sample for the study will determine. This research has a population of 32 people with an equal presentation ratio of youth, women and elderly registering for PDM. A study sample will be selected randomly from each stratum to enable equal representation in the sample. The results of the investigation will generalize the target population from which the sample will be drawn (Amin, 2005).

3.4 Sample size and selection

A total sample size of 16 respondents will be selected proportionate to the size of the stratum from the number of 32 participants. The study employed stratified random sampling so as to achieve a desired representation from different sub groups in the population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The categories included 9 youth, 5 women and two elderly people.

Sub-groups will select using simple random sampling in order to get a high degree of sample representation for gathering get in-depth information.

Table 1. Sample size and selection

Category	Target Population	Sample size	Sampling technique
Youth	18	9	Simple random
Women	10	5	Simple random
Elderly	04	2	Simple random
TOTAL	32	16	

3.6 Data collection procedures

This sub-section will present and describe the procedures that will be followed by the researcher in conducting the study. This will include the questionnaire survey and interview.

3.7 Data collection methods

3.7.1 Questionnaire Survey

This is one of the methods of data collection employed in quantitative research (Amin, 2005). In this survey, the researcher set close ended questions, administered them to potential respondents that included youth, women and elderly and recorded the answers that will closely defined alternatives (Sekaran, 2003). The questions will be in line with research objectives and research hypothesis. The survey will be easy to administer, ensured anonymity, produced quick results and fit well with the literates. Questions will be asked self-administered.

3.7.2 Interview

It is an oral administration of the questionnaire where the researcher collects data through a direct verbal interaction with the respondents (Amin, 2005, Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Interviews will be conducted to get in depth information from the community members that will participate in Parish Development Model training programs, group formation and registration for the program. This method will include a list of inquiries, which will help frame the interview and enable the researcher to keenly identify queries for in-depth research. During the data collection process, the researcher will employ an interview guide that will be given to the respondents such as the women; youth and elderly. This will help in keeping the interviews focusing on the subject and free of interruptions from an overly structured and organized dialogue. This will make it easy to gather accurate data, created a friendly atmosphere, flexible, cheap, enabled probing and control of the interview environment. The people interviewed will be male and female and the categories' of PDM implementers and beneficiary.

3.9 Data Quality Control

3.9.1. Validity

Amin (2005) defines it as the ability of a research instrument to produce accurate results and to measure what it is meant to measure (2014 RiJalu Negash et al). The instruments will be designed in consideration of the basic questions and all items will be included in the questionnaires where directly derived from it and consistent with the objectives of the study. Instruments will be produced, edited and pilot tested. Questionnaire items will be checked for language clarity, relevance, simplicity, comprehensiveness of content and length. To test and improve the validity, draft questionnaire with an adequate number of items that will be linked to the study objectives, where subjected to few Undergraduate students for review and one UCU lecturer for technical guidance.

3.9.2. Reliability

An instrument is considered reliable if it constantly produces the same results every time it is employed to measure a trait or concept (Amin, 2005). A pilot study (test-retest technique) will be

conducted to establish the reliability of research instruments. This will help blot out any error in data collection.

3.10 Procedure for data collection

The researcher will obtain an introductory letter from the School of Social Sciences that will be presented to the Town Clerk Mukono Town Council seeking permission to allow the researcher conduct a research study in Nsuube Kauga. In collecting data, the principles of dignity and worth or persons, importance of human relationships and confidentiality will be applied. Questionnaires will be administered and call backs made for their collection.

3.11 Data Analysis

Will involve launching deeper into understanding of data and extracting meaning out of it. It will be a continuous process that will involve the reflection about the data, study and noting down responses (Amin, 2005). Data was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

3.11.1 Quantitative data analysis

After questionnaire administration, raw data will be collected, prepared, checked, edited and systematically organized in a way that facilitated the analysis. Responses in the questionnaire will be assigned numeric variables and coded. Data will be entered into a computer Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). Data will be processed and analyzed by conducting statistical analysis. The researcher will be subjected the data to descriptive statistics in form of frequencies and percentages.

This will help the research to understand the details of data collected on summary form.

3.11.2 Qualitative data analysis

Qualitative data will be analyzed before, during and after its collection. Data from face to face interviews will be read thoroughly for familiarization with the researcher, field notes edited and cleaned and recorded (Amin, 2003, Mugenda and Mugenda, 2005). Themes, categories and patterns will be developed using codes to be assigned manually. The researcher will make sure that sure that data categories is distinct from each other and established the relationship between them.

