

**Service Delivery And Performance Of Poverty Alleviation Programmes In Kampala  
District, Uganda**

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**Abstract**

The study was set out to establish the state of service delivery and the performance of poverty alleviation programmes in the divisions of Kampala, specifically to examine the difference in the number of households accessing different health and hygiene services, the number of households accessing different community services, number of male and female beneficiaries from the Youth Livelihood programme and number of beneficiaries from different I-Serve youth volunteer Programmes in Kampala (from FY 2014/15 to 2017/18) in the divisions of Kampala. The study adopted a descriptive design where only quantitative approaches were utilized. Secondary data sources were used to study the state of service delivery and performance of poverty alleviation programmes in Kampala. Results revealed that there was no significant difference in the number of households accessing different health and hygiene services (F-value=0.03, P-value (0.970)>0.05), no significant difference in the number of households accessing different community services at 5% significance level (F-value=1.449, P-value (0.266)>0.05), no significant difference between the number of male and female beneficiaries from the Youth Livelihood programme (Mean difference=60 beneficiaries, P-value (0.6715)>0.05), no significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from different I-Serve youth volunteer Programmes at 0.05 level of significance (F-value=2.850, P-value (0.110)>0.05) and there was a significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from NAADs programme in the five divisions of Kampala from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19 (F-value=8.820, P-value (0.000) <0.05). The study concludes that there was an improvement in service delivery in different divisions of Kampala. The study recommends that there is need by the government to improve access to piped water in the divisions of Kampala.

**Key Words:** Service Delivery, Household, Poverty Alleviation, Programmes And Performance

**Background**

There have been a lot of efforts by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and partners to ensure that there is effective and efficient service delivery in Kampala. However, Kampala still encounters challenges in sanitation as well as access to health services. The proportion of people using unlined pit latrine in Kampala is standing at 39% while those using shared toilet facilities is standing at 50%<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, Kampala has several livelihood and economic empowerment

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<https://www.kcca.go.ug/media/docs/KAMPALA%20SANITATION%20IMPROVEMENT%20AND%20FINANCING%20STRATEGY.pdf>

programmes aimed at empowering the youth, PWD, and women. They include; Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP), NAADs, and I-Serve youth volunteer programmes among others. Thus, this study analyses the state of service delivery and the performance of poverty alleviation programmes in the divisions of Kampala.

The main objective was to examine the state of service delivery and the performance of poverty alleviation programmes in the divisions of Kampala and specific objectives included the following;

- i. To examine the difference in the number of households accessing different health and hygiene services in the divisions of Kampala.
- ii. To examine the difference in the number of households accessing different community services in the divisions of Kampala
- iii. To examine the difference in the number of male and female beneficiaries from the Youth Livelihood programme in the divisions of Kampala.
- iv. To examine the difference in the number of beneficiaries from different I-Serve youth volunteer Programmes in Kampala (from FY 2014/15 to 2017/18)
- v. To examine the difference in the number of beneficiaries from NAADs programme in different divisions of Kampala (from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19).

#### Study hypotheses

The study sought to answer the following alternative hypotheses below;

**Ha1:** There was a significant difference in the number of households accessing different health and hygiene services in the divisions of Kampala

**Ha2:** There was a significant difference in the number of households accessing different community services in the divisions of Kampala

**Ha3:** There was a significant difference in the number of male and female beneficiaries from the Youth Livelihood programme in the divisions of Kampala

**Ha4:** There was a significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from different I-Serve youth Volunteer Programmes in Kampala (from FY2014/15 to 2017/18)

**Ha5:** There was a significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from NAADs programme in different divisions of Kampala (from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19)

#### Literature Review

To live in poverty is to lack the resources needed to meet basic needs. Poverty is measured both in economic terms (income, expenditure or wealth) and other measures such as social, nutritional and cultural (or even multidimensional measures). Poverty is defined by a fixed value (absolute poverty) or by a value in relation to the rest of the population (relative poverty). According to the international standards of measuring poverty, absolute poverty is measured by the minimum amount of money required to meet basic needs, known as a poverty line. This measure of absolute poverty has a threshold equivalent to US\$1.90 per person per day (Hussain, 2019). While as relative poverty is a relative measure calculated relative to the median income. The most popular and conventional relative measure is to say a person is poor if their income is below 50 percent of the median (Brady & Burton, 2016). Hence, poverty is the lack of, or the inability to achieve, a socially acceptable standard of living (Bellu & Liberati, 2005).

