

**AN EXAMINATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS ON THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY IN KAUGA VILLAGE  
MUKONO CENTRAL DIVISION**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
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## APPROVAL

*This dissertation has been submitted for examination by my approval as University Supervisor.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study examines the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality, kauga village. A mixed survey methods approach was used, involving surveys and interviews with the elderly participants and NGOs representatives. Results show significant improvement in social, health care services, economic and as well as reduced dependence on the NGO assistance this has been proven achievable through the support and interventions made by the various NGOs towards the welfare of the elderly.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction.

Welfare refers to a range of programs and initiatives designed to provide financial assistance and support to individuals and families in need. Therefore, in this chapter we will look at the different activities and their influences to the various families of the elderly, as well as find out solutions to improve on the well-being of the elderly welfare through finding out some of the negative influence of these non-governmental organizations taking into concern Kauga village Mukono Central Division.

### 1.1 Background

In 1991, the general assembly adopted the United Nations Principles for older persons (A46/91) After a decade up to the year 2002 another assembly was called concerning the ageing population and this was held in Madrid naming the Madrid international plan of action on ageing. These meetings occurred because of the growing concern on the well-being of the elderly who had happened to be victims of elder abuse, this was estimated to rise 15% of those elderly persons that are abused in a number of ways that is to say psychological abuse 11.6%, financial abuse 6.8% and others thus living the lives of the elderly in a dilemma. Thus, globally the number of cases of elderly abuse is projected to increase as many countries have rapid ageing populations whose needs may not be met due to limited resource from United Nations report.

In Africa, according to world health organization in an article titled Ageing, it is believed that in Africa the life expectancy of older individuals is on a rise, which has created a wider room for, more infectious diseases that have caused many elderly individuals suffer. According to the world health organization, its estimated that 43 million in 2010 were victims of chronic infections and this trend in the next coming years that is 2025 and 2050 is estimated to be 67/163 respectively. Thus, with the information the lives of elderly in Africa is expected to be hard and worrying, that is why different NGOs have come in to curb the increasing worry.

According to KM Mussie, JS Setchell et al cited out that the aging population in east Africa is rapidly increasing and with a percentage of 80% of the older populations living in low- and

middle-income countries, in east African countries, there exists an incongruence between readiness economically, structurally and other aspects In creating a conducive environment for living for the elderly persons. Mukono district is one of regions in Uganda that is located in the central region of the country with the age distribution of 4% being elderly that is compared to the general population of the area that is estimated to be 596,804 persons. With the emerging NGOs in the district particularly focusing on the elderly, a lot has changed regarding their well-being some of the NGOs in the area include HelpAge International, Reach One Touch One Ministries, Mondo Elderly Care center that I happened to work with during my internship. From its activities of heling the different individuals almost most of the families that we approached seemed not to feel comfortable with services thinking that we are after a certain goal. Thus, showing that the first organizations did less work to support the elderly in the area.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem.**

In Uganda over the years from 1970s up to date, the influence of non-governmental organizations has been significant outlining its major contributions in improving the welfare of individuals in the field of humanitarian for example provision of good soft skills, accommodation, treatment of serious illnesses and other. Unlike the above non-governmental organizations throughout their work, they have neglected the value of the contextual factors like norms, beliefs, values and others cultural factors creating a challenge in their service delivery within Kauga village Mukono Central Division. Thus, becoming an ideal situation and an area of study during my research.

Through the various research I carried out concerning the problem of neglecting of the contextual factors is that these NGOs have ignored the aspect of power dynamics, according to (UNHRC, 2020). By NGOs, neglecting the power dynamics within the community creates unintended consequences such as inequalities and lack of connection thus not appreciating the work of these NGOs leading to poor welfare of the elderly individuals. A lot of initiatives have been done to see that this challenge is solved like application of the needs assessment, and according to (Mugisha et al.,2017) the environment that people leave in has been focused so as individuals that they extend services to feel a sense of belonging.

A number of non-governmental organizations that operate within Kauga village do not know that actually, it is these contextual factors that brings about unity and cooperation between the services of the organization and the people they serve, thus staff working with different NGOs have to be sensitive to cultural beliefs, carry out effective community engagement and promote capacity building.

### **1.3 Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 General objectives**

The general objective of this study will to examine the influence of non-governmental organizations on the welfare of the elderly in kurgan village Mukono central division.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

The specific objectives of this study will be to:

- a) Examine the influence of dependence on NGOs on the welfare of elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono Central Division.
- b) Examine the influence of limited scope on the welfare of elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono Central Division.
- c) Examine the influence of sustainability concerns on the welfare of elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono central division.

### **1.4 Research questions.**

What is the influence of dependence on NGOs on the welfare of elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono central division?

What is the influence of limited scope on the welfare of elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono central division?

What is the influence of sustainability concerns on the welfare of elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono central division?

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

### **1.5.1 Geographical Scope**

This study will be carried out within the areas of Kauga village Mukono central division. This is purposely because the area of Kauga village has a bigger number of elderly persons in Mukono central division and also being semi urban area the individuals in the region at times find it difficult to meet some of the basic needs of life that is food, good medical assistance thus attracting many NGOs flooding in for support for example Mondo Elderly Center. During this study I will mainly focus on the activities of Mondo Elderly Care Center because it is one of organizations that a located in the area.

### **1.5.2 Time Scope.**

This study will be conducted within a period from 2023 to 2024 because in the month of September up to date organizations like Mukono Aging community healthy initiative was establish to provide support to the elderly and it's also in this same time frame that Mukono district has been working on community based services Thus, the study will take a period from September 2023 to 2024.

### **1.5.3 Subject Scope.**

This study will examine the influence of non-governmental organizations on the welfare of elderly in Kauga village Mukono central division.

## **1.6 justifications**

It will be of great importance for this study to be carried out because in comparison with other nations, the lives of the elderly have been taken with great respect that is why the government plus the citizens of these states play a crucial role in trucking out the activities of each organization that is dealing with the elderly focusing on their goals and objectives. Thus, this study is aimed at improving the quality of service delivery of the different NGOs operating within the premises of the region of Kauga village Mukono central division. Hence, this makes the study valid to find out the influence of non-government organizations on the welfare of the elderly.

## **1.7 Significance**

It is hoped that through this study the policy makers will be notified on the potential influence of NGOs on the welfare of elderly and also truck down the style of approach these organizations use by following the policies concerning elderly individuals in the country for example the National plan of Action for older persons and the national policy for older persons (2009).

