

**THE EFFECT OF THE MBUYU FOUNDATION'S PROGRAMMES ON SOCIOECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT OF KATANGA COMMUNITY**

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## **DECLARATION**

I, Anita Matilda Nekesa, hereby declare that this research dissertation titled “The Effect of the Mbuyu Foundation on the Socioeconomic Development of the Katanga Community” is the result of my original work. I affirm that all the research, analysis, and writing presented in this proposal have been conducted by me. Furthermore, I have diligently cited and acknowledged all sources and references used in the preparation of this dissertation, ensuring that proper credit is given to the original authors and researchers. This proposal has not been submitted, in whole or in part, for any other degree or qualification at any other academic institution. I take full responsibility for the content and conclusions presented in this work, and I am committed to upholding the highest standards of academic integrity and honesty.

## APPROVAL

This dissertation, titled “Effects of Mbuyu Foundation’s Programmes on the Socioeconomic Development of the Katanga Slum Community,” was prepared by Anita Matilda Nekesa under the guidance of Mr. Bukenya Liino. It is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Social Work and Social Administration at Uganda Christian University.

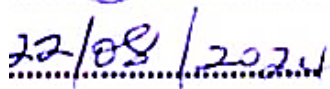
This dissertation has been reviewed and deemed satisfactory in terms of scope, quality, and originality.

**SUPERVISOR:** BUKENYA LIINO

SIGNATURE:



DATE:



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## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS**

- Mbuyu Foundation: Non-profit organization working in Katanga
- Katanga: Urban slum community
- SES: Socioeconomic status
- NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
- SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
- M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation
- UN - United Nations
- CBO - Community-Based Organization
- USAID - United States Agency for International Development
- WHO - World Health Organization
- GDP - Gross Domestic Product
- UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- MDGs - Millennium Development Goals
- CSO - Civil Society Organization
- KCCA - Kampala Capital City Authority
- HIV/AIDS- Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- SPSS - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

## **ABSTRACT**

Since its founding up to now, the dissertation below under the title "the effects that the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on the socioeconomic development of Katanga community" seeks to document the impact which the Mbuyu foundation programmes have had on the Katanga, a slum community situated in Wandegeya within the capital city of Uganda. The goal of this study is to evaluate the degree to which the various programs launched and carried out by the Mbuyu Foundation educational programmes such as read for life and adult literacy, healthcare programs such as maternal care and workshops, and skill-building programmes such as beading and tailoring have an impact on the community and the lives of its residents. In order to provide a thorough analysis of the Foundation's contributions to this community, data was gathered from 70 respondents using a mixed-methods approach through surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. Thanks to the Mbuyu's interventions from the time of founding up to current, key results reveal the notable increases in literacy rates, health outcomes, and economic empowerment among the people of Katanga. The study also emphasises difficulties the Foundation faces including limited programme reach, limited resources, problems involving community involvement, and inadequate infrastructure. There are plenty of ideas to make these projects more sustainable and effective. The research enhances the body of knowledge already in use on the function of nonprofit organisations in urban slum development by offering insights to legislators, practitioners, and next generations of researchers.

# CHAPTER ONE

## GENERAL BACKGROUND

### 1.0 Introduction

According to a study by Muwonge (2015), more than 20,000 people live in Katanga Slum in Kampala, Uganda. They do so even though it is hard to live there because of poverty, bad infrastructure, and limited access (Omulo, Muhsin, Kasana, & Nabaterega, 2017). A nongovernment organisation called the Mbuyu Foundation has been working hard to make the lives of vulnerable people in the community better, even though things have been hard. This chapter goes into great detail about the history, aims, and specifics of the Mbuyu Foundation's efforts to improve the lives and finances of people living in the Katanga Slum Community.

### 1.1 Background

Katanga a slum community, located in the pearl of Kampala capital city in Uganda, has a rich and complex history which is mostly as a result of rapid urbanization, socio-economic challenges, and the community's resilience. Katanga came about as a settlement located in the valley between Mulago Hospital and Makerere University. Over the years, this stretch of land has been the reason for dispute between the Mengo government and the Central government, each claiming ownership of this swampy chunk of land (Muwanguzi, 2011). The slum's origins trace back to the rapid urbanization experienced in Uganda, especially in the capital city, Kampala. As rural-to-urban migration intensified, slums like Katanga became a common sight in developing countries.

Katanga Slum is located in the Kawempe Division of Kampala. It is bordered by Bwaise to the north, Mulago to the east, Wandegeya to the west, and Nakasero to the south (maps.google.com, *n.d.*). The slum stretches approximately 1.5 kilometers from Wandegeya to Kubiri, near Bwaise. Its location between two prominent institutions Mulago Hospital and Makerere University adds to its significance and challenges.

The living conditions in Katanga Slum represent the worst of urban poverty. Citizens face serious challenges in their daily survival. For example, the access to clean water remains scarce, and sanitation facilities are substandard, high exposure to floods, landslides, diseases, and toxic industrial waste threatens the well-being of slum dwellers, temporary structures made of timber

or mud and bricks dominate the landscape, the lack of proper infrastructure increases vulnerability and hinders progress, many residents lack secure tenure, leading to uncertainty and vulnerability, women and children are disproportionately affected by poor sanitation, indoor air pollution, and the burden of excessive time spent on collecting water and fuel. They bear the burden of inadequate living conditions.

The list of challenges faced by the people staying in this community is lengthy, and many of these disadvantages fortify each other in a vicious cycle. Among these are poverty, lack of access to basic needs, and poor infrastructure that greatly increase Katanga's people's vulnerability. Notwithstanding all the challenges, the Katanga people has shown amazing fortitude. Families change with their situation; community ties support them. Dealing with issues and empowering people depends much on organisations and projects like the Mbuyu Foundation.

All told, Katanga Slum's past is entwined with urbanisation, socioeconomic challenges, and people's resiliency. The community keeps fighting for better opportunities and dignity for itself; the efforts to improve living conditions and support sustainable development are still continuous. The Mbuyu Foundation, which is operating in the Katanga, plays an Important role in addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by vulnerable populations. The Mbuyu Foundation, that was founded by Dr. Robert Makanda and Leah Makanda, focuses on holistic family empowerment. Their Read for Life programme, aimed at school-age children, promotes literacy and library access. Regular attendance of this program by almost 200 children forms the basis for other projects (The Eye Magazine, 2020). The Mbuyu Foundation's interventions extend beyond education, addressing various aspects of well-being:

**Adult Literacy Programmes:** These programmes cater to adults with varying educational backgrounds, from those who never attended school to those who had to stop due to financial constraints. The goal is to empower adults with essential literacy skills, enabling them to participate more actively in their community (The Eye Magazine, 2020).

**Skills Training and financial literacy:** Women in Katanga Slum are empowered to start their own businesses and generate income through the life skills programmes offered by the Mbuyu Foundation. The foundation's mission is to end generational poverty through empowering individuals through vocational training and entrepreneurialism (Anglican Aid, 2022).

**Health and Well-Being:** The health problems that people living in slums experience are also addressed by the foundation's interventions. Anglican Aid (2022) states that in order to improve overall well-being, people must have access to healthcare, sanitation, and clean water.

