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MAKERERE UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL

DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE PLATFORM FOR PRESERVING AND DISSEMINATING BUGANDA'S ROYAL AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS

By

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A Project Proposal Submitted to the Faculty of Computing & Informatics of Makerere University
Business School in Partial Fulfillment for the Award of the Degree of Bachelor of Business
Computing of Makerere University

November, 2025

DECLARATION

We, the undersigned, declare that to the best of our knowledge, this proposal is our original piece of work, and has never been published and/or submitted for any award in any other University or Higher Institution of Learning.

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APPROVAL

This project proposal has been submitted with my approval as supervisor and my signature is here appended;

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

In the entire world, most of the communities are increasingly leveraging digital technologies to document, protect and celebrate their cultural heritage for future generations. Research has it that in the United Kingdom, centuries of royal history are now accessible through advanced online archives while in Brazil, native communities use digital tools to keep languages and oral traditions that were previously passed down verbally (British Library, 2022; UNESCO, 2021). These examples highlight that culture is a living entity that connects people to their identity and shared history. An online platform refers to a web-based system that enables users to store, access and share information interactively (Beridze, 2023) which aims at providing an ideal medium for the above-mentioned preservation, allowing knowledge to be organized, disseminated and engaged with across geographical boundaries.

In developing countries like Uganda, digital technologies are gradually transforming various sectors, including education, health and agriculture (World Bank, 2022). However, their use in cultural preservation remains limited. Uganda's cultural heritage, encompassing kingdoms, traditions and oral histories, continues to shape its national identity, yet much of it remains inaccessible, stored in physical archives or maintained orally. Online platforms offer an opportunity to document and preserve this heritage systematically, ensuring that traditions are not lost to modernization and are instead transmitted effectively across generations. Such platforms also enable broader engagement by researchers, students and diaspora communities, fostering awareness, appreciation and active participation in cultural preservation. Additionally, digital documentation provides a secure and organized repository that supports educational initiatives, tourism promotion and scholarly research while maintaining respect for culturally sensitive knowledge and practices (UNESCO, 2023; Beridse, 2023).

Buganda is the Uganda's largest and most influential kingdom and exemplifies this potential. Among the Baganda people, the Kabaka is both the monarch and the cultural symbol and embodies unity, continuity and pride (Ssekidde, 2021). This project proposes the development of an online platform dedicated to preserving and sharing Buganda's royal and cultural heritage. The platform will provide structured access to Kabaka biographies, clan histories, royal customs, oral traditions, traditional foods, ceremonial practices, marriage customs,

riddles and burial sites of former kings. By consolidating cultural knowledge into a centralized, interactive and user-friendly system, the platform aims to support learners, researchers and the wider public locally and internationally while respecting cultural sensitivity. Some organizations like the Buganda Heritage and Tourism Board have made notable strides in documenting royal traditions, yet public access remains limited. A comprehensive online platform would therefore complement these efforts by promoting cultural preservation, research, education and intergenerational continuity.

1.2 Problem statement

Buganda is Uganda's most historically significant kingdom. Ssekamwa(2020) says that Buganda kingdom holds a rich legacy of royal customs, clan structures, Kabaka leadership, traditional foods, ceremonies, riddles, marriage customs and sacred burial sites which have shaped the identity of the Baganda people for centuries. Unfortunately, much of this heritage remains undocumented and scattered across oral traditions like palace archives and private collections (Kagwa & Musoke, 2022). This makes it so difficult for the students, researchers and even youths to access verified information about their own history (Musoke, 2021). If there is no a centralized and cultural digital platform, this knowledge will be lost, misrepresented or confined to a few gatekeepers (Namugera & Kato, 2021). This project seeks to develop a website that will serve as an archive for Buganda's rich heritage. The website will have the Kabaka biographies, clan histories, oral traditions, food culture, ceremonial practices, riddles, marriage customs and burial records of past kings (Ssewankambo & Namatovu, 2022). It will be designed to bridge the gap between tradition and technology to ensure that Buganda's legacy remains accessible, protected and alive for future generations (Nabukenya, 2022).

