



EUROPEAN UNION

Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums

**KAMPALA JINJA EXPRESSWAY (KJE) IMPLEMENTING THE
RESETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (RLRP) – NO
ONE WORSE OFF**

CITIES ALLIANCE BASELINE STUDY REPORT

30th June 2020

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AVSI	Association of Volunteers Services International
CA	Cities Alliance
DFID	Department for International Development
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FCA	Future Cities Africa
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoU	Government of Uganda
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JWP	Joint Work Programme
KII	Key Informant Interview
KJE	Kampala Jinja Expressway
KJE NOWO	Kampala Jinja Expressway “No One Worse Off”
KSB	Kampala Southern Bypass
LC	Local Council
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
PAP	Project Affected Person
PLAVU	Platform for Vendors in Uganda
RLRP	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan
ROW	Right of Way
TSUPU	Transforming Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDI	Slum Dwellers International
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The KJE and NOWO project

As part of its Vision 2040, the Government of Uganda (GoU) is developing the country’s road infrastructure to improve connectivity for national and local economic development. One such project is the construction of the Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE), a limited access, toll expressway through the Uganda’s Central and Eastern region. The expressway is part of a northern trade corridor running from Mombasa, Kenya through to Kigali, Rwanda.

The construction of the expressway has potential adverse social, environment and economic impacts; According to the 2018 Census Survey by Earth Systems, the total population estimated to be displaced by the KJE and Kampala Southern Bypass (KSB) and requiring relocation is 29,983 belonging to 6,177 households. Additionally, the KJE alignment is estimated to result in a loss of approximately 4,488 structures, the majority (60.3%) of which are listed as small residences within the Right of Way (ROW).

With funding from the European Union (EU), the Cities Alliance is implementing the Kampala-Jinja Expressway, No One Worse off (NOWO) project which seeks to mitigate the risks identified in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), by implementing four key social and environmental safeguard measures following the International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards.

The KJE overall project (including phases 1 and 2) comprises the Kampala Jinja Expressway mainline from the capital city of Kampala to the town of Jinja to be constructed in 2 phases. Phase 1 consists of a 35-km section (Kampala to Namagunga) as well as the 18-km Kampala Southern Bypass (KSB), while phase 2 consists of 41-km (from Namagunga to Njeru/Jinja). Phase 1 has been divided into sections known as volumes of which the Cities Alliance KJE-NOWO project is covering Volume 5 and Volume 8 in the map below. These are the informal areas (informal settlements and informal traders) specifically highlighted in the ESIA as requiring extra livelihood restoration interventions. See Figure 1 below.

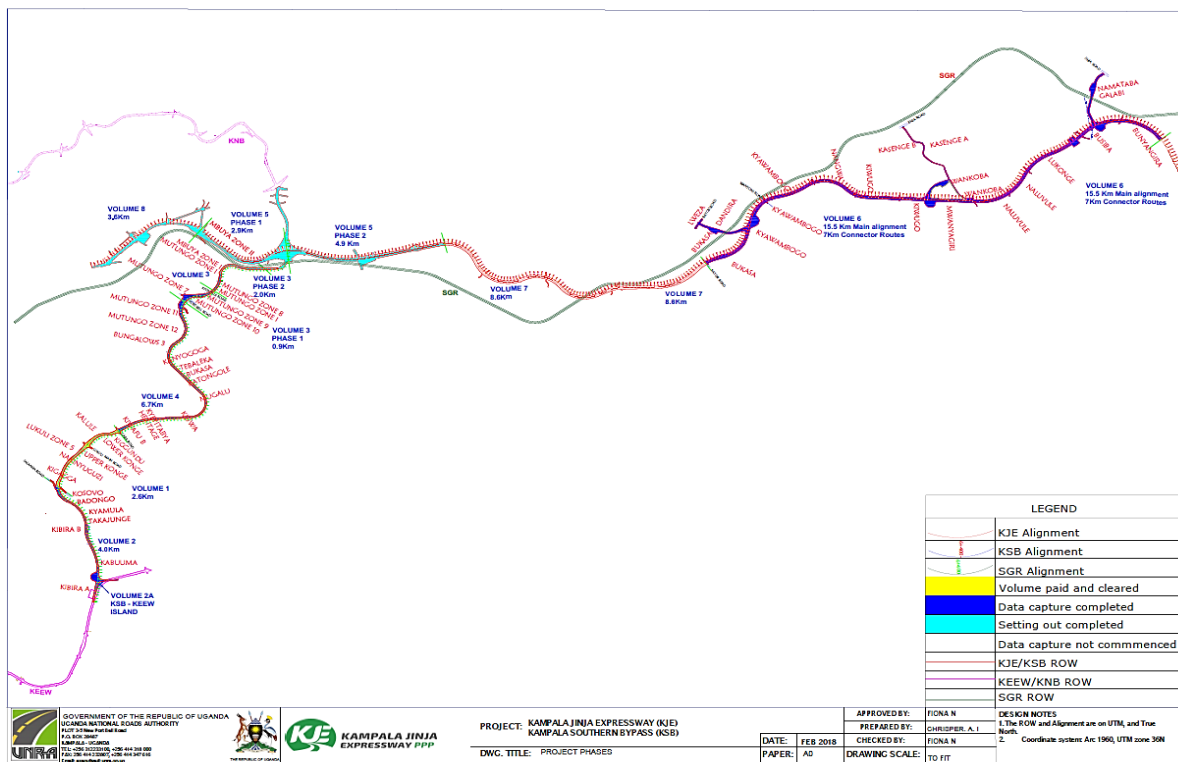


Figure 1: KJE PPP Project Phase 1 RLRP – Locations Map, RLRP Document

The Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) is the GoU agency responsible for managing, maintaining and developing the national road network across Uganda and as such is the lead government agency on implementing the Resettlement and Livelihoods Restoration Plan (RLRP). The Cities Alliance is implementing four components of the RLRP, in partnership with the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (SDI/ACTogether), Platform for Vendors in Uganda (PLAVU), Association of Volunteers Services International (AVSI) and the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCC).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the KJE-NOWO project implemented by Cities Alliance is that the KJE expressway will be cleared for construction while all affected households and small and micro enterprises in targeted areas will have received support services to enable improved livelihoods, security of tenure and housing for longer term market, and neighbourhood incremental upgrading.

The four technical outcomes (Outcomes 2 to 5) and one governance outcomes (Outcome 1) that the project aims to achieve set an ambitious overall objective that involves benefits for both households and businesses affected by the Kampala-Jinja Expressway. The Ugandan Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) and the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) are the lead agencies on the Resettlement and Livelihoods Restoration Plan (RLRP).

- **Outcome 1:** The project runs effectively as supported by a strong managerial and institutional structure, a clear feasibility and a thorough inclusive and consultative process.
- **Outcome 2:** Secure tenure, in-situ upgrading, and business relocation plans are agreed between government and community stakeholders.
- **Outcome 3:** The identified most vulnerable households are empowered to adapt to the new situation caused by the impact of the KJE construction.
- **Outcome 4:** Households presently dependent on the informal economy for their livelihood and impacted by the ROW including the Nakawa market are empowered with new space, skills and finance to either continue their enterprise or adapt to a new opportunity.
- **Outcome 5:** The sustainable rehabilitation of the Kinawataka wetland by transforming neighbouring communities into champions of the wetland.

A central part of the KJE No One Worse Off (NOWO) project is its focus on reintegrating relocated households and businesses into the broader city in communities with secure tenure and plans for long-term, incremental slum upgrading. While a considerable portion of the households affected by the KJE project are located within the Right of Way (ROW), there are other households located outside the ROW that will be affected either because their livelihoods depend on businesses that are located within the ROW or because part of their businesses, even when not located within the ROW, will be impacted by the changes imposed by the project.

The Cities Alliance KJE NOWO Baseline Study

The KJE NOWO project baseline study was undertaken by Cities Alliance and in partnership with AVSI for three main purposes:

1. To establish a starting point from which project progress can be measured, both periodically and at the end of the project;
2. To identify the size and characteristics of the challenge and, therefore, to refine indicators used in the monitoring framework; and to set appropriate targets for the indicators;
3. To allow for opportune corrective action that could improve the chances of achieving the targets in the timeline required.

The study area relates to Volumes 5 and 8 of the KJE, which include 11 villages in the areas of Kinawataka and Kasokoso informal settlements. The baseline comprised of three main research activities:

1. Sampling and analysis of Household data collected within the ROW by UNRA – stratified by location (402 Households in total);
2. Sampling and analysis of Household and Business Survey collected from outside the ROW by AVSI (402 Households, comprising 201 Businesses in total);
3. Qualitative interviews (18) and Focus Group Discussions (6) conducted inside the ROW.

The design and implementation of the data collection tools considered and integrated as much as possible the UNRA tool used in collection of socio-economic data.

Limitations of the Data Collected

One of the main limitations of the study was that primary data was not collected in the ROW. Instead, the study relied on UNRA-collected socio-economic partial census data for households in the ROW. The decision not to collect primary survey data within the ROW was made in coordination with UNRA due to considerations of the risk of survey fatigue, as well as in light of the clear alignment of the UNRA survey instrument with the indicator data required by Cities Alliance for the baseline. In planning for the selection of a representative sample of the population within the ROW, the team had expected to rely on a data set with complete census data collected by UNRA. However, UNRA had at the time of the study only partially completed the census data collection, covering 5 of the 11 villages¹. Therefore, the UNRA data sampled for ‘inside ROW’ does not represent the entire within-ROW population, instead the within the ROW data represents a systematic sample from the available data set.

Additionally, data was collected at a time when respondents outside the ROW were aware of the ongoing UNRA activities related to KJE project. Although the baseline was done objectively and data carefully collected, we could not ascertain the extent to which respondent expectations related to KJE project might have affected their answers.

Key Findings

- **A considerable portion of the population—56.9% of females and 43.1% of males—are considered vulnerable²** (i.e., either they are chronically ill, suffer from mental illness, are physically disabled, are elderly or have other types of vulnerability). The KJE project poses the risk of increasing their vulnerability, hence re-affirming the need for this particular category of the population to be adequately compensated and supported during and after the relocation, particularly given that females are disproportionately vulnerable.
- **More households inside the ROW (99%) reported owning land compared to 86.3% outside the ROW.** Inside and outside the ROW, the percentage of households with registered land titles is however very low (1.5% and 4% respectively). Additionally, given that both inside or outside the ROW the majority of the population is Kibanja holder³ (96% in the former and 83.3% in the latter),

¹ Villages included in the UNRA data set used for the Baseline Study include: Namataba-Kirinya, Kito-A, Kito-B, Kasokoso and Kireka D. The remaining villages are: Kireka B; Mutungo zone 4; Butabika (Hospital Zone); Mbuya II Zone 1; Kinawataka and Nakawa.

² See section: Vulnerability Categories inside and outside the ROW on Page 13.

³ <http://www.wakiso.go.ug/faqs/who-kibanja-holder-law>: Kibanja holders are defined as - The following persons are recognized as tenants or Kibanja holders before the law:

it would be important for the project to ensure that this is maintained or improved in addition to any other tenure arrangements. The overall situation with land ownership contrasts considerably with that of housing ownership—99% inside the ROW and 86.3% outside the ROW⁴.

- It is key to note that **most of the worries expressed by the population with regards to the services and facilities that would be affected by the resettlement, are those that have to do with housing.** Also highlighted are the services and characteristics attached to it or to the land. This emphasis on housing and the land on which it is located, is also confirmed by the data which shows that less than a third of the population uses land to keep livestock or to grow crops⁵.
- The data seems to indicate that in general housing is planned and more permanent than just temporary and improvised⁶. However, there is some indication that **the biggest concerns of the affected population might not be about the housing characteristics but about the communal setting and services such as access to water, rain management, or solid waste disposal,** among others (e.g., both within and outside the row, access to water, sanitation, and solid waste removal comes mostly from private rather than public sources). For example, 11% inside the ROW and 22.9% outside the ROW pay for private waste collection, the vast majority either burn or dump the waste by the roadside (66.8% inside the ROW and 51.6 outside, with just 28.7% and 9.2% using the garbage skips respectively⁷). About 17.3% of the households don't have gazetted place for proper waste disposal, they either simply dump them (*shamba*, roadside), dump in gardens or simply dig up pit and bury it. **This depletes environment and can lead to spread of diseases that affects the whole community, therefore project should focus on sensitizing and closing this gap.**
- It is also clear from the data that, overall, **access to shared nature-based community held resources is limited overall, but particularly so in the case of those who live within the ROW.** Of concern, especially if one considers how urban the affected populations are, is the limited access to nature-based community water resources that those inside the ROW have in comparison with those outside the ROW (40.7% vs 93.3%, respectively⁸).
- Data shows that **a considerable majority of the populations have access to communal fixed assets** (53.4% inside the ROW and 84.3% outside the ROW⁹). This reflects how established these communities are and how unrooting them could have considerable implications for their overall wellbeing. The difference between the access for those inside and outside the ROW is representative perhaps of the effect that the knowledge and expectations that the KJE project will take place has had on long term investment over the last few years within the inside area which is supposed to be more directly affected. **This not only calls for a replication of what is currently enjoyed by the populations within the ROW but to a need to make up for the inferior access they have had over the years since the project was conceived.** While it is positive that an important portion of the population's children have access to community schools (50 % inside the

-
1. A person who settles or settled on land with the consent of the landlord.
 2. A person who paid busulu and envujjo under the repealed busulu and envujjo law.
 3. A person who by the enactment of the 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda had settled on land for a minimum of 12 years and above without any objection from the landlord.
 4. A successor in title of all persons listed above.

⁴ See sections on Land ownership status on Page 14 and Housing ownership on Page 15.

⁵ See section on Household Access to Communal Assets and Places on Page 19 and Table 18: Livestock keeping inside and outside the ROW on Page 18.

⁶ See Table 14: Type of housing roof, Page 16; Table 15: Type of wall, Page 16; and, Table 16: Type of floor, Page 17.

⁷ See Table 27: Disposal of solid waste by households within and outside the ROW on page 24.

⁸ See section on Access to Social Services and Utilities starting on page 21

⁹ See Table 20: Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets on Page 19.

ROW, and 80.2% outside the ROW¹⁰), access it is still far from optimal. Furthermore, data reveal the considerable limitations faced by these populations in accessing health and sanitation facilities which of course, have a direct negative impact on current and long term wellbeing (inside the ROW, only 16.4% report access to a communal water source and 7% report access to communal health centres/hospitals; outside the ROW these figures are 11.5% and 4.1% respectively¹¹).

- **Communities both inside and outside the ROW seem to be relying considerable in mutual support from friends and relatives.** 64.3% within the ROW reported having people or organisations they feel at ease with, in the community, compared to 89% outside¹². This speak to the maturity of the settlements and place an important burden on the project which needs to ensure that this network of mutual support is not disrupted temporarily, even less, permanently as the settlement takes place. It is key to recognise that as a socially occurring process, social cohesion would be harder for the project to build if disrupted than to preserve.
- While the data suggests there are considerable differences between those households inside and outside the ROW on which at least one member has access to an income source (38.7% inside the ROW vs 93.3% outside the ROW¹³), this might have been **affected by the perception of incentives relating to compensation**. This is an important consideration that needs to be kept in mind while interpreting any results, particularly those from populations within the ROW.
- **Both household business supply chain and base of customers seem to be circumscribed to the immediate vicinity.** This makes the relocation of these business particularly difficult because not only do business owners need to have the same tools and resources to rebuild their business, but they will need to rebuild their networks.

Key Findings from the qualitative data collected under the baseline study¹⁴

- Several key findings from analysis of the qualitative data relate to **gender and perceptions of increased risk to women in the affected communities, as well as specific vulnerabilities for disabled people and the elderly.**
- The **importance of the timing of the construction and compensation process** and the need to do more on community sensitisation is clear. Clear communications on timing will allow for better business continuity and allow enough time for people to prepare. More sensitising and support on the relocation process is needed.
- The issues around compensation included **widespread perceptions that compensation should be made not just for structures, but also for land and to renters** who will need support in relocation.
- **Fears of increasing costs in rent and cost of living** and that low-income households will be forced out of the area are high.
- There is a clear perceived **need for protection for women and families in how compensation is paid out that should be addressed.**

¹⁰ See Table 30: Location of the school on Page 26

¹¹ See Table 24: Main water source outside the ROW on Page 21, and

Table 25: Main water source inside the ROW on Page 22, and Table 31: Where respondents usually seek health services on Page 28.

¹² See Access to friends/relatives you feel at ease in and around the community on Page 29.

¹³ See Table 34: Number of household members with a source of income on Page 30.

¹⁴ See QUALITATIVE DATA FINDINGS Section on Page 46.

- The communities are requesting governmental and NGO support including on livelihoods training, and in employing local people (especially youth) in the construction process. **Support to rebuild community facilities is needed, especially schools and the water infrastructure** which had resulted from previous community efforts. There is a need to ensure continuity in services (health, education) and support in constructing schools and medical clinics.
- Opportunities identified for the affected communities included **the use of savings groups for community development and solidarity**, and a hope for a boost to local businesses from the road and jobs created during the construction.

Key Outcome/Impact Level Indicators: Baseline Findings¹⁵

Table 1: Cities Alliance KJE Key Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Findings			Remarks
	Inside ROW	Outside ROW	Overall	
Goal: By programme end the ROW of the KJE expressway will be cleared for construction while all affected targeted households and small and micro enterprises in targeted areas will have received support services to enable improved livelihoods, security of tenure and housing for longer term market and neighbourhood incremental upgrading				
Outcome 1 The project runs effectively as supported by a strong managerial and institutional structure, a clear feasibility and a thorough inclusive and consultative process.				
% of affected community members who are aware of settlement forums and their function	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline
Outcome 2 Secure tenure, in-situ upgrading, and business relocation plans are agreed between government and community stakeholders.				
Proportion of affected household adult population with secure tenure to land (SDG indicator 1.4.2) (Goal Indicator 1)	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%	Only Registered Title Owners considered
Proportion of affected population with access to safely managed drinking water services (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.1.1) [Services]. (Goal Indicator 2)	87%	88.3%	87.7%	This includes: Household connection, Private yard tap, Public stand post, Protected Spring/well, Public hand pump and Privately-owned boreholes
Proportion of affected population using safely managed sanitation services (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.2.1) [Services]. (Goal Indicator 3)	79.1%	72.6%	76 %	A flush toilet and personal pit latrines were considered as being the safely managed sanitation services

¹⁵ The full KJE Logframe also has output-level indicators which will be tracked during implementation.

Proportion of affected population with regular electricity connections (equivalent to SDG indicator 7.1.1) [Services]. (Goal Indicator 4)	74.6%	83.3%	78.9%	
Proportion of affected population with access to regular solid waste collection (either publicly or privately) (equivalent to SDG indicator 11.6.1) [Services] (Goal Indicator 5)	39.7%	32.1%	36%	Dump garbage on the garbage skip and paying private garbage collectors were considered as regular solid waste collection
Outcome 3				
The identified most vulnerable households are empowered to adapt to the new situation caused by the impact of the KJE construction.				
Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets	53.4%	84.3%	68.8%	
Percentage of households with access to places of cultural and religious significance	89.5%	95.5%	92.5%	
Percentage of households with access to schools nearby	46.3%	71.5%	59%	
Percentage of households with access to good or very good schools	67.3%	50.4%	58.8%	
Percentage of households with access to community centres	20.6%	12.4%	16.5%	
Percentage of households with access to health services within 1 kilometre	39.2%	66.6%	52.9%	
Percentage of households who report access to people or individuals that they feel at ease within the community	64.3%	89 %	76.7%	
Outcome 4				
Households presently dependent on the informal economy for their livelihood and impacted by the ROW including the Nakawa market are empowered with new space, skills and finance to either continue their enterprise or adapt to a new opportunity.				
Number of households with more than 1 source of income	15.6%	44.5%	30%	
% of PAPs dependent on the informal economy that report being empowered with new skills and finance to continue their existing enterprise	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline
Average score on the AVSI Foundation livelihood assessment for beneficiary enterprises	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline
Proportion of targeted households with increased average monthly incomes temporary support; for stabilising consumption	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline
Proportion of targeted households with improved score on the AVSI Household Vulnerability Assessment Tool (HVAT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline
# enterprises to relocate from the ROW that report linkage (access) to appropriate agencies for micro-finance	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline
Outcome 5				
The sustainable rehabilitation of the Kinawataka wetland by transforming neighbouring communities into champions of the wetland.				
Proportion of the surveyed affected population who demonstrate awareness of the ecological role of the Kinawataka wetlands	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline

Number of affected households gaining income through new or improve papyrus cultivation	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be collected during implementation / endline
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Next Steps

The Cities Alliance will organise several sessions with Implementing Partners and other stakeholders (including UNRA) to discuss the findings of this Baseline Study and implications for programming and the monitoring of outcomes.

A number of the indicators drawn from the UNRA survey, and which have been measured both inside and outside the ROW, will be incorporated into the Cities Alliance Logframe for the project, and measured at a minimum during the final evaluation. These indicators relate to key socio-economic variables that will enrich the understanding of the effectiveness of the project. These include, among others, indicators measuring easiness and breadth of access to natural and socio-economic improving services.

In addition to the regular tracking of performance related indicators, it is recommended that Cities Alliance and Implementing Partners establish a qualitative and participative monitoring system to regularly collect feedback and information from the affected communities. This would allow the project to track the issues identified in the qualitative component, as well as to identify any other emerging issues or unintended outcomes in-time to adapt the project.

Cities Alliance will review UNRA’s completed census data set when available. The independent final evaluation will have access to the full data set from inside the ROW.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Cities Alliance Uganda Country Programme Overview

Cities Alliance has been active in Uganda for over a decade, working with national and local authorities, development agencies and community-based organisations to design and support a variety of urban operations. Cities Alliance commenced operations in Uganda in 2010 through the Land, Services and Citizenship for the Urban Poor (LSC)¹⁶ Programme, which was code-named by the Government of Uganda as the TSUPU (Transforming Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda). The initiative was undertaken by the Government of Uganda under the auspices of Cities Alliance to align urban development efforts at the national government, local government and community levels and include the urban poor into the planning and decision-making processes. TSUPU activities were centred on the five cities of Arua, Jinja, Kabale, Mbale and Mbarara but the programme was explicitly designed to develop into a national initiative through the systematic sharing of experiences/lessons with all local governments in Uganda.

Future Cities Africa (FCA) is a partnership initiative launched by Cities Alliance and the UK Department of International Development (DFID) in November 2014 designed to support African cities¹⁷ as they transform themselves into resilient, inclusive centres of economic growth and job creation. The FCA programme aimed at supporting the participating cities to develop tools for ‘future proofing’ themselves and assuring their resilience. It sought to support selected cities to assess, anticipate and minimise future challenges across five dimensions of the normative framework: governance, economy, service, citizenship and environment.

As part of its Medium-Term Strategy (2014-2017), Cities Alliance established a multi-year Joint Work Programme (JWP) to respond to the equitable economic growth challenge in cities. The JWP on Equitable Economic Growth in Cities (2016-20) focuses on supporting equitable access to public goods and services by all citizens and formal and informal businesses in cities.

The national government has an ambitious development framework, Uganda Vision 2040, that underlines its aspiration to become a middle-income country driven by growth and recognises the role Uganda’s cities play as drivers of economic development. While Uganda has made significant progress towards an enabling institutional environment and policy framework for cities, the country continues to suffer from high urban poverty and low access to basic services. And, despite noted progress on poverty and various SDGs, vulnerability to falling back into poverty remains very high, demonstrating the fragility of previous gains.

As part of its Vision 2040, the Ugandan government is developing the country’s road infrastructure to improve connectivity for national and local economic development. One such project is the construction of the Kampala-Jinja Expressway, a limited access, toll expressway through the Uganda’s central and eastern region. The expressway is part of a northern trade corridor running from Mombasa, Kenya through to Kigali, Rwanda. The construction of the expressway has potential adverse social, environment and economic impacts; 6,177 households live on land that the government needs to acquire for the project. Mitigation measures are critical to ensure that livelihoods are not lost and the affected people fairly compensated.

¹⁶ Other Programme countries were Ghana and Vietnam.

¹⁷ Implemented in cities in four countries: Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia and Mozambique

1.2. Background to The Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE) Project

The Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE) project is one of the 5 grand infrastructural development projects earmarked by the Government of Uganda to spur socio-economic transformation. The 95-km highway is part of the northern trade corridor from Mombasa that is expected to boost trade between Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. The construction is expected to affect over 100,000 people with the bulk of the people to be affected and displaced to create right of way (ROW) coming from Kasokoso, Kinawataka informal settlements and Nakawa Market.

With funding from the European Union (EU), Cities Alliance (CA) is leading a consortium comprising of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD), Slum Dwellers International (SDI), Platform for Vendors Association (PLAVU) and the Association of Volunteer Services International (AVSI) to implement a 24- months social safeguards project. The project's aim is to facilitate a smooth relocation of affected communities from the right of way (ROW) of the Kampala Jinja Expressway (KJE) in accordance with global safeguard standards as described in the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RLRP) for lot 1 of the Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE) and the Kampala Southern Bypass (KSB). The project aims to achieve this through 4 outcomes,¹⁸ namely;

- **Outcome 1:** The project runs effectively as supported by a strong managerial and institutional structure, a clear feasibility and a thorough inclusive and consultative process.
- **Outcome 2:** Secure tenure, in-situ upgrading, and business relocation plans are agreed between government and community stakeholders.
- **Outcome 3:** The identified most vulnerable households are empowered to adapt to the new situation caused by the impact of the KJE construction.
- **Outcome 4:** Households presently dependent on the informal economy for their livelihood and impacted by the ROW including the Nakawa market are empowered with new space, skills and finance to either continue their enterprise or adapt to a new opportunity.
- **Outcome 5:** The sustainable rehabilitation of the Kinawataka wetland by transforming neighbouring communities into champions of the wetland.

The initial phase in 2019 focused on identifying the most vulnerable households. The Cities Alliance country team and AVSI developed an index that provides an agreed-upon definition of, and methodology for, categorising vulnerability among households. The index identified the households impacted by the KJE project and broke them down into four levels of vulnerability. A relocation strategy was finalised for the most vulnerable in three affected settlements, and it will guide implementation in 2020. AVSI completed an assessment of household relocation needs and began formulating a support package for the households to be relocated. A tailored resettlement housing strategy will target the needs of the most vulnerable households in two of the informal settlements, Kasokoso and Kinawattaka. Community mobilisation and engagement began in mid-2019 in Kasokoso and Kinawattaka, and by the end of the year, seven settlement forums had been established at the parish level and 23 savings groups created to serve as a vehicle for economic empowerment.

Two studies address secure tenure for relocated households and businesses A central part of the No One Worse Off project is reintegrating relocated households and businesses into the broader city in communities with secure tenure and plans for long-term, incremental upgrading. As part of the

¹⁸ The fifth outcome that is included in the RLRP plan is: Outcome 1: The project runs effectively as supported by a strong managerial and institutional structure, a clear feasibility and a thorough inclusive and consultative process.