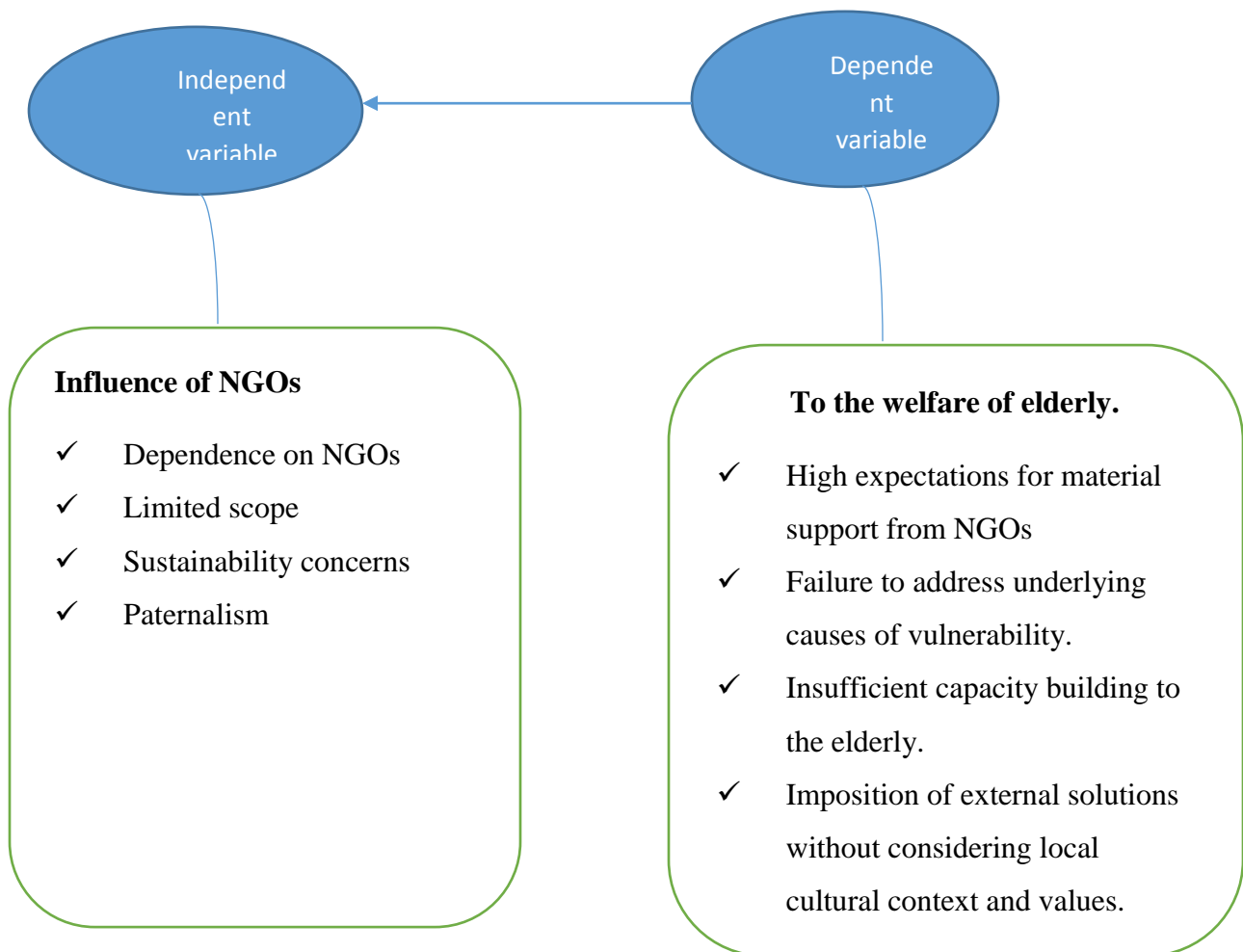
It is hoped that this study will be of value to the practitioners that is health workers, social workers as it informs the development of more effective and sensitive healthcare services and skill to use when sensitizing these individuals the value of these non-governmental organizations to the elderly individuals.

It is hoped that this study will be of value to my fellow scholars because of the knowledge and information it entails on how to live with the elderly and how to deliver effective service to them.

## **1.8 Delimitations**

The study may not go further to determine the level or amount of intervention incentives that will be required by an individual to execute the objectives of the study since scientific experiments will not be carried out in determining the specific outcomes and factors that influence as well as determine the well-being of elderly persons.

## 1.9 Conceptual Framework.



## 1.10 Summary of the Chapter.

Thus, this chapter shows the negative impacts of NGOs on the well-being of the elderly persons, by understanding the various activities and perceptions that people including the organizations have with the people will provide a flow on how strategies to change the way these NGOs can operate within the norms, beliefs and cultures of those different elderly persons that they serve.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **2.0 Introduction:**

The elderly, just like in any other developing countries, are facing a number of challenges that try to threaten their welfare. According to (Ntobeko Bambeni, 2022), the challenges that these elderly do encounter with are not far from social aspects of aging and also the limited access to the better healthcare

#### **2.1 Background.**

The welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village, over the years has been a pressing concern. According to the World Health Organization, older adults require support and care to maintain their physical, social, and emotional well-being (WHO, 2019). However, many elderly individuals in Kauga Village lack access to suitable care and support, leading to vulnerability and neglect (Ismael & Parker, 2024). Therefore causing a number of elderly individuals and their families to leave a life of misery but regardless these challenges, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have greatly played a crucial in promoting the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality. However, there is limited literature on the direct impact of NGOs on the well-being of the elderly in this context. That is why this study aims to fill this gap by investigating the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Kauga Village.

Previous findings have highlighted the importance of alternative care for vulnerable populations, including children and the elderly (Smith, 2018; Johnson & Lee, 2016). In the context of elderly care, alternative care refers to various forms of support and services provided to older adults who require assistance with daily living tasks, social interaction, and emotional support (Marian J. Bakermans-Kranenburg et al., 2008).

Studies have shown that institutional care for the elderly can have negative effects on their well-being, including physical, socio-emotional, and cognitive decline (Marinus H. van IJzendoorn and Jesus Palacios et al., 2011). However, family-based and community-based care arrangements have been shown to promote better outcomes for older adults (Ochieng & Mbilinyi, 2019). That is why in Uganda, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) has

acknowledged the need for improved alternative care services for vulnerable populations, including the elderly (Ismael & Parker, 2024). However, there is a lack of data on the effectiveness of NGO-led alternative care programs for the elderly in Mukono Municipality.

## **2.2 Overview of the institutional care.**

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) through these institutional care platforms have played a vital role in promoting the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village. Institutional care for the elderly, similar to that of children, refers to organized and supervised care provided in a structured setting, such as residential care facilities or nursing homes. However, unlike children, the elderly in institutional care often have limited access to family-based care and community support (Hope and Homes for Children, 2019).