1.3 Project goal and objectives

1.3.1 Project goal

To design and develop a responsive website that preserves and shares Buganda's royal heritage through secure access to Kabaka biographies, clan histories, oral traditions, food culture, ceremonies, riddles, marriage customs and burial sites of past kings while reflecting cultural sensitivity.

1.3.2 Project objectives

- a) To examine the current cultural preservation initiatives in Uganda with emphasis on Buganda's methods of historical documentation and knowledge transmission.
- b) To identify the cultural, ethical and technical considerations necessary for developing a website that honors Buganda's traditional protocols and reflects the values of its people.
- c) To design and develop a user-friendly digital platform that securely archives and presents Buganda's royal heritage including Kabaka biographies, clan structures, royal customs, oral traditions, food, ceremonies, riddles, marriage customs and burial records in a way that is both respectful and engaging.
- d) To test and evaluate the platform's effectiveness in delivering accurate and accessible content to diverse user groups while ensuring long-term sustainability, community ownership and trust.

1.3.3 Project scope

Buganda Kingdom is found in the central region of Uganda and that is where this project is focusing. The purpose is to preserve its royal heritage through the development of a website. The scope is geographically limited to Buganda kingdom and does not extend to other traditional kingdoms or regions of Uganda. The subject scope includes Kabaka biographies, clan histories, royal customs, oral traditions, food culture, ceremonies, riddles, marriage customs and burial sites of past kings. The content is curated in consultation with cultural stakeholders to ensure authenticity and respect for traditional protocols. Temporally, the project will cover both historical and contemporary aspects of Buganda's heritage, spanning from pre-colonial leadership to present-day cultural practices with the goal of creating a sustainable digital archive that evolves with ongoing contributions and community engagement.

1.4 Significance of the project

This project will make a meaningful contribution to the preservation and promotion of Buganda's heritage through developing a digital website that will feature cultural traditions. For the local community, the website will serve as a trusted space to document, access and share clan histories, Kabaka biographies, oral traditions, food culture, ceremonies, riddles, marriage customs and burial records ensuring that sacred knowledge is preserved and passed on with dignity. To students, especially those studying history, culture, technology among others, the website will offer a rich, interactive resource for learning and research thus bridging academic theory with lived cultural experience. The university, on the other hand, will benefit

by positioning itself as the leader of heritage innovation thus fostering interdisciplinary collaborations between departments such as ICT, History and Cultural studies through connecting academic expertise with community wisdom. The project will strengthen cultural identity, support the new curriculum development and inspire future initiatives in digital heritage preservation across Uganda.

1.5 Project assumptions

- a) **Resource availability.** The team assumes that the necessary tools such as web development frameworks, secured hosting services and reliable internet access will be available and functional throughout the project lifecycle.
- b) **Stakeholder participation.** The team assumes that stakeholders like Buganda elders, clan representatives, cultural institutions and university supervisors will actively participate by providing timely input, validations and approval to ensure the website reflects authentic and respectful cultural knowledge.
- c) **Project scope stability.** The team assumes that the approved scope and the objectives of the project will remain stable during development with no major changes introduced that could affect timelines, resource allocation and system architecture.
- d) **Technology compatibility and affordability.** The team assumes that the selected programming languages, development tools and hosting platforms will be compatible with the project's functionality and financial sustainability within the available budget.

SECTION TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature on the current preservation initiatives with emphasis on Buganda's methods of historical documentation and knowledge transmission. It examines cultural, ethical and technical considerations necessary for developing a website (Beridze, 2023; Dorji, 2024; Ghaith, 2025; Wang & Chen, 2025; Pansoni et al., 2023; UNESCO, 2023). Through combining findings from different research, the study highlights gaps in current digital heritage initiatives and establishes the foundation for a responsive and community-centered website.