Uganda is a low-income country and among the poorest countries in the world with 41% of the people in Uganda live in poverty with poverty rates standing at with poverty rates standing at 21.4% by 2016, representing one of the youngest populations in the world where agriculture is the major economic activity of the country and currently is facing a lot of challenges that it cannot help to improve the income low-income families and the population at large. In Uganda, absolute poverty is officially defined as a 'condition of extreme deprivation of human needs, characterized by the inability of individuals or households to meet or access the minimum requirements for decent human wellbeing such as nutrition, health, literacy and shelter (Owori, 2020).

The problem of poverty in Uganda has been mainly caused by the poor economic structure, its mismanagement, internal armed conflicts; and some other external factors. It was created by the British colonial powers and continued with by the subsequent post-colonial governments which inherited it (Kisamba-Mugerwa, 1991). Deininger and Okidi (2001) further argues that the major cause of poverty in Uganda especially low-income earners in the rural areas is due to stagnating agricultural products produced: that is being constrained by wide spread land degradation in Uganda (Birungi & Hassan, 2010), as showed in high rates of soil nutrient loss, soil erosion and compaction and water logging (Nkonya, 2004).

Diseases are another cause of poverty in Uganda, where infant mortality rates remain high, with 131 deaths per 1,000 births. More so, Ugandan families are often large with the lack of finances and resources rendering larger families to fall below the poverty line. Poor health also reduces a

family's work productivity, causing poverty to be passed down through generations. Consequently, a high dependency on work in agriculture and the informal sector, creates a gap labour skill among Ugandans. Without skilled labor, it is challenging for Uganda to obtain important non-monetary resources and narrows subsistence options. Thus, causing deficiency in forward mobility, which preserves poverty (Njie, 2001).

Poverty, or rather its alleviation, is a central objective in development work. Interventions to alleviate poverty or its causes thus address highly challenged areas (Okurut, Banga, & Mukungu, 2004). Although poverty alleviation has been a key development challenge overtime in Uganda and the world at large. Rutakumwa (2006) studies on the Uganda's Poverty Alleviation Strategies revealed that Uganda was one of the first countries to have a fully-fledged Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in form of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). When the National Resistance Movement (NRM) came into power in 1986, it found the Uganda's economy had collapsed due to the poor leadership of the previous regime. So, NRM embarked on an ambitious economic plan, aimed at recovering the economy through the implementation of a programme called Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), with the support of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other donors (Bahigwa, Rigby, & Woodhouse, 2005).

The Economic Recovery programme (ERP) was the first of the seven major poverty eradication initiatives in Uganda and it emphasized infrastructure development (Group, 2016). By 1995 it was evident that ERP had not delivered as expected towards poverty alleviation. In 1997, therefore, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) was established based on four pillars such as Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) is established on four major pillars: a) creating a framework for economic growth and transformation b) ensuring good governance and security c) directly increasing the ability of the poor to raise their incomes and d) directly increasing the quality of the life of the poor (strategy, 2010). The PEAP set out clear strategies for the prioritization of public expenditure to key Programmes geared to reducing poverty. Despite the slow pace of the recovery, the programme had a tremendous impact in reducing poverty levels. These decreased from over 56% of the population living below Uganda's national poverty line in the early 1990s to just below 20% within a period of nearly 20 years (Group, 2016).