Country Programme, DFID – through its Uganda Cities and Infrastructure for Growth Programme – is funding two key studies initiated by UNOPS technical teams in 2019. The Nakawa Market Accessibility Study will identify land for the relocation of the Nakawa Market. The Slum Upgrading Feasibility Study for Kasokoso and Kinawattaka settlements will serve as a basis for an in-situ upgrading plan based on secure tenure (with the approval of relevant authorities) and identify suitable green field land to resettle the households.

1.3. Local Context

Based on the 2018 Census conducted for the KJE project, there are an estimated 29,983 people living in 6,177 households within the length of the ROW, the majority (67%) of which live below the International Poverty Line of USD 1.90, while 43% live on less than half this amount. The RLRP identifies that the greatest number of structures within the ROW fall within the informal settlements representing close to 55% of the total structures that need to be relocated and nearly a third of the total affected households. Of these some 70% (2,923 households) live in the Kasokoso and Kinawattaka informal settlements. Based on spatial analysis and 2018 Census Survey data, 5,378 businesses were estimated to be within the Project ROW. The businesses ranged from Ready-Made Food, Drinks, Groceries and Charcoal selling by 247 traders, followed by Beauty Salons owned by 71 traders, Industrial manufacturing by 14 traders, and Wholesalers - 12 traders. Sixty-five percent (65%) of these businesses are informal sole-traders and small enterprises employing 1-2 people, the majority of which deal in residential rentals, and readymade and raw foods. Of the major and prominent businesses identified within the Project ROW, 86 major businesses are situated along the KJE ROW and 17 major businesses along the KSB ROW would be affected by either having a business structure/facility within the ROW, or via major access restrictions to a business premises.

The population in the ROW includes many youths, with almost half (47%) under the age of 18, which is an important consideration in the Small Business Transition Initiative and Community Assistance Initiative. While just over half the population is female, most households are male headed. It is important to note that 92% of household heads are migrants from rural areas and smaller cities within Uganda. In relation to services, only 3% of households in the ROW have a sewerage connection and only 16% in the informal settlements are estimated to have piped water. Solid waste removal services are almost non-existent throughout the informal settlements. There is little difference between the ROW and the adjacent communities who fall outside of the ROW. The vulnerable groups mainly comprise people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantaged, or social status may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of development benefits. The key vulnerable groups for the KJE project were cited as poor households, households with no ownership, landless households (including those in informal settlements), as well as female-headed households.

The statistics above showcase the many possible ways in which the beneficiaries of the program (i.e., KJE project affected persons or PAPs) could be aggregated or disaggregated. While a considerable portion of the households affected by the KJE project are located with the ROW, there are other households that, while located outside the ROW, will be affected either because their livelihoods depend on businesses that are located within the ROW or because part of their businesses, even when not located within the ROW, will be impacted by the changes imposed by the project.

1.4. Rationale and objectives of the Baseline Survey

The KJE NOWO project baseline was undertaken for three main purposes; first, to establish a starting point from which project progress can be measured, both periodically and at the end of the project; second, to identify the size and characteristics of the challenge and, therefore, to refine indicators used and to set appropriate targets for them, and third and last, by comparing progress against the baseline, to allow for opportune corrective action that could improve the chances of achieving the targets in the timeline required.

The four outcomes that the project aims to achieve set an ambitious overall objective that involves benefits for both households and businesses affected by the Kampala-Jinja Expressway. Therefore, the baseline report includes relevant data about both these households and businesses. Annex 4 includes a list of the questions that were used to collect the baseline data and the indicators that guided standardisation of this data for the project.

Figure 2 provides a clear view of the two main kinds of households that will be affected by the KJE: (A) the ones that reside within the ROW; and (B) the ones that reside outside the ROW. In turn, there are three main kinds of businesses involved: (X) the ones that provide a source of income to households in the ROW, regardless of the location of the business; (Y) the ones that are located within the ROW or that at least obtain revenue from within the ROW, but that provide a source of income to households located outside the ROW; and (Z) the independent business that operate within the ROW that are not owned by households either inside or outside the ROW.



Figure 2: Main targeted beneficiaries and their interrelationships

At the time of the baseline study, UNRA was conducting a census of the entire population affected in Volumes 5 and 8 that comprise of 11 villages. To improve coordination, reduce duplication and confusion, and, ultimately create synergies among all partners involved, UNRA data was used to inform the baseline study as much as possible (Annex 3 showcases how UNRA survey questions were linked to the indicators that informed CA's project). With this objective in mind, the rationale for sampling and collecting data from the five groupings described above was done as follows.

1.5. Households within the ROW

Within the ROW, sampling was done among households from which UNRA had collected detailed socioeconomic data to inform the baseline indicators for this grouping. The data was stratified by village only and not by other socioeconomic or demographic characteristics.

Given that it is not expected that UNRA will census this grouping once again over the life or the ending of the programme, Cities Alliance envisages using the a similarly simple sampling strategy, based upon systematically selecting households by location and/or location prior to relocation to conduct the end line data collection.

1.6. Households outside the Right of Way

Annex 4 shows the survey instrument used by Cities Alliance for the households outside the ROW. The instrument draws only from UNRA survey instrument. Cities Alliance clearly defined the area outside the ROW that will be served by the project and specified whether the services provided by the programme will be standardised or differentiated for any potential subgroupings within the area.

1.7. Business within ROW that provide income to Households within the ROW

UNRA's census data includes information about business that might be owned and operated by households within the ROW and that are considered as a source of household income. Once again, there was no need for Cities Alliance to make any efforts to collect data in addition to those already done by UNRA.

1.8. Business within ROW that provide income to Households outside the ROW

As UNRA did through its survey instrument, Cities Alliance collected data from households outside the ROW to reveal whether they own, operate, or rely on income from business that are located within the ROW. Therefore, the existence and relative importance of this kind of business is revealed by the data collected.

Finally, given the complexity of the potential impact that the KJE project can have on households and businesses, and the fact that this complexity might render some of this impact difficult to quantify, Cities Alliance collected qualitative data from within the ROW that is expected to provide additional details and an improved understanding of the impact of the KJE project.

The sampling for households outside the ROW informed sampling of businesses outside the ROW was stratified by location and ensured adequate representation of the different villages.

The baseline comprised of three main research activities: analysis of UNRA data collected within the ROW, household and business survey (collected outside the ROW), and qualitative interviews conducted inside the ROW. The design and implementation of the data collection tools considered and integrated as much as possible the UNRA tool used in collection of socio-economic data.

While differences in the implementation timelines of the Cities Alliance project and that of UNRA census didn't allow Cities Alliance to use UNRA collected data to construct a representative baseline, UNRA data will nevertheless be key in monitoring City Alliances projects progress and impact down the line.

1.9. Process Map for Baseline Survey

Figure 3 below shows the major steps in the design and collection of baseline data for the KJE NOWO project.



Figure 3: Baseline study steps

1.10. Study Area

The study area included 11 villages in the areas of Kinawataka and Kasokoso informal settlements that will be affected by the ROW for the Kampala Jinja Expressway. According to the 2018 Census Survey data results by Earth Systems¹⁹, the total population estimated to be displaced by the KJE Project²⁰ and requiring relocation is 29,983 belonging to 6,177 households. In addition, the KJE alignment estimated to result in a loss of approximately 4,488 structures, the majority (60.3%) of which are listed as small residences within the ROW. Concerning Nakawa market, most structures were estimated to be within the first 10 kilometres of the KJE and located in the Nakawa Division and Kira Municipality of the Kampala and Wakiso districts respectively. The built-up areas consist housing, shops and industrial facilities.

2. STUDY METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

2.1. Research Design

A cross sectional study design was used with a mixed Methods approach, i.e. both quantitative and qualitative methods. Qualitative Methods were used to triangulate the household and business interviews, providing a good overall understanding of the survey issues.

2.2. Data collection methods and tools

Data for the baseline study was collected using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Primary quantitative survey data was collected from outside the ROW using a standard questionnaire focussing on households and businesses.

- (a) **Document review and analysis.** Several documents were reviewed for this study such as those related to the KJE Project and social and environmental safeguards. This involved analysis of quantitative socio-economic data collected by UNRA inside the ROW.

¹⁹ RAP Summary, Kampala Jinja Expressway PPP Project, Uganda; Page 3 of 23

²⁰ Including the households impacted by the KJE and the KSB.

- (b) **Household and business survey.** Primary data collection was done outside the ROW using one tool (questionnaire) comprising two sections (household and business)—see Annex 4. The household survey assessed, and analysed existing socio-economic conditions of households located in the wider area of the Kinawataka and Kasokoso informal settlements. On the other hand, the business survey assessed the vulnerability of the businesses in the ROW area, including those with tenements in the Nakawa Market close to the ROW. Inside the ROW, the baseline utilised socio-economic data collected by UNRA as part of the KJE NOWO Project implementation.
- (c) **Qualitative data collection:** Qualitative data was collected using Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) from inside the ROW. This data was collected to providing in-depth understanding of the conditions, capacities, needs, problems and desires of the most vulnerable households beyond the quantitative indicators.

2.3. Sampling Strategy

2.3.1. Sampling Techniques for the Household and Business Survey

The household survey targeted people living inside and outside the Right of Way (inside the ROW, the survey was conducted by UNRA). The Business Survey targeted informal businesses within and outside/near the ROW. Figure 2 (above) provides a basic understanding of how these and other populations were understood and how they intersect with each other.

Stratification was conducted basing on:

- (i) Village (Kito B, Kasokoso, Kito A, Kireka D and Namataba-Kirinya)
- (ii) Type of respondent – to separate between Household only, Both Household and Business and Business only respondents as shown below.

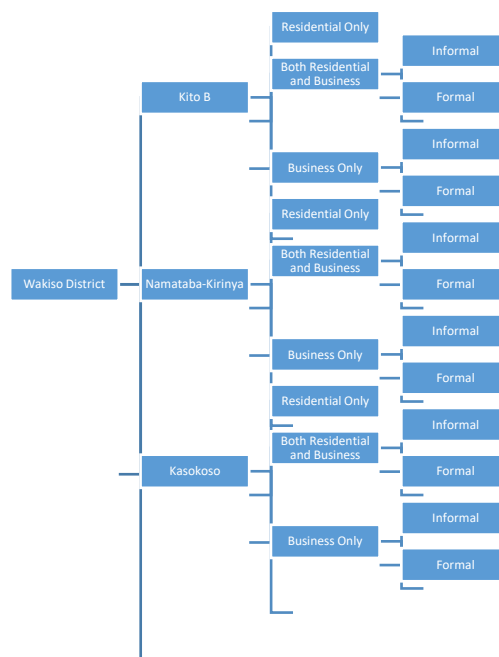


Figure 4: Assumed stratification of population of interest

The quantitative survey was not conducted within the ROW and sampling was only done on socio-economic data collected by UNRA. However, the qualitative survey component was conducted as per the structure shown in Annex 5.

Sample Size Formula:

$$x = Z(c/100)^2 r(100-r)$$

$$n = N x / ((N-1)E^2 + x)$$

$$E = \text{Sqrt}[(N-n)x / n(N-1)]$$

where N is the population size, r is the fraction of responses that you are interested in, and $Z(c/100)$ is the **critical value** for the confidence level c .

- **Household survey sample size:**

With a population estimate of 29,983 persons to be affected living in 6,177 households by the project, the sample at 95% confidence level was **362**. With a possible non-response rate of 10%, this sample was increased to **402** respondents at household level (only for those in the ROW). The household survey sample was distributed per village as shown in tables 2 and 3.

Table 2: Estimated number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for KJE Project

Village Name	Estimated No. of PAPs (Proxy for Population)
1. Namataba-Kirinya	647
2. Kito-A	62
3. Kito-B	1527
4. Kireka B	60
5. Kasokoso	2320
6. Mutungo zone 4	212
7. Butabika (Hospital Zone)	490
8. Kireka D	320
9. Mbuya II Zone I	150
10. Kinawataka	718
11. Nakawa (excluding the market)	200
Total	6,706

- **Probability Proportional to Size**

The sample for the villages surveyed was determined purposively to enable selection of villages that had been surveyed by UNRA, and to allow for easier identification of households outside the ROW. So far, UNRA had surveyed 5 villages, i.e. Namataba-Kirinya, Kito-A, Kito B, Kasokoso and Kireka D. Using the total estimated number of PAPs in each of the five villages, the survey team used the Probability Proportional to Size method to distribute the sample (402 HHs) across the five villages.

Table 3: Sample size inside and outside the ROW

Village Name	Estimated No. of PAPs Households (Proxy for Population)	PPS Household Survey Sample outside the ROW	PPS Business Survey Sample outside the ROW (50%)
1. Namataba- Kirinya	647	53	27
2. Kito-B	1527	126	63
3. Kasokoso	2320	191	96
4. Kito-A	62	5	3
5. Kireka D	320	26	13
Total	4876	402	201

The Total Sample = 402 (inside the ROW) + 402 (outside ROW) = 804

- **Sampling Inside the ROW**

Within the ROW, household data was extracted from the socio-economic dataset shared by UNRA and the targeted sample for each village chosen systematically. The sample within and outside the ROW is the same (i.e. 402 for households and 201 for Businesses).

- **Sampling Outside the ROW**

Systematic sampling was used outside the ROW using a sampling interval of 12 Households/Businesses. Households in proximity of 1-5 kms from the ROW were targeted. AVSI, together with SDI convened meetings with Local Council (LC) chairpersons at each village to brief them about the aim of this exercise, and then these local leaders proposed specific guides to move with the survey team in the targeted villages. Field Supervisors guided enumerators as follows; At Village level, under guidance of the LC 1 Chairman, households that have no mark of “X” (affixed by UNRA) were considered as being outside the ROW while those with the mark of “X”, were considered as being within the ROW. The selection of households for inclusion in the survey was done systematically, using a pre-determined sampling interval.

2.3.2. Sampling Techniques for KIIs and FGDs

Based on relevance and convenience, key Informant Interviews targeted Local councils (LCs) officials, Division leaders, Councillors, Mayors, among others. Focus Group Discussions on the other hand targeted women groups, youth groups, among others.

For qualitative interviews, purposive sampling was conducted on site with guidance from the local key informants like Partners on ground, i.e. PLAVU and SDI/ Actogether, among others, and Nakawa market administrators to map diversity in the two areas. The number of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) was determined after quantitative baseline data was collected and analysed, and in consultation with the different stakeholders on their data needs and recommendation on persons or groups of persons to meet. The respondent categories for qualitative data are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: List of Sampled Key Informants

Category	Number of KIIs	Comments
1. NGO Representatives	3	One per village
2. Business Sector Representatives	3	One per village
3. Religious Leaders	3	One per village
4. LC 1 Chairman	3	One per village
5. Women’s Council Representatives	3	One per village
6. Elderly Representatives	3	One per village
Total	18	
List of Sampled Focus Group Discussants		
Youth Councils	3	2 FGDs per village, one for youth, and the other for women
Women’s Groups	3	

2.4. Data Processing and Analysis

2.4.1. Quantitative Data Analysis

All survey data was coded, and questionnaires checked for completeness and accuracy and then uploaded to the Kobo collect server for AVSI. Data was then exported to STATA and SPSS, where it was further cleaned and coded in preparation for analysis. This involved processing and summarizing of the raw data and displaying the same data in compact form using tables, pie charts and graphs to bring out relevant conclusions. After data was processed, it was analysed using tables and frequency tables. Data summaries have been presented using frequency tables and charts to enable meaningful interpretation of the obtained data. Software like Stata, Atlas Ti v7 and IBM SPSS™ version 16 were used in analysis.

2.4.2. Qualitative Data Analysis

All qualitative data first transcribed typed and analysed using Atlas Ti software. This was used to generate key themes emerging from the qualitative data. Thematic analysis went beyond simply counting phrases or words in a text and identified implicit and explicit ideas within the data. Through the coding process, themes were developed within the raw data by recognizing important moments in the data and encoding it prior to interpretation. The interpretation of these codes included comparing theme frequencies, identifying theme co-occurrence and relationships between different themes. The software enabled generation of relevant quotations from transcripts that were related to particular themes.

2.4.3. Data Security and Ethical Considerations

All study data was kept with high regard to confidentiality, and data back-ups to the Kobo collect survey will be done on a regular basis.

The baseline team observed a set of measures to comply with ethical standards during the whole process of the study. These included:

- UNRA was invited to review all baselines tools and methodology.
- The baseline team liaised with UNRA to ensure that the sample of PAPs surveyed had been already informed of the relocation, as well as the entitlements they will have as part of their resettlement.
- Research supervisors and research assistants individually signed the participant confidentiality policy and committed themselves to abide by it.
- Informed consent was sought from all study participants by clearly explaining the study purpose. Consent forms were developed for securing written study participants' consent.
- Confidentiality: All study participants were assured of the confidentiality and non-disclosure about their identities and data provided for the study. Their names did not appear on the questionnaires as well as in the stored data.
- The right to participate or not to participate. Participants were given the option to opt-out of questions or the whole interview, if at any time, they believe a response is inappropriate to them.
- Confidentiality of the information collected was upheld by use of Unique Identification Numbers instead of respondents' names.

2.4.4. Data Reliability and study Limitations

• Data Reliability

The following measures were taken to ensure reliability of baseline data collected:

Validity and Reliability Tests: A pilot study was conducted on 20 respondents as a way of pre-testing the questionnaires to ensure that they are clear to the research assistants. Reliability was checked using Cronbach’s Alpha reliability coefficient test as stipulated by (Creswell, 2003). Concern was taken right from tool design to analysis, to ensure that the instruments yield consistent results. Furthermore, Content Validity Index of the survey tools was computed using the following formula:

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{No. of questions declared valid}}{\text{Total No. of questions}}$$

The research assistants and supervisors were trained on all the data collection tools that were used for this baseline study. They were trained on quality assurance and their skills in data enhanced.

- **Study limitations**

One of the main limitations of the study was that primary data was not collected in the ROW. Instead, the study relied on UNRA-collected socio-economic partial census data for households in the ROW. The decision not to collect primary survey data within the ROW was made in coordination with UNRA due to considerations of the risk of survey fatigue, as well as in light of the clear alignment of the UNRA survey instrument with the indicator data required by Cities Alliance for the baseline. The UNRA data set was sampled and the systematic sampling strategy applied could not be easily harmonised with the sampling strategy used outside the ROW.

Secondly, at the time of data collection, UNRA had only collected socioeconomic data from five out of the eleven villages where the KJE NOWO project is being implemented²¹. This meant that sampling from the five villages was assumed to represent the whole project area yet there could be salient/unique issues in the remaining five villages that could have been missed.

Data was collected at a time when respondents outside the ROW were aware of the ongoing UNRA activities related to KJE project. Although the baseline was done objectively and data carefully collected, we could not ascertain the extent to which respondent expectations related to KJE project might have affected their answers.

²¹ Villages included in the UNRA data set used for the Baseline Study include: Namataba-Kirinya, Kito-A, Kito-B, Kasokoso and Kireka D. The remaining villages are: Kireka B; Mutungo zone 4; Butabika (Hospital Zone); Mbuya II Zone 1; Kinawataka and Nakawa.

3. HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1. Household socio-demographic characteristics

3.1.1. Age and gender characteristics of survey respondents

Overall, 802 respondents participated in surveys both inside and outside the Right of Way (ROW). In terms of villages, Kasokoso had majority of respondents (48%), followed by Kito B (31.4%), Namataba (13%), Kireka D (6.5%) and Kito A (1.24%).

Table 5: Age characteristics for respondents living inside the ROW

Inside	Age Group									Grand Total		
	18-34 years			35-64 years			>= 65 years			F	M	TT
	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT			
Kasokoso	34	29	63	57	69	126	1	1	2	92	99	191
Kireka D	1	4	5	7	14	21	0	0	0	8	18	26
Kito A	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	5
Kito B	15	38	53	23	50	73	0	0	0	38	88	126
Namataba-Kirinya	9	11	20	11	20	31	2	0	2	22	31	53
Grand Total	59	82	141	98	157	255	3	2	5	160	241	401
%	35.2			63.6			1.2			100		
	Min: 19 years Max: 76 years Mean Age: 38 years SD: 8.9 years											

Inside the ROW, out of the 401 respondents, the majority were aged 35-64 years, with a mean age of 38 years. In terms of gender, the majority of respondents (60.1%) were male while females constituted 39.9% as evident in Table 5.

Of the 401 survey respondents outside the ROW, the majority were aged 42-56 years, with a mean age of 38 years. In terms of gender, the majority (62.6%) were female while the males constituted 37.9% as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Age characteristics for respondents living outside the ROW

Outside ROW	Age Group									Grand Total		
	18-34 years			35-64 years			>= 65 years			F	M	TT
	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT			
Village	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT
Kasokoso	47	28	75	59	54	113	2	1	3	108	83	191
Kireka D	10	2	12	10	4	14				20	6	26
Kito A	1		1	1	3	4				2	3	5
Kito B	55	14	69	38	17	55		2	2	93	33	126
Namataba	8	5	13	20	19	39		1	1	28	25	53
Grand Total	121	49	170	128	97	225	2	4	6	251	150	401
%	42.4			56.1			1.5			100		
	Min: 18 years Max: 75 years Mean Age: 38 years SD: 10.9 years											

Overall for both inside and outside the ROW, the female survey respondents constituted 49% and the male 51%. However, more females were included in the survey outside the ROW (62.6%) than inside the ROW (39.9%). Conversely, more males (60.1%) were sampled inside the ROW than those outside the ROW (37.9%).

3.1.2. Age and gender characteristics of Household Head

The majority (76%) of the survey respondents inside the ROW indicated that the household head was male while 24% of the household head were female. Overall the age of the household heads ranged from 20 years to 76 years with the average age being 40 years as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Age category of Household head inside the ROW

Inside ROW	Age Category of Household Head									Grand Total		
	18-34 years			35-64 years			>= 65 years			F	M	TT
Village	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT
Kasokoso	9	40	49	43	97	140	1	1	2	53	138	191
Kireka D	0	5	5	5	16	21	0	0	0	5	21	26
Kito A	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	5
Kito B	6	40	46	17	63	80	0	0	0	23	103	126
Namataba-Kirinya	5	10	15	7	29	36	2	0	2	14	39	53
Grand Total	20	95	115	72	209	281	3	2	5	95	306	401
%	17.4	82.6	28.7	25.6	74.4	70.1	60	40	1.25	24	76	100
Min: 20 years Max: 76 years Mean Age: 40 years SD: 8.5 years												

Outside the ROW, almost three quarters (72%) of household respondents interviewed indicated that the household head is male while 28% said that the household head is female. Generally, the household heads outside the ROW ranged from 20 years to 80 years with the average age of 41 years as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Age category of Household head outside the ROW

Outside ROW	Age Category of Household Head									Grand Total		
	18-34 years			35-64 years			>= 65 years			F	M	TT
Village (LC)	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT	F	M	TT
Kasokoso	11	33	44	49	95	144	2	1	3	62	129	191
Kireka D	0	6	6	6	13	19	0	1	1	6	20	26
Kito A	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5
Kito B	7	37	44	21	58	79	0	3	3	28	98	126
Namataba	3	9	12	11	29	40	0	1	1	14	39	53
Grand Total	21	85	106	88	199	287	2	6	8	111	290	401
%	19.8	80.2	26.4	30.7	69.3	71.6	25	75	2	28	72	100
Min: 20 years Max: 80 years Mean Age: 41 years SD: 10.1 years												

3.1.3. Vulnerability Categories inside and outside the ROW

Several vulnerability categories were listed for those living inside the ROW, including; the chronically ill, mentally disabled, physically disabled, and female-headed households. The findings reveal that there were more females (56.9%) found to be vulnerable compared to males (43.1%). Considering the vulnerability types, the chronically ill were the majority (33.6%), followed by the mentally disabled (21.6%), physically disabled (18.1%) and female heading households (14.7%) as shown in Figure 5. Analysis also shows that out of the households interviewed, in Kireka D 100% of the vulnerable household members were female, in Namataba the majority (58.8%) were female followed by Kito B with 53.6% being female. This is evident in Figure 5.

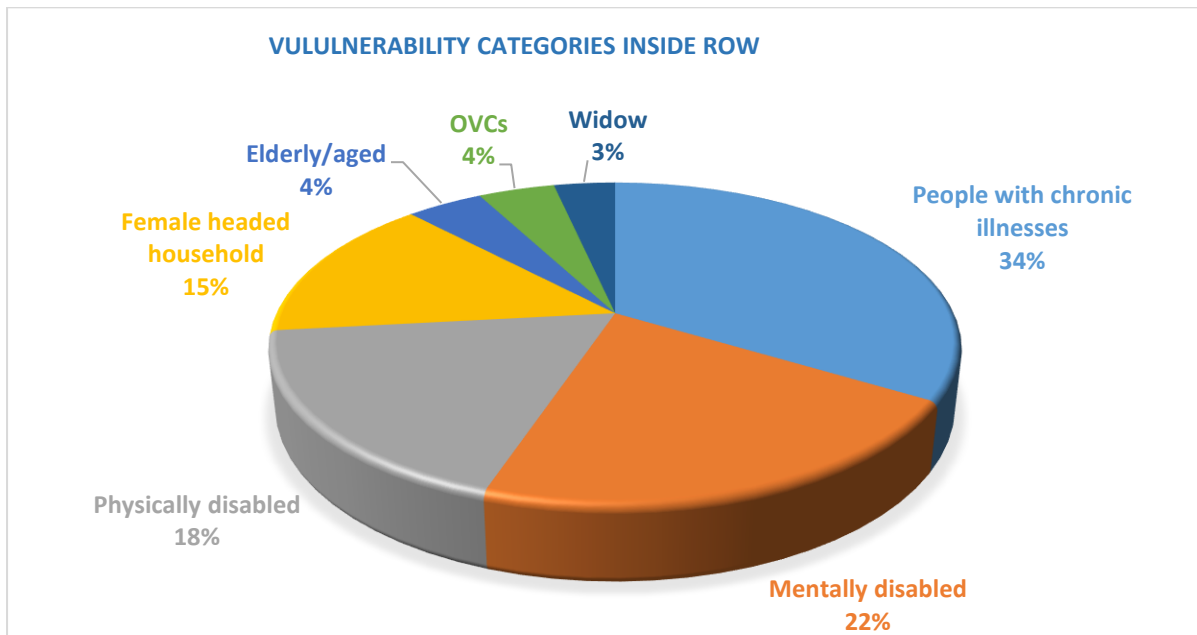


Figure 5: Vulnerability Categories Inside the ROW

Outside the ROW, several vulnerability categories were listed, and respondents were asked to indicate if any of their members fell under one of the categories. Majority of the households with vulnerable persons were hosting the following vulnerabilities; Joblessness (24.9%), a female headed household (24.2%), OVCs (17.2%), People with Chronical illness (14%), Persons doing hazardous work (5.7%) and Widows/widowers (5.5%). Findings also indicated that Kasokoso had majority (55%) both inside and outside ROW) of the household which indicated that they had at least one member who was considered vulnerable, followed by Kito B (23.1%), and Namataba (17%).