3.12 Ethical considerations

During the study, the principle of confidentiality will be observed as there will be no sharing of information with other respondents without the consent of the respondent from whom data will be collected. This will enable the other respondents' to freely give true and genuine information.

Ethical challenges have to be risen if the researcher had a judgmental attitude or poor controlled emotional involvement.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents an interpretation of the findings about the evaluation of Parish Development Model (PDM) in eradicating poverty in Kauga. The research findings of this study were based on the following objective: assessing if community participation is evident in the PDM rollout process; the PDM process of financial inclusion is being followed and evaluating the progress of spearheading mindset, change in PDM rolls out in Nsuube Kauga.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of Respondents.

This sub section presents an analysis of all the respondents' demographic characteristics including the age and gender as in the tables below.

Table 1. Age and Gender of the respondents N=16

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
20-30 years	8	50%	50%
31-40 years	4	25%	25%
41-50 years	2	12.5%	12.5%
Over 50 years	2	12.5%	12.5%
Total	16	100%	100%
Gender of respondents	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Male	9	56.3%	56.3%
Female	7	43.7%	43.7%
TOTAL	16	100%	100%

According to the research findings on the age of the respondents as reflected in the table 1 above, 50% of the respondents are youth. This is in line with government's earlier intention of financially empower the youth through PDM. On the gender findings as reflected in the table, the difference in gender was not significant.

4.2 Community participation in the Parish Development model.

This was one of the objectives of the study. In an attempt to answer it, several issues were probed that included if beneficiaries are members of PDM, who mobilized them to join; how they are participating; if their views were sought and if training was offered by PDM implementers.

Table 2. The table below indicates research findings on the assessment of whether community participation is evident in the PDM rollout process in Nsuube Kauga. N= 14

	Possible activities of participation in the PDM project	Yes	No
1.	Have you received any government support in formulating new PDM groups	6(42.9%)	8(57.1%)
2.	Has your group participated in PDM implementation in any way	5(35.7%)	9(64.3%)
3.	Do you have access to PDM related information	12(85.8%)	2(14.2%)
4.	Is your group part of any PDM association? If yes, have you received any reliable advice on production from this association as a PDM group?	3(12.4%)	11(78.6%)

Findings as shown in table 2 indicate that, 42.9% (6 out of 14 beneficiaries) received government support such as funds in formulating new PDM groups. However, 57.1% (8), community members said they hadn't received any government support such as funds in implementing PDM. The implementers said that the reason why many community members hadn't received funds was because the government delayed to release the money, and that some community members fully comply to the PDM registration guidelines.

The table also shows that only 35.7% of the beneficiaries have participated in PDM implementation through decision making, selection of the Parish Development Committee.

An encouraging finding is that 85.8% of the 14 community members reported having accessed PDM-related information through media such as television, radio and newspapers. Through media, the community members were mobilized by the President of Uganda, H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni during his addresses where he talked about the Parish Development Model which people

gained interest in and registered for. Through the information released to the public via radio stations by district leaders like the community development officer, district councilors, mobilization was done.

However, 14.2% of the community members who reported not to have received PDM related information noted that very little has been done by parish leaders to create mass awareness of about PDM at the lowest level in their communities.

Prior to capturing community views the government made a pilot study in areas like Nabuuti and Upper Kauga to know how effectively communities had been organized into PDM groups. Most of the beneficiaries say that this was a motivating factor because it showed government commitment to financially empower and support them in the different projects that they sought to venture in.

Only 12.4% of the beneficiaries reported to have been part of a PDM association. They become group members through registering with the Parish Development Committee and this is done during PDM training sessions where interested people are called upon to register for a PDM association. These associations are meant to help community members in saving, marketing and providing extension services. The 12.4% beneficiaries that were part of PDM associations gained skills such as saving and investment, risk management as well as handling and managing loans which were to empower them to be financially self-sufficient. This means that 78.6% of the beneficiaries have not yet received any guidance and advice on how best to save and invest in their projects so as to grow financially. Implementers say this is only because government delayed to release money for PDM that slowed down the kick start of financial orientation for PDM groups.

4.3 Financial inclusion in the Parish Development model.

Financial inclusion was one of the objectives of the study. In order to answer it several areas were probed and these included; if community members in their different PDM groups accessed the PDM funds from Government, if payment systems had been put in place to monitor performance of PDM and finding out how community members received the money.

