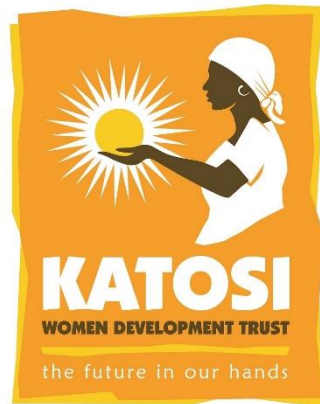


STAKEHOLDER SURVEY REPORT



This document has been developed by Katosi Women Development Trust (KWDT) with support from the Civil Society in Uganda Support Programme (CUSP) which is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH with financial support from the European Union and the German government.



SURVEY CONDUCTED BY



NOVEMBER 2020

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I. List of Abbreviations

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CUSP	Civil Society in Uganda Support Programme
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
KWDT	Katosi Women Development Trust
KII	Key Informants Interviews
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS)
LC	Local Councils
HIV	Human Immuno deficiency Virus
WASH	Water and Sanitation
ODK	Open Data Kit
TOR	Terms of Reference
MoH	Ministry of Health
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures

II. Executive summary

As part of the strategic planning process for Katosi Women Development Trust, a stakeholder survey has been conducted to assess the impact of KWDT's intervention in the community. The survey has been conducted in the 5 sub counties and 1 town council where KWDT operates; Ntenjeru, Nakisunga, Nama, Mpatta and Mpunge sub-county as well as Katosi Town Council. The survey was specifically intended to assess the impact of KWDT's work in the community, assess stakeholder needs that have not been met, identify the opportunities and threats for KWDT and finally ascertain possible areas of improvement and possible future areas of intervention for KWDT in the community.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods including household survey, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were used to conduct the survey. Participants were selected both purposively (specific communities where KWDT works) as well as randomly (random selection among the beneficiaries and community members). A total of 108 households, 6 FGDs, and 11 KIIs were conducted. Respondents included 57% members and 43% non-members, 68% female and 32% male.

Overall, the stakeholder survey reveals high level of participation in KWDT's activities; 66% of respondents had participated in economic activities, 80% in health related activities, 91% said the schools in their locality had benefited from KWDT education programs, and 77% of the respondents had taken part in activities related to environmental protection. Additionally, the work of KWDT is rated so highly both by the beneficiaries as well as local leaders and district officials. The staff and Board of KWDT too have a very positive view of their work. 61% of the respondents rated the economic activities as highly important, almost 100% for health related activities, 81% for education and 73% for environment. The impact of KWDT's work generally can be categorised into material and economic impact on one hand, social and cultural impact (independence and self-esteem) on the other hand.

The survey identified a few opportunities including locally available construction materials, skilled members, as well as a big number of women that wish to join and engage in the work of KWDT. Presence of government programs such as NAADS as well as other NGOs operating in the area are other opportunities that could be harnessed. A few threats identified include political interference, gender relations at a family level, and land conflicts. The glaring gaps in the work of KWDT that emerged included; weak monitoring, evaluation and learning, absence of quality assurance mechanisms, communication challenges and issues related to unprofessional conduct of staff.

Human rights and advocacy emerges as a possible area that needs to be established or strengthened in order to enhance KWDT's interventions and ensure improved service delivery in the community. Stakeholders interviewed also expressed their desire for KWDT to increase her geographical coverage as well as coverage in terms of number of community members involved in KWDT's work.

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This report is a product of Katosi Women Development Trust (KWDT) and GIZ. The report is an output of the completed stakeholder survey in Mukono district and is informed by the ToRs issued requesting for consultancy services and discussions held during the inception meeting between Synergy Square consultancy firm, GIZ and Katosi Women Development Trust.

The stakeholder survey was facilitated and conducted in KWDT's geographical area of operation, specifically the sub counties of Ntenjeru, Nakisunga, Nama, Mpatta, Mpunge and Katosi Town Council.

1.1 Objectives of the survey

The stakeholder survey aimed to answer 4 questions:

1. ~~What has been~~ the impact and relevancy of KWDT's work in the community?
2. ~~What~~ stakeholder needs remain unaddressed?
3. ~~What are~~ the opportunities and threats facing KWDT?
4. ~~What are the~~ possible areas of improvement and possible future areas of intervention for KWDT in the community?

