

KEY FINDINGS OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT EACOSS

1.0 Introduction

This report summarises the key findings derived from a survey conducted during the year 2006 in all the IICD supported projects and particularly those projects which had the component of the Livelihood Project EACOSS, inclusive. Owing to the peculiarities of the projects in terms of organization, mission and areas of focus among the many defining roles of the benefiting projects, it was deemed necessary to present the findings of each project separately to facilitate analysis of the salient issues specific to projects.

This report mainly focuses on two key issues, satisfaction with the services and the level of impact gained by the beneficiaries at EACOSS. The background characteristics of the respondents are incorporated as part of the preliminaries.

2.0 Background characteristics

In EACOSS, a sample of 13 people were interviewed of which 9 or 69.2% were male and 4 or 30.8 were female.

All the respondents in EACOSS had or were undergoing tertiary level education and were all within the age group of 30 years and below, implying that most of them were relatively in the youthful stage. More than three quarters (76.9%) of them were living in the capital at time of the survey while the rest were living in other towns.

In terms of their assessment of income levels relative to other households in Uganda, the majority (61.5%) were of the opinion that their incomes fell below average those of other households in the country.

3.0 Area of focus, attainment of goals and types of information used

Findings revealed that all the respondents from EACOSS were engaged in the field of information and communication technology. A big proportion of them (69.2%) reported to having achieved their goals.

In EACOSS, both written and electronic channels of information were the ones mostly used. However, a significant proportion of the respondents (77.0%) also used the oral information as shown in the following table.

Table 1: Types of information used

Type of information used	Number	Percentage
Electronic information	11	83.3
Oral information	10	77.0
Written information	13	100

4.0 Satisfaction with the services

The following table presents the key findings on the proportion of level of satisfaction with the services enjoyed/accorded to the respondents as reported during the study.

Table 2: Satisfaction with services

Service	Number	Percentage that was satisfied
Training	12	91.7
Quality of service	11	83.3
Cost of service	10	77.0
Quality of information	13	100
Timing of information	12	91.7
Website	11	84.6
Technical support	9	66.6

As seen in the above table, it is evident that most respondents in EACOSS were generally satisfied with the services. The quality of information was rated excellent as evidenced by the 100% satisfaction reported by all the respondents. However, about on third of the respondents were not satisfied with the level of technical support received-an area that might require more focus.

5.0 Impact of the project

Analysing the impact of any project is critical in assessing its success and identifying areas, where adjustments should be made to correct and redirect efforts or re-aligning the activities towards improving the services rendered. In this survey, the impact of the implementation of the livelihood project was assessed in four dimensions; impact toward improved awareness, empowerment, economic impact and organizational impact.

Whereas, there were no significant variations in the responses of male and female respondents in regard to the level of impact, a bigger proportion of male respondents had been impacted positively compared to their female counterparts except for organizational impact. A small proportion of the respondents (33.3%) reported having been impacted in terms of organization. The results of the level of the proportion of respondents whose lives had been impacted positively desegregated by gender are presented in the following table.

Table 3: Proportion of respondents impacted

Impact	Proportion impacted		
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Awareness	50.0	88.9	76.9
Empowerment	75.0	88.9	84.6
Economic impact	50.0	57.1	54.5

Organizational impact	33.3	33.3	33.3
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It is evident from the table above that except for empowerment, the females lagged behind compared to the male counterparts. Just over half of the respondents (54.7%) had been impacted economically and findings reveal that a relatively lower percentage of women (50.0%) had benefited compared to the men (57.0%)

Key points to consider:

- Why such a low number of respondents?
- Low satisfaction with the technical support, why?
- Gender balance, since 70% males

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KEY FINDINGS OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT NDERE

