TRANSITIONING OF URBAN SPACES IN UGANDA: THE CASE OF SOROTI CITY

BY

ILADO ALLEN REGINE

REG/NO 21/U/GMAP/14167/PE

A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AS PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE OF KYAMBOGO UNIVERSITY

MARCH 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section presents the methodology which will be used in carrying out the study on the linkages between transitioning of urban spaces and urban growth outcomes. It covers the study research design, survey population, sampling design, data collection procedure, research instruments, data processing and analysis as well as general methodological challenges anticipated in the study.

Commented [2]: Copy and modify slightly from previous completed dissertations in the lib

3.1 Research design

The study will be conducted using a case study research design. Yin (2013) describes a case study as a research design that facilitates an empirical investigation of a current phenomenon within its real-life context using multiple sources of evidence so as to generate sufficient data about the same. This design is used when the purpose of a study is to provide an in-depth understanding of a given phenomenon in terms of its attributes or variables of interest to the researcher in order to gain deep awareness of societal processes better. The phenomenon can be a person, organisation, community, administrative area, county, region, country, continent or any other entity of academic value (Yin, 2013).

Commented [3]: Use auto referencing thruout

This study will be designed as a case study to facilitate an in-depth understanding of urban sprawl, the nature and scope of finances, creation and transition of new cities associated with institutional fragmentation, (Rahi 2017). Soroti City will be studied because it is one of Uganda's secondary urban areas cited as being affected most by urban challenges, and thus suitable to provide information about the interface between transition of urban spaces and urban growth outcome processes (UBOS, 2016).

Commented [4]: Some pipo like acronyms Soroti City becomes SC throughout your document.

The methods of data collection and analysis that this research design will utilize both qualitative and quantitative in line with Gorard's (2013) guidance for empirical studies. These methods will be employed with the aid of research instruments such as quantitative surveys, in-depth interview guides, focus group guides and key informants, depending on the type of data collected as Sileyew (2019) advises. Thus, in this setting, this research relied on mixed methods as it

Commented [5]: Don't do both, select Quantitative only

Commented [6]: Replace with structured questionnaires

Commented [7]: Delete and provide different citation

Commented [8]: No no, only quantitative

collected both quantitative and qualitative data needed from respondents to analyse the above variables using the appropriate respective methods. Quantitative data will be analysed descriptively to establish the nature, scope and strengths of the variables numerically and using regression analysis to establish the influence targeted in the study. On the other hand, qualitative data will be analysed using qualitative content analysis as elaborately discussed by Flick (2018) to profoundly examine the data for new insights into the relationships between transitioning of urban spaces and the resulting urban growth features.

3.2 Area of study

The study will be conducted in Soroti City, Soroti District located in Eastern Uganda. Represented by two members of Parliament, Soroti City is the main urban location in Teso sub region. As such, the City is also the commercial, administrative and regional headquarters for both government and nongovernmental organizations. Soroti City was approved and launched ahead of schedule by the Parliament of Uganda in the Financial Year 2020/2021. This factor is one of those indicators likely to support the presence of transitioning of urban spaces since evidently the new urban structure's operationalization did not follow the official plans. Soroti City will be selected for investigation of the identified variables because it reasonably represents the context of the concerns under study, and factors likely to affect urban growth dynamics. In addition, the city is one of the urban areas where recent reports suggest existence of low local service delivery performance when the area still carried town status (Bainomugisha et al. 2019). The above factors create a favourable research setting in which the study shall investigate the influence of transitioning of urban spaces on urban growth processes in the Soroti City.

3.3 Sources of Information

The sources of information for this study will be both primary and secondary in order to adequately meet the objectives of the study. Primary sources of data will be obtained from the respondents who include survey participants who shall answer the quantitative survey questionnaire and from key informants who will provide qualitative responses in order to measure those aspects of the study which could not be quantified such as nature, perceptions and opinions in regard to the variables of the study. Secondary sources of information will be obtained from city launch reports, city records, City Minutes, budgets, city plans and urban

inventories about transitioning of urban spaces in Soroti City. The primary data will address the linkages between transitioning of urban spaces and urban growth realities. This is because participants' responses will be needed in order to obtain adequate insights into the linkages between transitioning of urban spaces and the urban growth context under the new city.