2.1 Current cultural preservation initiatives

In Kenya, a study done by Ndeti (2020) highlights that international collaboration and funding have been essential in supporting Kenya's preservation projects, with the NMK receiving significant grants from organizations like UNESCO and the European Union. Furthermore, community involvement in heritage conservation has been pivotal, as local populations are encouraged to participate in preserving their cultural heritage, ensuring sustainability and relevance (Ndeti, 2020). The UNESCO World Heritage site of Lamu Old Town, known for its unique Swahili architecture, is a prime example of these efforts. In the context of Uganda, Governmental and Non-governmental Institutions have prioritized preservation of cultural heritage. Organizations such as the Uganda National Museum, UNESCO and the Buganda Heritage and Tourism Board actively document, digitize and promote cultural knowledge (UNESCO, 2023; Pansoni et al., 2023). These initiatives focus on traditional music, dance, language and oral narratives that shape Uganda's diverse cultural identity (Beridze, 2023; Dorji, 2024). It is well known that efforts have been made to document Kabaka biographies, clan structures and royal customs through palace archives and publications (Wang & Chen, 2025). Unfortunately, much of this information remains scattered and inaccessible to the public. These platforms bring together these resources into centralized, user-friendly systems enabling diaspora communities to reconnect with their heritage (Pansoni et al., 2023; Dorji, 2024).

2.2 Cultural, Ethical and Technical Considerations

A study by Ghaith, (2025); Wang & Chen, (2025) says that preserving culture in a digital format demands awareness of the ethical and cultural details involved as cultural preservation is not universally straightforward. Not all traditional knowledge is intended for public consumption

as some clan-specific practices and rituals hold sacred significances. Collaboration with community elders, historians and heritage officers ensures accurate representation and respect for cultural norms (Dorji, 2024; Beridze, 2023). Interactive heritage websites require usability, accessibility and robust data security (UNESCO, 2023; Pansoni et al., 2023). Responsive design, multimedia support (videos, images, text) and language localization enhance inclusivity and user engagement (Dorji, 2024; Wang & Chen, 2025). Proper database management and user permissions safeguard sensitive cultural information from misuse (Ghaith, 2025; Beridze, 2023).

2.3 The role of digital platforms in knowledge systems

Across the world, digital platforms have become indispensable tools for managing, preserving and disseminating knowledge, offering structured systems for storing, accessing and sharing information globally (Beridze, 2023; Wang & Chen, 2025). Unlike traditional documentation, these platforms enable real-time updates, multimedia integration and user interactivity. This enhances the preservation of educational and cultural information (Dorji, 2024; UNESCO, 2023). Digital systems improve accessibility and continuity of traditional knowledge by providing communities with spaces to record, archive and share practices. This approach helps prevent the loss of folklore, clan histories and rituals due to generational shifts and technological changes (Ghaith, 2025; Pansoni et al., 2023). In Uganda, the adoption of web-based systems supports research, tourism and education while sustaining cultural identity (Dorji, 2024; Wang & Chen, 2025).

2.4 Platform Effectiveness in Cultural Preservation

A well-designed digital heritage platform acts as a living archive connecting past, present and future generations (Wang & Chen, 2025; Dorji, 2024). It provides interactive learning for students, reference materials for researchers and informative content for tourists (Beridze, 2023; UNESCO, 2023). For Buganda's heritage, a dedicated website can centralize Kabaka biographies, clan histories and royal customs. Continuous updates allow traditions to evolve digitally, ensuring relevance and accessibility (Pansoni et al., 2023; Dorji, 2024). Such platforms reinforce cultural identity and foster appreciation among broader audiences (Ghaith, 2025; Wang & Chen, 2025).

2.5 Challenges Facing Cultural Preservation in Uganda

Uganda's cultural heritage preservation faces obstacles like limited funding, insufficient digital infrastructure and poor internet access in rural areas, despite growing digital adoption (Pansoni et al., 2023; Dorji, 2024). Much cultural knowledge remains oral or physical, making it hard to accurately document (Beridze, 2023; Wang & Chen, 2025). Cultural sensitivity is another challenge, as some communities are reluctant to share sacred practices publicly (Ghaith, 2025; Dorji, 2024). Additionally, low digital literacy can prevent communities from fully engaging in preservation projects (UNESCO, 2023; Wang & Chen, 2025). Addressing these issues requires combining technical innovation, inclusive policies and active community participation (Pansoni et al., 2023; Dorji, 2024).