1.0 Introduction

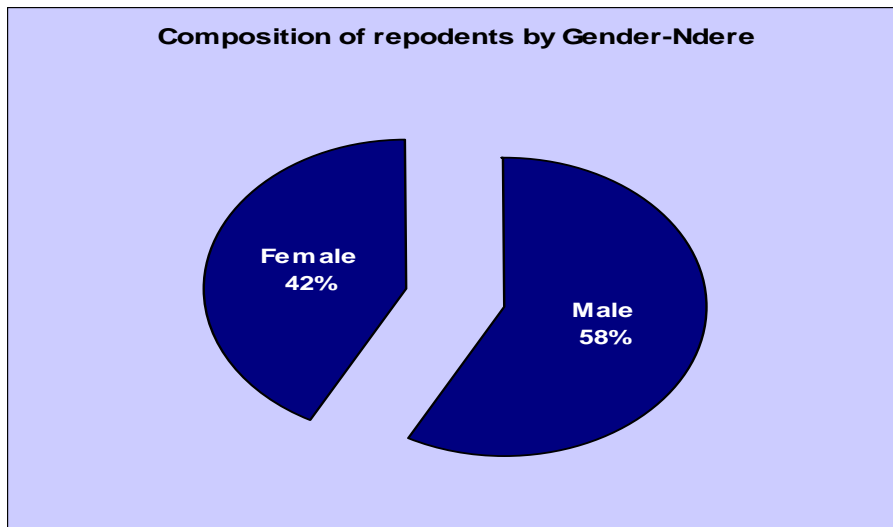
In this report, a summary of the key findings derived from a survey on the livelihood project at NDERE conducted during the year 2006 are presented. The study covered all IICD supported projects and in particular those which had the component of the Livelihood Project. Owing to the peculiarities in the implantation of this livelihood projects and areas of focus of the different target institutions, it was deemed necessary to present the results of each project separately to facilitate analysis of project specific issues.

The report focuses on mainly two key issues; the level of satisfaction with the services received and rating of impact gained by the beneficiaries. As part of the preliminaries, the background characteristics of the respondents are incorporated into the report.

2.0 Background characteristics

A sample of 57 people were interviewed, which allows for a reliable data analysis. The distribution of respondents by gender in NDERE was relatively close although there were more male (33 or 57.9%) compared to the females (24 or 42.1%).

Fig 1: Composition of the sampled population



More than half of the respondents in NDERE (52.6%) had or were undergoing secondary level education and close to one third (28.1%) had or were pursuing primary level education at the time of the survey. Only 19.3% had attained or were pursuing tertiary level of education.

Findings in the following table show that over three quarters (80.7%) were in the age group of 40 years and below. The findings are interesting in that, the composition of the respondents had both the mature and young.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age

Age group	Number		Cumulative percentage
		Percent	
20 and below	17	29.8	29.8
21-30	13	22.8	52.6
31-40	16	28.1	80.7
41-50	6	10.5	91.2
51-60	4	7	98.2
61+	1	1.8	100
Total	57	100.0	

In relation to respondents' assessment of income levels relative to other households in Uganda, the majority (80.4%) considered their earnings to be below average those of other households in the country.

2.0 Area of focus, attainment of goals and types of information used

According to the findings, respondents in NDERE reported to be engaged in variety of activities including agriculture, communication, entertainment, environment and education among others. Most of those interviewed (94.6%) reported to having achieved their goals.

In NDERE, the primary type of information used and for communication was oral as reported by 75.4% of the respondents. Fewer people used electronic information compared to other projects supported by IICD. The table below details the types of information used in NDERE.

Table 2: Types of information used

Type of information used	Percentage
Electronic information	33.3
Oral information	75.0
Written information	52.6

3.0 Satisfaction with the services

The following table presents findings on the proportion of respondents who were satisfied with the services enjoyed/accorded to them.

Table 3: Satisfaction with services

Service	Percentage that was satisfied
Training	83.3
Quality of service	80.0
Cost of service	57.3
Quality of information	66.6
Timing of information	58.4
Website	21.2
Technical support	50.0

From the table above, it is evident that most respondents in NDERE were generally satisfied with the services except for the Website. Less than one quarter (21.2%) were satisfied with the website and this probably explains why very few among those interviewed were using electronic information. Similarly, basing on the fact that only one half (50.0%) were satisfactory with the level of technical support implied that is also an area that requires more attention. The quality of training accorded was generally rated satisfactory by most (83.3%) of the respondents.

4.0 Impact of the project

Analysing the impact of any project is crucial ingredient in evaluating its success and identifying areas of weakness, where adjustments should be made to correct and redirect efforts or re-align activities towards improving the services rendered. In this survey, the impact of the implementation of the livelihood project was assessed in four dimensions; impact toward improved awareness, empowerment, economic impact and organizational impact.