3.4 Study population

A study population has been defined as the total number or the universal set of all subjects that can hypothetically or realistically participate in a study as effective sources of data and to which, therefore, the findings of the study can be generalized (David, 2017). In this study, the study population shall consist of all political and technical staff members as well as organized business and civil society. Specifically, it will include the two Members of Parliament who represent Soroti City, the Lord Mayor of Soroti City, both city division mayors, all city division councillors, ward chairpersons, Resident City Commissioner (RCC) and 2 deputies, district political party leaders, representatives for business organizations, representatives for nongovernmental organizations and residents. According to UBOS (2016), the total population for Soroti Municipality's three divisions was estimated at 49,452. Of this number, 55% was recorded as under 18 years of age, leaving 45% of the citizens estimated at 2,225 who were identified as eligible for the study.

3.5 Eligibility and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion

Residents of Soroti City who will be 18 years and above, The heads of the political and technical leadership of the city, The Lord Mayor, All City Division Chairpersons, All councillors of city local governments, All chairpersons of wards in the city, District political party leaders for all registered political parties in Uganda, Business organizations members based in Soroti City, Non-governmental officials based in the city, and Residents of the City.

Commented [12]: Are u sure of accessing each of these sources. For example Im almost sure no one will avail you with City Minutes.

Commented [13]: Where will you get these figures from? What do you mean by organized business?

Commented [14]: How about organized business?

Commented [15]: Fake coz it again includes earlier categories e.g reps from business orgns

Commented [16]: Do they have something like Kampala City Traders Association (KACITA)?

Exclusion

- All technical officials who will have worked for less than one year
- All non-residents of Soroti City and residents below 18 years of age

3.6 Sample size determination

3.6.1 Sample size

Scholars refer to a sample as the subset of a study population from which data is planned to be collected. Further, the sample size refers to the number of respondents the study comprises and for quantitative studies, as Bryman et al. (2008) explains, it should be statistically representative to facilitate generalization of findings from it to the entire the population that it is chosen from. In this study, the statistically representative sample size will be 108, determined using Yamane (1967) formula as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Commented [17]: Wrong use Krejcie & Morgan (1970)

Where n is the sample size, N is the population Size and e is the level of significance

$$= \frac{147}{1 + 147(0.05^2)}$$

$$= 108 \text{ respondents}$$

Commented [18]: Correct but wrong size!!!!

4

Table 1: Sample size distribution

Respondents	Population	Sample size	Sampling techniques	Data collection tool
Residents	2,265	71	Simple random sampling	Questionnaire
Business Organizations	9	5	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
City political party officials	7	4	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
City Council political officials	15	8	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
Technical officials	17	9	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
Ward chairpersons	23	11	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
Total	**2,336**	**108**		

3.6.2 Sampling strategy

A sampling strategy refers to the technique(s) used to select the respondents needed to provide data on the identified problem (Gay, 1996). While diverse probability and non-probability sampling techniques can be used to select the subjects, the proposed study employed simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. These two techniques will be used to select the respondents who will provide data for this study. For the probability sampling technique where simple random sampling will be used, the end product will be quantitative data. This technique will be used to randomly select residents to provide data on the relationship between transitioning of urban spaces and urban growth outcomes. The non-probability sampling technique will be applied to select respondents according to their suitability, availability, accessibility and willingness to provide qualitative data required from them (Gay, 1996). It will be preferred in this study because owing to the necessity to select the relevant respondents who due to the offices they hold, should not be missed out for the study's data. While simple random

will be used to randomly sample residents, purposive sampling will be used to select city and central government officials, for example, RCCs.

3.7 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

Data collection methods are the techniques researchers use to collect data from respondents. In this study, the in-depth interview and survey methods as described by Gay (1996) will be used. These methods will be used to systematically to collect the data for the study.

3.7.1 Interview method

Commented [24]: Consider dodging this method

This method as Harrel and Bradley (2009) emphasize, involves dialogues the researcher holds with the respondents with intention to collect data needed to gain deeper and holistic understanding of the influence of transitioning of urban spaces on urban growth realities from the relevant interviewees' perspective. Interview can be held using telephone, Skyping, video-conferencing, writing or in a face-to-face verbal medium. In this study, verbal or written interviews will be used to collect data from the targeted city-based study participants.

