

NEMRA CONFERENCE PROGRAMME MARCH, 2024

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Tuesday 26 th March 2024				
MCs (Ms. Hellen Kirunda,Ms. Hadijja Yahya)				
Entertainment by the Department of Performing Arts and Film, Makerere University				
Plenary				
Welcome Remarks 08.30 a.m - 09.30 a.m				
Welcome remarks by Associate Professor Eria Hisali, Principal College of Business and Management Sciences, Makerere University; Dr Juliet Kyayesimira Managing Director, NEMRA, Kyambogo University;Dr. Gad Ruzaaza Ndaruhutse, Chairman Scientific Committee NEMRA Conference 2024, Mbarara University of Science and Technology; Dr. Apophia Agiresaasi, Chair, NEMRA Conference 2024 Local Organizing Committee, Makerere University				
Opening Addresses 09.30a.m - 10.30a.m				
Auditorium	Session Chair	Presenter		Discussant
	Dr. Christine Mwebesa	Hon. Janet KataahaMuseveni, First lady and Minister of Education and Sports	Communication from Chief Guest	Discussions
		Prof. William Bazeyo, Professor of Occupational Medicine and Lab Director and Chief of Party of ResilientAfrica Net work (RAN)	Key Note Address	Discussions
		Dr.Hamis Mugendawala,Manager, Policy Research, and Innovation National Planning Authority(NPA)	Aligning Academic Research with the National Development Planning and Implementation Process	Discussions
10.30 a.m - 11.00a.m Coffee Break				



11.00a.m - 01.00 p.m				
AUDITORIUM				
	Chair	Presenter	Title of Presentation	Discussant
	Mr. Patrick Mutabwire	Dr Gad Ruzaaza Ndaruhutse	Network or disappear: Insights from research and mentorship programs in Africa	Dr. Wilberforce Kabweru
		Mr. Osborn Ahimbisibwe	Communicating bioethics and research processes during crises: A research management perspective in Uganda	
		Ms.Barbara Kayondo and Mr.Moses Tuhame	Towards a Prospective Communication Model for University-Industry Collaborations in Uganda	Dr Ferdinand Mutaawe Kasozi
		Prof.Bacwayo Kukunda	Academia and Research in Private HEIs in Uganda: Implications for Policy	
		Dr.Proscovia Katumba etal	Business Development Through E-Commerce Adoption: A Case Study of an Entrepreneurship Expo at Makerere University	Dr. Peter Kabaseke
Seminar Room One	11.00a.m - 01.00 p.m			
	Each presentation will be 10 minutes			
	Dr Joy Asimwe	Dr.Frankline Higenyi	Career Progression Choices for Female Doctors in Uganda Public Medical Services	Dr. Harriet Nakigozi
		Dr.Viola Nyakato etal	<i>I am a young mother because my mother was one</i> ; a qualitative assessment of the factors responsible for adolescent repeat pregnancy in southwestern Uganda	



		Mr.Janan Tumwesigire	Predictors of personal air pollution exposure among older adults in Southwestern Uganda.	Mr. Geoffrey Kapalaga
		Ms.Christine Nuwahereza	Prevalence of Anemia and Associated Factors among Children 6–59 Months, Isingiro District, Uganda, May 2019: A Cross-Sectional Study.	
		Mr.Luco P. Mwelange	Occupational exposure as emerging risk for cancer in Tanzania. Observation study	
Seminar Room Two	11.00a.m - 01.00p.m			
	Each presentation will be 10 minutes			
	Dr Martin Muhereza	Dr.Agatha Tumwine and Prof.Edith Natukunda	The Semiotics of Non Verbal Communication in the Discursive Practices of the Banyankore and Bakiga in Western Uganda	Ms. Aisha Watsemba
		Dr Neema Julius and Ms.Christine Kyomukama	The confusions of multilingualism in learning foreign languages: A case study of Kabale University	
	Dr, Martin Muhereza	Ms Annette Sseba	<i>Engozi negotiating the present: reclaiming motherhood amidst patrilineal clanships power in Buganda region in Uganda.</i>	Mr. Arinaitwe Rugyendo
		Mr. Emmanuel Kilatu	Integrating Human Rights with Literature for 21 st Century Teaching and Learning: A Critical Analysis of Mloka's Poem Human Rights	
01.00 p.m - 02.00 p.m Lunch Break				



Auditorium	02.00 p.m to 04.30 p.m			
	Each presentation will be 10 minutes			
	Session Chair			
	Dr Ruth Obaikol	Dr. Harriet Nakigozi	Laboratory leadership in the current context- The case of Ugandan mentorship	Dr Viola Nyakato
		Mr.Gabriel Tumwine etal	Knowledge and practices related to brucellosis control among agro-pastoral farmers in cattle corridor area, central uganda	
		Ms.Mary Namukisa	Predictors of undernutrition among children under five in katiri cell, bulembia division, kasese municipality, uganda.	Ms. Goretty Nagawa
		Mr. Geofrey Kapalaga	Quantifying the influence of distribution shift on machine learning models for predicting foot and mouth disease outbreaks in Uganda	Dr Karlmax Rutaro
		Mr.Kwiyocwiny Emmanuel and Dr.Juliet Kyayesimira	Fishing pressure and land use cover change in small-scale fishery of albert Nile, pakwach district	
Seminar Room One	02.00 - 04.30 p.m			
	Each presentation will be 10 minutes			



	Dr. Wilberforce Kabweru	Steven Biryomumaisho	The contribution of Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) towards Youth Empowerment in Rukungiri Municipality	Mr. Moses Tuhamu
		Steven Biryomumaisho	The effect of Informal Saving Groups on transforming youth livelihood in Rukungiri District, a case study of Kebisoni Sub-county	
		Dr. Nathan Kanuma Taremwa	Exploring Circular Economy Awareness, Perceptions and Practices in selected Urban Slums in Kigali City of Rwanda.	Dr.Chukwuemeka J. Dij
		Ms.Rosette Maska	Developing Entrepreneurship for Inclusive Community Development in Uganda	
04.30 - 06.00 p.m Evening Tea and Networking End of Day One				
27 th March 2024 Wednesday				
Plenary				
08.30 a.m - 10.30a.m				
MCs (Mr Arinaitwe Rugyendo,Ms. Olive Kyogabirwe)				
	Session Chair			
AUDITORIUM	Mr. Rugyendo Arinaitwe	Prof. David Kabaasa, member, Education Policy review Commission, Former Principle, College of Veterinary Medicine and AnimalResources and bio security, Makerere University	Key note Address	Discussions



		Ms.Mercy Kainobwiso, Registrar General(URSB)	Address on “ The link between Intellectual Property, Policy Formulation and Community Development. ”	Discussions
10.30 a.m - 11.00 a.m Tea Break				
AUDITORIUM 11.00 a.m - 01.00p.m				
	Each presentation will be 10 minutes			
	Ms. Hellen Kirunda	Dr Tom Alfred Wanyakala and Dr Franklin Higenyi	Assessment of wealth creation interventions in Uganda since independence	Ms Barbara Kayondo
		Mr. Hakim Buyondo	Integration of Islamic Banking and Finance (IBF) Education in Higher Education Institutions in Uganda	
		Ms.Kakundwa Naomi	Audit committee and operational efficiency of member owned SACCOs in Uganda.	Dr Proscovia Katumba
		Prof.Monica Chibita and Mr. John Semakula	Building capacity for migration reporting in sub-Saharan Africa: an assessment of e-Learning best practices, needs and capabilities.	Dr. Ferdinand Mutaawe
		Mr. Dickson Tumuramye	Parenting in the contemporary world and the emerging issues	
		Mr.Habib Mariamungu	The Philosophic Positioning of post-war Case Studies: A Confluence of Post-positivist and Constructivism	
Seminar Room One	11.00 - 01.00p.m			



	Each presentation will be 10 minutes			
	Ms. Hadijja Yahaya	Dr.Karlmax Rutaro	"Value Chain Hygiene Practices and Microbial Contamination of Street and Market Vended Ready-to-Eat grasshopper, <i>Ruspolia differens</i> in Uganda: Implications for food safety and public health"	Mr. Osborn Ahimbisibwe
		Mr. Godfrey Mumpe	Ethno botanical Survey of Phytotheurapeutic Management of Diabetes and Hypertension Disease in Mpigi District	
		Dr. Bonaventure Minani	Analysis of productivity, cyclicity and potato taste of coffee in Burundi	Mr. Luco Mwelange
		Dr.Sylvia Nabasumba	Is farmer-based seed potato production economically viable and stable? Insights from seed potato producers in South Western Uganda.	Dr. Martin Muhereza
		Ms.Judith Kobusinge	Potential of Selected Soil Moisture Conservation Practices for Improving Soil Moisture Retention in Robusta Coffee, <i>Coffea canephora</i> (Pierre ex A. Froehner)	
Seminar Room Two Online presenters				
	11.00p.m - 01.00p.m			
	Each Presentation will be 10 minutes			
Seminar Room Two	Dr. Gad Ruzaaza Ndaruhutse	Prof. Adebayo Obadiora	Education Stakeholders' Perception on Learners Use of Library Facilities and Resources in Secondary Schools in Osun State	Dr Salaam Mujeeb



		Mr.Kwiyocwiny Emmanuel and Dr.Juliet Kyayesimira	Fishing pressure and land use cover change in small-scale fishery of albert Nile, pakwach district	
		Prof.Kofo A. Aderogba	Online Learning and Research for Adult and Continuing Education in Contemporary Nigeria	
		Dr.Jean Baptiste Manirakiza	Scrutinizing Communication Gaps Bridging Efforts by Universities' Language Centers in Rwanda: The Case of AUCA, UTB AND UNILAK	Dr Agatha Tumwine
		Mr. Charles Unega	Analyzing the lexicogrammatical patterns of Alur folktales	
	Mr. Godfrey Mumpe	Dr. Tendai Hove	A hotel within a Cultural Landscape, Great Zimbabwe Hotel Relationship with Great Zimbabwe Monuments and the Local Communities	Dr Amos Chom Haruna
		Dr. Oteyola Temitepo Adetokunbo	Influence of students' awareness on technology acceptance of google classroom among colleges of education students in southwestern Nigeria.	
01.00p.m -02.00p.m Lunch Break				
02.00p.m - 04.00p.m AUDITORIUM				
	Prof. Stella Neema	Dr Joy Asimwe	Promoting innovation in the management of urban solid wastes: a case of community-based recycling and reuse in kampala city	Dr Wilberforce Kabweru



		Edward Balaba and Prof. Angello Kakande	“Olujjuliro Ritual: On Street Food Culture And The Making Of A Smart City In Kampala	
		Dr. Ferdinand Mutaawe Kasozi	NTU’OLOGY – A Case of Disregarded African Indigenous Knowledge bases in the formulation of food security policies	Dr,Neema Julius
		Bakuneta Chris	Impact of Climate Change on Wildlife, Forests and Tourism: A case study from Uganda	
		Dr Christine Charity Mwebesa	Corporatisation of Higher Education in Uganda Disadvantaged the poor: The Case of Makerere University	
Seminar Room Two	Online presenters 02.00p.m - 04.00p.m			
	Each presentation will be 10 minutes			
	Session Chair	Presenter	Title of Presentation	Discussant
	Dr. Sylvia Nabasumba	Mr. Geofrey Kapalaga	Quantifying the influence of distribution shift on machine learning models for predicting foot and mouth disease outbreaks in Uganda	Mr. Gabriel Tumwine
		Dr Johnson Oludele Okewole	Assessment of primary school pupils’ awareness and knowledge on the nutritional values of the home-grown school feeding in ife central local government area, Osun state, Nigeria	Ms.Precious Ahabwe



		Prof. Kunle Bankole Osinube	Capital Formation and Health Outcomes in Middle-Income Countries	
		Dr Amos Chom Haruna	Root cause analysis of sustainable housing affordability burden of low-income households in urban areas	Ms. Christine Nuwahereza
		Mr Benon Kyabarongo	Board assurance and financial performance of selected savings and credit cooperative societies in Kiruhura district, Uganda.	Dr. Christine Mwebesa
		Mr.Rwabuhinga Richard	Influence of Competence on Employability of Education graduates in Mid-Western Uganda: A case of Mountains of the Moon and Uganda Pentecostal Universities.	
		Mr.Silas Sangito Nnko and Dr. Juliet Kyayesimira	Ethnobotanical survey of phytotherapeutic management of diabetes and hypertension diseases in mpigi district, uganda	Ms. Christine Nuwahereza
Seminar Room One	02.00p.m - 04.00p.m			
	Each presentation will be 10 Minutes			
	Session Chair	Presenter	Title of Presentation	Discussant



	Prof. Elizabeth Bacwayo	Dr Valda Itunu Martins	Assessment of the impact of fuel subsidy removal on family mental health in minna, Nigeria.	Ms. Annette Sseba
		Dr Salaam Mujeeb and Dr. Kangethe Stanley	Alcohol consumption, drug use and life styles as risk factors among people living with dementia in Uganda	
		Dr Juliet Kyayesimira & Dr. Stephen Buah	Traditional Knowledge of Ethnomedicine Utilisation of Governor's Plum in Eastern Uganda	
		Dr Salaam Mujeeb and Dr.Jack Esau Mabvuka	The role of motorcycle taxi (boda boda) in accessing maternal health services: a case at Ntchisi district hospital, malawi	Dr Rwengabo Rutash
		Dr Temitope Ade-tokunbo Oteyola	Influence of students' awareness on technology acceptance of google classroom among colleges of education students in south-western Nigeria.	
Plenary 04.00 pm - 05.00 p.m				
		Dr. Martin Patrick Ongol, Executive Secretary Uganda National Council for Science and Technology(UNCST)	Closing remarks on "The Role of the Government Regulatory Research Body: What Academic Researchers need to know."	All
		Dr Juliet Kyayesimira, Managing Director NEMRA and Dr. Martin Patrick Ongol Chairman NEMRA Board of Directors a	Presentation of awards to best presenters and all conference presenters	All



05.00 p.m - 06.00 p.m Evening tea and networking	
POSTER PRESENTATIONS	
Ms.Goretti Nagawa	Assessment of land use/cover changes on mount Elgon slopes and the effect to household food security.
Ms.Precious Ahabwe	Evaluation of a randomised controlled trial of a mobile phone-supported and family-centred rehabilitation; an intervention named F@CE
Dr Viola Nil-lah Nyakato	Uganda's teenage pregnancy dilemma: a policy, culture and adolescent sexual and reproductive health burdens' disconnect
M s . L o y c e Allen Asire	Exploring Stakeholders' Interventions in Addressing Gender Roles and Norms that Obstruct Refugee Women's Access to Higher Education: A Case of Bidibidi Refugee Settlement in Northern Uganda
Ms. Naomi Namanya	Formal education and development in Uganda: a theological proposal
D r . C h u k - wuemeka J. Diji	Conceptual Framework for Sustainable Energy Research in Higher Education Institutions
Dr Tom Alfred Wanyaka and Dr Frankline Higenyi	A systematic review of wealth creation interventions in Uganda from 1965 to 2022
Mr. John Ssentongo	Diarrhea and its associated factors among children under 5 years in Kidodo Cell, Kasese Municipality



The Chief Guest
The NEMRA Founders,
The NEMRA Board of Directors,
The NEMRA Managing Director,
The NEMRA Executive Committee,
Session Chairs,
Presenters,
Fellow Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
All Protocol is Observed.

On behalf of the Conference Organizing Committee and on my own behalf, I take the pleasure to welcome all of you to this ground breaking conference, the Premier NEMRA Conference. Guided by the Organizational Vision and Mission, NEMRA continues to extend her horizon and impact by supporting and strengthening researchers to undertake and disseminate multidisciplinary research for sustainable societal transformation through policy formulation and community development.

The premier NEMRA Conference is purposed to provide us with the opportunity to utilise the interuniversity and multidisciplinary networking platform that NEMRA provides to collaborate, receive mutual support on the research journey, further develop research, share experiences and to disseminate our findings. I congratulate everyone upon this milestone.

We have been amazed at the level of enthusiasm and commitment from all involved in NEMRA and especially in this conference to spearhead research, innovation and community engagement for Africa's development, leaving no one behind. The conference menu is full, with High Quality Abstracts from a wide array of Disciplines. This is easily the first multidisciplinary Conference we are hosting. We hope that every moment here will be used to interact, forge partnerships and to enjoy the conference.

We thank everyone for the support. I would like to single out the Government of Uganda for the commitment to support research and development and Makerere University's COBAMS for hosting this conference.

I thank the NEMRA leadership for entrusting us with the noble responsibility to organise and execute this conference.

Many thanks to the organising committee for the technicalities well executed, the scientific committee for the hard work in reviewing the research that will be shared, the various sponsors for the resources to run the conference, our service providers who are ready to serve us throughout these 2 days and last but not least thank you to all the conference delegates for picking interest in this event and your readiness to share and discuss each other's research outputs. It has been a joint effort and contributions from you all. Thank you.

I wish you all a successful conference.

For God and My Country.

Conference Chairperson

Dr Apophia Agiresaasi





A Message of Gratitude for Your Time, Commitment and the Value You Bring to Research

The
Assoc. Prof. Edith Natukunda Togboa
(Language Studies- French, Makerere University)

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON, NEMRA

Current President of the Language
Association of Eastern Africa

My message to researchers, education professionals and NEMRA key stakeholders can only be based on words of encouragement. In a context where there is dire need of information, where preconceived ideas about our research constraints are predominating, I can only appeal to fellow researchers and educators to gather as much information as possible on the widest variety of topics, especially in the humanities and social sciences.

I can only appeal to the researchers to find out about other studies that have been conducted in our various domains so that we can identify gaps that need to be filled; especially from the African perspective. For a very long time we have been mostly the passive end-users of other scholars' findings. It is high time, that the information needed by decision-makers, whether qualitative or quantitative should be coming from us!

Otherwise the opinions and feelings of the great mother Africa, as consumers of research products will continue to be left aside. We and the world out there, need to understand the mindset of Africans as important customers and make research products appropriate for us. We need to point out the dangers of the overwhelming number of products and services we are consuming without knowing their eventual harmful impacts on us.

In brief, we need to interact with many information gatherers in order for us to be in tandem with today's fast development and technological advancement. In today's on-line world, where social media has replaced the traditional sounding drums and smoke signals, we need to be part of creating public content that is daily being generated and uploaded. We need to self-appropriate and add African values to how social analysis is now being done. Old school methods of questionnaires and interviews I am sure still work, but we need to see how to connect with newer methods of collecting data, for instance through external sources and internet market research.