Table 3. A Table indicating findings on the assessment if the PDM process of financial inclusion is being followed in Nsuube Kauga

	Possible activities of financial inclusion	Yes	No
1.	Has your group accessed low interest loans ever since PDM was rolled out?	5(35.7%)	9(64.3%)
2.	Is your group registered with a Parish SACCO	12(85.8%)	2(14.2%)
3.	Have you received any investment opportunities for your agribusiness from government?	4(28.6%)	10(71.4%)
4.	Has there been mobilization of savings for subsistence households?	5(35.7%)	9(64.3%)

Findings as shown in table 3 indicate that only 35.7% of the beneficiaries reported having accessed low-interest loans through banks since the implementation of the PDM process. The implementers say that these low interest loans provide funds for farm investments in productivity, improve household cash flow and promote better management of risks. However much 64.3% of the community members have not received low interest loans, implementers say government is committed to extending these loans to all interested households in the shortest time possible. Though 64.7% of the 14 registered community members have not yet received low interest loans, implementers say government is committed to extending these loans to all interested households in the shortest time possible.

85.8% of the 14 community members indicated that their group is registered with a Parish SACCO (Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization). This implies that the majority of the groups in Nsuube Kauga have taken the necessary steps to become members of a local financial institution, which can provide them with access to financial services and opportunities for economic development. For PDM groups to access loans, they must first be registered with the Parish Development Committee for purposes of transparency and follow up in loan repayment.

Regarding investment opportunities for agri-business from the government, only 28.6% of the targeted beneficiaries have received such opportunities. This indicates that there is a significant proportion of groups in Nsuube Kauga who have not yet benefited from government initiatives

aimed at supporting and promoting agri-business activities. The implementers say that this is mainly due to the delay in the release of the PDM funds by the Ugandan Government.

In terms of mobilizing savings for subsistence households, 35.7% of beneficiaries confirmed that there has been such mobilization. Mobilizing savings for subsistence households involves risk management and use of innovative marketing strategies such as spreading information via social media, networking with local authorities and community leaders to promote the growth and influence of Parish Development Model.

This suggests that a considerable number of households in Nsuube Kauga are still struggling to save and build financial security, which can be crucial for meeting their basic needs and improving their standard of living.

One of the implementers (District commercial officer) said;

"There is a system in place to monitor performance of PDM though it's functional at a low rate. This is because few groups have accessed their funds from banks already, but once all PDM groups receive money, it will be easier and more effective to monitor the performance of PDM." This means that implementers ought to give an account of funds received and used by beneficiaries.

On how the different communities in their respective groups received money, the Principle Town agent (one of the implementers) said;

"Housing finance bank was mainly used because of its easy accessibility and a strong working relationship with most of the community members who have gained trust in its working system."

One group received money from the Parish SACCO because they claimed that banks delay to release money and they didn't want to lose out on getting the PDM funds. They also said, they don't understand exactly how banks operate in terms of saving, investment and giving loans

4.4 Spearheading mindset change in the Parish Development Model.

Spearheading mindset change was also one of the objectives of this research study. In attempt to answer it, the research sought to assess how often community members in their respective groups

have been encouraged to have positive thinking towards participation in PDM; what has been done by implementers to ensure this is achieved; If and how the skills taught enabled community members to participate in the implementation of PDM and how public sector officials have been involved in creating positive mindset towards planning, implementation, resource utilization and accountability.

Table 4. A table indicating findings on the Progress of spearheading mindset change in the roll out of PDM in Nsuube Kauga

	Possible activities for participation	Yes	No
1.	Have communities been mobilized and engaged in development programs of the PDM project	14 (90%)	2 (10%)
2.	Has there been promotion of positive cultural beliefs, values and norms which promote development of the PDM project.	16 (100%)	
3.	Have subsistence households been encouraged to participate in PDM?	16 (100%)	
4.	Has there been enhancement of participation and ownership of community initiatives among households.	8 (50%)	8 (50%)

The findings in table 4 indicate that 90% of respondents assessed including the two PDM implementers (parish town agent and district commercial officer) said that all communities involved in the PDM project have been successfully mobilized and engaged in development programs. It is through this mobilization that 90% of the community members were encouraged to have positive thinking towards participation in PDM through training sessions.

The Parish Town agent said that;

“A right way of thinking is being created among community members by encouraging them to be patient with government that releases the funds, engaging the community members through allowing them to choose leaders among themselves such as for production, marketing, and the PDM committee”.