3.7.2 Survey method

This method will be used to collect cross sectional quantitative data at once in the manner described by Creswell (2013). This method will be facilitated by a questionnaire, addressed to grassroots respondents who will be identified as residents in the study site. They will be made to understand the questionnaire items and provide their responses appropriately (Gorard, 2013). This method will be used in this study to collect data from the targeted respondents in the different categories described in section 3.6.1. A self-administered questionnaire will be designed according to the research questions and used to collect this data.

Commented [25]: Political descriptor replace with academic descriptor

3.7.3 Documentary review method

This study will also utilize secondary data collection as a method to review documents for use in the process of gathering the necessary qualitative data to support other data collection methods in the study. This method will be employed to collect data from documents that may include city

launch reports, city records, City Minutes, budgets, city plans and urban inventories about transition challenges in Soroti City.

3.8 Data Quality Control

3.8.1 Qualitative data quality control

Data collected from city officials, central government officials resident in the city, city division officials and nonstate actors will be qualitative. Therefore, its quality will be assured by paying critical attention to its trustworthiness. The value of qualitative data will be assured by guaranteeing that it meets some key standard criteria. These include credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability and basic rationality or logic. In this study, credibility will be assured by designing an interview schedule, using it to collect data, and to analyse and interpret data in an honest and accurate manner. The interview schedule will be designed by including all the questions needed to collect accurate data needed to answer the research questions on the influence of transitioning of urban spaces on urban growth characteristics. This data will be collected by building rapport among the respondents to encourage them to speak freely about the research problem. All the responses will be recorded without any alteration, and will be analysed objectively by transcribing them as they will be, editing to turn them into direct quotes without changing their original meaning, and interpreting them without bias, negativity or favour. The meanings of the responses stated will be exactly the gist that will be presented and interpreted.

The transferability shall be ensured by relating findings to the cited literature and theories to check their consistency and, therefore, extent of their applicability to other local governance stakeholders. Regarding dependability, collected data will be audited by referring it back to the respondents to cross check whether the responses they provide during the interviews will still be the same responses they provided about each variable of the study. Confirmability will be ensured by debriefing that will involve presenting the draft findings to the interviewed respondents and asking them to confirm their consistency with the data they will have provided, and whether the findings shall be free of the researcher's assumptions and bias.

3.8.2 Quantitative data quality control

The quality of questionnaire data will be ascertained by investigating its validity and reliability. Validity refers to the degree to which a research instrument measures what will be supposed to

measure. It can be measured using the content validity test, criterion validity, construct validity and other methods. The content validity method will be used in this study to establish the validity of questionnaire data. This method establishes the validity by confirming whether the content of a research tool is accurately measuring the concepts being measured. This accuracy of the designed questionnaire items will be confirmed by the relevant respondents and requesting them to rate each item as either relevant (R) or irrelevant (IR). The ratings will be used to compute the content validity index (CVI) of the questionnaire using the following formula:

$$CVI = \frac{\textit{Number of relevant items (R)}}{\textit{Total number of items in the questionnaire (R + IR)}}$$

The questionnaire will be considered valid when the computed CVI will be greater than 0.7.

Reliability is the degree to which a research tool measures a concept consistently across different samples. Different techniques will be used to establish the reliability of an instrument. In this study, the Cronbach Alpha method of internal consistency will be used with the aid of the SPSS program to establish the reliability of the questionnaire.

3.9 Data analysis

3.9.1 Qualitative content analysis

Commented [28]: ????

Qualitative data will be analysed using qualitative techniques, which shall include qualitative content analysis involving thematic analysis complemented by the narrative technique. It will from the start, involve transcribing all the responses through playing and replaying the recorder, listening to them and typing them word by word into a document. After transcribing all the data, editing will be applied to eliminate the unnecessary text and retain only that which summarised the substance and meaning of the data accurately. The substance will be reported as a theme and backed by the retained text as a narrative quoted directly into the findings. Thereafter, intellectual interpretative skills will be engaged to develop themes out of it (Sileyew, 2019). The developed themes will be categorised according to the following categories:

i. To examine the evolement of urban sprawl within Soroti City.
ii. Scope of financial resources in the transition from town to city and the policy implications.
iii. How road infrastructural shortfalls are likely to influence urban growth planning for Soroti City.
iv. The factors that influence the nature of institutional fragmentation and current urban growth outcomes in Soroti City.

