

**ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES ON RURAL
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA: CASE OF
BUSHENYI DISTRICT, WESTERN UGANDA**

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NGO
MANAGEMENT
OF MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

NOVEMBER, 2024.

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by Student

I declare that this proposal is my original work and has never been presented for a degree in any other university or any other award

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis, to my beloved parents Mrs. HALIMA ADEM ALI, and My Dad Mr. ABDISALAM SHIRE for their wonderful contribution to my academic career, the work is also dedicated to my beloved children and all my brothers and sisters in general.



Mount Kenya

University

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First of all, I would like to express my profound appreciation to Allah, who has granted me the ability to start and complete this study. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving Mother, my father, my brothers, and my entire family at large for the love, care, and moral and financial support they have accorded to me throughout my entire life.

"I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Ibrahim Nyaboga, for his invaluable guidance, support, and encouragement throughout this research journey. His expertise and mentorship have been essential in shaping this study."

May Allah reward you All.

ABSTRACT

Resource mobilization, for instance, included two concepts: the first was that non-financial resources were also important, and the second was that certain resources could be generated by the organization rather than accessed from other sources. Resource mobilization facilitated the process of community growth and development. The fact that rural community development referred to ensuring that past project interventions were based on desired outcomes and impacts, as outlined in the research report, and were composed of different measures like employment in agriculture, electrification of rural communities, and building and housing infrastructures. Community development was not only meant to acknowledge the wisdom of the oppressed and their right to define their own needs and aspirations in their way, but also to facilitate the expression of that wisdom within the wider society as an essential contribution to the welfare of the human race. Community development aimed to achieve certain goals, such as collectively working to bring about social change and justice, by working with communities to identify their needs, opportunities, rights, and responsibilities, making this study significant. The study aimed to investigate the assessment of resource mobilization strategies on rural community development in Bushenyi district, western Uganda. This was a case study design that applied a mixed approach. A sample of 108 respondents comprising local council committee members, rural community residents consisting of both men and women, NGO representatives, community-based organization representatives, youth development groups, and savings and credit cooperatives was used, selected by applying a stratified random sampling technique. Data were collected using both a questionnaire and an interview guide and analyzed using SPSS v.25. Results were presented using frequency tables, descriptive statistics, and inferential statistics. The study established a significant and moderate positive relationship between organizational management and rural community development ($r = .923$, $p < 0.01$). On the other hand, the study found that resource redistribution had a moderate positive relationship with rural community development, although it was not significant ($r = .632$, $p > 0.05$). Resource planning was also moderately significant and positively related to rural community development ($r = .737$, $p < .01$).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBOs.....	Community-Based Organizations
CDD.....	Community Driven Development
FAO.....	Food Agriculture Organization
GOU.....	Government of Uganda
IDA.....	International Development Agency
LGMSD.....	Local Government Management and Service Delivery
NGOs.....	Non-Governmental Organizations
SPSS.....	Statistical Package for Social Science
US	United State
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

This chapter presented the establishment of the review, explanation of the issue, inspiration driving the survey, objectives of the audit, research questions or hypotheses, significance/thinking/diversion of the survey, degree of the audit, focus on limitations, delimitations, and assumptions of the audit and practical importance of key terms.

1.1 Background to the Study

Rural community development plays a crucial role in global sustainable development efforts, as a significant proportion of the global population resides in rural areas facing various challenges. These communities often struggle with limited access to essential services such as healthcare, education, clean water, and infrastructure, hindering their overall quality of life and economic potential. In addressing these issues, resource mobilization strategies have been implemented to improve the livelihoods and well-being of rural populations. Resource mobilization refers to the process of gathering and allocating resources, including financial, human, and material assets, to achieve specific development goals. In the context of rural

community development, these strategies aim to efficiently utilize available resources to foster long-term growth, reduce poverty, and enhance living conditions. Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international development agencies, and local communities often collaborate to mobilize resources for rural development, with public-private partnerships (PPPs) playing an essential role in propelling these efforts (Okorley & Nkrumah, 2018).

For example, in the United States, resource mobilization emphasizes the importance of non-financial resources and the ability of organizations to generate resources independently, rather than relying on external funding (Kiiru, 2010). Similarly, in countries like Denmark, Switzerland, and Canada, resource mobilization strategies focus on meeting local needs and ensuring that resources are used ethically and effectively. These strategies stress building strong relationships with supporters, both individuals and corporations, to create a consistent resource base for community development (Ochieng & Mala, 2019). In India, factors such as alignment with organizational objectives, transparent governance, and strong reputations are critical to effective resource mobilization (Cuthbert, 2011). In Australia, organizations

that effectively communicate their goals and maintain good management practices are more successful in mobilizing resources for long-term growth (Dillon, 2007).

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The need for rural community development is particularly pronounced in Africa, where a large portion of the population resides in rural areas facing poverty, limited access to critical

services, and inadequate infrastructure. African governments have implemented resource mobilization initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable development and improving rural livelihoods (Israel & Krieger, 2019). These strategies are vital to ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and that rural communities achieve long-term development objectives. Key factors that influence the effectiveness of these initiatives include governance structures, community involvement, institutional capacity, and policy frameworks. In countries such as Nigeria, Malawi, Egypt, and Cameroon, resource mobilization plays a vital role in funding development programs, with communities actively seeking to identify and leverage their resources, including agricultural inputs, labor, and funds, to support development efforts (Lestler, 2017).

In Uganda, resource mobilization has proven instrumental in improving rural communities' access to healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Through various government initiatives and partnerships with NGOs and the private sector, funds have been mobilized to build schools, health facilities, roads, and water systems, significantly enhancing the quality of life for rural populations. Uganda's Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) is one such

initiative that focuses on increasing agricultural productivity, improving market access, and providing extension services, all of which have contributed to poverty reduction and improved nutrition in rural areas (Kagan, 2019). Similarly, international development support from organizations like the World Bank has helped fund rural infrastructure projects, such as clean water and sanitation programs, improving public health outcomes (Kato, 2019).

In Bushenyi District, located in western Uganda, resource mobilization strategies have facilitated the establishment of microfinance institutions, cooperatives, and entrepreneurship programs, promoting economic empowerment and poverty reduction in rural communities (Viravaidya & Hayssen, 2021). Effective resource mobilization, including proper management, distribution, and planning, is crucial for sustaining community-based programs that aim to improve infrastructure, healthcare, education, and agriculture. These efforts have led to improvements in living standards and contributed to economic empowerment and job creation in rural communities.

To conclude, resource mobilization plays a critical role in addressing the specific challenges faced by rural communities globally, especially in regions like Bushenyi District. By leveraging financial, human, and material resources effectively, rural areas can overcome poverty, improve access to services, and foster sustainable development. The success of these strategies depends on governance, community involvement, and the alignment of resources with local needs, ensuring that development projects have a lasting impact on the well-being of rural populations.

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that effectively communicate their goals and maintain good management practices are more successful in mobilizing resources for long-term growth (Dillon, 2007).

Rural community development is a vital aspect of global sustainable development, as a significant portion of the world's population resides in rural areas that face various socioeconomic challenges. These communities often lack access to essential services, such as healthcare, education, clean water, and infrastructure, which collectively impact their quality of life and limit economic opportunities. Rural economic development focuses on addressing these disparities by implementing strategies that aim to enhance the livelihoods and well-being of rural populations. Resource mobilization is one such approach; it involves the process of gathering and effectively utilizing resources—financial, human, and material—to achieve specific development objectives (Okorley & Nkrumah, 2018).

Resource mobilization is a crucial mechanism within rural development, emphasizing the importance of maximizing the use of available resources to drive sustainable growth, poverty alleviation, and improved living conditions. This approach has gained widespread attention globally, with collaborative efforts by governments, non-governmental organizations

(NGOs), international agencies, and communities. These partnerships, particularly public-private partnerships (PPPs), harness both expertise and resources to advance rural development projects. In countries like the United States, resource mobilization extends beyond financial contributions to emphasize the strategic use of non-monetary resources and the importance of internal resource generation by organizations, promoting community resilience and autonomy (Kiiru, 2010; Ochieng & Mala, 2019).

Effective resource mobilization also draws upon local community engagement. In nations like India and Australia, resource mobilization strategies are closely aligned with organizational missions and guided by principles of accountability, transparency, and strong leadership. Organizations with clear communication and governance frameworks are more successful in attracting resources, ensuring that efforts align with community needs and are managed ethically and sustainably (Cuthbert, 2011; Dillon, 2007). This approach has facilitated sustainable growth and social cohesion in rural communities, allowing for consistent development that aligns with the community's goals and priorities.

In the African context, where a substantial portion of the population resides in rural regions,

rural community development remains a pressing concern. Many African countries, including Nigeria, Malawi, Egypt, and Cameroon, face similar issues—poverty, limited access to essential services, inadequate infrastructure, and restricted economic opportunities. Consequently, African governments have implemented resource mobilization strategies to promote sustainable development and enhance rural community welfare (Israel & Krieger, 2019). These strategies, often developed in partnership with NGOs, international development agencies, and local communities, prioritize efficient resource allocation to foster long-term development.

The success of these efforts is influenced by various factors, including governance structures, community participation, institutional capabilities, policy frameworks, and cultural considerations. As observed by Lestler (2017), effective resource mobilization in rural communities relies on the alignment of resources such as agricultural inputs, labor, and funding to support community-driven development initiatives. For example, Tanzanian Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) have significantly contributed to rural livelihoods through income-generating activities, social services, and sustainable resource management

(Karim & Thiel, 2017). These CBOs enable communities to actively participate in development efforts, fostering ownership and ensuring alignment with local priorities (Kato & Okot, 2019).

International development organizations have also played a crucial role in resource mobilization within African rural communities. In Uganda, the World Bank has supported rural development projects like the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program, which has provided safe drinking water, improved health outcomes, and raised living standards. Such initiatives demonstrate how mobilized resources can address specific community needs, promoting sustainable rural development (Kato, 2019).

In Uganda's Bushenyi District, resource mobilization has been instrumental in establishing microfinance institutions, cooperatives, and entrepreneurship programs. These initiatives provide financial services, training, and market access, enabling community members to start and expand businesses. By fostering economic empowerment, these strategies contribute to poverty reduction and employment generation, ultimately enhancing the economic stability and growth of rural areas (Viravaidya & Hayssen, 2021). Such

community-based programs are examples of how effective resource management, distribution, and planning can sustainably support infrastructure, healthcare, education, and agriculture development in rural regions (Snow, 2010).

Resource mobilization strategies have proven essential in addressing the unique challenges faced by rural communities, enabling sustainable development and enhancing the socioeconomic well-being of rural populations globally. Effective resource mobilization, particularly in regions like Bushenyi District, has promoted improvements across various sectors—agriculture, healthcare, education, infrastructure, and overall livelihoods. By focusing on rural community development and leveraging resources efficiently, these strategies foster long-term growth, resilience, and improved quality of life for rural communities worldwide (Venture for Fund Raising, 2020).