On what is being done by implementers to ensure that community members in their respective groups are encouraged to have positive thinking towards participation in PDM, the District Commercial Officer said that;

“The training programs that have been launched have equipped people with skills and given them an opportunity to contribute to development through joining PDM”.

One of the beneficiaries interviewed said that;

“The skills taught helped me embrace PDM and participate in it through saving so as to invest in building cattle houses for cows and collecting grass to feed his cows”

Another beneficiary said that;

“We were taught the different processes through which PDM money is to be distributed for example through banks or even mobile money”.

More so, in mobilizing community members and engaging them in development programs of the PDM project, the District commercial officer also said that the Ugandan government through different leadership structures at community level is committed to helping community members to grow financially.

The implementers have successfully promoted positive cultural beliefs, values, and norms that align with the goals of the PDM project. This suggests that they have worked towards creating an environment where the community's cultural heritage and practices are respected and integrated into the development initiatives. The 100% response by who ??? indicates that all communities have embraced these values and norms. One of the beneficiaries says that this has helped them carry on with his initial poultry project he has been doing due to a friendly work environment. Fortunately, so, the initiation of PDM has granted him and his group financial support to help them grow the piggery project.

The implementers have made efforts to encourage subsistence households to participate in the PDM project. All the 14 community members agree to this and they say Government has done it through training programs done physically through home visits in the parish by the parish development committee and via media through sensitization programs on radios. The 100%

response suggests that the implementers have effectively reached out to and involved these households, recognizing their importance in the development process.

The implementers submitted that public sector officials have indeed been involved in creating a positive mindset among subsistence households towards planning, implementation, resource utilization and accountability by working with parish chiefs and Parish Development Committee who are responsible for distribution of PDM funds and later on monitor these activities being done by groups in the community. This been done rarely at Parish level because more emphasis is still laid on the division level.

The progress of enhancing participation and ownership of community initiatives among households is at a medium rate due to a divided response from the respondents. Eight of the 16 respondents reported a 50% rate for this activity. This indicates that in some communities, there has been successful empowerment and engagement of households in taking ownership of the initiatives. However, in the other communities, there is still work to be done to improve participation and ownership.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, the conclusions that could be drawn as well as the recommendations for the study. The chapter also presents the recommended areas for further study.

5.1.0 Summary of findings

5.1 Conclusions

This chapter provides the summary of findings according to the research objectives of Parish Development Model in Eradicating poverty.

The overall findings under the objective of community participation in Parish Development Model indicate that all 14 beneficiaries are part of the Parish Development Model (PDM) groups though their level of participation in project implementation such as in decision making processes is limited. However, it is worth noting that most groups were able to access PDM funds through parish SACCOs and Banks especially housing finance bank. Additionally, the community's views and perspectives were effectively captured through the organization of communities into PDM groups.

Findings on financial inclusion reveal that a majority of the groups were able to access funds through housing finance bank. Furthermore, only a few beneficiaries have received investment opportunities from the government. These findings highlight the need for more efforts to promote financial inclusion and expand investment opportunities for the beneficiaries of the PDM.

Ultimately, the third objective of spearheading mindset change in this study has been effectively achieved through the proper mobilization and engagement of community members in development programs. The successful promotion of positive beliefs and values among community members, which are in line with the Parish Development Model, has played a significant role in driving this change. The implementers of the project have played an important role by actively encouraging households to participate in the Parish Development Model project through different training

sessions held in communities. Through these training sessions individuals are able to identify their skills, energy and abilities and put them in the right place to improve their standard of living. They can rely on themselves to find jobs, engage in income generating activities that suit their benefits. The training sessions conducted throughout PDM have collectively contributed to the successful implementation of the mindset change objective, leading to positive outcomes for the community and the overall development of the parish.

The research findings indicate that if government ensures transparency and accountability as benchmarks for rolling out the Parish Development Model and fine-tuning implementation, poverty eradication schemes in Uganda will becoming effective is ensuring a higher standard of living for people.

5.2 Challenges faced by community members in PDM.

The beneficiaries listed a number of challenges they had faced in embracing PDM and suggested solutions they believe can help in addressing those challenges.

Firstly, most beneficiaries said that forms for registering to participate in PDM were in English which was hard for them to understand and they were exposed to hard calculations they did not understand. They suggest that government should use Luganda that most of the people of the local community understand.

