

**INFLUENCE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMS ON THEIR LIVELIHOOD IN KIZUBA SUB-COUNTY NAMUTUMBA DISTRICT,  
EASTERN UGANDA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE EDUCATION DEGREE OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**DECEMBER, 2023**



DECLARATION

I, Binti Ibrahim declare that this research report titled "Influence of Participation in Community Development Programs on Women Livelihood in Namutumba District" is my original work, it has never been submitted to any institution for any academic award.

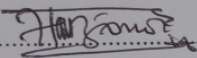
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## APPROVAL

This dissertation titled "Influence of women participation in community development programs on their livelihood in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba district, Eastern Uganda", was written by Liboti Ibrahim under our guidance and supervision and meets the requirements set by Busitema University for the award of Bachelor of Science Education. It has been submitted with approval of the University supervisor.

Signature.....

Date.....29/01/2024

MR. Otema Patrick Ben Emoi

Supervisor

## DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my parents for their moral and financial support towards my upbringing and education.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My foremost appreciation to the Almighty God for all the honor and glory be extended to the exalted Heavenly God, for His help, guidance, and encouragement, which have enabled me to successfully complete my research report. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Otema Patrick Ben Emoi for his support and guidance during this study.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAD	Gender and Development
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPC	Nigeria Population Commission
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics



UNHS      Uganda National Household Survey

WID      Women in Development

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study assessed the influence of participation in community development programs on women livelihood in Kizuba sub-county, Namutumba District. The study objectives were to assess the influence of socio-economic conditions on women farmers, examine the ownership and control of agricultural production resources by women farmers and examine the influence of participation in community development programs on women farmers' empowerment. Cross-sectional survey research designed was used to randomly collect data from 80 women farmers in Namutumba District and questionnaire were used. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics. The findings showed that all women earn income and many of them earn monthly very regular

income from self-employment and commercial agriculture mainly from chickens, ducks and turkeys. Women's level of ownership of agricultural production resources is neither high nor low and have low control over agricultural production resources and mainly participate in agricultural community training programs because they want to access to improved agricultural technology and agricultural skills for use in their farms. Therefore, the researcher recommends for enhancement of awareness raising and mainstreaming gender issues in agricultural development interventions.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

Since women perform over 80% of agricultural production activities, their active participation is paramount. The way participation is defined depends upon the context and back ground in which participation is applied. With regard to community development, Participation includes people's involvement in the decision making process, attending meetings, contributing to community projects and implementation programs. Participation may mean that communities are allowed direct and ultimate control in taking decision concerning their affair (De Beer & Swanepoel, 1998 p6; Cahn & Camper, 1968 p211-224) stressed that participation enhances the dignity of the participants, while at the same time utilizing local resources and knowledge. Participation refers to taking part in any activity of the farmer groups. Women participation refers to women taking part in any activity involving agricultural program.

Development is a complex issue, with many different and sometimes contentious definitions since development depends on values and on alternative concepts of the good life, there is no uniform or unique answer (Kanbur, 2006:5). The World Development Report as cited in Todaro and Smith (2006:17) define development as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty.

Agricultural programs refer to providing assistance to the crop producers with the help of various agricultural resources. Providing protection, assisting in research



sphere, employing latest techniques, controlling pests and diseases. The international development community has recognized that agriculture is an engine of growth and poverty reduction in countries where it is the main occupation of the poor. Women make essential contributions to the agricultural and rural economies in all developing countries. Their roles vary considerably between and within regions and are changing rapidly in many parts of the world, where economic and social forces are transforming the agricultural sector. Rural women often manage complex households and pursue multiple livelihood strategies.

According to Cox et al., (2010), community wellbeing or development defined as the broad range of economic, social, environmental, cultural, and governance goals and priorities identified as of greatest importance by a particular community, population group, or society. Community programs are understood as programs where an Indigenous community has decision making control and responsibility for the implementation of the program.

Hence governments are becoming increasingly interested in wellbeing of communities, and they must be able to assess before they work to enhance community wellbeing (Kim, Kee & Lee (2015). Community development can be measured in terms of physical health, household income, and employment which can signifies that the community developed and 85% of development in the communities are being driven by the women in the whole word according to Kim et al., (2015).

Uganda is an agriculture-based economy and often referred to as the “food basket” in the Eastern Africa region due to its potential for producing a variety of foods in large quantities for both domestic consumption and export. The agriculture sector,

which is dominantly subsistence, is the main economic activity, employing about 72% of Uganda's workforce. That is 76 % rural women and 65 % men (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2012; Uganda Population and Housing Census, 2014).

The sector also accounts for 52 % of the country's total exports (UBOS, 2014). This comprises food and cash crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sectors. Ugandan women do not enjoy the same opportunities as men in terms of access and participation in social, political, legal-cultural and economic development. While both women and men suffer the consequences of macroeconomic reforms, Women are more frequently negatively affected when they are given services including participation on agricultural programs both crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sectors.

## **1.2 Problem Statement and context**

Several studies related to women's empowerment in community participation programs had been emerged during the last few decades. Among those, there are only few studies which examine the true concept of women's empowerment. Here, review of some of those significant studies is presented that 66% of the income are from women community activities in the national and international perspectives. Women comprise about 43 % of the agricultural labor force globally and in developing countries hence women play the major roles in the community agricultural programs which includes producing agricultural crops, tending animals, processing and preparing food, working for wages in agricultural or other rural enterprises, collecting fuel and water, engaging in trade and marketing, caring for family members and maintaining their homes

(Budlender, 2008).

Despite the need to focus on helping disadvantaged groups especially women to improve their own livelihoods through extending community agricultural programs, The urgency of helping disadvantaged groups by the recognition that direct support from social safety networks such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in partnerships with strategic alliances and different stakeholder's governments, local institutions, donors and international agencies, Non-Government Organization (NGOs) local users groups and local communities and a range of private sector stakeholders have invested agricultural community programs for women and there is an invisible development of women hence the need for asses the influence of women participation in community development programs on their livelihood.