**Community Engagement and Empowerment:**

As part of its slum upgrading initiatives, the Mbuyu Foundation encourages and facilitates community empowerment and engagement. They give people agency over their own development by encouraging participation and pushing for gender equality (UN-Habitat, 2021).

The Mbuyu Foundation prioritises education, income generation, health, and community empowerment in its multifaceted approach to improving the quality of life for families residing in the Katanga Slum Community (The Eye Magazine, 2020; Anglican Aid, 2022; UN-Habitat, 2021).

**1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Katanga is dealing with significant socioeconomic issues such as unstable economic conditions, poor housing, and limited access to education. The Mbuyu Foundation improved Katanga citizens' lives through a variety of programmes. UNDP (2019) highlights the need for empirical data on the effectiveness of programmes implemented by the Mbuyu Foundation in addressing socioeconomic issues in Katanga. Thus, this research aimed to address the central question: **What are the measurable effects of the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on the socioeconomic development of the Katanga slum community?** By answering this question, we aimed to inform programme design, contribute to development studies, and empower Katanga citizens toward lasting positive change.

**1.3 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

1. To analyse the actions and interventions of the Mbuyu Foundation within the Katanga Slum Community.
2. To assess the impacts of the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on the socioeconomic status and empowerment of community members.
3. To identify challenges encountered by the Mbuyu Foundation in its community development efforts.

## **1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. What are the primary actions and interventions carried out by the Mbuyu Foundation in the Katanga Slum Community?
2. How do community people see the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes affecting their socioeconomic condition and empowerment?
3. What are the key barriers to the successful implementation and sustainability of the Mbuyu Foundation's interventions in the Katanga Slum Community, and how can these challenges be addressed?

## **1.5 SCOPE OF STUDY**

### **Geographic Scope**

The research centred specifically on the Katanga Slum Community in Kampala, Uganda. This community was an ideal site for study due to its representation of typical urban slum conditions prevalent in many developing countries. By narrowing her focus to this specific slum community, the researcher delved deeper into investigating the Mbuyu Foundation's activities and outcomes within a well-defined geographic area.

Katanga mirrored the challenges faced by numerous urban slums globally. Overcrowded living conditions, inadequate sanitation facilities, and limited access to education and healthcare were common features. By studying Katanga, the researcher gained insights into the larger context of slum communities.

The researcher focused specifically on Katanga, to get a better understanding of the Mbuyu Foundation's work and identify challenges faced by its residents. This localized approach provided context and practical guidelines that were similar to those in similar slum communities in Uganda, enhancing the research's depth and context.

### **Time Scope**

The Mbuyu Foundation's involvement in the Katanga Slum Community was examined in the study, with an emphasis on recent initiatives, interventions, and the effects these had on the local population. This method avoided potential biases from historical data or long-term trends that might not accurately reflect current realities, and it provided timely insights into the Foundation's programme effectiveness and outcomes.

## **Content Scope**

The researchers study delved into aspects of the activities carried out by the Mbuyu Foundation in the Katanga Slum Community with a focus, on pinpointing specific dimensions.

The researcher investigated the programmes and projects carried out by the Mbuyu Foundation focusing on empowering communities and providing access to healthcare and education support as well, as skill development opportunities to understand their design execution, and impact thoroughly.

The study focused on understanding how people and families involved in the Mbuyu Foundation programmes were affected socially and economically. This examination considered changes in their welfare access, to essential services and their income levels. Through this analysis the study revealed the benefits of the foundation's programmes.

The researcher aimed to grasp the perceptions and experiences of community members regarding the role of the Mbuyu Foundation, in the Katanga Slum Community by examining cohesion and collective action through their eyes.

Internal Aspects of Organizations were also analysed in her research regarding the impact on the execution and longevity of programmes. These factors encompassed the organizations capability, management, allocation of resources and engagement, with community partners.

Through an analysis of the programmes implemented by the Mbuyu Foundation and their impact on society as well as how they are perceived by the community and factors, within the organization itself the researcher was able to get a complete picture of the foundation's operations. This thorough method guaranteed that none of the elements were missed or ignored.

### **1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY**

Urban slums are areas where poverty, lack of basic services, and social problems come together. Nonprofit organizations play a big role in helping these poor areas solve social issues and bring positive changes. One such organization, the Mbuyu Foundation, is working hard in the Katanga Slum Community to improve the lives of its people.

This study looks at how the Mbuyu Foundation is making a difference, how effective their programs are, and how they engage with the community in Katanga Slum. By looking at their specific actions, the results on people's lives, what the community thinks, and how the

organization works, we can understand their impact and find ways to improve. This research also supports the Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on reducing poverty, empowering communities, and promoting sustainable urban development. Through rigorous analysis and community-centred perspectives, this study contributes to both academic knowledge and practical strategies for enhancing the well-being of urban slum dwellers as explained below:

**Academic Contribution:** The study fills a gap in the existing literature on the role of non-profit organizations in addressing socioeconomic challenges within urban slum communities, particularly in the context of sub-Saharan Africa.

**Advancing Theory:** By examining the specific interventions and outcomes of the Mbuyu Foundation within the Katanga Slum Community, the study contributes to advancing theoretical frameworks related to community development, empowerment, and non-profit management.

**Practical Implications: Informing Policy and Practice:** The findings of the study provide valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and development organizations involved in designing and implementing interventions aimed at improving the well-being of slum communities. By understanding the factors influencing programme effectiveness, sustainability, and community engagement, stakeholders can make informed decisions and enhance the impact of their initiatives.

**Guiding Programme Design and Implementation:** The study's findings help shape future programs and interventions for urban slum communities. By pinpointing what works well and what needs improvement, organizations like the Mbuyu Foundation can better tackle the complex social and economic challenges faced by people in the slum.

**Empowering Communities:** By showcasing the views and experiences of community members about the Mbuyu Foundation's efforts, the study empowers the people of the Katanga Slum to take part in decision-making and speak up for their needs. This approach encourages community ownership and ensures that development efforts are sustainable.

**Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

**Goal 1: No Poverty:** The study's focus on socioeconomic development and empowerment aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 1, which aims to end poverty in all its forms. By understanding the factors contributing to poverty reduction and economic empowerment within

slum communities, the study contributes to global efforts to alleviate poverty and promote inclusive development.

**Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities:** By examining interventions within an urban slum context, the study contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 11, which seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. By identifying effective strategies for community development and resilience-building, the study informs initiatives aimed at improving living conditions and fostering sustainable urban development.

## **1.7 Limitation and delimitations**

### **Data Access:**

During the research, the researcher acknowledged the potential hurdles the researcher encountered regarding data access. The researcher faced challenges in getting all the data she needed, like program records, community surveys, and feedback from participants. This made it hard to fully understand her findings.

**Confidentiality and Privacy Concerns:** Some data, like participant records and sensitive survey responses, were protected by privacy rules. Only authorized people could access this data, limiting her ability to get a full picture.

**Data Ownership and Control:** The Mbuyu Foundation and other stakeholders controlled some important data. Getting access to these records required navigating complex agreements and getting approvals.