In 2015 the Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP) was introduced with the aim of lifting the country into middle class status by 2030 while building on the achievements of PEAP. Its

main focus in alleviating poverty was to strengthen Uganda's competitiveness regionally and internationally and thus create sustainable wealth, employment and inclusive growth through improving on agriculture, tourism, mineral extraction, oil and gas, infrastructure and human capital, with the goal of transforming Uganda into a middle-income country by 2020. Unfortunately, many of these aspirations have not been realized and Uganda remains a low-income country in 2020. Subsequently, Uganda's current poverty alleviation Programmes are wealth creation and infrastructure development and microfinance credit to enable Ugandans move out of poverty. According to a 2016 poverty assessment, poverty in Uganda reduced significantly between 2006 and 2013. The number of Ugandans living below the poverty line declined from 31.1 percent in 2006 to 19.7 percent in 2013. Though, the actual poverty situation on the ground is still pitiful because of ethical, ecological, historical, political, economic and social injustices in the implementation of the poverty alleviation Programmes in Uganda.

More so, there are many factors that is individually and collectively diminishing the effectiveness of the government's poverty alleviation efforts. These include, lack of skilled manpower to implement the policies, regulatory oversight and the concomitant problem of corruption at lower levels of government, weaknesses of the national institutions (such as those institutions in charge of public accountability), the weaknesses of the political and civil society structures, and the structural configuration of Uganda's relations with the outside world in which the country has occasionally had to make difficult policy compromises in order satisfy international financiers (Rutakumwa, 2006). This argument can be backed up by reviewing poverty trends over the last years: in 1992 the Uganda's poverty rates fell from 56% to 44% in 1997 (MFPEP, 2000). This was evident that the poverty rate declined by 12% points in a time span of five years and it's was a period of implementation of the PEAP. But the subsequent years the country witnessed a reversal in the trend as poverty rates shot up again to 38% by 2003 (Rutakumwa, 2006).

For that matter, the persistence of poverty in Uganda, despite significant poverty reduction, conveys the need for further governmental assistance and global contribution. To sustain poverty reduction for developing nations, more attention to foreign aid policy is needed. In conclusion, Uganda remains one of the poor countries in the world despite significant poverty reduction which underscores the need for more governmental commitment, ethics and ecological justice as well as global contribution.

## Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive design where only quantitative approaches were utilized. The secondary data sources were used to study the state of service delivery and performance of poverty alleviation programmes in Kampala. The online data sources from KCCA were reviewed to get data on the variables of interest. The reviewed documents included the KCCA statistical abstract published in 2019. The data extracted from the KCCA documents were cleaned in excel and later exported to SPSS and STATA for analysis. The first stage of data analysis involved descriptive statistics and normality tests, and later One-way ANOVA and independent sample t-test were used to answer the study hypotheses. One-way ANOVA was used to examine the mean difference between more than two variables while the independent sample t-test was employed to examine the mean difference between two variables. The findings were presented both in the tabular and graphical form.

## Findings From The Study

The findings highlighted in this area are related to the descriptive statistics and specific objectives of the study.

## Descriptive Statistics Of The Variables

The descriptive statistics presented in this section were important in studying the variations within each variable before running the tests. The findings are presented in table 1.

**Table 1: Descriptive statistics and normality test for the study variables**

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Normality test (P-value)
Households that own at least a mosquito net in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	18930	91227	71112.60	30242.421	.017
Households that have access to piped water in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	19858	92205	68368.20	28204.926	.156*
Households that properly dispose solid waste in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	21206	93667	72927.00	30137.333	.018
Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest primary school, whether public or private in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	239	4155	2504.40	1494.835	.289*
Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest secondary school, whether public or private in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	421	5497	3610.20	2013.125	.207*

Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest health facility, whether public or private in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	257	6492	3555.40	2416.721	.749*
Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest Police Post/Police Station in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	400	9794	5665.40	3466.901	.416*
Male beneficiaries from the YLP in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	201	755	530.00	224.664	.384*
Female beneficiaries from the YLP in the 5 divisions of Kampala	5	172	655	470.00	205.982	.802*
Number of youths trained in ICT & life skills in I-Serve Volunteer Programme (from FY 2014/15 to 2017/18)	4	280	572	426.25	120.876	.981*
Number of youths trained in Entrepreneurship in I-Serve Volunteer Programme (from FY 2014/15 to 2017/18)	4	116	1325	680.75	621.922	.179*
Number of youths placed for employment in I-Serve Volunteer Programme (from FY 2014/15 to 2017/18)	4	21	122	64.75	44.739	.749*
Number of NAADS Beneficiaries from Nakawa division from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19	8	186	399	286.38	63.660	.787*
Number of NAADS Beneficiaries from Makindye division from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19	8	150	300	240.88	56.169	.679*
Number of NAADS Beneficiaries from Kawempe division from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19	8	138	564	275.75	128.464	.867*
Number of NAADS Beneficiaries from Lubaga division from FY 2011/12 to 2018	8	0	218	141.63	70.403	.528*
Number of NAADS Beneficiaries from Central division from FY 2011/12 to 2018	8	0	200	96.50	61.771	.406*
<i>*Indicates that the variable is normally distributed at 5% significance level</i>						

Source: Own Computations Based On Data From KCCA (2019)

The descriptive statistics findings in table 1 reveal that most of the study variables were normally distributed since their normality p-values were greater than 0.05. This implies that most of the study variables fulfilled the assumption of normality which is required when running One-way ANOVA and independent sample t-test.

### **Examining The Difference In The Number Of Households ((Hhs)) Accessing Different Health And Hygiene Services In The Divisions Of Kampala**

The health and hygiene services which were studied included ownership of at least a mosquito net, access to piped water, and proper dispose of solid waste by HHs in the 5 divisions of Kampala. Therefore, the study sought to find out whether the number of households accessing different

health and hygiene services significantly differed or not in the divisions of Kampala. The findings are presented using One-way ANOVA at 5% significance level as shown in table 2.

**Table 2: One-way ANOVA findings examining the difference in the number of households accessing different health and hygiene services in the divisions of Kampala**

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Between Groups</b>	52677393.6	2	26338696.800	.030	.970
<b>Within Groups</b>	10473522882.0	12	872793573.50		
<b>Total</b>	10526200275.6	14			

*Source: Own computations based on data from KCCA (2019)*

The ANOVA findings in table 2 reveal that there was no significant difference in the number of households accessing different health and hygiene services in the five divisions of Kampala (F-value=0.03, P-value (0.970)>0.05). The results may imply that there was almost an equal number of HHs that were owning at least a mosquito net, accessing piped water, and properly disposing of solid waste by HHs in the 5 divisions of Kampala. The results further imply that the health and hygiene services were equally distributed among the HHs in the 5 divisions of Kampala.

### **Examining The Difference In The Number Of Households Accessing Different Community Services In The Divisions Of Kampala**

The second objective of the study was to examine whether there was a significant difference in the number of households accessing different community services in the divisions of Kampala. The community services assessed included Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest; primary school (whether public or private), secondary school (whether public or private), health facility (whether public or private), and police Post/Police Station in the 5 divisions of Kampala. The findings are presented using One-way ANOVA in table 3.

**Table 3: One-way ANOVA findings examining the difference in the number of households accessing different community services in the divisions of Kampala**

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Between Groups</b>	26247832.150	3	8749277.383	1.449	.266
<b>Within Groups</b>	96588590.400	16	6036786.900		



<b>Total</b>	122836422.550	19
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Source: Own computations based on data from KCCA (2019)

The findings from the one-way ANOVA test reveal that there was no significant difference in the number of households accessing different community services in the divisions of Kampala at 5% significance level (F-value=1.449, P-value (0.266)>0.05). The study findings may imply that the number is equally the same for Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest; primary school (whether public or private), secondary school (whether public or private), health facility (whether public or private), and police Post/Police Station in the 5 divisions of Kampala. This also indicates that different community services are equally brought closer to the households in the five divisions of Kampala.