3.9.2 Quantitative analysis

The quantitative data that will be obtained from the research will be keyed and coded into the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) analysis software to analyse and the findings were presented in summarized and easily comparable formats. Subsequently, descriptive analysis will be conducted to generate frequencies and summary statistics (percentages) that were used to examine the evolement of urban sprawl within Soroti City, describe the nature and scope of financial resources for transitioning of urban spaces that influence urban growth, road infrastructural shortfalls are likely to influence urban growth planning, factors that influence the nature of institutional fragmentation and current urban growth outcomes for Soroti City growth plans. The researcher will also conduct a linear regression analysis to determine the level of relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Commented [29]: Which version??

3.10 Ethical considerations

In line with current ethical considerations, effort will be made to seek approval of this research from relevant offices. An introductory letter will also be requested from the Head of Department of Political Science and Public Administration at Kyambogo University (KYU) and used to introduce the researcher to the Executive Director of Soroti City. The letter will be used to seek the Director's permission to access the diverse City and city division-based respondents, and also to get the respondents' informed consent before asking them to provide the required data. This consent will be obtained by explaining to the respondents the purpose of the study and why their participation is important. The respondents will be assured of confidentiality of all their responses by asking them not to indicate their names, and by presenting the data they will provide without revealing their identities. The respondents will also be informed that

participation in the study will be voluntary and that they will be free to withdraw from it when they find any reason to do so.

3.11 Methodological Limitations

The likely uncertainty of the respondents about the aim of the study may affect the validity and objectivity of their responses, especially because the study touches city finances that most respondents might be reluctant to discuss for personal reasons. However, efforts will be made to diminish this scepticism by assuring the respondents that their responses will be kept confidential and none of them will be ill-treated because of the data they would have provided. Respondents may also be difficult to get given their reported irregular availability at work. This limitation will be, however, minimized by meeting each respondent at the time they indicate will be available at work.

> **Commented [30]:** Include they are free to decline to answer any question

REFERENCES

Bainomugisha, A., Muyomba-Tamale, L., Muhwezi, W. W., Cunningham, K., Ssemakula, E., Bogere, G., Mbabazi, J., Atukunda, P., Asimo, N. (2019). *Local government councils scorecard assessment 2017/2018*. ACODE Policy Research Series No. 84. Kampala: ACODE.

Bryman, et al. (2008). The end of the paradigm wars. *The SAGE handbook of social research methods*, 13-25.

Creswell, J.W. (2013). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (3rd ed). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

David, A. (2017). *What is the difference between population and sample?* Retrieved 3 December 2019 from http://www.statisticssolutions.com/what-is-the-difference-between-population-and-sample/

Flick, C. (2018). An introduction to qualitative research. Sage Publications Limited.

Gay. L R. (1996). *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application,* (5th Ed). Prentice Hall, Inc. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, USA.

Gorard, S. (2013). *Research design: Creating robust approaches for the social sciences*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Harrel, M.C., & Bradley, M.A. (2009). *Data Collection Methods. Semi-Structured interviews and focus groups*, California: National Defense Research Institute.

Rahi, S. (2017). Research design and methods: A systematic review of research paradigms, sampling issues and instruments development International Journal of Economics & Management Sciences, 6 (2), 1-5.

Sileyew, K. J. (2019). *Research design and methodology.* Retrieved from:https://www.intechopen.com/online-first/research-design-and-methodology

Yin, R. K. (2013). *Case study research: Design and methods* (2nd Ed.). London: Sage publication.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

Dear Répondent,

I am Ilado R. Allen, a student of Kyambogo University Department of Political Science and Public Administration carrying out research on a study titled "*Transitioning of Urban Spaces: The Case of Soroti City.*" The general objective of the study is to assess the influence of urban governance transition challenges on urban growth in Soroti City in order to generate knowledge for appropriate decision-making new cities. The following questionnaire has been developed to help the researcher gather information necessary to answer the research questions of the study. You have been selected to participate in this study to voluntarily provide any relevant information on the study themes. The information you provide in response to the questionnaire items will only be used for purposes of this research and will not be divulged or availed to unauthorized persons. Any respondent information shared shall be kept under utmost confidentiality and appropriate security it deserves.