2.6 Sustainability and Policy Frameworks in Digital Heritage Preservation

Sustainability in digital heritage preservation involves ensuring long-term maintenance, funding and policy support for digital platforms (Pansoni et al., 2023). Without strategic planning and institutional backing, digital archives risk becoming obsolete or inaccessible over time. Studies highlight the importance of integrating digital heritage initiatives into national cultural policies, establishing dedicated funding streams and providing training for heritage custodians and IT personnel (UNESCO, 2023). Furthermore, governance frameworks that define intellectual property rights, data ownership and ethical guidelines help protect sensitive cultural information while encouraging responsible sharing (Ghaith, 2025). Developing clear policies and sustainable practices is therefore essential for the continued preservation and dissemination of cultural heritage through online platforms.

2.7 Summary of literature review

Many scholars have explored cultural preservations in Uganda and Buganda kingdom for instance, studies by Sir Apollo Kaggwa emphasized the importance of oral traditional, folklores and rituals in maintaining cultural identity. Most of the available literature about Buganda traditions is rather old but documented. With technological advancement today, there is little research focusing on proposed practical tools and platforms for modern engagements with Buganda culture for different age groups from Gen X to the current Generation Alpha. Building on these valuable studies, our project seeks to support the preservation and promotion of Buganda culture heritage by sustainably engaging the community and leveraging modern technology to safe guard both intangible and tangible heritage for future generations.

SECTION THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.0 Introduction

Research methods refer to the systematic approaches, procedures and techniques used by researchers to collect, analyze and interpret data to answer research questions or solve identified problems (Saunders et al., 2020). They provide a structured framework that guides how information is gathered, validated and presented to ensure reliability and accuracy. In academic and applied research, the choice of research methods depends on the nature of the study, its objectives and the type of data required. Generally, research methods are categorized into qualitative, quantitative or mixed approaches, each offering unique ways to explore phenomena and generate knowledge. By adopting suitable research methods, a study maintains objectivity, consistency and credibility in achieving its intended purpose.

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the overall strategy used to integrate the different components of a study in a coherent and logical way, ensuring the research problem is effectively addressed (Bryman & Bell, 2020). For this project, the Design Science Research (DSR) research paradigm is adopted as it focuses on creating and evaluating innovative artifacts that address real-world challenges (Peppers et al., 2020). DSR is particularly suitable for technology-based cultural projects because it emphasizes the design, development and assessment of solutions that provide practical value. Using the DSR approach, this project will develop a responsive website that preserves Buganda's royal heritage, functioning as a digital archive for Kabaka biographies, clan histories, oral traditions, traditional foods, ceremonies, riddles, marriage customs and burial records.

Table 1: *Illustration of the DSR process*

Phase	Description	Activities	Expected Output
1. Problem Identification and Motivation	Identify and understand the cultural knowledge management challenges in Buganda and justify the value of addressing them.	Conduct background study on Buganda heritage and knowledge preservation. Review literature on AI and knowledge systems. Identify gaps in current digital preservation methods.	Documented objectives and system requirements specification.
2. Define the Objectives for a Solution	Specify what an ideal system should achieve to address the identified problem.	Outline functional and non-functional requirements. Define user needs (for example cultural experts, students and researchers). Set system goals aligned with Buganda heritage preservation.	Documented objectives and system requirements specification.
3. Design and Development	Develop a prototype system that embodies the proposed solution.	Design the system architecture and knowledge framework. Use AI techniques for knowledge representation and retrieval Develop a prototype of the Buganda Knowledge System.	Working prototype and technical design documentation.
4. Demonstration	Show how the developed prototype can solve the identified problem in a real or simulated environment.	Present the prototype to stakeholders and users. Demonstrate cultural knowledge retrieval and storage features. Collect feedback on system usability.	Demonstration report and user feedback summary.
5. Evaluation	Assess the performance and effectiveness of the developed artifact against the defined objectives.	Evaluate system accuracy, usability, and efficiency. Conduct user testing sessions. Compare outcomes to initial goals.	Evaluation results and recommendations for improvement.
6. Communication	Present and document the research process, findings, and results to relevant audiences.	Prepare research documentation and presentation slides. Share findings with academic supervisors and cultural stakeholders. Publish or present project outcomes.	Final report, presentation and dissemination materials.