It was established overall, that the livelihood project had made a positive impact in raising the level of awareness (75.0%), empowering the beneficiaries (67.9%) and leading to the improvement in the organization (53.6%). Nevertheless very few (21.4%) of the respondents had been impacted economically by the livelihood project. The reasons for this will be more ascertained qualitatively. In terms of empowerment, more female respondents (83.3%) had been empowered compared to males (56.3%). The p-value of 0.03% shows that there was a significant variation in the responses between males and females in regard to this issue. The results of the proportion of respondents whose lives had been impacted positively desegregated by gender are presented in the following table.

Table 4: Assessment of the overall impact

Impact	Proportion impacted			
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	P-value
Awareness	79.2	71.9	75.0	0.53
Empowerment	83.3	56.3	67.9	0.03
Economic impact	16.7	25.0	21.4	0.45
Organizational impact	58.0	50.0	53.6	0.54

Whereas overall, more respondents (53.6%) reported to have been impacted organizationally, one half (50.0%) of the males considered that this had happened.

Key points to consider:

- what could explain the high percentage of users using oral information compared to the percentage of users using electronic information?
- What could explain the low satisfaction level regarding technical support and how can this be improved?
- Why do the women feel more empowered than the men?

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KEY FINDINGS OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT UCE

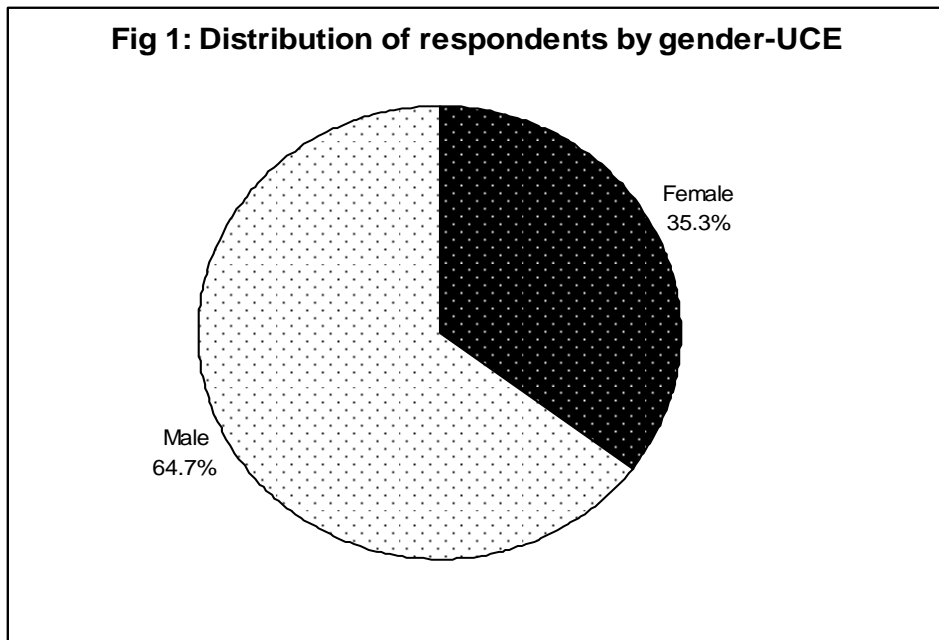
1.0 Introduction

This report summarises the key findings derived from a survey on the livelihood project conducted during the year 2006 in IICD supported projects and in particular those projects which had the component of the Livelihood Project. Owing to the peculiarities of the projects in terms of organization, mission and areas of focus among the many defining roles of the benefiting organizations, it was considered necessary to present the results of each project separately to facilitate analysis of project specific issues.

In this summary, the focus is mainly on the level of satisfaction with the services rendered by IICD and the overall assessment of the degree of impact received by the beneficiaries. In the preliminaries, the background characteristics of the respondents presented.