The need for rural community development is particularly pronounced in Africa, where a large portion of the population resides in rural areas facing poverty, limited access to critical services, and inadequate infrastructure. African governments have implemented resource mobilization initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable development and improving rural

livelihoods (Israel & Krieger, 2019). These strategies are vital to ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and that rural communities achieve long-term development objectives. Key factors that influence the effectiveness of these initiatives include governance structures, community involvement, institutional capacity, and policy frameworks. In countries such as Nigeria, Malawi, Egypt, and Cameroon, resource mobilization plays a vital role in funding development programs, with communities actively seeking to identify and leverage their resources, including agricultural inputs, labor, and funds, to support development efforts (Lestler, 2017).

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To conclude, resource mobilization plays a critical role in addressing the specific challenges faced by rural communities globally, especially in regions like Bushenyi District. By leveraging financial, human, and material resources effectively, rural areas can overcome

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1.2. Statement of the Problem

The challenge of resource mobilization in rural communities is substantial, with many local stakeholders facing difficulties in mobilizing resources effectively, often leading to stagnation or even failure of community-based initiatives (Smith, 2018; Johnson & Karanja, 2020). The inability to implement effective mobilization strategies not only limits community development but also hampers the sustainability of projects that could otherwise improve livelihoods and economic resilience in rural areas (Nyakundi et al., 2021). While previous research has explored resource mobilization in general terms, there is a notable gap in studies that focus specifically on asset mobilization strategies for rural community development in Uganda, particularly within the Bushenyi district (Mugisha & Nsubuga, 2019; Kizza & Mbabazi, 2022).

To bridge this gap, this study will identify and analyze resource mobilization strategies essential for advancing rural community development in Bushenyi. By assessing and promoting strategies that enhance the performance, operations, and services of various community stakeholders, this research aims to offer solutions to the existing limitations in

resource mobilization practices (Achieng, 2023). Specifically, this study seeks to evaluate the impact of effective resource mobilization strategies on the overall development and sustainability of rural communities in Uganda, using Bushenyi district as a case study.

Building on the existing literature, this research intends to provide practical insights into resource mobilization strategies that could significantly benefit rural development efforts. Such insights are critical for empowering local communities with the tools necessary to drive sustainable development and self-reliance (Okello et al., 2020).

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to assess the effects of Resource Mobilization Strategies on Rural Community Development in Uganda: A case of Bushenyi District, Western Uganda.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The study intended to achieve the following specific objectives: -

- i). To determine the effect of organizational management on rural community development of Bushenyi District, Western Uganda
- ii). To assess the effect of Resource Redistribution on rural community development of

Bushenyi District, Western Uganda

- iii). To establish the effect of Resource planning on rural community development of Bushenyi District, Western Uganda

1.5. Research questions or hypotheses

The study was guided by the following research questions: -

- i). What are the effects of organizational management on rural community development of the Bushenyi District?
- ii). What are the effects of Resource Redistribution on rural community development of Bushenyi District?
- iii). What are the effects of Resource planning on rural community development of Bushenyi District?

1.6. Significance/Rationale/Justification of the study

This study aimed to provide valuable insights into how effective resource mobilization could enhance rural community development in Bushenyi District. The findings equipped the

Government of Uganda, particularly at the district level, with a deeper understanding of how strategic resource mobilization practices could drive development in rural areas. Additionally, the study served as an important resource for NGOs and development organizations seeking to operate in Bushenyi, offering background information and practical strategies for mobilizing resources within the community. Academically, this research contributed to the broader body of knowledge by providing a reference case for future scholars and researchers interested in rural development and resource mobilization in Uganda and beyond. Furthermore, policymakers benefited from the study's findings as they worked to design and implement effective strategies to enhance resource accessibility and utilization for sustainable community development. This study therefore addressed a crucial gap by offering actionable insights that supported both local and national development planning.

1.7. Scope of the Study

The study was confined to analyzing the influence of resource strategy mobilization to the development of rural communities in the Bushenyi District. The study population was drawn

from the Bushenyi district, a sample of 70% of the target population of 150 respondents was taken totaling 96 respondents. The study was carried out in the period of November 2023 to March 2024.

1.8. Study limitations

This was case study design research that focused on only one district, that is; Bushenyi district in the whole of districts in Uganda. It is therefore unlikely that the results obtained herein are fit for the district.

Also, the results were obtained from a sample size of 108. The researcher was able to obtain data from 96 out of 108 targeted respondents. It is generally accepted in basic research. It is therefore likely that the findings herein are susceptible to this limitation.

1.9. Delimitations

Data collection was done at Bushenyi district, out of the 108 respondents, 96 managed to respond including local council committee members, rural community residents consisting of both men and women, NGO representatives, community-based organization representatives, youth development groups, and savings and credit cooperatives. The study considered age, gender, educational background as well as occupation as part of data

collection.

Each of the respondents was given the same questionnaires, while interviews were done with local council committee members to capture the management view of the study which was focused on resource mobilization strategies.

1.10. Assumptions of the study

The study assumed that resources are available for mobilization in Bushenyi District, particularly in rural communities. It assumed that these resources are relevant and suitable for the unique needs and challenges of the district. The study also assumed that local government authorities have the capacity and willingness to support resource mobilization strategies for rural development. The researcher assumed that the various stakeholders involved in resource mobilization and community development in Bushenyi District adhere to ethical principles and norms in their actions and decisions.

1.11. Operational definition of key terms

Resource Mobilization; alludes to movements of every sort associated with getting new and extra assets for the association which works with the course of local area development

and improvement of nations.

Resource Mobilization Strategies; alludes to association the board, asset appropriation, and asset arranging, which have been found to enormously upgrade the supportability of numerous local area-based association tasks and projects pointed toward advancing local area improvement as far as infrastructural advancement, financial government assistance, and successful help conveyance as wellbeing clinical benefits, instruction administrations, rural administrations, and some more.

Rural Community Development; alludes to guaranteeing that future venture mediations depend on wanted results and effects as framed in the examination report and are made out of various measures like work in agribusiness, jolt of rustic networks, and building and lodging foundations.

Resource Redistribution; alludes to considering local area individuals' commitments towards local area project execution. It is additionally significant for the partner gatherings to continuously hold gatherings to examine the outcomes accomplished during the time spent execution, as this assists with limiting blunders that are probably going to happen.

Resource planning; alludes to estimating an association's advancement and following up

on the outcomes, which is energetically suggested when all partners are involved. Associations prescribe a participatory way to deal with checking and assessment to work on the general consequences of their projects and better report to their constituents.



CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction.

This part covered surveying the accessible written works on the ebb and flow research region. It presents an outline of past work on related goals for this review. It begins with understanding asset assembly, related literary works to concentrate on targets, hypothetical systems, applied structure, and the writing audit recap.

2.2. Theoretical literature/Theoretical framework

2.2.1. Economic Sustainability Theory

The Economic Sustainability Theory, proposed by Solow in 1974, serves as the foundation for understanding how sustainability can be achieved over time under stable conditions. According to Solow, sustainability is possible if adequate financial resources are maintained. This means that even if financial resources decline, the shortfall can be compensated through investment in other forms of capital, such as natural resources, human capital, and social assets. The theory emphasizes that maintaining a constant level of financial resources is

crucial for achieving sustainability, particularly in terms of ensuring a stable standard of living over time for individuals within a community.

The theory underscores the importance of "maintaining a monetary system that provides a non-declining lifestyle for both present and future generations" (Allen and Ervin, 2007). This aligns with the broader notion of sustainability, which is not limited to financial well-being but also encompasses social and environmental dimensions. From an economic standpoint, sustainability refers to the ability to ensure welfare or utility that does not decline over time, even when resources are finite. According to Stiglitz (1974) and the model presented by Markulev and Long (2013), maximum utility can be sustained in the long term when the available financial resources are managed efficiently.

In this study, the Economic Sustainability Theory is relevant because it provides a framework for understanding how resource mobilization strategies can contribute to long-term community development, especially in rural areas. By focusing on the effective management and diversification of financial and non-financial assets, this theory justifies the importance of holistic approaches to sustainability. It suggests that even with limited

monetary resources, rural communities can achieve sustainable development by investing in and managing other forms of capital, such as natural and human resources. Thus, the theory is critical for guiding the study's exploration of sustainable development strategies in resource-constrained environments, where long-term economic stability is essential for improving the well-being of both current and future generations.

2.2.2. Resource-Based View Theory

The Resource-Based View (RBV) theory is integral to understanding how organizations can attain a sustainable competitive advantage through the effective management of their unique resources, particularly technological capabilities. RBV posits that organizations with rare, valuable, inimitable, and non-substitutable resources can achieve a competitive edge over others in their field. In the context of technological capabilities, this theory suggests that firms equipped with advanced technological resources and competencies have a higher probability of success, especially in sectors that demand innovation and sustainable solutions. For instance, Tello-Gamarra and Zawislak (2013) argue that “organizations that have developed technological capabilities increase their chances of emerging as winners

compared to those with limited technological capacity.” This indicates that an organization’s potential for growth and competitiveness is closely tied to its ability to harness its technological and managerial resources effectively.

In relation to sustainable development, RBV theory emphasizes the necessity of leveraging appropriate technological resources to meet the specific demands of a project’s environment. The selection of modern equipment, tools, and processes aligned with sustainable practices ensures efficient resource utilization and enhances project viability. According to Smith and Jagger (2010), using suitable technology enables organizations to align resources with project needs, thus promoting efficient implementation by skilled personnel and ensuring that technological solutions are contextually relevant. This is crucial in sectors like water resource management, where sustainability and adaptation to environmental challenges are essential.

Furthermore, RBV theory provides a strategic framework for evaluating the role of technological innovations in enhancing project outcomes in sustainable development initiatives. Robert and Wicklein (2008) emphasize core principles for sustainable

development through integrated systems, including technological autonomy, visibility of progress, cost-effectiveness, and risk management. For instance, autonomous technological devices that require minimal ongoing support can provide long-term solutions in resource-limited settings, while the visibility of progress enhances stakeholder engagement and trust. Cost-effective technology ensures project affordability and accessibility, which is critical in projects like water management in low-income communities. Risk management, as part of RBV's strategic framework, involves identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential challenges in technological implementation, thus ensuring long-term project sustainability and resilience.