3.2 Project Organization

Project organization describes how a project is structured and the roles assigned to ensure smooth management and completion of a project successfully (PMI, 2021). This project will be developed under the guidance of the Buganda Heritage and Tourism Board (BHTB), which provides the institutional framework for its implementation. Key users include clan elders, cultural leaders, students, educators, tourists and members of the Buganda diaspora. To promote broad and meaningful user involvement, approximately 60-80 participants will be engaged in testing and evaluation. Their feedback will help improve the website's design, accessibility and ensure that cultural content is accurate and respectfully represented.

3.2.1 Sampling Design

A study by Lohr (2022) defines sampling design as a strategy used to select participants for a study. This project will employ purposive sampling, a non-probability technique where participants are chosen based on their knowledge, experience or relevance to the research topic. Elders, heritage officers, students and tourists who actively engage with Buganda's cultural practices will be included to ensure both authenticity and diversity. Their perspectives will provide valuable insights to guide the development of a website that accurately reflects and preserves Buganda's traditions.

3.3 Sources of Project Data

Data sources are the origins from which information is gathered and are generally classified as primary or secondary (Zikmund et al., 2021). Primary data is collected firsthand while secondary data refers to existing information from other sources. For this project, primary data will be obtained through interviews, participant observation and document reviews conducted at the Buganda Heritage and Tourism Board (BHTB), palace archives and other literature about the monarch. These activities will offer first hand insights into cultural knowledge and perspectives. Secondary data will be drawn from published materials including Basekabaka be Buganda by Apollo Kagwa, UNESCO reports, academic literature and digitized folklore collections. These sources will offer historical and contextual information to inform system design and the development of accurate and meaningful website content.

3.3.1 Requirements elicitation techniques

Requirements elicitation is the process of identifying user needs and expectations to ensure the final system meets stakeholder goals and respects cultural protocols (Wiegiers & Beatty, 2020).

It involves using various methods to collect and organize system needs (Interaction Design Foundation, 2021). To fully understand user requirements, this project will employ multiple techniques. To ensure that the website accurately represents Buganda's cultural heritage, a range of qualitative tools will be used to collect relevant and contextual information from different participant groups

- a. **Interview guides.** Semi-structured interview guides will be used to engage elders, cultural custodians and heritage officers. These interviews will cover topics such as the biographies of the Kabakas, clan histories, royal burial grounds and important cultural rituals.
- b. **Observation.** The team will observe and record cultural experiences during events and ceremonies. Checklists will help in capturing details of oral traditions, proverbs, riddles, food preparation practices and storytelling sessions.
- c. **Questionnaires.** Structured questionnaires will be given to selected users to collect feedback on the website's layout, accessibility and relevance of content. This information will support improvements in both usability and cultural accuracy. Visual techniques including mind mapping and affinity diagrams will be used to organize cultural themes and identify relationships between them. Additionally, problem tree analysis will be used to identify the root causes of cultural erosion and prioritize system features that support the preservation and accessibility of Buganda's heritage.

3.4 System analysis and design approaches

The study employs an object-oriented analysis and design approach drawing on Larman (2023). to develop a modular, scalable and maintainable web based cultural heritage information system for the Buganda community. By modelling real world entities such as clans and Kabakas as reusable objects with encapsulated data and behavior. The object-oriented paradigm was selected over the traditional structured design because it better handles interconnected relationships in cultural heritage data, supports easier extension for future features and facilitates strong access control mechanisms to protect sensitive information.