### **1.3 General Objective**

The major objective of the study was to assess the influence of participation in community agricultural programs on women livelihood in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District, Eastern Uganda.

### **1.4 Specific Objectives of the Study**

The specific objectives of the study were;

1. To assess the influence of socio-economic conditions on women farmers that participate in community agricultural programs.
2. To examine the ownership and control of agricultural production resources by women farmers that participate in community agricultural programs.

3. To examine the influence of participation in community development programs on women farmers' empowerment.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

This study sought to address the following research questions:

1. To what extent do socio-economic factors influence women participation in community agricultural development programs?
2. To examine how the ownership and control of agricultural production resources on women participation in community agricultural programs?
3. To examine how participation in community development programs influence women empowerment in agricultural production?

### **1.6 Justification of the study**

Women have been ignored in participating in most of the agricultural programs as they are taken to be house wife and only play a role of performing domestic activities while men are extensively the ones participating in most agricultural programs due to that the study is best virtual in informing the whole community that women participation contributes greatly to development hence there is need to identify the different agricultural programs, their participation and how these activities affects their livelihood individually, family, local and at national level and the possible challenges which they are facing which will inform the stakeholders so that they can reduce on the problems

The study would enable the policy makers to set strategies on better plans that

addresses the issues affecting women and setting up many development programs with women participating actively.

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The study would be useful to women especially women farmers. The entire farmers may use the findings of this study and this will change attitude of women farmers and the influence of participation in community agricultural development programs on women's livelihood. The farmers who are male will see the need for incorporating women in socio economic activities and hence improve the living standard of the farming community. The donor agency might use the study to find some programs in farming areas. This will generally improve ownership, control of agricultural production resources on women, and empowerment of women hence benefiting the whole nation at large

The central and county government might also use the study to set a budget to come up with development activities in farming areas. The government might organize for sensitization workshop to improve women empowerment economically and socially.

### **1.8 Scope of the Study**

The research was limited to the influence of participation in community agricultural development programs on women livelihood in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District. The study was conducted in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District in Eastern Uganda. The research study was carried out from November-December 2023.

## **1.9 Limitations of the Study**

The research was affected by poor attitude of the respondents towards the researcher during data collection; poor weather such as rainy, windy, sunny weather may affect the movement of researcher; and inadequate funding to facilitate transport, and purchase of stationeries.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents reviews of literature related to the influence of women participation in community development programs on their livelihood in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District. The literature is reviewed in accordance with the objectives of the study which includes the literature on the socioeconomic, ownership and control on agricultural production resource on women and influence of participation in community development programs on women livelihood.

### **2.2 Socioeconomic of Women Farmers**

Community development has been identified as one of the basis for economic development and agricultural transformation in any society. Consequently, effort has been made by successive governments in Nigeria in conjunction with international agencies, non-government organizations, local groups and individuals towards the

development of rural communities. According to Oyabami and Adekola (2008), community development is a process by which the effort of members of a community are united with the government and then government bodies for a gradual and positive reconditioned process with much reliance on local initiatives, leadership and resources for improvement in the physical and social structure of the community and general well-being of inhabitants.

According to Nigeria Population Commission (NPC) (2006), the population of women in Nigeria was 69,086,302. Despite this population, it has been revealed that women are inadequately represented in community development activities (Wema, 2010). The possible explanation for this could be that gender issues at the community level have not received due attention and redress. However, it is expected that women use their massive population and strength to their advantages in contributing meaningfully in the life of their community.

Many times women are left to play secondary supportive roles in livestock production and hold subordinate roles to fathers, husbands and sons. They are always excluded from public life and other economic activities while their identities as pastoralists gender relations as well as the dynamics within farmers/ societies are limited (Hodgson, 2000).

Women farmers today are more vulnerable than they were in the past and are unable to directly voice their concerns to those who make decisions over their lives. Women and girls are regarded as the custodians of cultural values and beliefs more than men and boys (Abella, 2006). Some women view this as source of authority, but

culture is not only defined by men, it is also imposed by them. Women and girls become much more susceptible to gender discrimination. Their health and social status is affected as well as their ability to participate fully in their community development. Limited access to health care education, high mobility rates, low life expectancies and lack of knowledge about family planning and reproductive health all indicate that women farmers continue to be disproportionately excluded from the public services, which are already extremely limited (Kipuri & Ridge, 2003).

Commercialization, whether of meat or milk production, crops tend to be realized by men. Women are incapable of being engaged in this process because of their heavy workloads and lack of mobility. Men also have authority over the location of the household since farming can be trekked to market, but agricultural products cannot, men can re- establish full control over the commercial activities of all household members (Doss & Mc peak, 2005). As a result, among the settled farmers, men have over nearly all the activities previously associated with selling crops and livestock products like crops and milk by women which have been aided by the tendency of development intervention to recognize men as farm herd owners (2008).

### **2.3 Ownership and Control of Resources by Women Farmers**

The food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) here recognize the important of gender equality both as a human right, and for the achievement of its mandate to eradicate hunger and poverty worldwide by raising levels of nutrition, increasing agricultural productivity, managing natural resources and improving the lives of rural population.

Mashall and Miguel (2014) conducted a study to examine whether land ownership makes a difference of women's roles in agriculture in Kerala, India. The study reported that women enjoyed high status in Kerala and economic, social and cultural factors interplay for reinforcing the gender differences in ownership, control and access to land through inheritance, marriage or informal networks. The researcher argued that the traditional rights of women to land had not been adequately recognized. The gender gap in the ownership and control of property was the only most significant contributor to the gender gap in the economic well-being, social status and empowerment of women.