The survey was designed therefore to serve as both an impact assessment for KWDT's work and needs assessment to support the ongoing strategic planning process. The survey exercise carried out the following activities including; Compiling and documenting the impact of KWDT's past intervention both from documents reviewed and from interviews conducted, discuss the relevance of KWDT's work, both in the broader context of the country, the district and the particular needs of the people served, document the unmet needs and finally showing the opportunities and threats of KWDT. The stakeholder survey focused on KWDT thematic areas namely Health, Education, Economic empowerment and Environmental conservation.

1.2 Methods

A participatory approach that involved both quantitative and qualitative methods was used to generate the required stakeholder survey data and information. Triangulation of methods was adopted which involved comparing information from different sources, such as documents and interviews, or interviews on the same subject with different respondents/stakeholders; this was used to verify and check the reliability of findings. An explanatory sequential mixed research method was applied. This is a predominantly qualitative study, that begins with a quantitative survey to establish preliminary results to pursue in-depth (Jason & Glenwick, 2016; Ulin et al., 2002) and the results from the qualitative part of the study are used to explain earlier quantitative findings (explanatory) (Caine, Stewart, & Collen 2009).

Sampling and determination of respondents

A mix of sampling techniques was used in coming up with the required number of respondents for this Stakeholder survey. Purposeful sampling was used to determine enumeration areas since sub-counties of the survey concentration were already predetermined by the operations of KWDT in Mukono District. The sub-counties were: Ntenjeru, Mpatta, Mpunge, Nama and Nakisunga and Katosi Town council. Others are key informant respondents such as District health Officer, Sub county Health Officers, Staff and Board members of KWDT who were purposively selected because of their role in the community in relation to KWDT programme thematic areas and community development in general. Random sampling was used for example in getting participants in FGDs.

Quantitative sampling procedure

The quantitative approach involved a household survey, 108 households from the 5 sub counties and 1 town council where KWDT operates. This slightly exceeded the 100 sample that was predetermined by the TORs for this assignment, based on the principle of Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) (*Alberti, K.P.; Guthmann, J.P.; Fermon, F.; Nargaye, K.D.; Grais, R.F. (2008)*) of 5 and 19. Two (2) respondents were added to this sample for proportionality since the areas of operation are not 5 but 6 inclusive of the town council).

To get the sample of 108 households therefore, a total of 18 households in each of the sub county and in the town council were selected for interview. 57% of these were KWDT direct beneficiaries selected from the beneficiaries' list, and the 43% from the community members who are not (direct) beneficiaries of KWDT although these could have potentially benefited from communal resources and facilities provided by KWDT. The sampling for the 108 households was both purposive and random. The first step identified the names of villages where KWDT operates and where KWDT groups reside in each of the sub counties. Members and non-members of KWDT were sampled systematically in each sub county, until the desired number of respondents (18) was reached. The number of villages covered in each sub county therefore was not uniform but was dependent on how long it took the team to identify the 18 respondents.

The quantitative approach was used specifically to measure the impact of KWDT's past interventions as well as current needs in the community in the four thematic areas of Health, Education, Economic empowerment and Environmental conservation. The consultant used standard measures (indicators) to ensure that the varying perspectives and experiences of study respondents fits into a limited number of predetermined response categories. The range of key indicators in which programme thematic area was agreed upon by the consultant and reviewed by KWDT and GIZ.

Qualitative methods

The qualitative method used involved Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). A total of 12 Key Informant Interviews were conducted including 1 leader from each of the sub counties, 1 district leader, 2 KWDT staff and 2 Board members. Six (6) Focus Group Discussions were conducted, 1 from each of the areas (sub counties and town council). The qualitative methods have helped to capture beneficiary experiences, views and recommendations that might facilitate learning for KWDT.

Document Reviews

The following documents both KWDT and other sector documents have been reviewed.