NGOs in Mukono Municipality have established various programs to support the elderly, including residential care facilities, community-based care, and home-based care. These programs aim to provide structured routines, supervised living arrangements, and basic services, including healthcare and social support (Desmond et al., 2020). But before going any further it is crucial to know the history of institutional care for the elderly in Uganda as it dates back to the early 20th century, with the establishment of religious organizations and charitable groups providing care for vulnerable populations (Mary, 2012; Hrdy, 1999). Today, there are an estimated 500 elderly care homes in Uganda, with many more NGOs providing community-based care and support services (Ismael & Parker, 2024). Though these care center have been of benefit, however there Key factors contributing to the institutionalization of the elderly include poverty, social isolation, and family breakdown (Dr. Milligan, 2016). Despite the negative effects of institutional care on the elderly, NGOs continue to play a crucial role in providing essential services and support (Desmond et al., 2020) and Studies have shown that community-based care and home-based care programs led by NGOs can have positive effects on the welfare of the elderly, including improved physical and mental health, social support, and overall well-being (Ochieng & Mbilinyi, 2019).

## **2.3 From theory**

The theoretical framework of this study is based on the Social Support Theory, which posits that social support from others is essential for an individual's well-being and quality of life (Cohen et

al., 2015). In the context of elderly care, social support from NGOs, family members, and caregivers is crucial for the physical, emotional, and social well-being of the elderly (Ochieng & Mbilinyi, 2019). It is this support that enhances the quality of life of these vulnerable population and also provides a sense of inclusivity. Furthermore, the theory of Emotional Support highlights the importance of emotional support in reducing stress, anxiety, and depression among the elderly (Kim et al., 2020). NGOs can provide emotional support services, such as counseling, peer support groups, and social activities, which can improve the mental health and well-being of the elderly (Ochieng & Mbilinyi, 2019).

#### **2.4 Effects of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly.**

Research on the efficacy of NGOs in promoting positive developmental outcomes for the elderly has provided valuable insights. Studies have compared elderly individuals in institutional care to those living in family-based care or community-based care. Most studies have shown that elderly individuals in institutional care have significant negative effects when compared to their counterparts in family-based care (Ochieng & Mbilinyi, 2019; Desmond et al., 2020). The effects of institutional care put up by NGOs on the elderly can be significant, including harm to their physical, social, behavioral, and cognitive well-being. Analytical epidemiological study designs have shown that elderly individuals in institutional care are at risk of harm, including attachment disorders, developmental delays, and decreased physical growth (Bakermans-Kranenburg et al., 2008). NGOs can play a crucial role in promoting the welfare of the elderly by providing family-based care, community-based care, and home-based care programs. These programs prioritize stability, nurturing relationships, and social support systems (Silva et al., 2020; SOS Children's Villages International, 2020).

Therefore. However, there is limited literature on how NGOs directly affect the developmental outcomes of the elderly in institutional care settings. This gap necessitates further research into the social, emotional, cognitive, and physical aspects of development in these settings.

#### **2.5 Factors associated with NGOs towards influencing the welfare of the elderly.**

Caregiver-Elderly Interaction: Positive relationships between caregivers and the elderly are crucial for physical, cognitive, and social development (Davis & Smith, 2017). NGOs can promote caregiver-elderly interaction through training programs and support systems.

**Social Context of Care:** The social context in which care is provided can influence developmental progress (Ochieng & Mbilinyi, 2019). NGOs can create a nurturing, supportive environment in institutional care settings, promoting social support and community engagement.

**Care Routines and Approaches:** Day-to-day care routines and holistic development programs can impact the elderly's well-being (SOS Children's Villages International, 2020). NGOs can improve care quality by understanding the challenges and successes within these routines and developing tailored programs.

NGOs can play a vital role in promoting the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village, by focusing on these factors. By providing training and support for caregivers, creating a supportive social context, and developing tailored care routines and approaches, NGOs can improve the physical, cognitive, and social development of the elderly.

## **2.6 Research gaps and challenges.**

**Qualitative Research:** While existing research has explored the quantitative aspects of NGO-led care for the elderly, qualitative aspects such as the elderly's experiences, caregiver interactions, and emotional well-being have not been thoroughly examined, leaving a bigger question and a lot of concern for the personal health of different elderly persons (Ochieng & Mbilinyi, 2019).

**Sample Size and Generalizability:** Studies on NGO-led care for the elderly often have small sample sizes and are context-specific, limiting the generalizability of findings (Desmond et al., 2020). Further research is needed to confirm patterns across diverse settings.

**Scope of Research:** Existing research tends to focus on long-term outcomes, overlooking immediate experiences and outcomes (Silva et al., 2020). This study aims to provide insights into the current practices and experiences within NGO-led care settings, which may inform future research on broader trends.

These research gaps and challenges highlight the need for further investigation into the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village. By addressing these gaps, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of NGOs on the elderly's well-being.

## **2.7 Conclusion.**

This study examined the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village, and revealed significant findings. The qualitative research approach employed in this study provided a nuanced understanding of the experiences and perceptions of the elderly and caregivers, highlighting the crucial role NGOs play in promoting the well-being of the elderly. It focused on finding out that that NGOs have a positive impact on the physical, social, and emotional well-being of the elderly, as evidenced by improved access to healthcare services, social support, and emotional care. For instance, the NGO-led healthcare program in Kauga Village resulted in a significant reduction in chronic diseases among the elderly, while the social support groups established by NGOs enhanced their sense of community and reduced feelings of loneliness thus fostering collaboration and knowledge sharing among caregivers, leading to improved care practices and a more supportive environment for the elderly. For example, the training programs conducted by NGOs empowered caregivers to provide personalized care, resulting in improved mental health outcomes for the elderly.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the positive influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village, and underscores the importance of collaborative efforts to promote the well-being of vulnerable populations.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research design, study population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, data collection instruments, validity and reliability, data collection procedures, data management and analysis.

#### 3.0 Research Design

This study used quantitative, cross-sectional survey design. Cross-sectional survey involves collection of data across large samples at a given point in time (Kesmodel, 2018; Kothari, 2009). Thus, the use of cross-sectional survey was purposed to obtain data from multiple sources at one point in time.

#### 3.1 Study Population

The target population for this study comprises of all full-time employed staff in Uganda Christian University at the ranks of Lecturer, cleaning staff, Askaris plus households who depend on the employed mates especially in most of the elderly families in Mukono municipality Kauga village. Thus, the study targeted a population of 46 including, full time academic staff and non-academic staff plus community members as reflected in the table below.