In the context of this study, the RBV theory offers a robust lens for examining the role of technological resources in sustainable water projects. By focusing on how these resources are aligned with local needs and capabilities, the study investigates the potential of technology to drive successful, sustainable development in resource-constrained settings. The theory justifies an exploration of how technological advancements can be matched with existing resources to enhance project effectiveness, reduce costs, and promote sustainable

outcomes. Thus, RBV supports the study's focus on technological resource mobilization, reinforcing the critical role these resources play in sustainable development efforts and the successful execution of water projects in rural areas.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1. Effect of Organizational Management on Rural Community Development in Bushenyi District

Organizational management in rural communities is essential in shaping and executing development programs that contribute to sustainable growth. It emphasizes local participation in program formation and execution, recognizing the importance of leveraging local institutions, volunteers, and group work strategies. In the context of Bushenyi District, local self-development initiatives, such as village-based groups, actively engage community members to improve living conditions through coordinated efforts with both governmental and non-governmental organizations. These community development programs aim to achieve specific objectives, such as fostering social change, promoting equity, and empowering communities to identify their needs, opportunities, and limitations (Dozier, D. M., Grunig, L. A., & Grunig, J. E., 2013).

Effective community management is crucial for the success of development projects in Bushenyi, as it ensures accountability and active participation in the process. Local programs grounded in the real-life experiences and aspirations of community members often result in more sustainable outcomes, as they are deeply rooted in the community's understanding of its own challenges. Furthermore, awareness-raising and engagement strategies have proven effective in strengthening the relationship between social workers and communities. The shift from a top-down approach to one where social worker act as facilitators, accountable to the community, enhances empowerment rather than dependency (Kerzner, H., 2019).

Importantly, community management must also incorporate mechanisms for listening to and valuing the voices of marginalized groups. This inclusive approach not only recognizes their rights to define their needs but also ensures that their contributions are reflected in broader societal development. Such processes are vital for promoting the long-term welfare of communities by challenging oppression and addressing inequalities (Malek, A., & Costa, C., 2015).

In line with the findings of Mwangi (2005) and Ravallion (2012), the effectiveness of community organizations depends on the identification of needs, collective problem-solving, and strategic planning. Successful community management requires stakeholder involvement from the outset to ensure projects are aligned with local needs and that they are perceived as relevant and beneficial by the community (Kerote, 2011; Cornwall, 2008). Okator (2005) and Mujwahuzi (2012) further confirm that grassroots involvement in planning ensures that development initiatives are more responsive to local conditions, which is crucial for the sustainability of projects like those in Bushenyi.

2.3.2. Effect of Resource Redistribution on Rural Community Development in Bushenyi District

Empirical studies consistently highlight the role of resource redistribution in alleviating poverty and promoting sustainable development in rural communities. These programs, which involve the distribution of financial support, skills training, and livelihood resources, can enhance income-generating opportunities and improve the living conditions of rural households (Keswell, M., & Carter, M. R., 2014). When local communities are actively involved in the decision-making process, these initiatives foster empowerment and a greater

sense of ownership, ensuring that development outcomes are both sustainable and tailored to local needs.

A study by Alistidi (2013) in Rufiji District, Tanzania, assessed the feasibility of rural water projects and identified key factors for success, including community participation, project financing, and resource management. The study found that the involvement of local communities in the planning and execution of water projects significantly increased their sustainability. Similarly, Grant et al. (2012) emphasized that poor water management practices in the U.S. have led to significant wastewater production, which poses sustainability challenges for water systems. Their findings underline the importance of proper management in ensuring the long-term viability of water projects, a lesson applicable to rural areas in Bushenyi.

Tonya (2015) further explored water project sustainability in Tanzania and concluded that community involvement in the planning process particularly in selecting appropriate technology—was crucial for ensuring the success and longevity of water supply projects. The study highlighted that when local stakeholders are not adequately consulted, the risk of

project failure increases, which is also relevant to rural community development initiatives in Bushenyi.

2.3.3. Effect of Resource Planning on Rural Community Development in Bushenyi District

Resource planning plays a critical role in enhancing access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and agriculture in rural areas. By strategically investing in these sectors, resource planning helps improve rural development outcomes. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), as well as Kumar (2005), highlighted the importance of systematic identification and analysis of resources in contributing to the overall development strategy. Resource planning, therefore, is a key component in ensuring that rural communities have access to the services and resources necessary for their growth and well-being.

Ostrom (2009) conducted a study on the factors influencing the sustainability of water projects and found that inadequate resources, such as funding, technical expertise, and skilled labor, often hinder the success of development initiatives. Her research emphasized the need for well-planned resource allocation to address the complex challenges faced by

rural communities in managing shared resources. In Bushenyi, effective resource planning can enhance the management of local resources, especially in sectors such as agriculture and water supply, by ensuring that projects are both feasible and sustainable over time.

In conclusion, the empirical literature reinforces the importance of organizational management, resource redistribution, and strategic resource planning in driving rural community development. The studies reviewed here provide valuable insights into how these factors contribute to the success and sustainability of development projects, particularly in the context of Bushenyi District. For these programs to be successful, they must be rooted in local realities, incorporate community input, and be supported by effective management and resource planning practices.

2.4. Conceptual Framework

The study was guided by a conceptual framework for resource allocation strategies as summarized in Figure 1. Independent variables consisted of organizational management, Resource Redistribution, and Resource planning. The dependent variable is rural community development whose indicators include; Employment in agriculture, Electrification of rural

communities, Building and housing infrastructures, and Development of road networks.

Independent Variables

Dependent Variables

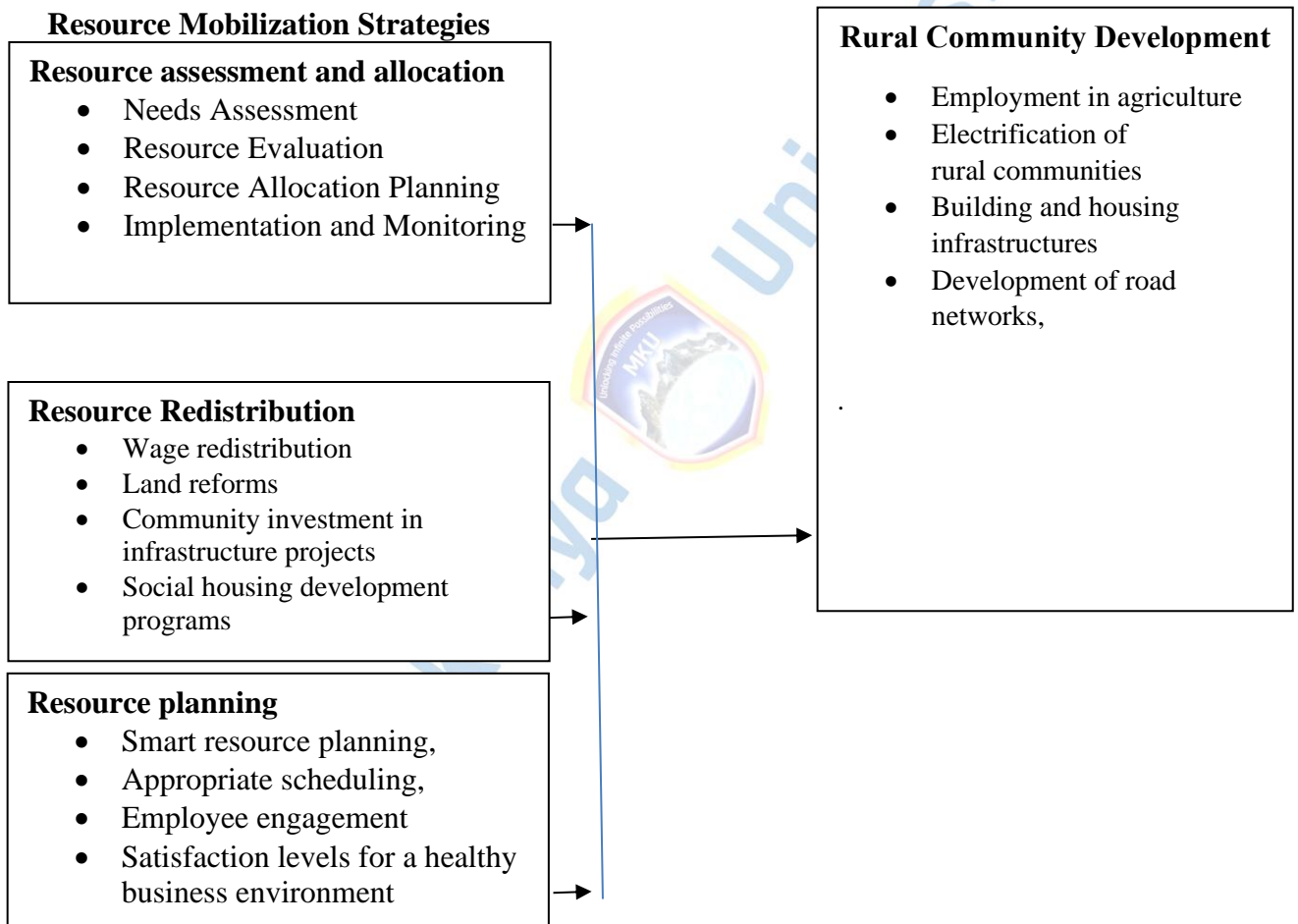


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework. Source: Modified by the Researcher 2024)

2.5 Recap of Literature Review

2.5.1 Effect of Organizational Management on Rural Community Development of Bushenyi District

The role of organizational management in community development is pivotal in ensuring the active participation of individuals in the planning and implementation of local programs. Such programs often aim at achieving social change and equity by working closely with communities to assess their needs, identify opportunities and constraints, and formulate strategies to address them. Dozier et al. (2013) assert that community development initiatives, particularly those managed by local self-help groups, facilitate grassroots involvement, ensuring that local issues are tackled by empowering communities to take charge of their own development. Moreover, awareness-raising and effective community management strategies are essential to ensuring the inclusion of marginalized voices, contributing to their empowerment rather than their disempowerment (Bush, 2020).

In the case of Bushenyi District, community-driven programs often reflect the lived experiences of the people themselves, which are connected to broader socio-economic and political structures that contribute to their marginalization. These programs, therefore, not

only aim to implement immediate projects but also seek to address deeper systemic issues. However, challenges arise when the community perceives that its participation in planning has not been valued, leading to disengagement or lack of ownership of the programs (Okator, 2005). The gaps in current research point to the need for deeper exploration into the integration of community voices at every stage of project design and implementation, as well as the effectiveness of these participatory models in the context of Bushenyi's unique socio-political landscape.

2.5.2 Effect of Resource Redistribution on Rural Community Development of Bushenyi District

Resource redistribution initiatives are vital for promoting equitable development in rural communities, particularly in Bushenyi District. These programs aim to bridge the gap between the wealthy and the poor, offering everyone a fair chance to access resources. Barney (2018) explains that effective resource redistribution not only prevents the concentration of wealth but also ensures the sustainable movement of resources across society. This approach helps maintain balance and fosters social stability by mitigating disparities.