- ✓ Three annual reports (2015-2017)
- ✓ Baseline Survey Report (December 2017) “Improving access to water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and poverty eradication in 8 fishing communities in Mukono District, Lake Victoria”
- ✓ KWDT Strategic Plan 2012-2016.
- ✓ Mukono district development plan 2015/16 - 2019/20
- ✓ Uganda National Development Plan (UNDP III)

Data management and Reporting

Data Analysis

Quantitative Data. The data collected through the household survey questionnaire was entered into SPSS 17 and cleaned of any errors, omissions and finally analysed. The analysis used frequencies for example to establish absolute percentages of households with pit latrines, hand washing facilities, water tanks but also run cross tabulations to establish any possible relationship of demographic variables against the major indicators from the programme thematic areas.

Qualitative Data. Text and voice data from the Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) was edited and arranged to ensure consistency, completeness, and eligibility of the data.

Data reduction: The mass of qualitative data obtained - interview transcripts, field notes, observations was reduced and organised through writing summaries, and discarding irrelevant data. An analysis form with relevant themes according to DAC criteria and responses from different categories of key informants and Focus group Discussions was used to summarise the issues.

Data analysis and display: To draw conclusions from the summarised data, the consultant looked at the critical responses from the data that relate or reinforce the findings from the quantitative data. This was then displayed in the form of tables, charts, networks and other graphical formats to complete the narrative and descriptions.

Quality Control. To ensure quality of Stakeholder survey output, a number of actions were deliberately taken some of which include review of survey tools by consultant and client, selection of Research Assistants who are fairly educated and with fair experience in research and then training them and pretesting of the tools.

Recruitment and Training of Research Assistants

The identified Research Assistants were trained on basics of interviewing, recording responses and ethical issues in research. These included women from Katosi community as well as seasoned research assistants from Synergy Square. The participation of KWDT women members contributed to building capacity and make the process more inclusive for KWDT, as the overall purpose of the CUSP program is to strengthen and improve the capacity and efficiency of civil society in Uganda.

Pre-testing of the study tools. The household questionnaire was tested first with KWDT staff, Synergy Square staff and later within among the team undergoing training through a mock interview exercise as part of the training. This helped authenticate the questions, assess the ease of administration, measure time taken to complete the interview and ensure its adequacy to generate the required data. The questionnaire was then improved to final version that was administered in the field.

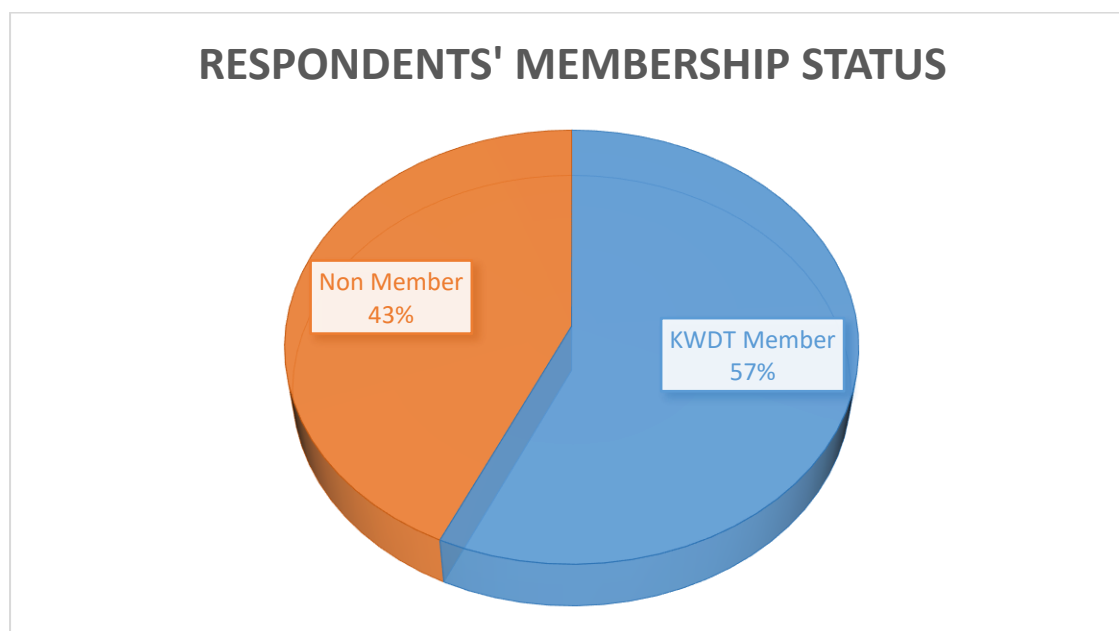
2. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