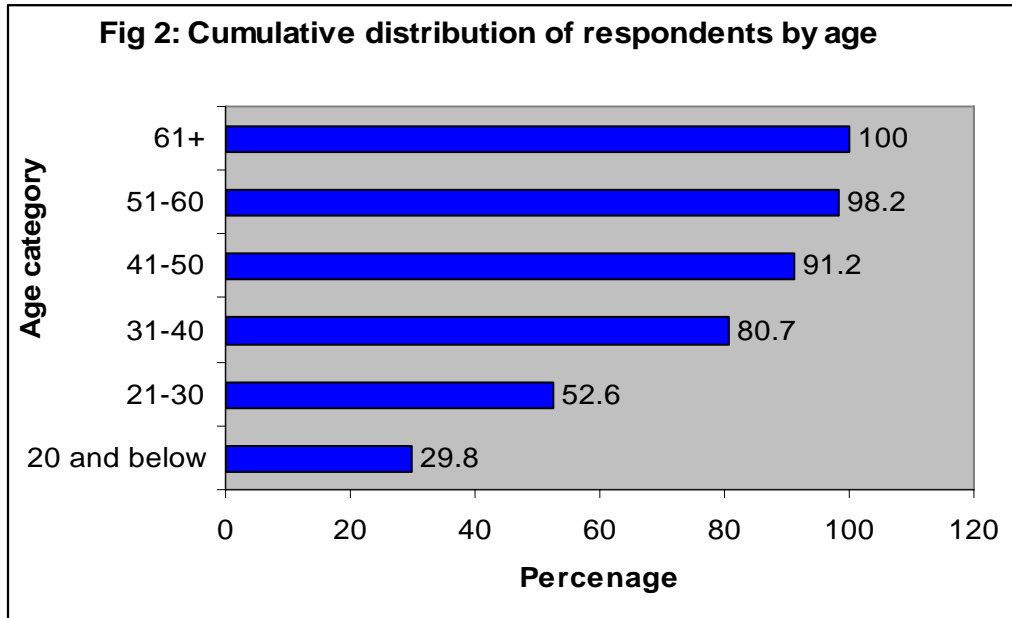
2.0 Background characteristics

A sample of 68 people were interviewed, which allows for a reliable data analysis. The distribution of respondents by gender in UCE was skewed in UCE with close to two thirds (44 or 64.7%) comprising males and only 24 or 35.3% being female.



More than three quarters of the respondents in UCE (79.1%) had either secondary or primary level education. Only 20.9% had attained tertiary level education.

Findings in Fig 2 below show that more than half (52.6%) of the respondents were in the age groups of up to a maximum of 30 years and more than three quarters (80.7%) were in the age group not exceeding 40 years.



In relation to their assessment of income levels relative to other households in Uganda, the majority (80.4%) considered themselves to be earnings below average those of other households in the country.

2.0 Area of focus, attainment of goals and types of information used

According to the findings all the respondents reported to be focusing on farming and agricultural related activities and many of them (91.2%) reported to having achieved their goals.

In UCE, the primary type of information used and for communication was oral. Only 19.1% of the population used electronic information. This could be attributed to the fact that most of them (94.1%) lived in rural areas. Slightly over half (52.6%) used written channels of communication. The table below details the types of information used in UCE.

Table 1: Types of information used

Type of information used	Number	Percentage
Electronic information	13	19.1
Oral information	56	82.4
Written information	36	52.6

3.0 Satisfaction with the services

Findings on the proportion of respondents who were satisfied with the services enjoyed/accorded to them are presented in the following table.

Table 2: Proportion of respondents satisfied with the services

Service	Number	Percentage that was satisfied
Training	59	86.6
Quality of service	54	79.2
Cost of service	50	72.8
Quality of information	37	53.8
Timing of information	40	59.4
Website	23	33.9
Technical support	54	78.8

As presented in the above table, it is clear that most respondents in UCE were generally satisfied with the services except for the Website where only about one third (33.9%) were satisfied with the website. This probably explains why very few 19.1% relied on electronic channels of communication. The timing and quality of information are some of the areas which respondents exhibited less satisfaction since about 40% were not satisfied in respect to these two particular services. The quality of training, quality of service and level of technical support rendered were generally viewed to be satisfactory by most of the respondents.

4.0 Impact of the project

A critical analysis of the impact of any project is crucial ingredient in evaluating its success and identifying areas of weakness, where adjustments should be made to correct and redirect efforts or re-align activities towards improving the services. In this survey, the impact of the implementation of the livelihood project was assessed in a four

dimensional approach; impact toward improved awareness, empowerment, economic impact and organizational impact.