It is my hope that in this NEMRA Conference, we will be contributing to facilitating data-driven strategies, problem solving and sharing information that has real world applications. I hope that we will be sharing evidence-based research that will eventually transform our conditions of living.

For that quality research, I will remain deeply grateful to you.

Prof. Edith Ruth Natukunda Togboa,
Deputy Chairperson,
NEMRA Board of Directors



MESSAGE FROM NEMRA BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dr. Martin Ongol

On my behalf and on behalf of the Board of Directors for Network for Education and Multidisciplinary Research Africa (NEMRA), I warmly welcome you to the 1st All-African Multidisciplinary Research Conference 2024. The theme for this year's conference is, "Develop Research for Policy Formulation and Community Development aimed at addressing cross-cutting issues on gender inclusiveness and social justice.

The All-African Multidisciplinary Research Conference will bring together scientists, regulators, civil society organizations, Government of Uganda Ministries, Department and Agencies), non-governmental organizations, private sectors, and international partners. The conference will present an opportunity to learn, network, and foster innovations on how research can provide evidence for the development and formulation of inclusive policies that can lead to community development.

As you may be aware, Uganda like many other countries faces challenges such as economic development, climate change, environmental degradation, increasing population, inadequate health care, food insecurity, weak private sector, and mindset amongst others.

To tackle the above challenges Uganda has come up with Vision 2040 which aims to transform Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years. However, the contribution of Uganda's research efforts to the development of and formulation of inclusive policy formulation has been limited. Forums such as the 1st All African Multidisciplinary Conference offer an opportunity to build a community of practice, co-create new ideas and enhance the contribution of research outcomes to national development.

With these few messages, once again, I warmly welcome you all to this conference.

Martin Ongol (PhD)

Chairperson, NEMRA Board of Directors.



MESSAGE FROM NEMRA MANAGING DIRECTOR



Dr Juliet Kyayesimira

Our Chief Host, Hon Janet Kataaha Museveni
First Lady and Minister of Education and Sports of Uganda
Keynote speakers,
The NEMRA Founders,
The NEMRA Board of Directors,
The NEMRA Managing Director,
The NEMRA Executive Committee,
Session Chairs,
Presenters,
Fellow Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I welcome you to this first-ever all-Africa Multidisciplinary Research Conference 2024 brought to you by Network for Education and Multidisciplinary Research Africa (NEMRA). NEMRA was founded in September 2018 and the secretariat is housed at Mutesa I Royal University, Mengo.

NEMRA is a network of researchers from around the World who fall in the scope of postgraduate research students, early career researches, senior academics and practitioners with a focus on strengthening and deepening multidisciplinary research in Africa.

NEMRA has availed a platform for inter-university networking and collaboration in interdisciplinary research capacity development among the members.

The interuniversity networks are meant to create a synergetic force for advancing a research culture and generating quality research outputs for Africa's well-being. NEMRA conducts several activities to help members advance research culture namely; monthly research workshops, mentorship programmes, joint research projects, public lecturers, writing retreats, contemporary education and researcher development delivery and partnership and membership mobilization. NEMRA has nurtured and mentored many PhD and MSc candidates who have since graduated from their respective universities. Thank you for choosing to journey with NEMRA in your academics.

It is important to note that research has been undertaken and NEMRA has taken a deliberate effort to ensure that research findings are shared for purposes of policy formulation. This conference is therefore a testimony for this effort. To our key note speaker (s) you are special to NEMRA fraternity. Thank you for your mentorship and for nurturing NEMRA.



At this point allow me thank the following special people that have nurtured NEMRA. Professor William Bazeyo who has been NEMRA Technical advisor since inception and has holds NEMRA close to his heart. NEMRA founders Dr. Loice Natukunda – Lincoln University, Prof. John Mugisha – Cavendish University, Uganda, Associate Prof. Doris Kakuru – University of Victoria, Canada, Associate Prof. Mesharch Katusiime – Kabale University, Dr. Dick Kamuganga – Makerere University, Dr. Sazir Mayanja – Uganda Technology and Management University, Dr Christine C Mwebesa of the Office of the President. The first-ever Chairperson BOARD Prof Stella Neema did a remarkable job of providing proper guidance to NEMRA and this has made the network blossom.

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to commend the great work of the Board of Directors and NEMRA executive and the entire fraternity for nurturing this dream to this day. To the researchers, thank you for submitting your work and accepting to be here and share with the wider community as represented at this conference.

On behalf of the NEMRA executive team, I would like to thank the organisers, the presenters, funders who have contributed in different ways towards the success of this annual conference. Thank you all for your great support and contribution to transforming communities through research and policy.

Long live NEMRA, long live NEMRA annual conferences.

Excellence in Research for Sustainable Transformation



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Sub-theme:

Urbanisation and Cities

Title: Olujjuliro Ritual: On Street Food Culture And The Making Of A Smart City In Kampala

This paper explores the concept of a smart city in the context of Kampala proposed in October 2022, challenging the common perception that urban development merely involves “cleaning up the streets.” Using the ritual of Olujjuliro, translated as the eating place, the paper investigates Kampala’s evolving feasting culture. It contends that what was initially a temporary street food practice now reveals the complex interplay between a regulated formal dining sector and a more chaotic informal economy, shaping the trajectory of a smart city.

The study argues against viewing street food culture as a transient phenomenon, asserting that Kampala’s significance extends beyond its infrastructure to encompass the crucial role of street food culture and street life in defining its identity as a capital. By examining the shift in Olujjuliro, the paper scrutinizes how ritual procedures influence food habits, portraying it as a master system for understanding the socio-political culture. The analysis sheds light on key urban infrastructure and governance issues.

Our research method critically evaluates Olujjuliro expressions used by the Baganda, to uncover conflicting tensions between the government-led concept of a smart city and the often overlooked perspectives of the shifting food culture. Ultimately, the study underscores the importance of appreciating the shift in the Olujjuliro ritual to comprehend the intricate social etiquette related to food, particularly concerning the residents of Kampala and Ugandans at large.

Key words:

- ▶ Olujjuliro Ritual,
- ▶ Street Food,
- ▶ Smart City,
- ▶ Urban Governance



ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY BURDEN OF LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN URBAN AREA

Dr Amos Chom Haruna

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Abstract

Housing afford-ability burden develops because a household is unable to meet the needs for shelter and non-housing expenditures. This problem is mostly prevalent among urban households due to economic, social, and environmental challenges. Housing afford-ability problem seats both income and residual income of low-income households. This paper utilised the root cause analysis (RCA) principle that identified the causes of housing afford-ability burden, thus hindering the socio-economic empowerment of low-income households in urban are a located in Abuja, Nigeria. Root cause analysis is the process of discovering the root causes of problems to identify appropriate solutions. It helps to answer the question of why the problem occurred in the first place. A quantitative, cross-sectional design was adopted to collect data using semi structured questionnaire survey from a simple random sample of 285 households in the study area. Data were analysed using principal component analysis (PCA) and mean rating which ranked the possible solutions to problems of housing afford-ability grouped into the following three sustainability dimensions: economic, social, and environment. Results indicate broadly that; economic factor drives the housing burden of low-income households in urban areas. This is closely followed by social factors. Findings show that 79.3% of the sample were rental households while homeowners were 20.7%; and the renter households are more residual housing burdened than the home owners. The conclusion made is that housing afford-ability burden impedes the socioeconomic transformation of low-income households in urban areas. As a recommendation, the housing needs and economic status of low-income households in urban areas should be given priority in any developmental policy of government to achieve sustainable urban development. These can be possible through establishment of a rental housing policy to add residential afford-ability challenge, by providing access to subsidized and affordable housing for low-and moderate- income families for private rentals and social housing.

Keywords:

- ▶ **Housing burden,**
- ▶ **Affordability,**
- ▶ **Households,**
- ▶ **Root cause analysis**



Title: PROMOTING INNOVATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF URBAN SOLID WASTES: A CASE OF COMMUNITY-BASED RECYCLING AND REUSE IN KAMPALA CITY

Community-based recycling and reuse (CBRR) of solid wastes on the rise in urban centers. While the motivations CBRR could be private, it provides public benefits to SWM in various ways. Currently, there is poor compliance with regulations of the urban authorities, the national environment authority guidelines, as well as collection fees, and treatment standards at an engineered landfill. As a result, abandoned solid wastes are found rotting in illegal dumps, especially in informal settlements, scattered on the roadside, and the dumps or landfills are overflowing. There is a concern that urban authorities have been overwhelmed with the large volumes of mixed materials, collection of wet and dense vegetable matter, and inadequate space for dumping sites. With rapid urbanization, the integration of community stakeholders is unavoidable. The main research question therefore was why innovations based on CBRR are not undertaken for urban solid waste management. Using a qualitative study design and a social-ecological perspective, the following results were derived. Promoting innovations such as community-based recycling in managing solid wastes strategically supports the integrated sustainable SWM model. Sustainability applies to environmental protection, public health benefits, and livelihoods, and limits public expenditure of poorly resourced local urban authorities. Therefore, urban authorities could reduce solid waste management challenges in informal settlements if they work with CBRR enterprises.

Key Words:

- ▶ Community-based
- ▶ urban Solid waste,
- ▶ Innovations



Analysis of the Influence of Forms of Urban Agriculture on the Socio-Economic Status of the Farmers in Kampala and Mbarara Cities, Uganda

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Background

Introduction

Urban Agriculture (UA) refers to agriculture activities in urban areas. Socio economic status (SES) describes an individual's position in hierarchical social structure. There are various technologies available for farmers to use in urban environment to achieve a certain level of SES. In Sub Sahara Africa the most common systems are back yard gardens, open space cultivation, rearing of animals and agro tourism. In Ugandan context these systems are very intensive and small scale due to lack of farming space caused by competition from other sectors like housing. Therefore the study assessed farming systems and classified them under subsistence, commercial and agro tourism and their effects on SES of farmers.

Objective

The objective of this study is to analyze the influence of the forms of UA on the SES of farmers in Kampala and Mbarara cities of Uganda.

Hypothesis

H0= No significant relationship between forms of UA and SES of farmers in Kampala and Mbarara cities

Methodology

Research Design

A cross-sectional design with triangulation techniques for collecting both qualitative and quantitative data.

Study area.

The study was conducted in Kampala and Mbarara Cities and their environs. The two areas have two different agro-ecological zones. Kampala found in the Coffee/Banana Zone and Mbarara in the Cattle Corridor.

Study Population

Sampled area population and households of urban farmers were unknown and cochrane formula was used to get sample 384 respondents at 95%CI.

Category	Population	Sample Size	Sampling Technique.
KI	48	48	Purposive
FGDs	8	8	Purposive
Respondents	unknown	384	Cluster and snowball
Total		440	

Tools of data collection

Household Heads was interviewed (Semi-structured Questionnaire) Focus Group Discussion (FGD Guide), KI Interview (Interview Checklist), Field Observation, (Checklist and use of camera) and Secondary Data Sources.

Data analysis

The collected data was coded for (SPSS) windows, version 25 for analysis. Univariate Analysis; Descriptive statistics; Bivariate Analysis; Cross tabulations using Pearson's chi-square test; Multivariate Analysis; Assesses which factor is associated with Farmers SES more than the other

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of the form of UA on SES of farmers

	Forms of UA	urban Responses	Kampala (n=106)	Mbarara (n=110)	Total (n=216)
substance forms %	Backyard gardens	Yes	63.20%	67.30%	65.30%
	Vacant plots	Yes	52.80%	60.90%	56.90%
commercial forms %	Poultry	Yes	65.50%	63.20%	64.40%
	Crop farming	Yes	82%	88.20%	85.20%



Results and Discussion

Table 4: Parametric estimates for the influence of forms of UA on the SES of urban farmers

Farmer's Socio-Economic Status (SES)		Household food security and Income		Subsistence forms		Commercial forms		Tourist forms		95% Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
		Intercept	B	Std. Error	Sig.					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Household food security and Income	Hanging gardens		0.496	1.508	0.742						
	Backyard gardens		2.174	0.765	0.002					1.929	0.817
	Roadside gardens		1.885	0.749	0.012					0.035	0.659
	Roof top gardens		2.277	0.704	0.001					0.103	0.407
Commercial forms	Vacant plots		0 ^b								
	Zero grazing		2.165	0.973	0.026					0.712	58.658
	Poultry farms		1.547	0.558	0.006					1.574	14.027
	Fish farms		1.378	0.723	0.047					0.961	16.379
Tourist forms	Crop farms		1.346	0.581	0.021					0.842	1.23
	Piggery farms		0.017	0.015	0.247					1.017	0.988
	Rabbit farms		0 ^b								
	Demonstration sites		-1.203	0.573	0.036					1.3	0.098
		Education and training sites	0 ^b								

The highlighted variables in red indicate the most significant and widely used urban farming technologies that have direct economic impact on SES of farmers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- > The study confirmed a strong association between forms of UA and SES of the UFs in both Kampala and Mbarara Cities.
- > There is need to promote use of improved technologies to use by urban farmers (i.e. improves seeds and animal breeds).
- > There is need to train farmers on aspects such as pests and disease control to minimize losses
- > There is a need to develop community networks such as community urban farming or urban market gardening on a co-operative basis to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, and promotion of participatory problem solving.
- > Policy is needed to integrate UA in the City Development Plans

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank the Carnegie Cooperation of New York under RUFORUM who funded this study.

References

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ABSTRACT:

The urban population has been growing over the years, and today, 56.2 % of the world's population live in cities whereas for Africa it is, 47%. This comes with better opportunities to access modern services in health, education, employment opportunities, electricity, piped water, entertainment centers, well stocked shopping centers, communication amenities like 5G networks, sports arena, a bustling market for eclectic products. This comes with associated problems like poor housing facilities, scarcity of formal jobs, poor sanitation, unhealthy eating habits, scarcity of food, lack of proper health administration due to the high costs involved, social evils like theft, commercial sex, street begging, cheating, thuggery, gangs, drug addiction and substance abuse. The city authorities are out stretched to meet the demands from this bustling high population. This paper attempts to identify solutions to overcome the problems that come with rapid urban growth such as better urban planning, provision of health insurance, provision of low-cost housing schemes, skills training programs, rehabilitation centers, establishment of open spaces, free connection to electricity and water. The paper will hinge on the modernization theory which argues that urbanization comes as a result of introduction of new things and innovations. The paper shall use desk research by specifically dealing with on line research, and government published data, journal articles, world bank reports, United Nations reports and any other relevant material.

Key words:

- ▶ Urbanization,
- ▶ Cities,
- ▶ Innovations,
- ▶ Modernization, Population



Title: I am a young mother because my mother was one; a qualitative assessment of the factors responsible for adolescent repeat pregnancy in southwestern Uganda

Authors:	Affiliation
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Sophie Lyon	Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Virginia, USA
Shakira Namatovu	Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda
Achen Dorcus	Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda
Daniel Atwine	Department of Clinical Research, Soar Research Foundation, Uganda
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Elizabeth Kemigisha	Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda

Background:

Adolescent childbearing remains a major public health challenge globally and its prevalence is heightened in low and middle-income countries. Uganda is among the countries that experienced increased adolescent pregnancy at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first pregnancy places girls at heightened risk of repeat adolescent pregnancies and poorer social and health outcomes.

Methods:

This study employed a mixed-methods design, collecting survey and interview data from stakeholders affected by or involved with the prevention of adolescent pregnancy. A total of 14 focus group discussions (FGDs) and 28 individual in-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted in 4 districts in Southwestern Uganda. Transcribed interviews and FGDs were uploaded into Dedoose, a cloud-based computer application for qualitative data analysis. Predetermined codes were used to develop a codebook that guided collaborative thematic analysis.

Findings:

we present findings based on three themes: causes of adolescent pregnancy, challenges of adolescent pregnancy, and implications for solutions. Many factors, including socioeconomic status, physical environment, knowledge of and access to sexual and reproductive health resources, and gender-based violence, among others, were viewed as key contributors to adolescent pregnancy. Moreover, once a young girl became pregnant, she was at a higher risk of exposure to these factors and thus becoming pregnant once again. Participants cited an array of challenges faced not only by adolescents who became pregnant but also by their families and larger communities, including experiences such as poorer socio-economic outcomes and social isolation.



Conclusions:

Our results indicate the significant impact of repeat adolescent pregnancy on both individuals and communities and the need for sustainable solutions to mitigate this impact. These findings, in concert with input from community stakeholders, will be used to inform the development of culturally competent solutions that aim to improve outreach and education, government involvement, and health infrastructure.



Title: PARENTING IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND THE EMERGING ISSUES

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Abstract

Introduction

Parents are today at a crossroads with parenting their children. Many issues are emerging including media influence, digital addictions, substance abuse, and alcoholism among young people, most parents are working and have little time for children. Most children in corporate families are parented by house helpers, televisions, or gadgets. There is a lot of independence among children.

Individualism among families has taken precedence and the issue of a child being raised by a whole village is no longer practical.

Purpose:

This paper analyses the strategies for promoting positive parenting in a contemporary world from a Christian perspective.

Methodology

This paper was based on the review of existing literature on issues that affect parenting in the modern era.

Results/Findings

The findings show that Christian families enforce godly teaching in their parenting journey and this helps children to grow with the fear of the Lord and curbs down behavioral challenges.

Also, parents' training incorporated in the Christian teaching empowers parents to embrace parenting with a positive attitude and train children in the best way they should go so that when they grow up, they should never depart from it. Children who are positively raised amidst modernity are caring and respectful to parents and they tend to become more responsible when they become adults.

Conclusion

The study concludes that parenting is possible in this era if parents were intentionally impacting children positively.

Recommendation

Parents should provide quality time with their children, and also involve them in the parenting process.



05/02/2024

The coordinator

NEMRA

RE: SUBMISSION OF AN ABSTRACT FOR A HYBRID CONFERENCE

I hereby submit an abstract in preparation for paper presentations on the 1st All African Interdisciplinary Research Conference, 2024, slated for 28th and 29th March, 2024 at Makerere University, Kampala (UG), organised by Network for Education and Multidisciplinary Research Africa

Theme: “Develop Research for Policy formulation and Community Development.”