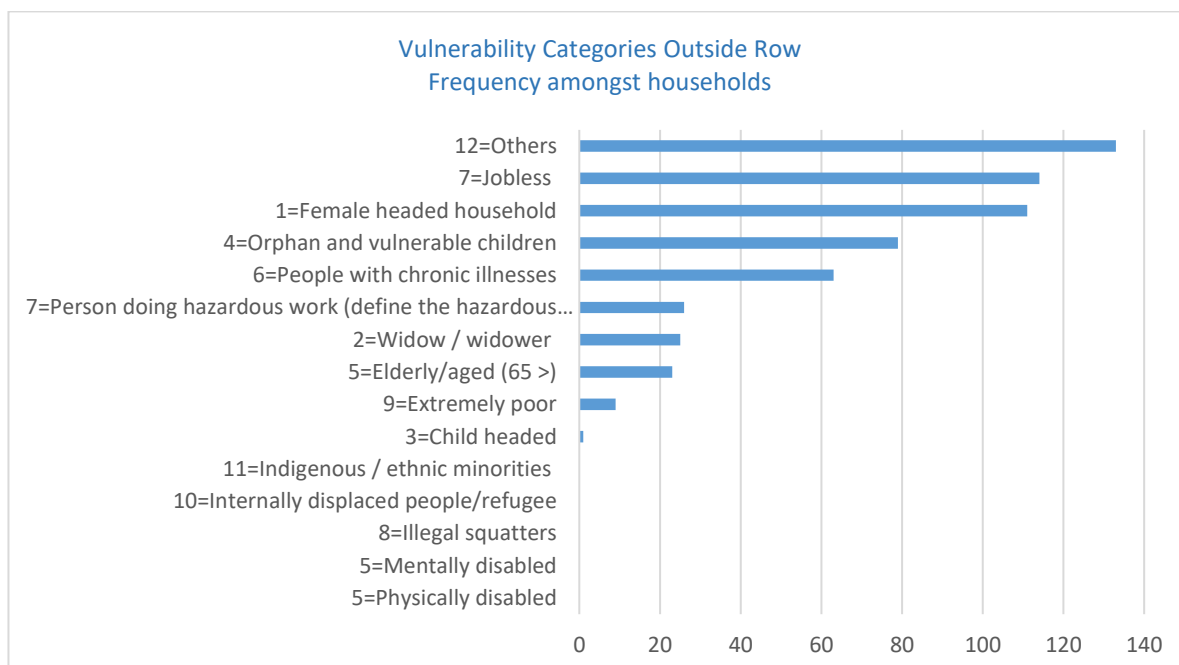


Figure 6: Vulnerability categories Outside the ROW

3.1.4. Land ownership status

- Status of land ownership

Respondents living the inside the ROW were asked if they own the land in which they are currently residing; the majority (99%) indicated that they do own the land while only 1% responded they do not. Most of the respondents (75%) who mentioned that they don't own the land, said that they are currently taking care of the land on behalf of the owner. The other 25% indicated that they are taking care of the land on behalf of family as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Land ownership inside the ROW

Do you own this land where you are currently residing?	n	%
Yes	397	99.0
No	4	1.0
Total	401	100
Status of land ownership in the ROW		
If No, what is your status of ownership?	n	%
Caretaking on behalf of owner	3	75.0
Caretaking on behalf of family	1	25.0
Total	4	100

The question on land ownership was further posed to the respondents living outside the ROW, 86.3% said that they own the land that they are currently residing in while 13.7% indicated that they do not own the land. The household holds who indicated that they do not own the land on which they are currently residing on were asked what their status of ownership is, majority (87.2%) said that they are renting, 5.5% were caretaking for on behalf of the owner or family as evident in the Table 10.

Table 10: Land ownership outside the ROW

Do you own this land where you are currently residing?	n	%
Yes	346	86.3
No	55	13.7
Total	401	100
Status of ownership for those not owning the land		
If you don't own land, what is your status of ownership?	n	%
Rented	48	87.2
Caretaking on behalf of owner	3	5.5
Caretaking on behalf of family	3	5.5
Don't know	1	1.8
Total	55	100

Outcome 2 Indicator: Proportion of affected household adult population with secure tenure to land (SDG indicator 1.4.2) – I.1.3

The survey sought to find out the land ownership status of the households interviewed living both inside and outside the ROW. Analysis of the data shows that overall majority (89.7%) of both the households living in the inside and outside were mostly Kibanja holders. A break down shows that 96% of the households interviewed from inside the row were Kibanja holder while 83.3% of those living outside the ROW were Kibanja holders as well as evident in Table 11. Only a small percentage (1.5% inside the ROW and 4% outside the ROW) are registered land title owners and are therefore considered to hold secure land tenure.

Table 11: Status of ownership of land

Ownership Status	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Registered Title Owner	6	1.5	16	4.0	22	2.7
Co-owner	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Residential Squatter/Licensee	4	1	7	1.7	11	1.4
Kibanja holder	385	96	334	83.3	719	89.7
Tenant	0	0.0	36	9.0	36	4.5
Don't know	6	1.5	7	1.7	13	1.6
Total	401	100.0	401	100.0	802	100.0

3.1.5. Housing ownership

Study participants inside and outside the ROW were asked if they owned the house in which they were currently residing and overall, majority of them, 92.6% reported that they owned their homes. Of those interviewed inside the ROW, almost all (99%) indicated that they do own their houses as evident in Table 12.

Table 12: Household ownership inside and outside the ROW

Do you own this house in which you are currently residing?	Inside ROW		Outside ROW		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	397	99.0	346	86.3	743	92.6%
No	4	1.0	55	13.7	59	7.4%
Total	401	100	401	100	802	100.0%

For those who never owned houses in the ROW they reported caretaking on behalf of house owners and for their families. Outside the ROW, 86.3% of the survey respondents indicated owning the house in which they were residing while 13.7% indicated that they do not own it. Among those who never owned houses majority (87.2%) are renting and 5.5% caretaking on behalf of the owner or family as evident in Table 13.

Table 13: Status of ownership for those not owning the land

If house not owned, what is your status of ownership?	n	%
Rented	48	87.2
Caretaking on behalf of owner	3	5.5
Caretaking on behalf of family	3	5.5
Don't know	1	1.8
Total	55	100

- House characteristics (roofing, walls and floor)

Type of Roof

Almost all (97.8%) the respondents interviewed living inside the ROW resided in houses with iron sheet roofs which is slightly less than the percentage of the households interviewed living outside the ROW (99.3%) who resided in iron roofed houses. Refer to Table 14 below.

Table 14: Type of housing roof

Type of Roof	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Iron sheet	392	97.8	398	99.3	790	98.5
Tiles	2	0.5	2	0.5	4	0.5
Concrete asbestos	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2

Grass thatched	6	1.5	0	0	6	0.7
Total	401	100	401	100	802	100.0

Type of Wall

The analysis indicates that generally the households living outside the ROW reside in more permanent structures compared to those living inside the ROW. This can be seen by looking at the kinds of walls of the houses on which respondents live. Inside the row, analysis shows that 68.6% of the houses are made of burnt bricks and plastered while 15% are made of mud and poles. As for the houses of those living outside the ROW, there were less respondents (55.6%) living in houses with burnt brick walls, while 41.2% had their walls made of cement blocks/concrete. This is illustrated in Table 15.

Table 15: Type of wall

Type of wall	Inside		Outside		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Burnt Bricks (with plaster)	275	68.6	223	55.6	498	62.1
Burnt Bricks (no plaster)	30	7.5	0	0	30	3.7
Unburnt Bricks	15	3.7	0	0	15	1.9
Cement blocks/concrete	15	3.7	165	41.2	180	22.4
Mud with plaster	6	1.5	7	1.7	13	1.6
Mud and Poles (includes other materials)	60	15	6	1.5	66	8.2
Total	401	100	401	100	802	100.0

Type of Floor

Findings indicate that majority (69.3%) of the households who resided inside the ROW had cement floors while 10.5% had tiled floors. Over three quarters (79.3%) of the sampled households living outside the ROW had cement floors while 12.7% had tiled floors as evident in Table 16.

Table 16: Type of floor

Type of Floor	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Cement	278	69.3	318	79.3	596	74.3
Plain Mud	80	20	31	7.7	111	13.8
Smearred with cow dung	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
Tiles	42	10.5	51	12.7	93	11.6
Total	401	100	401	100	802	100

Generally, the housing conditions are not good for both outside and inside the ROW households. Qualitative data further sheds light on some of the housing challenges as well as expectations from the KJE project.

“In Kasokoso, we don’t have good housing. We have poor drainage system where people dump garbage causing breeding place for mosquitoes. Some houses are very temporary and not meeting housing standards.” FGD youths- Kasokoso village.

“There will be improved housing system. People will now construct planned houses. We shall have improved entertainment centres and also real estate people will set up planned places in Kasokoso. There will be more small access routes that will be improved by about 2 or 4 km from the main road.” KII youth representative-Kasokoso.

“On the other side, the housing is a bit of a slum but not fully. The first people had substandard housing. The height of the house is not planned and accessing the house is hard. They all built according to their proportion and never cared about emergencies like fire brigade in case the houses caught fire. That is why I call it a slum kind of housing. Currently, the area is changing from the slum design”. KII youths’ representative-Kasokoso.

- **Main use of property (type of activity)**

When asked about the main use of the property in which they reside in, 79.1% of the households living inside the ROW mentioned that they mainly use the property for residential purposes while 20.9% said they use it for both residential and commercial purposes. Almost three quarters (72.6%) of the households interviewed outside the ROW indicated using the property for residential purposes, 22.2% for both residential and commercial purposes while 5.2% for rentals as evident in Table 17.

Table 17: Main use of the property inside and outside the ROW

What is the main use of this property?	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Residential	317	79.1	291	72.6	608	75.8
Residential and Commercial	84	20.9	89	22.2	173	21.6
Rentals	0	0	21	5.2	21	2.6
Total	401	100	401	100	802	100

3.1.6. Facilities Available

- **Perceptions on Impact of KJE Project on Major Facilities**

Looking at the analysis on access to various facilities outside the ROW vis a vis the perception about the impact that the construction of the road will have on them, the ones expected to be affected the most are: Residential owner-occupied houses (32%), Latrines (26%), Empty land (10%), and Residential rental houses (see figure 7).

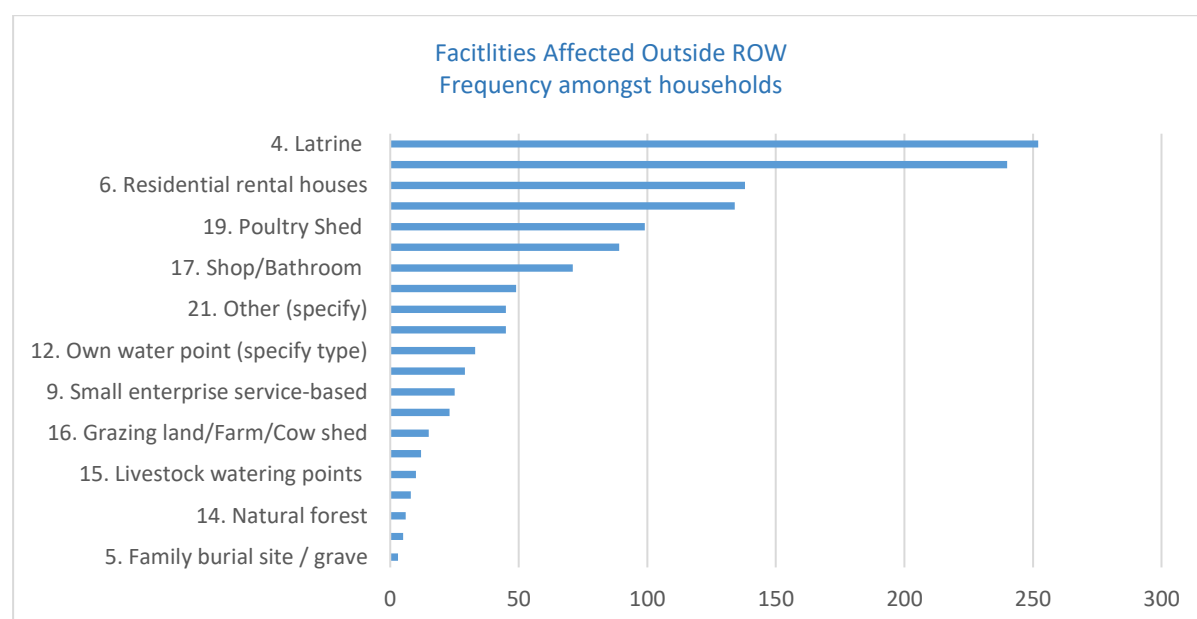


Figure 7: Perception of road impact on access by facility type

3.1.7. Land use

- **Households keeping livestock**

Households interviewed in both the inside and outside the ROW were asked if they keep livestock, generally almost three quarters of them (71.1%) said that they did not keep livestock while 28.9% answered in affirmative. Slightly over a quarter (29.7%) of the households interviewed from inside the ROW kept livestock compared to 28.2% of households living outside the ROW who said that they kept livestock as shown in Table 18.

Table 18: Livestock keeping inside and outside the ROW

Households Keeping Livestock	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Yes	119	29.7	113	28.2	232	28.9
No	282	70.3	288	71.8	570	71.1
Total	401	100.0	401	100.0	802	100.0

- Households growing crops

Findings show that generally most (70.7%) of the households interviewed state that they do not grow crops while 29.3% said that they do. When further disaggregated, analysis shows that slightly more (31.9%) of the households inside the ROW indicate that they grow crops compared to 26.7% outside the ROW (see Table 19 below).

Table 19: Crop growing inside and outside the ROW

Households Growing Crops	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Yes	128	31.9	107	26.7	235	29.3
No	273	68.1	294	73.3	567	70.7
Total	401	100.0	401	100.0	802	100.0

3.2. Household Access to Communal Assets and Places

3.2.1. Accessible Communal Fixed Assets in the ROW

- Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets

Overall, 68.8% of the respondents reported having access to communal fixed assets while 31.2% did not have such access. More households (84.3%) living outside the ROW indicated having access to communal fixed assets compared to 53.4% of those living inside the Row as evident in Table 20.

Table 20: Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets

Presence of Communal Assets	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Yes	214	53.4	338	84.3	552	68.8
No	187	46.6	63	15.7	250	31.2
Total	401	100.0	401	100.0	802	100.0

Respondents were given a list of communal assets and asked which of them they have access to, findings indicate that there are some key communal assets that both the respondents living inside and outside the ROW have access to and starting with the commonest, they include; Community Schools and Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDCs) (68.5%), Playgrounds (32.2%), Markets (31.3%), Community centres (15.6%), Water sources (13.4%), Recreation spaces (10.0%) and Health Centres among others (5.3%).

Further analysis indicated that 50.0% of the households interviewed inside the ROW said that they have access to the Community school and Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC) while a higher proportion, 80.2% of the respondents living outside the ROW had access to the same facility. Almost a quarter (22.0%) of the households interviewed from inside the ROW said that they have access to markets compared to higher proportion of 38.8% living outside who mentioned that they have access to the markets.

Approximately thirty-nine percent (38.8%) of the households outside the ROW indicated that they had access to a playground compared to those living inside the ROW (22.0%). More respondents (39.3%) living inside the ROW indicated that they have access to community owned markets compared to 26.3% of the respondents living outside the ROW. Please refer to the Table 21 below.

Table 21: Accessible communal assets

Communal Assets	Inside (n=214)		Outside (n=338)		Grand Total (N=552)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Community schools and ECDCs	107	50.0%	271	80.2%	378	68.5%
Playground	47	22.0%	131	38.8%	178	32.2%
Markets (only those communities owned)	84	39.3%	89	26.3%	173	31.3%
Community centers	44	20.6%	42	12.4%	86	15.6%
Water Source	35	16.4%	39	11.5%	74	13.4%
Recreation/open spaces	3	1.4%	52	15.4%	55	10.0%
Health Centers/Hospital	15	7.0%	14	4.1%	29	5.3%
Public toilets (only community-owned)	17	7.9%	9	2.7%	26	4.7%
Community library	12	5.6%	0	0.0%	12	2.2%
Other communal assets (electricity, shops, access roads, garbage sites, parking spaces, factories, bricklaying sites, offices, burial places, petrol station)	16	7.5%	17	5.0%	33	6.0%
Total	380		664		666	

3.2.2. Communal places of cultural and religious significance

When asked if they have access to any places of cultural and religious significance in their community, 89.5% and 95.5% of the respondents living inside and outside the ROW respectively answered affirmatively. This indicated that overall, the majority (92.5%) of all the respondents have access to the places of cultural and religious significance.

The survey further sought to find out the most dominant faith or type of place of worship both inside and outside the ROW: 61.2% mentioned saved churches, 53.0% mentioned mosques, 39.4% mentioned Adventist churches, 37.1% mentioned Catholic churches, 25.5% mentioned traditional sites and 7.5% mentioned Orthodox church. Further analysis indicated that those inside the ROW mainly had Adventist churches (54.3%), mosque (41.2%) and saved churches (38.7%). Those living outside the ROW had majority mentioned saved churches (82.2%), Mosque (64.0%) and Catholic churches (46.0%) (see Table 22).

Table 22: Places of cultural and religious significance

Places of cultural and religious significance	Inside (n=359)		Outside (n=383)		Grand Total (N=742)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Saved church	139	38.7%	315	82.2%	454	61.2%
Mosque	148	41.2%	245	64.0%	393	53.0%
Adventist Church	195	54.3%	97	25.3%	292	39.4%
Catholic church	99	27.6%	176	46.0%	275	37.1%
Traditional site	112	31.2%	77	20.1%	189	25.5%
Anglican Church	18	5.0%	121	31.6%	139	18.7%
Orthodox Church	42	11.7%	14	3.7%	56	7.5%
Total	753		1045		1798	

From the qualitative data collected, one of the religious leaders stated:

“The mosque is going to be moved away, and that is disorganizing, our programs are going to deteriorate now like those kids in the school in Mpigi are being supported by the moslems in that mosque. This mosque is for the poor. As the leaders we speak for the moslems and collect money for the poor kids to study, at this time the mosque will not be there were the kids gets money from.” **KII religious leader Kito B.**

3.2.3. Access to communal shared nature-based resources

Overall, 67% households of both inside and outside had access to shared nature-based community held resources while only 33% did not share nature-based community held resource. However, households outside the ROW (81.8%) reported more shared nature-based community shared resources than those inside (52.1%). It should be noted that as intended by the project, households inside the ROW must be assisted as part of the relocation so that their shared resources not only remain the same but preferably increase. Refer to Table 23.

Table 23: Shared nature-based community held resource

Any shared nature-based community held resource	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Yes	209	52.1	328	81.8	537	67.0
No	192	47.9	73	18.2	265	33.0
Total	401	100	401	100	802	100

Overall, 72.8% of households share water resources, 39.3% of households share wetlands, 16% brick making sites, 5.8% open lands and with 4.1% of the households sharing a cemetery. For outside the ROW, further details are evident in Figure 8.

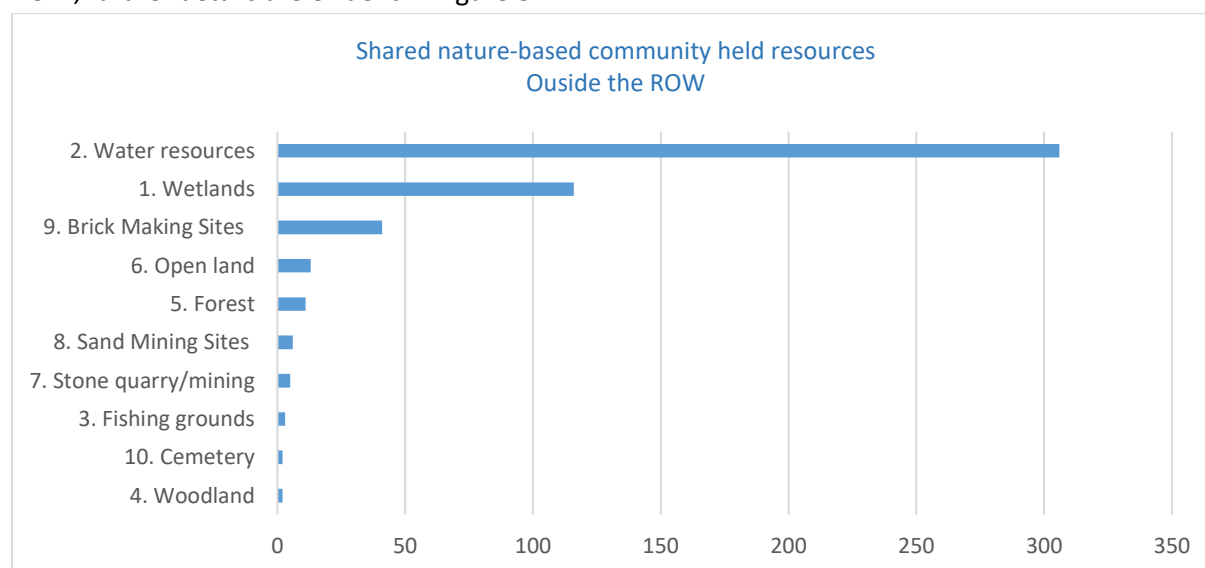


Figure 8: Shared nature-based community held resources - Outside the ROW

3.3. Access to Social Services and Utilities

3.3.1. Access to Water

Goal Indicator: Proportion of affected population with access to safely managed drinking water servicers (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.1.1) – II.1.6

Overall survey results reveal that, for both those inside and outside the ROW and at a walking distance of 0-1 kilometres, 35% of the households have access to safe drinking water from a private yard; 30%

from a protected spring; 17% from public stand posts. Overall, 95% of the water sources are within 0-1 kilometres.

Table 24: Main water source outside the ROW

Main water source	Outside				Grand Total	
	0 - 1km	1 - 2km	Over 4km	Total	Total	%
1. Household connection	15			15	23	2.9
2. Private yard tap	120	1		121	282	35.2
3. Public stand post	50	1	1	52	138	17.2
4. Vendor	7			7	19	2.4
5. Protected Spring/well	140	1		141	246	30.7
6. Public hand pump	22	1		23	29	3.6
7. Privately owned boreholes	7			7	12	1.5
8. Un-protected spring	4			4	13	1.6
9. Unprotected Well/Pond	4	2		6	12	1.5
10. River, lake, stream, swamp,	2	5		7	7	0.9
11. Rain-harvesting	4			4	7	0.9
12=Unprotected / open shallow well	12	2		14	14	1.7
Grand Total	387	13	1	401	802	100.0
%						

Table 25: Main water source inside the ROW

Main water source	Inside					
	0-1km	1-2km	2-3km	3-4km	Over 4km	Total
1. Household connection	7	1				8
2. Private yard tap	150	8	2	1		161
3. Public stand post	80	4	1		1	86
4. Vendor	11	1				12
5. Protected Spring/well	101	2	2			105
6. Public hand pump	6					6
7. Privately owned boreholes	5					5
8. Un-protected spring	9					9
9. Unprotected Well/Pond	6					6
10. River, lake, stream, swamp,						
11. Rain-harvesting	3					3
12=Unprotected / open shallow well						
Grand Total	378	16	5	1	1	401

The following is an example of relevant qualitative feedback collected through the project's surveying efforts:

“Now concerning the water, us the low-income earners we have not been buying water, we have been utilizing water from our well that was made for us. But the road is going to displace it, and when it is removed, we are going to face a challenge of finding water, yet our income is not that strong to help us purchase water”. **FGD women Namataba.**

3.3.2. Type of toilet/latrine or excreta facility available

Outcome 5 Indicator: Proportion of the affected population with access (>5 minutes) to a bio-toilet sewer system

Goal Indicator: Proportion of affected population using safely managed sanitation services (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.2.1.) – II.1.7

Overall, 100% of household enjoy the use of at least a toilet facility which is appropriate for maintaining proper hygiene. The most common used facility is personal pit latrine this is represented by 70.5% households inside and 62.6% outside, resulting in an overall of 66.6% households owning appropriate personal pit latrines. Of these households, 19% inside the ROW and 27.2% outside of it (resulting in an overall of 23.1%) share a pit latrine. Overall, 9.2% have a flush toilet and only 0.9% and 0.2% dig a hole and bury and use cast method respectively. Only 1.1% of all households can't access a pit latrine and as indicated above, 23.1% share toilets. These two situations may result into poor hygiene and be the cause of disease. It is therefore important that the project ensures that these situations are corrected by the end of the project (Refer to Figure 9 and Table 26 below).

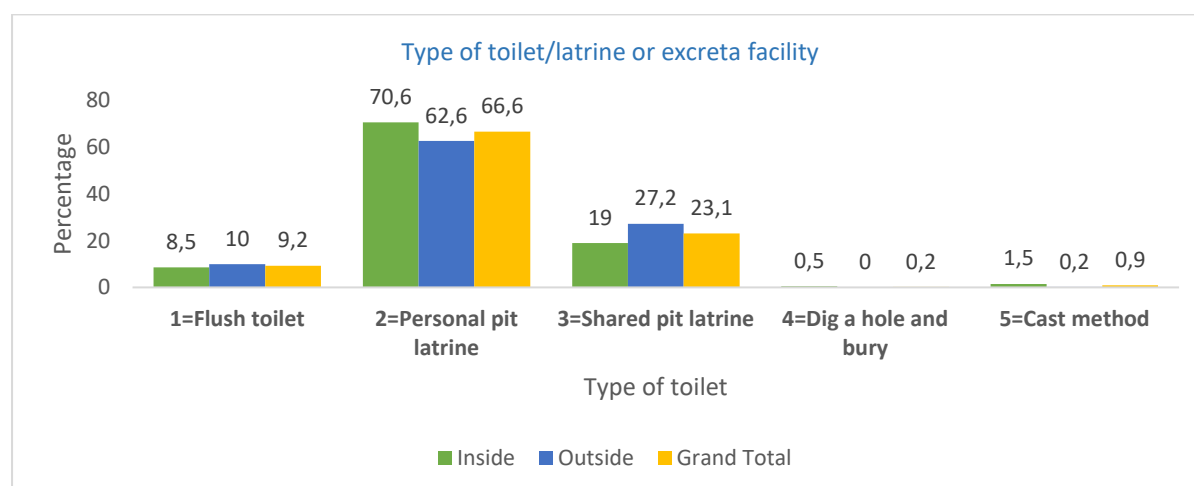


Figure 9: Type of Latrine/Excreta Facility

Table 26: Type of toilet/latrine or excreta facility is used by this household

Type of toilet/latrine or excreta facility	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1=Flush toilet	34	8.5	40	10	74	9.2
2=Personal pit latrine	283	70.6	251	62.6	534	66.6
3=Shared pit latrine	76	19	109	27.2	185	23.1
4=Dig a hole and bury	2	0.5		0	2	0.2
5=Cast method	6	1.5	1	0.2	7	0.9
Grand Total	401	100	401	100	802	100

With regards to the access to sanitation services, data from the qualitative survey conducted offers the following insight from a community member:

We shall also be affected by the lack of toilets since they will be destroyed, and the sewage has nowhere to drain and yet the health facilities will be far. This will expose us to diseases in the community (FGD women Kito B).