Tick the correct answer in the boxes provided against the questions provided.

SECTION A: Sociodemographic Data

1) Are you ……….?: a) Male ☐   b) Female ☐

2) Which of the following age bands/brackets do you fall under?

Below 25 ☐   26 – 30 ☐   31 – 35 ☐   Above 35 ☐

3) What is the highest level of education you have attained?

a) No education ☐   b) Primary level ☐   c) Secondary (Ordinary level) ☐

d) Advanced level ☐   e) University/Institution ☐

13

4) What is your marital status?

a) Single ☐   b) Married ☐   c) Separated ☐

d) Widowed ☐   e) Divorced ☐

5) Occupation…………………………………………………………

6) What is the length of Experience in the occupation……………………………….

7) Location of city……………………………………………………………

SECTIION B: Evolvement of Urban Sprawl within Soroti City

1) Do you think that the elements of urban policy should be considered to solve urban sprawl?

Yes ☐   No ☐

2) To what extent do you agree or disagree that policy interventions should be adopted by Soroti City to address urban sprawl?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

3) To what extent do you agree or disagree that policy interventions can be a solution to urban sprawl?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

4) Do you think that internal policy actions can be adopted by Soroti City Authorities to address urban sprawl?

Yes ☐   No ☐

5) How important are these policy actions to Soroti City Authorities in addressing urban sprawl? Please use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is very unimportant and 5 is very important?

a) Expanding city planning capacity ☐

b) Effectively engage all local actors, including citizens ☐

c) Launch financial mobilization strategies ☐

d) Institute a comprehensive poverty eradication plan ☐

6) Do you think that Soroti City can strengthen the local city economy?

Yes ☐   No ☐

> **Commented [37]:** Delete coz every 1 is going to say YES

7) To what extent do you agree or disagree that enforcing natural resources protection measures, removing taxes on food stuffs, promotion of technology across businesses and infrastructure improvement plan can strengthen the local city economy of Soroti?

> **Commented [38]:** This is not one question

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

SECTION C: Scope of financial resources in transitioning of urban spaces and policy for urban growth

> **Commented [39]:** By the way who is the target respondent for this Qnnr?

1) Are you aware of the sources of finance for the new city of Soroti?

a) Yes ☐   b) No ☐

2) What, in your view, are the major sources of finance for the city?

> **Commented [40]:** Don't ask this question coz you can get the data from CAO

Central government ☐   Investors ☐

Local revenue ☐   Donors ☐

15

Other ☐

Specify ………………………………………………………………………

3) Do you think these finance sources are different from those of the former Soroti town?

a) Yes ☐   b) No ☐

4) Are you aware if there are any differences in the scope of funding between the former Soroti Municipality and Soroti City?

a) Yes ☐   b) No ☐

5) To what extent do you agree or disagree that inadequate local revenue, low government funding, budget cuts, misappropriation of funds have continued to affect Soroti City in the same way they did with the former Soroti Municipality and Soroti City?

 a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

6) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements that planning challenges, inadequate funds, an expanded area, and low business environment have affected the transition of urban spaces in the case of Soroti City?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

7) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements; unfunded priorities, service delivery crisis and the city operating in old structures have affected transitioning of urban spaces and urban growth plans?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

8) Would you recommend interventions to respond to the scope of financial resources for Soroti city to realize its planned urban growth plans?

a) Yes ☐   b) No ☐

9) To what extent do you agree or disagree that policy interventions such as creation of incentive for local investors, expansion of tourism potentials, formation of business partnerships, formation of global and local civil society linkages will enable Soroti City to realize its planned urban growth plans?

 a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

SECTION D: Road infrastructural shortfalls on urban growth planning priorities

1) Are you aware that the state of road infrastructure is likely to be part of the factors that determine improved urban growth results in Soroti City?