3.4.1 Design techniques

The team will use case diagrams will demonstrate how users interact with the system such as viewing Kabaka biographies or accessing clan histories. Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagrams will define the relationships among cultural entities including clans, marriages and burial grounds. The team will develop wireframes that can be used to visualize the website layout ensuring a responsive and user-friendly interface. Further, system architecture diagrams will demonstrate how the cultural database integrates with access controls to protect sensitive heritage information maintaining both usability and data security throughout the system. (Coronel,2023)

3.5 Anticipated project constraints

According to PMI (2021S), project constraints refer to the unforeseen challenges that can impact the scope, timeline and quality of deliverables. In this case, potential limitations include limited access to digitized cultural data, budgetary restrictions and gaps in advanced web development skills. To address these challenges, the team will work closely with the Buganda Heritage and Tourism Board (BHTB) and obtain expert consultation, prioritize the most essential website features and make use of open-source tools. Cultural sensitivity represents another important consideration. This risk will be managed through ongoing engagement with elders and heritage experts to ensure that all cultural materials are represented accurately, respectfully and in accordance with ethical guidelines. By taking these steps, the project aims to minimize disruptions while maintaining the integrity and quality of the website.

3.6 Project development process

The development process defines the sequence of activities from design to deployment and emphasizes iterative refinement (Peppers et al., 2020). For this project, each stage that is design,

demonstration, evaluation and iteration will be implemented in cycles to incorporate feedback from both users and stakeholders. This iterative approach allows the website to be continually improved. This ensures it remains culturally authentic, technically sound and user-friendly. By engaging stakeholders throughout development, the project can address usability issues, integrate accurate cultural insights and adapt to feedback resulting in a platform that is reliable, meaningful and responsive to the needs of its audience.

3.7 Ethical considerations

These ethical considerations are very crucial in cultural research because they ensure respect for community knowledge, protect participants and maintain the integrity of cultural information (Matthes, Summer 2024 Edition). Before collecting any data, the project will follow the above mentioned principles through obtaining informed consent from all participants, clearly explaining the purpose of the research and how the data will be used and their right to withdraw at any time. Cultural ownership will be acknowledged by giving proper attribution to elders, custodians and contributors whose knowledge informs the website.

The website's sensitive information for example the details about rituals, burial sites and personal histories will be carefully protected using role-based access controls to ensure that only authorized system administrators can access it. Additionally, all content intended for public viewing will undergo review by the community representatives to verify accuracy, prevent misrepresentation and avoid cultural harm. The project will also maintain transparency by documenting all data collection methods, storing materials and providing access to contributors when requested. Following these measures, the project aims at building trust with the Buganda community while responsibly preserving and sharing their cultural heritage.

Disclosure and Declaration Statement:

The team acknowledges the importance of transparency and declares that this project will use generative tools strictly under the guidance of the assigned supervisor and only for clarification of technical concepts. The team further confirms that there are no conflicts of interest related to the proposed project. The system is not being developed for a business owned by any team member or family. In the final report, a GitHub link will be provided to access all project files, documentation and system code for verification and transparency.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Proposed Project Budget

Below is the table showing the realistic estimate of human, financial and material resources required to implement the culturally sensitive, responsive website for Buganda's royal heritage. All costs are presented in Ugandan Shillings (UGX).

Category	Description	Estimated Cost (UGX)
Research and Literature Review	Internet data, printing and reference materials.	120,000
Requirement Gathering	Transport and communication for information collection.	200,000
Knowledge Framework Design	Design templates and software tools.	150,000
Prototype Development	Web hosting, domain setup and development resources.	500,000
User Testing and Demonstration	Testing logistics, questionnaires and refreshments.	150,000
System Refinement	Debugging and design updates.	50,000
Final Evaluation and Reporting	Printing and binding of final report.	30,000
Total Estimated Cost		1,200,000 UGX

Appendix II. Data Collection Tools

Survey Questionnaire

Assessing Cultural Preservation Needs in the Buganda Kingdom

Introduction:

This questionnaire aims to collect information on the state of cultural preservation in the Buganda Kingdom. The data will help identify priority areas for safeguarding cultural heritage. Your responses will be kept confidential and used for academic purposes only.

Section A: Demographic Information

1. Age

☐ 18–25 ☐ 26–35 ☐ 36–45 ☐ 46–60 ☐ 60+

2. Gender

☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Prefer not to say

3. District / Division of Residence:

4. Highest Education Level

☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Diploma/Certificate
☐ Bachelor's Degree ☐ Postgraduate

5. Occupation

☐ Student ☐ Farmer ☐ Cultural Leader
☐ Government Worker ☐ Private Sector
☐ Other.....