3.3.3. Disposal of Solid Waste Refuse

Outcome 5 Indicator: Number of households with new/improved access to solid waste removal systems in the in-situ upgrade areas at the end of the project

Goal Indicator: Proportion of affected population with access to regular solid waste collection (either publicly or privately) (equivalent to SDG indicator 11.6.1) – II.1.9

A good and centralised proper waste disposal area is key in conserving environment and preventing disease. The overall baseline results revealed that 42.5% burn waste at home, 16.7% simply dump it at the roadside or other inadequate places, 19% dump it on garbage skip, 17% use open space commonly used by community, 5.6% pays private garbage collectors, and 0.6% use other methods (0.3% and 0.3% dumps in gardens and dig pit and buries it respectively). It should be noted that about 17.3% of the households don't have gazetted place for proper waste disposal. As a consequence, they either simply dump their waste on shamba or roadside), dump in gardens, or simply dig up a pit and bury it (the majority of these are living in the ROW--23.7%). This depletes environment and can lead to spread of diseases that affects the whole community, therefore, it is important that the project focuses on closing this gap. Details are evident in Table 27.

Table 27: Disposal of solid waste by households within and outside the ROW

Disposal of solid waste/refuse	Inside ROW (n=401)		Outside ROW (n=401)		Grand Total (N=802)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burn it at home	173	43.10%	168	41.90%	341	42.50%
Simply dump them (shamba, roadside)	95	23.70%	39	9.70%	134	16.70%
Dump it on garbage skip	115	28.70%	37	9.20%	152	19.00%
Use open space commonly used by community	34	8.50%	49	12.20%	83	10.30%
Use open space gazetted by the (town) authority	32	8.00%	13	3.20%	45	5.60%
Pays private garbage collectors	44	11.00%	92	22.90%	136	17.00%
Other	2	0.50%	3	0.75%	5	0.62%
Total	495		401		896	

3.3.4. Main source of Energy

Goal Indicator: Proportion of affected population with regular electricity connections (equivalent to SDG indicator 7.1.1) – II.1.8

Regarding the main sources of energy, the highest proportion of participants inside and outside the ROW use electricity (78.9%) and/or Charcoal (47.8%). However, there was a higher proportion of those using electricity outside the ROW (83.3%) that those inside it (74.6%). Interestingly, when it comes to Charcoal use, the proportion was higher among participants inside the ROW (41.2%) compared to those living outside the ROW (3.4%). A possible explanation might be that the data outside the ROW, the participants were asked about their main source of energy only, rather than about other complementary sources to their avail. Hence, it is best perhaps to rely on the overall figure for the total population both inside and outside the ROW. Furthermore, the question did not specify either that the use of the energy source should be disclosed. For example, in Kampala, electricity is mainly used for lighting, while charcoal is majorly used for cooking food. Details are evident in Figure 10.

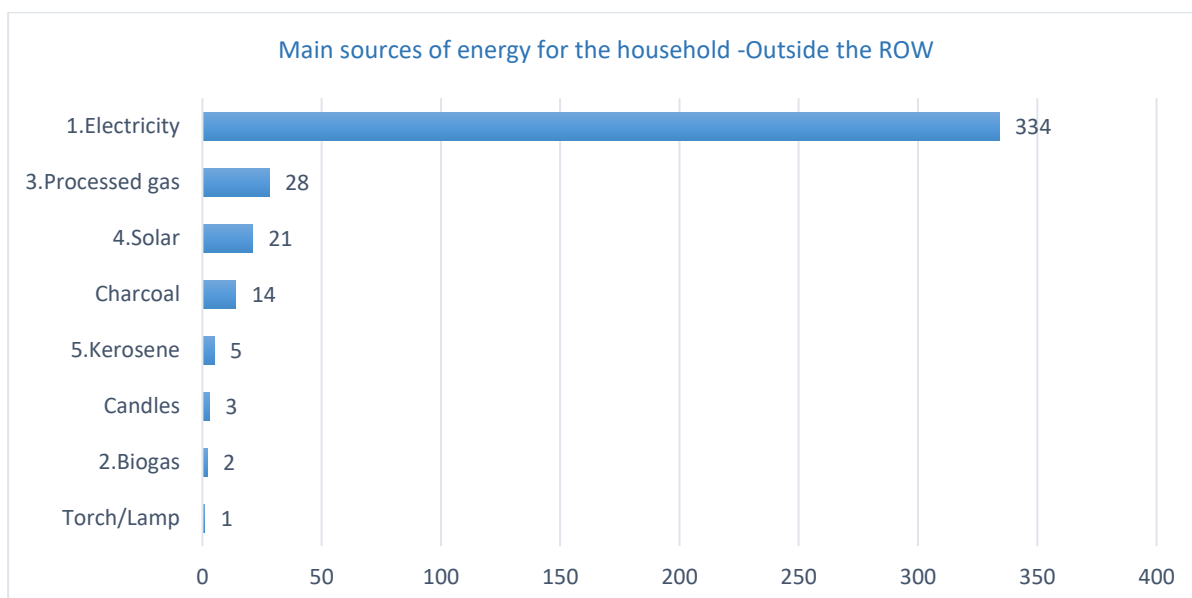


Figure 10: Main source of energy for households outside the ROW

Table 28: Main sources of energy for the household – Inside and Outside the ROW

Main sources of energy for the household	Inside n=401		Outside n=401		Grand Total N=802	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Electricity	299	74.6%	334	83.3%	633	78.9%
Charcoal	369	92.0%	14	3.5%	383	47.8%
Solar	64	16.0%	21	5.2%	85	10.6%
Kerosene	70	17.5%	5	1.2%	75	9.4%
Processed gas	11	2.7%	28	7.0%	39	4.9%
Biogas	7	1.7%	2	0.5%	9	1.1%
Firewood	56	14.0%	0	0.0%	56	7.0%
Other (Biogas, Torch, Candles, Generator)	19	4.7%	4	1.0%	23	2.9%
Total	895		408		1303	

3.3.5. Household members attending school

Overall, from Table 29 below, survey results reveal that 89.5% of households have members who attend school. Among the households who reported to have household members attending school, i.e. 367, the majority, 319 (86.9%), had children at the primary level, followed by 187(51%) of the households with members at the Ordinary Level. Overall, on average, at-least every home had 4 children attending school at some level (see Figure 13 below).

Table 29: Household members attending school

Presence of any household members attending school	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Yes	367	91.5	351	87.5	718	89.5
No	34	8.5	50	12.5	84	10.5
Total	401	100	401	100	802	100

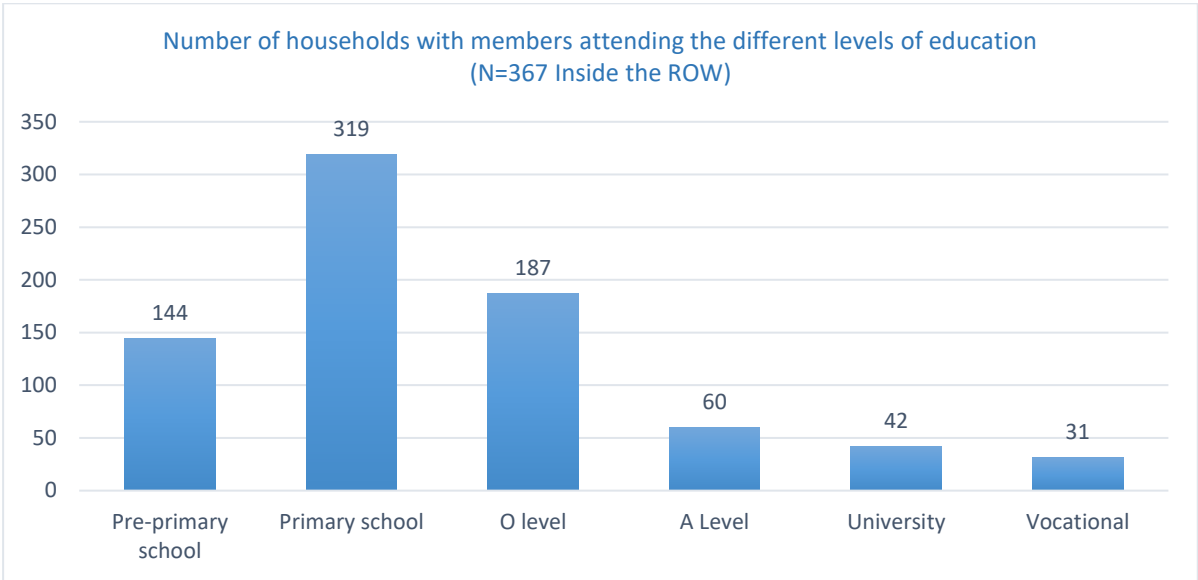


Figure 11: Number of Households with members attending school by education level inside the ROW

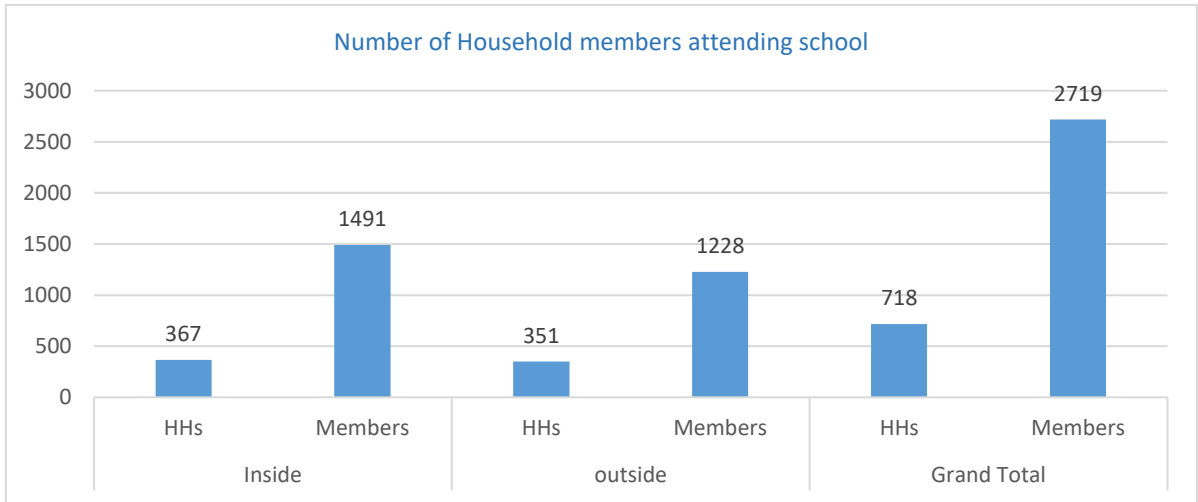


Figure 12: Number of Household members attending school inside and outside the ROW

Observing the distribution of the number of school- going children, it peaks between 3 and 4 children per household.

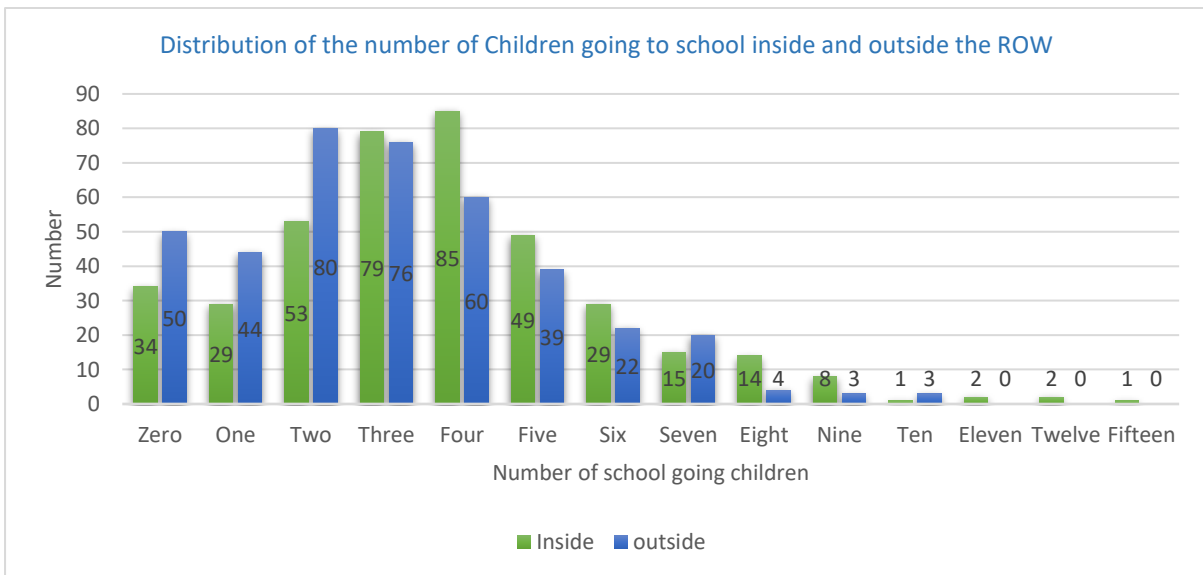


Figure 13: Distribution of the number of children going to school inside and outside the ROW

- **Location of the school**

Results reveal that over half of the participants interviewed 59%, acknowledge that the schools their children attend are nearby to their homesteads, whereas 41% of the participants indicate that their children’s schools are locate elsewhere further away. This means that students from these homes need more time to trek long distances to their schools, and this affects their productivity and concentration in class (see Table 30)

Table 30: Location of the school

Location of School	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
1. Nearby	170	46.3	264	71.5	434	59.0
2. Else where	197	53.7	105	28.5	302	41.0
Grand Total	367	100.0	369	100.0	736.0	100.0

- **Quality of school**

Overall, 57.6% of the respondents ranked the quality of education inside and outside the ROW as being good while 34.4% of respondents ranked quality of education as fair. Within the ROW, 6.7% of respondents ranked education as being poor while for outside the ROW the percentage of respondents was 3.5%. This means that overall schools in both inside and outside the ROW need to be supported in order to attain to have the required standards to ensure that quality education is dispensed to the community (see Figure 14).

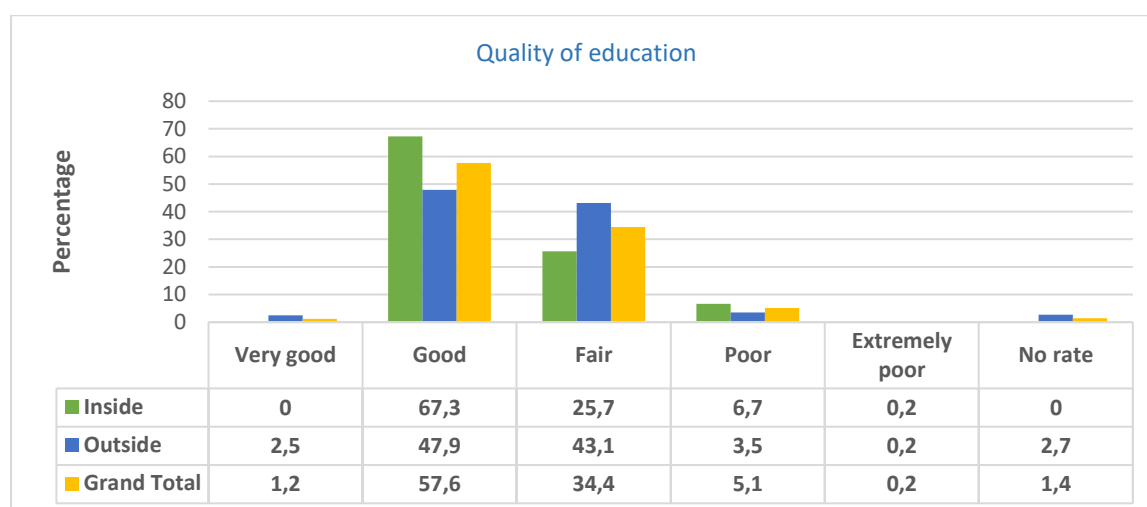


Figure 14: Quality of education in schools

Relevant comments with regards to education obtained through qualitative surveys, indicate for example:

“The education of our children will also be affected. The children will be disorganized. Currently some are studying in government schools here at CU. Some are in candidate classes, P.7, S.4, S.6, so if you take them to another school that can affect their performance.” **FGD women Namataba.**

“Currently we don’t have a secondary school here, currently if a child completes primary seven, they have to move to Bweyogerere, Kireka. But imagine the condition a girl child goes through when they have to walk from this place to Kireka for school, the conditions under which they walk through a risky.” **FGD women Kasokoso village).**

“It is the same challenge with schools. We have no government schools here. The students have to go to St. Johns.” **FGD women Kito B.**

3.3.6. Access to Health Services

- Where respondent seeks health services

Percentage of households that seek health services from a clinic, health centre or hospital
Distribution of household access to health services by distance

Overall, 59.1% seek health services from a clinic, 21.8% from a Hospital, 6.9% from Health centre II, 5.3% Health centre I, 1.6% from Health centre IV, Only 3.8 seek medical service from a referral hospital and 0.1% believe in prayers against 0.3% who believe in traditional healers. It should be noted that there should be more efforts and sensitization campaigns to ensure that households seek advice from health centres that are closer by first, so that more complex health concerns can be attended in hospitals or referral hospitals were there experienced physicians who can diagnosis and prescribe accordingly. See Table 31.

Table 31: Where respondents usually seek health services

Where do you usually seek health services	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
1=Self medication	6	1.5	4	1.0	10	1.3
2.Traditional health practitioner	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.3
3=Clinic	208	52.1	265	66.1	473	59.1
4=Health centre I (VHTs/CHWs)	22	5.5	20	5.0	42	5.3
5=Health centre II	17	4.3	38	9.5	55	6.9
6=Health centre IV	4	1.0	9	2.2	13	1.6
7=Hospital	130	32.6	44	11.0	174	21.8
8=Referral Hospital	9	2.3	21	5.2	30	3.8
Simply Prays to God in-order receive healing	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Grand Total	399	100.0	401	100.0	800	100.0

A considerable portion of the population, 52.9%, trek between 0-1 kilometres to access health services, while 15.3% of the households move 1.1-2kilometers,18.25 move over 4.1 kilometres, 8.4% move 2.1 – 3 kilometres and only 4.9% move between 3.1 – 4 kilometres. Of particular concern is the 18.2% households that need to move over 4.1 kilometres to access health services. It is important that the causes are explored and addressed. Details are evident in Table 32.

Table 32: Distance (kilometres) to access health services

Distance	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1=0 – 1km	157	39.2	267	66.6	424	52.9
2= 1.1km – 2km	80	20.0	43	10.7	123	15.3
3= 2.1km – 3km	48	12.0	19	4.7	67	8.4
4=3.1km – 4km	27	6.7	12	3.0	39	4.9
5= Over 4.1 km	86	21.4	60	15.0	146	18.2
Don't know	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.2
Grand Total	401	100.0	401	100.0	802	100.0

Below, a relevant piece of feedback with regards to access to health services collected through the projects qualitative data survey:

Our communities are lacking proper health facilities, say for example here the youths find it so hard, we only have a grade two health centre which is even a very small facility compared to the population of this community itself. The health facility is harbouring almost five LC1s, which is really very small, only two blocks, actually one block, the other second block is for only nursing quarters (KII youth

representative-Namataba).

3.3.7. Type of transport used most

- Means of Transport inside and outside the ROW**

Overall, 44.8% of households use mostly boda-boda for their work, 38.8% use taxi, 8.7% prefer walking to their workplaces, 4.4% use personal cars, while 1.7% use bus. Only 0.1% use lorry or rent a car respectively. It is clear that private means of transport (*bodabodas* and taxis) dominate within and outside the ROW not just as a critical service but also as a source of employment. See Figure 15 for more details.

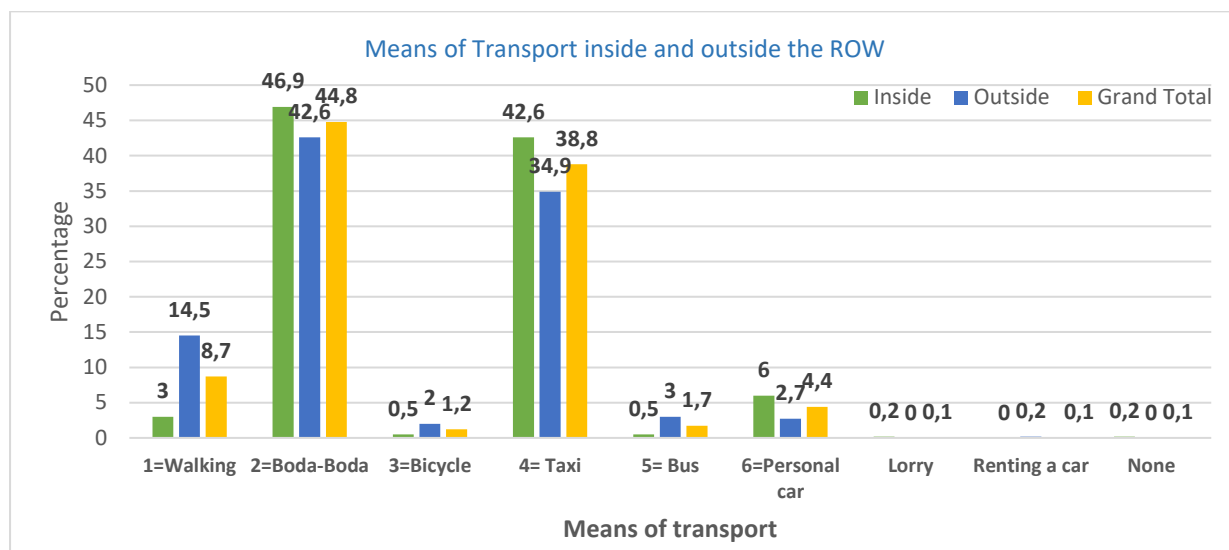


Figure 15: Means of Transport inside and outside the ROW

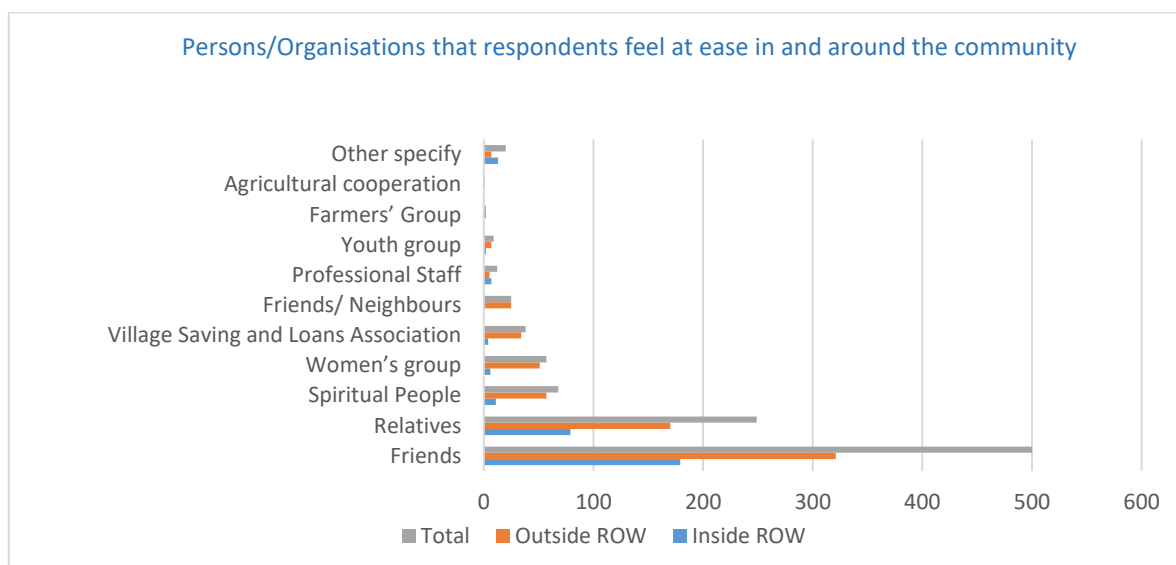
3.3.8. Access to friends/relatives you feel at ease in and around the community

- Presence of friends/relatives to share personal life with**

Overall, the data collected shows that 76.7% of households report that they currently have access to other individuals and households in and around the community (friends, relatives). However, this was higher outside the ROW (89%) than inside the ROW (64.3%).

Access to friends, relatives, spiritual people, women’s groups and villages savings and loans association were found to be the most points of social interaction both inside and outside the ROW. However, all these are stronger outside the ROW than within the ROW. Therefore, rebuilding social capital for affected households is critical after resettlement (see Figure 16 below).

Figure 16: Persons/Organisations that respondents feel at ease in and around the community



- Respondents that think they will be enjoying the same amount of social support after resettlement in another area

During the interview, 44.7% reported that they believe they will be able to enjoy social support after resettlement has taken place, while 48.5% believe that after resettlement they would have become independent enough so that they will be able to fend for themselves without the current social support they receive. Only 6.8% of the respondents, are not sure about their future needs for social support after resettlement: they don't know whether they will need it or not. However, it should be noted that the project implementers may need to focus on this 55.3% of the population (48.5%, 6.8%) so that they are able to either take care of themselves or count on other forms of social support after the resettlement has taken place.

Table 33: Continuity of same amount of social support even after resettling in another area

Would you continue enjoying	Inside (n=258)		Outside (n=357)		Grand Total (n=615)	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
Yes, I will continue enjoying	118	45.7%	157	44.0%	275	44.7%
No, I will not	98	38.0%	200	56.0%	298	48.5%
I don't know	42	16.3%	0	0.0%	42	6.8%
Grand Total	258		357		615	

4. HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCES AND BUSINESS SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1. Number of household members with source of income

Household members were asked about the number of them who have access to income sources. From inside the ROW, 246 (61.3%) responded that none of their members have access to a source of income, while from the households outside the ROW only 27 (6.7%) responded the same way. Overall, 273(34%) of the participants responded that none of their members has access to income sources. Answers to this question should be interpreted carefully given that participants responses tend to be influenced by their perception that if they confirm they have access to income, their confirmation may lead to them not benefiting from relocation or safeguarding assistance. See Table 35 below for more details.

Table 34: Number of household members with a source of income

Number of household members	How many household members have access to sources of income?				Grand Total	
	Inside ROW		Outside ROW		N	%
	n	%	n	%		
0	246	61.3	27	6.7	273	34.0
1	92	22.9	195	48.6	287	35.8
2	56	14.0	136	33.9	192	23.9
3	3	0.7	22	5.5	25	3.1
4	3	0.7	9	2.2	12	1.5
5	1	0.2	9	2.2	10	1.2
6	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.2
7	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Grand Total	401	100.0	401	100.0	802	100.0

4.1.1. Household Sources of Income

Regarding household income sources, a considerable portion of the survey participants were self-employed (43.9%), followed by those with Salary employment (28.1%), those engaged in Wage-based activities (17.5%) and Rentals (13.8%). Both inside and outside the ROW, most participants were on self-employment as their primary source of income, at 42.1% and 45.6% respectively (see Table 36 below).