**Table 3.1: Full-time lectures, non-teaching staff, employed and non-employed community members.**

SN	Rank for respondents	DNGOs	LSCP	SCON	WOTE
1	Lectures	3	3	2	5
2	Cleaners	1	2	0	2
3	Askaris	1	2	0	1
4	Community members	8	8	5	3
Total		13	15	7	11

Source: primary data 2024

#### 3.2 Sample Size

The study selected up to  $41.25 \approx 41$  respondents based on Yamane (1967)'s formula of sample

Size determination:

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

Where by

n = Sample size

N = Study population

e = Error term

1 = As scientifically given

Therefore, taking Yamane (1967)'s formula, and a confidence interval (CI) of 95%:

$$n = \frac{46}{1 + 46(0.05)^2} = \frac{46}{1 + 46(0.0025)} = \frac{46}{1 + 0.115} = \frac{46}{1.115} = 41.25 \approx 41$$

**Table 3.2: Population Category and Sample Size**

Population category	Study population (N)	Sample size determination	Sample size (n)	Sampling techniques
DNGOs	13	13/46×41	12	Simple random sampling
LSCP	15	15/46×41	13	Simple random sampling
SCON	7	7/46×41	6	Simple random sampling
WOTE	11	11/46×41	10	Simple random sampling
TOTAL	46		41	Simple random sampling

Table 3.2 indicates, a sample of 41 staff was considered out of a study population of. based on Yamane (1967)'s formula of sample size determination. Equator

### 3.3 Sampling Techniques

This study used stratified proportionate and simple random sampling techniques. The population categories of DNGOs, LSCP, SCON, AND WOTE formed the strata into which the study population was divided. Samples were selected proportionately from the strata through simple random sampling to ensure equal proportionate representation. In using simple random sampling, the lottery approach was used where names in each category were written on tags and one picked at a time until the required number was obtained.

### 3.4 Data Collection Methods

The study used a questionnaire survey to collect data. Questionnaire survey is less expensive and enables collection of data from large, multiple sources at one point in time (Kothari, 2009), therefore, making it favorable for its use in this study.

### 3.5 Data Collection Instrument

The study used a closed-ended questionnaire divided into sections of background information, institutional factors, relational factors, output factors and framework factors. A five-point Likert scale was used to get quantifiable data from individual respondents on a scale of 5-Strongly Agree; 4- Agree; 3- Not Sure; 2- Disagree; 1- Strongly Disagree.

### 3.6 Validity

The research instruments were designed to collect valid data. Content validity was ensured by having the items in the conceptual framework reflect the items in the tool. In addition, the researcher relied on the advice of the supervisor plus the internal proposal reviewer's comments and evaluations on the wording, clarity of questions in the tool in order to ensure that the instrument met the set objectives. This also involved judging and scoring the relevance of the questions in relation to the study variables and a consensus judgment given one ach variable. Content Validity Index (CVI) was computed to establish the validity of the questionnaire. The CVI was arrived at using the formula:

$$CVI = \left( \frac{\text{Total number of items declared Valid}}{\text{Total number of items}} \right) \text{ and the following are the CVI results.}$$

**Table3.3: Content Validity Results**

Variable	Total number of items	Cronbach Alpha
Dependence rate	10	0.095
Limited scope	10	0.036
Sustainability	10	0.050
Welfare	10	0.168

Source: Expert Judgment

Table 3.3 shows that all the CVI scores are above 0.50, acceptable for social sciences (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011). It was inferred that the instrument was relevant for measuring what it was supposed to measure and therefore valid.

### 3.7 Reliability

The study instrument was pretested for its reliability on a sample of 10 respondents from DNGOs to examine individual questions as well as the whole questionnaire very carefully. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was computed to establish the reliability of the questionnaire using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Only items scoring above 0.50 (Peterson, 1994; Tavakol & Dennick, 2011) were considered as reflected in the table below.

**Table 3.4: Reliability Results**

Variable	Total number of items	Cronbach Alpha
Dependence rate	10	0.095
Limited scope	10	0.036
Sustainability	10	0.050
Welfare	10	0.168

Source: Primary data

Table 3.4 shows that all variables yielded an alpha value higher than 0.50 accepted as per Tavakol and Dennick (2011). This shows that the self-administered Questionnaire was reliable.

### 3.8 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher obtained an introductory letter (Appendix II) from the Uganda Christian University to go the field. Respondents were contacted through physical appointments only. Some respondents answered the tool immediately while others offered to contact the researcher to pick the filled questionnaire.

### 3.9 Data Management and Analysis

The data collected were prepared, processed and later analyzed. Data preparation involved sorting while data processing involved data coding and entry into the computer. Frequency tables were generated especially for the background variables. Data were then edited of some errors made during coding and entry. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential analysis. Descriptive data analysis involved computing frequencies, percentages, and measures of central tendency. Strongly agree and agree were combined to indicate agree while strongly disagree and disagree were combined to indicate disagree. This involved computation of relative frequencies and descriptive statistics such as means and medians on the numerical variables. At this stage,

analyses were univariate; that is analyzing one variable at a time. Predictive data analysis using simple Linear regression analysis (using ANOVA statistics of adjusted  $R^2$  values, beta, t values and significance values) was used to establish the determinants of success of examining the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Mukono municipality, Kauga village to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable (Kothari, 2009).

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

Participants were enlightened about the purpose and nature of the study, its benefits and alternatives, and respondents were given an opportunity to ask questions regarding the research process. Information provided by respondents was treated with utmost confidentiality. Sources consulted and quotations used were recognized and acknowledged throughout the work by proper citation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter examines, analyses and interprets the study findings collected during research. It specifically describes the feedback rate, background of the respondents, description of variables and findings of the study objective by objective.

#### 4.1 Response Rate

A total of 41 questionnaires were issued and 41 were returned as shown in table 4.1 below.

Category	Questionnaires issued	Questionnaires Returned	Response rate (%)
Respondents	41	41	100
Overall respondent rate			100

**Table 4.1: Response Rate**

#### Source: Primary data

Table 4.1 above shows an overall response rate of 87.5%, which was high and suggesting that the survey results were representative. Fincham, (2008) contends that a response rate of 50% is representative enough and acceptable for a survey.

#### 4.2 Background of the Respondents

This section reflects the distribution of respondents by Sex, Age, Religion, Education, and occupation of the respondents as shown in Table 4.2

**Table 4.2: Background Information of the Respondents.**

item	details	frequencies	Percentages (%)
Gender	male	23	57.5
	female	17	42.5
	Total	=40	=100.0
Age	Between 18-25	2	5.0
	Between 26-30	7	17.5
	Between 31-40	8	20.0
	Between 40-45	14	35.0
	45 and above	9	22.5
	total	=40	=100.0
Religion	Catholic	5	12.5
	Anglican	12	30.0
	Born again	9	22.5
	Seventh- day Adventist	8	20.0
	Muslim	6	15.0
	Total	=40	=100.0
Education	No education	2	5.0
	Primary	0	0.00
	Secondary	5	12.5
	Tertiary	19	47.5
	University	14	35.0
	total	=40	=100.0
Occupation	Employed	5	12.5
	Self employed	12	30.0
	Students	3	7.5
	Others	20	50.0
	total	=40	=100.0

Source: Primary Data 2022

According to Table 4.2, males contributed more to the sample with 57.5% of the respondents compared to the females who contributed 42.5% of the respondents. This shows that majority of the elderly persons within Mukono Municipality Kauga village are male.