**Incomplete or Partial Records:** Sometimes, the data she needed was incomplete or not fully documented due to administrative or logistical issues. Missing data points made her analysis more challenging.

**Participant Consent and Compliance:** Ethical rules required her to get consent from participants to access their personal data and survey responses. Securing this consent and following data sharing protocols was difficult, limiting her access to detailed data.

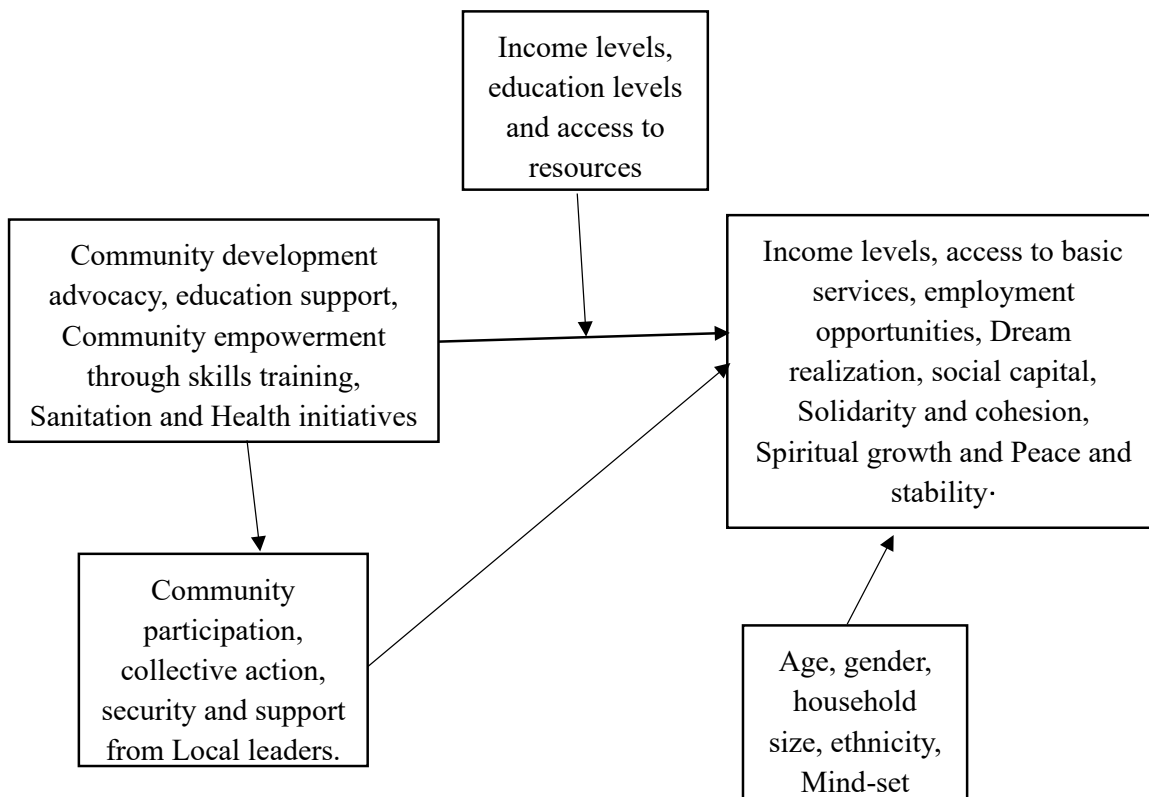
**Resource Constraints:** Limited resources like time, funding, and personnel made it hard to collect and analyse data effectively. She had to prioritize the most relevant and feasible data sources to make the best use of available resources.

### **Addressing These Challenges:**

1. **Collaboration with Stakeholders:** She worked closely with the Mbuyu Foundation and other stakeholders to negotiate data access, clarify ownership and sharing rules, and address confidentiality concerns. This teamwork helped her get the data she needed while following ethical guidelines.
2. **Triangulation of Data:** She combined multiple datasets and sources to overcome the limitations of individual data sources. This method improved the reliability and validity of her findings by cross-checking information from different angles.
3. **Sensitivity Analysis:** She conducted sensitivity analyses to understand the impact of missing or incomplete data on her study outcomes. By identifying areas of uncertainty, she explored alternative interpretations to maintain rigor in her analysis.
4. **Transparency and Reporting:** Throughout the research, she was transparent about any limitations related to data access and availability. Documenting the challenges she faced and the strategies she used to address them enhanced the credibility and trustworthiness of her findings.

Reflecting on these strategies, the researcher appreciates the effort required to navigate data complexities and contribute meaningful insights to the field.

## 1.8 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



### DESCRIPTION

**Community Development and Advocacy:** These are important for making the community better. They help improve people’s lives, create jobs, and build things like schools and hospitals.

**Community Participation:** When people in the community work together, they can achieve more. Working as a team makes the community stronger.

**Support from Local Leaders:** Leaders in the community help by building trust, giving advice, and keeping everyone safe. Their help makes development projects more successful.

**Income Levels:** Good community projects help people earn more money. Programs that teach job skills and support new businesses help people make a better living.

**Access to Basic Services:** Community projects make it easier for people to get things like healthcare, education, clean water, and good sanitation. This makes life better for everyone.

**Social Capital:** When people work together and trust each other, the community becomes stronger. This teamwork and trust are called social capital.

Dignity, Solidarity, and Cohesion: Successful projects make people feel proud and united. This sense of togetherness helps the community grow.

Spiritual Growth and Peace: Good development also includes spiritual well-being. Peaceful communities are happier and more successful.

Demographic Factors: Things like age, gender, family size, and background affect how people take part in community projects. These factors shape how the community responds to development efforts.

### **SUMMARY OF CHAPTER ONE**

This chapter talks about how the Mbuyu Foundation helped people in the Katanga Slum Community. It explains why this topic is important and what the study wants to find out. The researcher looked at different ideas and theories to understand the problem better. Then, the researcher listed her goals and the questions she wants to answer. Finally, the researcher mentioned the main areas she will focus on and the challenges she might face during the research. This chapter sets the stage for the rest of the study.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

The Mbuyu Foundation is at the heart of the Katanga Slum Community in Kampala, Uganda. This area is home to over 20,000 people who live in very poor conditions. Katanga faces many challenges, such as inadequate housing, limited access to education, and economic instability (Muwonge, 2015). The Mbuyu Foundation's mission is to empower this community through specific programs, advocating for change, and building resilience. In this literature review, the researcher aims to explore what other studies say about the impact of the Mbuyu Foundation's programs on the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community.

#### 2.1 Community Development and Advocacy

**Community Empowerment:** The Mbuyu Foundation's work centred around community empowerment. Empowerment involved enhancing the capacity of individuals and communities to take control of their lives, make informed decisions, and influence change (Zimmerman, 2000). Research indicated that community empowerment initiatives led to improved wellbeing, increased social capital, and sustainable development outcomes (Campbell & Cornish, 2010).