Table 35: Household Sources of income

Source of income	Inside (n=401)		Outside (n=401)		Grand Total (N=802)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self-employment	169	42.1%	183	45.6%	352	43.9%
Salary employment	124	30.9%	101	25.2%	225	28.1%
Wage-based activities	65	16.2%	75	18.7%	140	17.5%
Rental	27	6.7%	84	20.9%	111	13.8%
Subsistence agriculture (crop and livestock, poultry)	28	7.0%	29	7.2%	57	7.1%
Eating places	24	6.0%	14	3.5%	38	4.7%
Retail shop Kiosk	29	7.2%	4	1.0%	33	4.1%
Mechanic	8	2.0%	19	4.7%	27	3.4%
Husband/Wife's salary	4	1.0%	23	5.7%	27	3.4%
Commercial agriculture (crop and livestock, poultry)	5	1.2%	17	4.2%	22	2.7%
Carpentry	6	1.5%	19	4.7%	25	3.1%
Fish farming	2	0.5%	5	1.2%	7	0.9%
Interest,	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2	0.2%
Dividend	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2	0.2%
Assistance/begging/remittance	0	0.0%	5	1.2%	5	0.6%
Pension/handouts)	1	0.2%	11	2.7%	12	1.5%
Total	492		593		1085	

When those who were self-employed were asked to specify the economic activity they were engaged in, majority indicated that they were Boda-boda riders (15.2%), Food Vendors (15.2%), Petty traders (8.1%) and Clothe and Shoe Vendors (5.2%). Inside the ROW, Food Vendors were highest at 17.9%, whereas outside the ROW, those engaged in Boda-boda riding were the highest at 21.0% (see Table 37 below).

Table 36: Summary of specified Self Employment Activities

Self-Employment Activities	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Boda-boda	16	10.6%	25	21.0%	41	15.2%
Food vendor	27	17.9%	14	11.8%	41	15.2%
Petty Trader	11	7.3%	11	9.2%	22	8.1%
Clothes and shoes Vendor	10	6.6%	4	3.4%	14	5.2%
Driver	3	2.0%	10	8.4%	13	4.8%
Tailoring	8	5.3%	4	3.4%	12	4.4%
Charcoal vendor	6	4.0%	6	5.0%	12	4.4%
Salon	6	4.0%	6	5.0%	12	4.4%
Hawking	8	5.3%	4	3.4%	12	4.4%
Builder	9	6.0%	2	1.7%	11	4.1%
Butcher	5	3.3%	3	2.5%	8	3.0%
Water Vendor	1	0.7%	4	3.4%	5	1.9%
Brick laying	2	1.3%	6	5.0%	8	3.0%
Mobile money	3	2.0%	4	3.4%	7	2.6%
Herbalist	2	1.3%	3	2.5%	5	1.9%
Other	34	22.5%	13	10.9%	47	17.4%
Total	151	100.0%	119	100.0%	270	100.0%

4.2. Access to credit

4.2.1. Accessed credit in the last 12 months

Inside the ROW, 43.4% of the study participants reported that they were able to access credit within 12 months, mainly to: Start a business (24.7%), To build a house (18.4%), To pay school fees (16.1%) and to make contribution to their Business Capital (13.8%). Those who did not take the credit did not so mainly due to the following; Just did not want to take the loan (76.2%), Had bad experiences from previous loans (9.3%), and Lack collateral security (6.6%) (see Table 38 below).

Table 37: Households with access to credit

Did your household have access to credit?	Inside ROW (last 12 months)		Outside ROW (last 5 months)	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	174	43.4%	39	29.1%
No	227	56.6%	95	70.9%
Grand Total	401	100.0%	134	100.0%

4.2.2. Reasons/purpose for taking a loan

Inside the ROW, those who acknowledged taking loans were asked why they did so and majority reported that they did this in-order to start a business (24.7%), while others did so to do the following; build a house (18.4%), pay school fees (16.1%), to expand their business capital (13.8%), buy land (3.4%), pay hospital bills (2.9%), buy home durables/items (0.6%), to pay for transport (0.6%) and to marry (0.6%). Those who reportedly did not have access to loans mostly mentioned that this was so because they did not need the loans (76.2%), while some had had bad experiences from the previous loans (9.3%). Other reasons included; Lack of collateral security (6.6%), Fear to take loans (3.1%), some had nowhere to access loans (2.6%), some could not be permitted by their religion to do so (1.8%), while some had just completed payment for a previous loan (0.9%). See Table 39.

Table 38: Reasons for taking a loan for households inside the ROW

Reasons for taking a loan	n=174	%	Reasons for not taking a loan	n=227	%
Start a business	43	24.7%	Just don't want to take a loan	173	76.2%
Build a house	32	18.4%	Bad experiences from previous loans	21	9.3%
Pay school Fees	28	16.1%	Lack collateral security	15	6.6%
Business Capital	24	13.8%	Fear to take loans	7	3.1%
Buy land	6	3.4%	Nowhere to access loan	6	2.6%
Pay hospital bills	5	2.9%	Religion does not permit	4	1.8%
Buy home durables/items	1	0.6%	Just completed payment for previous one	2	0.9%
Transport	1	0.6%			
Marry	1	0.6%			
Total	140		Total	228	

Outside the ROW, the question factored in a different time period, i.e. last 5 months, and only 9.7% reported that they were able to access credit. The main reason for taking these loans was due to the Need to pay school fees (30.8%), to start a business (25.6%), to contribute to business capital (25.6%), to build a house (12.8%) and to pay/service another loan (12.8%) among others as evident in Table 40.

Table 39: Reasons for taking a loan for households outside the ROW

If yes, what was the reason(s) you took a loan? (Outside ROW)	(n=39)	%
Pay school fees	12	30.8%
Start a business	10	25.6%
Business capital	10	25.6%
Build a house	5	12.8%
To pay / service another loan	2	5.1%
Buy land	3	7.7%
To buy food	1	2.6%
Total	43	100%

About a third of the study participants particularly from the inside of the ROW reported that their main source of the loan was the Bank (30.2%), followed by SACCOs (22.3%), Micro finance institutions (19%) and Social networks (11.2%) as shown in Table 41.

Table 40: Source of the loan

4.20.3) Where was the loan taken from? (Inside ROW)	n=174	%
Bank	54	30.2%
SACCO	40	22.3%
Microfinance Institution	34	19.0%
Money lenders	17	9.5%
From social network	20	11.2%
VSLAs	9	5.0%
Company salary loan	5	2.8%
Total	179	

4.3. Household engagement in business

All the business survey data collected within the ROW was considered for analysis, whereas, outside the ROW, PPS sampling was performed to select those running business tenements only. In total, both inside and outside the ROW, there were 230 (31.8%) renters using their tenements for both business and residences, while 494 (68.2%) renters were using their tenements for business only. Please note

that analysis was done for Renters mainly to avoid double counting when tenement owners are included (refer to Table 42).

Table 41: Business Sample for Renters Inside and Outside the ROW

Baseline Business Sample	Outside ROW	Inside ROW	Total
Business Survey data (Renters)			
Both business and residence	86	144	230
Business only	243	251	494
Total	329	395	724
Other analyzed categories			
Renters			
Residential Only (Inside ROW)			962

4.4. Business engagement

Overall, the baseline findings from outside the ROW reveal that majority 69% are engaged in individual business for both the tenements, the other business engaged in is family business at 25%. This is basically described by factors such as consolidation, cheap labour, trust, quick decision making that comes along with the most scored choices. That said, only 4% are engaged in partnership with other. However, the data suggests that the project should focus on training and sensitizing beneficiaries on importance of partnership like economies of scale, skills development, innovation, being performance based, among others that can spur development. This is evident in Table 43.

Table 42: Description of business activity (outside the ROW)

	Type of tenement				Grand Total	
	Business Only		Household with business		N	%
	n	%	n	%		
1= Individual Business	172	70.8%	54	62.8%	226	68.7%
2= Family Business	57	23.5%	25	29.1%	82	24.9%
3= Partnership with others	11	4.5%	1	1.2%	12	3.6%
Company limited by guarantee	1	0.4%		0.0%	1	0.3%
Don't know	2	0.8%	6	7.0%	8	2.4%
Grand Total	243	100	86	100	329	100

4.5. Business activity

The commonest business activities currently conducted inside and outside the ROW in the surveyed villages were Retail shops (25.7%), Hotel/Eating places/Restaurants (9.4%), Food Vendors (7.7%), Salons (6.9%), Agriculture Produce selling (5.2%), Road-side vendors for food items (5.2%), Charcoal stalls (5.1%), Rentals (4.8%) and Bars (4.7%). Inside the ROW, the commonest business activities included; Retail shops (27.1%), Hotel /Eating place/Restaurants (14.4%), Saloon (6.8%), Agriculture produce selling (6.8%), Roadside Vendors (Food Items) (6.3%), Charcoal stalls (5.6%) and Bars (5.6%). Outside the ROW, on the other hand, the commonest four business activities were; Retail shops (24.0%), Food Vendors (10.0%), House Rentals (9.4%), Saloon (7.0%), Wholesale shops (5.8%) and Charcoal stalls (4.6%) (see Table 44 below).

Table 43: Current Business Activities

Current Business Activity	Inside (n=395)		Outside (n=329)		Grand Total (724)	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Retail shop	107	27.1%	79	24.0%	186	25.7%
Hotel /Eating place/Restaurants	57	14.4%	11	3.3%	68	9.4%
Food Vendor	23	5.8%	33	10.0%	56	7.7%
Saloon	27	6.8%	23	7.0%	50	6.9%
Agriculture produce selling	27	6.8%	11	3.3%	38	5.2%
Roadside Vendors (Food Items)	25	6.3%	13	4.0%	38	5.2%
Charcoal stalls	22	5.6%	15	4.6%	37	5.1%
House rentals	4	1.0%	31	9.4%	35	4.8%
Bar	22	5.6%	12	3.6%	34	4.7%
Wholesale Shop	3	0.8%	19	5.8%	22	3.0%
Tailors	8	2.0%	10	3.0%	18	2.5%
Livestock	9	2.3%	8	2.4%	17	2.3%
Workshop/Garage for repair	5	1.3%	10	3.0%	15	2.1%
Mobile Money	9	2.3%	6	1.8%	15	2.1%
Boutique	7	1.8%	8	2.4%	15	2.1%
Roadside Vendors (Non-Food Items)	3	0.8%	7	2.1%	10	1.4%
Scrap trader	9	2.3%	0	0.0%	9	1.2%
Drug shop/Clinic	9	2.3%	0	0.0%	9	1.2%
Hardware/construction	2	0.5%	9	2.7%	11	1.5%
Butchery	5	1.3%	5	1.5%	10	1.4%
Others	49	12.4%	36	10.9%	85	11.7%
Total	432		346		778	

It is therefore evident that for both inside and outside the ROW retail shops, restaurants/eating places and saloons are the main businesses conducted. For inside the ROW, agriculture produce selling appears to be a critical business. The construction of KJE may affect operations of these businesses and therefore the need to create conditions in resettlement areas for starting up these businesses.

4.6. Business employment

Survey results revealed that most business are sole proprietorship and that they tend to employ no additional people: the majority, 61%, don't employ people in their business (see Table 45 below). This can be seen as a result of trust issues, "small stock", inadequate funds to allow them to employ, availability of cheap family labor among others. However, it is usually assumed by participants that family labor isn't paid for, which reduces morale and may compromise quality and other underlying consequences leading to poor quality, low production and hence being at risk of business collapse.

Table 44: Business Employment

Do you employ people in that business?	Inside (Kas-Kir)		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	48	43.6	122	37.1	170	38.7
No	62	56.4	207	62.9	269	61.3
Total	110	100	329	100.0	439	100

Results from Table 46 below indicate that, a majority of the respondents (89.5%), employ between one to four employees. Most commonly, they reported to have employed one employee (36.8%) and two employees (21.1%) on average. Only 10.5% employ between five to eleven employees.

Table 45: Number of employees [Inside (Kasokoso and Kireka D only)]

How many people do you employ in that business?	n	%
One employee	14	36.8
Two employees	8	21.1
Three Employees	5	13.2
Four employees	7	18.4
Five employees	2	5.3
Six employees	1	2.6
Eleven employees	1	2.6
Grand Total	38	100

4.7. Technical assistance needed if household is resettled

Respondents were asked whether they needed any form of technical assistance to restore or improve performance of the business activity. According to the baseline results, Kasokoso recorded the highest in the two tenements with overall of 48.8%, followed by Kito B with 28.5%, Namataba-Kirinya with 12.7%. Only Kireka D and Kito A had 10% overall in the two tenements. It is noted that 100% businesspersons in Kereka D expressed the need for technical assistance to restore or improve performance of the business activity, followed by 91.2% from Kito B, 89.3% from Kasokoso, 77.1% from Namataba, and 66.7% from Kito A. This clearly indicate that there more interventions needed. See below the breakdown of the assistance needed in Table 47.

Table 46: Need for any form of technical assistance to restore or improve performance of the business activity

Outside ROW	Business Only			Household with business			Grand Total			
	Need	TT	Need %	Need	TT	Need %	Need	TT	Need %	Overall%
Kasokoso	117	127	92.1	25	32	78.1	142	159	89.3	48.8
Kireka D	17	17	100	8	8	100	25	25	100	8.6
Kito A	2	3	66.7	2	3	66.7	4	6	66.7	1.4
Kito B	63	67	94	20	24	83.3	83	91	91.2	28.5
Namataba	25	29	86.2	12	19	63.2	37	48	77.1	12.7
Grand Total	224	243	92.2	67	86	77.9	291	329	88.4	100

According to baseline results from outside the ROW, the most common areas where technical support is needed include Business Development Service (BDS) 34.4%, Business capital 24.7%, Selection Planning and Management (SPM) 14.8% (see Table 48 below).

Table 47: Technical Support needed

Technical support needed (Outside the ROW)	n (291)	%
Business Development Services	100	34.4%
Business Capital	72	24.7%
Selection Planning and Management (SPM)	43	14.8%
Financial Literacy	27	9.3%
Business Start-up	19	6.5%
Others (Life skills, access to loans, child protection, apprenticeship)	9	3.1%
Total	270	

4.8. Preferred economic activity after resettlement

The preferred business activities to be embraced after resettlement, as expressed by those outside the ROW in the surveyed villages were: Retail shops (20.8%), Hotel/Eating places/Restaurants (9.8%), Saloon (6.4%), Wholesale shops (4.5%), Housing Rentals (4.2%), and Tailoring (3.8%). In fact, a considerable portion of the respondents were already engaged in running Retail shops, 25.7%, while about 9.4% were engaged in food restaurant businesses. These activities were followed in importance by Food Vendors with 7.7%. There is need for more sensitization on other trades whilst looking for reasons why the majority are running trades that seem to have little/ less sustainability (refer to Table 49 below).

Table 48: Preferred Economic activities

Preferred Economic activities	Outside the ROW (n=264)	
	n	% Business
Retail shop	55	20.8%
Restaurant	26	9.8%
Saloon	17	6.4%
Wholesale shop	12	4.5%
Housing Rentals	11	4.2%
Tailoring	10	3.8%
Charcoal stall	8	3.0%
Mobile Money	7	2.7%
Snack frying and selling	7	2.7%
Bar	6	2.3%
Boutique	6	2.3%
Poultry Farming	6	2.3%
Health Clinic	5	1.9%
Road construction related	5	1.9%
Business Capital	4	1.5%
Business skills	4	1.5%
Hardware shop	4	1.5%
Livestock farming	4	1.5%
Selling agricultural produce (Matooke and Vegetables)	4	1.5%
Selling merchandise	4	1.5%
Supermarket	4	1.5%
Other	71	26.9%
Total	280	100%

Other preferences included the following; Butchery, Drinks sale, Electronics, Farming, Food Vendor, Food vending, Grocery, School, Carpentry, Lodge, Mechanic Garage, Shoe making, Soft drinks, Access to credit facility, Aluminium sale, Drinks Dipo, Events business, Fish farming, Grow and cell flowers, Guest house, House Renting facility for KJE staff, Household Plastic utensils, KJE project-related opportunities, Pharmacy, Phone repairs, Photo studio, Plumbing, Sand and stone sale, Selling soft drinks, Snacks, Start own business, Trader, Training centre for skill development, Transport business, Tree selling, Welding, Land to grow agriculture, Lufula business, Motorcycle repair, Music Studio, Online Sensitization of communities about the project, Paper selling, and Payway.

4.9. Respondent status in relation to business

When it comes to participant status in relation to the business they are running, overall, 78.1% were business owners, 10.3% were business managers, 7% were employees, and 4.8% had an undefined status which was also none of the above (see Table 50).

Table 49: Status of respondent in relation to the business

Village	Outside the ROW only				Grand Total
	Business Owner	Business Manager	Employee	None of the above	
Kasokoso	127	16	9	7	159
Kireka D	18	4	1	2	25
Kito A	4	1	1		6
Kito B	70	8	10	3	91
Namataba	38	5	2	3	48
Grand Total	257	34	23	15	329
%	78.1%	10.3%	7.0%	4.6%	100.0%

4.9.1. Average time spent on the business everyday

When business traders were asked about the average time spent on their business daily, 62% reported that they spend over 11 hours a day, whereas 13.7% 7-9 hrs a day, 3.3% spend 5-7 hrs a day and 3.3% also taking less than 5 hrs a day (refer to Table 51).

Table 50: Average duration on the business everyday

Duration at Job	Outside the ROW only					Grand Total	
	Kasokoso	Kireka D	Kito A	Kito B	Namataba	n	%
1. Less than 5 hrs a day	4	1		3	3	11	3.3%
2. 5-7 hrs a day	4	2		3	2	11	3.3%
3. 7-9 hrs a day	26	2	1	11	5	45	13.7%
4. 9-11 hrs a day	19	3	1	21	14	58	17.6%
5. Over 11 hrs a day	106	17	4	53	24	204	62.0%
Grand Total	159	25	6	91	48	329	100.0%

4.10. Business sales

4.10.1. Frequency of sales

Considering the frequency of sales, majority, 74.8% of the business traders make most of their sales daily, 11.8% on a monthly, 11.8% on a weekly basis, and 1.7% on a yearly basis. Considering inside and outside the ROW, the trend is the same with majority making their sales daily (see Table 52)

Table 51: Frequency of sales

Frequency of Sales	Inside ROW		Outside ROW		Grand Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Per day	332	84.5%	202	62.9%	534	74.8%
Per month	25	6.4%	59	18.4%	84	11.8%
Per week	29	7.4%	55	17.1%	84	11.8%
Per year	7	1.8%	5	1.6%	12	1.7%
Grand Total	393	100.0%	321	100.0%	714	100.0%

4.11. Source of business working capital

The main source of business working capital was reported as Personal Savings (63.7%), followed by Reinvestment (9.9%), Contribution from Relatives (9.2%), Borrowed from Micro finance (8.3%), VSLAs (6.8%), and Money lenders (3.8%) as evident in Table 53.

Table 52: Source of business working capital

Source of business working capital	Inside		Outside		Grand Total	
	n	% (n=95)	n	% (n=329)	n	% (N=424)
Personal Savings	41	43.2%	229	69.6%	270	63.7%
Borrowed from Money lenders	6	6.3%	10	3.0%	16	3.8%
Borrowed from Micro finance	6	6.3%	29	8.8%	35	8.3%
Borrowed from VSLAs	7	7.4%	22	6.7%	29	6.8%
Contribution from relatives	12	12.6%	27	8.2%	39	9.2%
Reinvestment	23	24.2%	19	5.8%	42	9.9%
Sale of personal property	1	1.1%	11	3.3%	12	2.8%
Government project	3	3.2%	1	0.3%	4	0.9%
Borrowed from bank	1	1.1%	1	0.3%	2	0.5%
Contribution from Friends	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	3	0.7%
Customer advances	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Employee not sure	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
NSSF funds, salary loan	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Total	100		356		456	

4.12. Description of customers

Concerning the description of their customers, most business traders reported that majority of the customers include all community members 48.5%, followed by schools and school children 13.3%, Low/medium income earners, especially those who buy on credit 13.3%, women especially housewives, 12.3% and those in the neighbourhood, 12.1%. Inside the ROW, the most common customer type was community members at 42.7%, women (especially housewives) at 16.4% and Neighbourhood at 12.7%. Outside the Row, the commonest customer types were community members at 50.5%, Schools/school Children at 16.7%, and Low/medium income earners who buy on credit at 16.1% (refer to Table 54).

Table 53: Customer Type

Customer Type	Inside ROW		Outside ROW		Grand Total	
	n=110	%	n = 311	%	n=421	%
All community members	47	42.7%	157	50.5%	204	48.5%
Schools/school Children	4	3.6%	52	16.7%	56	13.3%
Low/medium income earners who buy on credit	6	5.5%	50	16.1%	56	13.3%
Women (especially housewives)	18	16.4%	34	10.9%	52	12.4%
Neighbourhood	14	12.7%	37	11.9%	51	12.1%
Those who can pay cash		0.0%	22	7.1%	22	5.2%
Working class		0.0%	10	3.2%	10	2.4%
Restaurants	3	2.7%	14	4.5%	17	4.0%
Boda-boda cyclist	1	0.9%	11	3.5%	12	2.9%
Youths	8	7.3%	8	2.6%	16	3.8%
House Tenants		0.0%	5	1.6%	5	1.2%
Builders	2	1.8%	6	1.9%	8	1.9%
Men	8	7.3%	4	1.3%	12	2.9%
Retail shop traders		0.0%	4	1.3%	4	1.0%
Micro enterprise businessmen		0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
Bar Operators	2	1.8%	1	0.3%	3	0.7%
Others	8	7.3%	8	2.6%	16	3.8%
Total	121		425		546	

4.12.1. Source of business customers

According to most of the business traders, 95.8% reported that most of their customers live right in their vicinity. This was followed by those from the neighbouring village (see Table 55).

Table 54: Source of business customers

Where do your customers come from?	Inside ROW		Outside ROW		Grand Total	
	n=110	%	n=318	%	n=428	%
Within vicinity	104	94.5%	306	96.2%	410	95.8%
Neighbouring Village markets	6	5.5%	110	34.6%	116	27.1%
Outside Kampala	0	0	7	2.2%	7	1.6%
Outside village	0	0	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
Schools	0	0	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
Hotels	0	0	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Total	110		428		538	

4.12.2. Source of business inputs/materials

Business Traders were interviewed concerning the source of their inputs/materials and most of them acknowledged that they mainly obtain these from Kampala City in various areas (37.8%), namely; Gazaland, Kikuubo, Kisenyi, Mutaasa Arcade, Owino, Nakasero market, Yamaha Center. Second in place were those that obtain their inputs from neighbouring markets (34.9%). The most mentioned markets were; Kiganda market, Nakawa market and Banda-Kireka (refer to Table 56).

Table 55: Source of business inputs/materials

Where do you get your business inputs/materials, please write details)	Inside ROW		Outside ROW		Grand Total	
	n=109	%	n=309	%	n=418	%
Around Kampala City	28	25.7%	130	42.1%	158	37.8%
Neighbour markets ()	40	36.7%	106	34.3%	146	34.9%
Within vicinity	21	19.3%	77	24.9%	98	23.4%
Wholesale suppliers		0.0%	13	4.2%	13	3.1%
Distributor Trucks	12	11.0%	10	3.2%	22	5.3%
In Villages Outside Kampala	11	10.1%	11	3.6%	22	5.3%
Outside Uganda (China, Israel)		0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
Total	112		349		461	

4.12.3. Turnover (total sales) of business and estimated net profits

Overall, the average daily sales stood at UGX 192,881, with an average of UGX 176,000 inside the ROW, and UGX 211,760 outside the ROW. However, since the distribution of sales is skewed, Median sales would rather be considered. Inside the ROW, the median daily sales stood at UGX 70,000, while outside the ROW, they stood at UGX 40,000. On the other hand, the average daily profits overall stood at UGX 105,206, with an average of UGX 173,412 inside the ROW, and UGX 24,774 outside the ROW. Considering median statistics, Inside the ROW, the median daily profits stood at UGX 40,000, while outside the ROW, they stood at UGX 60,000 as evidence in Table 57.

Table 56: Business Sales and Net Profits per Day Inside and Outside the ROW (including outliers)

Statistics	Inside ROW (N=375)		Outside ROW (N=318)		Overall (n=693)	
	Sales	Net Profit	Sales	Net Profit	Sales	Net Profit
Mean	176,871	173,412	211,760	24,774	192,881	105,206
Median	70,000	40,000	40,000	10,000	60,000	20,000
SD (±)	560,983	621,389	1,374,641	49,791	1,017,849	464,021
Range	411-8,500,000	274-8,000,000	1,428-22,200,000	0-571,479	411-22,200,000	0-8,000,000

Skewness	11.1	19.1	14.1	6.2	17	11
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NB: Please note that outliers like sales/profits above UGX 1,000,000, were excluded.

Note that the skewness reduces immensely, from 17 to 2.5 for sales and from 11 to 4.8 for profits. However, considering the Median sales, Inside the ROW, the median daily sales still stood at UGX 70,000, while outside the ROW, they stood at UGX 40,000. On the other hand, considering daily net profits, Inside the ROW, the median daily profits still stood at UGX 40,000, while outside the ROW, they also remained at UGX 10,000. However, the median overall sales reduced from UGX 60,000 to UGX 50,000, whereas the median overall daily net profits remained at UGX 20,000 (see Table 58).

Table 57: Business Sales and Net Profits per Day Inside and Outside the ROW (including outliers)

Statistics	Inside ROW (n=358)		Outside ROW (n=309)		Grand Total (n=667)	
	Sales	Net Profit	Sales	Net Profit	Sales	Net Profit
Mean	115,081	79,970	90,824	22,207	103,843	53,210
Median	70,000	40,000	40,000	10,000	50,000	20,000
SD (±)	133,775	131,068	139,529	38,110	136,904	103,494
Range	411-800,000	500-900,000	1,429-800,000	0-358,904	411-800,000	0-900,000
Skewness	2.3	3.8	2.8	4.6	2.5	4.8

4.12.4. Business Sales and Net Profit per Day Analysis per Village Inside and Outside ROW

The key observation is that there are seemingly higher net profits reported in Kito B and Namataba compared to the other villages). Overall profitability is lowest in Kasokoso village. Mean sales were found to be highest in Kito A followed by Kito B (see Table 59).

Table 58: Business Sales and Net Profit per Day Analysis per Village Inside and Outside ROW

Village	Overall Sales		Overall Net Profit	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Kasokoso	101,394	136,776	25,355	32,842
Kireka D	105,659	157,602	32,566	44,436
Kito A	124,333	192,994	39,278	69,935
Kito B	111,415	134,408	73,026	131,595
Namataba	84,267	128,048	71,634	124,813
Total	103,844	136,904	53,211	103,495

4.13. Capacity/training for business employees

4.13.1. Business staff training received (skills, training provider, etc)

Overall, 41% of the participants interviewed had ever attended some training in the line of their economic activity. For those inside the ROW (particularly in Kasokoso and Kireka D), findings show that 46.3% had attended some training, with a higher proportion of those trained coming from Kasokoso, while for those operating from Outside the ROW, responses reflected a slightly lower proportion at 39.5%. some of the trades that attracted the lowest economic trainings at 0.7% where Parenting (Child Care), Art and Industry Management and Information Technology (refer to Table 60).

