



Urban Child Poverty Reduction Strategies in Kampala Slums: A Two-Year Mixed Methods Study

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Abstract

Urban child poverty is a pervasive issue in Kampala slums, underscoring the need for evidence-based interventions to address this challenge. The study employed mixed methods including surveys, interviews, and observation data collection. Quantitative results were analysed using statistical software to identify patterns of change over time. A significant proportion (45%) of surveyed families reported improved access to basic needs such as food and healthcare after two years of intervention. The findings suggest that targeted interventions can lead to measurable improvements in children's and parents' well-being, warranting replication and scaling up. Further research should explore the sustainability of these strategies and their impact on broader community development initiatives.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, African, Socioeconomic, Dynamics, BehavioralScience, QualitativeAnalysis, QuantitativeData*

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