    Yes ☐   No ☐

2) Do you find road infrastructure in Soroti City adequate for purposes of urban growth priorities for the city?

    Yes ☐   No ☐

3) Road infrastructure drives urban development in most countries around the world. Has it done the same in the case of Soroti City?

    Yes ☐   No ☐

4) To what extent do you agree or disagree that road infrastructure systems have played a role in responding to transitioning of urban spaces?

    a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

    d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

17

5. To what extent do you agree or disagree that transitioning of urban spaces have emerged during the transition from a municipality to a city as a result of road infrastructure?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c)   Disagree ☐
Somewhat

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree that road transport infrastructure limitations have affected urban growth outcomes in Soroti City?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c)   Disagree ☐
Somewhat

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

7. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the city should deal with shortfalls in road infrastructure in order to improve road infrastructure outcomes.

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c)   Disagree ☐
Somewhat

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

Commented [50]: For smartness use a table format for Qns of strongly disagree ….Strongly Agree

SECTION E: Factors in the nature of institutional fragmentation and urban growth outcomes

1) Do you think internal factors have led to institutional fragmentation in the transition to Soroti City? Yes ☐   No ☐

2) To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following factors; natural structural growth, politics, population growth, urban development challenges have led to transition to Soroti City?

3) What transitional costs has institutional fragmentation in Soroti City come with in line with sustainable urban growth? _____

a) New political and administrative structures   ☐

b) New, sometime inexperienced   human resource appointments   ☐

c) New institutional leadership learning   ☐

d) Adoption of new organizational cultures, values   ☐

e) Innovative planning patterns, service delivery readiness session   ☐

f) Work restructuring arrangements.   ☐

4) Have the new city governance structures in Soroti been able to deal with the demands of institutional fragmentation needed to effectively respond to urban governance challenges?

Yes ☐   No ☐

5) To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following factors: Political will, special central government, local sociopolitical resilience have helped Soroti City structures effectively respond to the effects of institutional fragmentation?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

20

6) Do you think new city and its new divisions created therein have been positioned to advance urban growth objectives?

Yes ☐   No ☐

7) To what extent do you agree or disagree that institutional fragmentation has affected the new city of Soroti in relation to her mandate of addressing transition in its jurisdiction?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

8) To what extent do you agree or disagree that the linkages between institutional fragmentation and the emerging transitions have promoted development of new cities?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

9) Do you think that embarking upon policy actions by the leadership in Soroti City will enable it to address institutional fragmentation so as to ensure the delivery of improved transition of urban spaces?

Yes ☐   No ☐

SECTIION E: Elements of urban policy change as support for City growth governance priorities

1) Do you think that the elements of urban policy should be considered to solve urban sprawl?

Yes ☐   No ☐

2) To what extent do you agree or disagree that policy interventions should be adopted by Soroti City to address urban sprawl?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

3) To what extent do you agree or disagree that policy interventions can be a solution to urban sprawl?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

4) Do you think that internal policy actions can be adopted by Soroti City Authorities to address urban sprawl?

Yes ☐   No ☐

5) How important are these policy actions to Soroti City Authorities in addressing urban sprawl? Please use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is very unimportant and 5 is very important?

a) Expanding city planning capacity ☐

b) Effectively engage all local actors, including citizens ☐

c) Launch financial mobilization strategies ☐

d) Institute a comprehensive poverty eradication plan ☐

22

6) Do you think that Soroti City can strengthen the local city economy?

Yes ☐   No ☐

7) To what extent do you agree or disagree that enforcing natural resources protection measures, removing taxes on food stuffs, promotion of technology across businesses and infrastructure improvement plan can strengthen the local city economy of Soroti?

a) Strongly Disagree ☐   b) Disagree ☐   c) Disagree Somewhat ☐

d) Agree Somewhat ☐   e) Agree ☐   f) Strongly Agree ☐

End

Thanks for your participation

APPENDIX 2: Interview guide for respondents

Dear Réspondent,

I am Ilado R. Allen, a student of Kyambogo University Department of Political Science and Public Administration carrying out research on a study titled "*Urban Governance Challenges of Transitioning from Town to improved City Growth Contexts: The Case of Soroti City.*" The general objective of the study is to assess the influence of urban governance transition challenges on urban growth in Soroti City in order to generate knowledge for appropriate decision-making new cities. The following questionnaire has been developed to help the researcher gather information necessary to answer the research questions of the study. You have been selected to participate in this study to voluntarily provide any relevant information on the study themes. The information you provide in response to the questionnaire items will only be used for purposes of this research and will not be divulged or availed to unauthorized persons. Any respondent information shared shall be kept under utmost confidentiality and appropriate security it deserves.