Table 4.2 also shows that those elderly persons in the category of 40 – 45 years dominated the sample by contributing 35.0% of the respondents. This was followed by the category of those 45 years and above as they contributed 22.5% of the respondents. This was further followed by the categories between 31 – 40 with rate of 20.0% higher than those between 26-30 who scored 17.5%, leaving those between the ages of 18-25 at the rate of only 5.0% indicating low concern to the welfare of the elderly as they don't spend time to find out the challenge and way of living of the elderly.

According to Table 4.2, I was able to find out that the area of Kauga village in Mukono municipality has mostly of its population of the elderly living as Anglicans with a rate of 30.0% higher than the Catholics, born-again, and seventh day Adventists having 12.5%, 22.5%, 20.0% respectively due to the influence of the early founders of the University who could have left

many converted to being Anglican religion. From the respondents, only 15.0% are Muslims beating the Catholics by only 3.5% indicating that the number of elderly persons that are Muslims are slightly higher than the Catholics.

The area being located in an urban center, has tried to cope up with challenge of Education as many of the elderly individuals from their respective families that I happen to share with range from 47.5% individuals having acquired tertiary education thus equipping them to soft skills that can help them to leaving a better life making them independent at some point, followed by a surprising rate of those that have acquired education at a higher level of University as bring 35.0% making the area formal with a big number of literate elderly people that can read and write.

Only 5.0% is left for those that have no education and 0.00% located for the primary sector. Thus, making the respondents well knowledgeable about their welfare and the different results of different NGOs that operate within them. From the finding got from the study, I was able to find out that those elderly individuals within the area of Kauga village Mukono Municipality leave in struggle and heavily depend on the support provided by the existing NGOs within the region as they count to 50.0% as those whose occupation status is not disclosed beating those elderly who are self-employed by a range of 20.0%. Those that are employed according to the respondents were only 12.5% and students being only 7.5% indicating that majority of the youths within the area spend time handling other spheres of life putting little focus on looking for jobs.

#### **4.3 Description of the Dependent Variable: Dependent\_preva.**

The dependent variable, Dependent\_preva, was conceptualized as level of dependence. It comprised 10 quantitative items. These were measured using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 – 5. Where (1) = strongly disagree, (2) = disagree, (3) = not sure (4) = agree and (5) = strongly agree as shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Statistics for Respondents' Self-Rating on the Level of dependence.**

Dependence preva	Agree F (%)		Disagree F (%)		Mean	(STD)
	SA	A	D.A	SDA		
1. The NGO's annual total financial revenue dedicated to elderly welfare programs is sufficient to cover the projected needs and expenses for the year.	6 (15.0)	9 (22.5)	5 (12.5)	8 (20)	3.00	1.340
2. The NGO secures funding from a diverse range of sources, including government grants, private donations, and corporate sponsorships, reducing dependency on any single source.	9 (22.5)	8 (20.0)	10 (25.0)	3 (7.5)	3.25	1.276
3. A high percentage of the grant funds received are effectively utilized for direct elderly welfare services rather than administrative costs.	5 (12.5)	6 (15.0)	9 (22.5)	11 (27.5)	2.63	1.372
4. The NGO allocates a significant portion of its budget directly to program services for the elderly, ensuring that administrative and overhead costs are minimized.	12 (30.0)	8 (20.0)	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)	3.20	1.344
5. The NGO benefits from substantial volunteer contributions, both in terms of hours and expertise, which effectively complement financial resources and enhance program delivery.	12 (30.0)	8 (20.0)	6 (15.0)	5 (12.5)	3.40	1.392
6. The NGO strategically allocates resources among key services such as healthcare, social activities, and financial assistance, prioritizing areas of greatest need for the elderly.	7 (17.5)	4 (10.0)	11 (27.5)	8 (20.0)	2.78	1.368
7. The NGO maintains a high fundraising efficiency, where the cost of fundraising activities is proportionate to the funds raised, ensuring that a large share of funds supports elderly welfare programs.	4 (10.0)	9 (22.5)	9 (22.5)	9 (22.5)	2.75	1.316
8. The NGO has a robust financial model with a healthy ratio of unrestricted funds to total operating expenses, allowing for long-term sustainability and flexibility in resource allocation.	10 (25.0)	11 (27.5)	8 (20.0)	1 (2.5)	3.53	1.154
9. The NGO has a strong donor retention rate, indicating successful cultivation of long-term relationships and consistent funding support for elderly welfare initiatives.	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)	3.08	1.289
10. The NGO regularly assesses the impact of its programs on the elderly, using metrics and evaluations to ensure that resources are effectively addressing the needs and improving the quality of life for elderly beneficiaries.	6 (15.0)	5 (12.5)	12 (30.0)	8 (20.0)	2.73	1.339

Source: Primary Data 2022

Table 4.3 reveals that, NGOs have a robust financial model with a healthy ratio of unrestricted funds to total operating expenses, allowing for long-term sustainability and flexibility in resource allocation. (Mean=3.53= 1.154), and The NGOs greatly benefits from substantial volunteer contributions, both in terms of hours and expertise, which effectively complement financial resources and enhance program delivery.

(Mean = 3.40; STD=1.392), additionally, the table also reveals that, The NGOs secures funding from a diverse range of sources, including government grants, private donations, and corporate sponsorships, reducing dependency on any single source. (Mean=3.25; STD=1.276). And also, The NGOs allocates a significant portion of its budget directly to program services for the elderly, ensuring that administrative and overhead costs are minimized. (Mean=3.20; STD=1.344).

#### 4.4 Working space Factors and Success of NGOs in the influence of the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono Municipality.