Secondly there is little money given to groups and yet not members access a share of the money. For example, one beneficiary says that when one applies for one million, he/she gets only 600,000 UGX and this is because of the poor organization of Government especially in evaluating their financial capacity to implement PDM. She therefore suggests that government should always prepare enough financially so that on rolling out PDM funds, government may have enough money to invest in development initiatives.

Thirdly, people lack transport to continually travel to training centers where PDM training happens. More so they are abruptly informed about these trainings and this respondent suggests this challenge can be solved by making prior communications so that people can prepare transport means in advance and attend those training programs.

The fourth notable challenge is that there is lack of continuity on ground mobilization by PDM supervisors and they suggested they should always supervise the projects of different household who may need help in participating in PDM activities.

Finally, people lack transport to continually travel to training centers where PDM training happens. More so they are abruptly informed about these trainings and this respondent suggests this challenge can be solved by making prior communications so that people can prepare transport means in advance and attend those training programs.

5.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made basing on the discussion and conclusions of the study: First and foremost, the study recommends that the government should create an environment that allows participation especially for the beneficiaries of the PDM fund. This will create a sense of ownership and ensure inclusion of the people thus making it a people centered program that will value the thoughts of people and in the end other people can pick interest.

The government should also ensure there is continuous mobilization processes considering that attitude and behavioral change are a process and take time. Additionally, the holistic and integrated implementation approach with other State and non-State actors should be used to mitigate risks like inadequate funding and delays, strong and entrenched cultural beliefs which take long to change, norms and values which affect mindset change and promote gender-based violence and volunteer fatigue among community members.

The government should improve governance and Administration through Operationalization of local government structures at parish level (PDC), recruitment of Parish Chiefs as the technical staff for the PDM at the parish level, enhance monitoring and evaluation and lastly enhance transparency, accountability and reporting to improve performance of the PDM fund.

The government should ensure that all members of the community understand what PDM is about, its objectives and pillars and embrace it as a development model led by them. This can be done by ensuring there are always community meetings to share information and also have a community notice board or office where people can always access information and forward their complaints.

The government should also increase funding for PDM to ensure they cater for a bigger number of beneficiaries; the criteria for selecting beneficiaries should also be clearly defined to ensure that the money goes to the rightful people; the money should be directly deposited from government to the accounts of the beneficiaries to avoid delay which demoralizes people.

5.4 Areas for further research

The study proposes that studies be carried out in other areas listed below in order to increase on the literature and provide solutions to issues rising in the PDM fund to improve its role in poverty eradication.

Research on the problems facing the PDM fund and possible solutions to make it more effective in poverty eradication

Research on an explanation on how best the government and other stakeholders of the PDM fund can maintain sustainability of achievements of the PDM fund

REFERENCES

Africa Development Promise. “*What is subsistence farming?*”

<https://www.africadevelopmentpromise.org/what-is-subsistence-farming/>

“From PAP to PDM: NRM government’s 30-year attempt at defeating poverty”

<https://observer.ug.news/headlines/74047-from-pap-to-pdm-nrm-govt-s-30-year-attempt-at-defeating-poverty>

Patrick Osei- Kufuor, Fredrick Koomson (2014). Reducing poverty through community participation: *The case of National Poverty Reduction Program in the Dagme- West District of Ghana.*

The Parish Development Model- The Republic of Uganda: *Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Operational Manual*

Springer Science and Business media (2022). *Financial inclusion and poverty alleviation: an empirical examination.*

The World Bank (March 2022). *Financial Inclusion-*

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/financialinclusion/overview>

Ministry of Local Government Uganda. June 2021. *Implementation guidelines for Parish Development Model.*

Ministry of Local Government: *Parish Development Model-*

<https://molg.go.ug/parishdevelopment-model/>

Mugenda,O, & Mugenda, A.G. (2003). *Research methods, quantitative and qualitative approaches.* Nairobi: Laba graphics services.

“Household Income: *What it is and how to calculate it*”

<https://www.ivistopedia.com/terms/h/household-income.asp>

APPENDICES

Dear respondent, my name is Kato David kushaba, a student of Uganda Christian University conducting a research study titled (*A Process evaluation of Parish Development Model in eradicating poverty in Nsuube Kauga*). The information you will provide is strictly confidential and is for academic purposes only.

Interview Guide for Implementers

This interview guide is divided into two sections that is to say Sections A, B as shown below.

Section B is further divided into three subsections.

Section A: Demographic information.