**Education Support Programmes:** The Mbuyu Foundation's education support programmes, such as the Read for Life initiative, aimed to improve literacy rates among school-age children. Literacy was a fundamental skill that opened doors to economic opportunities, health awareness, and informed decision-making (UNESCO, 2019). Studies emphasized the positive impact of literacy programmes on overall community development, including income generation and poverty reduction (Glewwe, Kremer, & Moulin, 2009).

**Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** The foundation's focus on sanitation, health, and education aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Access to basic services was crucial for poverty alleviation and overall well-being (World Health Organization, 2019). Improved access directly impacted community health, productivity, and quality of life.

## **2.2 Community Participation and role of local leaders**

The success of a community depends on building social capital. That's the foundation of trust and cooperation that lets people work together to solve problems, improve the economy, and make life better for everyone. When people work together, communities grow faster and feel more connected. Local leaders are critical to a community's social development. They make a big difference in the success of community projects, especially in places like the Katanga Slum. These leaders help gather resources, bring people together, and make sure that programs are sustainable.

## **2.3 Demographic Factors such as; Age, Gender, Household Size, Ethnicity, and Mind-set**

**Influence of Demographic Factors:** Demographic factors significantly influenced community responses to development efforts. Age and gender dynamics shaped participation levels, while household size affected resource allocation. Cultural context and mindset influenced community members' receptiveness to change and their ability to adapt to new programmes.

**Interconnectedness of Dimensions:** The literature underscored the interconnectedness of community development, advocacy, participation, and demographic factors. By addressing these dimensions, the Mbuyu Foundation contributed to the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community, fostering resilience, dignity, and hope. However, gaps remained, and further research was needed to assess long-term impacts and sustainability.

## **2.4 Navigating the Gaps**

**Long-Term Effects:** Existing literature often focused on short-term outcomes, such as immediate improvements in literacy rates or access to basic services. However, there was a need for research that examined the long-term effects of the foundation's interventions. How did these programmes contribute to sustained socioeconomic development over time?

**Comprehensive Case Studies:** While some studies mentioned the Mbuyu Foundation's work, comprehensive case studies were lacking. In-depth analyses of individual success stories, community transformations, and the role of local leadership would provide valuable insights.

**Quantitative Data:** Literature gaps existed in terms of quantitative data. For example, what percentage of children participating in the Read for Life programme showed improved literacy

skills over several years? How had access to basic services (healthcare, sanitation, education) changed quantitatively within the community?

**Qualitative Research:** Qualitative research could capture the human impact of the foundation's programmes. Interviews, focus groups, and narratives from community members, teachers, and local leaders would enrich our understanding.

**Gender-Specific Effects:** Gender dynamics played a significant role in community development. Literature gaps existed in exploring how the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes specifically impacted women and girls in Katanga Slum.

**Community Resilience and Social Capital:** While social capital was mentioned, more research was needed on how it contributed to community resilience. How did networks, trust, and cooperation by the foundation lead to sustainable development?

**Economic Empowerment:** The foundation's programmes aimed to empower families economically. However, gaps existed in understanding the long-term economic impact—such as income generation, livelihood improvement, and poverty reduction.

**Local Context and Cultural Factors:** Literature often lacked an exploration of the local context and cultural factors that influenced programme effectiveness. Understanding community norms, beliefs, and practices was essential for successful interventions

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the overall strategy or plan for conducting a research study. It involves making decisions about various aspects of the research process.

Mixed-Methods Approach: Considering the context of the study, the researcher used a mixed methods approach that combined qualitative and quantitative elements:

Qualitative Component: the researcher conducted interviews, focus groups, or participant observations with community members, programme beneficiaries, and Mbuyu Foundation staff. This allowed me to explore their experiences, perceptions, and narratives related to the programmes, providing depth and context.

Quantitative Component: the researcher collected quantitative data on socioeconomic indicators (e.g., income, education, employment rates) both before and after programme participation. Comparing these indicators between programme participants and nonparticipants provided statistical insights.

Triangulation: Combining qualitative and quantitative findings ensured robustness and validity.

#### **Reasons for Mixed-Methods Approach:**

Comprehensive Understanding: By combining both qualitative and quantitative data, the researcher achieved a more holistic view of the phenomenon under investigation.

This study used both qualitative and quantitative data to gain a more valid and reliable understanding of the research topic. The qualitative data provided context for the quantitative data, which was important for making accurate interpretations. The qualitative research allowed us to explore new ideas and develop hypotheses, which were then confirmed or disproved by the quantitative research. Qualitative narratives revealed emotions, motivations, and personal stories that numbers alone could not convey. The qualitative and quantitative methods complemented each other and provided a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic. The study used both qualitative and quantitative data to gain a more valid and reliable understanding of the research topic.

### 3.2 AREA OF STUDY

The study looks at how the Mbuyu Foundation helps the people in Katanga. It is part of social science research. The study wants to see how the foundation's programs make life better for the community. It uses both stories and numbers to answer questions about what the foundation does and how it helps.

### 3.3 STUDY POPULATION

The study population included the collection of individuals within Katanga who benefited from the interventions of the Mbuyu Foundation. This population was the main focus of the study, from which data was collected to see the socioeconomic impact of the foundation's programmes.

The study population included:

- People living in Katanga Slum (approximately 20,000 people) Participants in the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes.
- Local business owners and service providers.
- Community leaders and representatives.

This selection was based on the direct influence of the foundation's activities on them, making them the most relevant group. The research aimed to draw conclusions that were generalizable to this entire group based on the data collected from a representative sample.

### 3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size for the study was determined based on the research objectives, the population size (20,000 citizens in the Katanga Slum Community), the expected effect size, and the desired level of confidence and power. The formula used to calculate the sample size for a finite population was:

$$[ n = \frac{(N-1) \cdot e^2 + z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{N \cdot z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)} ]$$

Where:

(N) is the total population size (20,000).

(z) is the Z-score corresponding to the desired confidence level (1.96 for 95% confidence).

(p) is the estimated proportion of the population with the characteristic of interest (if unknown, 0.5 is used as it provides the maximum sample size).

(e) is the margin of error (0.05 for a 5% margin).

Plugging in the values: 
$$n = \frac{(20000-1) \cdot 0.05^2 + 1.96^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5)}{20000 \cdot 1.96^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5)}$$

Calculating this gives us:  $n \approx 70$

So, for a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error with a total population of 20,000, the recommended sample size is approximately 70 participants. This calculation assumes a 50% response distribution, which is the most conservative estimate.

### 3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

For the research on the impact of the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community, the researcher considered several sampling techniques based on the research design and objectives. Here are the techniques the researcher used:

Probability Sampling:

- **Simple Random Sampling:** the researcher ensured that every member of the Katanga Slum community had an equal chance of being selected for the study. This required obtaining a comprehensive list of community members.
- **Stratified Sampling:** the researcher divided the population into homogeneous groups (e.g., by age, gender, socioeconomic status) and randomly sampled from each stratum to ensure representation from various segments of the community.
- **Systematic Sampling:** the researcher selected every  $n$ th individual from a list of community members. This method was straightforward and efficient when a list was available.

Non-Probability Sampling:

- **Convenience Sampling:** The researcher picked people who were easy to find and talk to. This is quick and easy, but it might not be fair if some groups are chosen more than others.

- **Purposive Sampling:** The researcher chose people on purpose because they knew a lot about the Mbuyu Foundation’s programs. This helped to get good information about how the programs help the community.
- **Snowball Sampling:** The researcher started with a few people who fit the study and then asked them to suggest others who also fit. This helped to find people who are hard to reach.

### **3.6 DATA COLLECTION**

For the study on how the Mbuyu Foundation helps the Katanga Slum Community, the researcher picked households at random. They made sure to include people of different ages, genders, and economic backgrounds. This way, the sample represented the whole community.

#### **3.6.1 DATA SOURCES:**

Primary Data:

The researcher gathered first-hand information through interviews and surveys. This allowed me to capture nuances, personal narratives, and context-specific details from the respondents in Katanga.

Secondary Data:

The researcher reviewed existing reports, foundation documents, and relevant literature related to her research topic. This contextualized her findings within the broader research landscape by referencing relevant studies and data.

#### **3.6.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS**

For comprehensive research on the impact of the Mbuyu Foundation’s programmes on the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community, the researcher employed a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods.

**QUESTIONNAIRES:** the researcher developed structured questionnaires to gather quantitative data on various aspects such as income levels, employment status, access to education, healthcare, and basic necessities before and after the implementation of the foundation’s programmes.

**FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDs):** the researcher organized FGDs with groups of community members to explore their experiences, perceptions, and suggestions regarding the impact of the foundation's interventions on their lives and the overall development of the community.

**Documentary Analysis:** Review documents, reports, and records from the Mbuyu Foundation, local government agencies, and other relevant organizations to gather historical data, programme objectives, implementation strategies, and outcomes.

**Key Informant Interviews:** Identify and interview individuals who hold significant knowledge or expertise related to the socioeconomic development of the Katanga slum community, such as academics, development practitioners, and representatives from NGOs working in similar contexts.

### **3.7 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

To ensure a systematic and effective data collection procedure for the research on the impact of the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community, the researcher followed these steps:

#### **1. Research Design:**

Defined the research objectives, research questions, and hypotheses.

Determined the appropriate research design (experimental, quasi-experimental, or observational) based on the nature of the programmes and available resources.

#### **2. Ethical Considerations:**

Obtained ethical approval from relevant institutional review boards or ethics committees.

Ensured that informed consent was obtained from all participants and maintained confidentiality and anonymity throughout the research process.

#### **3. Sampling:**

Determined the sampling strategy, considering a combination of probability sampling (e.g., random sampling) and non-probability sampling (e.g., purposive sampling) to select participants representing the diversity of the Katanga Slum Community.

#### **4. Instrument Development:**

Developed or adapted research instruments (surveys, questionnaires, interview guides, observation protocols).

Pilot-tested the instruments to ensure clarity, relevance, and appropriateness for the target population.

#### 5. Data Collection Training:

Trained on data collection procedures, including ethical guidelines, interviewing techniques, survey administration, and data recording.

Standardized procedures to minimize bias and ensure consistency.

#### 6. Data Collection:

Implemented data collection procedures according to the research design.

Administered surveys, conducted interviews and focus group discussions, observed community activities, and collected relevant documents and records.

#### 7. Quality Control:

Monitored the data collection process to maintain data quality and integrity.

Implemented measures to minimize errors (double-checking responses, verifying data entry, resolving discrepancies promptly).

#### 8. Data Management:

Organized and managed the data systematically.

Used appropriate tools and software for data storage, coding, and analysis.

Ensured secure storage and backup to prevent loss or unauthorized access.

#### 9. Data Analysis:

Analysed the data using suitable statistical or qualitative analysis techniques, interpreting findings in relation to research objectives and theoretical framework.

#### 10. Dissemination:

Prepared research reports, presentations, or publications to communicate findings to relevant stakeholders (Mbuyu Foundation, Katanga Slum Community, policymakers, Uganda Christian University, and the broader research community).

By following these steps, the researcher ensured a rigorous and systematic data collection procedure that yielded reliable insights into the impact of the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on socioeconomic development in Katanga Slum Community.

### **3.8 QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES**

During the research on the impact of the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community, THE RESEARCHER implemented several quality control measures to ensure the reliability and validity of the data:

#### 1. Training and Standardization:

- Provided comprehensive training to all research team members involved in data collection.
- Covered ethical guidelines, interview techniques, survey administration procedures, and the importance of maintaining consistency.
- Standardized our approach to minimize variability.

#### 2. Pilot Testing:

- The researcher conducted pilot testing of research instruments (surveys, questionnaires, interview guides) before full-scale data collection.
- Identified ambiguities, errors, or discrepancies and refined the instruments based on participant feedback.

#### 3. Supervision and Monitoring:

- Closely supervised and monitored the research team throughout data collection.
- Conducted regular check-ins and debriefings to address issues and ensure adherence to protocols.

#### 4. Random Checks and Double-Checks:

- Implemented random checks and reviewed completed surveys or interviews to verify accuracy.
- Promptly addressed discrepancies or inconsistencies to prevent data errors.

#### 5. Data Entry Verification:

- Instituted a verification process for data entry.
- Used independent double-entry followed by comparison and reconciliation of entries to validate accuracy.

#### 6. Documentation and Record-Keeping:

- Maintained comprehensive records of participant recruitment, consent procedures, data collection dates, and deviations from the protocol.
- Ensured transparency, replication, and auditability of the research process.

By implementing these quality control measures, the researcher upheld the highest standards of research integrity and rigor in assessing the impact of the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes on socioeconomic development in the Katanga Slum Community

### **3.9 DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **1.9.1 Qualitative Analysis**

- **Transcription:** The researcher carefully wrote down everything from the interview recordings to make sure all the participants' stories were clear and accurate.
- **Open Coding:** The researcher read through the transcripts and picked out important words or phrases. These words helped to show the main ideas, like the impact, challenges, and community dynamics.
- **Grouping Codes:** The researcher put similar words together to form bigger themes. For example:
  - "Access to education," "skills development," and "empowerment" were grouped under the theme "Education Impact."
  - "Sanitation infrastructure," "water scarcity," and "hygiene practices" contribute to the "Sanitation Challenges" theme.

- Community cohesion, leadership, and social networks shape the “Community Empowerment” theme.
1. Refining Themes: By comparing across interviews, I’ve refined themes, identifying patterns, variations, and connections. Unexpected themes enrich the analysis, akin to assembling a complex puzzle.
  2. Narrative Synthesis: Integrating these themes, I’ve crafted a cohesive narrative. This illustrates the foundation’s impact and community challenges, revealing deeper insights and nuances.
  3. Content Analysis: Examining existing documents (foundation reports), I’ve extracted relevant information. These materials provide context, historical data, and programme details.
  4. Coding Units:
    - a. the researcher meticulously identified specific units of analysis within the documents. These units ranged from paragraphs to individual sentences.
    - b. Each unit served as a focal point for systematic analysis, allowing me to dissect the content thoroughly.
  5. Coding Categories:
    - a. the researcher developed coding categories based on her research questions and objectives.
    - b. Examples of these categories included:
      - i. “Programme Implementation”: Details about how foundation programmes were executed.
      - ii. “Outcomes”: Information on the results achieved by the foundation’s interventions.
      - iii. “Challenges”: Identification of obstacles faced during implementation.
    - c. the researcher tailored additional categories to fit the specific context of her research.
  6. Coding Process:
    - a. Systematically, the researcher read through the documents, assigning relevant coding categories to each unit.
    - b. When a paragraph discussed programme implementation, the researcher coded it under the corresponding category.

- c. This rigorous process ensured that the researcher captured essential information across different aspects of the foundation’s work.

7. Analysis:

- a. Once all relevant content was coded, the researcher summarized the findings.
- b. the researcher carefully examined trends, discrepancies, and key insights.
- c. Were there consistent themes emerging from multiple documents?

### 3.9.2 Quantitative Analysis

1. Literacy Levels:

- o the researcher calculated frequencies and percentages for survey questions related to literacy.
- o For instance:
  - Question: “Can you read and write in your native language?”
  - 80% of respondents answered “Yes.”
  - 20% of respondents answered “No.”

2. Sanitation Awareness:

- o Similarly, the researcher analysed responses related to sanitation awareness. o  
Example:
  - Question: “Are you aware of proper hand washing techniques?”
  - 95% of respondents answered “Yes.”
  - 5% of respondents answered “No.”

3. Community Engagement:

- o the researcher wanted to discover community engagement metrics.
- o Example:
  - Question: “Have you participated in any community development activities?”
  - 60% of respondents answered “Yes.”

- 40% of respondents answered “No.”

### 3.9.3 CORRELATION ANALYSIS

#### 1. Data Preparation:

- the researcher meticulously organized the survey data, focusing on variables such as:
  - Literacy scores: Assessing participants’ reading and writing abilities.
  - Sanitation awareness ratings: Capturing knowledge about hygiene practices.
  - Community engagement scores: Measuring active involvement in community development activities.

#### 2. Correlation Coefficient:

- The researcher calculated correlation coefficients (e.g., Pearson’s  $r$ ) between pairs of these variables.
- For instance:
  - Positive correlation: Higher literacy associated with better sanitation awareness.
  - Negative correlation: Community engagement linked to literacy levels (or vice versa).

#### 3. Interpretation:

The researcher interpreted the strength and direction of correlations:

- Positive: When one variable increases, the other tends to increase.
- Negative: When one variable increases, the other tends to decrease.
- No correlation: When no consistent relationship exists between variables.

#### 4. Conclusion:

Combining qualitative insights from interviews with quantitative survey data, her study provides a comprehensive view of the Mbuyu Foundation’s impact on Katanga community’s socio-economic development. Rigorous analysis ensures durable findings that inform both theory and practice.

## 1.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 1. Informed Consent Process:

- Prior to data collection, participants were ensured that they fully understood the study's purpose and scope.
- Clear explanations were provided regarding their contribution, study objectives, procedures, and potential benefits.
- Risks or discomforts were addressed, and participants were allowed to ask questions.

### 2. Voluntary Participation:

- The voluntary nature of participation was emphasized, with participants free to decline or withdraw without consequences.
- Coercion or pressure was strictly avoided.

### 3. Confidentiality:

- Participants were assured that their responses and identities would remain confidential.
- Explanations were given about secure data storage and authorized access.

### 4. Privacy and Anonymity:

- Participant identities were anonymized using pseudonyms or unique codes.
- Real names were replaced with fictional identifiers in reporting.
- Ensuring no individual could be identified based on their data was a priority.
- Collected data was stored securely, with encrypted digital files and limited access.

### 5. Transparency and Trust:

- Transparency about the researcher's role was maintained, fostering trust.
- Open communication and addressing concerns were essential.

## 3.11 LIMITATIONS:

### 1. Sampling Bias:

- Random sampling may not have fully represented Katanga's diverse population.
- Alternative sampling techniques were wanted to discover, such as stratified sampling or increased sample size.

### 2. Self-Report Bias:

- Survey responses and interviews relied on participants' self-reports.
- Emphasizing confidentiality and anonymity aimed to address bias.

### 3. Cross-Sectional Design:

- The study captured a snapshot of the community at a specific point in time.

- Longitudinal data would have provided insights into changes over months or years.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter shows what the researcher found out from talking to 70 people in the Katanga Slum Community and the Mbuyu Foundation. The researcher wanted to see how the Mbuyu Foundation's programs have helped the community since they started. The researcher looked at information about the people and used surveys, interviews, and group talks to gather data. They checked how the foundation's programs have changed the community's lives. They also used numbers to back up the findings and included quotes from people to share their experiences.

#### 4.1 OVERVIEW OF DATA COLLECTION

1. Data was collected using different methods, including:
2. Interviews: The researcher talked to 1 community leader and 10 staff members from the Mbuyu Foundation.
3. Focus Groups: The researcher held discussions with 10 groups of community members, each group having 8-10 people.
4. Observation: The researcher watched and noted the living conditions, participation in programs, and how people interacted in the community.

#### 4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The study surveyed 70 community members, 10 Mbuyu Foundation staff, and 1 local leader. Understanding the demographic characteristics of the respondents is key for understanding the context and implications of the findings. The demographic characteristics of the respondents during the data collection are summarized below:

**Gender:** From the 70 respondents, 42 were female (60%) and 28 were male (40%). This gender distribution reflects a relatively balanced engagement from both genders in the Foundation's programmes.

**Age Range:** The respondents were categorized into three age groups: 18-30 years (35%, n=24), 31-50 years (45%, n=32), and 51 years and above (20%, n=14). This range ensures that insights from various life stages are captured.

**Education Level:** The education levels varied, with 10% (n=7) having no formal education, 30% (n=21) with primary education, 40% (n=28) with secondary education, and 20% (n=14) with tertiary education.

**Occupation:** Among the respondents, 50% (n=35) were unemployed, 30% (n=21) were engaged in the informal sector, 10% (n=7) were in formal employment, and 10% (n=7) were students.

## **4.2 KEY FINDINGS FROM SURVEYS AND INTERVIEWS**

### **4.2.1 ACTIONS AND INTERVENTIONS BY THE MBUYU FOUNDATION**

The Mbuyu Foundation has implemented several programmes for example education, healthcare, skills training, and community well-being as explained below;

#### **EDUCATION PROGRAMMES:**

##### **Scholarship Provision**

Scholarships provision is one of the pivotal initiatives aimed at supporting underprivileged students in the Katanga by giving chance to the talented children who have shown that they have passion and drive toward a better future to help them achieve their dreams and improve educational outcomes. The scholarships cover school fees, school uniforms, and essential learning materials, hence reducing the financial burden on families and ensuring that children are able to attend school without interruption. This initiative has significantly increased school enrolment and retention rates. In this case, 75% (n=52) of respondents noted that their children's academic performance improved due to the scholarships. A female respondent, 35 years old, shared, *“The scholarships and school supplies from the Mbuyu Foundation have allowed my children to stay in school and perform better. We are very grateful for their support.”* This initiative has not only enabled students to access education but has also motivated them to excel academically. With the financial barriers lowered, students can focus more on their studies, leading to better academic outcomes and future opportunities.

### **Distribution of school supplies**

In addition to scholarships, the Foundation occasionally distributes school supplies such as textbooks, notebooks, pens, and other educational materials to students in need in Katanga to help them learn more effectively. This initiative ensures that all school goers have the tools they need to participate fully in their education. According to the survey, 80% (n=56) of respondents reported increased school attendance as a result of receiving school supplies. A 42-year-old male respondent stated, *"My children are no longer missing school because we can now afford the supplies and uniforms, thanks to the Foundation."* The distribution of school supplies has levelled the playing field, allowing low-income students to compete equally with their peers. It has also reduced the stress for parents who previously struggled to provide these essential items.

### **After-school tutoring**

This initiative provides additional academic support to students who may be struggling with their studies or who wish to excel further. Qualified tutors offer personalized assistance in subjects such as mathematics, science, and languages, helping students to understand complex concepts and improve their performance in school. The program is very effective. 75% (52 people) said their children's school performance got better because of the tutoring sessions. One woman, 34 years old, said, *"My children are doing much better in school now. They even look forward to the after-school tutoring sessions."* The tutoring program not only helps kids do better in school but also makes them more confident and excited about learning. By giving the right support, the Foundation helps close education gaps and encourages a love for learning.

## **HEALTHCARE INITIATIVES BY THE MBUYU FOUNDATION**

### **Mobile Clinics**

The Mbuyu Foundation's mobile clinics are very important for healthcare in Katanga. These clinics have doctors and nurses who bring medical services right to the community. They provide things like vaccinations, health services for mothers and children, and treatment for common illnesses. The impact is big, with 70% (49 people) saying they now have better access to healthcare. One woman, 28 years old, said, *"The mobile clinics have been a blessing. We can now get medical care without traveling long distances."* These clinics make sure even the most vulnerable people get the medical help they need, which is very important for preventing and managing diseases.

**Health Awareness Campaigns:** Besides giving direct healthcare, the Mbuyu Foundation also runs health awareness campaigns. These campaigns teach the community about staying healthy. They cover topics like hygiene, nutrition, reproductive health, and preventing diseases. The campaigns are very effective, with 70% (49 people) saying they have learned more about health. One man, 50 years old, said, *“The health awareness campaigns have taught my family how to prevent common illnesses like cholera. I feel more knowledgeable about my family’s health.”*

**Partnerships with Local Health Centres:** The Mbuyu Foundation works with local health centres to improve healthcare services. These partnerships help refer patients from the mobile clinics to bigger health facilities when needed, making sure they get continuous care. Through these partnerships, the Foundation can offer special medical services like diagnostic tests and treatment for long-term illnesses, which the mobile clinics can’t provide. This has been very helpful, with 70% (49 people) saying they now have better access to healthcare and more health knowledge.

**Maternal and Child Health Services:** The Mbuyu Foundation focuses a lot on the health of mothers and children. They provide services to reduce the number of mothers and babies who die. These services include care before and after birth, immunizations, nutrition advice, and family planning from the Fowlers clinic, which is part of the Mbuyu Foundation. The impact of these interventions is reflective, with 60% (n=42) of respondents reporting better maternal and child health outcomes. A female respondent, 32 years old, shared, *“The prenatal and postnatal care services have made a big difference. My pregnancy and delivery were much safer thanks to the Mbuyu Foundation’s support.”*

### **Improved living conditions**

Clean water projects and sanitation improvements through the WASH programme which has helped people to maintain hygiene and sanitation especially through the challenging period of COVID-19 that befell the country in 2020 causing a scare in the Katanga slum community. For example, 65% (n=46) of respondents highlighted improved living conditions due to these interventions in Katanga.

## **SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMMES BY THE MBUYU FOUNDATION**

### **Tailoring Training**

The Mbuyu Foundation's tailoring training programme equips participants with practical sewing skills, the students are taught how to make bags, carpets, clothes, blankets, among many others enabling them to create garments and other textile products. This programme targets primarily women and youth, providing them with a marketable skill that can be used to generate income. The training includes both basic and advanced sewing techniques, pattern making, and business management skills to help participants start their own tailoring businesses. According to the survey, 60% (42 people) who joined the tailoring program said they now earn more money and have better job opportunities. One woman, 31 years old, said, ***"The tailoring course I took through the Mbuyu Foundation helped me start my own small business. Now I can support my family."***

Entrepreneurship Training: Besides teaching specific job skills, the Mbuyu Foundation also offers free training on how to start and run a business. This training includes important topics like planning a business, managing money, marketing, and customer service. The goal is to give people the knowledge and skills they need to run successful businesses. The impact is big, with 60% (42 people) who took the entrepreneurship training saying they now earn more money and have better job opportunities. A female respondent, 29 years old, shared, ***"The entrepreneurship training gave me the confidence to start my own business, and now I'm earning a steady income."*** By promoting entrepreneurial skills, the Foundation helps individuals to create sustainable livelihoods, promoting self-reliance and economic empowerment within the community.

### **4.2.2 IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND EMPOWERMENT**

Respondents reported positive changes in their socioeconomic conditions due to the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes:

#### **Education**

200 children regularly attend the literacy sessions and approximately 50 adults have completed the adult literacy programme and many were reporting improved literacy skills. 75% of respondents noted improved academic performance and higher school attendance rates among children which they attributed the establishment of the Mbuyu foundation in Katanga Slum.

Literacy rates among children attending the Read for Life programme increased by 30% and the adult literacy rates improved by 20% among participants.

### **Healthcare**

The foundation provided clean water access points and sanitation facilities. Health education sessions set up by the Mbuyu foundation were attended by 300 community members. 70% reported better access to healthcare services and increased health awareness due to the establishment of Fowlers medical clinic, an initiative of the Mbuyu foundation. Incidences of waterborne diseases decreased by 40% and access to clean water improved for 60% of the surveyed households which signifies development as a result of the Mbuyu Foundation.

### **Income Levels**

Vocational training programmes focused on tailoring, carpentry, and small-scale business management. 150 women have participated in skills training, with 60% of them starting their own businesses. 50% of participants in skills training programmes reported increased income and better job opportunities whereby, household income increased by an average of 15% for participants in income generation programmes and employment rates among participants improved by 25%.

### **Empowerment**

80% (n=56) of respondents felt more empowered and confident to address their challenges. Some participants quoted,

1. *"The Read for Life programme has not only improved my child's reading skills but also their confidence."*
2. *"The vocational training gave me the skills I needed to start my own tailoring business. Now, I can support my family."*

### **4.2.3 Community Perceptions**

Community members expressed high levels of satisfaction with the Mbuyu Foundation's interventions. Key aspects from interviews and focus group discussions include:

#### **Improved Quality of Life**

Many respondents highlighted the improved living conditions and greater access to essential services. 80% (n=56) of respondents reported a positive change in their socioeconomic status due to the foundation's programmes. A 29 years old female respondent stated, *"The skills*

*training I received from the Mbuyu Foundation has completely transformed my life. I now have a stable income from my tailoring business, which has allowed me to provide for my family and send my children to school. We no longer worry about where our next meal will come from."*

### **Increased Social Capital**

High levels of community participation and trust in the Mbuyu Foundation were noted, which enhanced community solidarity and social cohesion which were reported as significant benefits of the programmes.

### **Challenges and Suggestions**

Respondents identified challenges such as limited programme reach and sustainability concerns. Suggestions for improvement included expanding programme coverage and increasing community involvement in planning and implementation.

### **4.3 Challenges Encountered by the Mbuyu Foundation**

*Key challenges faced by the Mbuyu Foundation include:*

1. Resource Constraints: Limited funding and resources to expand and sustain programmes where by 30% (n=21) of survey respondents identified funding as a major barrier to programme success.
2. Community Engagement: Difficulty in achieving full community participation and ownership of programmes as a result of cultural barriers whereby 20% (n=reported cultural resistance as a significant challenge and due to the dependency syndrome in some community members who expect to receive without putting in the work to engage in any of the Mbuyu foundation.
3. Infrastructure Limitations: Inadequate infrastructure to support programme implementation where the facility is not so big to accommodate a larger number of students hence dealing with a small number of participants at a time.

### **4.4 Summary of Findings**

The findings indicate that the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes have significantly contributed to the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community. Despite challenges, the community perceives these interventions positively, noting improvements in education,

healthcare, income levels, and overall well-being. Continued support and expansion of these initiatives could further enhance the community's development not only in Katanga but also other slum communities in Uganda thus leading overall substantial development.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the study's findings, presents conclusions, and offers recommendations for the Mbuyu Foundation, policymakers, and future research.

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

The study reveals that the Mbuyu Foundation's programmes have positively impacted the socioeconomic development of the Katanga Slum Community. Key achievements include improved educational outcomes, better access to healthcare, increased income levels, and enhanced community empowerment. The Mbuyu Foundation faces several challenges, including not having enough resources, limited community involvement, and infrastructure issues that need to be fixed.

#### Conclusions:

- **Limited Programme Reach:** The Mbuyu Foundation wants to help more people in the Katanga community. Right now, their programmes, like the Read for Life programme, only reach about 200 children. But there are over 20,000 people living in Katanga, so many people still don't get these benefits. This shows that the current programmes are not reaching enough people and are not making a big enough impact.
- **Low Community Engagement:** It's important to get the community involved in planning, running, and checking the success of programmes. The Mbuyu Foundation tries to involve the community by asking for their needs and adjusting programmes based on their feedback. However, getting more people deeply involved is still a challenge.
- **Weak Partnerships:** Working with government agencies, other non-profits, and private companies can bring more resources and knowledge. The Mbuyu Foundation has some partnerships, but they can be stronger. Better partnerships can help the foundation get more funding, share good ideas, and make their programmes more effective.

- **Unsustainable Funding:** Finding steady funding is a big problem for the Mbuyu Foundation. Even though they have run successful programmes, there is always a risk of running out of money.

### 5.3 Recommendations

#### 5.3.1 For the Mbuyu Foundation

**Expand Programme Reach:** The Mbuyu Foundation should try to help more people in the community. They can do this by reaching out to more people and making their facilities bigger. This way, more people can benefit from their programs.

**Enhance Community Engagement:** It's important to get the community more involved in planning, running, and checking the programs. This makes sure the programs last and people feel they own them. The foundation can do this by asking the community what they need and want, and by making sure everyone feels included and important.

**Strengthen Partnerships:** The Mbuyu Foundation should work with government agencies, other non-profits, and private companies. These partnerships can bring more resources and knowledge. They can also help with funding and make it easier to get certain benefits, which means the foundation can help more people more effectively.

**Focus on Sustainability:** Develop strategies for sustainable funding and resource mobilization to maintain and expand programme activities. This will reduce the risks of the agency closing down due to lack of funds to run the operations of the Mbuyu Foundation.

### 5.4 Final Thoughts

The Mbuyu Foundation's work in the Katanga Slum Community is an example of the critical role non-profit organizations play in addressing urban poverty and promoting sustainable development in our communities. By building on the successes and addressing the challenges identified in this study, the Foundation and similar organizations can continue to make a meaningful difference in the lives of marginalized communities.

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## APPENDICES



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
UNIVERSITY**

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH

This is to introduce to you ANITA Matilda Nekesa Registration number J22B15/174, a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing Bachelor's degree in Social Work. She is expected to carry out research in the final year under the guidance of a university supervisor in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the above mentioned award.

Topic: "The Effect of the Mbuyu Foundation's Programmes on Socio-Economic Development of Katanga Community."

The purpose of this communication is to request your office to allow her collect data from your organization. Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.



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22<sup>nd</sup> /July/ 2024

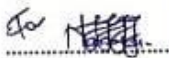
**REF: ACCEPTANCE LETTER FOR ANITA MATILDA NEKESA**

This is to introduce to you that **ANITA MATILDA NEKESA** has been offered a place at The Mbuyu Foundation Katanga to conduct research at The Mbuyu Foundation Programs on the socio economic development of the community of Katanga.

The Mbuyu foundation is located in Katanga slum and we work with the most vulnerable in the society. We run skills programs for men, women and children such as the sponsorship program for children, read for life programs, sports programs as well as bag making, catering and sewing classes for the men and women living in the slums of Katanga. We also carry out home visitations for the most vulnerable and we provide counselling and psych – socio support.

We look forward to work with you. Please feel free to contact us for any further assistance. We look forward to collaborating with you and wish you the best luck in your research.

Yours faithfully,



JULIET NAMBUYAGA

PROJECTS COORDINATOR



The Mbuyu Foundation.

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**The Mbuyu Foundation is a registered Not for profit NGO in Uganda.**

**Founders & Executive Directors of NGO - Dr Roberts and Leah Makanda**

**COLLECTING DATA WHILE RESPECTING CONFIDENTIALITY**



**INTERVIEW GUIDE**

#### Health and Sanitation:

1. What health services or awareness campaigns has the Mbuyu Foundation implemented in Katanga?
2. Have there been improvements in sanitation, disease prevention, or maternal health?
3. How do citizens perceive their overall health and well-being?

#### Infrastructure and Basic Services:

1. What infrastructure projects (e.g., roads, drainage, electricity) has the foundation supported?
2. How have these improvements affected daily life for residents?
3. Are there remaining gaps in basic services that need attention?

#### Community Empowerment and Participation:

2. How does the Mbuyu Foundation engage with the community in decision-making processes?
3. Have residents actively participated in shaping development initiatives?
4. What role do local leaders play in advocating for community needs?

### **GUIDE FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION**

#### **Livelihoods and Income Generation:**

1. How has the Mbuyu Foundation contributed to income-generating activities within Katanga Slum?
2. What specific programmes or initiatives have helped residents improve their livelihoods?
3. Are there success stories or challenges related to income diversification?

#### **Education and Literacy:**

1. How has the Read for Life programme (a literacy and library initiative) influenced children's education in Katanga?
2. What improvements have been observed in literacy rates among school-age children?

3. Are there barriers to accessing quality education, and how has the foundation addressed them?