Studies by Kavuma et al. (2020) and Forrest and Richardson (2006) emphasize the importance of redistribution strategies that focus on both immediate poverty reduction and long-term economic growth. For instance, redistribution programs that invest in human capital, such as education and healthcare, may contribute more to reducing future poverty levels, even though their short-term effects on inequality may be limited. However, while redistribution has its benefits, it is also fraught with challenges. Scholars like Kothari (2001) and King et al. (2008) highlight the potential conflicts arising from conflicting interests among stakeholders during the implementation of these programs, indicating a need for more robust conflict resolution mechanisms and a better understanding of local dynamics.

2.5.3 Effect of Resource Planning on Rural Community Development of Bushenyi District

In Bushenyi District, resource planning is a crucial element for ensuring the success of rural development initiatives. Effective planning allows for the optimal allocation of resources, ensuring that both short-term needs and long-term development goals are met. According to Namboozo (2019), resource planning has been instrumental in infrastructure development and poverty eradication within the district. By enabling district planners to optimize

resources, the district has been able to enhance service delivery, improve the flexibility of planning processes, and prepare for future development challenges.

However, issues related to resource allocation, such as over- or under-distribution, can lead to inefficiencies and missed opportunities. Sharma et al. (2017) note that poor resource management can have significant negative impacts on project success, affecting both productivity and the realization of intended outcomes. Furthermore, Simon (2022) suggests that ensuring the right fit between resources and tasks is key to optimizing productivity in rural development projects. The literature suggests a gap in understanding how resource planning mechanisms in Bushenyi District can be improved to enhance both efficiency and sustainability in the long run, particularly in relation to the involvement of local communities in the planning process.

In summary, while the literature points to various organizational and resource management strategies that can promote rural development in Bushenyi District, there is a noticeable gap in addressing the methodological and conceptual frameworks used to assess these processes. Future research should focus on exploring the impacts of community-driven management models, examining the long-term sustainability of resource redistribution programs, and improving resource planning techniques to ensure their success in the unique context of Bushenyi District. Additionally, geographical and contextual factors, such as local socio-political dynamics, need to be integrated into future studies to better understand the broader implications of these development strategies.

CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction.

This section concentrated on the plan, concentrate on populace, techniques for information investigation, information assortment instruments, Test populace and choice, legitimacy and dependability method of information assortment, information examination, and estimation factors

3.2. Research Methodology

The research procedure is a methodology, that guides how the examination was directed and it helps give exploration authenticity and experimentally sound discoveries. Thus, this study was used a methodology that involves designing and implementing surveys to collect quantitative data from a representative sample of rural communities. The surveys were focused on key indicators related to community development, such as access to services, infrastructure, livelihoods, and socio-economic conditions. The data collected was analyzed statistically to assess the impact of resource mobilization strategies on these indicators. It goes further to use Participatory methodologies which involve engaging rural community members, stakeholders,

and development practitioners in the research process. This included participatory rural appraisals, focus group discussions, community meetings, and workshops. By involving the community in the assessment of resource mobilization strategies, these approaches provide valuable insights into the assessment and impact from the perspective of those directly affected.

3.3. Research Design

Orodho (2005) defined research design as the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems. This research study and report was adopted a descriptive survey design in relation to investigating the assessment of resource mobilization strategies on rural community development in Bushenyi district, Western Uganda in which is Resource Mobilization is the independent variable which is determined by Organizational management in form of Organizational management, Resource redistribution and Resource planning. However, on the other hand rural community development is the dependent variable which is indicated in the form of Employment in agriculture, Electrification of rural communities, Building and housing

infrastructures, and Development of road networks. The descriptive survey design helped in obtaining information from members of community based organizations in Bushenyi district, where by they were describe the exact situation happening on ground in Bushenyi concerning how community based organizations have impacted rural community development through creation of employment in agriculture, electrification of rural community , buildings and housing infrastructures and development of road networks to enable smooth movement of goods and services within the district. It was hence help in social affair data on feelings, mentalities and convictions of the examined populace. It likewise empowered one to utilize research instruments, for example, polls, inquiries questions, and record investigation for viable information assortment and examination.

3.4. Location of the Study

The survey was organized in Bushenyi Region which is a district in Western Uganda. Additionally, like other Ugandan regions, it was named after its central town, Bushenyi, where the district base camp is found. Bushenyi Area is lined by Rubirizi Locale toward the northwest, Buhweju Region toward the upper east, Sheema District toward the east, Mitooma District toward the south, and Rukungiri District toward the west. The best town in the district, Ishaka, was found 75 kilometers (47 mi), by street, northwest of Mbarara, the best city in the sub-area. The headings of the area are: 00 32S, 30 11E (Globefeed, 2014).

3.5. Target Population

The study was targeted as local council committee members, Rural community residents consisting of both men and women, NGO representatives, Community Based Organization representatives, Youth development groups, and Savings and credit cooperatives. the total population were 150. According to Kothari and Gaurau (2015), population refers to a group of items about which a researcher wishes to make inferences, and it is from this population that a random sample was taken.

Table 1 Target Population

Population Category	Total Population	Percentage of Total Population
Local council committee members	69	46%
Rural community residents consisting of both men and women	61	41%
NGO representatives	5	4%
Community-Based Organization representatives	5	3%
Youth development groups	5	3%
Savings and credit cooperatives	5	3%
Total	150	100%

Source: Krejcie and Morgan,1970.

3.6. Sampling Procedures and Techniques

The analyst isolated the populace into stratus comprising of Neighborhood chamber panel individuals, Rustic people group occupants comprising of all kinds of people, NGO delegates, Local area Association agents, Youth improvement gatherings, Reserve funds, and credit cooperatives. A suitable number of respondents was selected from every layer. Cooper and Schindler (2014), portray layers as things that have been gathered by their unmistakable qualities, which might remember their situation for an association, position, recognizing levels of pay, their levels of schooling, orientation, or ancestral foundation.

3.6.1. Sample Population

To obtain a sample size of 108 respondents, the researcher set a target of 70% of the entire population in each stratum. According to Mugenda (2003), a representative sample needs to comprise between 10% and 70% of the intended population. The researcher used a 70% maximum limit because of the magnitude of the population.

Table 2 Sample population

Population category	Target population	Proportion (70 %)	Sample Size
Local council committee members	69	0.7	48
Rural community residents consisting of both men and women	61	0.7	44
NGO representatives	5	0.7	4
Community-Based Organization representatives	5	0.7	4
Youth development groups	5	0.7	4

Savings and credit cooperatives	5	0.7	4
Total	150	100	108

Source: Krejcie and Morgan table,1970.

3.7. Construction of research instruments

The examination instruments like surveys were developed on a five-Likert scale design where the factors organized by firmly concur 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree in the essence of responding to the exploration questions. The instance of interview guides was built based on Posing the essential inquiries, getting some information about local area improvement interests, posing inquiries connecting with individuals' personality and conduct, and in conclusion Evaluating the inquiries.

3.8. Testing for validity and reliability/trustworthiness

The validity and reliability of the research instruments were measured as follows;

3.8.1. Validity

Validity was defined by the applicability of the study;

Outside authenticity was described as the real nature of similar results. Its nervousness with the summarized limit of the investigation results. Inside authenticity insinuates the suitability with which the survey is driven. By the day's end how much the outcome measures are factors and not maybe one or two components coincidental to the survey (Amin, 2005). Authenticity was concluded by the authenticity content record. This is where different experts used authentic through the review to survey the meaning of everything in the survey to the objective and used factor assessment to choose content and foster authenticity. The instruments were likewise advanced under the close course of the chief. After the survey was arranged, they were pre-attempted to a tenth of the respondents in the model. This helped with recognizing ambiguous requests in the instruments and having the choice to re-change them to the objectives.

3.8.2. Reliability

Steady quality in how much the assessing gadgets were make unsurprising scores when a comparative get-together of individuals is at least a couple of times assessed under a comparable condition (Amin 2005). The enduring quality test can't abstain from being tested

using SPSS (Cronbach alpha coefficient) to ensure the reliability and consistency of the investigation instruments (Amin, 2005) the coefficient of trustworthiness was spread out at 70% the immovable quality test worth was inspected by using Cronbach's alpha unfaltering quality. Aminsm of the alpha worth of O.S was recognized.

3.9. Data collection methods and procedures

3.9.1. Data Collection Methods

Interview Method: A meeting is an oral organization of an inquiry or a meeting booked (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The specialist utilized this strategy for information assortment in light of its solidarity, for example, it was permitting testing respondents subsequently guaranteeing a high reaction rate. It was modest with regards to organization and gives top-to-bottom data which couldn't be gotten from the survey, more adaptable (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Top to bottom meetings was led to look for the assessment of topic experts like; this instrument was utilized to get data from direct pertinent data from Investment funds and credit cooperatives, Youth improvement gatherings, Local area Based Association agents, and NGO delegates

The meeting timetables were regulated to the nearby gathering council load up individuals, NGOs, and CBO facilitators which permitted the questioner to follow up the respondents' solutions to get more data and explain dubious proclamations. The surveys were fundamentally shut-finished questions and hardly any open - finished questions. The inquiries that could go either way comprised of a bunch of answers that intently address their perspectives to browse. In the finished questions, the Likert sort of scale was utilized in rating, which helped in the decrease of subjectivity and furthermore made it conceivable to break down the information quantitatively.

Questionnaire Survey Method: This strategy was utilized to assemble information quantitatively had set of close finished questions imprinted in a sensible request. This strategy was utilized because it is not difficult to oversee and guarantees secrecy (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003), a survey guide was very much centered around the goal of the review and was shut finished. The poll was managed by the scientist and the exploration colleague. this assisted with catering for the respondents who couldn't communicate their thoughts in the English language and guaranteed that the specialist gathered every one of the gathered

surveys inside a brief timeframe (Sekaran, 2003). The arrangements of self-managed polls were utilized to gather information from the Bushenyi Area from the Administrator of gatherings, and individuals from gatherings (council individuals). The self-managed survey was utilized because it's more substantial than used to gather information over a brief timeframe.

3.9.2. Data collection procedures

The scientist was getting a letter of presentation from Mountain Kenta College looking for consent to lead research. When authorization was conceded, the specialist met the respondents, orally made sense of the reason for the review, and looked for them to agree to partake in the review. The scientist was overseeing the surveys to the respondents with the assistance of the examination colleague. For reasons for secrecy, the name of the respondent was not shown. Whenever surveys were filled in, they were checked for fulfillment before they were gathered from the respondents and ready for examination, interviews were likewise planned with key witnesses.

3.10. Proposed data analysis techniques and procedures

Information the executives involved taking a look at the separate finished instruments to guarantee their capability, consistency, precision, and extensiveness. This was finished for all finished instruments. Information was dissected both subjectively and quantitatively as nitty gritty beneath.

3.10.1 Qualitative Data Analysis

The method chosen for analyzing qualitative data in this study was narrative analysis, which was selected due to its ability to capture and interpret the rich, contextual stories shared by participants. Narrative analysis allowed for an in-depth understanding of the personal accounts, experiences, and perspectives of the study participants from Bushenyi District. This method involved identifying narrative units within the data, such as self-contained stories, anecdotes, or accounts, which were significant for understanding the meaning behind the participants' lived experiences. The use of narrative analysis was particularly relevant in this context because it facilitated the exploration of the complex social and cultural factors that influenced community development in the district. Furthermore, this approach enabled

the researcher to uncover the underlying themes and patterns that emerged from participants' narratives, providing valuable insights into their perspectives on organizational management, resource redistribution, and planning in rural development.

3.10.2 Quantitative Data Analysis

For the analysis of quantitative data, the study employed the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software, which was widely recognized for its reliability and versatility in handling complex statistical analyses. SPSS was chosen for this research because of its ability to process large datasets efficiently and generate comprehensive descriptive statistics, such as percentages and frequency distributions, which were essential for summarizing the data. Additionally, SPSS provided advanced statistical tools, including chi-square tests, regression analysis, and correlation analysis, which were crucial for examining relationships, differences, and associations between key variables in the study. The application of these statistical methods allowed for a robust analysis of the data, offering insights into the patterns and trends within the variables related to community development in Bushenyi District. The combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods enhanced

the depth and breadth of the analysis, ensuring that the research findings were both rich in context and statistically significant.

Correlation Equation (Pearson's Correlation Coefficient)

$$r = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$r = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{[n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}$$

Where:

r = Pearson correlation coefficient

n = Number of paired data points

X = Values for the first variable

Y = Values for the second variable

$\sum XY$ = Sum of the product of paired scores

$\sum X$ = Sum of the X values

$\sum Y$ = Sum of the Y values

$\sum X^2$ = Sum of the squares of the X values

$\sum Y^2$ = Sum of the squares of the Y values

Linear Regression Equation

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$$

Where:

Y = Dependent variable

X = Independent variable

β_0 = Intercept (constant term, the value of Y when X is zero)

β_1 = Slope (coefficient that represents the change in Y for a one-unit increase in X).

ϵ = Error term (residual, representing the difference between observed and predicted values). The values of β_0 and β_1 would be estimated from the data, typically using software like SPSS.

3.11. Ethical Considerations

The ethical issue in this study was the informed consent in regards to the respondent. To ensure this the researcher outfitted the respondents with the information on the significance of the assessment, the benefits of the investigation to the individuals, and the level of security and protection. The information given by the respondents was kept hidden and this was achieved through consigning codes instead of names of the respondents as certainly known to other people. The examiner was come clean as possible throughout the investigation in uncovering data, results, procedures, and approaches to avoid twisting of data. References were used and sources were clearly shown and perceived through reference. A letter of endorsement from the school of normal assistance, strategy execution, and organization and

the board was given as a request to agree to finish the assessment.

3.11.1. Ethical Considerations Concerning the Authorities in Bushenyi district.

The researcher has engaged the authorities and was obtained from the Mayor in Bushenyi district or the Municipal Council for their permission before conducting the survey.



Mount Kenya University

CHAPTER FOUR RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provided the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of findings based on the objectives of the study which were to investigate the assessment of resource mobilization strategies on rural community development in Bushenyi District, Western Uganda.

determine the assessment of organizational management on rural community development in Bushenyi District, Western Uganda, to assess the assessment of resource redistribution on rural community development in Bushenyi District, Western Uganda, and to establish the assessment of resource planning on rural community development in Bushenyi District, Western Uganda

4.2 Response Rate

This study was expected to collect data from a total of 108 respondents divided in terms of 102 questionnaires and 6 interview guides. In actual terms, the researcher obtained a total of

96 questionnaires and 6 interview guides, giving a response rate of 94.1%. This response is above the recommended rate of 70% in basic research. Therefore, it implies that the study obtained enough data which was good enough for basing on to make conclusions and recommendations.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

This study used frequency tables and pie-charts to present results related to gender, age, education and years of service. The demographic characteristics were obtained strictly from respondents who filled the questionnaire

4.3.1 Gender of respondents

This study obtained information regarding the age of respondents. The results were presented in table 3.

Table 3: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	63	66
Female	33	34

Total	96	100.0
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(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Most of the respondents who participated in the study were male constituting 64% compared to 34%. From these findings, it meant that the Bushenyi district was dominated by males compared to females. That effect implies that males are presumed to be more efficient and effective in executing the tasks and responsibilities in the Bushenyi district. The findings could further imply the nature of work and schedules in the Bushenyi district. tend to favor males.

4.3.2 Age of respondents

Respondents were requested to indicate the age bracket within which they fell. These results are presented in Table 4.1

Table 4 Age of respondents

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percent
18 -30 years	8	8.1
31- 40 years	43	44.6
41-50 years	31	32.4

above 50 years	14	14.9
Total	96	100.0

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Table 4 indicates results that were obtained in relation to the age of respondents. It indicates that 44.6% most of the respondents were aged between 31-40 years, while 32.4% were between 41 and 50 years old, 14.9% were above 50 years, and 8.1% were between 18 and 30 years old, indicating that the majority of respondents were considered mature and responsible due to their age. Older workers make good leaders because they often have stronger communication skills and good leadership skills than their younger colleagues (Larsson, & Björklund, 2021). Hence, the district has a relatively young and dynamic management team, which could bring new perspectives and ideas to the organization.

4.3.3 Education

Results related to the education of respondents were summarized using a frequency table.

The results are presented in Table 4.

Table 5 Highest Level of Education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Master's Degree	15	15.6
Undergraduate Degree	47	48.9
Diploma	34	35.4
Total	96	100.0

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

The respondents from table 4 show the majority (48.9%) of the respondent had Undergraduate Degree. Further, 35.4% were diploma and only 15.6% had a Master's Degree. This implied most respondents had had Undergraduate Degree and diploma and thus, they were more competent and knowledgeable. Higher qualifications in management are significant in making rational decisions that benefit everyone in the entire district. Overall, the findings meant that most of the population category in Bushenyi district were highly educated, which implies that they possessed the necessary skills, knowledge and abilities to facilitate in the achievement of rural community development in Bushenyi district.

4.3.4 Occupation of respondents

Results related to Occupation of respondents in Bushenyi district was summarized using a frequency table. The results are presented in Table 4.2

Table 6 Occupation of respondents in Bushenyi district

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculturalist/ farmer	53	55.2
Small scale business operator	26	27
Teacher	4	4.1
Medical doctor/ nurse	5	5.2
Local government representative	8	8.3
Total	96	100.0

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Table 5 presents the results of respondents to Occupation. Most of the respondents were agriculturalists/farmers. These represented 55.2% of the total number of respondents who

participated in this study. 27% had small-scale business operators, 4.1% had teachers, 5.2% had medical doctors/nurses, and 8.3% had Local government representatives. The findings meant that most of the respondents in Bushenyi district were agriculturalists/farmers, which implies that they possessed the necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities to facilitate in the achievement of rural community development in Bushenyi district.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

For purposes of examining the understanding of the extent of organizational management, resource redistribution, and resource planning at Bushenyi district, the study obtained descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation. While interpreting these results, a mean close to 1 meant that most of the respondents disagreed whereas a mean close to 5 meant that the majority agreed. The standard deviation was used to determine the degree of variability among responses. A value less than 1 meant low variability whereas a standard deviation of 1 and above meant high variability.

Table 7 Descriptive Statistics in Relation Organizational Management

Statement	SD (%)	DA (%)	N (%)	AG (%)	SA (%)	Total Responses	Mean	SD
Grounded in real-life experiences	5 (5.21)	10 (10.42)	20 (20.83)	40 (41.67)	21 (21.88)	96	3.65	1.09
Involves people in the formulation	4(4.17)	12(12.50)	22(22.92)	40(41.67)	18 (18.75)	96	3.58	1.06
Incorporates strategies for the oppressed	6 (6.25)	14 (14.58)	24 (25.00)	36 (37.50)	16 (16.67)	96	3.44	1.13
Identifies needs effectively	8 (8.33)	15 (15.63)	25 (26.04)	35 (36.46)	13 (13.54)	96	3.31	1.14

Focuses on	7	11	26	34	18	96	3.47	1.14
implementation	(7.29)	(11.46)	(27.08)	(35.42)	(18.75)			
and								
accountability								

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

The above Table 6 indicates that the statement "Grounded in real-life experiences" received a mean score of 3.65, reflecting a positive overall perception among respondents. Specifically, 41.67% agreed and 21.88% strongly agreed, indicating a strong inclination towards valuing practical relevance in organizational management. The standard deviation of 1.09 suggests moderate variability in responses, highlighting a consensus with some degree of individual differences in opinion.

The statement "Involves people in formulation" has a mean score of 3.58, which indicates a generally favorable view. With 41.67% agreeing and 18.75% strongly agreeing, there is a clear acknowledgment of the importance of including individuals in the formulation process. The standard deviation of 1.06 is slightly lower than other statements, suggesting a relatively consistent positive response but with some variation in opinions.

For "Incorporates strategies for the oppressed," the mean score of 3.44 signifies moderate agreement. The statement received 37.50% agreement and 16.67% strong agreement, suggesting that while many respondents see value in addressing strategies for marginalized groups, there is a broader range of opinions. The higher standard deviation of 1.13 indicates greater variability, pointing to differing levels of enthusiasm or skepticism regarding the assessment of such strategies.

The statement "Identifies needs effectively" scored the lowest mean of 3.31, suggesting a more restrained view from respondents. While 36.46% agreed and 13.54% strongly agreed, a notable portion (26.04%) remained neutral, and 23.96% expressed some level of disagreement. The standard deviation of 1.14 is the highest among the statements, indicating significant variability in responses and highlighting diverse opinions about the assessment of need identification.

The statement "Focuses on implementation and accountability" achieved a mean score of 3.47, showing a generally positive perception. With 35.42% agreeing and 18.75% strongly agreeing, respondents recognize the importance of this focus. However, the standard deviation of 1.14 indicates considerable variability in responses, reflecting a range of

opinions on the success and importance of implementation and accountability practices.

In conclusion overall, the descriptive statistics suggest that respondents hold a generally positive view of organizational management practices, though the extent of agreement varies. Statements related to practical aspects, such as "Grounded in real-life experiences" and "Involves people in formulation," received higher mean scores and demonstrated more consistent agreement. In contrast, statements addressing strategic concerns, like "Incorporates strategies for the oppressed" and "Identifies needs effectively," revealed greater variability and lower mean scores, indicating more mixed opinions and less consensus. The variability in responses, particularly for strategic aspects, suggests that while there is general support for these management practices, opinions on their assessment and implementation differ, highlighting areas where further investigation or improvement may be beneficial.

Table 8 Descriptive Statistics in Relation Resource Redistribution

Statement	SD (%)	DA (%)	N (%)	AG (%)	SA (%)	Total Responses	Mean	SD
Redistributing resources is necessary for basic needs	6 (6.3%)	10 (10.4%)	18 (18.8%)	30 (31.3%)	32 (33.3%)	96	3.75	1.20
Productive redistribution considers community contributions	4 (4.2%)	12 (12.5%)	22 (22.9%)	28 (29.2%)	30 (31.3%)	96	3.71	1.15
Income redistribution policies reduce poverty but not	8 (8.3%)	14 (14.6%)	20 (20.8%)	26 (27.1%)	28 (29.2%)	96	4.58	1.75

future growth								
Government policies reduce inequality and poverty	5 (5.2%)	8 (8.3%)	20 (20.8%)	30 (31.3%)	33 (34.4%)	96	3.81	1.14
Stakeholder meetings help minimize errors in implementation	6 (7.3%)	11 (11.5%)	24 (25.0%)	28 (29.2%)	26 (27.1%)	96	3.57	1.22

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Table 7 shows that the statement "Redistributing resources is necessary for basic needs" received a mean score of 3.75, indicating a generally positive perception among respondents. Specifically, 31.3% agreed and 33.3% strongly agreed, suggesting a strong consensus on the importance of resource redistribution for meeting basic needs. The standard deviation of 1.20 shows moderate variability in responses, implying that while there is a significant

majority in favor, some respondents hold differing views. On the other hand, for the statement "Productive redistribution considers community contributions," the mean score is 3.71, reflecting a favorable attitude towards the idea that community contributions are integral to productive redistribution. With 29.2% agreeing and 31.3% strongly agreeing, there is a solid agreement that community input is valued. The standard deviation of 1.15 indicates moderate variability in responses, suggesting that while many respondents support this notion, there are some differing opinions. The statement "Income redistribution policies reduce poverty but not future growth" has the highest mean score of 4.58, indicating strong agreement among respondents. With 27.1% agreeing and 29.2% strongly agreeing, it reflects a consensus that income redistribution effectively addresses poverty but may not positively impact future economic growth. The high standard deviation of 1.75 suggests substantial variability in responses, reflecting a wide range of opinions on the long-term impacts of such policies. While the statement "Government policies reduce inequality and poverty" received a mean score of 3.81, showing a generally positive perception. Respondents tend to agree (31.3%) or strongly agree (34.4%) that government policies are effective in addressing these issues. The standard deviation of 1.14 indicates moderate variability, suggesting that while

there is general support, opinions on the assessment of these policies vary among respondents.

The statement "Stakeholder meetings help minimize errors in implementation" has a mean score of 3.57, reflecting a positive but less enthusiastic view. With 29.2% agreeing and 27.1% strongly agreeing, respondents recognize the value of stakeholder meetings but with somewhat less conviction. The standard deviation of 1.22 is relatively high, indicating significant variability in responses and suggesting a range of opinions on the assessment of stakeholder meetings in reducing implementation errors.

In conclusion the descriptive statistics reveal a generally positive view of various policies and practices related to resource redistribution, community contributions, and government assessment. The highest mean score is associated with the assessment of income redistribution policies in reducing poverty, though opinions vary widely on their impact on future growth. While there is strong support for the necessity of resource redistribution and the role of government policies in addressing inequality and poverty, there is also considerable variability in opinions, particularly regarding the long-term effects of income

redistribution and the role of stakeholder meetings in implementation. This variability suggests that while there is general agreement on the assessment and importance of these practices, individual perspectives differ, highlighting areas for further discussion or improvement in policy implementation and evaluation.

Table 9 Descriptive Statistics in relation to Resource planning

Statement	SD (%)	DA (%)	N (%)	AG (%)	SA (%)	Total Responses	Mean	SD
Enhances project performance	5 (5.2%)	9 (9.4%)	16 (16.7%)	30 (31.3%)	36 (37.5%)	96	3.87	1.16
Analyzes team skills effectively	4 (4.2%)	12 (12.5%)	20 (20.8%)	28 (29.2%)	32 (33.3%)	96	3.75	1.16
Essential for all communities	6 (6.3%)	11 (11.5%)	18 (18.8%)	28 (29.2%)	33 (34.4%)	96	3.74	1.21

Uses resource schedulers efficiently	7 (7.3%)	10 (10.4%)	22 (22.9%)	25 (26.0%)	32 (33.3%)	96	3.68	1.22
Includes smart planning and community engagement	5 (5.2%)	8 (8.3%)	20 (20.8%)	28 (29.2%)	35 (36.5%)	96	3.83	1.15

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Table 8 indicates that the statement "Enhances project performance" achieved a mean score of 3.87, reflecting a generally positive view among respondents. With 37.5% strongly agreeing and 31.3% agreeing, it is evident that respondents believe this factor significantly contributes to improved project outcomes. The standard deviation of 1.16 indicates moderate variability in responses, suggesting a consensus that enhances project performance, though some individuals have differing opinions on its impact. While for the statement "Analyzes team skills effectively," the mean score is 3.75, indicating a favorable perception. With 33.3% strongly agreeing and 29.2% agreeing, respondents generally recognize the

importance of effective team skill analysis. The standard deviation of 1.16 reveals a moderate level of variability, showing that while most respondents agree, there is some diversity in opinions about how effectively team skills are analyzed. On the other hand, the statement "Essential for all communities" has a mean score of 3.74, suggesting that respondents see significant value in this aspect. With 34.4% strongly agreeing and 29.2% agreeing, there is broad support for the idea that this practice is crucial across communities. The standard deviation of 1.21 indicates a higher level of variability compared to other statements, reflecting a range of opinions on its necessity.

The statement "Uses resource schedulers efficiently" received a mean score of 3.68, showing a generally positive but slightly less enthusiastic view. With 33.3% strongly agreeing and 26.0% agreeing, there is recognition of the value of efficient resource scheduling. The standard deviation of 1.22 is the highest among the statements, indicating considerable variability in responses and suggesting that while many respondents value efficient scheduling, opinions on its assessment vary widely.

The statement "Includes smart planning and community engagement" has a mean score of 3.83, reflecting a positive view. With 36.5% strongly agreeing and 29.2% agreeing,

respondents generally support the inclusion of smart planning and community engagement in processes. The standard deviation of 1.15 suggests moderate variability, showing that while the majority agree, there are some differing opinions on the extent of its importance. In conclusion the descriptive statistics indicate that respondents generally hold a positive view of practices related to project performance, team skill analysis, and community engagement, though there are varying degrees of agreement. The highest mean score is associated with "Enhances project performance," suggesting a strong consensus on its impact. Other statements, such as "Analyzes team skills effectively" and "Essential for all communities," also received favorable ratings but with some variability in opinions. The statement with the highest variability, "Uses resource schedulers efficiently," shows that while it is valued, opinions on its efficiency differ widely. Overall, the results reveal broad support for these practices but also highlight areas where opinions diverge, suggesting opportunities for further discussion and refinement in how these practices are implemented and evaluated.

4.5 Inferential Statistics

The study used correlation analysis to address the study objectives. A correlation analysis is a statistical function used for testing a relationship between two or more variables. That said, the coefficient of correlation (r) is used to determine whether the relationship is perfect, strong, moderate or weak and the value ranges between -1 and 1. In this research, *positive and negative correlation* is used to indicate the nature of the relationship alongside the strength of the relationship. In particular, the study used Pearson correlation analysis because it is considered as the best method for examining relationship between variables given that it is based on the method of covariance.

4.5.1 Organizational Management on Rural Community Development

Table 10 Pearson Correlation Analysis between Organizational Management on Rural Community Development

Variables		1	2
Organizational Management (1)	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	96	

Rural Community Development (2)	Pearson Correlation	.923**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	96	96
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Correlation results in Table 9 revealed The Pearson Correlation analysis between Organizational Management and Rural Community Development indicates a very strong positive relationship, with a correlation coefficient of $r=0.923$. This substantial positive correlation means that higher levels of organizational management are closely associated with improvements in rural community development. The analysis, conducted with a sample size of 96 respondents for both variables, reports a p-value of 0.000. This p-value is significantly below the standard alpha level of 0.01, suggesting that the correlation is highly statistically significant and not due to random chance. The high correlation coefficient combined with the low p-value provides strong evidence that effective organizational management has a substantial and beneficial impact on rural community development.

The analysis of Variable 2, which was Rural Community Development, showed that it had a very strong positive correlation with Variable 1 (Organizational Management), with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.923. This value indicated a high level of association between the two variables, meaning that improvements or changes in organizational management were strongly linked to advancements in rural community development. The sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.000 indicated that this correlation was statistically significant at the 0.01 level, meaning the relationship was highly unlikely to have occurred by chance. The sample size of 96 further strengthened the reliability of these results. Overall, the analysis suggested that organizational management had a significant and positive impact on the development of rural communities in the studied area.

Indeed, this can be supplemented by one of the key informants who had this to say:

"Organizational management has played a pivotal role in the assessment of rural development projects in Bushenyi District. A notable example is the successful implementation of the 'Bushenyi Agricultural Innovation Program'. Through effective organizational management, the project was able to streamline its operations, coordinate

between various stakeholders, and allocate resources efficiently. This structured approach led to significant improvements in agricultural productivity for local farmers. For instance, through well-managed training sessions and the provision of modern farming tools, the program increased crop yields by 30% over two seasons. Additionally, strong organizational practices ensured timely communication and problem resolution, which was crucial in overcoming challenges such as supply chain disruptions. These successes highlight how effective organizational management can significantly enhance the outcomes of rural development initiatives.

"Organizations managing rural development in Bushenyi District often face several challenges, including limited financial resources, inadequate infrastructure, and difficulties in coordinating with local communities. One significant challenge is ensuring effective communication between different stakeholders, which can lead to misalignment of goals and delays in project execution. To address these issues, adopting a participatory management approach has proven effective. This involves engaging local community leaders and residents in the planning and decision-making processes to ensure that projects align with

their needs and priorities. Additionally, implementing regular training programs for staff and stakeholders helps improve their skills in project management and resource allocation. For example, the 'Community Development Capacity Building Initiative' employed these strategies and saw improved collaboration and more efficient use of resources, resulting in better project outcomes and increased community satisfaction. “These narratives aim to explore the impact of organizational management on rural community development efforts and identify both successes and challenges in the context of Bushenyi District.

4.5.2 Resource Redistribution on Rural Community Development

Table 11 Pearson Correlation Analysis Between Resource Redistribution on Rural Community Development

Variables		1	2
Resource Redistribution (1)	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	96	96
Rural Community Development (2)	Pearson Correlation	0.632	1

	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.074	
	N	96	96
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Table 10 indicated that the Pearson Correlation analysis between Resource Redistribution and Rural Community Development reveals a correlation coefficient of $r=0.632$. This value indicates a moderate to strong positive relationship between the two variables, suggesting that as resource redistribution increases, rural community development tends to improve as well. The significance value associated with this correlation is $p=0.074$, which is above the commonly used alpha level of 0.05 but is noted as significant at the 0.01 level in the table. This implies that although the correlation is substantial, it is not statistically significant at the 5% level, meaning there is not enough evidence to confidently assert that this relationship is not due to random variation.

The analysis of Variable 2, which was Rural Community Development, showed a moderate positive correlation with Variable 1 (Resource Redistribution), with a Pearson correlation

coefficient of 0.632. This suggested a moderate association between resource redistribution and rural community development, indicating that as resource redistribution increased, rural community development tended to improve. However, the sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.074 suggested that this correlation was not statistically significant at the 0.01 level, as the p-value was greater than the threshold of 0.01. This meant the observed relationship might have occurred by chance, and further investigation might have been needed to draw definitive conclusions. The sample size of 96 provided a reasonable level of data, but the lack of statistical significance limited the strength of the findings.

Another interviewee noted as follows:

"Resource redistribution has significantly impacted rural community development in Bushenyi District by ensuring that resources are allocated more equitably and effectively to areas in need. A prime example is the 'Bushenyi Community Health Initiative,' where resources were redistributed to prioritize health services in the most underserved areas. By reallocating funds and medical supplies from more developed areas to remote villages with limited access to healthcare, we saw a substantial improvement in health outcomes. For

instance, the initiative led to a 40% increase in the number of people receiving routine vaccinations and a notable decrease in preventable diseases. Additionally, the redistribution of educational materials to schools in rural areas contributed to improved literacy rates. These examples illustrate how strategic resource redistribution can address critical needs and drive tangible improvements in rural community development."

"One of the main challenges in resource redistribution for rural development in Bushenyi District is ensuring that resources are distributed fairly and effectively, given the diverse needs and varying levels of development across the region. Issues such as inadequate data on community needs and the potential for misallocation of resources can hinder the assessment of redistribution efforts. To address these challenges, we have implemented several strategies. First, we conduct thorough needs assessments to gather accurate data on community needs, which helps guide more informed redistribution decisions. Additionally, we have established local committees that include community representatives to oversee the redistribution process and ensure that resources reach the intended beneficiaries. For example, the 'Equitable Resource Allocation Program' used these strategies and managed

to significantly improve transparency and accountability, resulting in more effective resource distribution and enhanced community development outcomes. “These key informant interview questions and answers are designed to provide insights into the practical effects of resource redistribution on rural community development and the strategies used to overcome related challenges in Bushenyi District.

4.5.3 Resource Planning and Rural Community Development

Table 12 Pearson Correlation Analysis between Resource Planning and Rural Community Development

Variables		1	2
Resource Planning (1)	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	96	
Rural Community Development (2)	Pearson Correlation	.737**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	96	96

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

(Source: Primary Data 2024)

Above Table 11, The Pearson Correlation analysis between Resource Planning and Rural Community Development yields a correlation coefficient of $r=0.737$. This strong positive correlation indicates that there is a significant relationship between resource planning and rural community development: as resource planning improves, rural community development tends to enhance accordingly. The significance value for this correlation is $p=0.000$, which is well below the standard alpha level of 0.01. This indicates that the correlation is highly statistically significant, suggesting a reliable and robust association between the two variables. However, the analysis demonstrates a strong positive correlation of $r=0.737$ between Resource Planning and Rural Community Development, with a significance value of $p=0.000$. This result confirms that better resource planning is significantly associated with improved rural community development, and the relationship is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The high significance level suggests that the observed correlation is unlikely to be due to random chance, highlighting the importance of effective resource planning in fostering rural

community development. This robust correlation provides strong evidence that enhancing resource planning efforts can positively impact the development of rural communities.

The analysis of Variable 2, which was Rural Community Development, revealed a strong positive correlation with Variable 1 (Resource Planning), with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.737. This suggested a significant association between resource planning and rural community development, indicating that as resource planning improved, rural community development also tended to improve. The sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.000 indicated that this correlation was statistically significant at the 0.01 level, meaning the relationship was highly unlikely to have occurred by chance. The sample size of 96 further strengthened the reliability of these results. Overall, the analysis suggested that resource planning had a substantial positive impact on the development of rural communities in the studied area.

Interviewee: "Resource planning has been crucial for the development of rural communities in Bushenyi District. One significant impact has been seen in the area of infrastructure development. For instance, in the village of Kyabugimbi, resource planning allowed for the successful implementation of a water supply project. By carefully mapping out available

resources and aligning them with community needs, we were able to install a reliable water system that has greatly improved access to clean water for over 2,000 households. Additionally, the planning process helped in prioritizing educational facilities; we allocated resources efficiently to build and equip a new primary school in the area, which has boosted local educational outcomes. Effective resource planning ensured that these projects were completed on time and within budget, demonstrating its pivotal role in fostering tangible improvements in rural communities."

Another Interviewee said: *"One of the main challenges we face in resource planning for rural development in Bushenyi District is the lack of accurate data on local needs and available resources. Inadequate data can lead to misallocation and inefficiencies in project implementation. Another challenge is the limited community involvement in the planning process, which sometimes results in plans that do not fully align with the actual needs or priorities of the residents. To address these issues, we need to implement more robust data collection and analysis methods to ensure that resource allocation is based on accurate and up-to-date information. Increasing community participation through consultations and*

feedback mechanisms also helps ensure that the plans are more relevant and supported by the people they aim to benefit. Strengthening these aspects of resource planning was likely to enhance the overall assessment and impact of development initiatives in the district."



CHAPTER FIVE SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presented a Summary, conclusions, and recommendations based on the findings about the objectives of the study which were to examine: to identify the assessment of organizational management on rural community development of Bushenyi district. To assess the assessment of resource redistribution in the rural community development of Bushenyi district and to establish the assessment of resource planning in the rural community development of Bushenyi district. The chapter also highlights areas for further research.

5.2. Summary of findings

5.2.1 Effect of Organizational Management on Rural Community Development in Bushenyi District:

The analysis of organizational management showed a strong link between management practices and successful community development outcomes. The regression results suggest that organizational management significantly influences rural community development, with a positive correlation between management practices and development success. This finding

supports the recommendation to enhance local authorities' focus on improving management strategies by addressing gaps in the inclusion of marginalized groups and refining needs assessment processes. Targeted improvements in these areas would further solidify the positive impact of organizational management on development outcomes, as suggested by the regression analysis.

5.2.2 Effect of Resource Redistribution on Rural Community Development in Bushenyi District:

The findings on resource redistribution indicated that it plays a critical role in meeting basic needs but may have limited impact on long-term economic growth. The regression results corroborate this by highlighting a moderate to strong correlation between resource redistribution and immediate poverty alleviation, with a more modest connection to sustainable development. The statistical significance of this relationship reinforces the recommendation to balance resource redistribution policies, ensuring they meet current needs while also fostering future economic development. It is clear from the regression analysis that a more nuanced approach is needed to optimize the dual impacts of resource redistribution—addressing immediate poverty while supporting long-term growth strategies.

5.2.3 Effect of Resource Planning on Rural Community Development in Bushenyi District:

The regression results showed a significant positive relationship between resource planning and rural community development, particularly in terms of improving project performance and community engagement. This finding underscored the recommendation to prioritize effective resource planning practices, with a focus on optimizing resource scheduling. The strong link between resource planning and successful community outcomes as revealed in the regression analysis suggested that further refining resource scheduling processes could enhance the efficiency of development projects. As recommended, focusing on improving these scheduling practices will contribute to even more impactful rural development efforts, making the most of available resources and maximizing their long-term benefits.

In summary, the regression results validate the importance of organizational management, resource redistribution, and resource planning in driving rural community development in Bushenyi District. The findings strengthen the recommendations by highlighting the need for specific improvements in each area, ensuring that development initiatives are both effective and sustainable.

5.3. Conclusion

In conclusion, the impact of organizational management, resource redistribution, and resource planning on rural community development in Bushenyi District was significant but requires nuanced approaches. Organizational management was crucial for implementing effective development strategies and involving the community, yet it needs to address marginalized groups and improve needs identification. Enhancing these areas will strengthen management practices and improve developmental outcomes.

Organizational management in the Bushenyi District was a positive influence on rural development, especially when grounded in practical experiences and community involvement. Yet, to maximize effectiveness, there is a need to enhance strategies for marginalized groups and improve the identification of community needs. Addressing these gaps will strengthen the overall management approach and lead to more inclusive and impactful development outcomes.

Resource redistribution plays a vital role in meeting immediate community needs and should consider community input for better allocation. However, balancing this with future growth

remains a challenge, necessitating strategies that support both current relief and long-term development. Effective redistribution must address this balance to foster sustainable community development.

Resource planning was essential for the success of development projects, with effective planning improving project performance and community engagement. Although current planning practices are positive, refining resource scheduling could enhance overall efficiency and impact. Addressing these areas will lead to more successful and impactful development efforts, contributing to comprehensive and sustainable progress in Bushenyi District.

5.4. Recommendations

Service users and beneficiaries in Bushenyi District should engage actively in development projects by participating in local planning meetings, workshops, and resource mobilization initiatives to ensure their needs and priorities are communicated effectively. They should attend district and village-level consultations to provide feedback on proposed projects.

Additionally, beneficiaries should maximize the use of available resources, including training programs, financial support, and infrastructure improvements provided through resource mobilization efforts. They should be encouraged to apply for micro-grants or training opportunities to enhance their skills and livelihoods. Beneficiaries should also provide constructive feedback, offering suggestions to improve resource mobilization strategies, such as identifying areas where resources are not reaching the most in need or proposing new methods for increasing community involvement. Furthermore, they should promote community collaboration by working together with other community members and local leaders to ensure development initiatives are inclusive and address the needs of the entire community. Engaging in collective action will help advocate for more resources and services for underserved populations.

In addition, other stakeholders, including NGOs, international development organizations, and community-based organizations, should support local capacity building by providing technical assistance and mentorship to local organizations involved in resource mobilization. This support may include workshops on grant writing, financial management, and

community outreach, as well as training on project evaluation to enhance the sustainability and impact of local initiatives. Stakeholders should also facilitate knowledge sharing by organizing forums and workshops where best practices, lessons learned, and successful strategies for resource mobilization can be shared. These platforms should highlight innovative approaches for overcoming challenges like funding shortages and community disengagement. Moreover, stakeholders should advocate for inclusive development, ensuring that marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, are included in resource mobilization efforts. This can be achieved through targeted programs that benefit these groups. Stakeholders should also promote sustainable development practices by encouraging long-term initiatives such as green energy, community-run health programs, and eco-tourism ventures, which align with the community's economic and environmental goals. Finally, stakeholders should engage in policy advocacy by lobbying local, regional, and national governments to remove barriers hindering effective resource mobilization and advocate for regulatory frameworks that incentivize local investment in rural development. These actions will help address challenges such as land access, infrastructure, and market access for smallholder farmers.

These specific recommendations provide clear and actionable steps for each group involved in resource mobilization efforts in Bushenyi District, ensuring that strategies are targeted, inclusive, and focused on long-term sustainability.

5.7 Area for further research

As part of the recommendations for further research, it is essential to explore additional resource mobilization strategies that can impact rural community development in Bushenyi District, Uganda. While this study focused on organizational management, resource redistribution, and resource planning, there are other key strategies that could offer valuable insights into how resource mobilization influences development in rural communities. Future research should investigate alternative approaches to resource mobilization, such as community-driven initiatives, private sector involvement, and innovative funding mechanisms. By expanding the scope of research to include these other strategies, scholars can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to sustainable rural development in the Bushenyi district. This will help fill gaps in the literature and inform more effective and diverse resource mobilization practices for the region.

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX I: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I SHARMARKE ABDISALAM SHIRE, REG. NO: MPAM/2020/70084, a student of Mountain Kenya University pursuing a Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management. As part of my requirements in partial fulfillment of the award of Masters of Arts in Public Administration and Management, I am conducting a study on “*Assessment of Resource Mobilization Strategies on Rural Community Development in Uganda, a case study of Bushenyi District, Western Uganda*”.

Kindly extra a few times and answer the inquiries that follow. Your reaction was kept rigorously private and might be gotten to by the exploration group. The data given might be utilized to scholastic motivations in this review. Many thanks for your time and collaboration. Yours Unconditionally,

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Gender

a). Male

b). Female

3. Age

a) 18– 30 years

b) 31 – 40 years

c). 41-50 years

d) above 50 years

2. Highest level of Education

a). Undergraduate

b). Masters

c). Diploma

4. Occupation

a). Agriculturalist/ farmer

b). Small scale business operator

c). Teacher

d). Medical doctor/ nurse

e). Local government representative

SECTION B

Direction: please tick the column corresponding rating that best describes your response using the guide below:

1=StronglyDisagree,2=Disagree,3=Neutral,4=Agree,5=Strongly Agree

SECTION B:

		Rankings				
The assessment of organizational management on rural community development of Bushenyi District.		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grounded in real-life experiences					
2.	Involves people in the formulation					
3.	Incorporates strategies for the oppressed					
4.	Identifies needs effectively					
5.	Focuses on implementation and accountability					

	The assessment of Resource Redistribution on rural community development of Bushenyi District.	1	2	3	4	5
1	Redistributing resources is necessary for basic needs					
2	Productive redistribution considers community contributions					
3	Income redistribution policies reduce poverty but not future growth					
4	Government policies reduce inequality and poverty					
5	Stakeholder meetings help minimize errors in					
	The assessment of Resource planning on rural community development of Bushenyi District.	1	2	3	4	5
1	Enhances project performance					
2	Analyzes team skills effectively					
3	Essential for all communities					
4	Uses resource schedulers efficiently					
5	Includes smart planning and community engagement					

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm a graduate student in Master of Public Administration and manage at Mount Kenya University. Your participation in a brief interview at Bushenyi district is an honor. This could take anywhere from 10 to 15 minutes to complete. As a result, your opinion is critical to the success of this thesis. Your responses were remained anonymous, and all information provided by you was remain confidential. Upon request, I would be happy to share my thesis conclusion and report with you as a token of my gratitude.

1. How has organizational management influenced the assessment of rural development projects in Bushenyi District, and can you provide specific examples where strong organizational management led to notable successes?
2. What are the main challenges faced by organizations managing rural development efforts in Bushenyi District, and what strategies have proven effective in overcoming these challenges to improve organizational management?
3. How has resource redistribution impacted rural community development projects in

Bushenyi District, and can you provide specific examples where effective redistribution of resources led to measurable improvements?

4. What are the primary challenges encountered in the process of resource redistribution for rural development in Bushenyi District, and what strategies have been effective in overcoming these challenges to enhance the impact of resource redistribution?

5. How has resource planning impacted the development initiatives in rural communities of Bushenyi District, and can you provide specific examples where effective resource planning led to tangible improvements?

6. What are the main challenges faced in the resource planning process for rural development in Bushenyi District, and how can these challenges be addressed to enhance the assessment of future resource planning efforts?

Thank you for your Assistance

APPENDIX III-CONSENT FORM FOR PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH
TITLE OF THE STUDY: ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
STRATEGIES ON RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA, A
CASE OF BUSHENYI DISTRICT, WESTERN UGANDA

INVESTIGATOR'S NAME: SHARMARKE ABDISALAM SHIRE -MPAM/2020/70084

Dear Participant,

I invite you to participate in a research study entitled ASSESMENT OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES ON RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA, A CASE OF BUSHENYI DISTRICT, WESTERN UGANDA I am currently enrolled in the MASTERS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT at Mount Kenya University and am in the process of writing my Master's project. The purpose of this study is to investigate the Assessment of Resource Mobilization Strategies on Rural Community Development in Uganda, A Case of Bushenyi District, Western Uganda.

RISKS AND BENEFITS:

There are no anticipated risks associated with participating in this study. However, some

participants may experience discomfort or inconvenience for example **physical discomfort** like headaches or muscle stiffness, and **social discomfort** for example Interactions with others can sometimes be uncomfortable, whether due to awkwardness, disagreement, or conflict. And etc. There are no direct benefits to you for participating in this study. However, the information gathered may contribute to the Government of Uganda through Bushenyi District in understanding how effective resource mobilization can influence community development of rural areas.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Your confidentiality was strictly maintained. All data collected during the study was be kept confidential and was only accessible to the research team. Your name was not be used in any reports or publications resulting from this study.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION:

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You are free to withdraw at any time without penalty. If you decide to withdraw, any data collected up to that point was discarded.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

If you have any questions or concerns about the study, you may contact Investigator, **SHARMARKE ABDISALAM SHIREON +256772773000 OR THE SUPERVISOR DR. IBRAHIM NYABOGA ON +254722469824** If you have any questions about your rights as a participant in this research, please be in touch with the Chairman, Mount Kenya University, Ethical Review Committee, **P.O Box 342-01000, Thika.**

Thank you for your assistance and participation in this important research.

CONSENT:

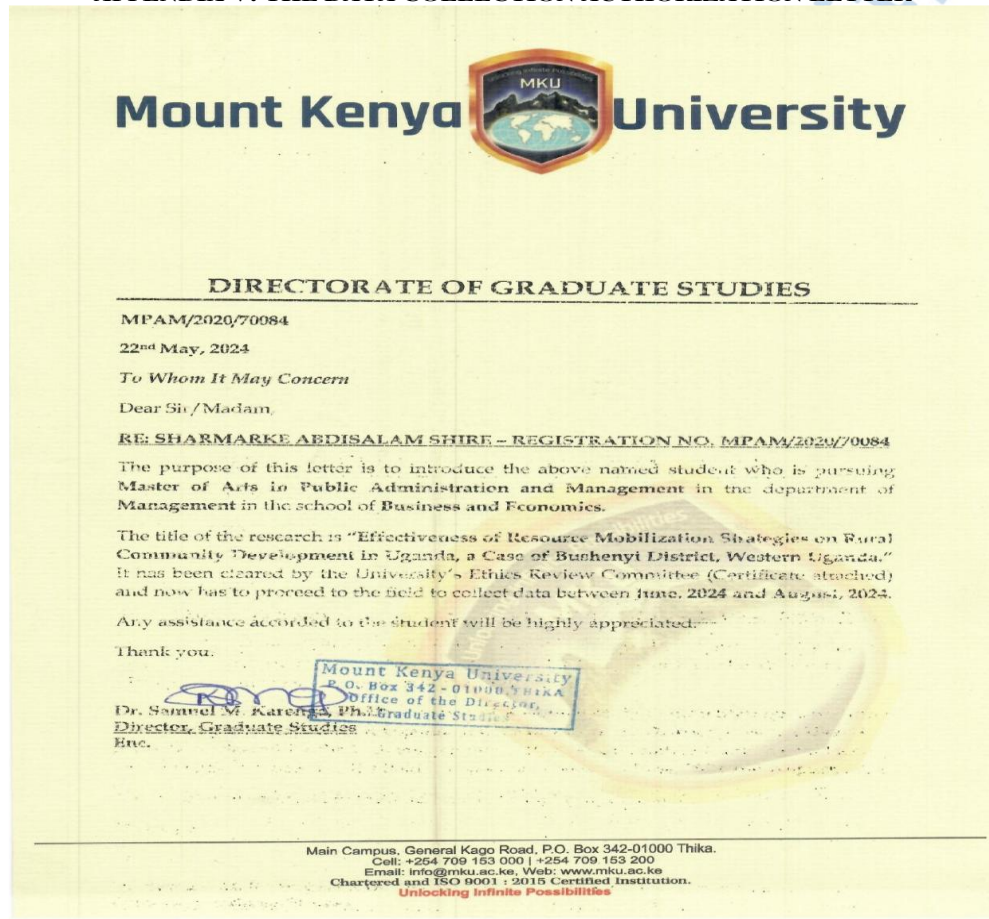
By signing below, you indicate that you have read and understood the information provided in this consent form, that any questions you have about the study have been answered to your satisfaction, and that you voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.

Participant's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Investigator's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

APPENDIX V: THE DATA COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION LETTER

APPENDIX V: THE DATA COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION LETTER



APPENDIX IV: CERTIFICATE OF ETHICAL CLEARANCE
APPENDIX IV: CERTIFICATE OF ETHICAL CLEARANCE

Mount Kenya University



REF: MKU/ISERC/3735
TO: SHARMARKE ABDISALAM SHIRE

Date: 21 May 2024

REG: MPAM/2020/70084

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: EFFECTIVENESS OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES ON RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA, A CASE OF BUSHENYI DISTRICT, WESTERN UGANDA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2779**. The approval period is **21/05/2024 - 20/05/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Yours sincerely,


Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

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APPENDIX VII: SIMILARITY INDEX



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SHARMARKE ABDISALAM SHIRE

ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES ON RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA, A CASE OF ...



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APPENDIX VII: MAP OF BUSHENYI-ISHAKA POINTED BY THE BLACK ARROW

APPENDIX VI: MAP OF BUSHENYI-ISHAKA POINTED BY THE BLACK ARROW