Table 59: Business staff training received (skills, training provider, etc)

Village	Inside the ROW				Outside the ROW				Grand Total			
	Yes	No	TT	%Trained	Yes	No	TT	%Trained	Yes	No	TT	%Trained
Kasokoso	33	30	63	66.3	66	93	159	20.1	99	123	222	23.3
Kireka D	11	21	32	33.7	9	16	25	2.7	20	37	57	4.7
Kito A					2	4	6	0.6	2	4	6	0.5
Kito B					37	54	91	11.2	37	54	91	8.7
Namataba					16	32	48	4.9	16	32	48	3.8
Grand Total	44	51	95	100.0	130	199	329		174	250	424	41.0
Overall (%)	46.3				39.5				41.0			

Majority of the participants reported to have been trained in the following economic activities; Hair dressing, cutting and saloon management 14.8%, Financial literacy (10.7%), Cooking skills (8.1%), and Business Planning, administration and Management (7.4%) as evident in Table 61.

Table 60: Skills participants were trained on

Skilled Trained for Inside the ROW	Inside ROW	Outside ROW	Total	%
Hair dressing, cutting and saloon management	6	16	22	14.8%
Financial literacy (Bookkeeping and Balancing)	4	12	16	10.7%
Cooking skills (making the snacks like Bagiya, crisps)	6	7	13	8.7%
Business planning, administration and management	4	7	11	7.4%
Medical/Health Practice skills	2	8	10	6.7%
Business skills	4	5	9	6.0%
On job training	2	4	6	4.0%
Saving Culture	0	6	6	4.0%
Customer care	1	3	4	2.7%
Tailoring	1	3	4	2.7%
Beauty cosmetology skills	0	3	3	2.0%
Entrepreneurship	1	2	3	2.0%
Shoe making and repair	1	2	3	2.0%
Teaching skills	1	2	3	2.0%
Metal fabricating and designing.	0	3	3	2.0%
Electrical installation and Wiring	0	3	3	2.0%
Automotive mechanics skills	0	3	3	2.0%
Carpentry training	1	1	2	1.3%
Poultry keeping skills	0	2	2	1.3%
Growing Trees (Eucalyptus)	1	1	2	1.3%
Mobile money operating skills	0	2	2	1.3%
Hotel management	0	2	2	1.3%
Other training	8	9	17	11.4%
Grand Total	43	106	149	100.0

Other training included the following; Glass fixing, measurement and Cutting, G-nut grinding using a machine, Scrap buying and weighing scale readings, Street business, Sugarcane growing, Plumbing skills, Making fabrics in various fashions, Decoration skills, Making school bags, Marketing, Fashion and design, Music mixing, Fruit and Poultry farming, Phone repair, Parenting (Child care), Art industry management, and Information Technology (see Table 62).

Table 61: Providers of the training services

Who provided the training? (Inside ROW)	n	%
Training Institution	8	18.2
Employer	7	15.9
Relative	6	13.6
Expert	5	11.4
Myself (business owner)	5	11.4
Government aided	4	9.1
My friend/neighbour	3	6.8
NGO/Project	4	9.1
Suppliers	2	4.5
Grand Total	44	100.0

Table 62: Reasons for not training staff

If No training, please give reasons	Inside ROW		Outside ROW		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Training deemed as not necessary	26	53.1	50	37.0	76	41.3
No opportunity to train	5	10.2	57	42.2	62	33.7
Lack of money to do training	1	2.0	13	9.6	14	7.6
Learnt on job	10	20.4	12	8.9	22	12.0
Already knowledgeable	7	14.2	0	0.0	7	3.8
No time for training	0	0.0	3	2.2	3	1.6
Grand Total	49	100.0	135	100.0	184.0	100.0

From Table 63, it is apparent that majority of the respondents who never trained (41.3%) perceived training as not being necessary hence a need to sensitise them on how training can increase productivity. Moreover, 12% noted having learnt on job- pointing to the significance of apprenticeship and the need to further formalise and strengthen it as a method for training. A bigger portion outside the ROW expressed lack of opportunities for training.

The following are some of the proposed areas for business training that survey respondents expressed:

- 1) Electrical and repair skilling
- 2) Get other skills training like welding and mechanics
- 3) Wholesale shop management skills
- 4) Business training (how to handle creditors, how to acquire Loans, records keeping, marketing skills, etc).
- 5) Life skills
- 6) Parenting skills
- 7) Farm skills in animal husbandry.
- 8) How to run a Goat roast business
- 9) Modern cooking methods
- 10) Hair dressing
- 11) Crafts e.g. how to make bags
- 12) Making ladies cosmetics and also expand the business
- 13) Tailoring e.g. how to make sweaters

4.14. Business premises

4.14.1. Rent for tenement (yes/no, how much, frequency of payment, advance payment, etc)

Regarding the rental of business property, overall, 76.2% of the participants reported that they were paying rent, whereas 23.8% were not. Considering those living inside the ROW, 89.5% pay rent, whereas 60.8% pay rent outside the ROW. Those not paying rent reported that they own their business premises, as indicated by 91.4% (see Table 64).

Table 63: Status of rent Payment

Do you pay rent?	Inside			Outside			Grand Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Kasokoso	55	8	63	111	48	159	166	56	222
Kireka D	29	3	32	10	15	25	39	18	57
Kito A	0	2	2	2	4	6	2	6	8
Kito B	216	17	233	57	34	91	273	51	324
Namataba	42	10	52	20	28	48	62	38	100
Grand Total	342	40	382	200	129	329	542	169	711
	89.5%	10.5%	100.0%	60.8%	39.2%	100.0%	76.2%	23.8%	100.0%

Amount of money paid in Rent

Concerning rent amount paid, overall, a significant portion, 27.5%, pay rent in the range of UGX 50,001-100,000 UGX. These are followed by those in the range UGX 100,001 to 150,000 (25.3%) and those paying less than UGX 50,000 (21.1%). This rent is most paid on a Monthly basis as indicated by 81.5% overall. Also note that 21.6% have their rent paid in advance of one month (41%), Two months (37.6%) and three months (12.8%) (see Table 65 below).

Table 64: Rent amount paid monthly

How much Rent	Inside		Outside		Grand total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Less than UGX 50,000	79	23.1%	35	17.6%	114	21.1%
2. 50,001-100,000	107	31.3%	42	21.1%	149	27.5%
3. 100,001-150,000	72	21.1%	65	32.7%	137	25.3%
4. 150,001-200,000	39	11.4%	39	19.6%	78	14.4%
5. Over 200,000	45	13.2%	18	9.0%	63	11.6%
Grand Total	342	100.0%	199	100.0%	541	100.0%

Results on Renting from Residential Only (within the ROW)

During the business survey, there participants that had their residential tenements close to the business tenements, as this were classified as Residential only tenements totalling to 949 households. Among these, 97.7% representing the majority, pay rent for their tenements to a tune of UGX 96,000 on average with a Median of UGX 80,000 and SD± 55,402. The payment arrangements for the majority is a monthly basis (86.1%0, with 20.1% of them having an advance payment of 2 months for majority (41.3%) and those paying one month in advance at 34.4%. 71.4% are not paying for rent mainly because they are relatives to their landlord, whereas 19% were offered the place to stay by their friends (see Table 66).

Table 65: Rent paid by business households within the ROW

Overall	Inside ROW (N=927)
Mean	96,009
Median	80,000
SD (±)	55,402
Range	20,000-800,000
Skewness	5

4.15. Duration of business in location and performance over years

4.15.1. Duration of business (inside ROW)

When asked how long their businesses had operated in the respective areas, over half of the business traders (56.8%) reported that they had stayed for 1 to 5 years, followed by those who had stayed for less than a year at 21.1% and 6 to 10 years at 14.7% (see Table 67).

Table 66: Duration of business in current location

How long has your business operated in this location?	Inside ROW			
	Kasokoso	Kireka D	Grand Total	
	n	n	n	%
less than 1yr	9	11	20	21.1%
1 to 5 yrs	36	18	54	56.8%
6 to 10 yrs	11	3	14	14.7%
11 to 15yrs	2		2	2.1%
16 to 20yrs	2		2	2.1%
21 to 25yrs	3		3	3.2%
Grand Total	63	32	95	100.0%

4.15.2. Performance over the years

About performance, business traders were assessed regarding how they felt their businesses were performing. Outside the ROW, 61.7% reported that they had increased their capital, 13.3% said they hired employees, whereas 4.1% reported that they had acquired bigger premises. However, 5.7% said their businesses were still new and struggling.

A different scale was used during data collection Inside the ROW, where most of the business traders 76.8% reported that they were performing well, whereas 14.7% felt they were performing fairly well. About 4.2% had just started while 4.3% said that they were not doing well (see Table 68).

Table 67: Perceived Business performance over the years

How has your business performed over the years?	Inside ROW	
	n	%
Performing well	73	76.8%
Fairly	14	14.7%
Just started	4	4.2%
Cannot say	2	2.1%
Not doing well	1	1.1%
Sometimes its stagnant	1	1.1%
Grand Total	95	100.0%

4.16. Anticipated possible effect of KJE project on business operations

Participants were asked pertaining the extent of impact of the KJE and KSB project on business. and inside the ROW, 81.9% reported that they were going to be Physically destroyed 100%. This was followed by Loss of Customers at 31.2%, High rental costs at new location at 15.2% and Loss of physical access to their business at 13.9%. Outside the ROW, majority of the business traders 71.1%, lamented about the Loss of customers. Overall, approximately half of the business traders expressed concern with Loss of their customers at 49.6%, followed by being Physically destroyed -100% (46.3%) (see Figure 17).

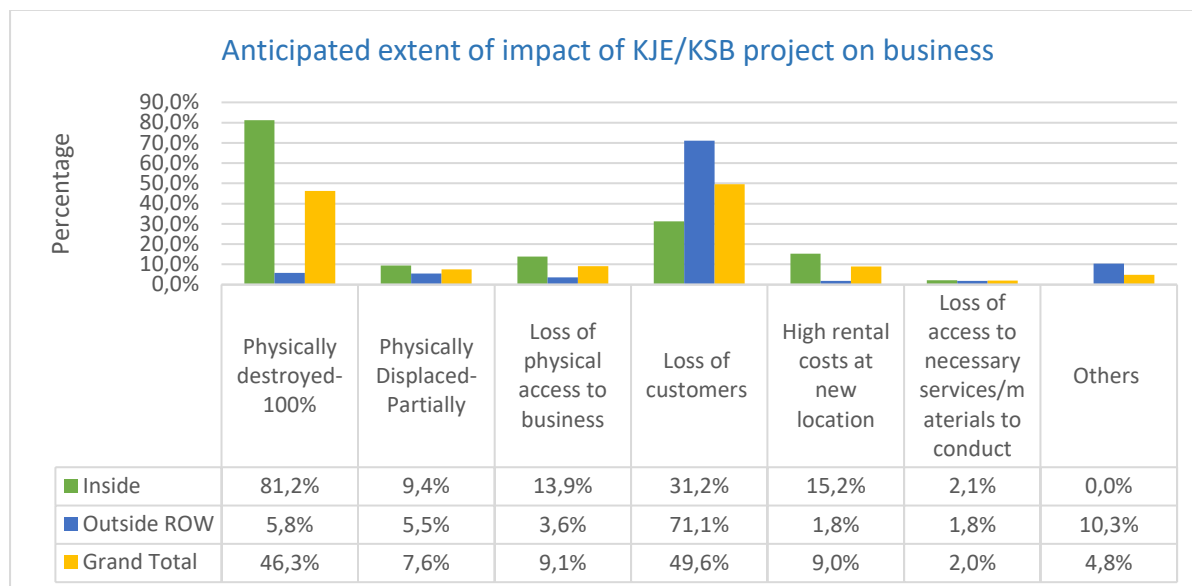


Figure 17: Anticipated extent of impact of KJE project on business

4.17. Thoughts about the KJE Project

Overall, 71% believe the project is good for their livelihoods while only 21% and spoil for choice are so what while 7.3% feel that the project is bad or not sure. It should be noted that the project needs to focus more on 29% and explore the reason for their dissatisfaction (see Figure 18).

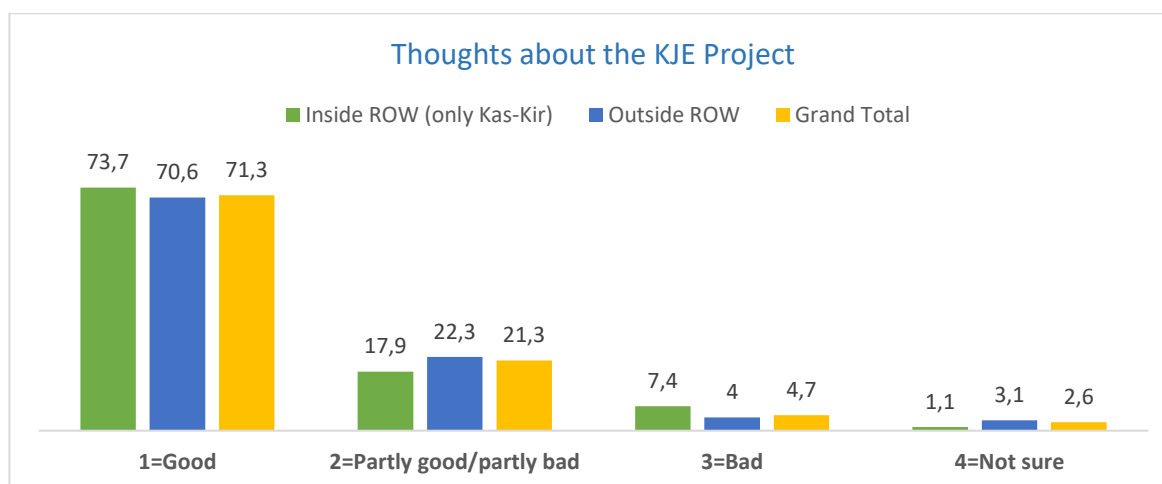


Figure 18: Respondents' thoughts about the KJE Project

5. QUALITATIVE DATA FINDINGS

The qualitative analysis undertaken for the report indicates the most frequent perceptions within the communities affected, relating to their fears around the construction of the KJE, their expectations and desired relating to it and solutions to challenges created from the construction of the KJE as identified by the community.

The findings from this analysis will provide the Cities Alliance and implementing partners in the project with a baseline on perceptions within the affected communities and will inform the ongoing implementation and monitoring of the project.

5.1. Key Findings from the Qualitative Research

1. Several key findings relate to gender and perceptions of increased risk to women in the affected communities, as well as specific vulnerabilities for disabled people and the elderly.
2. The timing of the construction and compensation process and need to do more on community sensitisation is clear. Clear communications on timing will allow for better business continuity and allow enough time for people to prepare. More sensitising and support on the relocation process is needed.
3. The issues around compensation included widespread perceptions that compensation should be made not just for structures, but also for land and to renters who will need support in relocation.
4. Fears of increasing costs in rent and cost of living and that low-income households will be forced out of the area are high.
5. There is a clear perceived need for protection for women and families in how compensation is paid out that should be addressed.
6. The communities are requesting governmental and NGO support including on livelihoods training, and in employing local people (especially youth) in the construction process. Government support to rebuild the community facilities is needed, especially schools and the water infrastructure which had resulted from community efforts. There is a need to ensure continuity in services (health, education) and support in constructing schools and medical clinics.
7. Opportunities identified for the affected communities included the use of savings groups for community development and solidarity, and a hope for a boost to local businesses from the road and jobs created during the construction.

5.2. Fears Relating to the KJE

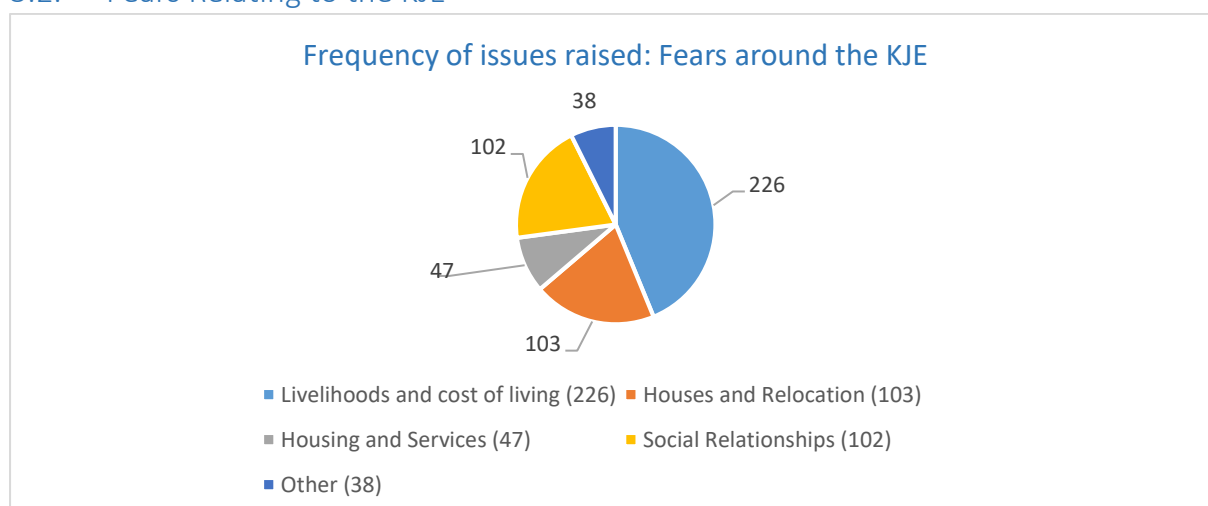


Figure 19: Fears Relating to the KJE

By far the most frequent category of concern identified in the qualitative research related to negative impacts on **livelihoods and the cost of living**.

- This included frequent comments relating to fears of loss of livelihoods, increased prices for land and housing in the area, increased taxes, loss of current water supply and disruptions to local businesses (displacement of shops, sand miners, brick makers, *boda boda* stands, chapatti stalls, factories, fish ponds, poultry houses and vegetable gardens), as well as perceptions that low income earners will be forced out of the area.
- The costs for businesses that rent within the ROW and that will need to be relocated further away and the lack of compensation for these business owners.
- The cost of government schools which has risen and fears that households will not be able to pay school fees.
- Fears of an increase of crime due to lack of income amongst the youth.
- The impact on local youth was frequently noted particularly relating to the *boda boda* riders.
- The impact on business continuity of not knowing when relocation or compensation will occur.
- Relating to gender, fears included that married women would not receive the compensation for construction and will be forced to rent.

“These people you see, most businesses have their targeted group. I think since the KJE is going to pass here it is going to reallocate many of them which is going to be very hard for them to re-establish this business in this new environment where they are going and maybe gain the customers they used to see before.”

Youth respondent, Namataba.

“First of all, the road is wide and most of our customers are to be evicted and secondly, most of us are going to become unemployed after our businesses are destroyed. Another issue is that our small businesses were not considered at all. For example, our *boda boda* stages were not counted for compensation and yet we actually bought the stages”. **Youth respondent, Kito B.**

“Even if we had the piped water, either way we would be affected because we still have to pay for the water, since currently we don’t pay for the water”. **Women’s Focus Group, Namataba.**

“As married women, the fear we have is that when this road gets here and we are compensated for the house that we have, it will be the husband to receive and sign for the moment. But chances are high that the husband will not use this money to construct for me another house.” **Women’s Focus Group, Namataba.**

The second most commented upon fear from the community related to **housing and relocation**.

- This included fear of displacement including homelessness and the informal workers ‘having nowhere to go’, particularly for women and children.
- Individuals’ previous experience of relocation were linked to a fear that compensation would not adequately cover all the related costs and the investments already made.
- The uncertainties around when construction will commence, and when relocations will occur, and when compensation will be paid were frequently expressed.
- Other issues included fears that homes close to the road will be destroyed due to the use of heavy machinery during road construction and whether those households would be compensated, as well as impacts on the quality of life in these areas during construction.
- Tenure issues raised include the lack of security for people who have agreements relating to the land but no official title.
- Others commented on fears that planned construction will be introduced to the area, requiring materials that the community cannot afford, and that increased prices and rents will displace those on smaller plots currently.

- Somewhat related, the loss of access to services was a frequent response, including fears around the continuity of schooling due to the demolition of schools and disruptions to water services.

“You may even fail to find a place to rent. When we were displaced from the railway at Kataza people spent one month when they were homeless and had nowhere to go and were sleeping on the roadside under trees. Our children did not even go to school for one full year, we have actually just gotten where to settle. The men can find where to sleep, they can find a single woman and start staying with them, but woman will remain behind to suffer with the children.” **Women’s focus group, Namataba.**

“These heavy vehicles that carry the recommended cement sand ratio like I mentioned before will cause cracks to the weak houses. Then secondly, there will be dust in the beginning which will affect people. Then may be, accidents may happen because you may decide to raise the level of the place and the vehicles fall.” **Business representative, Namataba.**

“Fear arises from concerns. The place where we are now will soon not be ours. The main fear is compensation. Shall we get a fair pay?” **NGO representative, Namataba.**

“It would be good if they first compensate those people and give them enough time to look for where they will relocate to. They shouldn’t give them the money today and expect them to relocate in the next week.” **Women’s Focus Group, Kasokoso.**

Negative impacts on **social relationships** was another frequent fear identified in the qualitative research.

- Community fears included losing social relationships through friends, business relations and other social attachments. This included fears that the compensation would not be adequate for communities to relocate close to their community, and the resulting loss of social networks and relationships.
- Risks relating to the loss of community cohesion include the breakup of families, loss of community assets (including informal savings groups, youth groups, religious buildings and football grounds), and the basic and social services which have been provided as a result of community collaboration (clean water supplies, electricity, medical clinics and schools).
- Disruption of education due to the demolition of schools and relocation was a frequent issue raised.
- Specific groups that were perceived to be at the greatest risk from relocation include women, the elderly and the disabled.

“The road will affect us because like now we as women have our group that unities us, but this road will make some of our colleagues to migrate to other places and they will not be able to be with us in our group”. **Women’s focus group, Namataba.**

“You find some people living so close to the road where the mark is but they will not get compensated. We have many of them including the disabled people. Imagine the disabled people living close to the main road, it is impossible” **Interview Kasokoso.**

“It will affect the church, the water accessibility, mosques our relationships, schools and our associations. The road is going to affect us especially because it is going to divide us and destroy our strong relationship that we have been having.” **Women’s focus group Namataba.**

“Yes, it’s going to affect them considering that when we migrated to this community we worked as a community to bring electric power to our community, we brought in one by one electric poles till power got here. We did this as a community not by government. For the taps we pulled water from up her and brought it here still as individuals till it got into our village. For the schools, when we settled in we demarcated land for the school, hospital and we prepared for it we used our own money as a community to secure this land and we decided on

the area for the school, our office and then hospital and we started this as a communal investment... that's how other facilities like private clinics came into existence". **Women's representative, Kito B.**

"Most women work hard and struggle to take care of the children and even pay school fees, we are so worried that after the compensation has been made, the mend will take all the money and even get other wives and leave us in such a hard situation with the children". **Women's Focus Group, Namataba.**

Table 68 Frequencies of responses: Community fears relating to the KJE project

Fears relating to the KJE project	Frequency	Categories	Comment
Loss of social security relationships	102	Social Relationships	The community has fears that they will lose their social security, their friends in the area, the business relations and other social attachments
Loss of Livelihoods	73	Livelihoods and cost of living	The fear of the loss of livelihood in the people in the community
Probable displacement from their homes	72	Housing and Relocation	There is fear that the road will lead to displacement from their homes
High land and rent prices	63	Livelihoods and cost of living	They have fears that the road will lead to a hike in price of land and housing in the area
Unable to have a similar income	42	Livelihoods and cost of living	They will not be able to obtain similar income with the jobs they have been doing due to the KJE
Fears homes likely destroyed	31	Housing and Relocation	Fear that homes will be destroyed due to heavy machinery during road construction
Loss of Education	28	Housing and Services	There is a fear that their children will not get good education due to the demolition of their existing schools
Unable to find affordable housing	24	Livelihoods and cost of living	The residents are worried that they will not be able to obtain affordable housing
Road affects business	24	Livelihoods and cost of living	the fear that the KJE will have negative and positive effects on business
Road will interrupt water	19	Housing and Services	The construction of the KJE will lead to a disruption in water sources for the community. They will now have to pay for water unlike the previous wells where they got it free.

Other fears include:

- Fears of child sacrifices, disappearances and rape
- Lack of access roads to the KJE
- Possible threats of violence due to the compensation scheme
- Increase in Road Traffic Accidents
- Lack of healthcare

5.3. Expectations and Desires Relating to the KJE

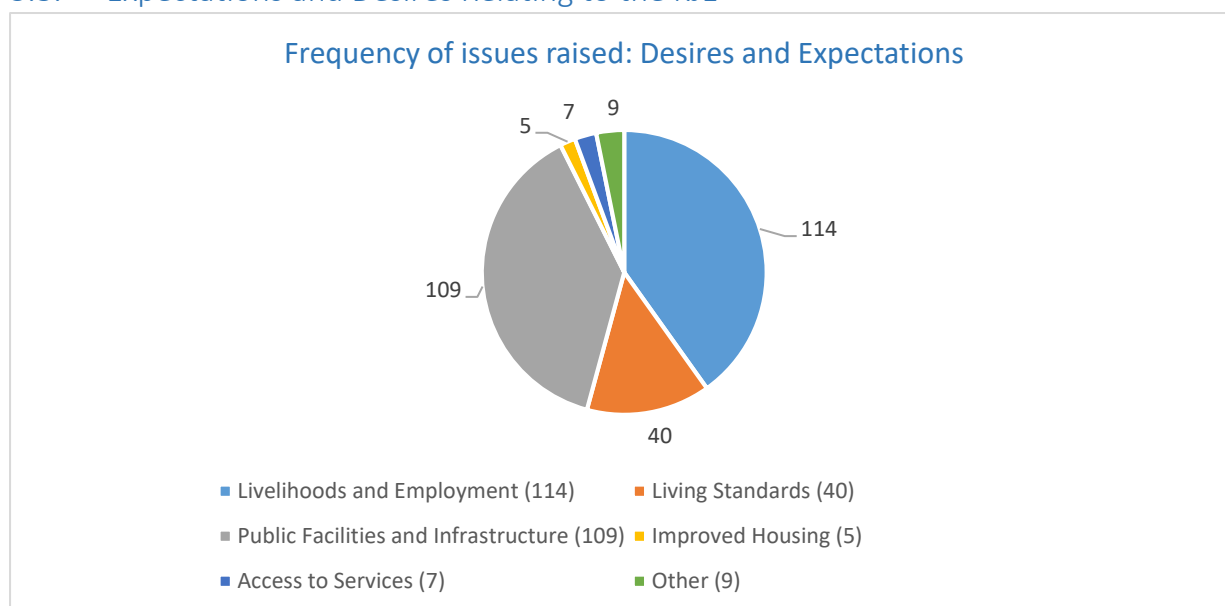


Figure 20: Expectations and desires Relating to the KJE

The most frequent expectations relating to opportunities provided by the construction of the KJE related to **livelihoods and employment**.