It was established overall, that the livelihood project had made a positive impact in creating awareness (73.1%). However just slightly over one half (50.7%) of the respondents claimed having been empowered and gained the skills to be economically productive. Few respondents (44.8%) were of the view that their organization had changed as a result of the livelihood project. There was a significant variation in opinion in regard to the level of awareness between male and female respondents. A bigger proportion of male (81.4%) respondents had been impacted in terms of awareness compared to the females (58.3%). Being a rural setting, it is also possible that women lagged behind in awareness because of their domestic cores, which is prevalent in rural settings. The results of the proportion of respondents whose lives had been impacted positively desegregated by gender are presented in the following table.

Table 3: Proportion of respondents impacted positively

Impact	Proportion impacted			
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	P-value
Awareness	58.3	81.4	73.1	0.04
Empowerment	50.0	51.2	50.7	0.93
Economic impact	45.8	53.5	50.7	0.55
Organizational impact	37.5	48.8	44.8	0.37

Whereas overall, more respondents (50.7%) reported to have been empowered and become economically productive, fewer proportion of female respondents had gained from the project compared to their male counterparts.

Key points to consider:

- What can explain the low use of electronic information (19%)?
- What can explain the low satisfaction score on timing and quality of information and how can this be improved?
- What can explain the difference between male and female regarding the increased level of awareness?
- Economic impact: what explains the relatively high score on economic impact, in relation to the low use of electronic information and the relatively low satisfaction scores?

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KEY FINDINGS OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT UICT

1.0 Introduction

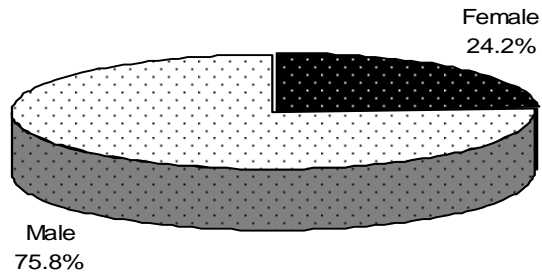
A summary of the key findings derived from the survey on the livelihood project conducted in UICT and in IICD supported projects during the year 2006 are presented. The assessment in particular focused on the organizations which had the component of the Livelihood Project. Owing to the peculiarities of the projects in terms of organization, mission and areas of focus among the many defining roles of the benefiting organizations, it was deemed necessary to present the results of each project separately to facilitate analysis of the salient issues specific to projects.

The assessment mainly focuses on the level of satisfaction with the services rendered to UICT by IICD and the overall assessment of the level of impact gained by the beneficiaries from the project. In the preliminaries, the background characteristics of the respondents are also presented.

2.0 Background characteristics

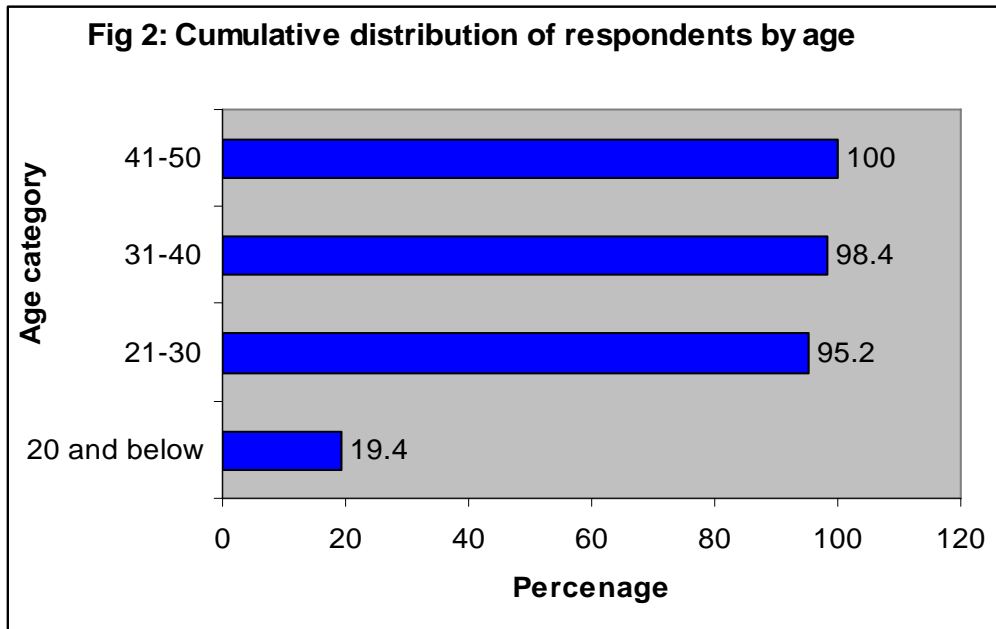
A sample of 63 people were interviewed, which allows for a reliable data analysis. The distribution of respondents by gender was skewed in UICT with more than three quarters (47 or 75.6%) of the respondents comprising males and only 15 or 24.2% being female.