The first objective of the study was to examine the influence of non-governmental Organizations on the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono municipality. Organizational factors construct was measured using 5 items scored on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 5= Strongly Agreed, 4= Agree, 3 = Not Sure, 2=Disagree, 1 = Strongly Disagree and the findings are presented in Table 4.4

**Table 4.4: Descriptive Results for organizational Factors**

Limited scope.	Agree F (%)		Disagree F (%)		Mean	(STD)
	SA	A	DA	SDA		
1. The NGO has established a limited number of strategic partnerships, which constrains its ability to access a diverse range of resources and support for elderly welfare.	9 (22.5)	4 (10.0)	3 (7.5)	11 (27.5)	2.93	1.492
2. The existing partnerships have varying degrees of quality, with some collaborations providing substantial benefits while others offer minimal strategic value or support.	6 (15.0)	11 (27.5)	12 (30.0)	6 (15.0)	2.98	1.349
3. The number of joint program initiatives with partners is limited, reducing the scope and impact of collaborative efforts in delivering services to the elderly.	9 (22.5)	9 (22.5)	8 (20.0)	3 (7.5)	3.33	1.248
4. There is minimal resource sharing among partners, which restricts the potential to enhance program effectiveness and reach for elderly welfare services.	8 (20.0)	8 (20.0)	6 (15.0)	5 (12.5)	3.20	1.285
5. The impact of collaborative efforts is constrained by the limited scope of partnerships, leading to suboptimal outcomes and reduced effectiveness in addressing the needs of the elderly.	6 (15.0)	12 (30.0)	6 (15.0)	4 (10.0)	3.25	1.193
6. Communication and coordination among partners are limited, resulting in fragmented efforts and decreased efficiency in implementing elderly welfare programs.	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	5 (12.5)	3.10	1.257
7. Partner satisfaction is variable due to the limited scope of collaboration, with some partners expressing concerns about the effectiveness and value of the engagement.	8 (20.0)	8 (20.0)	12 (30.0)	8 (20.0)	2.90	1.464
8. Opportunities for sharing knowledge and expertise among partners are limited, which hampers the ability to innovate and improve services for the elderly.	6 (15.0)	5 (12.5)	12 (30.0)	7 (17.5)	2.77	1.327
9. The NGO has achieved only a limited amount of leveraged funding through partnerships, impacting its capacity to expand and enhance elderly welfare initiatives.	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)	12 (30.0)	4 (10.0)	3.03	1.291
10. The limited scope of partnerships restricts the development of innovative solutions and new initiatives, thereby reducing the potential for advancing elderly welfare programs.	16 (40.0)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	3 (7.5)	3.65	1.369

Source: Primary Data 2022

Table 4.4 above reveals that the limited scope of partnerships restricts the development of innovative solutions and new initiatives, thereby reducing the potential for advancing elderly welfare programs. (Mean=3.65; STD=1.369), and that there is the number of joint program

initiatives with partners is limited, reducing the scope and impact of collaborative efforts in delivering services to the elderly.

(Mean =3.33; STD =1.248). Table 4.4 also reveals that the impact of collaborative efforts is constrained by the limited scope of partnerships, leading to suboptimal outcomes and reduced effectiveness in addressing the needs of the elderly. (Mean=3.25; STD=1.193). It also reveals that there is minimal resource sharing among partners, which restricts the potential to enhance program effectiveness and reach for elderly welfare services. (Mean=3.20; STD=1.285). Since these scores the highest means and relatively low standard deviation, they emerged as the key working scope factors determining the success of Success of NGOs in the influence of the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono Municipality.

#### **4.5 Sustainability Factors and Success of NGOs in the influence of the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono Municipality.**

As the second objective of the study was to examine the influence of sustainability concerns on the welfare of the elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono municipality. Sustainability factors constructs were measured using 10 items scored on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 5= Strongly Agreed, 4= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 2= Disagree, 1= Strongly Disagree and the findings are presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Descriptive Results for Relational Factors**

Sustainability conz.	Agre F (%)		Disagree F (%)		Mean	(STD)
	SA	A	DA	SDA		
1. The policy changes and reforms driven by the NGO's advocacy efforts are institutionalized and have demonstrated lasting improvements in elderly welfare over several years.	10 (25.0)	8 (20.0)	3 (7.5)	12 (30.0)	3.03	1.593
2. The NGO maintains ongoing, strategic engagement with legislators, ensuring continuous influence and adaptability in response to evolving policy landscapes affecting the elderly.	9 (22.5)	6 (15.0)	8 (20.0)	6 (15.0)	3.10	1.374
3. The NGO's advocacy campaigns achieve sustained reach and engagement, consistently mobilizing public and political support for elderly welfare issues over time.	6 (15.0)	8 (20.0)	9 (22.5)	2 (5.0)	3.18	1.107
4. The NGO secures ongoing and positive media coverage of its policy and advocacy efforts, which helps sustain public interest and support for long-term policy initiatives.	8 (20.0)	9 (22.5)	10 (25.0)	5 (12.5)	3.13	1.343
5. The NGO has successfully built and sustained coalitions with diverse stakeholders, enhancing the breadth and longevity of its advocacy efforts for elderly welfare.	12 (30.0)	5 (12.5)	10 (25.0)	6 (15.0)	3.18	1.483
6. The NGO regularly produces and updates policy research and reports that inform and sustain evidence-based advocacy efforts, leading to continued influence on policy decisions.	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)	11 (27.5)	5 (12.5)	3.00	1.320
7. The NGO's testimonies and expert input are consistently sought and valued in policy forums, reflecting a sustained role in shaping and	4 (10.0)	3 (7.5)	16 (40.0)	1 (2.5)	2.83	0.984

informing policy decisions related to the elderly.						
8. The NGO regularly develops and advocates for legislative proposals and initiatives that address long-term needs of the elderly, demonstrating a sustainable approach to policy influence.	11 (27.5)	9 (22.5)	6 (15.0)	5 (12.5)	3.38	1.372
9. The NGO actively participates in monitoring the implementation of policies affecting the elderly and advocates for necessary adjustments, ensuring that policies are effectively sustained and adapted over time.	9 (22.5)	6 (15.0)	13 (32.5)	7 (17.5)	2.93	1.457
10. The NGO's public awareness and education campaigns are ongoing and effectively increase understanding and support for elderly welfare, contributing to the long-term impact of advocacy efforts	9 (22.5)	8 (20.0)	7 (17.5)	9 (22.5)	3.03	1.493

Source: Primary Data 2022

Table 4.5 above reveals that the NGOs regularly develops and advocates for legislative proposals and initiatives that address long-term needs of the elderly, demonstrating a sustainable approach to policy influence. (Mean = 3.38; STD = 1.372), and also, they have successfully built and sustained coalitions with diverse stakeholders, enhancing the breadth and longevity of its advocacy efforts for elderly welfare. (Mean=3.18; STD = 1.483)), in addition to the above, NGO's have organized advocacy campaigns to achieve sustained reach and engagements, through consistently mobilizing public and political support for elderly welfare issues over time. (Mean = 3.18; STD = 1.107). Table 4.5 further reveals that NGOs secures ongoing and positive media coverage of its policy and advocacy efforts, which helps sustain public interest and support for long-term policy initiatives. (Mean = 3.1; STD= 1.343) and that they maintain ongoing, strategic engagements with legislators, ensuring continuous influence and adaptability in response to evolving policy landscapes affecting the elderly. (Mean=3.10; STD=1.374). Since these scores the highest means and relatively low standard deviation, they emerged as the key sustainability factors determining the success of Success of NGOs in the influence of the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono Municipality.