- There are expectations that the construction work will bring opportunities for the youth in the communities, as well as a hope that jobs created will not be taken by people from outside the affected areas.
- There is an expected boost to local businesses from the KJE from those not relocating, including increased ease of access and related developments, increased numbers of local customers, and a desire to see local businesses expand as a result.
- A frequent expectation is that people who receive compensation will see an improvement in their livelihoods.
- Expectations include increased investment in the area and reduced traffic and improved transportation of goods and produce.

“This will help the youths attain employment and develop and become better. The development of infrastructure will happen because instead of a businessman putting up a kiosk, they will instead build a permanent structure for the business because of being next to that road”. **Youth Respondent, Namataba.**

If we are allowed, we should apply for the jobs on the KJE project. We have youths both boys and girls that can work on the KJE. I personally hope to apply for the jobs in the company and if hired, I will be happy. It is better than getting workers from outside Namataba”. **Woman respondent, Namataba.**

“The truth is there will be employment. They can’t leave me the youth in Kasokoso and employ someone from Namugomgo.” **Business respondent, Namataba.**

“The good thing about KJE is that we shall get jobs. We request that you employ us and the youths in our community.” **Women’s Focus Group, Kito B.**

“The good thing is, if the government pays me I will go and start my projects or get a new place and build my home and be with my family. It will help me to transact my business development to the other areas of the country.” **People with Disability Respondent, Kito B.**

Community expectations around **public facilities and infrastructure** was the second most frequently raised issue. Specifically, improved access to hospitals, schools and transport.

- A few respondents commented on the improvements (tarmacking) already made to roads in Namataba, and the building of improved housing structures in anticipation of the road.
- Support to the elderly to access health care facilities, governmental support for the elderly and improved and affordable health care facilities for all represented a frequent issue raised.
- Expectations and desires around education included many respondents commenting on the need for support in the construction of schools for the affected communities.
- Respondents noted the impact construction delays would have on the time it will take for anticipated services to be fulfilled (hospitals and schools).

“I believe once the road has been constructed, there will be more road users and hence booming of businesses located along the roadside. Secondly, we shall also be able to access our homes and avoid traffic jams.” **NGO Respondent, Namataba.**

“We shall have easy transport services. Right now, going to Jinja involves me to go to Bweyogerere to Kampala and then to Jinja. But after it is constructed, we shall be going straight to Jinja. Another thing is that the community will be very developed.” **Youth Respondent Kito B.**

“Currently we don’t have a secondary school here, at this time if a child completes primary seven, they have to move to Bweyogerere, Kireka. But if the road comes, a rich person will come and buy land here and construct a secondary school.” **Women’s Focus Group, Kasokoso.**

“(Health care) is a big issue. There is no single day you can find their medicine when you see health care from the hospital here. The biggest thing they do is malaria testing, after that they give you two tablets of paracetamol and then instruct you to you and buy medicine... If I don’t have money the health workers will ignore me.” **Women’s Focus Group, Namataba.**

“If there is a way, they (government) can engage with the community and buy land from them so that they construct for us schools, or maybe a hospital that could have been good. Even when there is no land, I believe that they can get money and buy land somewhere and construct for people a school or a hospital. Those are the things that we don’t have in this community, we don’t have any single government school or hospital in this community.” **People with Disability Respondent, Kasokoso.**

Table 69: Frequencies of responses: Community expectations relating to the KJE project

Expectations relating to the KJE project	Frequency	Categories	Comment
Jobs relating to the road construction	26	Livelihoods and Employment	There is an expectation that the KJE will bring jobs to the youths
Boost to business	81	Livelihoods and Employment	There is an expected boost in business from the KJE
Better living standard	40	Living Standards	The people expect that the standard of living will be better after the KJE is constructed
Schools	19	Public facilities and infrastructure	The community desires schools to arise out of the KJE construction
Hospitals	27	Public facilities and infrastructure	The community desires hospitals out of the KJE
Business	7	Livelihoods and Employment	There is a desire for business growth out of the KJE
Ease of transport	56	Public facilities and infrastructure	Transport should become easier after the construction of the KJE
Worship houses	7	Public facilities and infrastructure	There is a desire for worship houses in the community
better homes	5	Improved Housing	There is a desire for better homes that match the standard of the KJE

safe water	7	Access to Services	The community desires safe water for use after the construction of the KJE
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Other expectations include:

- Electricity
- Food deliveries to the elderly
- Hospital care for the elderly

5.4. Solutions

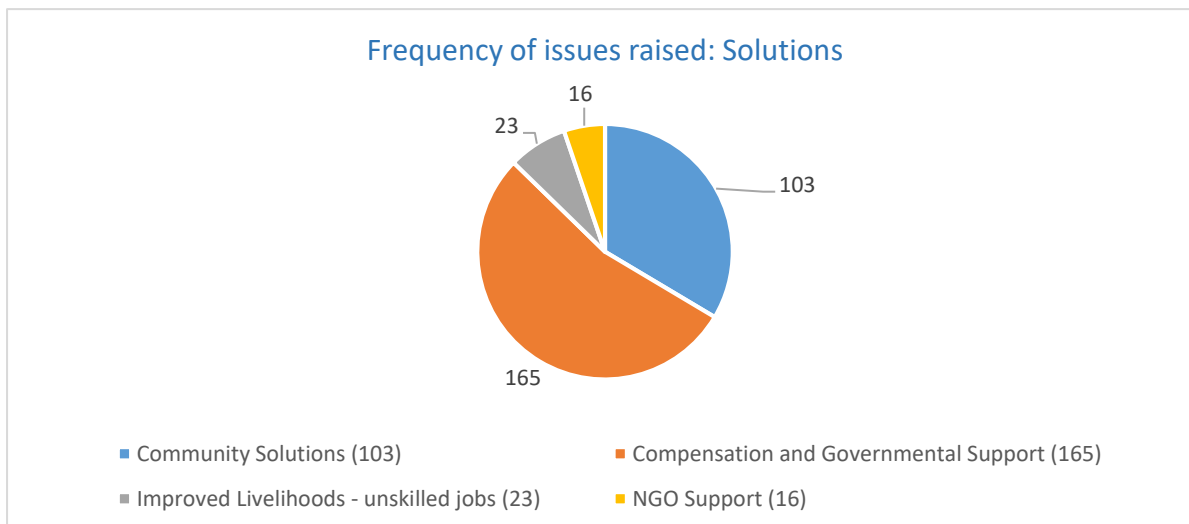


Figure 21: Solutions to anticipated challenges arising from the KJE

Over half of the solutions to challenges arising from the KJE involved **compensation and governmental support**.

- Many respondents noted that issues of tenure and compensation need to be addressed. Frequent suggestions included compensating people who are displaced so that they can find land elsewhere, not just for structures but also for the land. Compensation to tenants who will be relocated would enable them shift to a new location.
- Several solutions mentioned had a gender aspect, including ensuring women and children’s health needs are met, and touched on security issues and support required to avoid sexual assault and robbery during and after construction, and ensuring that the government mandates the spending of compensation money on housing, for families with children.
- The timing of the construction and clear sensitization and support with communities on relocation was raised as an important factor in allowing households, communities and savings groups to prepare and be ready. Displaced people will need time to settle elsewhere before they are evicted.
- Other suggestions included adopting different housing structures that construct upwards to reduce congestion, and the need for Government support to skills training and small loans to affected businesses.

“The tenants should also be compensated for the displacement because some may lose their money in terms of the rent that they had paid ahead of time. So, they should consider giving them something”. **Youth Representative, Namataba.**

“I ask myself will these people also pay me land, because I bought that land from someone and someone also is coming to tell me that land doesn’t belong to me, that the land belongs to someone, so they will not be willing to compensate. So that leaves me so puzzled and frustrated and say I am going to lose money there they are only paying me money that I have put in the structure. Those are very very serious issues that we found out now we are seeking solution to them.” **Youth Representative, Namataba.**

“We also need trainings in developmental project and businesses. We need a health facility to handle women’s needs. When a child falls sick, it is the responsibility of the women and not the man. The private health facilities are very expensive, so we need a government facility”. **Female Respondent, Kasokoso.**

“The government should introduce a strong law to ensure that families who have children must use that compensation money for buying land and constructing the house. If the government handles this issue carelessly, people will issue the money and end up suffering and complaining about the government, yes they were given money but instead the husband misused it.” **Women’s Focus Group, Namataba.**

“Other developed countries put up programs for transportation. They can put up an organization primarily responsible for shifting people from one place to another”. **Religious leader, Namataba.**

Community solutions proposed centred on a **bottom up approach** where there is sensitization and community input to the challenges and proposed solutions.

- This included representation from the communities on local councils and higher authorities.
- Frequent comments touched on a lack of engagement with the community. Many youth representatives commented on the limits to their involvement in community meetings held with UNRA about the KJE. A few women respondents commented that women are not involved in the upper council level meetings with UNRA.
- Savings groups have been proposed as a way of ensuring that the community acquires land and in addressing other challenges. Many respondents commented that SACCOS (savings groups) which provide loans and allow for business (bakeries, poultry, small garden farms etc) and community development, build solidarity and provide support to households and communities. Community suggestions included providing support to the communities to establish additional savings groups and increase access to everyone.

“Personally, I think that you should work with the community leadership so that we work, plan together on how we can convince our colleagues about the benefits of this road... If you work with the community members, I think it will be easy to get everything done.” **Youth Respondent, Kito B.**

“For example, the UNRA staff informed us that they will come. They told us that the chairman was consulted but the women representatives didn’t know. So, we get partial information and not fully. They actually told us that people were compensated for their land yet many people haven’t received compensation”. **Women’s Representative, Namataba.**

“We may need help in line with formation of SACCOS because the few SACCOS around still have a few people that are chosen out of the many so you find yourself in a scenario that you cannot be added to this group as a member however if someone had the chance they would really benefit.” **Elder Representative, Namataba.**

“The other issue that affects women in Kasokoso is poverty. You may find that if a woman doesn’t join any savings group, they will be left behind”. **Women’s Focus Group, Kasokoso.**

The potential opportunities to the community of **using local labour in the construction** process and in services during construction and not bringing in workers from elsewhere was suggested.

“We need to seek support from UNRA because they are the one to request to provide jobs to our youths in the community, so that they don’t bring in outsiders”. **Youth Representative, Kito B.**

“Our wives can work as catering service to the road construction employees. in that way, the community will have benefited from the road project. We request to be given priority for these jobs. The people can get experience and continue with these jobs even when they go to Najjembe. Let us do these jobs like missing cement and sand for construction, driving the vehicles.” **People with Disability Respondent, Kasokoso.**

The **technical and social support provided by NGOS** was the third most frequent solution identified in the qualitative research.

- This included the benefits of sensitization campaigns by NGOs as an important process for

communities to prepare and understand the effects of the construction and relocation and strategies to overcome them.

- Skills training and support to businesses and community organizations of youth and women were frequently noted as solutions.

“If that person is not given help or sensitized on how to spend that money, how to resourcefully use that money, then in might be wasted. .. I believe they should also be helped on how to use what they are going to get from their compensation”. **NGO representative, Kasokoso.**

“We need to have education on agriculture, brick laying... In 2006, in Kirema there were adult workshops training in tailoring, computers, driving and mechanics. If the youths get those skills, then they can even go to Kampala and earn”. **Youth representative, Kasokoso.**

“In regard to the community, there is a need for skilling. Remember we have a number of idle youth within the community who are jobless, so I believe if there is that component of skilling, you bring them together and put up something that can support them to get the skill and maybe start up something small to build on”. **NGO representative, Kasokoso.**

“The youths need groups that can teach us to start jobs and secondly to get support in form of funds so that if I have a business idea. I can get funds from the Saccos. Even if the road construction affects us, we can get the support from the youth group”. **Youth representative, Kasokoso.**

Table 70: Frequencies of responses: Solutions to anticipated challenges arising from the KJE

Solutions to anticipated challenges arising from the KJE	Frequency	Categories	
Bottom-up Approach	13	Community Solutions	A proposed solution will be a bottom top approach where there is sensitization and community input to the challenges and proposed solutions
Tenants Allowance	7	Compensation and Governmental Support	The tenants in the area that the KJE will be constructed want an allowance to enable them shift to a new location
Mobilising community savings for land acquisition	23	Community Solutions	Savings groups have been proposed as a way of ensuring that the community acquires land
Sensitization	67	Community Solutions	Sensitization of the Local people about the KJE will help to allay fears
Settling elsewhere	27	Compensation and Governmental Support	Give displaced people time to settle elsewhere before they are evicted
Compensation	90	Compensation and Governmental Support	Compensate people who are displaced so that they are able to find land elsewhere
Provide unskilled labour jobs	23	Improved Livelihoods	The KJE can offer some jobs, especially unskilled labour to the residents so that they benefit from the work
Government support	41	Compensation and Governmental Support	Government can provide support for the community in many ways to counter the effects of the KJE
NGO support	16	NGO Support	Non Govt Organisations provide some technical and social support for the Community affected by KJE

Other issues raised included: affordable housing, documentation, minimising road traffic accidents and leaving small businesses alongside the KJE.

6. NEXT STEPS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1. Revised Logframe Indicators

A number of the indicators drawn from the UNRA survey, and which have been measured both inside and outside the ROW, will be incorporated into the Cities Alliance Logframe for the project, and measured at a minimum during the final evaluation. These indicators relate to key socio-economic variables that will enrich the understanding of the effectiveness of the project. These include, among others, indicators measuring easiness and breadth of access to natural and socio-economic improving services.

Proposed additional M&E indicators to complement the project's logframe have been included in the data table in the Executive Summary. Other indicators for consideration are in the table below:

Table 71: Proposed Additional Indicators

Area	Indicator(s)	UNRA/CA questionnaire correspondence	Related outcome(s)
Facilities availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access by facility type - Perception of road impact on access by facility type - Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets - Percentage of households with access to places of cultural and religious significance 	3.6.1 / 3.6.2 / 5.1 / 5.2 / 5.7 / 5.8	Outcome 3
Social services and utilities access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of household members attending school - Percentage of household members attending a nearby school - Percentage of household members attending an extremely good or good school - Percentage of households that seek health services from a clinic, health centre or hospital - Distribution of household access to health services by distance - Percentage of households that have access to extremely good or good quality health services - Distribution of households by type of transport used the most - Percentage of households that report access to friends/relatives in and around the community 	6.6 / 6.7 / 6.9 / 6.11 6.14 / 6.16 / 6.17 / 6.19 / 7.1 / 7.3	Outcome 3 Outcome 4
Land and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of the surveyed affected population who demonstrate awareness of the ecological role of the Kinawataka wetlands 	5.11 / 5.12	Outcome 5

Area	Indicator(s)	UNRA/CA questionnaire correspondence	Related outcome(s)
Income generation and access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of PAPs dependent on the informal economy that report being empowered with new skills and finance to continue their existing enterprise - % of PAPs dependent on the informal economy that report being empowered with new skills and finance to start new enterprises - Average score on the AVSI Foundation livelihood assessment for beneficiary enterprises - Proportion of targeted households with increased average monthly incomes temporary support; for stabilising consumption - Proportion of targeted households with improved score on the AVSI Household Vulnerability Assessment Tool (HVAT) - # enterprises to relocate from the ROW that report linkage (access) to appropriate agencies for micro-finance 	4.16 / 4.18 / 4.20 / 4.20.1	Outcome 3 Outcome 4
Technical assistance / Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of households and business that think they would need support if resettled - Distribution of households by their preferred economic activity after resettlement - Number of affected households gaining income through new or improve papyrus cultivation 	8.1 / 8.8 / 8.9	Outcome 3 Outcome 4

6.2 Proposed additional final evaluation questions

In addition to assessment against the Logframe indicators, the following additional final evaluation questions are proposed:

1. How many of the households both directly resettled and indirectly affected by the resettlement have received compensation?
2. How do the emerging social and economic dynamics (i.e., how populations relate to each other socially—have patterns of contact and support changed; how do populations gather and interact socially around assets, services, and other common and shared resources; how do household business supply chains and customer base differ in terms of spatial and social distribution vis-à-vis those they had before resettlement), compare to those existing pre-resettlement?
3. Were environmental related negatives both in the inside and outside the ROW previous to the KJE project addressed by project implementation, so that these negatives have been eliminated or at least partially addressed? To what extent?
4. What aspects of the project’s design were successfully translated into practice and, consequently, successfully implemented so that they attained the results expected in ameliorating the projects impact on the resettled population?

6.3. Qualitative Monitoring

In addition to the regular tracking of performance related indicators, it is recommended that Cities Alliance and Implementing Partners establish a qualitative and participative monitoring system to regularly collect feedback and information from the affected communities. This would allow the project to track the issues identified in the qualitative component, as well as identify in-time any other emerging issues or unintended outcomes.

6.4. Next steps

- The Cities Alliance will organise several sessions with Implementing Partners and other stakeholders (including UNRA) to discuss the findings of this Baseline Study and implications for programming and the monitoring of outcomes.
- A number of the indicators drawn from the UNRA survey, and which have been measured both inside and outside the ROW, will be incorporated into the Cities Alliance Logframe for the project, and measured at a minimum during the final evaluation. These indicators relate to key socio-economic variables that will enrich the understanding of the effectiveness of the project. These include, among others, indicators measuring easiness and breadth of access to natural and socio-economic improving services.
- Cities Alliance will review UNRA's completed census data set when available. The independent final evaluation will have access to the full data set from inside the ROW.
- In addition to preparing an updated and full table of UNRA collected baseline indicators (representing all 11 villages) as a first step in the final evaluation, the Cities Alliance and implementing partners team should review the project logframe and incorporate the revised monitoring indicators into the monitoring system, to allow for the gathering, analysis and reporting indicator data that captures the progress made throughout implementation.
- In addition to the regular tracking of performance related indicators, it is recommended that Cities Alliance and Implementing Partners establish a qualitative and participative monitoring system to regularly collect feedback and information from the affected communities. This would allow the project to track the issues identified in the qualitative component, as well as identify in-time any other emerging issues or unintended outcomes.

ANNEXES TO THE KJE - NOWO BASELINE STUDY REPORT

Annex 1 - Timelines

	Activity description	Activity date	January 2020				February 2020				March 2020				Responsible Officer/status	
			W 1	W 2	Wk 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4		
1	Enlist data requirements from CA and all IPs	Done in December 2019														Doreen
2	Design and share tools for review	10 th to 25 th Jan 2020														Eduardo & Doreen
3	Hiring of Research Assistants	20 th to 31 st Jan 2020														Magda (CV under review)
4	Address comments raised on the tools	5 th Feb 2020														Ronard
5	Design tools in Kobo Collect	6 th to 7 th Feb 2020														Doreen
6	Conduct training and pre-test and Planning with Local Leaders	10 th Feb 2020														Ronard & Doreen
7	Data Collection	17 th Feb to 28 th Feb 2020														Magda & Doreen
8	Data Cleaning and Analysis	25 th Feb to 3 rd Mar 2020														Doreen
9	Prepare the draft baseline report	3 rd to 10 th Mar 2020														Doreen & Eduardo
10	Disseminate preliminary findings for validation	10 th Mar 2020														Ronard & Doreen
11	Prepare and share final baseline report for review	11 th to 16 th Mar 2020														Doreen & Eduardo

Annex 2 - Budget

Activity	Unit Description	Unit cost	Number of units	Frequency	Amount	Comment
Enlist data requirements from CA and all IPs	meetings	100.000	1	3	300.000	
Design and review Tools					-	No cost, AVSI to handle
Baseline inception meeting with local leaders within and outside the ROW, and UNRA.	meetings					
Transport refund	people	20.000	30	2	1.200.000	
Meals and Refreshments	people	30.000	35	2	2.100.000	
SDA for government staff	people	20.000	6	2	240.000	
Venue Hire	Hall	200.000	1	2	400.000	
Mobilisation costs	Airtime	50.000	1	2	100.000	
Stationery (flip chart, markers, notebook, pen)	Lumpsum	300.000	1	2	600.000	
Hiring of Research Assistants	people					
Costs for data collection (inclusive of transport to data team, meals and professional fees)	People	70.000	20	5	7.000.000	
Fuel for supervision of data collection	Fuel	3.700	10	5	185.000	
Procure data collection devices	mobile phones	700.000	20	1	14.000.000	
Voice Recorders	Pieces	50.000	5	1	250.000	
Conduct training for data collectors and pre-test tools					-	
Transport refund for data team	people	20.000	20	2	800.000	
Meals and refreshments	people	20.000	25	1	500.000	
Field transport for pre- test	Fuel	3.700	20	1	74.000	
Facilitation costs for FGDs						
Mobilisation costs	Airtime/Transport	50.000	4	1	200.000	
Venue Hire	Hall	50.000	4	1	200.000	
Transport costs for participants	people	10.000	50	1	500.000	
Costs for transcription of qualitative data	Lumpsum	2.000.000	1	1	2.000.000	**
Disseminate Preliminary Findings for Validation						
Mobilisation costs	fees	50.000	1	1	50.000	
Transport refund	people	25.000	60	1	1.500.000	
Refreshments	people	30.000	60	1	1.800.000	
Venue Hire	Hall	300.000	1	1	300.000	
Stationery (flip chart, markers, notebook, pen, fliers, brochures)	Lumpsum	800.000	1	1	800.000	
Prepare and share final baseline report for review					-	C.A to plan and share findings to the different stakeholders
Total					35.099.000	

Annex 3 – Variables and Indicators to be included in CA’s Project Baseline

Category	Variable	Sub-variable	UNRA questionnaire	Baseline Indicator	Related Outcome
Location	Inside ROW Outside ROW	District Municipality Sub-County Town Council Division Parish/Ward Village/LC1	3.2.6.5 Section 2: 2.1 to -2.7		
Household head	Gender Age		3.1.1 and 3.2.6.2 3.1.1 and 2.1.6.3		
Household members	Number by gender Number by age		3.2.6.2 3.2.6.3		
	Number by vulnerable category	1=Female headed household 2=Widow / widower 3=Child headed 4=Orphan and vulnerable children 5=Elderly/aged (65 >) 5=Physically disabled 5=Mentally disabled 6=People with chronic illnesses 7=Jobless 7=Person doing hazardous work (define the hazardous work) 8=Illegal squatters 9=Extremely poor 10=Internally displaced people/refugee 11=Indigenous / ethnic minorities 12=Others	3.2.8		
Housing	Owned Rented	1=Rented	3.4.2 (3.4.3.1) 3.4.3	<i>Proportion of affected household adult population with secure</i>	<i>Outcome 2</i>

Category	Variable	Sub-variable	UNRA questionnaire	Baseline Indicator	Related Outcome
	Use	2=Caretaking on behalf of owner 3=Caretaking on behalf of family 4=Others..... 1=Residential 2-Residential and commercial 3=Commercial 4=Rentals	3.4.3.4	<i>tenure to land (SDG indicator 1.4.2) – 1.1.3</i>	<i>Goal</i>
Land	Status: 1=Registered Title Owner 2= Licensee 3= Kibanja holder 4= Co-owner 5= Co-Tenant 6=Customary tenant 7=Agricultural squatter 8=Grazer/Nomadic Pastoralists		3.5.1	<i>Proportion of affected household adult population with secure tenure to land (SDG indicator 1.4.2) – 1.1.3</i>	<i>Outcome 2</i> <i>Goal</i>
Facilities available	4. Latrine 5. Family burial site / grave 6. Residential rental houses 7. Commercial buildings 8. Small production-based business 9. Small enterprise service-based 10. Wage earning activity 11. Salary-based livelihood 12. Own water point (specify type) 13. Woodlot for timber 14. Natural forest 15. Livestock watering points	Degree of road impact: 1=Road entirely affect it 2=Road partially affects it 3=Entirely outside road ROW	3.6.1 and 3.6.2	<i>Access by facility type (by household)</i> <i>Perception of road impact on access by facility type</i>	

Category	Variable	Sub-variable	UNRA questionnaire	Baseline Indicator	Related Outcome
	16. Grazing land/Farm/Cow shed 17. Shop/Bathroom 18. Kitchen 19. Poultry Shed 20. Store 21. Other (specify)				
Land use	Keep livestock 1=Yes 2=No Grow crops 1=Yes 2=No		4.8 4.10	<i>Percentage of households using land to keep livestock</i> <i>Percentage of households using land to grow crops</i>	
Accessible communal fixed assets	Communal fixed assets: 1=Yes 2=No Which ones	1=Playground 2=Recreation/open spaces 3=Community library 4=Community centres 5=Public toilets (only those communities owned) 6=Markets (only those communities owned) 7=Community schools and early childhood development centres Other	5.1 5.2	<i>Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets</i>	
Places of cultural and religious significance	1=Yes 2=No	1.Catholic church 2. Anglican Church 3. Orthodox Church 4. Adventist Church	5.7 and 5.8	<i>Percentage of households with access to places of cultural and religious significance</i>	

Category	Variable	Sub-variable	UNRA questionnaire	Baseline Indicator	Related Outcome
		5. Saved church 6. Mosque 7. Traditional site (specify) 8. Other			
Shared nature-based community held resource	1=Yes 2=No (the UNRA question ask specifically if the household depends on these resources)	1. Wetlands 2. Water resources 3. Fishing grounds 4. Woodland 5. Forest 6. Open land 7. Stone quarry/mining 8. Sand Mining Sites 9. Brick Making Sites 10. Cemetery	5.11 and 5.12	<i>Proportion of the surveyed affected population who demonstrate awareness of the ecological role of the Kinawataka wetlands</i>	<i>Outcome 5</i>
Access to social services and utilities	Main source of water available 1. Household connection 2. Private yard tap 3. Public stand post 4. Vendor 5. Protected Spring/well 6. Public hand pump 7. Privately owned boreholes 8. Un-protected spring 9. Unprotected Well/Pond 10. River, lake, stream, swamp, 11. Rain-harvesting 12. Other Type of toilet/latrine or excreta facility available 1=Flush toilet 2=Personal pit latrine	Distance to nearest water source 1=0-1km 2=1km-2km 3=2km-3km 4=3km-4km 5=Over 4km	Section 6 6.1.1 and 6.1.4	<i>Proportion of affected population with access to safely managed drinking water servicers (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.1.1) – II.1.6</i>	<i>Goal</i>

Category	Variable	Sub-variable	UNRA questionnaire	Baseline Indicator	Related Outcome
	3=Shared pit latrine 4=Dig a hole and bury l 5=Cast method 6=Other (Specify)		6.2	<i>Proportion of the affected population with access (>5 minutes) to a bio-toilet sewer system</i> <i>Proportion of affected population using safely managed sanitation services (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.2.1.) – II.1.7</i>	<i>Outcome 5</i> <i>Goal</i>
	Disposal of solid waste refuse 1=Burn it at home 2=Simply dump them (shamba, roadside) 3=Dump it on garbage skip 4=Use open space commonly used by community 5=Use open space gazetted by the (town) authority 6=Others (specify)		6.3	<i>Number of households with new/improved access to solid waste removal systems in the in-situ upgrade areas at the end of the project</i> <i>Proportion of affected population with access to regular solid waste collection (either publicly or privately) (equivalent to SDG indicator 11.6.1) – II.1.9</i>	<i>Outcome 5</i> <i>Goal</i>
	Main source of energy 1. Electricity 2. Biogas 3. Processed gas 4. Solar 5. Kerosene 6. Firewood 7. Other (specify)		6.4	<i>Proportion of affected population with regular electricity connections (equivalent to SDG indicator 7.1.1) – II.1.8</i>	<i>Goal</i>
	Household members attending school 1=Yes 2=No How many at	1. Pre-primary school	6.6 6.7	<i>Percentage of household members attending school</i>	