Fig 1: Distribution of respondents by gender-UICT



Unlike in other project areas supported by IICD, 98.4% of the respondents in UICT had or were undergoing tertiary level of education and only 1.6% had secondary level education. None of the respondents had primary level education indicating that the population surveyed was generally literate and well educated.

Findings in Fig 2 below show that more three quarters (95.2%) of the respondents were up to a maximum of 30 years and none of the respondents exceeded 50 years.



In relation to their assessment of income levels relative to other households in Uganda, the majority (83.9%) considered themselves to be earnings below average those of other households in the country. However 1.6% considered their incomes to be above average those of other Ugandan households

Over three quarters (80.6%) were living in rural areas at the time the survey was conducted although most of them were pursuing their education, which probably they had not completed.

2.0 Area of focus, attainment of goals and types of information used

According to the findings all the respondents reported to be focusing on tertiary education / Research and Information and Communication Technology and related areas.

The majority of the respondents in UICT (80.6%) indicated that they had not achieved their goals. The main reasons advanced for not achieving the goals included; inadequate computers, lack of internet café, congestion in computer room, inadequate time accorded and poor instruction.

In UICT, all modes of communicating were used although a relatively bigger number (83.9%) used written channel. This scenario is consistent with their levels of education and written mode of communication could have been due to the fact that many of them were living in a rural setting at the time of the survey. The table below details the types of information channels that were used in UICT.

Table 1: Types of information used

Type of information used	Number	Percentage
Electronic information	37	59.7
Oral information	49	79.0
Written information	52	83.9

3.0 Satisfaction with the services

The following table shows that the proportion of respondents who were satisfied with various categories of services enjoyed/accorded to UICT.

Table 2: Satisfaction with the services

Service	Number	Percentage that was satisfied
Training	27	43.6
Quality of service	34	54.8
Cost of service	36	57.9
Quality of information	33	53.4
Timing of information	25	40.0
Website	31	50.0
Technical support	28	45.0

Findings in the table above show that there was less satisfaction with the level of training accorded (43.6%), timing of information availed (40.0%) and technical support rendered (45.0%). In addition over 40% of the respondents were not satisfied with the rest of the services list in the table above. This is an indication that there might be been for general re-alignment of the activities in the organization or seeking for reasons as to why there was little satisfaction with the view coming up with appropriate set of activities to improve the delivery of services rendered by IICD to UICT.

4.0 Impact of the project

A critical analysis of the impact of the livelihood project is a crucial ingredient in evaluating its success and identifying areas of weakness, where adjustments should be made to correct and redirect efforts or re-align activities towards improving the service accorded to the organization. In this survey, the impact of the implementation of the livelihood project was assessed in a four dimensional approach; impact toward improved awareness, empowerment, economic impact and organizational impact.

It was established overall, that the livelihood project had made little positive impact in all aspects assessed viz; creating awareness (43.5%), empowering the target people (38.7%), economic impact (3.2%) and organizational impact (17.7%). This finding is consistent with the rating of the level of satisfaction outlined in the earlier section. This finding is also supported by the fact that most respondents indicated that they had not achieved their goals at the time the survey was being carried out. The detailed result results of the proportion of respondents whose lives had been impacted positively by the livelihood project in UICT desegregated by gender are presented in the following table.

Table 3: Assessment of overall impact

Impact	Proportion impacted		
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Awareness	46.7	42.6	43.5
Empowerment	26.7	42.6	38.7
Economic impact	6.7	2.1	3.2
Organizational impact	13.3	19.1	17.7

Findings in the above table show that in terms of impact, the implementation of the livelihood project had resulted in some degree of awareness (43.5%) and empowerment (38.7%). Few respondents had been impacted economically probably because not many had completed the project and seemed to be dissatisfied with the quality of services accorded.

Key points to consider:

How can the gender imbalance be improved?

How come many users indicate not have achieved their goals and indicated low satisfaction levels; how can this be improved?

How to achieve economic impact in the UICT project, which started out as an education project?