Female-headed households have become entirely dependent on activities such as firewood and grass collection in order to out subsistence living standards. With few assets or savings and with little or no access to financial services, these households succumb more quickly to crises and take longer to recover economically, this limits their participation in agricultural community programs. For those who have lost their entire livestock herd, abandoning the pastoralist economy is often the only option and they are forced to settle on the outskirts of urban areas (Ribar, 2014).

According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) for 2012/13, 77 % of women in Uganda are involved in agriculture and yet the majority of them don't own or control the land. Therefore, they lack security of ownership of the agricultural enterprise on that land. Combined with their lack of ownership and control over land and labour, and their disproportionate burden of unpaid care work, women farmers also have limited access to finance, extension services and technological information. In addition, the high cost of improved seed and other technologies forces the majority of

farmers, particularly female farmers, to save and use seeds from the previous season, resulting in low production. Women also shoulder the responsibility of providing food to the household. Today all food crops have become cash crops, and when households are faced with low yields, they are forced to sell off all their food leaving them food and nutrition insecure. (National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods -Uganda: Country Gender Assessment series.)

Without sufficient social capital, women find it difficult to build an independent economic status and hence have limited participation in agricultural community programs. Although ownership and access to agricultural resources is complex, women are generally not able to benefit from the principal output from the economy, despite playing varied and often unacknowledged roles in agricultural production (Rölander, 2015). The commercialization of livestock products and land has also occurred at the expense of women, who have been marginalized from the domains of power they were previously associated with. Male inheritance remains the norm despite national legislation enforcing equitable inheritance of property. In addition, conflict and environmental degradation in some areas has eroded the economy and because of the existing marginal status of women, they have also increased the vulnerability of women disproportionately to that of men (Selhausen, 2015).

#### **2.4 Participation and Empowerment of women farmers**

The National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute [NAFRI (2005) emphasizes that empowerment is about women or men developing their ability to



collectively and individually take control over their own lives: identify their needs and agendas; and demand support from their interests are responded to.

The approach focuses on a holistic development of women by empowering them financially, socially as well as politically. An important part of the approach is generating employment within villages and providing them with access to education, Vocational training and health care. The literature generally focuses on women's empowerment rather than that of men. This is because men already have power and "the empowerment of women requires change in the division of labor and transformation of society (NAFRI, 2005).

Hilli and Vigneri (2011) conducted their study in Ghana and Uganda. Their study considered the level of women participation in agricultural community programs and their livelihood. They found that agro processing defers from general agricultural production because it is a market oriented which necessitate the access to these markets, scale and quality of the production. Agricultural community programs present potential of improving welfare of rural households. Therefore, involving women in agricultural community programs are crucial. However, the authors stated that, though women are equally productive as men and receive equal prices; their analysis showed that the level of access assets and markets are not similar to men (Fomba et al., 2011).

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

This study was guided by gender and development theory, as the study intended to assess the influence of participation in community agricultural development programs on women livelihood of Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District.

## **Gender and Development theory**

The Gender and Development (GAD) approach focuses on socially constructed differences between men and women, the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations, and the creation and effects of class differences on development.

Early approaches to women in development recognized that development had ignored the significant role played by women in their communities and, as a result, women are mostly excluded them from implementation and participation of development programs. The Women in Development (WID) approach recognize that more efficient and effective development requires the active participation of women as well as men. Seeking to reduce on women's elimination from the development process, women in development approach focuses mainly upon women. The WID approach saw the problem as the exclusion of women from development programs and approaches. As a result, the solution was seen as integrating women into such programs. WID saw women as a group being treated as lacking opportunity to participate in development and therefore was to improve women's access to resources and their participation in development.

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

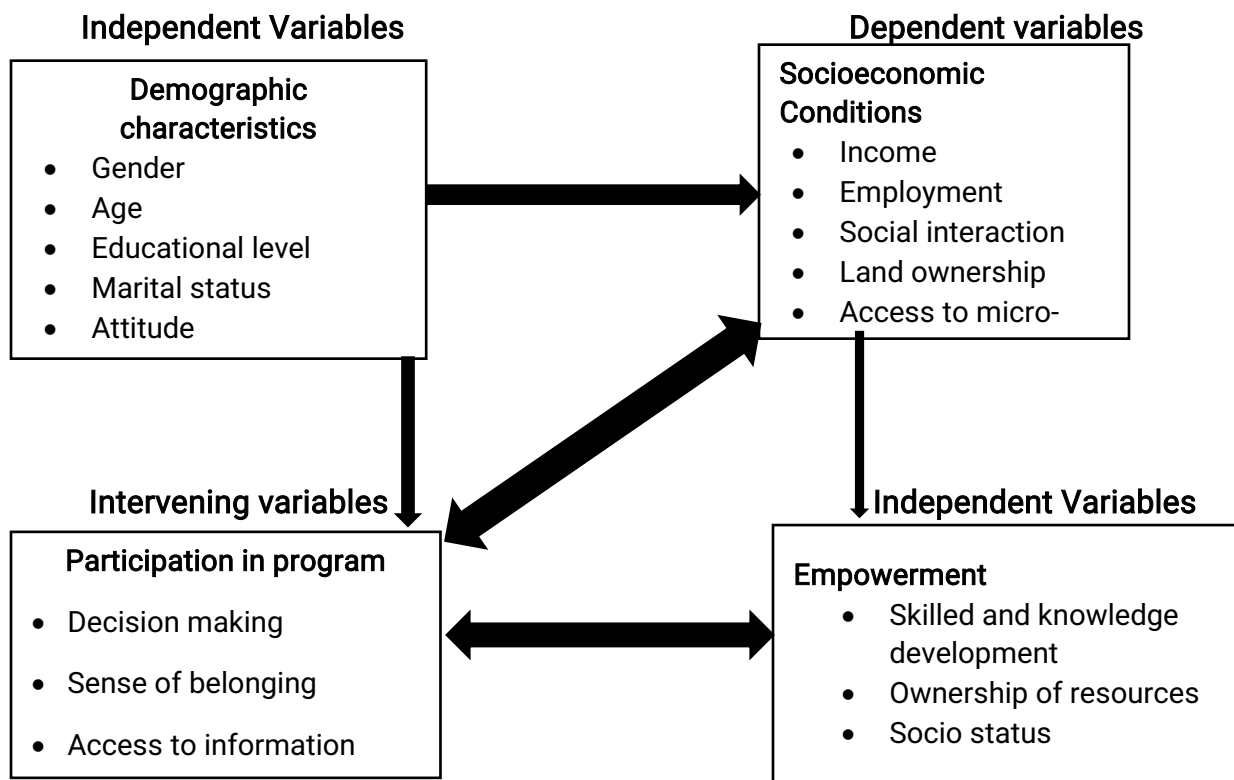
Conceptual framework is a diagrammatic illustration of interrelationship of the specific objectives.

The variables which have been included in this research include; the Independent

variables like demographic characteristics, empowerment, the dependent variables; this could include various aspects such as economic status, employment, access to micro-credit, access to information and overall quality of life. Intervening/Moderating variables: These are factors that might influence the relationship between women's participation and their livelihood. They could include:

Cultural and social norms which might affect both participation and the impact of that participation.

Government policies and support structures that could either facilitate or hinder the effectiveness of women's contributions.



## CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research design used, the targeted population, sampling design, data collection instruments and procedures and the techniques on how data was analyzed.

### 3.2 Research Design

Research design refers to a framework of methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to combine various components of research in a reasonably logical manner so that the research problem is efficiently handled. This study adopted a cross sectional survey research, Kothari, (2005) describes descriptive research as including survey and facts finding enquiries adding that the major purpose of descriptive research is description of affairs as it exists at present. A descriptive research determines and reports the way things are attempts to describe such things as possible behavior, attitudes, values and characteristics, Mugenda (2003).

Descriptive research design, in a descriptive research design, a researcher is solely interested in describing the situation or case under his/ her research study. It is a theory-based research design which is created by gather, analyze and present collected data The method of data collection was tested for validity and reliability, conditions which according to Kothari, (2005) must be present in descriptive studies.

### 3.3 Targeted Population

The target population of the study was women who are actively participating in production agriculture in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District, Eastern Uganda.

### 3.4 Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure may be defined as a systematic process of identifying individuals for a study to represent the larger group from which they are selected (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). A sample is a small group obtained from accessible population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District was selected for the study because there many women who actively participate in farming as well as in community development agricultural programs than men according to Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District was stratified according to sub county in accordance with the government of Uganda decentralization policy of bringing social services closer to local people so that they participate in making decisions on issues that affect their communities. The sub-counties that were used were randomly selected to give each sub county an equal opportunity to participate in the study. A list of women farmers obtained from the production officials from the sub county will act as a sampling frame. Based on village women farmer's lists obtained at sub county level two villages were randomly sampled and women farmers were equally randomly sampled to minimize bias in the sampling process. Sampling is the procedure a researcher uses to gather people, places or things to study. It is the process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a population such that the selection group contains elements representative of characteristics found in the entire group.

### 3.5 Data Collection Procedures

Questionnaires were designed as per the objectives of the study. The study used

primary data; these was collected through self-administration questionnaires. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data on respondent's perception on influence of Community Development Programs on Women Livelihood in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District.

The research adopted a questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. The questionnaires were both closed and open ended questions on the influence of Community Agricultural Development Programs on Women Livelihood. These questionnaires are structured to elicit specific responses for qualitative analysis. The questionnaires were read to the respondents.

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

To assess the influence of women participation in community development programs on their livelihood of women farmers in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba District, Uganda. Cross-sectional analysis was carried out to generate frequency, percentile, mean, median, mode, standard deviation and cumulative frequency. Analysis of social economic factors affecting women farmers in Kizuba sub-county Namutumba was collected and entered into Software Package for Social Scientist (SPSS), cleaned, coded and classified to remove irregularities. Independent t-test and chi square was used to test for differences in means and proportions respectively.

Qualitative data was used to complement and interpret the gender gaps for participation in community agricultural programs. Participation and empowerment of women farmers and ownership and control of resources was analyzed using regression

analysis. Data was analyzed in order to inspect, clean, transform and model data in order to get useful information, suggesting solutions, conclusion and making decision making.

### **3.7 Validation of Research Instrument**

Validity refers to how well an instrument as measurers what it is intended to measure. Validity which can be internal validity and external validity. Validity refers to how the research findings match reality while external validity refers to the extent to which the research findings can be replicated to other environments (Pelissier, 2008).

Validation of the research instrument was done by use of pilot study. Prior to the actual study, pilot test of the measures was conducted against prospective sample population in order to measure validity. The subject to be approached during piloting was marked so that they cannot be applied at the final study. The wording of the item was carefully modified based on the pilot test outcomes and reviews. Pre- testing the questionnaire was of great significance in this survey. The questions were reexamined to ensure that they are not ambiguous, confusing or potentially offensive to the respondents leading to biased responses. This enhanced the validity of the research instrument.

A sample size of 15 was chosen to form the pilot study, in order to measure the validity and reliability of data collection instruments. A pilot study was a small scale preliminary study conducted in order to evaluate feasibility, duration, cost, adverse events and improve upon the study design prior to performance of a full scale research project Bills (2010).

### 3.8 Reliability Test

A pilot study was carried out whereby the questionnaires were pretest respondents outside the sample population. The researcher administered the instruments personally to all respondents. The feedback was used to validate the instruments in readiness for the study. After administering the instruments to the selected respondents, the data obtained was a true reflection of the variables under study. To test the reliability of the instruments, the researcher used the split into two sub sets (the sets which have odd numbers and even numbers). All even numbered items and odd numbered responses in the pilot study were computed separately. The main aim was to determine the co-efficient of internal consistency and the reliability coefficient whole value should vary between 0.00 (indicating no reliability). The odd numbered scores for all items were correlated with even numbered scores using Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient of the entire test, where the coefficient was 0.06 which was perfect reliability. The researcher used Spearman Brown Prophecy formula.

### 3.9 Ethical Issues

There were ethical issues related to the study and they were addressed by maintaining high level confidentiality of the information volunteered by the respondents and never intending to use the information for other purposes other than drawing the conclusion of the study. The name of the respondents was optional and not to be disclosed to protect their rights. All the personal details were limited to general

information.

## CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the findings on participation on community programs and its influence on women livelihood. The discussion of the findings is presented in accordance with the objectives of the study.

### 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The result on demographic characteristics of the respondents; age, marital status, education level and farming experience as summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Percentage
<b>Age (n=80)</b>	
20-30	28.8
31-40	35



41-50	22.5
51-60	12.5
61 and above	1.3
<b>Marital status (n=80)</b>	
Never married	7.5
Married/cohabiting	61.3
Separated/divorced	18.8
Widowed/widower	12.5
<b>Education level (n=80)</b>	<b>Completed</b>
None or no formal education	6.3
Primary	12.5
Secondary	15
Tertiary	26.3
University	10
<b>Farming experience (n=80)</b>	
0-10	36.5
11-20	44.7
21-30	11.8
Above 30	7.1

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Table 4.1 showed that most of the women who participated in the study were between 31 to 40 years old (35%) and least were 61 years and above (1.3%) of age. It was also found that majority of the respondents were married/cohabiting (61.3%) and minority

were never married (7.5%). The result further showed that a large number of the respondents had attained tertiary education (26.3%). The result further indicated that majority had farming experience between 11 to 20 years (46.3%) and minority (3.8%) had farming experience of above 30 years.

### 4.3 Socioeconomic Conditions of Women Participating in Agricultural Community Programs

The first objective of the study sought to determine socio-economic conditions of women participating in agricultural community programs. The findings are presented below.

#### 4.3.1 Income Earned and Form of Employment

The results showed that all respondents revealed that they earn some income. On the issue of regularities of income, form of employment and source of income are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Income Earned and Form of Employment

Income earned and employment	Percentage
<b>Regularities of income earned</b>	
Very regular (monthly income)	53.8
Regular (seasonal/3 months interval)	27.5
Irregular (six months interval)	12.5

Very irregular (yearly or beyond)	6.3
<b>Form of employment</b>	
Government	13.8
Private sector	6.3
Self-employment	79.9
<b>Source of income</b>	
Salaried employment	25.0
Subsistence agriculture	30.0
Commercial agriculture	45.0

Table 4.2 shows that majority (53.8%) of the respondents said that they Very regular (monthly income) earn income and few (6.3%) said that they very irregular (yearly or beyond) earn income. Similarly, the findings showed that majority (79.9%) of the respondents were self-employed and minority (6.3%) were working in private companies. It was also established that commercial agriculture was the source of income as indicated by 45% of the respondents and few (25%) were earning from salary.

#### **4.4 Ownership and Control of Agricultural Production Resources on Women Participation in Agricultural Community Programs**

The second objective assessed the influence of ownership and control of agricultural production resources on women participation in agricultural community programs. The findings are presented below.

##### **4.4.1 Ownership and Control of Agricultural Production Resources**

Results on whether women own or control of agricultural production resources are

presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Ownership and Control of Agricultural Production Resources

Production Resources (n=85)	Ownership (%)		Control (%)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Land	35	65	66.2	33.8
Finance	25	75	35	65
Family labour	46.3	53.8	33.8	66.3
Farming tools and machinery	33.8	66.2	45	55
Cattle (number)	22.5	77.5	27.5	72.5
Goats/sheep	18.8	81.3	38.8	61.3
Chickens/ducks/turkeys	81.3	18.8	52.5	47.5
Farm houses	37.5	62.5	58.8	41.3

Table 4.3 indicated that women mainly own chickens/ducks/turkeys as shown by 81.3% of the respondents. The result also showed that women majorly control land, chickens/ducks/turkeys, and farm houses as shown by 66.2%, 52.5% and 58.8% respectively.

#### 4.4.2 Level of Control of Agricultural Production Resources

Information on the level of control of agricultural production resources as summarized in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Mean variation on the level of Control of Agricultural Production Resources

Level of control (n=80)	Mean	SD
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Land	2.80	0.97
Finance	3.09	0.87
Family labour	2.39	1.93
Farming tools and machinery	2.30	0.88
Cattle (number)	3.69	1.14
Goats/sheep	2.86	1.40
Chickens/dusks/turkeys	3.58	1.32
Farm houses	2.58	0.88

Note: Rating on a five-point Likert scale: 5-very high, 4-high, 3-neither high nor low, 2-low, 1-very low

The result indicated that women have neither high nor low control of land (Mean=2.80) this can be evidenced by low dispersion in SD=0.97. Similarly, the results showed that women farmers of Namutumba District who participate in community agricultural programs have high control of finance (Mean=3.09). Further, it was established that women farmers of Namutumba have low control of family labour (Mean=2.39). Furthermore, the result showed that women farmers have neither high nor low control to farming tools and machinery (Mean=2.30). Similarly, the result showed that respondents agreed (Mean=3.69) that women control for cattle is high but the agreement was weak because of high dispersion of SD=1.14. It was also found that

women have low level of control over goats/sheep (Mean=2.86). Further, analysis showed that the respondents agreed (Mean=3.58) the women have high level of control of chickens/dusks/turkeys although the agreement was weak due to high dispersion of SD=1.32. In addition, the result showed that women have low level of control on farm houses (Mean=2.59).



#### 4.4.3 Characterization of Agricultural Production Resources

Results on the characterization of agricultural production resources are summarized in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Characterization of Agricultural Production Resources

Characterization (n=80)	Response	Percentage
	Very low	7.5
Level of ownership of Agricultural Production Resources	Low	5.0
	Neither high nor low	61.3
	High	13.8
	Very high	12.5
	Very low	6.3
Level of control over Agricultural Production Resources	Low	11.3
	Neither high nor low	36.3
	High	33.8
	Very high	12.5
Ownership of land use for agricultural production	Yes	87.5
	No	12.5
Source of land used for production	Personal land	35
	Borrowed land	18.8
	Family land	28.8
	Hired land	17.5

	Used all the land	45.0
Quantity of land used for production	Used three-quarters	35.0
	Used half	20.0

---

Table 4.5 shows that women's level of ownership of agricultural production resources is neither high nor low as shown by 61.3% of the respondents and few (12.5%) said that it is low. The result also showed that women have high control over agricultural production resources as indicated by the most (46.3%) of the respondents, few (17.6%) said that they have low control. Further, the study established that women do not own land they use for agricultural production as indicated by 87.5% of the respondents. The results also indicated that the source of land women use for production is personal land as shown by a high number (35%) of the respondents and few (17.5%) said that borrowed land. Lastly, most (45%) of the respondents said that they use all their land and minority (20%) said that they do not use at all.

#### **4.5 Participation Agricultural Community Programs on Women Livelihood**

The result on the influence of participation in community agricultural programs on women livelihood. The findings are presented below.

##### **4.5.1 Participation in community training programs**

Majority (76.5%) of the respondents accepted that they have ever participated in agricultural community training programs for the last five years of which they specified

the programs as Youth Livelihood Programs (YLP), Operation Wealth Creation (OPWC) and NAADS programs.

#### 4.5.2 Reasons for and not participating in agricultural community training programs

The reasons for and not participating in agricultural community training programs as summarized in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Reasons for and not participating and involvement in agricultural community training programs

Reasons (N=80)	Yes (%)	No (%)
<b>Participation (n=58)</b>		
Access to improved agricultural technology	64.6	35.4
Develop agricultural skills	75.4	24.6
Access microfinance	46.2	53.8
<b>Not participating (n=22)</b>		
I did not know about the program	55	45
I was sick	35	65
Didn't have resources needed for training	65	35
Difficult to travel to training site	45	55
The training did not meet my interests	45	55
Difficult to train with other people with	60	40

disabilities

### **Involvement in programs**

Involvement in decision making	68.8	31.3
Have sense of belonging to the group	83.8	16.2
Involvement in training activities	47.5	52.5
Ownership and control of agricultural production resources	61.3	38.8

---

As indicated in Table 4.6, women mainly participate in agricultural community training programs because they want to access to improved agricultural technology for use in their farm and to develop agricultural skills required by their enterprise as shown by 64.6% and 75.4% of the respondents respectively (Table 5). The result also showed that the women who failed to attend agricultural community training was because of; they did not know about the program, didn't have resources needed for training and it was difficult for them to train with other people with disabilities as shown by 55%, 65% and 60% of the respondents respectively.

Similarly, the result indicated that majority (68.8%) were involved in decision making and a high number of the respondents (83.8%) revealed that they had a sense of belonging to the group. Lastly, majority (61.3%) of the respondents agreed that they have ownership and control of agricultural production resources.



### 4.5.3 Level of women access and involvement agricultural community training programs

Findings on the level of women access and involvement agricultural community training programs are presented in the table below.

Table 4.7 Mean variation on the level of women access and involvement agricultural community training programs

Women access and involvement (N=85)	Level of women access and involvement	
	Mean	SD
Access to improved agricultural technology (n=65)	3.40	1.46
Develop agricultural skills (n=65)	3.32	1.44
Access microfinance (n=65)	2.51	0.99
Involved in decision making (n=85)	3.36	1.26
Have sense of belonging to the group (n=85)	2.94	1.33
Involved in training activities (n=85)	2.51	0.96
Ownership and control of agricultural production	2.59	1.16

resources (n=85)

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Note: SD is standard deviation, n is sample size

Table 4.7, showed that women have high access to improved agricultural technology in agricultural participating in community training programs (Mean=3.40) although the level of access is not very high this can be evidenced by high dispersion in SD=1.46. The results also showed that women develop high agricultural skills required for their enterprise when they participate in community training programs (Mean=3.32) but there is weakness on the level of skill development this as can be seen by high dispersion in SD=1.44. Further, the result also revealed that women highly control family labour (Mean=3.39). Furthermore, the result showed that women have low access microfinance to invest in their enterprise (Mean=2.51). In addition, the result showed that women have high involvement in decision making although not very high because of high dispersion of SD=1.26. It was also found that women have low sense of belonging to the group (Mean=2.94). Further, the result showed that women are involved in training activities at low level (Mean=2.51). Lastly, the result shows that women have low level of ownership and control of agricultural production resources (Mean=2.59).

## CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings on participation on community programs and its influence on women livelihood. The discussion of the findings is presented in accordance with the objectives of the study.

### 5.2 Socioeconomic Conditions of Women Participating in Agricultural Community Programs

The results showed that women earn some income from their agricultural activities. This implies that they contribute to the household livelihood and can facilitate themselves to agricultural community training programs site in terms of transport. This finding is in line with Hodgson (2000) who indicated that many times women are left to play secondary supportive roles in livestock production and hold subordinate roles to fathers, husbands and sons

The study also established that women who participated in the study were self-

employed in agricultural sector and their major source of income is commercial agriculture. This means that women have access to agricultural productive resources like land. This finding contradicts with Abella (2006) who said that women farmers today are more vulnerable than they were in the past and are unable to directly voice their concerns to those who make decisions over their lives. Women and girls are regarded as the custodians of cultural values and beliefs more than men and boys

### **5.3 Ownership and Control of Agricultural Production Resources and Women Participation in Agricultural Community Programs**

The result indicated that women have low control of land. This means that men are the ones who have full control and ownership of land this could be because of the cultural settings where men are the ones who inherent land in most community. This also justifies that women agricultural production level is low. This finding contradicts with Mashall and Miguel (2014) who reported that women enjoyed high status in Kerala and economic, social and cultural factors interplay for reinforcing the gender differences in ownership, control and access to land through inheritance, marriage or informal networks.

The study further established that women have high level of control of chickens/dusks/turkeys. This implies that having control of birds makes the women to actively engage in agricultural production and to actively participate in agricultural community training programs. This finding contradicts with Selhausen (2015) who found that the commercialization of livestock products and land has also occurred at



the expense of women, who have been marginalized from the domains of power they were previously associated with.

Similarly, it was established that women have high control of finance. This means that they are empowered and have ability to fully participate in agricultural community programs which can help them to improve on their livelihood. This finding is in agreement with Ribar (2014) who argued that with few assets or savings and with little or no access to financial services, women succumb more quickly to crises and take longer to recover economically, this limits their participation in agricultural community programs.

#### **5.4 Participation Agricultural Community Programs on Women Livelihood**

The study indicated that women have high access to improved agricultural technology in agricultural participating in community training programs for use in their farm. This implies that technological knowledge they get from training helps them to boost on their output. This finding is supported by Hilli and Vigneri (2011) who found that agro processing defers from general agricultural production because it is a market oriented which necessitate the access to these markets, scale and quality of the production.

The results also showed that women develop high agricultural skills required for their enterprise when they participate in community training programs. This means that training improves on their agricultural production skills and it empowers them to produce more. This finding is in agreement with Fomba et al. (2011) who hinted that

women play a central role in cassava production, processing and marketing.

## CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the participation in community programs and its influence on women livelihood.

### 6.2 Conclusion

The study concludes that women that participated in the study earn some income very regular (monthly income) earn from commercial agricultural activities they under take. This helps them to improve on their household income as well as their livelihood.

Women's level of ownership of agricultural production resources is neither high nor low although they have high control over agricultural production resources although most of the women do not own land they use for agricultural production. To increase their

production level and to gain from agricultural activities they undertake women use all their land. The source of land they use for production is personal land.

Women mainly participate in agricultural community training programs because they want to access to improved agricultural technology for use in their farm and to develop agricultural skills required by their enterprise. Their participation helps them to get involved in decision making and where they feel a sense of belonging to the group.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

The study recommends that more women should engage on agricultural activities because it helps to improve on the boost their household income which helps them to meet their household basic needs like clothing, education and medical. It is also a way of being self-employed.

The societal norms and culture should change such that can favor women to have ownership of land through inheritance. This will improve their engagement in agricultural activities as well as increases in their output since they will they can freely apply the knowledge they acquire from community training programs to their enterprise without any hindrance. Women should be encouraged to participate in agricultural community training programs because they help them to have access to improved agricultural technology for use in their farm and to develop agricultural skills required by their enterprise.

### **6.4 Areas for Future Study**

The investigator recommends that future study be carried out on the influence of

different cultural attributes on women participation on community programs and subsequent livelihood status. This is important because those cultural attributes with high negative consequences will be minimized and those with positive influence will be enhanced through women and community sensitization interventions.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Women Farmers in Namutumba District

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am Liboti Ibrahim a student of Bachelor of Science and Education, Agriculture Double main Busitema University. I am conducting a study titled *"Influence of women participation in community development programs on their livelihood in Namutumba District"*. I am asking your help in this study by filling out this questionnaire based on your honest and true experiences. The information you give will only be used for academic purposes and remain strictly confidential.

#### Identifiers

a) Location

Sub county	Parish	Name of the Village/Zone/Cell

b) Name of Interviewer: .....Telephone #: .....

c) Date of Interview: .....

e) Questionnaire ID #.....



### Section A: Socio-economic factors

1. a) Do you earn some income?

Yes	No
-----	----

b) If yes, how regular do you earn some income? (Check one that applies)

Very regular (Monthly Income)	Regular (Seasonal/ Three 3 months' interval)	Irregular (Six months' interval)	Very irregular (yearly or beyond)
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c) In which form of employment are you involved? (Check those that apply)

Government	Private sector	Self-employed	Others (specify)
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d) If yes, what is the source of your income?

Sources of income	Yes	No
1. Salaried Employment		
2. Subsistence Agriculture		
3. Commercial Agriculture		

### Section B: Ownership and Control of Production Resources

2. a) What agricultural resources do you own?

b) What agricultural resources do you have control over?

c) What is the level of your control over agricultural production resources?



Agricultural production Resources	Ownership of resources		Control of resource		Level of control Rated at 1-Very low 2-low 3 Neither low nor high 4-High 5-Very high				
	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3	4	5
1. Land					1	2	3	4	5
2. Finance					1	2	3	4	5
3. Family labour					1	2	3	4	5
4. Farming tools and machinery					1	2	3	4	5
5. Cattle (number)					1	2	3	4	5
6. Goats/sheep					1	2	3	4	5
7. Chickens/ducks/turkeys					1	2	3	4	5
8. Farm houses					1	2	3	4	5
9. Others, specify.....					1	2	3	4	5

d) To what extent do you own agricultural production resources?

Very low	Low	Neither high nor low	High	Very high
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e) To what extent do you have control over agricultural production resources in your household?

Very low	Low	Neither high nor low	High	Very high
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f) Do you own land that you use for agricultural production?

Yes	No
-----	----

3. a) What is the source of the land that you use for production?

Personal land	Borrowed land	Family land	Hired land
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b) How much of the land have you put into production (Hectares)?

Used all the land	Used three-quarters of the land	Used half of the land	Not used at all
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### Section C: Participation in agricultural training programs

4. In the last five years, have you participated in any training program in your community?

Yes	No
-----	----

- i) If yes, name the program(s).....
- ii) If no, why didn't you participate in training?

Reasons for no	Check all that
----------------	----------------

	apply	
	Yes	No
i) I did not know about the program		
ii) I was sick		
iii) I was discriminated against (nature of discrimination) .....		
iv) I did not have resources needed for training		
v) Difficult to travel to training site		
vi) The training did not meet my interests		
vii) Difficult to train with other people with disabilities		
viii) Others, specify.....		

## 5. If yes;

Livelihood of women farmers	Yes	No	Level of access				
			1	2	3	4	5
i) Access to improve agricultural technology for use your farm.			1	2	3	4	5
ii) Develop agricultural skills required by your enterprise			1	2	3	4	5

iii) Access microfinance to invest in your enterprise			1	2	3	4	5

6. Are you involved in any of the following?

Participation in programmes	Yes	No	Level of involvement Rated at 1-Very low 2-low 3 Neither low nor high 4-High 5-Very high				
Involved in decision making			1	2	3	4	5
Have sense of belonging to the group			1	2	3	4	5
Involved in training activities			1	2	3	4	5
Ownership and control of agricultural production resources			1	2	3	4	5

#### Section D: Demographic Characteristics

7. a) Age (in years) .....

b) How many years have you been involved in farming? .....

c) Do you hold any leadership position in your community?

Yes	No
-----	----

d) i) Do you have any disability?



Yes	No
-----	----

ii) (If yes specify) .....

e) What is your highest level of education?

1) None or no formal schooling	1. Completed	2. Not completed
2) Primary school		
3) Secondary school		
5) Tertiary education		
6) University education		

g) Marital status?

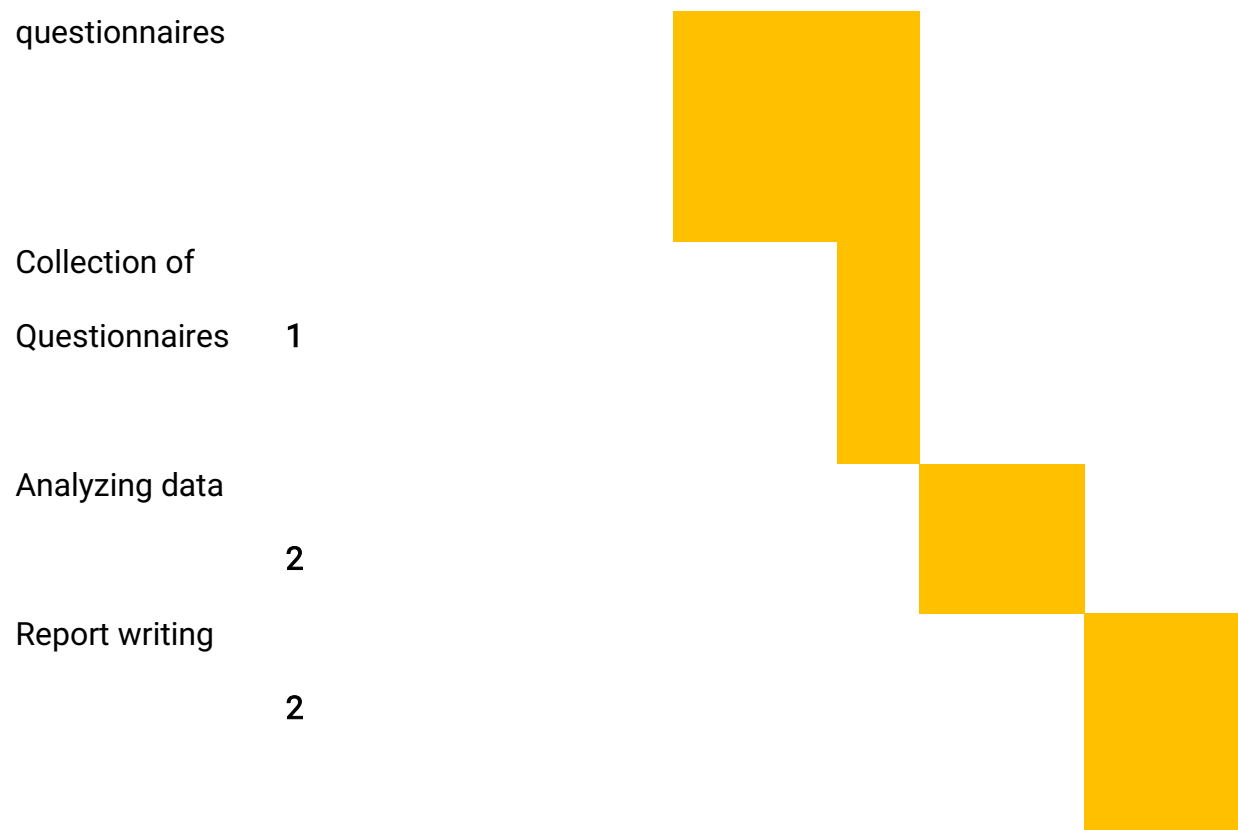
1) Never Married	
2) Married/ Co-habiting	
3) Separated/ divorced	
4) Widowed/Widower	
5) Other (specify).....	

***Thank you for completing the survey***



## APPENDIX 2: WORKPLAN

ACTIVITY	TIME(WEEKS)	WEEK NUMBER							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Survey of the study area		[Yellow bar spanning weeks 1-2]							
Meeting of the women leader	1	[Yellow bar spanning weeks 1-2]							
Meeting of sub-county extension worker		[Yellow bar spanning weeks 1-2]							
Visiting the women farmers and distribution of	3	[Yellow bar spanning weeks 2-5]							



S/N	ITEM	QTY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
1	Printing of questionnaires	80	200	16000
2	Transport			50,000
3	Food and drinks			20000
4	Pens	2	500	1000
6	Data	2GB	2500	5000
7	Gumboots	1 pair	15000	15000
8	Report printing	40 pages	200	8000



**TOTAL****115,000**

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**APPENDIX 3: BUDGET**