Category	Variable	Sub-variable	UNRA questionnaire	Baseline Indicator	Related Outcome
	Where is school	2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. A Level 5. University 6. College 1. Nearby 2. Else where	6.9	<i>Percentage of household members attending a nearby school</i>	
	Quality of school	1. Good (EXTREMELY?) 2. Good 3. Fair 4. Poor 5. Extremely poor	6.11	<i>Percentage of household members attending a extremely good or good school</i>	
	Where do you usually seek health services 1. Self medication 2. Traditional health practitioner 3. Clinic 4. Health centre II 5. Health centre III 6. Health Centre IV 7. Hospital 8. Referral Hospital	Distance: 1=0 – 1km 2= 1km – 2km 3= 2km – 3km 4=3km – 4km 5= Over 4 km	6.14 and 6.16	<i>Percentage of households that seek health services from a clinic, health centre or hospital</i> <i>Distribution of household access to health services by distance</i>	
	Quality of health services	Extremely good Good Fair Poor Extremely poor	6.17	<i>Percentage of households that have access to extremely good or good quality health services</i>	

Category	Variable	Sub-variable	UNRA questionnaire	Baseline Indicator	Related Outcome
Business engagement	1= Individual Business 2= Family Business 3= Partnership with others 4= Limited Company 5= Other (Specify)		4.3		
Business activity	1=Retail shop 2=Industry 3= Shop 4= House rentals 5=Hotel /Eating place 6=Petrol Station 7= Bar 8=School 9=Health Facility 10=Repair workshop 11=Agriculture produce 11=Others (specify).....		4.4		
Business employment	1=Yes 2=No How many:	1=Permanent 2=Temporary	4.5 4.7		
Technical assistance / Support	If resettled, would you need support 1=Yes 2=No What would be your preferred economic activity after resettlement?	What kind	8.8 and 8.9 8.10	<i>Percentage of households and business that think they would need support if resettled</i> <i>Distribution of households by their preferred economic activity after resettlement</i> <i>Number of affected households gaining income through new or improved papyrus cultivation</i>	

Annex 4 – Baseline Collection Questionnaire Households & Businesses

PART A - HOUSEHOLDS

LOCATION

1.1 – Relation to ROW
1=Inside 2=Outside

1.2 – Location of informant						
1.2.1. - District	1.2.2 - Municipality	1.2.3 - Sub-County	1.2.4 - Town Council	1.2.5 - Division	1.2.6 - Parish/Ward	1.2.7 - Village / LC I

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 – Household head		
2.1.1 – Are you the household head	2.1.2 – Gender	2.1.3 - Age
1=Yes 2=No	1=Male 2=Female	

2.2 – Household members			
2.2.1 - How many people do you live with on a permanent basis in your household including yourself	2.2.2 – Number of members by gender	2.2.3 – Number of members by age	2.2.4 – Number of vulnerable members
	1=Male 2=Female		1=Female headed household 2=Widow / widower 3=Child headed 4=Orphan and vulnerable children 5=Elderly/aged (65 >) 5=Physically disabled 5=Mentally disabled 6=People with chronic illnesses 7=Jobless 7=Person doing hazardous work (define the hazardous work) 8=Illegal squatters 9=Extremely poor 10=Internally displaced people/refugee 11=Indigenous / ethnic minorities 12=Others

HOUSING / LAND

3.1 – Household housing					
3.1.1 - Do you own this house in which you are currently residing?	3.1.2 - If no, what is the status of ownership?	3.1.3 - Type of roof	3.1.4 - Walls	3.1.5 - Floor	3.1.6 - What is the main use of this property
1=Yes (Go to Qn. 3.4.3.1) 2=No	1= Rented 2=Caretaking on behalf of owner 3=Caretaking on behalf of family 4=Others	1=Grass thatched 2=Iron sheet 3=Tiles 4=Concrete asbestos	1=Mud and poles 2=Mud with plaster 3=Burnt bricks 4=Cement blacks/concrete	1=Plain mud 2=Smearred with cow dung 3=Cement 4=Tiles 5=Other	1= Residential 2=Residential& commercial 3=Commercial 4=Rentals

3.2.1 - Type of activity (circle code)	3.2.2 - Degree of road impact

1=Empty land 2=Residential owner-occupied house 3=Perimeter fence 4=Latrine 5=Family burial site / grave 6=Residential rental houses 7=Commercial buildings 8=Small production-based business 9=Small enterprise service-based 10=Wage earning activity 11=Salary-based livelihood 12=Own water point (specify type) 13=Woodlot for timber 14=Natural forest 15=Livestock watering points 16=Grazing land/Farm/Cow shed 17=Shop/Bathroom 18=Kitchen 19=Poultry Shed 20=Store 21=Other (specify)	1= Road entirely affect it 2=Road partially affects it 3=Entirely outside road ROW
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3.3 – Household land	
3.3.1 - What is your status in relation to the Land ownership?	
1=Registered Tittle Owner 2= Licensee 3= Kibanja holder 4= Co-owner 5= Co-Tenant 6=Customary tenant 7=Agricultural squatter 8=Grazer/Nomadic Pastoralists 6= Others (Specify)	
3.4 – Household land use	
3.4.1 – Do you keep livestock on this land?	3.4.2 – Do you grow crops on this land?
1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No

COMMUNAL PROPERTY AND SERVICES

4.1 – Household access to communal fixed assets	
4.1.1 – Are there any communal fixed assets in the proposed road corridor?	4.1.2 – If Yes, which ones?
1=Yes 2=No	1=Playground 2=Recreation/open spaces 3=Community library 4=Community centres 5=Public toilets (only those communities owned) 6=Markets (only those communities owned) 7=Community schools and early childhood development centres 8=Others

4.2 – Household access to communal places of cultural and religious significance	
4.2.1 – Are there any places of cultural and religious significance in this community?	4.2.2 – If Yes, which ones?
1=Yes 2=No	1.Catholic church 2. Anglican Church 3. Orthodox Church 4. Adventist Church 5. Saved church 6. Mosque 2.Traditional site (specify) 3.Other

4.3 – Household access to communal shared natural-based resource	
4.3.1 – Does your household depend on any shared nature-based community held resource located in this area?	4.3.2 – If Yes, which ones?
1=Yes 2=No	1=Wetlands 2=Water resources 3=Fishing grounds 4=Woodland 5=Forest 6=Open land 7=Stone quarry/mining 8=Sand Mining Sites 9=Brick Making Sites 10=Cemetery
4.4 – Household access to social services and utilities	

4.4.1 – Water source	4.4.2 – Distance in Kilometre to the nearest water source?
1=Household connection 2=Private yard tap 3=Public stand post 4=Vendor 5=Protected Spring/well 6=Public hand pump 7=Privately owned boreholes 8=Un-protected spring 9=Unprotected Well/Pond 10=River, lake, stream, swamp, 11=Rain-harvesting 12=Other	1=0– 1km 2= 1km – 2km 3= 2km – 3km 4=3km – 4km 5= Over 4 km

4.4.3 – Toilet/latrine	4.4.4 – Disposal of solid waste/refuse	4.4.5 - Main source of energy
1=Flush toilet 2=Personal pit latrine 3=Shared pit latrine 4=Dig a hole and bury I 5=Cast method 6=Other (Specify)	1=Burn it at home 2=Simply dump them (shamba, roadside) 3=Dump it on garbage skip 4=Use open space commonly used by community 5=Use open space gazetted by the (town) authority 6=Others (specify)	1=Electricity 2=Biogas 3=Processed gas 4=Solar 5=Kerosene 6=Firewood 7=Other (specify)

4.4.6 – Do you have any household members who is attending school?	4.4.7 – How many children in total are attending school?	4.4.8 – Where is the school located?	4.4.9 – If elsewhere, what is the distance in Km from this location	4.4.10 – How do you rate the quality of education in this community?
1=Yes 2=No		1=Nearby 2=Elsewhere		1=Very Good 2=Good 3=Fair 4=Poor 5=Extremely poor

4.4.11 – Where do you usually seek health services for the common illness?	4.4.12 – What is the distance in Km from this location?	4.4.13 – How do you rate the quality of education in this community
1.Self medication 2.Traditional health practitioner 3.Clinic 4. Health centre II 5. Health centre III 6. Health Centre IV 7. Hospital 8. Referral Hospital		1=Good 2=Good 3=Fair 4=Poor 5=Extremely poor

4.4.14 – What type of transport do you use the most?
1=Walking 2=Boda Boda 3=Bicycle 4= Kamunye 5= Bus 6=Personal car 7=Train 8=Boat 8=Others

COMMUNAL LIFE

5.1 – Personal life		
5.1.1 – Do you have any friends/relatives you feel at ease with and talk to about personal life in and around this community?	5.1.2 – If Yes, who are they?	5.1.3 – Do you think you would continue enjoying the same amount of social support even after resettling in another area?
1=Yes 2=No	1=Relatives 2=Friends 3=Professional staff 4=Spiritual People 5=Agricultural cooperation 6=Farmers' Group 7=Village Saving and Loans Association 8=Women's group 9=Youth group 10=Other.	

PART B

HOUSEHOLD FINANCES AND BUSINESSES

5.1 – Household income			
5.1.1 – How many household members have access to sources of income?		5.1.2 – For those household members who have access to sources of income, what are their various sources of income? (Multiple response allowed – Indicate response using the provided codes)	
List and specify the household members		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsistence agriculture (crop and livestock, poultry) 2. Commercial agriculture (crop and livestock, poultry) 3. Fish farming 4. Self-employment (Specify.....) 5. Wage-based activities 6. Salary employment 7. Rental 8. Interest 9. Dividend 10. Assistance/begging/remittance 11. Eating places 12. Mechanic 13. Carpentry 14. Retail shop Kiosk 16. Husband/Wife's salary 17. Pension/handouts 18. Other (specify) 	
5.2 – Household access to credit			
5.2.1 – Did your household have access to any credit in the last 12 months?		5.2.2 – If yes, what was the reason(s) you took a loan?	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Yes 2=No (skip to 5.3) 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Start a business 2=Build a house 3=Marry 4=to pay / service another loan 5=Buy land 6=Go for holiday 7=Others (specify) 	
5.3 – Household engagement in business			
5.3.1 – If engaged in business how do you describe it?		5.3.2 – What is the type of your business?	5.3.3 – Do you employ people in that business?
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1= Individual Business 2= Family Business 3= Partnership with others 4= Limited Company 5= Other (Specify) 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Retail shop 2=Industry 3= Shop 4= House rentals 5=Hotel /Eating place 6=Petrol Station 7= Bar 8=School 9=Health Facility 10=Repair workshop 11=Agriculture produce 11=Others (specify) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Yes 2=No
5.3.5. Is your business registered?		5.3.6. If Yes, what is the registered business name.	5.3.7. Physical Address of the business
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Yes 2=No (skip to 5.3.8) 			
5.3.8. What is your status in relation to the business?		5.3.10. How much time do you spend to run your business in a day on average?	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Business Owner 2=Business Manager 3=Employee 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 5 hrs a day 2. 5-7 hrs a day 3. 7-9 hrs a day 4. 9-11 hrs a day 5. Over 11 hrs a day 	
5.4 Sales		5.4.2. Source of business working capital	5.4.3. Describe your main customers
6.4.1. when do you make sales?			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Seasonal 2=daily 3=weekly 4=monthly 5=annually 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1=Personal Savings 2=Borrowed from Money lenders 3=Borrowed from Micro finance 4=Borrowed from VSLAs 5=Contribution from relatives 6=Reinvestment 7=Sale of personal property 8=Other specify 	
5.4.4. Where do your customers come from?		5.4.5. Where do you get your business inputs/materials, please write details)	
5.4.6. What is the turnover (total sales) of your business? (select time period)		5.4.7. What is the estimated net profit of your business (select and specify for only one time period?)	5.4.8. What do you think of the KJE Project?

1. Total sales per day..... 2. Total sales per week..... 3. Total sales per month..... 4. Total sales per year.....	1. Total profit per day..... 2. Total profit per week..... 3. Total profit per month..... 4. Total profit per year.....	1=Good 2=Partly good/partly bad 3=Bad 4=Not sure
5.5. Capacity/training 6.5.1. Has any of you or your staff received training in relation to this business (Including the proprietor)?	5.5.2. If Yes, which skills were received?	5.5.3. Who provided the training?
1=Yes 2=No	List skills	
5.5.4. If No training, please give reasons	1. No training needed 2. Unaware of training services 3. Training is costly 4. Staff learn on job 5. Any other (specify).....	
5.6. In your opinion, do you think your business is doing well?	1=Yes 2=No	Whether yes or no, please explain?
5.7. Business premises 5.7.1. Do you pay rent for this tenement? (tenants only)	5.7.2 How much do you pay for rent per month? (tenants only)	5.7.3. If no renting, why?
1=Yes 2=No (skip to 5.7.3)	1. Less than UGX 50,000 2. 50,000-100,000 3. 100,000-150,000 4. 150,000-200,000 5. Over 200,000	1. Owned premises 2. Public premise (no paying) 3. I refused to pay rent 4. Place given by relative 5. Place given by friend 6. Any other (specify).....
5.7.4. How often do you pay rent for this building? (Select only one option and indicate how much) (tenants only)	5.7.5. Currently, do you have any months you have paid for in advance?	5.7.6. How many months are left?
1=Pay three months in advance 2=Pay six months in advance 3=Pay one year in advance 4=Pay monthly	1=Yes 2=No (skip to 5.9)	Specify months.....
5.8. How long has your business operated in this location?	0=less than 1yr 1=1 to 5 yrs 2=6 to 10 yrs 3=11 to 15yrs 4=16 to 20yrs 5=21 to 25yrs 6=26 to 30yrs 7=31 to 35 yrs 8=36 to 40 yrs 9=41 to 45 yrs 10=Over 45 yrs 11=Over 45 yrs	
5.9. Other business details: 6.9.1. How has your business performed over the years?	5.9.2. Any other information about staff that you would like to share? (i.e. do you employ more people in harvest times or dry season, or any other information about the staff)	5.9.3. To what extent do you think that your business is going to be affected by construction of the project?
1. Increased/reduced capital (from.....to.....) 2. Hired/fired employees 3. Added more products 4. Gotten bigger premises 5. Registered 6. Any other (specify).....	Explain.....	1=Physically destroyed-100% 2=Physically Displaced-Partially 3=Loss of physical access to business 4=Loss of customers 5=High rental costs at new location 6=Loss of access to necessary services/materials to conduct 7=Others
5.10.1. Do you have other businesses?	5.10.2. If Yes, will they be affected by the Project?	5.10.3. Please explain your response for the answer in 5.10.2.
1=Yes 2=No (skip to section 6)	1=Yes 2=No 3=Partly	
5.10.4 How many of your businesses are affected by KJE?	5.10.5. how many businesses are not affected by KJE?	

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESETTLING HOUSEHOLDS

7.1 – Household resettlement

7.1.1 – In event of resettlement would you need any form of technical assistance to restore or improve performance of the economic activity?	7.1.2 – If yes, what form of technical support is required?	7.1.3 – What would be your preferred economic activity after resettlement?
1=Yes 2=No		

Annex 5 – Baseline Collection Qualitative Questionnaire

To gain a qualitative understanding of the conditions, capacities, needs, problems and desires of the most vulnerable households beyond the quantitative indicators in Table 1 below

1. ACCESS TO JOBS / INCOME SOURCES

- 1.1. Do you think that there is a link between your current location and the opportunities you have to bring income into your household? If so how? Have the KJE project affect this relationship between location/opportunity? Do you think that the project will impact it in the future? If so, how?
- 1.2. What are your main concerns/expectations in terms of the impact that the KJE project will have in your potential to sustain/bring income to your household? Why do you think these impacts are to be expected? What do you think can be done to minimize/avoid this impact? Is there anything you are doing to address this impact?
- 1.3. If you expect to be relocated because of the KJE project, what are the main concerns you have about the move in terms of maintaining your job/sources of income? Why is that? What do you think can be done to minimize/avoid such concerns? Can you do something about it or does someone else need to act?

2. ACCESS TO HOUSING / LAND

- 2.1. How satisfied are you today in terms of your housing conditions? Which are the main aspects that contribute to your satisfaction/dissatisfaction? How do you think these aspects could be addressed? By whom? Have you experienced any recent changes in these conditions/aspects due to the KJE? Are you expecting the KJE project will affect them? If so how?
- 2.2. How satisfied are you today in terms of your access to land? Which are the main aspects that contribute to your satisfaction/dissatisfaction? How do you think these aspects could be addressed? By whom? Have you experienced any recent changes in these conditions/aspects due to the KJE? Are you expecting the KJE project will affect them? If so how?

3. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES

- 3.1. How cohesive / disperse do you think your community is? Does everyone voluntarily participate / contribute or do more active members of the community need to carry additional weight?
- 3.2. What have been the biggest community projects carried successfully over the last few years? Will any of these efforts will be negatively affected by the KJE project? If so how do you intend to address this impact? (has the community discuss this already?)
- 3.3. If your community is going to be moved/relocated, have you and other members of the community discussed any forward-looking prospects/plans to reorganize in the new location? Have you discussed whether existing services/infrastructure will be replicated/changed in the new location?
- 3.4. How do you think will the project impact the life of your community? Are there any positive / negative expectations? Can you elaborate?

4. MINORITIES

4.1. ELDERS

- 4.1.1. Do you feel as if you have been/will be more / less affected than other age groups in your community? If so, how different and how much different? What do you think are the causes behind this difference? How do you think this difference can be addressed so that you feel more equal? Which other groups in your community need to act so that this difference is addressed?

4.1.2. Specifically, have you already notice / expect changes in your access to (...and if so, how, when, and to what extent?)

4.1.2.1. Income sources

4.1.2.2. Housing / land

4.1.2.3. Communal services

4.2. YOUTH

4.2.1. Do you feel as if you have been/will be more / less affected than other age groups in your community? If so, how different and how much different? What do you think are the causes behind this difference? How do you think this difference can be addressed so that you feel more equal? Which other groups in your community need to act so that this difference is addressed?

4.2.2. Specifically, have you already notice / expect changes in your access to (...and if so, how, when, and to what extent?)

4.2.2.1. Income sources

4.2.2.2. Housing / land

4.2.2.3. Communal services

4.3. WOMEN

4.3.1. Do you feel as if you have been/will be more / less affected than other age groups in your community? If so, how different and how much different? What do you think are the causes behind this difference? How do you think this difference can be addressed so that you feel more equal? Which other groups in your community need to act so that this difference is addressed?

4.3.2. Specifically, have you already notice / expect changes in your access to (...and if so, how, when, and to what extent?)

4.3.2.1. Income sources

4.3.2.2. Housing / land

4.3.2.3. Communal services

4.4. SMALL BUSINESSES

4.4.1. Do you feel as if you have been/will be more / less affected than other age groups in your community? If so, how different and how much different? What do you think are the causes behind this difference? How do you think this difference can be addressed so that you feel more equal? Which other groups in your community need to act so that this difference is addressed?

5. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.SUPPORT

5.1. Have you received or are currently receiving technical assistance/support to help you deal with the consequences of the KJE project? If so what kind? Can you provide examples of specific kinds of support received and what specific benefits you have perceived from them?

5.2. Can you discuss/describe your perceptions about how the KJE project will affect your livelihood and, therefore, which aspects of it you feel more concern about and expect you may need help in order to deal with expected changes? Specifically, what kind of support you think you might need for each one of these aspects of concern? Do you believe, that preventive or corrective support will be required? For which aspects of concern?

Annex 6: Survey Collection Instruments Correspondence Matrix and their Relationship to the Projects Goals and Outcomes

CA Project's Goals and Outcomes	CA Baseline Collection Questionnaire (Annex 5)	RAP / Census Questionnaire for Updating the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Proposed Kampala Jinja Express Highway and Southern Bypass (KJE Phase I)	KJEXP1775 Business/Residential Tenements Survey Form for the Proposed Kampala Jinja Express Way and Southern Bypass (KJE/KSB Phase I)
	1.1		
	1.2.1	2.1	1.3
	1.2.2	2.2	1.3
	1.2.3	2.3	1.3
	1.2.4	2.4	1.3
	1.2.5	2.5	1.3
	1.2.6	2.6	1.3
	1.2.7	2.7	1.3
	2.1.1	3.1.1	
	2.1.2	3.2.6.2	
	2.1.3	3.2.6.3	
	2.2.1	3.2.5	
	2.2.2	3.2.6.2	
	2.2.3	3.2.6.3	
	2.2.4	3.2.8	
Outcome 2: Number of households covered by plans for long term incremental upgrading and secure tenure Goal: Proportion of affected household adult population with secure tenure to land (SDG indicator 1.4.2) – I.1.3	3.1.1	3.4.2	1.4
	3.1.2	3.4.3	1.4
	3.1.3	3.4.3.1	1.4
	3.1.4	3.4.3.2	
	3.1.5	3.4.3.3	
	3.1.6	3.4.3.4	1.4
Access by facility type (by household) Perception of road impact on access by facility type	3.2.1	3.6.1	
Access by facility type (by household) Perception of road impact on access by facility type	3.2.2	3.6.2	
Outcome 2: Number of households covered by plans for long term incremental upgrading and secure tenure	3.3.1	3.5.1	

CA Project's Goals and Outcomes	CA Baseline Collection Questionnaire (Annex 5)	RAP / Census Questionnaire for Updating the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Proposed Kampala Jinja Express Highway and Southern Bypass (KJE Phase I)	KJEXP1775 Business/Residential Tenements Survey Form for the Proposed Kampala Jinja Express Way and Southern Bypass (KJE/KSB Phase I)
Goal: Proportion of affected household adult population with secure tenure to land (SDG indicator 1.4.2) – I.1.3			
Percentage of households using land to keep livestock Percentage of households using land to grow crops	3.4.1	4.8	
Percentage of households using land to keep livestock Percentage of households using land to grow crops	3.4.2	4.10	
Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets	4.1.1	5.1	
Percentage of households with access to communal fixed assets	4.1.2	5.2	
Percentage of households with access to places of cultural and religious significance	4.2.1	5.7	
Percentage of households with access to places of cultural and religious significance	4.2.2	5.8	
Outcome 5: Proportion of the surveyed affected population who demonstrate awareness of the ecological role of the Kinawataka wetlands	4.3.1	5.11	
Outcome 5: Proportion of the surveyed affected population who demonstrate awareness of the ecological role of the Kinawataka wetlands	4.3.2	5.12	
Goal: Proportion of affected population with access to safely managed drinking water servicers (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.1.1) – II.1.6	4.4.1	6.1.1	
Goal: Proportion of affected population with access to safely managed drinking water servicers (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.1.1) – II.1.6	4.4.2	6.1.4	
Outcome 5: Proportion of the affected population with access (>5 minutes) to a bio-toilet sewer system Goal: Proportion of affected population using safely managed sanitation services (equivalent to SDG indicator 6.2.1.) – II.1.7	4.4.3	6.2	
Outcome 5: Number of households with new/improved access to solid waste removal systems in the in-situ upgrade areas at the end of the project Goal: Proportion of affected population with access to regular solid waste collection (either publicly or privately) (equivalent to SDG indicator 11.6.1) – II.1.9	4.4.4	6.3	
Goal: Proportion of affected population with regular electricity connections (equivalent to SDG indicator 7.1.1) – II.1.8	4.4.5	6.4	
Percentage of household members attending school	4.4.6	6.6	
Percentage of household members attending school	4.4.7	6.8	
Percentage of household members attending a nearby school	4.4.8	6.9	
Percentage of household members attending a nearby school	4.4.9	6.10	

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<i>Percentage of household members attending an extremely good or good school</i>	4.4.10	6.11	
<i>Percentage of households that seek health services from a clinic, health centre or hospital</i>	4.4.11	6.14	
<i>Distribution of household access to health services by distance</i>	4.4.12	6.16	
<i>Percentage of households that have access to extremely good or good quality health services</i>	4.4.13	6.17	
<i>Distribution of households by type of transport used the most</i>	4.4.14	6.19	
<i>Percentage of households that report access to friends/relatives in and around the community</i>	5.1.1	7.1	
<i>Percentage of households that report access to friends/relatives in and around the community</i>	5.1.2	7.3	
<i>Percentage of households who think they will be enjoying the same amount of social support after resettlement</i>	5.1.3	7.6	
<p>Outcome 4: % of PAPs dependent on the informal economy that report being empowered with new skills and finance to continue their existing enterprise</p> <p>Outcome 4: % of PAPs dependent on the informal economy that report being empowered with new skills and finance to start new enterprises</p> <p>Outcome 4: Average score on the AVSI Foundation livelihood assessment for beneficiary enterprises</p> <p>Outcome 4: Proportion of targeted households with increased average monthly incomes temporary support; for stabilising consumption</p> <p>Outcome 3: Proportion of targeted households with improved score on the AVSI Household Vulnerability Assessment Tool (HVAT)</p>	6.1.1	4.16	
<p>Outcome 4: % of PAPs dependent on the informal economy that report being empowered with new skills and finance to continue their existing enterprise</p> <p>Outcome 4: % of PAPs dependent on the informal economy that report being empowered with new skills and finance to start new enterprises</p> <p>Outcome 4: Average score on the AVSI Foundation livelihood assessment for beneficiary enterprises</p> <p>Outcome 4: Proportion of targeted households with increased average monthly incomes temporary support; for stabilising consumption</p> <p>Outcome 3: Proportion of targeted households with improved score on the AVSI Household Vulnerability Assessment Tool (HVAT)</p>	6.1.2	4.18	
	6.2.1	4.3	3.5

CA Project's Goals and Outcomes	CA Baseline Collection Questionnaire (Annex 5)	RAP / Census Questionnaire for Updating the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Proposed Kampala Jinja Express Highway and Southern Bypass (KJE Phase I)	KJEXP1775 Business/Residential Tenements Survey Form for the Proposed Kampala Jinja Express Way and Southern Bypass (KJE/KSB Phase I)
	6.2.2	4.4	3.1
	6.2.3	4.5	3.14
	6.2.4	4.6	
<i>Outcome 4: # enterprises to relocate from the ROW that report linkage (access) to appropriate agencies for micro-finance</i>	6.3.1	4.20	
<i>Outcome 4: # enterprises to relocate from the ROW that report linkage (access) to appropriate agencies for micro-finance</i>	6.3.2	4.20.1	
<i>Percentage of households and business that think they would need support if resettled Distribution of households by their preferred economic activity after resettlement Number of affected households gaining income through new or improved papyrus cultivation</i>	7.1.1	8.8	
<i>Percentage of households and business that think they would need support if resettled Distribution of households by their preferred economic activity after resettlement Number of affected households gaining income through new or improved papyrus cultivation</i>	7.1.2	8.9	
<i>Percentage of households and business that think they would need support if resettled Distribution of households by their preferred economic activity after resettlement Number of affected households gaining income through new or improved papyrus cultivation</i>	7.1.3	8.10	