KEY FINDINGS OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT UIRI

1.0 Introduction

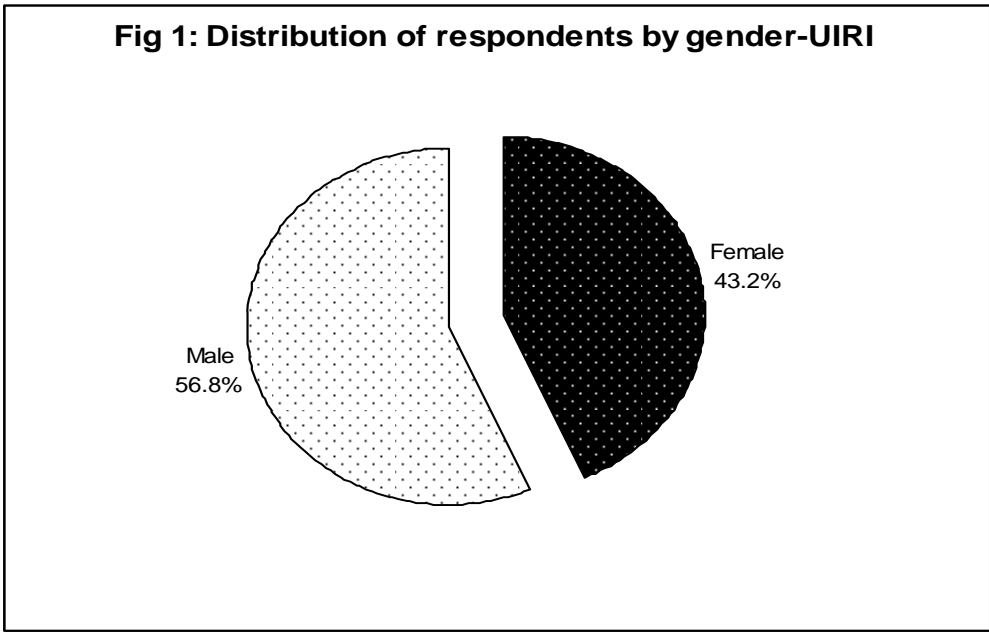
The key findings emerging from the survey on the livelihood project conducted during the year 2006 in IICD supported projects are presented in the following sections. The study covered all those projects that had the component of the Livelihood Project. However, owing to the peculiarities of the projects in terms of organization, mission and areas of focus among the many defining roles of the benefiting projects, it was deemed necessary to present the results of each project separately to facilitate analysis of project specific issues.

This report mainly focuses on the level of satisfaction with the services received and the overall assessment of the impact gained by the beneficiaries of the livelihood project. The background characteristics of the respondents are also presented in the preliminaries.

2.0 Background characteristics

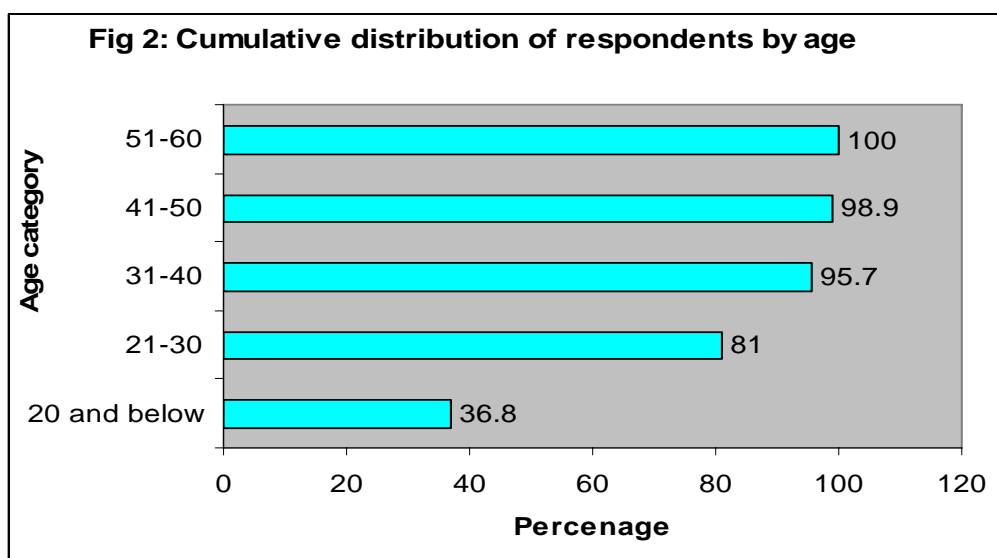
A total of 95 people were interviewed in UIRI, which allows for a reliable data analysis. The distribution by gender was slightly skewed with a bigger portion of the sample (54 or 56.8%) of the respondents comprising males and 41 or 43.2% being female.