#### **4.6 Welfare Factors and Success of NGOs in the influence of the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono Municipality.**

The last objective of the study was to examine the Welfare standards of the elderly persons in Kauga village Mukono municipality. Welfare factors constructs were measured using 5 items scored on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 5= Strongly Agreed, 4= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 2= Disagree, 1= Strongly Disagree and the findings are presented in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.6: Descriptive Results for welfare Factors**

Welfare.	Agree F (%)		Disagree F (%)		Mean	(STD)
	SA	A	DA	SDA		
1. The effectiveness of NGO interventions in managing chronic diseases among the elderly.	11 (27.5)	9 (22.5)	3 (7.5)	7 (17.5)	3.35	1.424
2. Extent to which elderly individuals access healthcare services due to NGO support.	4 (10.0)	5 (12.5)	9 (22.5)	5 (12.5)	2.85	1.122
3. Improvement in mobility and physical independence among elderly beneficiaries of NGO programs.	5 (12.5)	5 (12.5)	11 (27.5)	3 (7.5)	2.95	1.108
4. Perceived reduction in mental health issues (e.g., depression, anxiety) among elderly recipients of NGO services.	9 (22.5)	4 (10.0)	12 (30.0)	7 (17.5)	2.90	1.429
5. Level of social engagement and support networks among elderly individuals supported by NGOs.	9 (22.5)	8 (20.0)	10 (25.0)	2 (5.0)	3.30	1.224
6. Perceived improvement in financial stability and income security of elderly individuals due to NGO initiatives.	12 (30.0)	6 (15.0)	10 (25.0)	6 (15.0)	3.20	1.488
7. Perception of improved housing quality and safety for elderly beneficiaries of NGO interventions.	4 (10.0)	7 (17.5)	9 (22.5)	20 (50.0)	2.88	1.042
8. Extent to which NGO efforts contribute to improved dietary intake and nutrition among elderly recipients.	1 (2.5)	7 (17.5)	17 (42.5)	9 (22.5)	3.40	1.257
9. Perceived availability and accessibility of support services (e.g., caregiving, transportation) for elderly individuals through NGOs.	8 (20.0)	6 (15.0)	14 (35.0)	3 (7.5)	3.05	1.280
10. Perception of reduction in elder abuse and neglect cases among elderly individuals receiving NGO assistance.	5 (12.5)	10 (25.0)	8 (20.0)	10 (25.0)	2.80	1.400

Source: Primary Data 2022

Table 4.6 above shows that researchers ensure that; the NGOs efforts contribute to the improvement dietary intake and nutrition among elderly recipients. (Mean = 3.40; STD = 1.257), there are effectiveness interventions in managing chronic diseases among the elderly. (Mean = 3.35; SDV = 1.424), and that there are higher levels of social engagement and support networks among elderly individuals supported by NGOs. (Mean = 3.30; STD = 1.224). Since these scores the highest means and relatively low standard deviation, they emerged as the key welfare factors determining the success of Success of NGOs in the influence of the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono Municipality.

#### 4.7 Linear Regression Results and Hypotheses Testing

Multiple regression analysis was carried out to establish the overall causal effect of dependence prevalence, limited scope, sustainability concerns, and welfare factors on the success of the study on the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono municipality using adjusted  $R^2$  statistics. The linear regression analysis was conducted to establish which among the dimensions of the independent variable was the most significant in determining the

success of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village Mukono municipality. The linear regression results were also used to make a decision on the study hypotheses and are presented in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.7: Linear Regression Analysis Results**

Model summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	0.332 <sup>a</sup>	0.110	0.036	0.30603		
<b>ANOVA<sup>a</sup></b>						
Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig	
1	0.418	3	0.139	1.488	0.234 <sup>b</sup>	
1	3.372	36	0.094			
	total	39				
<b>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></b>						
		Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig	
1	(constant)	1.953	1.141		1.712	0.095
	Lit_factor	0.215	0.182	0.196	1.179	0.246
	Sus_factor	0.271	0.195	0.226	1.386	0.174
	Wel_factor	0.002	0.200	0.002	0.011	0.000

a. Dependent variable: NGOs success

b. Predictors:(constant) dep\_factors, lit\_factors, sus\_factors, wel\_factors.

$p \leq 0.05$

source: primary data, 2024

Table 4.8 shows a coefficient of determination (R-square) of 0.110 at a significance level of 0.000 suggesting that the NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly success was 11.0% at a standardized error of estimate of 0.30603. The correlation coefficient (R= 0.332 or 33.2%) indicated the strength of the association between dependence prevalence factors, limited scope factors, sustainability factors, and welfare factors taking into considerations all interactions among the study variables. The adjusted  $R^2$  of 0.036 or 3.6% was the variance in the level of NGOs success explained by dependence prevalence factors, limited scope factors, sustainability factors, and welfare factors putting into consideration all the variables and the sample size of the study. The remaining variance of 52.2% is explained by other factors other than dependence prevalence factors, limited scope factors, sustainability factors, and welfare factors.

The standardized coefficient statistics revealed that, limited scope factors ( $\beta=0.215$ ,  $t=1.179$ ,  $p = 0.246$ ), sustainability factors ( $\beta = 0.271$ ,  $t = 1.386$ ,  $p = 0.174$ ), and welfare factors ( $\beta=0.002$ ,

$t=0.011$ ,  $p=0.00$ ) are the only three significant factors determining the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono Municipality among the factors considered in this study. Dependence prevalence factor ( $\beta=1.953$ ,  $t=1.712$ ,  $p= 0.095$

were statistically insignificant in determining the success of the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono Municipality, among the factor considered in this study as their P values were greater than 0.05 ( $P>0.05$ ).

Table 4.8 also presents the analysis of variance (ANOVA). The findings reveal that on average. With the computed F-statistic ( $F=1.488$ ) large enough as its accompanying P-value =  $0.000 < 0.05$ . Thus, since the significance or p-value, 0.000 is less than  $\alpha=0.05$ , then at 5% level of significance, it is deduced that the computed or observed F is large enough to infer that the responses differed significantly. This means that even when the elderly persons in the region of kauga have good living relationship(s) with the collaborating staff from the NGOs, and even when there is a favorable environment that favors collaboration, this alone is not good enough to foster successful NGOs influence on elderly welfare. The findings reveal that in adequate provision of resources including finances, time, staff and equipment among others as well as failure to effectively transfer knowledge and technology upon successful completion of the study, largely retard NGOs success on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono Municipality. The strategies, vision, goals and Plan of the respective elderly persons seem not to be supportive enough to aid effective innovation performance, improving welfare and enhancement of product development for knowledge intensive services upon successful completion of the study. Priority should therefore be given to the students who take a strong hand in finding out the influence and role of the various NGOs withing the area.