SECTION A: Sociodemographic Data

1) Gender of the respondent: a) Male ☐   b) Female ☐

2) Occupation…………………………………………………………

3) Length of experience in the occupation………………………………….

4) Location of city……………………………………………………………

SECTIION B: Evolvement of Urban Sprawl within Soroti City

1) What policy interventions can be adopted by Soroti City in order to address urban sprawl?

2) What are the policy actions that can empower Soroti City to solve urban sprawl?

3) What policy interventions can the central government initiate to support Soroti City's transitioning of urban spaces?

4) Please suggest what internal policy actions can be adopted by Soroti City authorities to address urban sprawl?

5) In your opinion, how do you think Soroti city can strengthen the local city economy?

SECTION C: Scope of financial resources in transitioning of urban spaces and policy for urban growth

1) Are you aware of the sources of finance for the new city of Soroti?

2) What, in your view, are the major sources of finance for the city?

3) Do you think these finance sources are different from those of the former Soroti town?

4) Are there any differences in the scope of funding between the former Soroti Municipality and Soroti City?

5) Which transitional hurdles have continued to affect Soroti City in the same way they did with the former Soroti Municipality?

6) What specific transitional challenges do you think have affected the municipality to city transition in the case of Soroti City?

7) How, in your opinion, do you think the transition of urban spaces related with financial scarcities have affected urban growth plans?

8) What are the specific ways in which transition of urban spaces related to financial scarcities affected urban growth realities in Soroti City.

9) What interventions would you recommend to respond to the scope of financial resources challenges for Soroti City to realize its planned urban growth goals?

SECTION D: Road infrastructural shortfalls on urban growth planning priorities

1) Are you aware that the state of road infrastructure is likely to be part of the factors that determine improved urban growth results in Soroti City?

2) Do you find road infrastructure in Soroti City adequate for purposes of urban growth priorities for the city?

3) Road infrastructure drives urban development in most countries around the world. Has it done the same in the case of Soroti City?

4) What role has road transportation infrastructure systems played in responding to some of the transitions of urban spaces as Soroti transited from municipality to city status?

5) What new urban challenges have emerged during the transition from municipality to city in Soroti as a result of road transport infrastructural shortfall?

6) Have road transport infrastructure shortfalls been part of the transition challenges that have undermined transition of urban spaces?

7) How have road transportation infrastructure limitations affected urban growth outcomes in Soroti City?

8) What measures can the city put up to deal with shortfalls in road infrastructure in order to improve road infrastructure outcomes?

SECTION E: Factors in the nature of institutional fragmentation and urban growth outcomes

1) What internal factors led to institutional fragmentation in the transition to Soroti City?

2) What transitional costs has institutional fragmentation in Soroti City come with in line with

Sustainable urban growth?

3) Have the new city structures in Soroti been able to deal with the demands of institutional fragmentation needed to effectively respond to transitioning of urban spaces?

4) What factors have helped Soroti City structures effectively respond to the effects of institutional fragmentation?

6) Has Soroti City been able to address the factors such as transport congestion and unemployment, which are themselves part of urban transitions?

7) What are the ways in which Soroti City can be able to deal with institutional fragmentation costs?

8) How has institutional fragmentation affected the new city of Soroti in relation to her mandate of addressing what comes with transitioning of urban spaces in its jurisdiction?

9) What are the linkages between institutional fragmentation and the emerging transition of urban spaces in the new cities?

10) What policy actions have been embarked upon by the leadership in Soroti City to address the transitional challenges brought about by institutional fragmentation so as to ensure the delivery of improved transition of urban spaces?

End

Thanks for your participation