Section B: Awareness and Knowledge of Buganda Culture

6. How familiar are you with Buganda cultural practices?

☐ Very familiar ☐ Familiar ☐ Somewhat familiar ☐ Not familiar

7. Which cultural elements are you aware of? (Tick all that apply)

☐ Luganda language
☐ Clan system (Ebika)
☐ Traditional dances (Bakisimba, Muwogola)
☐ Ceremonies (Kwanjula, Mbaga)
☐ Storytelling and folklore
☐ Taboos and customs
☐ Traditional crafts and attire
☐ Royal traditions

8. Where did you learn most of your cultural knowledge?

☐ Family/Elders
☐ School
☐ Cultural institutions
☐ Media (TV/Radio)
☐ social media
☐ Friends/Community

Section C: State of Cultural Preservation

9. Is Buganda culture being preserved adequately today?

☐ Yes ☐ Somehow ☐ No ☐ Not sure

10. Which cultural elements are most at risk of disappearing? (Tick all that apply)

- ☐ Luganda language
- ☐ Clan values and practices
- ☐ Traditional dances and music
- ☐ Oral traditions (folktales, proverbs)
- ☐ Ceremonies and rites of passage
- ☐ Traditional dress and crafts
- ☐ Cultural norms and taboos

11. What challenges affect cultural preservation? (Tick all that apply)

- ☐ Urbanization
- ☐ Influence of foreign cultures
- ☐ Limited cultural education
- ☐ Lack of documentation
- ☐ Loss of interest among youth
- ☐ Economic pressures
- ☐ Technology/modern lifestyle

Section D: Participation in Cultural Activities

12. How often do you participate in cultural activities?

☐ Frequently ☐ Occasionally ☐ Rarely ☐ Never

13. Which cultural activities have you attended in the past 2 years?

- ☐ Clan meetings
- ☐ Traditional ceremonies
- ☐ Cultural festivals
- ☐ Storytelling sessions
- ☐ Craft-making/art activities
- ☐ None

14. What limits your participation?

- ☐ Lack of time
- ☐ Lack of awareness
- ☐ High costs
- ☐ Long distances
- ☐ Not interested
- ☐ Other.....

Section E: Cultural Preservation Priorities

15. Which preservation efforts should be prioritised? (Tick all that apply)

- ☐ Preservation of Luganda language
- ☐ Documentation of oral history

- ☐ Youth cultural education programs
- ☐ Support for traditional artisans
- ☐ Digital cultural archives
- ☐ Restoration of cultural sites
- ☐ Community cultural festivals

16. Would you support digital preservation of Buganda culture (e.g., online archives, apps, digital libraries)?

- ☐ Yes ☐ Maybe ☐ No

17. Which digital tools would be most useful?

- ☐ Luganda learning apps
- ☐ Digital clan history database
- ☐ Online storytelling platform
- ☐ Virtual cultural museum
- ☐ Recorded dances, songs, folktales

Section F: Open-Ended Questions

18. What should the Buganda Kingdom prioritize to protect its cultural heritage?

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19. Additional Questions and Recommendations

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Interview Questions for Management

1. How would you assess the current state of cultural preservation in the Buganda Kingdom?
2. What cultural elements do you believe are most at risk of being lost and what factors contribute to this vulnerability?
3. What strategies or initiatives has your institution implemented to support cultural preservation?
4. What challenges or barriers does the kingdom face in sustaining cultural heritage especially among the youth?
5. What key actions or priorities do you recommend to strengthen and safeguard Buganda's cultural heritage in the coming years?

Appendix: Workplan

S N	Activity	AUG				SEP				OCT				NOV			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	Literature review, & Problem statement, scoping																
2.	Requirement Gathering																
3.	Knowledge Framework Design																
4.	Developing the Prototype (Phase 1)																
5.	Developing the Prototype (Phase 2)																
6.	User Testing and Demonstrati on																
7.	System Refinement																
8.	Final Evaluation and Reporting																