Proposed Research Topic: The contribution of Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) towards Youth Empowerment in Rukungiri Municipality

Yours faithfully,

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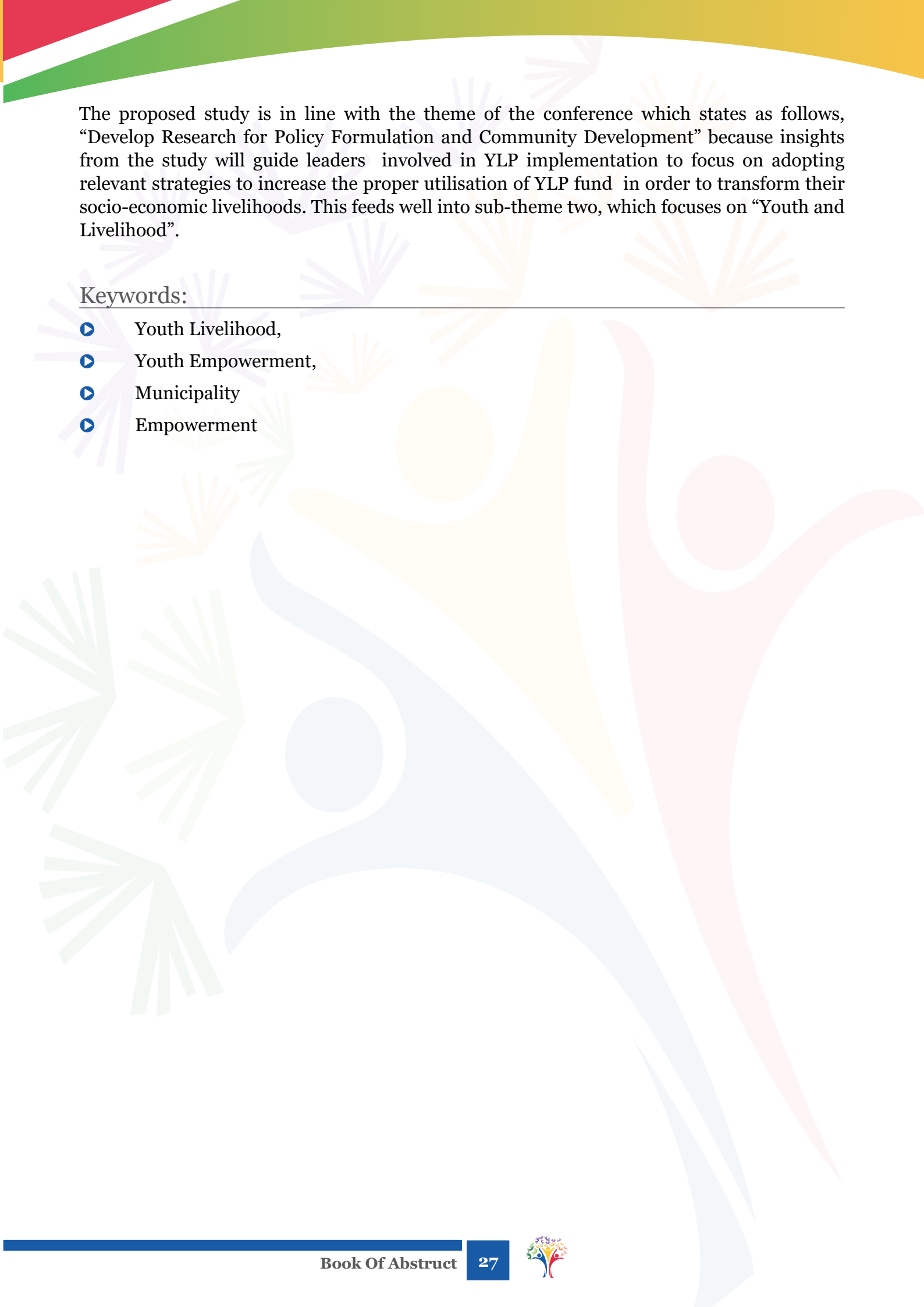
Date of Submission: 11th February, 2024

ABSTRACT

The topic of the study is the contribution of the Youth Livelihood Programme towards Youths Empowerment: A case study of Rukungiri Municipality. This study is chosen in order to assess how the Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) has improved youths empowerment in Rukungiri Municipality. This is because youth program was recently halted by the Government but of recent, it was revamped, hence motivating the researcher to undertake the study on this topic of study. The objectives of the study are; to explore youth knowledge about the YLP, to assess the contribution of YLP towards youth empowerment in Rukungiri Municipality, to analyse the challenges facing the YLP faced in the implementation of YLP in Rukungiri Municipality.

The research design is cross-sectional descriptive in form of a case study, which will be quantitative and qualitative in nature (Kothari 1990). Focus group discussions and key informant interviews are the methods used for the study. The sample size was 144 youths from 9 youth groups and 17 key informants from Rukungiri Municipality making a total of 161 people out of which 110 youth will be selected for the study. Methods of data collection will use of surveys to collect quantitative data, interviewing using semi structured interviews, FGD and documentary analysis.





The proposed study is in line with the theme of the conference which states as follows, “Develop Research for Policy Formulation and Community Development” because insights from the study will guide leaders involved in YLP implementation to focus on adopting relevant strategies to increase the proper utilisation of YLP fund in order to transform their socio-economic livelihoods. This feeds well into sub-theme two, which focuses on “Youth and Livelihood”.

Keywords:

- ▶ Youth Livelihood,
- ▶ Youth Empowerment,
- ▶ Municipality
- ▶ Empowerment



05/02/2024

The coordinator
NEMRA

RE: SUBMISSION OF AN ABSTRACT FOR A HYBRID CONFERENCE

I hereby submit an abstract in preparation for paper presentations on the 1st All African Interdisciplinary Research Conference, 2024, slated for 28th and 29th March, 2024 at Makerere University, Kampala (UG), organised by Network for Education and Multidisciplinary Research Africa

Theme: **“Develop Research for Policy formulation and Community Development.”**

Proposed Research Topic: The effect of Informal Saving Groups on transforming youth livelihood in Rukungiri District, a case study of Kebisoni Sub-county

Yours faithfully,
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Abstract

Informal Saving Groups especially Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) are believed to play a crucial role in bringing financial services to rural areas in developing countries, Uganda inclusive, where access to formal financial services especially to the youth is typically limited. However, evidence on the effect of these groups on youth livelihood is limited. In Uganda, innovations for poverty reduction by both Government and NGOs have tried to improve youth livelihood, for instance, CARE has rigorously evaluated the effect of VSLAs on rural households including the youth livelihood. Overall, the promotion of these informal youth saving groups, it is claimed, leads to an improvement in financial inclusion, household business outcomes and youth empowerment. There is also evidence of improved resilience: in villages affected by drought, the youths experience improved income. However,

the researcher has not found out evidence of the empirical effect of informal savings groups on youth livelihood in Rukungiri District (Innovations for Poverty Action, 2018). Arising from this, the researcher therefore, intends to investigate the effectiveness of Informal youth Saving Groups on transforming youth livelihoods in Rukungiri District, a case study of Kebisoni Sub county so that information generated can guide policy makers, planners and implementers of VSLAs to come up with appropriate modalities to promote socio-economic transformation of the youth so as to realise sustainable livelihoods in the district.

This study will be guided by the following objectives: to establish activities of informal youth saving groups in Kebisoni Sub county; to assess the effect of informal youth saving groups on the transformation of youth livelihood in Kebisoni Sub county; to examine the challenges being encountered in the implementation of Informal youth saving groups in Kebisoni Sub county. The proposed study is in line with the theme of the conference which states as follows, “Develop Research for Policy Formulation and Community Development” because insights from the study will guide leaders of Informal Saving Groups to focus on adopting relevant strategies to increase saving culture and portfolio among youth group members in order to transform their socio-economic livelihoods. This feeds well into sub-theme two, which focuses on “Youth and Livelihood”.

The study is expected to use a cross-sectional descriptive design in which both qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used for triangulation basing on post-positivism research paradigm using case study design to get deeper insights. The population of 125 people including youths and local leaders from selected from Kebisoni Sub-county will be considered from which a sample of 100 respondents will be selected using simple random and purposive sampling techniques. The study will also use questionnaire survey, interviewing, observation and documentary analysis methods of data collection. Research tools will be pre-tested to ascertain their validity and reliability. Finally, collected data will be analysed quantitatively using descriptive statistics and qualitatively by sorting, editing, classifying, coding, comparison and developing themes.

Keywords:

- ▶ Informal Youth saving Groups,
- ▶ rural livelihood,
- ▶ local government and
- ▶ socio-economic transformation



Title. Predictors of personal air pollution exposure among older adults in Southwestern Uganda.

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Background.

Air pollution is the leading environmental cause of death globally, but little is known about air pollution exposure in Uganda.

Methods:

We enrolled adults with and without HIV who were at least 40 years of age. Participants completed health and biomass exposure questionnaires, and 48 hours of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) measurement. 24-hour averaged PM_{2.5} exposure was calculated per participant, and univariate comparisons were made to identify predictors of higher exposure.

Results:

A total of 520 participants completed health questionnaires. Median age was 57 years, 49% were women, 49% were HIV+, 9% currently smoked, and 49% had at least a primary school education. Nearly all participants lived in homes cooking with firewood (86%) or charcoal



(14%), and most (93%) cooking occurred in a building separate from the main house. Of the 520 participants, 46% completed PM_{2.5} measurements. Median PM_{2.5} was 50 ug/m³ and was higher among women versus men (p<0.001) and those living in homes using firewood versus charcoal (p=0.054). Median PM_{2.5} exposure was paradoxically highest among those who reported their home air quality as 'excellent.'

Conclusions:

Personal PM_{2.5} exposure is high in southwestern Uganda, particularly among women, and most are unaware of their high levels of exposure.

Key words

- ▶ HIV,
- ▶ Air pollution,
- ▶ PM_{2.5},
- ▶ Biomass



FISHING PRESSURE AND LAND USE COVER CHANGE IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERY OF ALBERT NILE, PAKWACH DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, fisheries have declined and the Albert Nile total fish catch declined drastically from 5200-2790 (46%) between 2012-2021. Increasing population leads to overfishing and unsustainable land use. Unfavorable climate associated with unsustainable land use disrupts farming activities and drive people into fishery. The study assessed; land use land cover change and fishing pressure in the small-scale fishery of Albert Nile. A cross-sectional survey design and Catch assessment survey were used to generate data on fishing pressure. A total of 10 Landing sites (20%) were obtained by simple random sampling from each cluster. Disproportionate allocation was used to obtain 223 boats for sampling and 354 fishers responded to survey questionnaires. Geographical Information System techniques and tools such as ArcMap were used to capture and analyse data on land use and cover change. Findings revealed that the fishery is overexploited with 80% of fishers engaged in illegal practices characterized by intensified fishing averaging 5 days weekly and 6 hours daily. Catch Per Unit Effort was as low as 7.0 ± 4.1 kg/boat/day. Fish diversity index was high ($H' = 2.31 \pm 0.09$, $E = 0.83 \pm 0.03$ and $D = 0.13 \pm 0.02$), but 80% of the species were categorized as pelagic low valued. *Hydrocinus forskali* and *Haplochromines* species were very rare in the catch or not observed in the catch respectively. Wetland and wood land decreased by 37.7% and 23.5% respectively from 1995-2020. Unsustainable land use, land cover change is driving people to mount more pressure on the fishery; fishing pressure resulting from increased input is overwhelming and may disrupt stock replenishment.

KEY WORDS

- ▶ Albert Nile fisheries,
- ▶ Catch assessment survey,
- ▶ Fishing pressure,
- ▶ Land Use Cover Change.



Potential of Selected Soil Moisture Conservation Practices for Improving Soil Moisture Retention in Robusta Coffee, *Coffea canephora* (Pierre ex A. Froehner)

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Abstract

Despite the significance of coffee in socioeconomic status of Uganda, its productivity lags behind the attainable yield of 2.2tha⁻¹. This is attributed to a number of factors including pests, diseases, poor management, declining soil fertility, and climate change impact, among others. Climate change has led to erratic rainfall and increased temperatures, resulting in water stress that adversely affects coffee growth and yield. Soil moisture conservation practices have been recommended as a viable strategy for adapting to water stress caused by climate change. A study was therefore conducted at Kaweri Coffee Plantation, central Uganda aiming at investigating the influence of soil moisture conservation practices on soil moisture content in Robusta coffee. The experiment was set up in a completely randomized block design (CRBD), examining five soil moisture conservation practices (SMCPs): open sun coffee system (COSS), coffee *Albizia coriaria* system (ACS), coffee mulch system (CMS), coffee cover crop system (CCS), and coffee *Ficus natalensis* system (FNCS). Access tubes installed diagonally measured soil moisture bi-weekly using a Diviner 2000, while runoff was measured daily using traps over a period of six months. The water balance equation was used to calculate root zone actual evapotranspiration (ETa). The preliminary findings revealed that soil moisture decreased with increasing depth in the wet season but the trend was not clear in the dry season. In the wet season, soil moisture content varied significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) across the SMCPs at 0.0-0.4 m and 0.5-0.9 m but not at 1.0-1.4 m depth. The highest moisture content level at 0.0-0.4 m was recorded under CCS (56.73mm) but this was not significantly ($p \geq 0.05$) different from ACS (55.84mm) while the highest level at 0.5-0.9 m depth was observed under CMS (57.73mm) but this was not significantly different from CCS (57.27mm). Similarly, in the dry season, soil moisture content varied significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) across the SMCPs at 0.0-0.4 m and 0.5-0.9 m but not at 1.0-1.4 m depth. The highest soil moisture content at 0.0-0.4 m depth was recorded under CCS (84.44mm) but this was not significantly ($p \geq 0.05$) different from ACS (84.30mm) and CMS (80.35mm). On the other hand, the highest soil moisture level at 0.5-0.9 m depth was observed under CCS (76.29mm) but this was not significantly different from CMS (68.71mm). Results further showed that ETa was significantly ($p < 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$) higher in the wet (7.10mm) than in the dry season (1.11mm) but was not significantly ($p \geq 0.05$) different across the SMCPs in both wet and dry seasons. These preliminary findings highlight the effectiveness of CCS in conserving soil moisture and suggest its potential as a valuable strategy for maintaining soil water availability, improving crop resilience to water stress, and promoting sustainable water management in coffee. This information could be valuable for farmers, policymakers, and researchers seeking effective approaches to enhance coffee productivity in the face of changing climatic conditions.

Key words:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| ▶ Robusta coffee, | ▶ <i>Ficus natalensis</i> , | ▶ evapotranspiration |
| ▶ <i>Albizia coriaria</i> , | ▶ water stress, | |



Impact of Climate Change on Wildlife, Forests and Tourism: A case study from Uganda

Bakuneeta Chris

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Abstract

Uganda's National Parks and Forest Reserves have been aggressively invaded by exotic and indigenous plant species which are a result of climate change. Among the invaded Forest Reserves are Budongo, Matiri, Kalinzu, Maramagambo, Echuya, Bugoma and Mt. Kei. Among the National Parks are Mgahinga, Bwindi, Queen Elizabeth, Kibale, Semliki and some Wildlife Reserves (Toro-Semliki, Semliki, Ajai and Katonga). Since Uganda's tourism focuses mainly on wildlife tourism, tourists are rarely seeing the attractive species such as herbivores because these had to change their feeding habitats when their palatable food species were replaced by invasive species. Carnivores had no alternative but also to shift as their food resources led them to go closer to Park/Forest boundaries where they can find goats, chicken, etc. The study proposes to eliminate the invasive plant species with the assistance of the neighbouring communities who will be provided with the invasive plants and be enabled to convert them into bio-char briquettes which they can use for food cooking and the surplus briquettes should be sold to earn them an income. For researchers, we need to focus more on policy change, educate and engage local communities in addressing the problems and challenges of climate change impacts on society.



ABSTRACT: HEALTH PROMOTION PROJECT IN KIDODO CELL, KASESE MUNICIPALITY

This report presents a comprehensive overview of a health promotion project conducted in Kidodo Cell, Railway Ward, Kasese Municipality from 02/01/2024 to 06/01/2024. Focusing on the prevalence and determinants of diarrhoea in children under 5 years, the report details the community diagnosis, prioritization of health issues, methodology, and interventions. Kasese, with unique challenges including a hilly terrain, natural disasters, and low WASH coverage, faced a significant burden of diarrhoeal diseases, particularly affecting the under-5 population.

Key Findings:

The study identified major health challenges in Kidodo Cell, employing the Hanlon Prioritization Matrix. Diarrhoea in children under 5 emerged as a top priority. Stakeholder analysis engaged community members, health workers, local leaders, and government officials.

Conceptual Framework:

The conceptual framework delves into individual, behavioral, household, environmental, socioeconomic, and policy-related factors influencing diarrhoea. These factors collectively contribute to the prevalence of diarrhoea among children under 5 years.

Intervention Strategies:

The intervention aims to reduce diarrhoea prevalence by 15% by June 2024 through improving knowledge on handwashing, reducing open domestic waste disposal, and promoting the consumption of safe drinking water. Priority is given to planning meetings, sensitization, and the use of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials.

Acknowledgment:

Gratitude is extended to Mr. Ntaro Moses, Dr. Kawungeezi Peter Chris, Dr. Turigye Brian, and Dr. Gad Ruzaza for their support. Special thanks to Mbarara University of Science and Technology and the First Mile Community Project for funding. Recognition is given to community leaders, VHTs, and health workers who contributed to the success of this initiative.

This report recommends sustained efforts to implement and monitor interventions, fostering a healthier environment for Kidodo Cell and, by extension, Kasese Municipality.



Career Progression Choices for Female Doctors in Uganda Public Medical Services.

Dr. Higenyi Franklin¹, Assoc. Prof. Consolata Kabonesa² and Assoc. Prof. Bwanga- Kaase Elizabeth³

This study focused on the diverse career progression choices available to female doctors within the realm of public medical services. As integral contributors to the healthcare sector, female doctors have a range of individual career paths to consider. This paper provides a deeper understanding of the key career choices discussed in the full document. The career progression choices for female doctors in public medical services encompass clinical specialization, enabling professionals to contribute to advancements within specific fields. However, opportunities in medical research and academia allow for the fusion of clinical practice with education, influencing the next generation of healthcare professionals. Hospital administration and management present avenues for female doctors to lead and shape organizational efficiency, while an emphasis on public health and preventive medicine allows for a focus on community health through disease prevention and advocacy. This was a qualitative study using a case study design and purposive sampling was done on samples drawn from 164 (One hundred sixty- four) participants from Makerere University School of Health Sciences, Mulago National Referral, Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospitals, Ministry of Public Service and Ministry of Health. Three core themes were identified: Individual choices; Clinical specialisations and Strategies and Policies: how to combine individual career choices and a career in Medicine. Several structural and attitudinal barriers to female doctors pursuing their careers and motherhood were identified. The paper found out that women prioritise career advancement by delaying to start a family and female doctor, believed that career progression would be slowed by motherhood. The policies that public health facilities use passed on from the Ministry of Health are well written but implementation is problematic hence not being used for supporting pregnant female doctors. There is need for more research using a mixed methods approach and also involvement of male doctors in the study to get the other perspective.

Keywords:

- ▶ Individual choice,
- ▶ Career Progression,
- ▶ Female Doctors,
- ▶ Uganda Public Medical Services,
- ▶ Policy



Traditional knowledge on Ethnomedicine Utilisation of Governor's Plum in the Eastern Region of Uganda

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Kampala, Uganda

*Corresponding author

Abstract

Background:

Governor's plum (*Flacourtia Indica*) is a species of flowering plant native to much of Africa and tropical and temperate parts of Asia. It is an endangered medicinal herbal plant that could only be found in the Eastern region of Uganda and is locally called *Tungururwet*.

Methods:

A cross-sectional study was implemented in Eastern Uganda involving 20 key informants and 4 focus group discussions. Field walks with the respondents were made to the farms and gardens to identify the plant and interviews were conducted to understand its use. Quantitative data was analyzed using SigmaPlot v15 while ATLAS. Ti Ver. 5.21.2 was used for qualitative data.

Results:

Majority of the participants (100%) indicated that root and bark of governor's plum was for medicinal use. The local people extract the root and bark of the governor's plum, mix them together and boil them for oral administration to a sick person. They usually administer a cupful for curing diarrhoea/stomach pain (25%), pneumonia (25%), headache (20%), Back pain & general body pain (20%), postpartum pain (10%) and malaria (10%). Other ailments mentioned were menstrual pain (cramps), cough, restoration of manpower, intestinal worms, infertility and painful urination.

Conclusion:

Local people in Eastern Uganda treasure governor's plum for healing different ailments but the utilisation is in crude form and dosage is one cup (500ml) 2 times per day for 7 to 14 days. There is need to identify the phytochemical constituents in this plant extract in order to formulate or prescribe safe dosages. Alternative propagation methods for the plant is required to facilitate is conservation and wide scale utilization for health management.

Key words:

- ▶ Governor's plum,
- ▶ Herbal medicine,
- ▶ Traditional knowledge



**TITLE: PREVALENCE OF SARCOPENIA AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
AMONG ELDERLY IN MBARARA DISTRICT, UGANDA**

RESEARCHER: SSEMBAJJO PIUS

Abstract:

Sarcopenia refers to a progressive, generalized loss of skeletal muscle mass, strength and an associated decline in function with increasing age. Sarcopenia is highly prevalent in older adults and is also associated with a significantly greater risk for poor health outcomes involving disability and functional impairments, loss of independence in self-care abilities, increased risk of falls, longer hospitalization periods, and increased risk of mortality.

The prevalence Of Sarcopenia and its associated factors in the Mbarara district, Uganda is an important area of study due to the increasing aging population and the potential impact on public health. This research proposal aims to investigate the prevalence of sarcopenia among the elderly population in Uganda and to identify associated factors contributing to its development. This study will employ a cross-sectional design, including a sample of elderly individuals from rural and urban areas in Mbarara district, Uganda. Data collection will involve interviews and physical examinations. Both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses will be used to identify the prevalence of sarcopenia and associated factors such as physical activity levels, nutritional status, and comorbidities. The findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of the burden of sarcopenia in Uganda and inform the development of targeted interventions to prevent and manage this condition.

ABSTRACT

Prevalence of Anemia and Associated Factors among Children 6–59 Months, Isingiro District, Uganda, May 2019: A Cross-Sectional Study.

Introduction:

Anemia remains a public health challenge in Uganda, especially among children, with 53% of all children aged 6–59 months having anemia. In an attempt to prevent iron deficiency anemia (IDA) in Isingiro District, the Ugandan government introduced iron-biofortified beans in 2016. However, there is limited data on the prevalence and factors associated with anemia in children aged 6–59 months in areas that consume iron-biofortified beans. We therefore estimated the prevalence and factors associated with iron deficiency anemia among children aged 6–59 months in Isingiro District.

Methods:

A cross-sectional study was conducted in the community in Isingiro District in May 2019 among 499 child-caretaker dyads. Pre-tested standardized electronic questionnaires were used to collect data on household socio-demographic, child demographic, health, and dietary intake characteristics. HemoCue 301 were used to test for hemoglobin levels using blood samples collected by a child's finger prick. Modified Poisson regression was used to generate crude and adjusted prevalence ratios (CPRs and APRs, respectively) with 95% confidence intervals. Data analyses were performed using STATA/ SE v14.0.

Results:

The prevalence of anemia among children aged 6–59 months in Isingiro District was 26%.

Factors associated with low incidence of anemia include child consumption of iron- bio-fortified beans (APR: 0.68; 95% CI: 0.47–0.99), child dietary diversity of ≥ 4 food groups (APR: 0.57, 95% CI: 0.33–0.98), child caretakers having salaried jobs (adjusted PR: 0.62, 95% CI: 0.43–0.90), and child age of 36–59 (APR: 0.38, 95% CI: 0.22–0.66).

Conclusions:

IDA in children is a prevalent public health problem in Isingiro District of Uganda. Child consumption of iron - bio fortified beans, child dietary diversity of ≥ 4 food groups, child caretakers having salaried jobs, and child age of 36–59 were protective against IDA in children aged 6–59 months.

Keywords:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ▶ Iron-deficiency anemia, | ▶ Children, |
| ▶ Child dietary diversity, | ▶ Isingiro District, Uganda |
| ▶ Biofortified beans, | |



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Abstract title:

Occupational exposure as emerging risk for cancer in Tanzania. Observation study

Abstract Author:

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Presenting Author

Luco P. Mwelange

Introduction:

Background:

Africa is seeing a rise in the prevalence of cancer, which calls for immediate preventive action, especially in workplaces where workers may be exposed to carcinogens. Tanzania is expected to have twice as many new instances of cancer annually by 2030, with an annual incidence rate of about 50,000 and mortality rates from malignancies that are on the rise. Risk factors for these cases include lifestyle choices, exposure to the environment, and job hazards.

Aim

This study aimed to describe the role of occupational exposure as risk factors for cancer.

Material and Methods:

All patients diagnosed or referred to ORCI with esophageal and head and neck cancer between 2019 and 2021 are included in this hospital-based descriptive cross-sectional study. The ORCI system was utilized to retrieve secondary data for the investigation. Information was taken out of the system and saved in an Excel file, including sociodemographic, employment, family history of cancer, residential status, and usage of alcohol and tobacco. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 23. For data analysis, descriptive analysis and the Chi square test were employed.



Results:

Over the course of the three-year study period (2019–2021), ORCI documented 1586 new cases of head and neck and oesophageal cancers. Sixty (38.5%) of these patients had head and neck cancer, with a mean age of 58 (SD = 14) for females and 53 (SD = 16) for males. 43% of male and female patients smoked tobacco, while almost 50% of male and 24% of female patients drank alcohol. Additionally, the data revealed that less than 10% of cancer patients had a family history of the disease. Tanzania reported a higher-than-average number of cancer patients in its eastern and northern regions.

Conclusion:

There are increasing risk factors for cancer in developing countries, and little information is available on those risk factors. About two thirds of the patients were men. Alcohol and smoking were commonly used by these patients, more among men than among women. Half of the patients were working in agriculture, and the number of cases was unevenly distributed in the country. Geographical variation indicated the nature of different in exposure.

Recommendation

Tanzania should take proactive steps to reduce death from non-communicable diseases, particularly cancer, as risk factors for the disease are higher in poor nations. Further studies are recommended to explore the role of occupational on increase on cancer prevalence in Tanzania.



ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF PHYTOTHERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION DISEASES IN MPIGI DISTRICT, UGANDA

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes and hypertension have turned into a global health problem in recent years because of the higher prevalence within the population. They have also turned out to be a major cause of death in the world with more deaths anticipated to increase in less developed countries. Various allopathic medicines have been produced but with low curative efficiency and side effects. On the other hand, medicinal plants have been a key alternative form of treatment for human ailments including diabetes and hypertension. Despite their importance and high usage globally, the majority of them have not been studied and documented. This study was conducted to assess the use of medicinal plants in the management of diabetes and hypertension diseases in the Mpigi district, Uganda. Semi-structured individual interviews were conducted with traditional herbalists followed by field visits for taxonomic classification of the plants mentioned in the local language. Fifty-four (54) herbalists were interviewed, and 64% of them had an experience of more than 6 years in treating diabetes and hypertension. One hundred and twenty (120) plant species were mentioned to be used by herbalists to treat diabetes and hypertension. Forty-seven percent (47 %) of these plants treat diabetes, 24 % treat hypertension and 29 % treat both diabetes and hypertension. These plants are distributed to 52 different families, key among them include Asteraceae, Solanaceae, and Euphorbiaceae. The most frequently used parts included leaves (38.7 %) and bark (20.6 %). Highly mentioned plants included *Tithonia diversifolia*, *Aloe vera*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Kigelia africana*, *Prunus africana*, *Momordica foetida*, and *Centella asiatica*. Key threats and conservation strategies were also mentioned. It is concluded that traditional healing knowledge still plays a key role in managing human ailments and therefore these findings are key for the management of diabetes and hypertension and for future research in drug development.



KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES RELATED TO BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL AMONG AGRO-PASTORAL FARMERS IN CATTLE CORRIDOR AREA, CENTRAL UGANDA

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Abstract

Background: Brucellosis is a global zoonotic disease of public health concern with poor economic and health consequences to both humans and animals. Good knowledge and practices among livestock farmers can significantly reduce outbreak of such zoonotic infections. We assessed the knowledge and practices of farmers in agro-pastoral communities regarding brucellosis.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted in Kiboga and Nakasongola districts among 154 agro-pastoral community farmers. The participants were interviewed on knowledge and practices related to brucellosis and brucellosis control. Descriptive statistics were used and a logistic regression model was applied to evaluate potential predictors to knowledge and practices regarding brucellosis.

Results: The results indicated that 138 (89.6%) of the farmers had ever heard about brucellosis with 126 (81.8%) reporting that the disease is zoonotic. More than a half 57.8% farmers reported that ruminants suffer from the disease and 57.1% did not know how the disease is transmitted in animals. Majority 132 (85.7%) knew the mode of transmission in humans. However, all reported that the disease is not treatable both in animals and humans. All mentioned at least one correct clinical sign/symptom in both animals and humans. Two thirds 104 (67.5%) of the farmers had good knowledge for the disease and poor overall knowledge was more among female farmers (aOR: 4.79, CI: 1.28-17.87) compared to the male participants, married (aOR: 11.77, CI: 3.68-37.63) compared to the singles and those managing their animals on tethering (aOR: 18.0, CI: 5.08-63.79) and communal grazing (aOR: 6.0, CI: 2.45-14.68) compared to paddocking.

Conclusions: Generally, there was good knowledge of brucellosis among farmers in agro-pastoral communities, but with poor hygienic and husbandry practices that promote the risk of brucellosis and occurrence of disease on the farm and community.

Key words:

Knowledge, brucellosis, Uganda
practices, cattle corridor,



Exploring Circular Economy Awareness, Perceptions and Practices in Selected Urban Slums in Kigali City of Rwanda

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Abstract

The circular economy (CE) has garnered much attention due to its potential to contribute to sustainable development. While CE initiatives, such as container-based toilets, waste upcycling, biomass energy generation, and circular building materials, hold promise for improving infrastructure and economic opportunities, particularly in slums, there are different and at times contradictory perceptions of the concept of CE. Leveraging CE potentials thus requires a better understanding of CE awareness and perceptions. To explore CE in the context of Rwandan slums, this paper sought to answer the following two research questions: *What is the level of CE awareness and which perceptions prevail in Kigali's slums? What are the key CE-related practices in Kigali's slums?* Fifteen key informant interviews and twelve focus group discussions were conducted with stakeholders in the slums of Kigali's districts Kicukiro, Gasabo, and Nyarugenge. The findings reveal that circularity is present in the slums, albeit informally, with little emphasis on business and entrepreneurship. Repurposing emerged as the most prominent circular practice. Besides, the study uncovered a significant skills gap in waste sorting, which is critical as Rwanda seeks to implement a national policy requiring waste sorting at the source.

Keywords:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ▶ Rwanda, | ▶ Awareness, |
| ▶ Slums, | ▶ Waste sorting, |
| ▶ Informal settlements, | ▶ Circular economy. |
| ▶ Attitudes, | |



AUDIT COMMITTEE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF MEMBER OWNED SACCO IN UGANDA

PRESENTED BY

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of audit committee on the operational efficiency of Member owned SACCOs in Uganda. The study used a descriptive cross sectional and correlation research design. Sixty five (65) respondents who were chosen at random from ten SACCOs provided the primary data. Results indicate that there is a significant effect between audit committee on operational efficiency. The key audit responsibilities revealed include inspecting books, records and transaction documents, carrying out the functions of the internal auditor for the SACCO, bridges between board and management to safeguard stakeholder's interests and it ensures that the operations of the SACCO is in compliance with the financial reporting standards and audit processes. The study revealed that among the attributes of audit committee for SACCOs include having a number of financial experts of the audit committee, independence of the audit committee from the board and management, existence of diversity in terms of skills, gender, background experience, and appropriate qualities, the nominees of the audit committee being knowledgeable and experienced in financial management, and being transparent about financial information and disclosures. The study's findings may help boards and managers make wise decisions regarding the composition of audit committees and corporate governance practices that will improve the operations of SACCOs.

Key words:

- ▶ Audit Committee,
- ▶ Operational Efficiency,
- ▶ Saving and Credit Organizations (SACCOs)



ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTIVITY, CYCLICITY AND POTATO TASTE OF COFFEE IN BURUNDI

Bonaventure Minani and Marc Ngendahayo

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For Burundi, coffee is strategic to its economy, accounting for its main export revenues (one third of its total export), contributing together with tea, to 90 % of foreign exchange earnings, corresponding to 6% of the country's GDP. Among approximately 1.2 million Burundian households, between 600,000 and 800,000 depend on coffee to ensure their income. All activities related to the coffee production chain (collection, processing, transport, storage and marketing) contribute to generate the employment and income.

Despite this importance, coffee production is decreasing and the value is lost on international market due the presence of the potato taste.

The overall objective of this research is to analyse the impact of using technological package-based on organic, mineral and mixed fertilizers in reducing coffee cyclicity and potato taste and increasing coffee productivity.

The assumption of this study is that the productivity, cyclicity and potato taste of coffee are closely linked.

To reach this goal, an experimental study was carried out among coffee producers during 3 years (2015-2017) among coffee trees of farmers from Ngozi province. The experimental design used was completely random blocks with two factors: types of fertilizers and age of coffee trees. The plots were identified at the commune level of the Ngozi Province (Tangara, Nyamurenza, Mwumba and Kiremba communes). The criteria to choose the commune was the high prevalence of potato taste in coffee. Each commune constituted a repetition. So, 36 coffee fields have been chosen in each commune. To detect the presence of potato taste, the green coffee sample tasting has done at ARFIC laboratory in Ngozi Province.

The findings from the experimentation revealed that the technological package-based on mixed fertilizer (organic and mineral fertilizer) boosted the productivity from 1.44 kg to 4.13 kg of cherries /coffee tree, eliminated completely the cyclicity and reduced potato taste in coffee from 12.5 % to 0.38 % of cups.

The conclusion of the study is that the productivity, cyclicity and potato taste in coffee are intercorrelated.

The main recommendations are especially based on capacity building of coffee producers in Good Agricultural Practices (mulching, Integrated Pest Management), fertilize coffee trees by applying mixed organic and mineral fertilizers and control quality during coffee processing.

Key words :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| ▶ Productivity, | ▶ Coffee, |
| ▶ Cyclicity, | ▶ Ngozi, |
| ▶ Potato taste, | ▶ Burundi |



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BOARD ASSURANCE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KIRUHURA DISTRICT, UGANDA

ABSTRACT

Board assurance is the term used to describe the board's degree of trust in the organization's capacity for efficient risk management. Among SACCOs in Uganda, board assurance and financial performance are important ideas. The financial sector in Uganda has been characterized by investor activity, hostile takeovers, poor corporate governance, weak boards of directors, and protection of minority shareholders. Several banks and other financial institutions have failed to operate despite Bank Uganda's multiple interventions, necessitating regulatory action to maintain the stability of the financial system. This study's goal was to examine how board assurance affected the financial performance of a subset of SACCOs in Uganda's Kiruhura District. This study used both quantitative and qualitative research methods, utilizing a cross-sectional survey research design. At a 95% confidence level or 0.05 error rate, a population of 342 individuals was used. The sample size consisted of 184 respondents, staff members, and members of the six SACCOs that were registered in the Kiruhura District area of Uganda as of January 2023. There were two stages to the data collection for analysis. First, SPSS version 20.0 was used to conduct the preliminary data analysis and descriptive statistics on the respondents. In the second phase, structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to evaluate and investigate the structural relationship between the variables in the proposed conceptual model. The statistics included multicollinearity, mean and standard deviation, outliers and extreme values, and missing data. SEM was implemented using Jaffrey's Amazing Statistical Program (JASP) version 0.17.2.0. The study's conclusion supported H_{a1} by showing that board assurance (BOA) = ($=0.343^{**}$) significantly improved the financial management of savings and credit co-operative societies (SACCOs) in Uganda. According to the study's findings, SACCO would perform better financially the more its board took responsibility for the company's decisions and told stakeholders about them. The study recommends that; board of directors should be more effective in ensuring that they communicate the decisions clearly and appropriately so that SACCO's maximize shareholders' wealth.

KEY WORDS:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| ▶ Corporate Governance, | ▶ Financial Performance, |
| ▶ Board assurance, | ▶ Kiruhura District, Uganda. |



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THEME: DEVELOP RESEARCH FOR POLICY FORMULATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SUBTHEME- NO. 6: BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Attached:

ABSTRACT

Policy formulation for business and entrepreneurship drive community development. Business and entrepreneurship through innovation behaviour contributes 85% to the economic transformation by creating new jobs, market opportunities, products and services (World Bank Report, 2023). However, businesses in Middle and Lower Income Countries (MLICs) like Uganda have limited survival entrepreneurial skills in marketing, adoption to e-trading, creativity and innovation behaviour, financial management among others given the interventions from the government of Uganda (Parish Development Model 'PDM'), Private partnership from world bank among others. The intention of this study is explore the determinants, strategies to improve on the survival of business through formulation of entrepreneurship framework for inclusive community development. The proposed entrepreneurship framework for inclusive community development intends to enhance value addition in key business growth opportunities and strengthen the private sector ('SMEs') capacity to drive growth and create jobs for inclusive community development in Uganda as indicated in The Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) (National Planning Authority, 2020). The convergent parallel mixed design with quantitative and qualitative approach will be adopted in this study. Questionnaires with open ended and closed ended questions will be used to collect data from entrepreneur 'SMEs' in the Eastern and Western Uganda as well as interview guides to gather opinions from the national entrepreneurship coordinators for government and other private partner interventions, faculty heads of entrepreneurship in universities, directors of trade associations in Uganda. Quantitative data will be analyzed using SPSS version 22 to generate descriptive information with Relevant Importance Index (RII) for critical factor to formulate the entrepreneurship framework and content analysis for interviews. The SMEs, government and private partners will benefit from this *Entrepreneurship Framework* through transformation of innovation skills on value addition, production, understanding markets, identification of opportunities to support inclusive community development in Uganda.

Key words;

- ▶ Business, (MLICs)
- ▶ Entrepreneurship,
- ▶ Entrepreneurship framework,
- ▶ Inclusive community development,
- ▶ Middle and Lower Income Economies



Department of Governance
Directorate of post- Graduate Training
Faculty of Arts and social sciences
Kabale University
7/2/2024

The Coordinator
NEMRA

RE: SUBMISSION OF AN ABSTRACT FOR A HYBRID CONFERENCE

I hereby submit an abstract in preparation for paper presentations on the 1st All African Interdisciplinary Research Conference, 2024, slated for 28th and 29th March, 2024 at Makerere University, Kampala (UG), organised by Network for Education and Multidisciplinary Research Africa

Theme: “Develop Research for Policy formulation and Community Development.”

Proposed Research Topic: Mobile Money Business and women empowerment in Rukungiri Municipality, Rukungiri District

Yours faithfully,
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Abstract

Unemployment rate is high in development countries, Uganda inclusive especially due to shortage of job opportunities. As an escape route many women including youth have taken up mobile money banking to survive during economic hardships especially in towns and municipalities and cities. In Rukungiri Municipality, there are many mobile money centres run by women and female youth as agents. However, less information is available regarding benefits and challenges involved in mobile money business, hence a call for this study in addition to other strategies available to create employment opportunities in Uganda, hence a call for this study in Rukungiri Municipality, Rukungiri District to generate relevant information that will guide its implementers to have sustainable outcomes.

This empirical study will be guided by the following objectives: to establish the factors influencing mushrooming Mobile Money business in Rukungiri Municipality; to examine the role of mobile money business in empowering women in Rukungiri Municipality, and to



analyse the challenges encountered in mobile Money business in Rukungiri Municipality. The proposed study is in line with the theme of the conference which states as ‘Develop Research for Policy Formulation and Community Development’ because insights from the study will enable mobile money dealers to focus on targeting and empowering marginalized groups in order to improve their social and economic livelihoods. This fits well into the sub-theme of ‘business and Entrepreneurship.’

The study is expected to use a cross-sectional descriptive design in which both qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used for triangulation basing on post-positivism research paradigm using case study design to get deeper insights. The population of 145 people in Rukungiri Municipality will be considered from which a sample of 100 respondents will be selected using stratified random and purposive sampling techniques. This study will also use questionnaire survey, interviewing, FGD, observation and documentary analysis methods of data collection. Research tools will be pre-tested to ascertain their validity and reliability. Finally, collected data will be analysed quantitatively using descriptive statistics and qualitatively by sorting, editing, classifying, coding, comparison and developing themes.

Key Words:

- ▶ Mobile Money Business,
- ▶ Women empowerment,
- ▶ Municipality and Local Government

THEME: YOUTH AND LIVELIHOODS

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF WEALTH CREATION INTERVENTIONS IN UGANDA FROM 1965 TO 2022

Dr. TOM ALFRED WANYAKALA- Uganda Management Institute and Dr. HIGENYI FRANKLIN- Uganda Management Institute

ABSTRACT

This paper assesses the extent to which poverty reduction strategies and by implication wealth creation programmes have been managed to provide lessons to inform key stakeholders for further improvement. While many countries have taken up many elements that have driven so called Asian tigers out of poverty, in Africa we have not remotely adopted the holistic approach. Most wealth creation efforts are handled as singular projects that lack institutional capacity and continuity with more rhetoric than actual well-resourced policy intervention. The study uses literature that is systematically reviewed. The paper goes on to argue that where policy management is appropriate to the task, the issues like corruption and low administrative capacity are most likely ignored. There are successes as well as failures of wealth creation projects and they need to be effectively monitored and evaluated to gauge their actual performance.

Key Words:

- ▶ Wealth Creation,
- ▶ Interventions,
- ▶ Uganda



THEME: YOUTH AND LIVELIHOODS

ASSESSMENT OF WEALTH CREATION INTERVENTIONS IN UGANDA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Dr. TOM ALFRED WANYAKALA- Uganda Management Institute and Dr. HIGENYI FRANKLIN- Uganda Management Institute

ABSTRACT

This study derives from the concern about the quality of assessments of wealth creation policies and by implication poverty reduction programmes. These assessments need to include how policies are initiated, formulated, approved, implemented and continuously evaluated to elicit feedback for continuous policy learning and improvement. The internal assessments naturally tend to frame a positive narrative of intervention results as compared to external ones that tend to acknowledge systemic challenges that undermine the success of wealth creation strategies. The study agrees that downplaying challenges in policy making potentially threatens future capacity to roll out similar poverty reduction strategies. The study uses literature that is systematically reviewed. This study argues that unless the context of wealth creation interventions is integrated into the design and implementation. Then the objective assessment of progress or lack of it to pick lessons for further improvement could potentially be compromised as it is apparent in Uganda.

Key Words:

- ▶ Wealth Creation,
- ▶ Interventions,
- ▶ Independence



ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTIVITY, CYCLICITY AND POTATO TASTE OF COFFEE IN BURUNDI

Bonaventure Minani and Marc Ngendahayo

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In Burundi, coffee growing occupies an important place in the national and family economy. It represents around 80% of the export revenues of more than a million rural families. Coffee plays a major role in the Burundian economy. Among approximately 1.2 million Burundian households, between 600,000 and 800,000 depend on coffee to ensure their income. Despite this importance, coffee production is decreasing and the value is lost on international market due the presence of the potato taste.

This study aims to show the impact of using manure, mineral and mixed manure-mineral fertilizers on productivity, cyclicity and potato taste of coffee.

The hypothesis of our study is that productivity, cyclicity and potato taste of coffee are closely linked.

To reach our goal, an experimental study was carried out among coffee producers during 3 years. The experimental design used was completely random blocks with two factors: treatment and age.

The results from the experiment showed that the technological package based to organic and mineral fertilizer boosted the productivity from 1.44 kg to 4.13 kg of cherries / coffee tree and completely eliminate cyclicity and potato taste of coffee from 12.5 to 0.38 % of cups. This study led us to understand the mechanisms of potato taste induction : stress on the coffee tree (lack of sustained fertilization, good agricultural practices, etc.) and wounds caused by insects, particularly *Antestia*.

The conclusion of our study was that the technological package based on mixed manure was able to increase the yield of the coffee tree and completely eliminate cyclicity and potato taste of coffee.

Key words :

- Productivity,
- Cyclicity,
- Potato taste,
- Coffee, Burundi



ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE/COVER CHANGES ON MOUNT ELGON SLOPES AND THE EFFECT TO HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

Abstract

A comprehensive study was conducted to assess land-use/cover changes in the forested and grassland areas of Mount Elgon slopes (MES); and how this transform into food access levels. The study aimed to establish the relationship between land-use changes and household food access. Objectives of the study were; (a) To establish land-use changes. b) To assess the levels of food access in the emerging land-use types. c) To investigate the influence of land use and cover changes on household food security in the forested and grassland areas. A comparative cross-sectional survey research design was used to collect data, in which land use activities and household levels of food access; acquisition, and utilization were assessed.

The research work on objective number (a) To establish land -use changes; has been extracted for the NEMRA Conference presentation; hence the topic indicated above.

A field visit was conducted for ground truthing during the processing/image classification; a description of land use/cover types and change detection was made, to find out the Spatial and Temporal analysis of land cover changes on Mount Elgon Slopes. The different land use/cover types established include categories of farm lands, forests, woodlands and built-up areas.

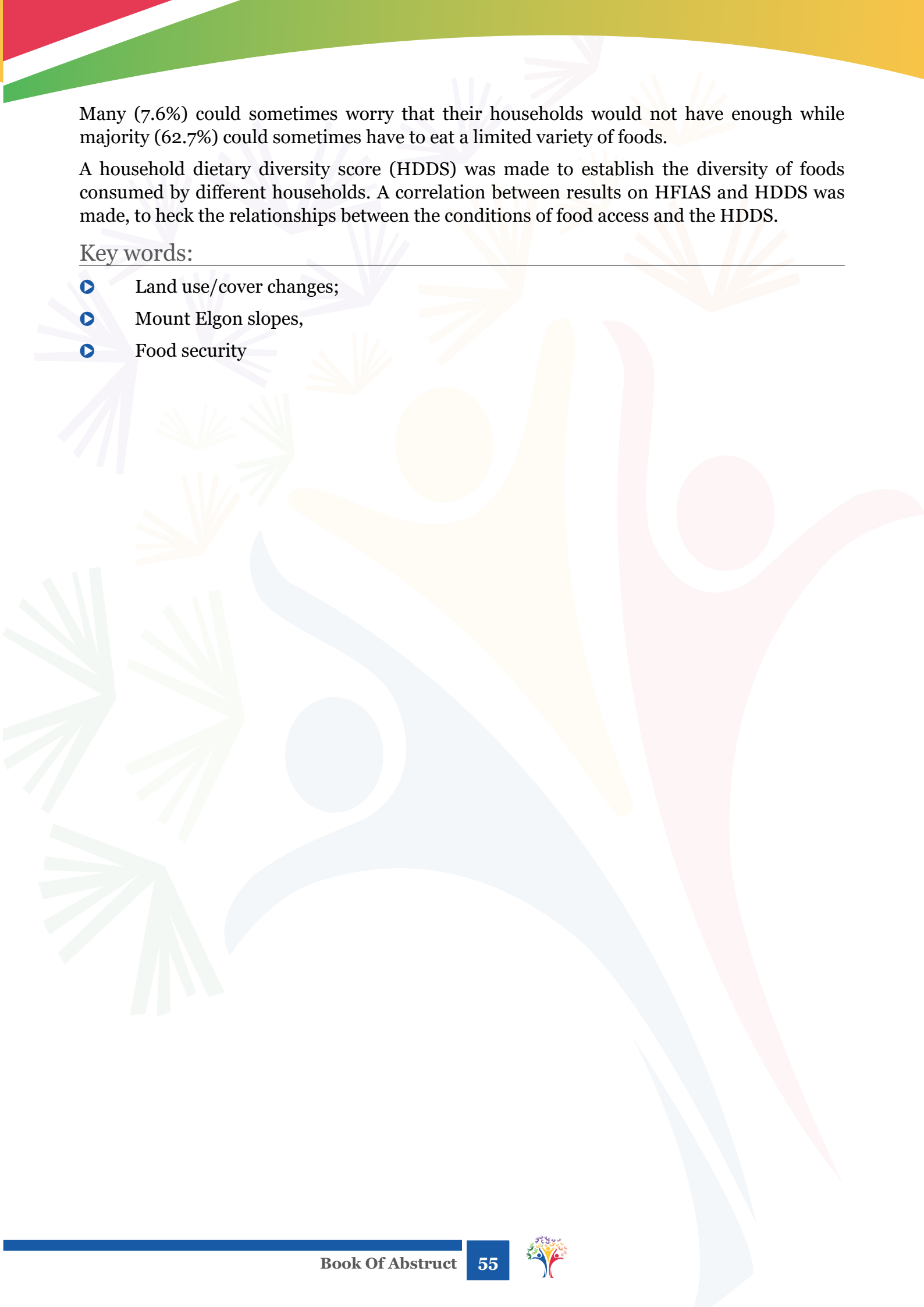
Land cover changes were found to have occurred in MES due to man's activity: Agriculture and construction of settlements were found to be the major human activities leading to loss of forests in the area from 1999- 2019 by 17,344 hectares. The grasslands were found to have increased by 7,155 hectares between 1999-2019; these areas were found to have lower population settlement and less human activity impact. Agricultural changes were minimal by 1999; but increased tremendously by 2009 and 2019. Other activities that led to land cover changes in MES are; tree cutting, timber & wood harvest.

Major drivers of land use; and land cover changes found in Mount Elgon slopes during the study; include lack of land for cultivation (lack of food); changing climate/seasons; and increasing family numbers. Major changes found were transformation of forests and grasslands into farmlands and settlements. Before 1989 there was much more bush and forests (at current location of settlements), soils were fertile and there were many animals e.g. wathogs; they disappeared with the cleared forests. Dry and rotting wood could be picked from the forests; now people cut trees and force them to dry to make firewood

An assessment on the effects of land use changes on household food security was made. And climate variability food security. Dry seasons and intermittent rains destroy crops leading to low harvests and lack of food in the households. As well rains hold working people in the homes and fail them to get money to purchase foods. Continuous land fragmentation in Sironko has led to over cultivation of the small plots leading to low harvests. The Household Food Insecurity Access score (HFIAS) was used to establish the food security of the households. The majority (89.2%) of household heads worried that their households would not have enough food; while 89.7% were not able to eat the kinds of foods they prefer.

Coping strategies towards household food insecurity were established. Majority (85.1%) eat smaller plates of food than they have to eat. The 66.2% could go a whole day and night without eating anything, not because they want to, but due to being without food.





Many (7.6%) could sometimes worry that their households would not have enough while majority (62.7%) could sometimes have to eat a limited variety of foods.

A household dietary diversity score (HDDS) was made to establish the diversity of foods consumed by different households. A correlation between results on HFIAS and HDDS was made, to check the relationships between the conditions of food access and the HDDS.

Key words:

- ▶ Land use/cover changes;
- ▶ Mount Elgon slopes,
- ▶ Food security



Is farmer based seed potato production economically viable and stable? Insights from seed potato producers in South Western Uganda.

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1Uganda Martyrs University, 2. Uganda Christian University, 3. Makerere University College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences and 4. Independent Consultant

Abstract

In potato growing, farmer-based seed potato production system plays a significant role in producing and supplying good quality seed potato to smallholder farmers unserved by the formal seed system. However, limited evidence exists on whether farmer-based seed potato production systems are economically viable and stable enterprises. Therefore, this study examined the viability and stability of investing in farmer-based seed potato production in south-western Uganda. Data on costs, production output, revenues, and selling price were collected from seed potato producers in Kabale and Kanungu using a survey questionnaire. Net present value, returns on investment, breakeven and simulation analysis were used to analyse the data. The results show that investing in farmer-based seed potato production is viable and stable even with market uncertainties of price reductions and increasing variable costs since net present value and return on investment values are positive. However, the returns on investment varied significantly across the districts, seasons and typologies. The variation in returns depended on production level, selling price, seed type produced and adoption of seed production innovations. Further, the results revealed that changes in market uncertainties of increasing costs and reducing prices beyond 15% would reduce farmers' profitability in typologies 1 and 3, hence, likely to demotivate them to invest in the future. The finding presupposes that the use of basic seed potato, adoption of seed potato production innovations, regulation of selling price and use of cost reduction technologies is likely to increase farmer profitability. Overall, the most viable and stable typologies were typologies 4 and 2, which led to the conclusion that farmer-led seed potato production can be profitable to farmers working under semi-formal and informal arrangements. Thus, it would be beneficial to improve the access of typology 2 farmers to basic seed, in order to harness their contribution in quality seed production. Also, support for Typology 4 farmers is a long-term solution to the problem of limited production of quality seed potato. Therefore, the study indicates that investing in farmer-led seed production can serve as a valuable option for producing low-cost good -quality seed potato that will ultimately contribute to smallholder farmers' income and seed security in Uganda.

Keywords:

- ▶ Economic viability, farmer seed potato production, farm typology, Net present value, market uncertainties



Laboratory leadership in the current context- The case of Ugandan mentorship

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Keywords: Laboratory Leadership, Mentorship Program, Public Health, Uganda and Career Development

Introduction

Laboratories are vital in disease diagnosis, prevention, treatment, and outbreak investigations. Reliable laboratory leadership services are limited in many low- and middle-income countries. The laboratory sector in Uganda is constrained by inadequate staffing, especially the high-level cadres with an excess of lower-level cadres, inadequate skill mix and escalating workload further constrain service quality. This is attributed to the lack of a national laboratory system that would impede disease control and prevention efforts. Enrolling current and emerging leaders in the Global Laboratory Leadership mentorship program will expedite the creation and sustainability of the national health laboratory system by building a solid collaboration of networks at every level of the health system in order to attain optimal human, animal, and environmental health.

Materials and Methods

On 16th January 2023, the Ministry of Health and its Partners started the Public Health Fellowship Program-Laboratory Leadership Program. Implemented by Uganda National Institute of Public Health Laboratory leadership.

The core competencies include: Laboratory based disease surveillance and outbreak investigation, Laboratory emergency preparedness, response and recovery, Biosafety and biosecurity, Laboratory policy and strategic planning, Communication, Laboratory quality management system and Research.

The program was implemented through a combination of mentorship induction and orientation, Mentorship meetings or sessions, didactic sessions, feedback meetings, field activities, report writing and community engagements emphasizing hands-on leadership development.

Results

Support was provided to fellows through developing their personal goals within the programme and aligning them to their career development thus enhancing their career aspiration goals.

Each mentor enabled his or her mentor to understand the program requirements through one on one meetings, sharing reading materials and more skill acquisition through the community of practice.



Fellows were assigned projects on how to develop good presentations and deliver them by the mentors. How to write articles and outbreak reports.

This has helped mentees to grow and develop more leadership skills such as communication, confidence, self-esteem and assertiveness.

Conclusions

With the one mentor per fellow approach, fellows are effectively supported in developing and implementing their respective program deliverables including individual projects

They are also supported with to further develop their professional networks over time

Fellows have learned effective management through planning, organizing, leading and controlling.

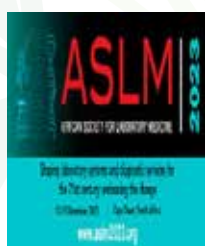
Recommendations

There needs to be more skill development through a mutual exchange of experience between a skilled or experienced person and the fellow

There is a need for more mentor support to an individual to create a realistic picture of the future and to devise a path to get there

Regular mentor and fellow meetings need to be conducted for significant progress in fellow's laboratory leadership career growth with detailed evaluations compiled quarterly

Acknowledgment



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**Department of Governance
Directorate of post- Graduate
Training
Faculty of Arts and social
sciences
Kabale University
7/2/2024**

**The Coordinator
NEMRA**

RE: SUBMISSION OF AN ABSTRACT FOR A HYBRID CONFERENCE

I hereby submit an abstract in preparation for paper presentations on the 1st All African Interdisciplinary Research Conference, 2024, slated for 28th and 29th March, 2024 at Makerere University, Kampala (UG), organised by Network for Education and Multidisciplinary Research Africa

Theme: “Develop Research for Policy formulation and Community Development.”

Proposed Research Topic: Parish Development Model: strategies, implementation challenges and opportunities for up-date in Kebisoni Sub county, Rukungiri District

**Yours faithfully,
0771-953316**

Abstract

In 2021, Government of Uganda launched the Parish Development Model (PDM) as a last milestone strategy for service delivery at household and community levels aimed at poverty reduction especially among marginalized groups like PWDs, women, youth and the elderly. However, the researcher still wonders why previous government programmes and strategies like Entandikwa, NAADS, OWC, YLP, and UWEP have always registered limited success and, therefore, wants to explore Parish Development Model (PDM) strategies, implementation challenges and opportunities for up-take of PDM in Kebisoni Sub-county, Rukungiri District to generate relevant information that will guide its implementers to have sustainable outcomes in the district.

This empirical study will be guided by the following objectives: to establish the objectives of PDM; to find out the likely strategies of PDM in Kebisoni Sub county; to examine the challenges that are being encountered in the implementation of PDM Kebisoni Subcounty and to analyse opportunities for PDM in Kebisoni Sub county. The proposed study is in line with the theme of the conference which states as ‘ Develop Research for Policy Formulation and



Community Development’ because insights from the study will guide PDM implementers to focus on targeting and empowering marginalized groups in order to improve their social and economic livelihoods. This fits well into the sub-theme of ‘business and Intreprenuership.’

The study is expected to use a cross-sectional descriptive design in which both qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used for triangulation basing on post-positivism research paradigm using case study design to get deeper insights. The population of 145 people from Kebison Sub county will be considered from which a sample of 100 respondents will be selected using stratified random and purposive sampling techniques. This study will also use questionnaire survey, interviewing, FGD, observation and documentary analysis methods of data collection. Research tools will be pre-tested to ascertain their validity and reliability. Finally, collected data will be analysed quantitatively using descriptive statistics and qualitatively by sorting, editing, classifying, coding, comparison and developing themes.

Key Words:

- ▶ Parish Development Model,
- ▶ Strategies, Opportunities,
- ▶ Challenges and Local Government



Title: Uganda's teenage pregnancy dilemma: a policy, culture and adolescent sexual and reproductive health burdens' disconnect

Author

Viola Nilah Nyakato

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Abstract

Uganda has one of the youngest populations in the world, with 46% of the population below 14 years and an overall population median age of 16 years. 25% of all births are by adolescents; during the COVID-19 pandemic, adolescent pregnancy rose by 6% from 358,000 to 379,000 (UNICEF 2021). It is documented that Uganda loses over 170 million Dollars annually on healthcare for teenage mothers and their children (UNFPA 2022). This abstract is based on findings from three studies conducted between March 2022 and October 2023, the studies investigated 1) Uganda's after-pregnancy school return response 2) adolescent repeat pregnancy and uptake of post-delivery family planning in southwestern Uganda, and 3) teenage pregnancies and post-abortion care in Kamuli, Mayuge, and Wakiso Districts. The findings from the three studies present a teenage pregnancy dilemma and agree that individual, family, and community factors predispose many young girls to teen pregnancy. Findings also indicate that multilevel structural factors prohibit young mothers from returning to school. The adolescent health and girls' education after pregnancy policy disconnect is largely about leadership, power relations, community involvement, and evidence-based practice.

By David Katende, c/o Mountains of the Moon University

Abstract

This paper presents a discourse thoroughly examining policy and policy discourse in higher education, covering aspects such as policy analysis, the political nature of analysis, and the shift to a discourse theory perspective. It introduces the critical higher education policy discourse analysis framework, emphasizing the ideological power struggles in policy formation. The text highlights the social analysis of discourse as culturally and historically shaped, presenting a temporal context model with four levels. The paper explores theoretical complementarities between the discourse-historical approach and Bernstein's sociology of pedagogy. Key theories discussed include Foucauldian governmentality, critical discourse analysis, and perspectives on globalization and internationalization. Key contributors like Hyatt, Ayers, Barnett, and Fairclough emphasize the multidimensional nature of policy discourse, advocating for a critical and contextual approach.



Title: Bottlenecks in Strategic Policy Development in Developing Countries – Evidence from Uganda

Abstract

A wide range of bottlenecks appear to challenge the process of evidence-based policy innovation in developing economies. This paper develops a framework that identifies and critically examines the multiplicity of constraints hampering institutional collaboration in strategic policy development looking at the case of Uganda. On the basis of several sources of evidence and qualitative analysis and synthesis, the paper identifies a myriad of constraints that undermine the process of collaborative knowledge sharing among key policy stakeholders. These bottlenecks include but are not limited to inadequate research capacities in research institutions; weak and erratic collaboration efforts among policy stakeholders; ineffectual research evidence dissemination and policy engagements; and low uptake of research findings by policy agencies. The paper recommends the establishment of regular interinstitutional collaboration in the setting of research agendas and sharing research evidence but also the strengthening of policy-oriented research capacities in research institutions, among others.



Education Stakeholders' Perception on Learners Use of Library Facilities and Resources in Secondary Schools in Osun State

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Abstract

This research was carried out to examine the perception of education stakeholders (headteachers/principals and library staff) on the learners use of library facilities and resources in secondary schools in Osun State. It also identifies learner's problems in the use of library facilities and resources as perceived by the stakeholders in secondary schools in the State. The Survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study comprised all secondary school headteachers/principals and library staff in Osun State. The sample comprised 20 headteachers/principals and 20 library staff from the selected secondary schools. A Questionnaire was used to gather information on the perception of stakeholder on learners use of and the existing problems in the use of library facilities and resources in secondary schools in the state. The results showed that the stakeholders perceived that learners are not using library facilities and resources very well with grand criterion mean $\bar{x} = 2.5$. The results also indicated that the stakeholders perceived that there are problems in the learners use of library facilities and resources in secondary schools in Osun State with the grand average mean $\bar{x} > 2.5$. The results also revealed that there was no significant difference in the perception of education stakeholders in both private and public schools on learners use of library facilities and resources with the mean of private schools = 48.33 and public schools = 52.24 respectively at $p = 0.285 > 0.05$. The study concluded that the library facilities and resources in secondary schools in Osun State are underutilized both in private and public secondary schools in the State. Therefore, it was recommended that learners should be given the right orientation and motivation on the effective use of library facilities and resources in secondary schools in Osun State.

Key words/phrase:

- ▶ Perception,
- ▶ Education Stakeholders,
- ▶ Learners,
- ▶ Library Facilities and Resources



Integration of Islamic Banking and Finance (IBF) Education in Higher Education Institutions in Uganda

BY BUYONDO HAKIMU

ABSTRACT

Purpose – This paper aims to explore the feasibility of integrating Islamic Banking and Finance education in Higher Education Institutions in Uganda. For the context of this study, IBF will mean Islamic Banking and Finance and HEIs will mean Higher Education Institutions.

Design/methodology/approach – An exploratory research design employing a qualitative approach utilized interviews and focused group discussions as data collection methods. These techniques were employed to gather insights into the integration of IBF Education in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and the factors influencing Islamic Banking and Finance Education within HEIs in Uganda. Participants included PhD candidates in Business Administration, graduates of Islamic Banking and Finance, as well as lecturers specializing in Islamic Banking and Finance and Management.

Findings – The findings underscore the crucial role of HEIs and government bodies like NCHE in integrating IBF education effectively. Strategies include engaging diverse experts, adopting relevant educational approaches, consulting international IBF organizations, facilitating research and funding, implementing best practices, and involving experienced facilitators. Factors influencing IBF integration include facilitator training, governmental support, legal frameworks, awareness campaigns, expert availability, monitoring mechanisms, professional development, international standards adoption, collaborations, technology use, funding, and research advancement.

Research limitations/implications – The research findings serve as valuable insights for regulators, decision-making bodies in HEIs, prospective investors in education, and stakeholders in Islamic Banking and Finance. While particularly relevant to countries where IBF education is in its early stages or lacks representation in HEIs, the findings offer broader applicability to any new educational endeavor in any country.

Originality/value – This paper may help Ugandan HEIs to design strategies that will accelerate the integration of IBF education in Uganda.

Keywords,

- Islamic banking and Finance,
- Higher Education Institutions,
- Uganda, Integration Diffusion of innovation
- Paper type Research paper



This paper aims to explore the feasibility of integrating Islamic Banking and Finance (IBF) education in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Uganda. An exploratory research design employing a qualitative approach utilized interviews and focused group discussions as data collection methods. These techniques were employed to gather insights into the integration of IBF Education in HEIs and the factors influencing IBF Education within HEIs in Uganda. Participants included PhD candidates in Business Administration, graduates of IBF, as well as lecturers specializing in IBF and Management. The findings underscore the crucial role of HEIs and government bodies like the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) in integrating IBF education effectively. Strategies include engaging diverse experts, adopting relevant educational approaches, consulting international IBF organizations, facilitating research and funding, implementing best practices, and involving experienced facilitators. Factors influencing IBF integration include facilitator training, governmental support, legal frameworks, awareness campaigns, expert availability, monitoring mechanisms, professional development, international standards adoption, collaborations, technology use, funding, and research advancement. The research findings serve as valuable insights for regulators, decision-making bodies in HEIs, prospective investors in education, and stakeholders in Islamic Banking and Finance. While particularly relevant to countries where IBF education is in its early stages or lacks representation in HEIs, the findings offer broader applicability to any new educational endeavor in any country. This paper may help Ugandan HEIs to design strategies that will accelerate the integration of IBF education in Uganda.

Keywords,

- ▶ Islamic banking and Finance,
- ▶ Higher Education Institutions, Uganda,
- ▶ Integration Diffusion of innovation
- ▶ Paper type Research paper



Exploring Stakeholders' Interventions in Addressing Gender Roles and Norms that Obstruct Refugee Women's Access to Higher Education: A Case of Bidibidi Refugee Settlement in Northern Uganda

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ABSTRACT

Gender roles and norms are known to affect women more than their male counterparts disproportionately. In effect, it discourages women and denies them the opportunity to fulfil their potential in various sectors/fields. Specifically, this study focuses on stakeholders' interventions in addressing gender roles and norms obstructing refugee women in Uganda from accessing higher education. The study was carried out in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement in Northern Uganda. The study used the qualitative research approach anchored in the advocacy worldview using intersectionality with a liberal feminist perspective as a philosophical lens. Using purposive and snowball sampling, 49 participants took part in the study. Using one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions, the study found that some stakeholders' initiatives have facilitated refugee women's access to higher education. Initiatives such as awareness raising, career guidance and mentorship, and legal and policy frameworks, among others, have been put in place to promote refugee women's access to higher education. Nevertheless, the study found that these initiatives have not adequately addressed the cultural, gender, socio-economic, and structural barriers that are still hindering refugee women's access to higher education. Thus, the study recommends that stakeholders should undertake more rigorous and intensive sensitization and advocacy to raise community awareness on aspects of gender roles and norms to break the gender-role stereotyping that is largely hindering refugee women's access to higher education. Also, the study recommends that livelihood and skilling programmes should target women refugees to curb the risk of being forced into desperate survival situations. These should be continuously monitored and evaluated, and refugee women are also encouraged to seek family planning services to relieve them from the childcare role so as to enable access and participation in higher education.

Key words:

- ▶ Stakeholders,
- ▶ Interventions,
- ▶ gender roles and norms,
- ▶ refugees,
- ▶ women,
- ▶ higher education



FORMAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA: A THEOLOGICAL PROPOSAL

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Sub-theme: Education for Development

Abstract

This paper proposes a theological approach to development through liberative education. The paper draws on oral conversations, interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with various stakeholders on Uganda's education trajectory. During a study on the "Ethical Implications of Uganda's Education System on Graduates," the authors found out that Uganda's Formal Education System (UFES) lacks a clear philosophy. The absence of a clear philosophy of education has resulted into an education system that does not strategically contribute to the development of Uganda's human capital. Based on the liberation theory of education, Uganda's education system continues to prioritise "mechanical development" rather than playing a liberating role in freeing humanity from economic, political, and cultural dependence. The paper argues that educational planners in Uganda should adopt an educational philosophy that enables graduates to realise their full potential as creators and innovators through development of their individual capacities as intended by God when He created humanity in His own image and gave them a Divine Mandate to produce, multiply, fill the earth and subdue it (Genesis 1:28).

Key Words:

- ▶ Formal Education,
- ▶ Mechanical Development,
- ▶ Human Capital Development,
- ▶ Educational Philosophy,
- ▶ Divine Mandate



Online Learning and Research for Adult and Continuing Education in Contemporary Nigeria

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Abstract

Online classes have shifted from being a novelty to becoming a mainstream aspect of education. It is unique in some respects, and may take some adjustments from a learner. This work ruminates over the contemporary tertiary education, with the views to making suggestions for sustainable research and tertiary education using Online learning. It is non-empirical. The country is a multinational state inhabited by more than 250 ethnic groups with a wide variety of cultures. The infrastructural development is at lowest ebb. Governments have majority control of the university education. Online classes offer flexibility for students who might otherwise have difficulty getting to a physical space at specific times. Learners typically log on, view assignments, watch videos, listen to lectures, read class materials, and message instructors with questions. Learners receive credit for completing assignments and participating in class discussions. Virtual courses have become popular due to their flexibility and accessibility. They offer many benefits that traditional classes cannot provide. Major issues are: Technical problems, time management, digital literacy, motivation, and others. Students can choose from a wide range of higher education programmes and enjoy much-needed flexibility, without sacrificing quality. The onus is on governments to make the Internet connectivity readily available and affordable. Governments and philanthropies may have to support in the establishment of more computer assemblage plants. The challenges of electricity and power, and those salient amenities need to be tackled head-on. Scholarships and loans need to be awarded to support interested citizens as part of efforts towards national human capacity development.

Keywords:

- ▶ Online learning and research,
- ▶ Adult and continuing education,
- ▶ Contemporary Nigeria,
- ▶ Infrastructure



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Network for Education & Multidisciplinary Research AfricaFirst Annual Conference

Theme: Developing Research for Policy Formulation and Community Development

Sub - Theme: Higher Education Management and Research Uptake

Abstract Title and Summary

Title: Conceptual Framework for Sustainable Energy Research in Higher Education Institutions

By

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Summary

Energy is a foundational stone of modern industrial economy and provides an essential ingredient for almost all human activities. Modern civilization and development is possible because people have learned how to convert energy from one form to another and utilize it to do work. Sustainable energy is the provision of energy such that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Thus sustainable energy is power which is able to be replenished within a human lifetime and causes no long term damage to the environment.

In recognition of the role of sustainable energy in global economic development, the UN Sustainability Development Goals No. 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) calls for “affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” by 2030. SDG7 is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy, which is the key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare and transportation

Research is creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge. It is the creation of new knowledge and/or use of existing knowledge in a new and creative way in order to generate new concept, methodologies and understanding. This could include synthesis and analysis of previous research to the extent that it leads to new and creative outcomes. Research is a core function of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and HEI have a fundamental role to play in achieving the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), because sustainable development will continue to be a matter of substantial international interest and concern.

This paper examines the research issues involved in sustainable energy research. It examines the core targets of SDG7, the progress made to date in implementation of SDG7, the challenges of achieving sustainable energy development and proposes a conceptual framework, proposed research nodes and questions for HEIs for sustainable energy research.

Keywords:

► Energy, Sustainable Energy, Research, Conceptual Framework1



Towards a Prospective Communication Model for University-Industry Collaborations in Uganda

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Abstract

University-Industry Collaboration (UIC), an interaction between a university system and industry, has received increased attention globally. The collaboration is perceived as a vehicle to enhance knowledge transfer from universities to application in the industry making education more relevant to the world of work. Despite existence of UIC for a long time, many developing countries, Uganda, inclusive train far more people at university level than can be absorbed productively by the economy justifying lack of effective communication models between industry and academia regarding employability of the graduates. There has been a lack of understanding in the literature on how to effectively address the communication barriers in UIC. This paper aims to review and explain the different types of UIC, the communication methods, and the challenges faced in these collaborations. The study employed an interpretivist philosophical paradigm along with qualitative research methods. The researchers utilized both primary and secondary data with the primary data obtained through qualitative methods and the secondary data obtained from key stakeholder reports, journal articles, and university tracer studies. A sample of ten respondents was purposively selected from the population and interviewed because they possessed the desired information. The study found that the forms of communication included use of television, written letters, phone calls, emails, social media, physical visits to the universities, training and dissemination workshops. However they mostly manual, disintegrated, amidst budget constraints. The study recommends the development of a standard communication portal to provide an integrated data sharing platform to improve communication between industry and academia. This study has implications for industry, higher education institutions, policymakers, investors, and the Ugandan government ministries of labour and education.

Keywords:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| ▶ University-industry Collaboration, | ▶ Academia, |
| ▶ Communication Model, | ▶ Internship, |
| ▶ Linkages, | ▶ Unemployment |



Title: Communicating bioethics and research processes during crises: a research management perspective in Uganda.

Author: Osborn Ahimbisibwe

In adherence to established research ethical guidelines, this paper delves into the critical analysis of how researchers in Uganda comprehend and communicate the risks associated with their research endeavors, particularly during crises. Emphasizing the imperative of clear risk-benefit evaluations communicated to ethical regulatory bodies, the study explores the nuanced approaches employed in engaging human participants and justifying the benefits derived from the research process.

Drawing inspiration from the complexities of science communication, as noted by Reider et al (2020), the paper underscores the parallel intricacies in communicating bioethics. The study argues that effective communication of research risks and benefits is not only relevant for the utility of research outcomes but is an ethical requirement integral to obtaining research ethics approval. This significance extends to both the informed consenting process and the community engagement phase.

The research methodology involves purposive sampling of researchers from public and private not-for-profit universities in Uganda, yielding qualitative data. In-depth interviews, will be conducted with individuals actively engaged in research. Key informant interviews with stakeholders from ethical research regulation bodies, including the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) and accredited Research Ethics Committees (RECs) Chairpersons and Members, will also provide valuable insights. Data analysis will be facilitated using the ATLAS.ti software, ensuring a comprehensive examination of the communication dynamics within bioethics and research processes during crises.



Financial Management Practices and the Performance of Private Universities in Uganda

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Abstract

The study examined how financial management practices influence the performance of private universities in Uganda in the hope of developing a financial management model tailored to private universities. The study is guided by a hypothesis, namely that financial accountability is not statistically significant in the performance of private universities, financial controls are not statistically significant in the performance of private universities, and working capital management is not statistically significant in the performance of private universities. The theoretical review and conceptual framework in this study demonstrate that an empirical setting was proposed to investigate the theoretical relational paths drawn from extant literature through hypotheses testing. Thus, the post-positivist approach, which calls for the use of mixed techniques, was utilized in this study, utilizing a descriptive, analytical, and cross-sectional research design. The 162 sample units were selected from members of the executive committee of the guild leadership, deans of faculties, senior academic staff, and senior members of the management and finance departments. It was found that the standardized parameter estimates for all the retained indicators were statistically significant ($r = 0.019$, $p < .001$) and loaded on this factor. The results confirmed the validity of the model with adequate model fit statistics for this construct measure. There positive significant correlation between the financial accountability and the University performance ($r = 0.641$, $P < 0.01$), the results further indicate that financial control has a positive significant relationship with University performance ($r = 0.529$, $P < 0.01$). Working capital management has a positive significant relationship with University performance ($r = .656$, $p < .01$).

Keywords:

- ▶ Financial management,
- ▶ Private universities, Uganda
- ▶ performance,

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Network or Disappear: Insights from Research and Mentorship Programs in Africa (Conferene Paper by Dr. Gad Ruzaaza Ndaruhutse, Ph.D)

Abstract

Academic networking using both the physical and virtual spaces has become common practice in recent years. Moreover, networking has attracted growing attention in the field of political science within Africa. There have arisen debates regarding use of ICT based social networks, social networking sites and academic performance. Against this background, this paper, based on literature, emphasises the need to network particularly since most educational, research, innovation and community engagement pursuits can not be achieved and sustained in isolation or alone. Successful case studies of Academic and Research Networks that have contributed to enabling Africa begin to fill her space within the globalised knowledge economy spaces, are brought out. The review culminates into a critical look at the challenges encountered by research and academic networks. Could be, the critical issue is the call for the need to build an evidence base for building a sustainable networking framework about Africa and possibly for Africa. The paper is equally a response to the call for the premier conference hosted by the Network of Multidisciplinary Research Africa (NEMRA) during the early phase of the year 2024.

Key words:

► Academic networking,

► Research, NEMRA



Scrutinizing Communication Gaps Bridging Efforts by Universities' Language Centers in Rwanda

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Abstract

The study aims to demonstrate and assess the efforts invested by language centers in Rwanda in bridging communication gaps. As a capital city that receives people from all walks of life who come with various reasons including vacation, business, education, tourism, and the like, there is a need to ensure that communication flows uninterrupted between nationals and foreign visitors. The specific objectives of the study will be to determine the rate at which language centers contribute to bridging communication gaps, to find out the languages mostly taught at centers and to suggest ways language centers in Rwanda can impact more on bringing communication gaps. The study will be both qualitative and quantitative with two theories dictating its direction, i.e. the Transmission Model of Communication Theory and the Social Learning Theory of Communication. The former presents communication as a linear process, involving a sender, a message, and a receiver; while the latter posits that individuals acquire and refine their communication abilities through observation, imitation, and modeling of others. Besides, the study will provide findings on effective ways to bridge communication gaps using language centers. In a nutshell, the study will come up with innovative suggestions on how communication barriers can be removed in the 21st century as far as the City of Kigali and Rwanda as a whole are concerned.

Key words:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▶ Communication, | ▶ message decoding, |
| ▶ socialization, | ▶ multilingualism and lingua franca. |



Capital Formation and Health Outcomes in Middle-Income Countries

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Abstract

Understanding how much a country's health system spends on infrastructure, machinery, and types of equipment is crucial for policymaking and analysis. Although health systems continue to be labour-intensive, however, capital has been increasingly important in the production of health services in recent decades. Considering the growing importance of diagnostic and therapeutic types of equipment, as well as the recent rise of information, computers, and technology in healthcare services which are capital intensive, it becomes increasingly important to determine the impacts of capital formation on Health outcomes in middle-income countries. Hence, this study investigated the impacts of capital formations on health outcomes in selected middle-income countries, using the Word Bank rating, from 2000 to 2023, the System Generalized Method of Moments (SGMM) was adopted to account for endogeneity. The World Development Indicators (WDI), and World Governance Indicators (WGI) data were used. The model's validity was assessed using the AR (1) and the AR (2) tests, while the instrumental variables were validated using Sargan and Hansen tests. The estimation's robustness was thereafter proven with the pooled OLS and fixed effect regression which all abundantly establish how capital formation affects health outcomes in middle-income countries. Inferences were drawn using a 5% threshold of significance. Results showed that the coefficient of capital formation confirmed a crowd-out relationship between morbidity rates, and crude death, while life expectancy has a positive relationship with capital formation in middle-income countries. ($= -0.0604$, $t = -0.0584$), and ($= -0.0493$, $t = -1.3230$) respectively, while Life expectancy has a positive relationship and is statistically significant at a 5% level ($= 0.2184$, $t = -2.6438$) which implies that capital formation in middle-income countries is weak to endogenously influence the Medicare as well as the health care system at large to reduce the occurrences of morbidity rates, crude death and improve life expectancy. The study recommended that Middle-income countries must generate savings and investments through individual savings or government policy to improve their healthcare system since countries with a high level of household savings can accumulate funds and produce capital goods faster.

Keywords:

- ▶ Capital Formation,
- ▶ Health Outcomes,
- ▶ Middle-Income Countries,
- ▶ SGMM

JEL Classification:

- ▶ H51, D31, D25, C36



Title: Occupational exposure as emerging risk for cancer in Tanzania. Observation study

Author:

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Introduction:

Background:

Africa is seeing a rise in the prevalence of cancer, which calls for immediate preventive action, especially in workplaces where workers may be exposed to carcinogens. Tanzania is expected to have twice as many new instances of cancer annually by 2030, with an annual incidence rate of about 50,000 and mortality rates from malignancies that are on the rise. Risk factors for these cases include lifestyle choices, exposure to the environment, and job hazards.

Aim

This study aimed to describe the role of occupational exposure as risk factors for cancer.

Material and Methods:

All patients diagnosed or referred to ORCI with esophageal and head and neck cancer between 2019 and 2021 are included in this hospital-based descriptive cross-sectional study. The ORCI system was utilized to retrieve secondary data for the investigation. Information was taken out of the system and saved in an Excel file, including sociodemographic, employment, family history of cancer, residential status, and usage of alcohol and tobacco. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 23. For data analysis, descriptive analysis and the Chi square test were employed.

Results:

Over the course of the three-year study period (2019–2021), ORCI documented 1586 new cases of head and neck and oesophageal cancers. Sixty (38.5%) of these patients had head and neck cancer, with a mean age of 58 (SD = 14) for females and 53 (SD = 16) for males. 43% of male and female patients smoked tobacco, while almost 50% of male and 24% of female patients drank alcohol. Additionally, the data revealed that less than 10% of cancer patients had a family history of the disease. Tanzania reported a higher-than-average number of cancer patients in its eastern and northern regions.

Conclusion:

There are increasing risk factors for cancer in developing countries, and little information is available on those risk factors. About two thirds of the patients were men. Alcohol and smoking were commonly used by these patients, more among men than among women. Half of the patients were working in agriculture, and the number of cases was unevenly distributed in the



country. Geographical variation indicated the nature of different in exposure.

Recommendation

Tanzania should take proactive steps to reduce death from non-communicable diseases, particularly cancer, as risk factors for the disease are higher in poor nations. Further studies are recommended to explore the role of occupational on increase on cancer prevalence in Tanzania.

ABSTRACT

Participation in everyday life-A randomized controlled trial of mobile phone-supported and family-centred rehabilitation in Stroke (F@ce 2.0)

Background;

Stroke is one of the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) that poses a global challenge according to the World Health Organization. Stroke is the second leading cause of death and the third leading cause of death and disability combined (as expressed by disability-adjusted life-years lost—DALYs). The bulk of the global burden of stroke (89% of deaths and 86% of DALYs) is high in lower and middle income countries. In such countries, health care systems are inequitable, there is low socio-economic status for majority populations, few health care professionals, long distances for people from health centers, hence it is paramount to identify sustainable interventions that will lessen the effects of stroke. Stroke is ranked as the sixth cause of death in Uganda.

Aim:

The aim of this study was to Implement and evaluate F@ce 2.0, a family-centered, ICT-supported rehabilitation intervention regarding performance of daily activities and participation in everyday life among persons with stroke and their significant others.

Methods:

The study employed a randomized controlled trial; 90 participants were recruited from two different sites; both an urban and a rural site in Uganda and were randomized into the intervention (IG) group that received F@ce 2.0 and the control group (CG) that received usual rehabilitation. F@ce 2.0 was an 8-week phone-supported family-centered intervention comprising of a goal-setting problem solving process in which participants received daily phone messages and bi-weekly phone call follow-up. To ascertain the effectiveness of F@ce 2.0, data was collected at baseline, after 8weeks of intervention and at 6months follow-up.

Results;

Preliminary findings indicate that F@ce 2.0 enhances participation in the daily lives of people living with consequences of stroke and provides great support to the patients and caretakers.

Key words:

- ▶ Africa; Uganda; Low-income; participation; Stroke rehabilitation; Family-centered; Telehealth; Telerehabilitation.



Value Chain Hygiene Practices and Microbial Contamination of Street and Market Vended Ready-to-Eat grasshopper, *Ruspolia differens* in Uganda: Implications for food safety and public health

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Abstract

Food safety is a major public health issue particularly in developing countries. Ready-to-eat street-vended foods contribute significantly to dietary intake in urban and peri-urban areas, but with elevated public health risk. In this study, hygiene and food safety practices as well as the microbial contamination in Uganda's edible grasshopper value chain were evaluated. A total of 29 grasshopper processing households participated, and grasshopper samples collected. Indicator pathogens were analyzed using standard microbiological methods. In Kampala 50% and in Masaka 12% households had earth floors. All households in Kampala were one or two-roomed dwellings with no separate room as a kitchen, and shared a toilet. In contrast, 59% of households in Masaka had three or more rooms, 35% had a separate room for a kitchen and 47% did not share a toilet. 83% households in Kampala and 56% in Masaka obtained drinking water from public taps. Handwashing was inadequate and none of the actors was observed to wash their hands after taking a break or handling waste. For vendors, wearing protective clothing was not common, with only 28.5% in Kampala and 30.8% in Masaka wearing an apron. Containers for vending grasshoppers were largely uncovered and the utensils for measuring the grasshoppers were left mainly uncovered. Indicator organisms, *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella typhimurium*, were detected. *E. coli* was the most common contaminant, but with lower levels in Masaka compared to Kampala, while *S. typhimurium* was mainly a burden in Kampala. Our findings demonstrate that there are enormous contributors to poor hygiene and sanitation along the edible grasshopper value chain. The existence of pathogenic bacteria such as *E. coli* in ready-to-eat foods imply that their consumption poses a health risk.



Scrutinizing Communication Gaps Bridging Efforts by Universities' Language Centers in Rwanda: The Case of AUCA, UTB AND UNILAK

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Abstract

The study aims to demonstrate and assess the efforts invested by language centers in Rwanda in bridging communication gaps. As a capital city that receives people from all walks of life who come with various reasons including vacation, business, education, tourism, and the like, there is a need to ensure that communication flows uninterrupted between nationals and foreign visitors. The specific objectives of the study will be to determine the rate at which language centers contribute to bridging communication gaps, to find out the languages mostly taught at centers and to suggest ways language centers in Rwanda can impact more on bringing communication gaps. The study will be both qualitative and quantitative with two theories dictating its direction, i.e. the behaviorism theory and the constructivism theory. The former emphasizes the role of conditioning and repetition in language learning with the focus on habit formation through drills and practice exercises, while the latter emphasizes the active role of learners in constructing their own understanding of language. Teachers facilitate learning by providing opportunities for exploration, problem-solving, and critical thinking. Besides, the study will provide findings on effective ways to bridge communication gaps using language centers. In a nutshell, the study will come up with innovative suggestions on how communication barriers can be removed in the 21st century as far as the City of Kigali and Rwanda as a whole are concerned.

Key words:

- ▶ *Communication gaps,*
- ▶ *language barriers,*
- ▶ *language teaching, and*
- ▶ *lingua franca.*





The genre patterns across Alur folktales: An exploration the generic structure

by
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Abstract

Alur folktales are an orature narrative genre of the Alur people handed down across generations. They exhibit genre patterns such as the social purpose, the generic/schematic structure, the lexicogrammatical and discourse-semantic patterns that define their genre identity. This paper is limited to the investigation of the generic structure referred to as schematic structure in many studies. The purpose of the study is to identify the stages that are exhibited in Alur folktales, describe the order/sequence, and discover the mandatory and the optional stages to determine how meanings unfold in the tales. The generic structure captures the stage structure of Alur folktales. It is the description of the folktale according to its component parts and the relationship of these components to each other and to the whole folktale (Propp in Akerejola, 2019). The study is underpinned by Systemic Functional Linguistic approach to genre theory to identify the stages, their pattern of organization and the functions that they achieve in the folktales. The study builds on the Labovian narrative structure tradition that consists of six functional components or stages. Three Alur folktales were selected for the study, *Gwenu giku Kalanga* (The hen and the groundnut), *Piny mamako dano* (The monster that abducts people) and *Pirang'o thwon gweno gikud ulik dong gitiye jurimo ungo* (Why bat and cock are no longer friends). The study findings reveal that Alur folktales display three stage patterns encompassing tales that conform to the stage structure suggested by Labov (1972), those that have abridged stages and tales with complex stage structure. Findings also suggest that in Alur folktales, Abstract, Orientation and Complication stages are mandatory. They appear in all the tales. Evaluation, resolution, and Coda are optional. They were not attested in all the three examined folktales. Therefore, it can be contended that the generic structure of Alur folktales is unpredictable.

Key words:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ▶ generic structure, | ▶ Orientation, |
| ▶ stage, | ▶ Complication, |
| ▶ stage patterns, | ▶ Evaluation, |
| ▶ Abstract, | ▶ Resolution, Coda |





Analyzing the lexicogrammatical patterns of Alur folktales

by
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Abstract

This paper examines the lexicogrammatical patterns of Alur folktales. The study scrutinizes the Alur folktales to uncover Alur folktale genre-unique lexicogrammatical regularities at the clause/sentence level. Gaining this understanding is crucial because Alur folktales typify Alur language use. Examining the lexicogrammatical patterns of Alur folktales can therefore shed light on the lexicogrammatical structure of the Alur language. The study is descriptive qualitative employing genre analysis underpinned by Systemic Functional Linguistic approach to genre theory to examine the sentence constituents and their lexicogrammatical realizations. Two Alur folktales transcribed from audio recordings are analyzed. The study findings reveal that the sentence types utilized in the Alur folktales encompass simple sentences, compound sentences and complex sentences. The constitutive elements of the sentence are participant, process, and circumstance. Participant role is filled by human and non-human entities that are realized by nouns/noun groups including proper nouns, common nouns and personal pronouns. Non-human participants are personified. Hence, the lexicogrammatical resources utilized for human participants are also deployed for non-human entities. Lexicogrammatical exploration of Alur folktales also indicates that although six types of processes are attested in Alur folktales, material process predominates. It is realized by action/activity verbs which describe doing/happening. Relational and existential processes are realized by verbs of being. Verbal process is rendered by verbs of saying. Mental process is realized by perception, cognition, and affection verbs. Behavioral process is realized by verbs of physiological or physiological behavior (Halliday, 1994) like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering. Verbs are used in the past tense and present tense. The mood of these verbs is generally indicative and imperative. The lexicogrammatical resources for circumstances are adverbials. The exploration of theme and rheme in Alur folktales reveal that the lexicogrammatical devices used to organize information structure in Alur folktales are nominal groups, disjunctive adverbials, finite clause and verbal group plus adjuncts.

Key words:

- ▶ Clause/sentence patterns, participants, process, circumstance, lexicogrammatical resources/realization, lexicogrammatical patterns, mood, modality, theme and rheme



The Semiotics of Non-verbal Communication in the Discursive Practices of the Banyankore and Bakiga of Western Uganda

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In the history of language and culture, researchers have observed how bodily actions have been used, whether by employing gestures, facial expression or postures, to create a specific system of signs known as a system of non-verbal communication (Sieriakova, 2016). This system embodies semiotic clusters in which we can observe the changes in meaning and form in the communicative process basing on the conventions and norms of a language community (Kendon 2000). This mainly qualitative study, proposes to explore non-verbal behaviour of the Banyankore and Bakiga in their discursive practices in order to identify their fundamental patterns and gauge whether they are changing with the evolving development. Applying the notion of the educationalist/philologist Oscar Virraloya of a sensori-motor input mapping onto a sensori-motor output or sensori-motor event, to serve as a building block to cognition, in this paper, we envisage to also assess how the visual, acoustic, motor, tactile, and proxemic signs collected from Runyankore -Rukiga as a restricted corpus, are used as socio-culturally controlled non-verbal cues to realize semiotic or symbolic functions in communication (Virraloya, 2013). That process will allow the researchers to identify the features and functions of the non-verbal signs associated with the diverse discursive practices among the Banyankore and Bakiga of Western Uganda.

Key words:

- ▶ Non-verbal communication,
 - ▶ Sensori-motor event,
 - ▶ Semiotic or symbolic function
-



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Abstract

The confusions of multilingualism in learning foreign languages: A case study of Kabale University

In this era of Science and technology where language is one of the driving forces enhancing economic, education, social and political, learning of foreign languages is one of the key areas that lead to the development of the society. In order to embrace the above changes of the world, it is important to be aware and learn foreign languages.

This paper aims to identify the confusions of multilingualism in learning foreign languages and how to obstruct them. Language acquisition theory will be used which involves structures, rules and representation. Focus group method, interviews, and observation will be applied. Kabale University is a case study because it is composed of four language faculties that train students in foreign languages.

Therefore, this paper aims to impact the methods of teaching foreign languages and proposes the satisfactory approaches in the teaching process and enhances learning.

Key words:

- ▶ *Multilingualism,*
- ▶ *Foreign language,*
- ▶ *language acquisition theory*



Sub theme: Language, Culture, Literature and Education for Development

Integrating Human Rights with Literature for 21st Century Teaching and Learning: A Critical Analysis of Mloka's Poem Human Rights

By

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Guided by the Post-colonial Theory with leanings on Spivak Gayatri's concept of the Subaltern, this paper analyses the poem **Human Rights** enshrined in the poem anthology titled **The Wonderful Surgeon and Other Poems (2008)** by the Tanzanian poet Charles Mloka. It argues that traditionally, human rights have rarely been accorded enough space in literary studies. However, with the world currently emboldened in globalisation with multiculturalism in the limelight warranting for maximum human interaction in terms of economic, social and political dimensions; the world at large has to embrace the idea and practice of human rights on an unprecedented scale to cater for the 21st century teaching and learning of literature while recognising that human rights are specific, context determined and whose meaning is sometimes slippery and fluid. The paper concludes by highlighting the need for literary critics, writers and educational policy makers to insist on the need for teaching and learning human rights in secondary schools and beyond as one of the 21st century components of human beings' interactions taking into account the reality of multiculturalism in an emerging multipolar world.

Key Words

- ▶ Human rights,
- ▶ subaltern,
- ▶ globalisation,
- ▶ multiculturalism,



Abstract

Title: Influence of Competence on Employability of Education graduates in Mid-Western Uganda: A case of Mountains of the Moon and Uganda Pentecostal Universities

Author: Rwabuhinga Richard

Introduction:

The teaching and learning outcomes depend on the quality of the teacher. Therefore, teachers must have competencies that enable them to effectively contribute to the teaching and learning process in a school. This process must be able to equip students with knowledge, skills, and values that can be transformed into competencies for students. The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of competence on employability skills of Education graduates in Mid-western Uganda using a case of Mountains of the Moon and Uganda Pentecostal Universities.

Methods:

A case study design was selected to enable an empirical investigation of the impact of competences on graduate teachers' employable abilities in secondary schools supported by the government in Mid-Western Uganda. In-depth and key informant interview guides were used to collect data on the perceptions of teachers and headmasters on the influence teaching and learning competencies of graduate teachers and performance of students.

Findings:

A number of themes emerged from the findings and they included perceptions on teaching and learning competencies, and school administrators' performance expectations. Some teachers expressed themselves on the importance of the learning environment as one key factor in improving learning outcomes of students. The importance of the student teacher relationship was also identified as an importance aspect of the teaching and learning process.

Conclusion:

It was established that supportive learning environments are a key aspect to determining student's learning outcomes and that the appropriate learning environment and the ability of graduate teachers to manage classrooms is important for maintaining class discipline. Recommendations were made to District education officers and school administrators to provide guidelines for using technology in teaching since it's one of the competencies that define the 21st century teacher. And to ensure they are well implemented in the various schools.



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Title: Engozi negotiating the present: reclaiming motherhood amidst patrilineal clanships power in Buganda region in Uganda.

Abstract

In this article I analyze the aspects in which the engozi (*the piece of cloth used to tie a child on her mother's back*) shaped the historical, social and cultural space while reclaiming women's positions to mobilise new identities in Buganda region in Uganda. I interrogate the proposition that although historical ngozi was considered merely functional and culturally symbolic these identities have become the very means invested in articulating subjective contexts in which Ugandan women invested to articulate and reclaim power within patrilineal clans-hips. An assessment on how paper engozi peculiar histories and culture in which Buganda women restored their central role through child health and child care practices. I have examined how the Ngozi as cultural objects from acquisition as symbols of shared power to reshaping the historical, social and cultural spaces. I will argue that ideological strategies formulated to resolve social issues may yield new identities and power centres. I have used a multi disciplinary approach to apply social change and postmodern theories. I revived the archive content to keenly analyse visual materials in media and art to draw linkages of the Ngozi and child health in Uganda as research.



Integrating Human Rights with Literature for 21st Century Teaching and Learning: A Critical Analysis of Mloka's Poem Titled 'Human Rights'

By

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Guided by the Post-colonial Theory with leanings on Spivak Gayatri's concept of the Subaltern, this paper analyses the poem titled Human **Rights** enshrined in the poem anthology titled **The Wonderful Surgeon and Other Poems (2008)** by the Tanzanian poet Charles Mloka. Being a library-based study, it purposively sampled the poem where the data were collected through close reading of the poem which were then analysed and presented as themes and quotations. As part of the findings and discussion, the paper argues that traditionally, human rights have rarely been accorded enough space in literary studies. However, with the world currently emboldened in globalisation with multiculturalism which naturally push for maximum human interaction in terms of economic, social, cultural and political dimensions; the world at large has to embrace the idea and practice of human rights on an unprecedented scale to cater for the 21st century teaching and learning of literature while recognising that human rights are specific, context determined and whose meaning is sometimes slippery and fluid. Through rhetorical questions, the poet raises the issue of human rights regarding the downtrodden and the colonised, who in this regard, would include also women, children and those with special needs such as the mentally and physically challenged.

The paper concludes by highlighting the need for literary critics, writers and educational policy makers to insist on the need for teaching and learning human rights in secondary schools and beyond as one of the 21st century components of meaningful human beings' interactions taking into account the reality of multiculturalism in an emerging multipolar world.

Key Words :

- ▶ *Human rights,*
- ▶ *subaltern,*
- ▶ *globalisation,*
- ▶ *multiculturalism,*



THE DILEMMA OF THE PRESENCE OF GREAT ZIMBABWE HOTEL WITHIN THE GREAT ZIMBABWE MONUMENTS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.

Abstract

The paper investigates how the introduction of the Great Zimbabwe Hotel (GZH) within the Great Zimbabwe Monuments (GZM) cultural landscape, create tensions within the area in post-colonial period. In particular it focuses on the tensions between the Great Zimbabwe Hotel and its neighbours namely the Great Zimbabwe Monuments and the local community surrounding the GZM cultural landscape. The Great Zimbabwe Hotel is one of the developments which was added to the Great Zimbabwe cultural landscape by the colonialists and is contributing to some challenges being currently faced within the landscape. This paper explores the evolution of tensions between the Great Zimbabwe Hotel and its neighbours, patterns and trends of the tension and the impact of the tensions on heritage conservation. In investigating this issue, National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe Act; semi-structured interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were employed in order to understand the impact of the hotel on the cultural landscape. Interviews were held with three elders from the local community as well as former and current staff for both Great Zimbabwe Hotel and Great Zimbabwe Monuments. Focus Group Discussions were held with nine people who were drawn from three local communities around Great Zimbabwe cultural landscape. The paper seeks to understand how the hotel's presence within the landscape creates conflicts in that area. The study proposes that the hotel's presence in the cultural landscape compromises relations that locals have with their environment.

Key words:

- ▶ *Segregation;*
- ▶ *tensions;*
- ▶ *cultural landscape;*
- ▶ *local communities;*
- ▶ *Great Zimbabwe Monuments;*
- ▶ *Great Zimbabwe Hotel.*



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT THROUGH E-COMMERCE ADOPTION: A CASE STUDY OF AN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EXPO AT MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Purpose

Recent research by Condala (2023) highlighted Uganda's emergence as a thriving e-commerce hub in Africa, with consistent growth over the past decade. Despite limited comprehensive data, Uganda's e-commerce revenue is estimated at \$227 million, projected to grow annually at 14.90%, reaching \$421 million by 2025. This transition to e-commerce is evident as businesses adapt. This study explores students' e-commerce experiences and adoption factors by examining an entrepreneurship expo held by the College of Business and Management Sciences in 2018.

Methodology

The study employed a cross-sectional survey design involving 774 students to gather data on their e-commerce experiences and influencing factors. Binary logistic regression analysis was used to determine the probability of students embracing e-commerce based on their expo-related experiences.

Findings

The study revealed that smartphone ownership decreases the likelihood of e-commerce adoption among students, while regular internet usage significantly increases it. Engaging in post-purchase reviews and relying on social media interviews for product marketing also decrease the likelihood of e-commerce adoption. Limited support for entrepreneurship course content, lack of e-commerce software use, engagement in additional gainful activities, and exhibiting agriculture (versus foods and beverages) decrease e-commerce adoption likelihood among students. Therefore, this study contributed to understanding e-commerce adoption within the Makerere University context.

Originality

This study offers original insights into students' e-commerce adoption behaviours. It underscores the role of technology access, online engagement, and marketing strategies in shaping decisions. By scrutinizing an expo's impact, it contributes to understanding e-commerce adoption in Makerere University's context.

Keywords:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| ▶ E-commerce, | ▶ Students' Experiences, |
| ▶ Drivers, | ▶ Entrepreneurship |
| ▶ Adoption, | |



Quantifying the Influence of Distribution Shift on Machine Learning Models for Predicting Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreaks in Uganda

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Abstract

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreaks have exerted a substantial impact on Uganda's livestock sector, resulting in a 23% decline in income for livestock stakeholders. The market values of bulls and cows have been reduced by 83% and 88%, respectively. Accurate FMD outbreak prediction is critical for enhanced preparedness, particularly in Uganda's resource-constrained endemic regions. Researchers have harnessed machine learning models to predict and control FMD outbreaks, showcasing their effectiveness. Yet, these models face potential failure under distribution shifts, where dataset statistical properties change, undermining performance. Prior FMD studies often overlooked distribution shifts, despite known concerns. Consequently, FMD prediction models might prove unreliable in dynamic real-world settings. This study investigates distribution shifts in FMD datasets, identifies affected features, and evaluates their impact on the predictive performance of machine learning models. Seven classification machine learning algorithms were used to predict FMD outbreaks in endemic setting of Uganda. The study uncovers distribution shifts, particularly in rainfall and maximum temperature, highlighting the challenge. In a stable environment, Random Forest (RF) excels among other models with an accuracy of 85% and an Area Under the Curve (AUC) of the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve of 0.93. However, when validated against data sets with different distributions, RF experienced a significant decrease in accuracy to 57% and a notable decline in the AUC of the ROC curve, reducing it to 0.71. This underscores the importance of mitigating distribution shift challenges in dynamic scenarios. Effective solutions are crucial for enhanced predictive performance and preparedness for FMD outbreaks in Uganda's livestock sector and beyond.

Keywords:

Distribution shift, Machine learning, Predictive performance, Foot and mouth disease, Dynamic environment



Abstract

The provision of digital banking services facilitate access to a diverse range of financial products and services, such as account creation, deposit and withdrawal functions, bill payments, money transfers, as well as access to loans and other financial instruments. In order to be competitive, banks in Uganda have adopted digitization of its systems and introduced online platforms, but these platforms are still underutilised in addition to a low up take of banking services in Uganda as opposed to mobile money services. The influencing constructs affecting bank digital utilisation include; infrastructure, access to electricity, Internet connectivity, mobile phone penetration, possession of national IDs, legal payment system, status of data privacy and protection, legal framework, among other factors. According to Uganda Personal Digital Survey, January 2022, financial digital utilisation stands at 33% for men, 26.4% for women, 25.2% for rural areas, 42% for urban areas and a total average of 29.7% for the whole of Uganda. Current evidence indicates that access to financial services, especially through digital financial services, has the potential to increase income-generating capacity, manage risks, lower the cost of money transfers and improve savings behavior. But despite these linkages, only 13 million bank accounts have been opened by commercial banks, and of these, only 2million accounts have been signed to access bank digital online platforms. This leaves the bank digitisation underutilised thus posting further financial exclusion and access barriers to financial services; reduced credit infrastructure for growth; redundant digital infrastructure for efficiency; low formal savings, investment and insurance use; and poor protection and empowerment of individuals with less financial capability thus the need to study this problem. Therefore the objective of this project is to develop an adoption framework for digital utilization in banking in resource constrained environments. The study triangulates the Diffusion of innovation (DOI) theory and Enhanced Technology acceptance model (TAM2) to have a deeper understanding of this study using the Pragmatism paradigm, abductive approach and a mixed methods methodology. The study will use various strategies such as survey, case study, design science as well as focus groups to accomplish its objectives. The study will contribute to policy development to have a legal bank digital framework, regulation of sourcing of bank digital platforms, sharing of digital infrastructure by banks, among others. The research community will have a new artifact that will help increase utilisation of bank digital products and technologies, reduce queues in banking halls, among others. In addition, the triangulation of the DOI theory and TAM2 will give researchers an added way to study adoption problems,



Gender Inclusion, ICT Knowledge and Academic Performance Nexus: Educational Strategies for Nigerian Agricultural Students in Post-Pandemic Era

By

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Abstract

The use of ICT in education is very essential in learning and pedagogy. Knowledge of computers has potential to motivate students' learning with helpful effects on educational culture. However, it is necessary to answer these questions: "does the knowledge of educational technology and its effects equal for students with regard to gender?" "Does utilization of educational technology affects male and female students differently?" The study focuses on investigating into the existence of significant differences in knowledge of ICT between genders, and also examines the ICT knowledge that enhances academic performance for each gender category. This study made use of primary data collected from 100 randomly selected agricultural students from tertiary institutions in Ogun State of Nigeria which comprised 56 male and 44 female. The data were analyzed using Student's T test and OLS regression analysis. The results show that the female students had significantly better knowledge of powerpoint and email, while the male had better knowledge of graphics, digital audio, video editing, management system, web design and web tools. Knowledge of Microsoft Word, email, search engines and databases enhanced the academics performance of female students, while the knowledge of email, digital audio, video editing and management systems enhanced the academics performance of male students; females were less knowledgeable in most of these skills. A better inclusiveness of these ICT tools would increase academic performance of all students especially the female, and enhance their learning, thereby reducing educational gender inequality.

Keywords:

- ▶ Gender inclusion;
- ▶ ICT Knowledge;
- ▶ Academic Performance;
- ▶ Agricultural Students



ABSTRACT

Title: The Philosophic Positioning of post-war Case Studies: A Confluence of Postpositivist and Constructivism.

Since World War II post-war reconstruction has been a historical phenomenon, attracting the urgency for normatively iterate approaches to constructed scientific inquiries. The peace-building studies have stemmed from theoretical to empirical descriptive explanations. Peace-building has a social character and therefore is inclined to behavioral studies provoking the debate of whether postpositivist and constructivist philosophic orientation can be applied to study peacebuilding. The orthodox belief is that positivism is aligned with experimental and quantitative case studies and may be inappropriate to make inquiries in humanities. This has created confusion for the new researchers, while notwithstanding Karl Popper's falsification hypothesis scholars have agreed that case studies are pragmatic, and contextual thus both quantitative and qualitative research designs permeate convergency. This article will identify case studies and explain how in the previous studies both postpositivist and constructivism worked well in peacebuilding inquiries. It will further discuss methodological variations and provide concretized evidence of the need for new researchers to adopt either or both philosophic orientations when undertaking peacebuilding studies. The study is a typical desk analysis of the existing literature on peacebuilding case studies where a philosophic stand of postpositivist or constructivism or both was adopted. It will highlight their similarities, reliance on 'the unit of analyses and agitation for generalized analysis. In addition to alluding to the literal replication, it will also posit the epistemological and ontological relevance of the constructivism and postpositivist philosophic stand in undertaking studies needed for local development.

Key Words:

- ▶ peacebuilding,
- ▶ philosophic orientation,
- ▶ qualitative and
- ▶ quantitative.

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Title: A HOTEL WITHIN A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. GREAT ZIMBABWE HOTEL RELATIONSHIP WITH GREAT ZIMBABWE MONUMENTS AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

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Key words:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ▶ Segregation; | ▶ Great Zimbabwe Monuments; |
| ▶ cultural landscape; | ▶ Great Zimbabwe Hotel |
| ▶ local communities; | |

Abstract

The paper investigates how developments which were introduced within the Great Zimbabwe Monuments (GZM) cultural landscape during the liberation struggle, create tensions within the area in post colonial period. In particular it focuses on the tensions between the Great Zimbabwe Hotel (GZH) and its neighbours namely the Great Zimbabwe Monuments and the local community surrounding the GZM cultural landscape. The Great Zimbabwe Hotel is one of the developments which was added to the Great Zimbabwe cultural landscape by the colonialists and is contributing to some challenges being currently faced within the landscape. This paper explores the evolution of tensions between the Great Zimbabwe Hotel and its neighbours, patterns and trends of the tension and the impact of the tensions on heritage conservation. In investigating this issue, narrative inquiry, National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ) internal documents; semi-structured interviews; Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were employed. The paper proposes that hotels' presence in cultural landscapes compromises relations that locals have with their environment. There is need for collaboration amongst the locals, Great Zimbabwe Monuments and Great Zimbabwe Hotel in order to have peace within the landscape.



NEMRA CONFERENCE: DEVELOP RESEARCH FOR POLICY FORMULATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ABSTRACT

Building capacity for migration reporting in sub-Saharan Africa: an assessment of e-Learning best practices, needs and capabilities.

Sub-Theme 15-Media and Communications

Prof. Monica B. Chibita, Uganda Christian University

and

Mr. John Semakula, Uganda Christian University

This study sought to understand journalism students' needs and e-learning best practices and capabilities to enable the design of a Small Private Online Course (SPOC) with the potential to scale up to a MOOC on Reporting Migration and Mobility to help build the capacity of journalists and journalism schools in sub-Saharan Africa. The objectives of the study were:

1. To establish the status of e-learning readiness in Higher Education Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa.
2. To gauge journalism students' e-learning needs in Higher Education institutions in sub-Saharan Africa in terms of optimization of resources and technology; design; facilitation; assessment and evaluation and re-design; and
3. To gauge journalism teachers'/trainers' e-learning needs in Higher Education Institutions in sub-Saharan Africa in terms of optimization of resources and technology; design; facilitation; assessment and evaluation and re-design.
4. To identify best practices in e-learning for future planning of a SPOC to strengthen capacities in reporting migration and mobility in sub-Saharan Africa.

Participating institutions included two universities in Uganda, two in Burkina Faso and two in Malawi, all part of the CoMMPASS project. The study employed a simultaneous mixed methods design with the principal method being a cross-sectional online survey submitted to 309 mostly Masters' students from all participating universities. The response rate was close to 30%. Focus Group Discussions and interviews complemented the survey. The majority (47%) of respondents were aged 25-34, followed by those 35-44 (25%) and less than 25 (33%). Two in five respondents were women, nine out of ten lived in urban areas and 25% came from a Francophone country. The study found that while development is fast becoming ICT-driven, Sub-Saharan African universities in general still have limited capabilities and infrastructure to support ICTs and that e-learning initiatives face challenges related to ICT infrastructure, connectivity, power blackouts and inadequate skills in online learning in institutions. The study also found that building the pedagogical and technical knowledge of both the teachers and learners including through regular re-tooling is important in ensuring that ICTs are optimized for learning.



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NOTE: This study has been completed and published online at: <https://commpass.org/resources/>

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