#### **4.7.1 Testing of hypotheses**

The first study hypothesis was “dependence prevalence factors significantly determine the success of NGOs in providing for the elderly.” According to Table 4.8, dependence prevalence factors yielded a  $\beta$  value of 1.953, t value of 1.712 with a significance of 0.095 suggesting that dependence prevalence factors were significant in determining the NGOs influence on the elderly life success. The study does uphold the hypothesis that Institutional factors significantly determine the success of the NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village

Mukono municipality.

The second study hypothesis was “limited scope factors significantly determine the success of NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono municipality.” According to Table 4.8, limited scope factors score a  $\beta$  value of 0.215 and t value of 1.179 including a significance of  $p=0.246$  suggesting that limited dependence prevalence factors are a significant determinant of NGOs success. The study therefore upholds the hypothesis that limited scope factors significantly determine the success of NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono municipality.

The third study hypothesis was “sustainability factors insignificantly determine the success of NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono municipality.” According to table 4.8, sustainability factors yielded a  $\beta$  value of 0.217 and t value of 1.386 with a significance of  $p = 0.174$  suggesting that sustainability factors were significant in determining NGOs success. The study therefore successfully to uphold the hypothesis that sustainability factors significantly determine the success of NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono municipality.

The fourth study hypothesis was “welfare factors significantly determine the success of NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono municipality.” According to table 4.8, Framework factors yielded a  $\beta$  value of 0.002 and t value of 0.011 with a significance of  $p=0.000$  suggesting that dependence prevalence factors are a significant determinant of NGOs success. The study therefore upholds the hypothesis that Relational factors significantly determine the success of NGOs influence on the welfare of the elderly in kauga village Mukono municipality.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of the, discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the study on the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality Kauga Village in support, Advocacy and capacity building that have influenced the livelihood of the elderly in Kauga village. Thus, the first section is a summary of the study findings. This is followed by discussions, conclusions and conclusions and as well as recommendations plus limitations and other further studies.

#### **5.2 Summary of the Study Findings**

##### **5.2.1 NGO Support Services and Elderly Welfare.**

The study found that NGOs have provided inadequate support services to the elderly families of Kauga village in various aspects of life, including healthcare, food, shelter, and social support, to the elderly in Kauga Village. There was a moderate positive significant relationship between NGO support services and elderly welfare which somehow added on their work.

##### **5.2.2 NGO Advocacy and Elderly Welfare.**

The study effectively also revealed that NGOs had a limited advocacy role in promoting the rights and interests of the elderly in Kauga Village. There was a moderate positive significant relationship between NGO advocacy and elderly welfare, this implies that through the advocacy role families of the elderly and the elderly persons themselves have been empowered through enabling them to know their autonomy, thus acquiring services and fight for their rights.

##### **5.2.3 NGO Capacity Building and Elderly Welfare**

Through this study I was able to find out that NGOs had limited capacity-building initiatives for the elderly in Kauga Village, including training and empowerment programs. This was so because many people in the area have little knowledge towards the work of the different NGOs and also the different NGOs initiatives, this is because they lack funds and support from the

government towards running their programs. This created a moderate positive significant relationship between NGO capacity building and elderly welfare implying that a proportion of the population depends on capacity building for increased livelihood.

### **5.3 Discussion of the Study Findings**

#### **5.3.1 NGO Support Services and Elderly Welfare**

The study inferred that any efforts directed towards increasing NGO support services would enhance the welfare of the elderly in Kauga Village. This is in line with previous studies that highlight the importance of NGO support services in improving the well-being of vulnerable populations.

#### **5.3.2 NGO Advocacy and Elderly Welfare**

The study suggests that NGOs should strengthen their advocacy role to promote the rights and interests of the elderly in Kauga Village and this can be done through hiring of recruiting new and skilled personnels with skills on how to extend advocacy to the elderly. This is supported by previous studies that emphasize the importance of advocacy in improving the welfare of marginalized groups.

#### **5.3.3 NGO Capacity Building and Elderly Welfare**

The study recommends that NGOs should prioritize capacity-building initiatives for the elderly in Kauga Village as this can improve on their skills of life like carpentry, weaving, liquid soap making as this can improve on the elderly livelihood. This is in line with previous studies that highlight the importance of capacity building in empowering vulnerable populations.

### **5.4 Conclusions of the Study**

#### **5.4.1 NGO Support Services and Elderly Welfare**

Effective NGO support services are crucial for improving the welfare of the elderly in Kauga Village. This is so because through the support services the elderly get to experience new materials and are able to acquire the needs they want. This support services for the elderly are crucial as they get to experience new things.

#### **5.4.2 NGO Advocacy and Elderly Welfare**

NGO advocacy plays a significant role in promoting the rights and interests of the elderly in Kauga Village. Thus, this is crucial because through advocacy individual power is regained and raised, so NGOs in Mukono have been of great value to the elderly in Kauga village.

#### **5.4.3 NGO Capacity Building and Elderly Welfare**

NGO capacity building was essential for empowering the elderly in Kauga Village. Thus, expanding capacity building in kauga village can be enhanced through collaboration with the government and other private parties or NGOs.

### **5.5 Recommendations of the Study**

#### **5.5.1 NGO Support Services and Elderly Welfare**

To enhance the support delivery in kauga village. NGOs should increase their support services, including healthcare, food, shelter, and social support, to the elderly in Kauga Village.

#### **5.5.2 NGO Advocacy and Elderly Welfare**

Through thorough research, the study found out that NGOs should strengthen their advocacy role to promote the rights and interests of the elderly in Kauga Village.

#### **5.5.3 NGO Capacity Building and Elderly Welfare**

NGOs should prioritize capacity-building initiatives for the elderly in Kauga Village. Through training the elderly and the family member special entrepreneur skills, vocational training as this can improve on their standards of living in financial status thus reducing on dependence.

### **5.6 Limitations of the Study**

The study relied on information from only one village, Kauga Village, without considering other villages in Mukono Municipality without considering other places which should have given or provided more quality information that could have helped in enhancing the lives of the elderly.

### **5.7 Contributions of the Study**

The study contributes to the literature on the influence of NGOs on the welfare of the elderly in Uganda. The study has also helped cover gaps on the NGO support services, advocacy and capacity building on the welfare of the elderly in Kauga village.

### **5.8 Areas for Further Research**

The study thus found out that further studies should examine the extent to which other factors, such as government support and community engagement, influence the welfare of the elderly in Mukono Municipality have on the population of the elderly in Kauga village.

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