1. Gender

(a) Male (b)

Female

c) Age

2. What position do hold in the community?

Section B

Sub section 1. Community participation

Have implementers of PDM sought the community views in the roll out of PDM? If yes, how have these community views been captured?

Has any reward program been put in place by government for best performing households? If yes, how has this motivated and improved public participation in PDM incentives like Agriculture?

Subsection 2. Financial inclusion

Have Payment Systems been initiated to monitor performance of the PDM fund. If yes, how have these payment systems increased accountability and reduced the risk of loss of funds.

Have people been able to access funds allocated to banks. If no, what can be done to improve oversight of fund allocation by government?

Are financial service providers like banks easily accessible for the people of Nsuube Kauga? If no, what do you think should be done by government to improve the situation?

Subsection 3: Mindset change

Interview questions for PDM implementers

What has been done to create a right way of thinking among the beneficiaries of PDM?

What is the content of the PDM training?

Has a right way of thinking in relation to PDM been embraced by communities? If yes, how has this promoted planning and implementation of activities?

How have public sector officials been involved in creating positive mindset towards planning, implementation, resource utilization and accountability?

Thank you for taking your time to complete this interview, your time and information are highly appreciated.

Interview Guide for Beneficiaries

This interview guide is divided into two sections that is to say Sections A, B as shown below.

Section B is further divided into three subsections.

Section A: Demographic information.

1. Gender

(a) Male (b)

Female

c) Age?

2. What position do hold in the community?

Section B

Sub section 1. Community participation

Are you part of any PDM group?

If yes, who mobilized you to join this PDM group?

Have you participated in any training program for PDM? If Yes,

a) What skills where you trained in?

b) What else where you taught

Subsection 2. Financial inclusion

Has your group accessed any PDM funds?

Where have you accessed the PDM funds from? Is it from the bank or a Parish SACCO?

Subsection 3: Mindset change

Interview questions for community members

How often has your group been encouraged to have positive thinking towards participating in PDM?

What skills have you gained from the PDM training programs?

Have the skills taught enabled you to participate in the implementation of PDM? If yes, how?

Have you faced any challenge in adapting to the new way of the working of PDM? If yes, how do you think those challenges can be addressed?

Thank you for taking your time to complete this interview, your time and information are highly appreciated.

Questionnaire for community members

This questionnaire has three sections which are A, B and C participants are to tick Yes or No in the appropriate spaces provided. In each questionnaire the researcher will first make introductions and then explain to the respondent the purpose of the research and assure the respondent that all information collected will be kept confidential.

Questionnaire no: _____

Section A. seeks to assess if community participation is evident in the PDM rollout process in Nsuube Kauga

	Possible activities of participation in the PDM project	Yes	No
1.	Have you received any government support in formulating new PDM groups		
2.	Has your group participated in PDM implementation in any way?		
3.	Do you have access to PDM related information		
4.	Is your group part of any PDM association? If yes, have you received any reliable advice on production from this association as a PDM group?		

Section B seeks to assess if the PDM process of financial inclusion is being followed in Nsuube Kauga.

	Possible activities of financial inclusion	Yes	No
1.	Has your group accessed low interest loans ever since PDM was rolled out?		
2.	Is your group registered with a Parish SACCO		
3.	Have you received any investment opportunities for your agribusiness from government?		
4.	Has there been mobilization of savings for subsistence households?		

Section C seeks to evaluate the progress of spearheading mindset change in PDM roll out in Nsuube Kauga. This is to be answered by the PDM implementers only.

	Possible activities for participation	Yes	No
1.	Have communities been mobilized and engaged in development programs of the PDM project		
2.	Has there been promotion of positive cultural beliefs, values and norms which promote development of the PDM project.		
3.	Have subsistence households been encouraged to participate in PDM? (To be answered by a PDM implementer)		
4.	Has there been enhancement of participation and ownership of community initiatives among households. (To be answered by a PDM implementer)		



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

June 5th 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH

This is to introduce to you **KATO David Kushaba** Registration number **J22B15/210**, a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing Bachelor's degree in Social Work. He is expected to carry out research in the final year under the guidance of a university supervisor in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the above mentioned award.

Topic: "A process Evaluation of Parish Development Model in Eradicating Poverty in Mukono Town Council, Nsuube Kauga."

The purpose of this communication is to request your office to allow him collect data from your organization. Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.



Doreen Kukugiza
Coordinator, Research & Fieldwork Programmes
Tel: 0773395349
Email: dkukugiza@ucu.ac.ug

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa