

**THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC
RURAL WATER FACILITIES IN A DECENTRALISED FRAMEWORK**

**Case Study : Public Rural Water Facilities In Kirowooza Sub-
County, Masaka District**

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to the Almighty God who granted me the life and good health throughout my studies, my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs. Kaddu Mutyaba who set the basis of my education, to my sisters that is Claire Nalweyiso, Ruthie Najjuma Mutyaba, Monica Nabukalu and Teddy Nalubinga plus my beloved brother Lawrence Ssemakula for the moral and financial support they have extended to me throughout my studies.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CIDI	Community Integrated Development Initiatives
WHO	World Health Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
CBMS	Community Based Maintenance System
LC	Local Council
NWSC	National Water and Sewage Corporation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RRA	Rural Rapid Appraisal
NGO' s	Non-Government Organizations
CBO' s	Community Based Organizations
WB	World Bank

ABSTRACT

This study examined the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework. The study was conducted in Kirowooza sub-county Masaka district. The study had three specific objectives: to assess whether partnerships between the community and other stakeholders have led to improved water service delivery in rural areas at the lower level, to find out whether planning and collective decision making improves the ownership and control of the public rural water facilities at the lower level, to examine the role of collective action in the sustainability of the public rural water facilities at the lower level.

A case study design and a qualitative approach were used in this research. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and interviews. Data were analyzed thematically following the objectives of the study and themes that emerged from the data.

From the findings, the researcher found out that partnerships have led to improved water service delivery, planning and collective decision making help in the ownership and control of the water facilities though people at the lower level are not included in the decision making process plus collective action being a great aspect in the sustainability of the public rural water facilities as this was revealed by majority of the respondents.

As it was noted in the findings, people are not included in the decision making process which doesn't give them room to express what they feel of which the powers were transferred from the central government to the lower level. Therefore the study recommends that all people should be included in making decisions about the management of the public rural water facilities. More to this, there was only one person in charge of repairing the water facilities, the study recommends that there is a need to recruit more persons who are in charge of repairing the water facilities in case of any damage because they only had one person in charge so in case he is not around, there should be other people to take on the job.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The study explored the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework. The study used a case study of public rural water facilities in Kirowooza sub-county, Masaka district. Chapter one serves as a general introduction to the study. It gives the introduction, background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, the justification of the study, conceptual frame work and the definition of key terms and concepts.

1.2 Background to the Study

As water is one of the most important natural resources, its management is becoming increasingly important as water sources like wells, lakes and rivers are growing scarcer. This is especially the case for rural areas in developing countries such as Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania. Today, the demand for water sources is increasing and this rising demand is caused by rapid population growth, industrialization, and urbanization. Since water supplies have not kept pace with demand, water sources have been over utilized and polluted, leading to water shortage. Most people in Sub Saharan Africa that is to say African countries south of the Sahara experience lack of access to safe water, a great concern especially in rural areas where most of the poor live. It is estimated that nearly 700 people don't have access to safe water and this is according toWHO (World Health Organization) and UNICEF joint monitoring

programme (2015) of which it has a disastrous impact on society, especially on women and children because there has been poor management of the water facilities moreover, lack of access to safe water, traps rural people into the vicious cycle of poverty.

During the past thirty years, the management of water sources in most SSA countries was the responsibility of central governments. Unfortunately, many large water projects that were established and managed by central governments in SSA failed, mainly due to a lack of community participation in planning and implementing such projects as argued by the world economic forum in January 2015 therefore people had to work out their own system of water management.

Water has been /is seen as essential element for human life and the life processes of all living things for survival and for use in nonliving things such as construction works if it is well managed by the community as argued by Abbot J(2014). However, because of its unreserved significance, the government of Uganda has been committed to improving the living conditions of the people through the provision of safe drinking water to both urban and rural areas. The government and Non-Governmental Organizations as well as Faith Based Organizations have invested massively in the construction and rehabilitation of rural water facilities. The water facilities include; gravity water flow schemes, boreholes, springs and rainwater harvesting. The operation and maintenance of these facilities has been largely emphasized basing on the concept of Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS). This concept emphasizes community responsibility and authority over the development, operation and maintenance of the facilities that would ensure a long-term operational sustainability.

As the result of the foreseen significance of operation and maintenance of rural water facilities for sustainability, the concept of CBMS has been emphasized in a number of water sector policy documents in Uganda. The Water Service act (2013) provides for the ownership and management by users through the creation of water user groups operating through water and sanitation committees. The key principles in the National Water Policy (2012) are guidelines for the safety of storage dams and other related water structures, a demand response approach, community management and women's involvement for purposes of sustainability. The Rural Water and Sanitation Operation Plan (2002-2007) focuses on increasing water supply and sanitation coverage while ensuring sustainability by the community. Community mobilization and training have also been key areas of emphasis in implementation of rural water facilities to enhance ownership.

There are different actors involved in the management and maintenance of water facilities with different interrelated roles to ensure sustainability. The Central Government provides financial and technical back-up support to districts as a way of ensuring availability of spare parts in the country, policy and regulation and setting standards for quality control. The other actors are districts and sub-county local governments that are key direct implementers of water activities in the communities. The development partners /stakeholders and NGOs also provide financial and technical support to the water sector. The community, which is seen as the key actor in the management and maintenance of the water facilities, encompasses water and sanitation user committees, source caretakers, and water users. The mode of community involvement is dictated by the type of community and water source technology. In some

communities, provision of ideas, labor for maintenance tasks and periodic cash contributions may work effectively, while in others it may be more convenient to commercialize the service.

More to this, chambers(2011) argues that to have development in our societies, we should also let the local communities participate because participation has emerged since the 1990's as an essential element of a people centered development paradigm which aims to put the poorest first. He has also designed tools that can be used to do this including participatory rural appraisal which includes transect walks and social mapping. Therefore this study will purposely look at if the community participates in the management of public rural water facilities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As decentralization policies have been implemented in Uganda for the last two decades on a broad scale (Vaughan2013), there has been transfer of powers from the central government to the local government. This is supposed to bring services closer to the people at the local level. The policies should help in the distribution and management of resources of which water is one of them. Studies that have been carried out for example(Stacy, 2011) indicates that decentralization is a component of good governance and development. Donors for example World Bank and Water Aid plus community members have over the years solicited money to put up public rural water sources like boreholes, protected spring wells, and gravity water schemes to help people get access to clean and safe water. Community participation is thought to be an important element in the establishment and management of such water facilities especially within the decentralized framework. This is expected

to improve the ownership, control and management of the water facilities. However, there are barely any studies in Masaka district that have explored into the issue of how community participation is helping in the management of public rural water facilities. Therefore, this study is an effort to examine the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework in Masaka district using the water facilities in Kirowooza sub-county as a case study.

1.3 General Objective or purpose of the Study

To examine the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

i) To assess whether partnerships between community and other stakeholders have led to improved public rural water service delivery in rural areas at the lower level.

ii) To find out how planning and collective decision making improves the ownership and control of public rural water facilities at the lower level.

iii) To examine the role of collective action in the sustainability of public rural water facilities at the lower level.

1.3.3 Research Questions

i) How have partnerships between community and other stakeholders led to improved public rural water service delivery at the lower level?

ii) How does planning and collective decision making with people improve the ownership and control of rural public water facilities at the lower level?

iii) What is the role of collective action play in ensuring sustainability of public rural water facilities at the lower level?

1.4 Scope of the Study

1.4.1 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Masaka district in one sub- county of Kirowooza. The study was conducted in Kirowooza because it has a number of public rural water facilities. It is surrounded by a number of districts which include Kalungu, Mpigi, Rakai and Kalangala. It lies on the western shores of Lake Victoria and is located at a road distance of 130km from Kampala, the capital city, via Mpigi. It is bordered by Kalungu district in the south, Mpigi in the west, Rakai in the east and Kalangala in the north.

1.4.2 Time Scope

The research considered years between 2010-2015 in order to assess community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in Kirowooza which within this period, a number of community water based projects have been established and funded by different organizations like water aid.

1.4.3 Conceptual Scope

The conceptual scope is important or purposive because Masaka is one of the districts in which community based water projects have come up most especially in rural areas that is to say

Kirowooza like water is life project; in Makonda funded by Irish people

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study will be helpful to different stakeholders involved in the water sector as well as academicians in the following ways:

The study will provide information at both central and local levels about the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities.

The findings will assist policy makers, local governments, and development agencies in redesigning/designing strategies to ensure effective operation and management of public rural water facilities for their sustainability in that they can be of help to the community.

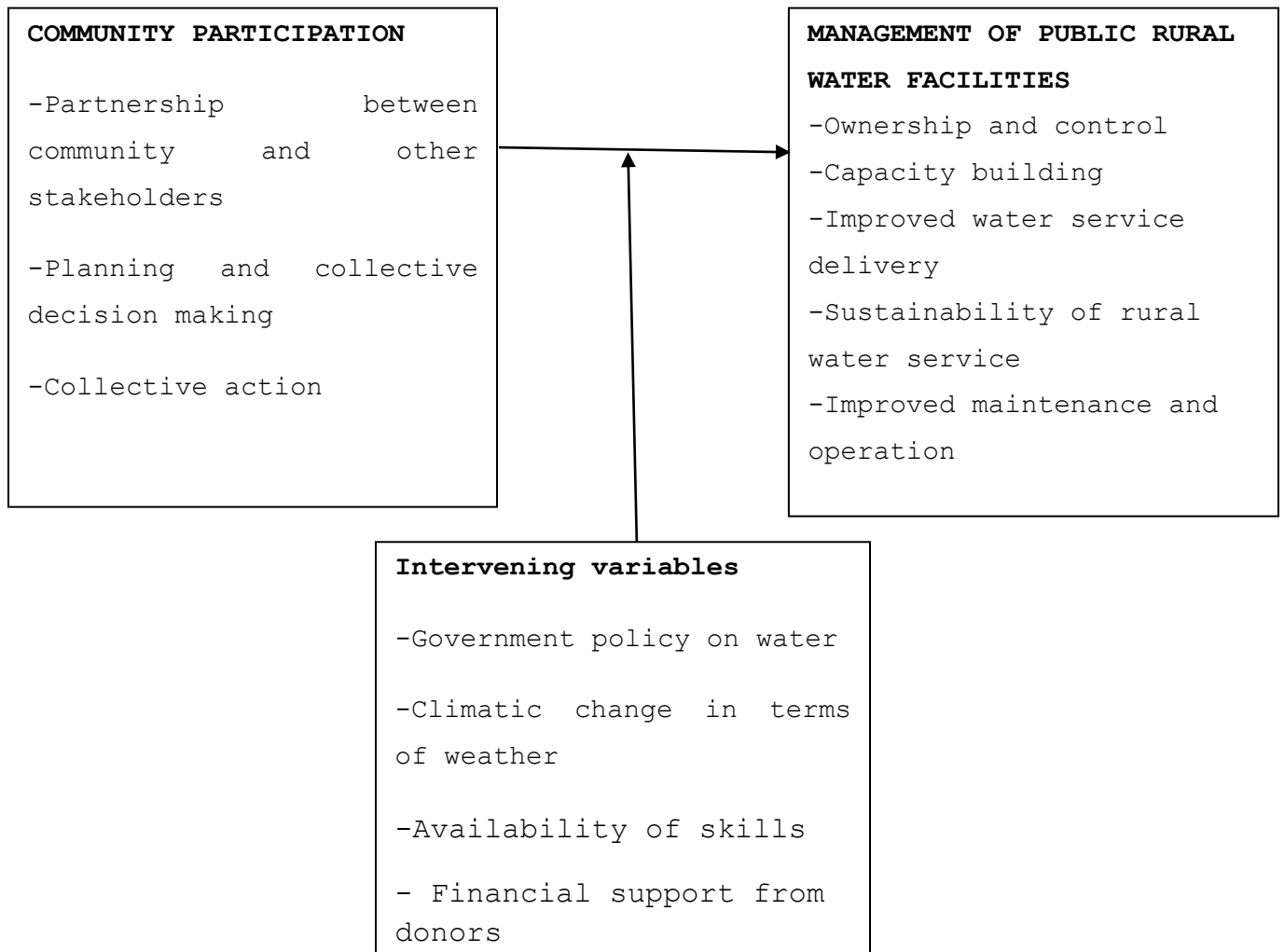
The study findings will also help in filling the operation and maintenance gaps in areas of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities which may help in the operation and management of other rural projects in related fields.

1.6 Justification of the Study

Many households in Masaka district have focused on different ways through which the public rural water facilities can be managed (National water policy 2012). For instance, treating water which makes it safe for people to use and water conservation which helps to minimize water use as a key component of water sustainability initiatives among others. Regarding sustainability initiatives, these include having informed and engaged consumers, having strong water

infrastructure, integrating management and planning for water resources but not considering the aspect of community participation in a decentralized framework. Therefore, this study is an effort to find out whether there is community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework or not.

1.7 Conceptual Framework



Source: constructed by the researcher

The conceptual framework illustrates how community participation relates to public rural water facilities in Kirowooza sub-county, Masaka district. It further indicates that

if there are partnerships amongst the rural people, this can lead to ownership and control of the water facilities by themselves. Furthermore, it illustrates that if there is proper planning and collective decision making as a group, it can lead to operation and control of the rural water services. The other factors that may be external but have significant influence include; availability of skills, financial aid from donors and government policies on water that support the management of public rural water facilities.

1.8 Definitions of key term

1.8.1 Community Participation

According to Bill (2007), community participation is defined as an approach in which everyone has a stake and takes part in any intervention of an activity either in person or by representation.

1.8.2 Management

Management is a process which includes planning, organizing and controlling of water facilities in order to achieve the set goals such as people getting access to clean and safe water to use.

1.8.3 Public rural Water facilities

These include boreholes, protected spring wells, taps, and gravity water schemes intended for public use.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with review of related literature on the study of the variables specifically on community participation in the management of public rural water facilities. The review will be guided by the objectives of the study as stated in chapter one.

2.1 Understanding the concept of Community Participation

Participation is a rich concept that varies with its application and definition. The way participation is defined depends in the context in which it occurs. For some people it's a principle and others it's a practice. Often the term participation is modified with adjectives resulting in terms such as community participation, citizen participation, peoples' participation, public participation and popular participation. The oxford English dictionary defines participation as "to have a share in" or "to take part in" there by emphasizing the rights of individuals and the choices that they make in order to participate.

According to Bill (2007), community participation can be defined as an approach in which everyone has a stake in the intervention, they have a voice, either in person or by representation. It involves the total participation of the stakeholders, staff of the water agencies, members of the target population, community officials, interested citizens, etc.

According to Baker(2012), participation can be defined as collective efforts to increase and exercise control over resources and institutions on the part of groups and movements of those hither to excluded from control. According to the World Bank's learning group on participatory Development (2008), defines participation as a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, decisions and resources which affect them.

Participation is a stereotype word like children use Lego pieces. Like Lego pieces the words fit arbitrarily together and support the most fanciful constructions. They have no content, but do serve a function (Chapel, 1997). As these words are separate from any context, they are ideal for manipulative purposes. But there has been little analysis of the content of citizen participation, its definition and its relationship to social imperatives such as social structure, social interaction, and the social context where it takes place (Tisdell, 2012).

Participation can also be means through which citizens are educated to increase their competence. It is a vehicle for influencing decisions that affect the lives of citizens and an avenue for transferring political power (Hemmens, 2009). However, it can also be a method and a mechanism for ensuring the receptivity, sensitivity, and even accountability of social services to the consumers. Citizen participation can be a process by which citizens act in response to public concerns, voice their opinions about decisions that affect them, and take responsibility for changes to their community. It may also be a response to the traditional sense of powerlessness felt by the general public when it comes to influencing government decisions: "people often feel that health and social services

are beyond their control because the decisions are made outside their community by unknown bureaucrats and technocrats (Ferrer, 2010). Participation can also be defined as collective efforts to increase and exercise control over resources and institutions on the part of groups and movement of those hitherto excluded from control. This definition points towards a mechanism for ensuring community participation. The World Bank's Learning Group on Participatory Development (1995) defines participation as "a process through which stakeholders' influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them". A descriptive definition of participation programs would imply the involvement of a significant number of persons in situations or actions that enhance their well-being for example their income, security, or self-esteem. Ideal conditions contributing towards meaningful participation can be discussed from three aspects that is to say the kind of participation that is under consideration, the participants and how participation occurs.

It is also pointed that the importance of the following issues in order to assess the extent of community participation are the participants, Importance of participation of which there are cultural explanations (values, norms, and roles, etc.), cognitive explanations (verbal skills and knowledge about the organizations), Structural explanations (alternatives, resources available, and the nature of benefit sought), Implications (how the benefit contributes to the ends or principles they value).

According to sustainable development report (2011), it defined community participation as the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and

the community's development. In the context of development, community participation refers to an active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development projects rather than merely receive a share of project benefit. Paul's five objectives to which community participation might contribute are: sharing project costs: participants are asked to contribute money or labor (and occasionally goods) during the project's implementation or operational stages, increasing project efficiency: beneficiary consultation during project planning, beneficiary involvement in the management of project implementation or operation, increasing project effectiveness: through this, greater beneficiary involvement helps to ensure that the project achieves its objectives and that benefits go to the intended groups, building beneficiary capacity: either through ensuring that participants are actively involved in project planning and implementation or through formal or informal training and consciousness-raising activities, increasing empowerment: defined as seeking to increase the control of the underprivileged sectors of society over the resources and decisions affecting their lives and their participation in the benefit produced by the society in which they live (Ferrer, 2010).

The objectives and organization of project-level activities are different from those of programs at the national or regional levels. The level or scope of the activity must be taken into consideration when defining objectives. According to Bamberger (2004), three distinct kinds of local participation included the following: beneficiary involvement in the planning and implementation of externally initiated projects or community participation, external help to strengthen or create

local organizations, but without reference to a particular project, or local organizational development and spontaneous activities of local organizations that have not resulted from outside assistance or indigenous local participation.

The first two are externally promoted participatory approaches used by governments, donors, or NGOs, while the third is the kind of social organization that has evolved independently of (or despite) outside interventions (Bamberger, 1986). At a community level, there is a separation of community participation into two distinct approaches that is to say the community development movement and community involvement through conscientization.

2.2 Community Participation and Management of Public Water Facilities

The priorities of the water sector are restoring and upgrading water facilities in the rural areas and urban centers with community involvement, and assisting in management arrangements for all functional water systems that is to say this has been through the transfer of powers from the central government to the local government (Baroni, 2007).

The priorities in the sanitation programme are: Establishing hand washing facilities in schools, Conducting hygiene and sanitation training in schools and at household level, promoting hand washing and correct storage of drinking water. A proper evaluation and understanding of public participation can be better achieved when it is viewed that the water facilities are really of help to the community (MDG report 2008). When coming up with the different ideas from different people, planning theory is perceived as the vehicle through which planners engage in introspection about what they do as

planners. Planning theory focuses on the very nature of the planning process. It examines what distinguishes planners from other fields that also deal with public policy issues and entails a continuous search for ways to improve planners' effectiveness in society (Hemmens, 2009).

As a matter of fact, participation goes hand in hand with the concept of 'public interest' upon which the rational comprehensive planning was based. Planners, prior to the 2000's, have been concerned with helping to guide urban decision-making to reflect "community values" through rational planning (Babbie, 2012). This was based on the assumption that the public interest was the embodiment of community values and that the public interest could be identified.

In order for rural communities to participate meaningfully in getting the water facilities initiated to improve their lives, it is imperative that they are empowered. The principle of empowerment states that people participate because it is their democratic right to do so (Wignaraja, 2013) and participation means having power (Tascconi and Tisdell, 2012). According to this concept, participation is the natural result of empowerment meaning if people are empowered they can greatly play a big role in achieving their desired goals. Empowerment is not a means to an end but is the objective of development. Empowerment entails more than having the power to make decisions. It demands the knowledge and understanding to make correct decisions. Communities cannot make wise decisions if they do not have the required information and cannot be of great importance in getting the water facilities. The support organizations are also required to be sources and a channel of information to the communities so that they will be able to make right and informed decisions (Roberta et al 2008).

2.3 Planning and Collective Decision making in the Management of Public Rural Water Facilities

When water facilities have been put in place through different water projects they should be managed in an organized manner so that they can be beneficial to the community in different ways like getting water for drinking and domestic use (Donald, 2012). Therefore if people have been involved in decision making and they have been probably empowered and supported by both the government and nongovernmental organizations most especially through financial assistance, the functionality of the water sources will be high because a big number of them are required to be helpful to the community most especially if it makes a decision to participate in the management of different projects (water policy, 2013).

More to this, if decentralization is exercised in our societies, that means the powers will be in the hands of the local people which will bring the services closer to people of which the project should encourage a maximum number of people in planning and decision making because such involvement gives the participants full inclusion in designing, organizing and implementing activities in order to create ownership and action in support of environmental change in different areas (Nsibambi, 2013). It should include people and groups rather than exclude any individuals. Public involvement is a process for involving the public in decision making. Participation actually brings the public into the decision making process. Studies undertaken have found that one of the major issues in rural communities is the fact that people in leadership make decisions on behalf of the communities.

The communities are not involved in community decision making. Leaders only call a meeting to sell a particular idea. The other problem which studies have revealed is that there is a big number of people in the community who are illiterate and have no skills. Therefore, community participation should be aimed at empowering people by ensuring that skills are developed and that employment opportunities are created. To overcome these problems a labor intensive program is considered to be appropriate as it solves a number of problems simultaneously, first, it addresses the problem of illiteracy by offering training on skills development (clavin et al 2011).

According to Christopher (2015), it promotes local employment, and thirdly it ensures that services are provided at a low cost and thus the living environment is improved. Public Involvement in Decision making helps in establishment of different projects where by the project should encourage a maximum number of people to participate (Stevenson, 2014). Such involvement should give the participants full inclusion in designing, organizing, and implementing activities and workshops in order to create consensus, ownership, and action in support of environmental change in specific areas. It should include people and groups rather than exclude any individuals.

Public involvement is a process for involving the public in the decision making of an organization (Becker, 2014). Participation actually brings the public into the decision-making process. Tropical forest update report (2004) stressed community involvement in management of marine protected areas. According to the author, public involvement can take place at several stages in the establishment and management of marine protected areas. These stages are: (1) the recognition of a need; (2) discussions with interested parties and integration

with the community; (3) baseline studies and monitoring; (4) education; (5) core group building and formalization of reserves; and (6) enforcement.

2.4 Ownership and Control of Public Rural Water Facilities

Participation plays a major role in people's management of their own affairs. Ownership and control of rural public water facilities has a great impact on community participation (water policy 2013). There is much emphasis put on four areas to be worked towards management of rural public water facilities that is to say greater economic and social equality, better access to services and all, greater participation in decision making and deeper involvement in the organizing process resulting from the empowerment of people (Baroni 2007).

2.5 Role of Partnerships for the improvement of Public Rural Water Service Delivery

A partnership is the relationship existing between two or more persons who join to carry out something. Partnership in management of rural public water facilities allows stakeholders to work, talk and solve problems with individuals who are often perceived as the masters (Stephanie, 2015). Instead of arguments and disagreements, parties should agree on working in partnerships. An expression used by Latin America activists to describe their relationship with the communities with whom they are working with is "accompanying the process" a set of principles were identified and they include collaboration, mutual trust and respect, a common analysis of what the problem is, a commitment to solidarity, equality in the relationship and the importance of language (Abrams, 2011). According to

Olivier(2015), Partnerships play a big role of which they include;

2.5.1 Plan together from the start

Often partnerships get started because one party writes a grant proposal, get a support letter from one or more collaborators, and the partners don't really begin working together until the check is in the mail (Nsibambi, 2013). A much more effective approach is to get the leadership of the partner organizations together at the outset to conduct joint planning, visioning and problem solving. Make sure you draw on needs assessment data from both sides of the partnership-for example, use water facilities data (such as wells, boreholes and taps) as well as community data (such as information about the number and location of the water facilities) as you conduct your joint planning(Jeppson, 2004).

2.5.2 Clarify the Vision

The only reason to work in a partnership is to accomplish goals you can't accomplish separately. The most effective partnerships develop and own a shared sense of purpose. Most partnerships have found it useful to create a written vision statement that guides all of their subsequent work. Such a vision statement can outline specific goals but should also communicate the partnership's overarching purpose, philosophy and long-term aspirations (Akins, 2001).

2.5.3 Take Time to Get to Know One Another

In the press of daily business, partners might be tempted to ignore this step, thinking of it as a luxury. Experience reveals that taking the time to get to know one another is a

cost-effective step that can prevent later misunderstandings (Arrow, 2002) think of this step as an investment. The community Based Organizations (CBO) leaders should spend time checking what condition are the water facilities in, whether people use them in the right way and also their effectiveness to the community. This way both sides of the partnership can learn about one another's core competencies and on-the-ground challenges.

2.5.4 Set Ground Rules

Jointly develop ground rules for who will lead meetings, how decisions will be made, how problems will be addressed, how grievances will be handled, etc. (Sisson, 2002). You won't be able to anticipate every challenge, but clear guidelines and procedures can help your partnership avoid unnecessary pitfalls - and having these discussions early can help the partners learn about one another's working styles.

2.5.5 Start Small and Build Gradually

You don't have to initiate a full-scale partnership in the first year (Barifaijo, 2010). You might consider starting small for example the community starts with few water structures and in the end as time goes on other structures are also constructed. It's important to identify some "quick wins" that will allow the partnership to get off to a strong start. Quick wins are usually those that address critical needs and that build on the core competencies of the provider.

2.5.6 Involve Partners

The sooner you involve partners from the community, the easier it will be to spread the word of your new program, mobilize

support and build community acceptance (Basheka, 2010). With their unique perspectives on the strengths and needs of their community, partners and other residents will have a lot of valuable information to share, especially when the key elements of the partnership are still on the drawing board.

2. Clarify Roles and Responsibilities

Effective partnerships rely on clear communication and a shared understanding of who will be responsible for what (Onyu, 2010). Given that there are usually multiple players involved on both sides of the partnership, it's best to get written agreements and protocols that outline the basic elements of the partnership. These written documents should be jointly developed by the partners.

2.5.8 Share Decision-Making

Throughout the implementation of the partnership from design and planning to daily operation - those people who will be depended upon to make the program work should be consulted and given ample opportunities to provide input and feedback about program components or other key questions (Larson, 2008). Shared decision-making and strong leadership are not contradictory. At various times, depending on the issue, one partner can and should become the group's natural leader.

2.5.9 Prepare Team Members to Work Together

Another cost of doing business in a partnership mode is training (Malone, 2009). Make sure you arrange for joint orientation and training opportunities for school and CBO staff to enable all the partners to develop the skills they will need to make their collaboration work. Small, interactive workshops

should focus on developing team building, shared decision-making, communication and conflict resolution skills.

2.5.10 Stay Flexible

Effective community partnerships require willingness for all involved to be flexible (Thomas, 2009). Do not expect everything to go exactly as planned, and do not expect to be able to continue working just as you always have. Also, remember that the context on both sides of the partnership keeps changing. Communities will get new mandates; CBOs will gain and lose funding streams; schools and CBOs will experience board and staff leadership changes. All of these inevitable occurrences will not affect the partnership if you are prepared and can stay flexible.

2.5.11 Keep Tending the Relationship

Team building is not a one-time event. It needs continued examination and daily effort (Mills, 2010). And this is true at all levels of the partnership—from the superintendent, the CPO (Chief Professional Officer) relationship to the on-site interactions between leaders and youth workers.

2.5.12 Be Strategic

In meetings with the donors, listen carefully to what's on their minds, and think about ways you can respond to their needs. With new standards and increased accountability, water facilities are under increasing pressure (Vaughan, 2010). But with these pressures have come new opportunities. Constantly assess what your CBO is bringing to the partnership (including program, staffing and financial resources) - and be proactive

in offering to make these resources available to your community.

2.6 Decentralization process for the improved Water Service

Delivery

Decentralization of the authority over administering redistribution programs to local communities has recently become widespread in the developing world. These initiatives have transferred responsibility of procurement, selection of local projects, and identification of beneficiaries from central ministries to local governments or community representatives as argued by (Anders, 2004). Such experiments were first introduced in the 1980s in several countries, including Armenia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, China, El Salvador, Georgia, India, Mexico, South Africa, Uganda, and Uzbekistan (World Bank, 2009).

The presumed argument in favor of decentralizing delivery systems is that local governments will be subject to electoral pressures from local citizens, who are able to monitor delivery better than a distant central authority. As noted by Bardhan and Mookherjee (2006), however, this presumption of greater accountability under decentralization is frequently questioned, and numerous case studies exist of development programs being stymied by the capture of local governments by powerful local elites.

According to Bardhan and Mookherjee (2006), the trend toward greater decentralization has been motivated by disenchantment with previous centralized modes of governance, due in part to a perception that monolithic government breeds high levels of rent-seeking corruption and lack of accountability of government officials. Empirical studies and theoretical by

(Nsibambi, 2013) have led to no uniform or general conclusion about the relative vulnerability of different levels of government to special interest capture. This work contrasts the approach of accountability which is invariably higher at the local level. There is need to review existing evidence on the service delivery implications of decentralization in Uganda, which involves the establishment of local governments (LGs) at various levels with attendant powers and responsibilities for service delivery. The policy inherently decentralizes service delivery institutions and their governance in order to improve access to services for the rural poor (Nsibambi,2013).The focus is on many different fields for instance education, health, and agricultural advisory services, as well as the management of natural resources that is to say most especially water in Uganda.

2.7 Summary of Literature Review

For the problems and challenges encountered during the planning and implementation of the water projects that is to say construction if the different public rural water facilities are not new or unique, but are similar to those encountered in other different projects both internationally and locally. The slow pace of transformation and skills transfer to communities hinder project community participation. Abrams (2011) contends that in community-based projects, the community controls a project and makes important decisions, although professionals such as engineers may provide expertise, and finance may be provided by external financial sources. For a community to control projects, it must acquire administrative and management skills. It has become evident that under the new dispensation, planners have to acquire new skills to deal with such

contingencies namely: negotiation, communication, and the ability to bring to the fore the differing needs of all actors.

Consequently, community participation must be the new approach to planning if we wish to relieve society from the mess we have inherited from apartheid. However, to gain certainty that such an approach will lead to the successful implementation of community plans that is to say management of public water facilities, planners need to assert themselves in national policy formulation and thereby gain some influence over which direction development plans will be achieved.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used in the study. It covers the research design, study population, sample size, sampling techniques, and data collection methods, processing data analysis, quality control mechanism, limitations and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

The study used a case study design considering qualitative approach in which structured questionnaire and interviews were used.

The research used a case study design because the researcher wanted to bring out deeper insights and in-depth study of the problem plus also understanding how the community participates in the management of public rural water facilities in society. The sampling techniques involved in this research included accidental sampling, judgmental sampling and cluster sampling. Both primary and secondary data were collected through interviews and questionnaires.

3.2 Area of the Study

The area where the study was conducted was Kirowooza which is one of the sub-counties in Masaka district found in the central part of Uganda. It lies on the western shores of Lake Victoria and is located at a road distance of 130km from Kampala, the capital city, via Mpigi.

It is bordered by Kalungu district in the south, Mpigi in the west, Rakai in the east and Kalangala in the north.

Kirowooza has got a number of public rural water facilities which include; taps, boreholes, spring wells among others.

3.3 Population of the Study

The researcher focused on the community and the study was conducted in Kirowooza sub- County basically on the water projects set up in the different areas and also finding out whether there is proper management of the water facilities. The population included different categories of people that is to say the local leaders, community members and water committee.

3.4 Sample size and Sampling techniques

In this case, the researcher used a sample size of fifty six (56) people comprising of community leaders, community members and the water committee. Table 3.4 below shows the different population categories that were targeted, sample and sampling methods that were used in the study.

Table 1: Sample size and selection

S/N	Category	Population	Sample size	Sampling Technique
1	Community leaders	7	6	Purposive
2	Water committee	5	4	Purposive
3	Community members	53	46	Random sampling
	Total	65	56	

Source: Primary data

The researcher also used the random sampling method, this method enabled the researcher get specifically the type of data that was needed that is more so from the questionnaires. This enabled the researcher to pick critically the data that was helpful to solve the research problem under investigation and purposive sampling techniques was also employed because all the targeted categories of respondents involved were knowledgeable about the purpose of study plus accidental sampling for the community where by the researcher got his respondents by accident of which it saved time since she could interview anyone she came across. This therefore, included questionnaires, interviews with different respondents while at the field.

3.5 Data collection methods

The researcher used both primary and secondary data collection methods that is to say questionnaire method and interview method.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

The researcher used questionnaire method that is both close-ended and open ended questions which she used to obtain data from the community members. Close-ended questions were used because they helped the researcher get balanced responses. Open ended questionnaires were used in order to give respondents chance to give their own views with no limitation. They were hand delivered to respondents and divided into sections that represented the topic that are being researched on.

3.5.2 Interviews

This method was also used because it involves verbal exchange between the interviewer and the interviewee that is face to face interaction from various groups of people of which that was for the water committee and the community leaders in the study. This method was appropriate because it put the researcher in place to go ahead and elaborate the questions in the language best understood by the people. In this case, this ensured a deep discussion with the respondents in order to get facts and their opinions that is; what they expect the government or different organizations to do for them.

3.6 Data analysis

The researcher collected data, it was cross checked for accuracy to find out the most accurate and important views to the study. It was edited and recorded to be used by the researcher to fill the missing gap.

The data collected was subjected to quality data checks to ensure that recordings are correctly done with minimal errors. This required editing, repeating interviews were necessary, coding, summarizing, categorizing and grouping similar information and analyzing according to the topic of the study.

Results from data were then presented using words, tables and percentages and they were presented following the order of objectives and research questions.

3.8 Reliability and validity

The researcher made sure that there was control over data to give reliable and valid information about the study. Therefore, this was established by giving the draft copy of the

questionnaire to the supervisor and to some academic colleagues. They were requested to comment on the questions and the depth of the questionnaire to find out whether they are in line with the research (relevancy). The comments that were obtained helped to improve on the research instrument.

To ensure relevancy of the research instruments, the researcher used simple language and clear instructions which were quite appropriate to the respondents when answering the questionnaire and the instructions were clear to the respondents for better understanding. Questions were phrased clearly to ensure consistence in responses of the participants. The respondents who participated in the study were expected to be knowledgeable to provide reliable information.

3.9 Ethical considerations

This is concerned with the analysis of ethical issues that are raised mostly when participants are involved as respondents. The researcher sought an introductory letter from UMU which will be presented to the authorities to seek permission in order to carry out the interviews.

The researcher kept the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents' personal views of the study and she did not force them but to speak out of their free-will, and made sure the data was obtained with confidentiality. The respondent's consent was sought before asking questions or getting essential documents referring to the research study.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

Chapter four presents and discusses the findings of the study, describes the analysis of the data collected. The results are presented according to the findings that were resultant from the responses got by use of interviews and questionnaires.

4.1 Background information of respondents

The background information of respondents provided data on the samples and this has been presented below and categorized into; gender, age bracket, level of education and marital status of the respondents.

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

The following figure presents findings about the gender of respondents and it was analyzed as follows. Data associated with the gender of the respondents is presented in the table below.

Table 2: Gender of Respondents

Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Male	36	64.3
Female	20	35.7

Source: Primary data

According to table 2, results from the questionnaire indicate that 64.7% were males and 36.3% females. Gender is an important aspect in a given society which is greatly affected by any social or economic experiences. The findings show that the highest percentage of respondents were males because majority of the people who were given questionnaires were men and majority of the leaders in the community are men hence the percentage becoming higher than that of the female gender. More to this in the community, it's basically the men who collect water for their families because some water facilities are far away from their homes.

4.1.2 Age of respondents

The following table presents findings about age group of respondents and analyzed as follows:

Table 3: Age of Respondents

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid 20 - 34 years	15	26.8%	26.8%
35 - 49 years	17	30.4%	30.4%
50 - 64 years	11	19.6%	19.6%

64 and above	13	23.2%	23.2%
Total	56	100.0	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2016

Table 3 shows that the largest percentage of the respondents was 30.4% of which they had 35-49 years because within this age group many people have the energy to collect water from the different water facilities around the village so this implies that majority of the community members have access to water. This also assisted the researcher to obtain altering views from different age groups. This was collected by use of questionnaire and interview methods for the different categories since they were easier to use and was not very expensive.

4.1.3 Education Level of Respondents

The study also recognized the education level of the respondents. The results from the questionnaires were recorded and presented in the figure below. In this section, differences in educational achievement of the respondents are discussed.

Table 4: Educational level of respondents

Status	Frequency (F)	Percent (%)	Valid Percent (%)
Valid primary	9	25.5	25.5
Secondary	17	16.4	16.4

tertiary	27	49.1	49.1
Others	5	9.1	9.1
Total	56	100.0	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2016

Majority of the respondents (49.1%) had reached the tertiary level whereby they responded to the questionnaires and interviews of which it did not take too much time. This helped the researcher to collect data and compile the final report in the specific period of time. As noted by Olaf (2009), the educational attainment of respondents is an important indicator of their knowledge and attitude about role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework.

4.2.4 Marital Status of Respondents

The study also discovered information about the Marital Status of Respondents in whereby the findings were recorded as showed in the pie chart below.

Table 5: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
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Single	13	23.2
Married	23	41.1
Divorced	9	16.1
Separated	11	19.6

From the findings, majority of the respondents (41.1%) were married which implies that the water facilities are mainly used by families in the community for both social and economic use that is to say for domestic use such as cooking, washing and bathing plus brick laying from which they get money through selling the bricks.

4.1.5 Understanding the concept of community participation

The researcher noted that at some extent community members understand the concept of community participation, majority of the respondents noted that they understood community participation as a planned process whereby local groups are clarifying and expressing their own needs and objectives and taking collective action to meet them. A community member said that;

Community participation is needed because ideas are shared among community members and the leaders plus all people get to know what is really beneficial to them. (Interview in Kirowooza: 20th may 2016.)

Other respondents went further to explain community participation as a method in which everyone's involvement has a voice, either in person or by representation for example the leaders. It involves the total participation of the stakeholders; the water committee, members of the community,

community officials, interested citizens, and many others. The respondents also understood Community participation as an active process whereby community members decide on what benefits them through different development projects such as the water project in their area simply receive their share from the project. One of the respondents continued to say that;

Community participation contributes to sharing of project costs, that is to say participants are asked to contribute money or labor during the project's implementation stages, increasing project efficiency and beneficiaries' consultation during project planning or beneficiaries' involvement in the management of project implementation or operation, increasing project effectiveness. (Interview in Kirowooza on 23rd may 2016).

In addition, community participation brings about greater beneficiary involvement to help ensure that the project achieves its objectives and that the benefits go to the intended groups, building beneficiary capacity either through ensuring that participants are actively involved in project planning and implementation or through formal or informal training, raising activities and increasing empowerment.

4.2 Role of partnerships in improved public rural water service delivery

The first objective of the study was to assess whether partnerships between community and other stakeholders have led to improved water service delivery. The findings were analysed, discussed and presented as indicated below;

Participants revealed that partnerships help in improving water service delivery. This was in line with the study findings, Smith(2012), pointed also partnerships play an important role of addressing the difficulties of trying to coordinate other community activities for different regions from a central location. Decision-making to the local level can reduce the time required for making decisions, as well as increasing the likelihood that decisions will be made with the benefit of local knowledge of conditions of which to a greater extent community members are not included.

They also revealed that partnershipshave control over specific types of responsibilities; social, economic and political in improving water service delivery, some of them disagreed, and others were not sure about this. This implied that partnerships have become an increasingly important component of community participation efforts in developing countries through the social, political or economic responsibilities in the management of public rural water facilities. These findings were in agreement with Akin (2011), who argued that partnerships are most commonly distinguished by the extent of control over specific types of responsibilities - social, political or economic in management of public rural water facilities.

Additionally, it was indicated that the majority of the respondents agreed that partnerships lead to a mutual understanding between the community and other stakeholders. In line with the interview findings one of the respondents said that;

Partnerships can lead to a common understanding and a common language, thereby improving on water service delivery and the efficiency of the public rural water

facilities because there is ownership and control of the water facilities by the members of the community and this is to a greater extent. (Interview in Kirowooza: 20th May 2016)

The researcher also went further and noted that the majority of the respondents agreed that partnerships have led to improvement in water service delivery, some of them disagreed, and others were not sure whether it has led to improvement in water service delivery through information collected. This showed that if local powerful groups i.e. local leaders, councillors of the area have significant investments in management of the public rural water facilities, they may use their influence to uplift the intended objectives of community participation. In line with the study findings, Smith A (2012), argued that community participation creates a strong bond among members in the community since they achieve their goals as a group.

In addition to the above, the study findings showed that the majority of the respondents agreed that partnerships encourage proper usage of the water facilities because there is learning from one another and since it's a rural area, there is continuous sensitization of community members about the importance of the different public rural water facilities in the area, how they should be handled for their maintenance. From the study findings, it was also indicated that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that through partnerships increase the sustainability of the water facilities, some of them disagreed, and others were not so sure. This was also in agreement with one of the interviewed respondents who said;

Because different categories of people come together from different corners, there is exchange of ideas

which help in increasing the sustainability of the water facilities hence improving water service delivery because in the end they come to a conclusion which is agreed upon by all members. (Interview in Kirowooza: 20th May 2016)

More to this, findings show that partnerships bring about greater accountability of maintaining the water facilities and this is showed through keeping records of which these records are shared among people who are concerned. This was in agreement by one of the respondents who said that;

At every end of every month, a meeting is held for all community members, leaders for the water committee to show what is on ground, share ideas and to also know what exactly needs to be done the following year to improve on the quality of water service delivery. (interview in Kirowooza: 21st May 2016)

4.3 planning and collective decision making in the ownership and control of public rural water facilities

The second objective of the study was to examine the extent to which planning and collective decision making have helped in the ownership and control of the public water facilities. The findings were analysed, interpreted and presented as indicated below. They were categorized on how the respondents strongly agreed, (SA), agreed (A), some were Not Sure (NS), disagreed (D) and strongly disagreed

From the responses noted by the researcher, it was also indicated that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that planning has helped to improve accountability, some of them agreed, others strongly disagreed that the planning process and collective decision making were necessary. This implied that the planning process can lead to greater accountability of

maintaining the water facilities, thereby increasing the quality of the water service delivery and the efficiency by which they are used. This was in agreement Bossert et al (2000) who argued that if people are involved in the planning process, it increases service delivery effectiveness, improves efficiency of resource utilization and improves accountability.

In regards to the findings of the study, it was showed that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that planning helps to shift parts of the workload of the water committee, some respondents agreed, others were not sure, some disagreed and others strongly disagreed. The process shifts parts of the workload in a way that when all categories come together and start planning for a particular water facility, they also allocate different responsibilities to different people so the work in this case is not left for may be only the water committee (Foley, 2008).

In line with the study, it was indicated that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the planning process has helped in increasing transparency, some of them agreed, others were not sure whether planning and collective decision making have helped in transparency while some disagreed and others strongly disagreed. In line with the study findings, one of the interviewed respondents said that

We have been able to achieve transparency and through our water committee because they show us the accountability at every end of the month so this helps to increase the equity of services which also helps poor people get access to water (Interview in Kirowooza: 23rd May 2016).

In relation to the findings of the study, it was showed that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that it has improved efficiency of resource utilization, some of them

agreed, others were not sure while few of them disagreed and others strongly disagreed. As noted by Mills and Vaughan (2010), planning process has helped to improve accountability, helps to shift parts of the workload, helped transparency and has improved efficiency of fully utilizing the resources.

In addition to the above, it was indicated that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that planning improves the quality of the service, some respondents agreed, others were not sure about this while few of them disagreed and others strongly disagreed. In line with the study findings, one of the respondents said that

Proper planning increases service delivery effectiveness, improve efficiency of resources utilized, through Proper information distribution and involvement, there is improvement in accountability, transparency as well as increasing equity of services which helps local people to access to water (Interview in Kirowooza: 23rdMay 2016).

More to the above, it was also presented that the majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that their involvement in the decision making process helps improve the ownership and control of the water facilities because to a greater extent, they are not included in the decision making but of course some of the respondents were not sure whether collective decision making brings about ownership and control of the water facilities.

4.4 Role of collective action in the sustainability of public rural water facilities

The third objective of the study was to examine the role of collective action in the sustainability of public rural water facilities. The findings were analysed and presented as shown

below. They are categorized on how the respondents strongly agree, (SA), agree (A), disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD).

The findings collected from the questionnaires indicates that the most solutions improving the role of collective decision making in the sustainability of public rural water facilities was that there is a need to recruit more persons who are in charge of repairing the water facilities in case of any damage to fill up the solutions as pointed out by few of the respondents. In line with the study findings, one of the interviewed respondents argued that

We only have one person in charge of repairing the water facilities so in case he is not around that implies that people will not get access to water until he returns so there is need to recruit more people to help incase need arises. (Interview in Kirowoozaon 24th May 2016)

It was also revealed that some of the respondents argued that the service providers have to be educated on the importance of community members in collective action in the sustainability of the public rural water facilities. It was also noted by some respondents that there is need to have clarification to the local people about the importance of water facilities in the area. This signified that it is important to have enlightenment to the members of the community about the importance of participation in any collective actions that come up such as the cleaning activity because they help to enhance their standards of living and also getting access to clean and safe water.

The respondents also agreed that the community participation in the sustainability of the water facilities should be made

official and that there is need to have training for service providers as noted by. In line with the study findings, Malone, and Thomas, (2009) argued that there is need to have suitable training for service providers; and chances for improving the quality of life of every member in the community that is to say getting access to clean and safe water.

The respondents also pointed out that there is a need to equip the water committee and the person in charge of repairing the water facilities with more tools to as compared to who needed to know the factors that will in change of behaviour of community members. One of the interviewed respondents said that

In most cases, there are a limited number of tools that are needed to effectively repair the water facility in case of any damage which brings about scarcity of water in the area. So there is a need to provide the people in charge with enough tools to help in repairing the water facilities. (Interview in Kirowooza on 24th May 2016)

Respondents revealed that there were many challenges faced in maintaining the water facilities which the majority of the respondents talked about and these included theft of the water meters, long distances to where the water facility is, low turn up when it comes to the cleaning activity plus the uncontrolled overflow of water basically from the boreholes and the taps. For the different challenges mentioned, also solutions were provided which included; NWSC should provide the community with mega phones which in calling upon people for cleaning, providing safety materials for the water meters also more water facilities should be put up to solve the problem of long distances.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of the study was to examine the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework in Kirowooza sub-county, Masaka district. This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The findings showed that majority of respondents generally agreed that partnerships help in addressing the difficulties of improving water service delivery. It was also revealed that they had control over specific types of responsibilities; social, economic in making sure that people get access to the rural water facilities. It was also shown that partnerships lead to unity among community members of which they are able to work together, improvement in the water sector through the data collected. More to this partnerships get started because one party writes a grant proposal, get a support letter from one or more collaborators, and the partners don't really begin working together until their proposal is approved. A much more effective approach is to get the leadership of the partner organizations together at the outset to conduct joint planning, visioning and problem solving. They make sure needs assessment data is drawn from both sides of the partnership-for example, use water facilities data (such as wells, boreholes and taps) as well as community data (such as information about the number

and location of the water facilities) as they conduct your joint planning.

As discovered from the findings, majority of the respondents generally agreed that their involvement in planning process has helped to improve accountability, helped to increase on the transparency of the leaders and to exactly know who is responsible for what plus the improvement in efficiency of resource utilization. The study findings also revealed that the community members are not included in the decision making process to a greater extent which reduces the chances of controlling and owning the water facilities because they are the leaders who to a greater extent make the decisions on how to manage the public rural water facilities. More to this, the study showed that most of the respondents agreed that there is a need to make them get involved in the process of making decisions plus continuous sensitization of the local people about the proper usage of water to improve on the service delivery. It was also pointed out by the respondents that there is need to have clarification to the local people about the importance of participation in cleaning around the water facilities which helps in preventing waterborne diseases like bilharzia; also have appropriate technical and attitudinal training for service providers. There is also a need to equip the community leaders with enough funds and tools in case of any damage of any water facility more so from the donors that is to say the NGOs.

The study showed that it was to an agreement by majority of the respondents that collective action has led to the sustainability of the public rural water facilities in a way that the community has a person in charge of repairing the water facilities therefore in case of any damage, he reports to

the people concerned so that the damaged water facility is fixed of which also the community members participate in the repairs that is to say they solicit money that helps to buy machines needed to fix the tap n for any payments made. Furthermore, when the community comes up with an idea of constructing a well, of which many people will have different responsibilities during the construction, this well will be of great use to the present generation and also cater for the future generation hence being sustainable.

5.3 Conclusion

Conclusively, community participation helps in addressing the difficulties of trying to coordinate the management of public rural water facilities activities which leads to greater accountability, transparency and improvement in the water Sector through the data collected and also that it emphasizes a unity which caters for local people. Further, it has helped to improve water service delivery, helps to transfer parts of the workload, helped in the increase of transparency levels and has improved efficiency of resource utilization. Improving the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities can be done through the continuous sensitization of the local people about the proper usage of the water facilities and also involving the local people in the decision making process.

5.4 Recommendations

From the study findings, it was also recommended that there should be appropriate, technical and training for service providers for better provision of quality services since some of them lack the skills.

Respondents talked about many challenges that the community faces in the management of water facilities which included uncontrolled overflow of water, theft of water meters among others therefore there is also a need to help the community members know more about how to use the public rural water facilities efficiently and effectively.

The findings show that community members are not included in collective decision making therefore the researcher recommends that they should be included in the decision making process as it is in the planning process to help improve in the ownership and control of the public water facilities.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

From this study, the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework was attempted but there are several possible gaps for future research which include; the role of community involvement in the decision making process for the ownership and control of public rural water facilities and the impact of community participation in other sectors for example education sector or health sector other than management of public rural water facilities alone.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for the community members

I am called Nabiryo Dorah, a student of Uganda Martyrs University carrying out research on the topic "**the role of community participation in the management of public rural water facilities in a decentralized framework: a case study of public rural water facilities in Kirowooza**". You have been chosen as a key respondent and therefore I kindly request you to assist me and complete this questionnaire by answering the following questions. Your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality and used only for academic purposes.

Instructions:

- Please tick appropriate boxes and fill in the spaces provided with relevant information.

SECTION A:

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What is your Gender?
a) Male b) Female
2. State the age group you fall under?
a) 20-34 years c) 50-64 years
b) 35-49 years d) 65 and above
3. What is your highest level of education attained?
a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary
d) Others

4. Marital status

- a) Single b) Married c) Div ed
d) Separated

SECTION B: ROLE OF PARTNERSHIPS

5. There are public rural water facilities in this area, how did they come into existence?

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6. Who got involved in their establishment?

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7. How did the mentioned people participate in the establishment of the public rural water facilities?

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8. How have the public rural water facilities been beneficial to the community?

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9. What challenges have you faced in maintaining these public rural water facilities?

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10. What can be the possible solutions to overcome these challenges?

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SECTION C: PLANNING AND COLLECTIVE DECISION MAKING

11. Does the community take part in the planning process of maintaining the public rural water facilities?

Yes No

12. If yes, how has this helped in the ownership and control of public rural water facilities?

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13. Do community members participate in the decisions made about the public rural water facilities?

Yes No

14. If yes, in what ways has this helped in the ownership and control of public rural water facilities?

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SECTION D: COLLECTIVE ACTION

15. Do you have anyone in charge of repairing the public rural water facilities in case they get spoilt?

Yes No

16. If yes, how is has he or she helped in the maintenance of the water facilities?

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17. In case a water facility for example a tap needs to be repaired, how does the community participate?

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Thank you and May God bless you

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE WATER COMMITTEE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

I am called Nabiryo Dorah, a student of Uganda Martyrs University carrying out research on the topic **"THE ROLE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RURAL WATER FACILITIES IN A DECENTRALISED FRAMEWORK"**. You have been chosen as a key respondent and you are therefore kindly requested to assist me and answer the questions given below. The given information will be treated with utmost confidentiality and only for academic purposes.

1. There are public rural water facilities in this area, how did they come into existence?
2. Who got involved in their establishment?
3. How did these people participate in the establishment of the public rural water facilities?
4. How have the public rural water facilities been beneficial to the community?
5. How have you managed to help the community maintain these public rural water facilities?
6. Do you have a person in charge of repairing these public rural water facilities in case they are spoilt?
7. If yes, how does the community participate in repairing them?
8. What challenges have you faced in the management of the public rural water facilities?
9. What can be the possible solutions in overcoming these problems?

THANK YOU AND MAY GOD BLESS YOU.