### **Examining The Difference In The Number Of Male And Female Beneficiaries From The Youth Livelihood Programme In The Divisions Of Kampala (2013-2019).**

The study sought to examine if there was a significant difference between the number of male and female beneficiaries from the Youth Livelihood programme in the divisions of Kampala. The findings are presented using independent/two sample t-test at 5% level of significance as shown in table 4.

**Table 4: Independent sample t-test results examining the difference between the number of male and female beneficiaries from the Youth Livelihood programme in the five divisions of Kampala**

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Male_B~P	5	530	100.4729	224.6642	251.0426	808.9574
Female~P	5	470	92.11786	205.9818	214.2398	725.7602
combined	10	500	65.03076	205.6453	352.8902	647.1098
diff		60	136.3103		-254.3321	374.3321

diff = mean(Male\_Beneficia~P) - mean(Female\_Benefic~P)      t = 0.4402  
Ho: diff = 0      degrees of freedom = 8

Ha: diff < 0      Ha: diff != 0      Ha: diff > 0  
Pr(T < t) = 0.6643      Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.6715      Pr(T > t) = 0.3357

Source: Own computations based on data from KCCA (2019)

The two-sample t-test findings in table 4 show that there was no significant difference between the number of male and female beneficiaries from the Youth Livelihood programme in the five divisions of Kampala (Mean difference=60 beneficiaries, P-value (0.6715)>0.05). The results may imply that number of male beneficiaries from the YLP was almost the same as that of females in the five divisions of Kampala. Therefore, the YLP in the five divisions of Kampala benefited both the males and females. For instance, the average number of male beneficiaries from YLP in each division was 530 while females were 470 in each division on average.

#### **Examining The Difference In The Number Of Beneficiaries From Different I-Serve Youth Volunteer Programmes In Kampala (From FY 2014/15 To 2017/18)**

The fourth objective of the study was to examine if there was a significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from different I-Serve youth volunteer Programmes in Kampala. The I-Serve youth volunteer Programmes studied included; training in ICT & life skills, training in Entrepreneurship, and placement of youths for employment from FY 2014/15 to 2017/18. The findings are presented using One-way ANOVA in table 5.

**Table 5: One-way ANOVA findings examining the difference in the number of beneficiaries from different I-Serve youth volunteer Programmes in Kampala**

	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>Between Groups</b>	766544.667	2	383272.333	2.850	.110
<b>Within Groups</b>	1210198.250	9	134466.472		
<b>Total</b>	1976742.917	11			

*Source: Own computations based on data from KCCA (2019)*

The ANOVA findings in table 5 reveal that there was no significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from different I-Serve youth volunteer Programmes in Kampala at 0.05 level of significance (F-value=2.850, P-value (0.110)>0.05). The results may imply that number was almost the same for the youth who were trained in ICT & life skills, trained in Entrepreneurship, and those who were placed for employment from FY 2014/15 to 2017/18. This indicates that the youth who were placed in different I-serve volunteer programmes equally benefited.

#### **4.6 Examining The Difference In The Number Of Beneficiaries From NAADS Programme In Different Divisions Of Kampala (From FY 2011/12 To 2018/19)**

The study also sought to examine whether there was a significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from NAADs programme in the five divisions of Kampala. The findings are presented at 5% significance level using One-way ANOVA as shown in table 6.