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According to the findings, more than one half (57.9%) of the respondents had tertiary or were undergoing tertiary level of education in UIRI. Quite a significant proportion (41.1%) were in secondary level while 1.1% only had acquired or were undergoing primary level education. This is an indication that the population surveyed was generally literate and well educated.

Findings in Fig 2 below show that more three quarters (81.0%) of the respondents were within the range of 30 years and below showing that it the respondents comprised largely of people of a young age.



In relation to their assessment of income levels relative to other households in Uganda, a sizeable proportion (62.5%) of the respondents considered themselves to be earning below average those of other households in the country. However about 10% were of the view that their incomes exceeded those of other Ugandan households

Most of the respondents interviewed (91.6%) were living in provisional or district towns at the time when the survey was being conducted.

2.0 Area of focus, attainment of goals and types of information used

According to the findings, education was the main area of focus reported by respondents benefiting from UIRI livelihood project.

Close to one third (32.6%) reported that they had not achieved their goals by participating in the livelihood project, which is consistent with the overall percentage of 32% reported in all the livelihood projects supported by IICD.

In UIRI, all modes of communicating were used although more respondents (78.9%) preferred or used the electronic mode of communication compared to other modes of communication. This scenario is consistent with their levels of education the fact that most of the resided in town areas at the time of the survey. The table below gives the details of the types of information channels that were used in UIRI.

Table 1: Types of information used

Type of information used	Number	Percentage
Electronic information	75	78.9
Oral information	61	64.2
Written information	61	64.2

3.0 Satisfaction with the services

In the following table, findings on the proportion of respondents who were satisfied with various categories of services enjoyed/accorded to UIRI are presented.

Table 2: Assessment of the level of satisfaction

Service	Number	Percentage that was satisfied
Training	74	77.7
Quality of service	80	84.3
Cost of service	74	77.6
Quality of information	76	80.2
Timing of information	60	63.5
Website	32	33.7
Technical support	59	61.6

As the table above show, apart from the Website, the respondents were generally satisfied with the rest of the services accorded to UIRI. Just over one third (33.7%) of the respondents were satisfied with the Website-an area which may necessitate more focus to facilitate the achievement of goals by the beneficiaries of the livelihood project at UIRI.

4.0 Impact of the project

A critical analysis of the impact of the livelihood project at UIRI is a critical ingredient in evaluating its success and identifying areas of weakness, requiring re-alignment or re-alignment of activities towards betterment of the service accorded to the organization. In this survey, the impact of the implementation of the livelihood project was assessed using

a four dimensional approach; impact toward improved awareness, empowerment, economic impact and organizational impact.

The findings of the survey generally show that the livelihood project has contributed to increased awareness (67.4%) and empowerment (53.7%). However, the project has had little impact on the overall organizational (18.9%) and economic (10.5%) impact on the lives of the beneficiaries of the livelihood project. There were particularly variations in the proportions of those who had been economically empowered or noted organizational improvement between male and female respondents. In both cases, fewer female respondents had been impacted compared to their male counterparts. The detailed result results of the proportion of respondents whose lives had been impacted positively by the livelihood project at UIRI desegregated by gender are presented in the following table.

Table 3: Assessment of the overall impact

Impact	Proportion impacted			
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	P-value
Awareness	68.3	66.7	67.4	0.67
Empowerment	48.8	57.4	53.7	0.40
Economic impact	2.4	16.7	10.5	0.025
Organizational impact	7.3	27.8	18.9	0.005

It should also be observed that whereas overall, more respondents (53.7%) had been empowered, less than half (48.8%) had been empowered implying much of the empowerment resulting from the livelihood project was received by the males.

Key points to consider:

- Is UIRI reaching the right target group, since the high level of tertiary education indicates many students as end-users; how to reach more entrepreneurs?
- How to achieve more economic impact, especially on women?

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