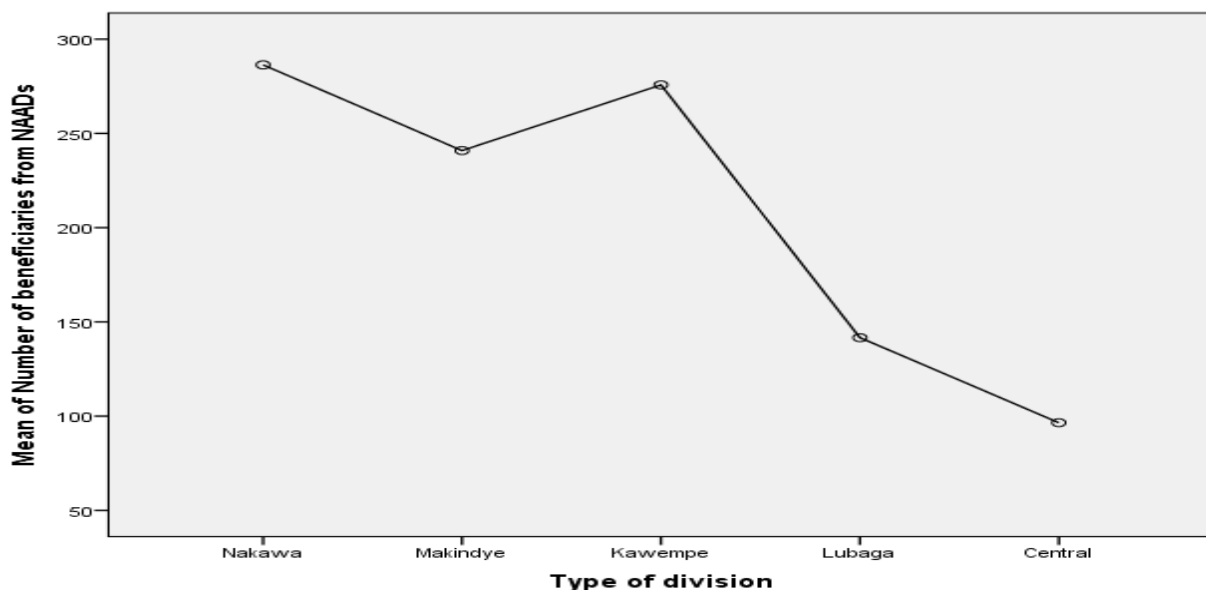
**Table 6: One-way ANOVA findings examining the difference in the number of beneficiaries from NAADs programme in the five divisions of Kampala**

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Between Groups</b>	229208.850	4	57302.212	8.820	.000
<b>Within Groups</b>	227380.125	35	6496.575		
<b>Total</b>	456588.975	39			

*Source: Own computations based on data from KCCA (2019)*

The findings from the study revealed that there was a significant difference in the number of beneficiaries from NAADs programme in the five divisions of Kampala from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19 (F-value=8.820, P-value (0.000) <0.05). The findings may imply that the average number of NAADs beneficiaries from the five divisions of Kampala differed from FY 2011/12 to 2018/19. For instance, Nakawa division had more NAADs beneficiaries, followed by Kawempe, and the least were from Kampala central division as shown in figure 1.

**Figure 1: Mean plot showing the difference in the number of beneficiaries from NAADs programme in the five divisions of Kampala**



*Source: Own computations based on data from KCCA (2019)*

## **Conclusions**

The study concludes that there was an improvement in service delivery in different divisions of Kampala. The findings indicated that health and hygiene services were equally distributed among HHs of different divisions. It was also found that HHs from different divisions had equal access to community services.

Concerning beneficiaries from the poverty alleviation programmes, the study concludes that most of the people from different divisions had equally benefited from the programmes. In relation with YLP, the study revealed that both males and female from the five divisions equally benefited from the programme. In terms of I-Serve youth volunteer Programme, the study established that most of the youth from different divisions equally benefited from the training in ICT & life skills, training in Entrepreneurship, and placement for employment. However, the beneficiaries from NAADs programme significantly differed between the five divisions. For instance, Nakawa division had more beneficiaries, followed by Kawempe, and the least were from the central division.

The study recommends that there is need by the government to improve access to piped water in the divisions of Kampala. The study suggests that the government and private partners should consider bringing primary schools close to the communities to reduce on the distance moved by pupils. The study also suggests that the government should consider more placement of youth for employment. It was found that the average placement of youth from the five divisions is still low.

It is further suggested that the NAADs programme should target equal number of beneficiaries from the five divisions of Kampala. It was noted that central and Rubaga division are had few beneficiaries from NAADs programme.

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