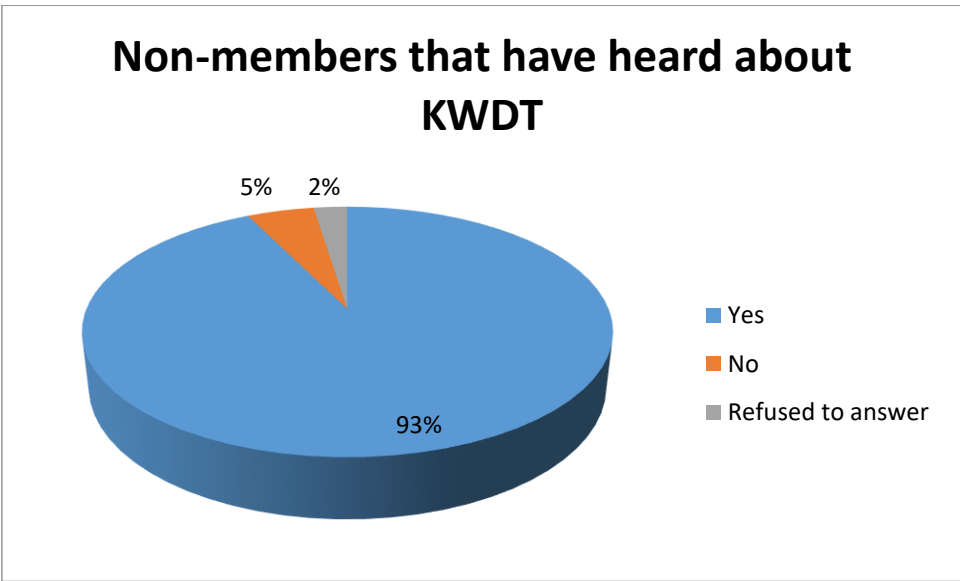
Location of respondents. A total of 108 respondents were interviewed, and distributed as follows;

SUB COUNTY NAME	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
KATOSI TOWN COUNCIL	18	16.7	16.7	16.7
MPATTA	18	15.7	15.7	34.3
MPUNGE	18	16.7	16.7	50.9
NAKISUNGA	18	15.7	15.7	66.7
NAMA	18	16.7	16.7	83.3
NTENJERU	18	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	108	100.0	100.0	

Respondents' membership status.



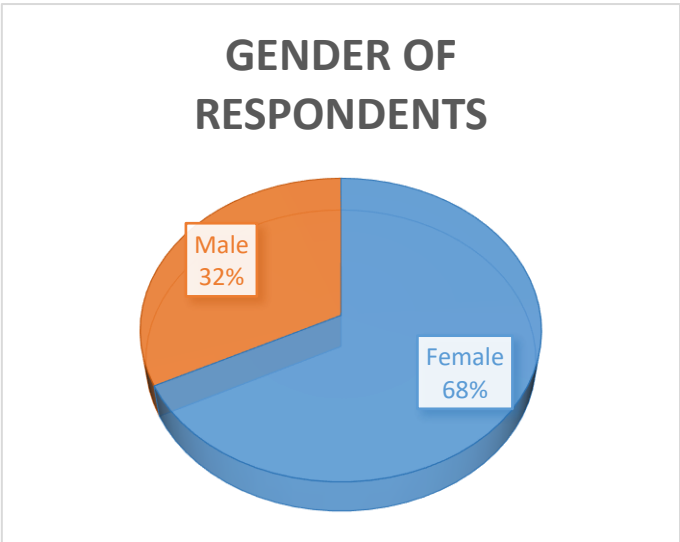
Slightly more than half of the respondents, 57% were members of KWDT groups, and 43% of were non-members. The decision to include non-members was to establish to what extent the impact of the interventions reach the larger community both directly and indirectly.



Majority of the non-members of KWDT (93%) that took part in this study reported to have heard about KWDT. 5% had never heard about the organisation and 2% registered non-responses (they were not sure).

Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency
Female	73
Male	35
Total	108

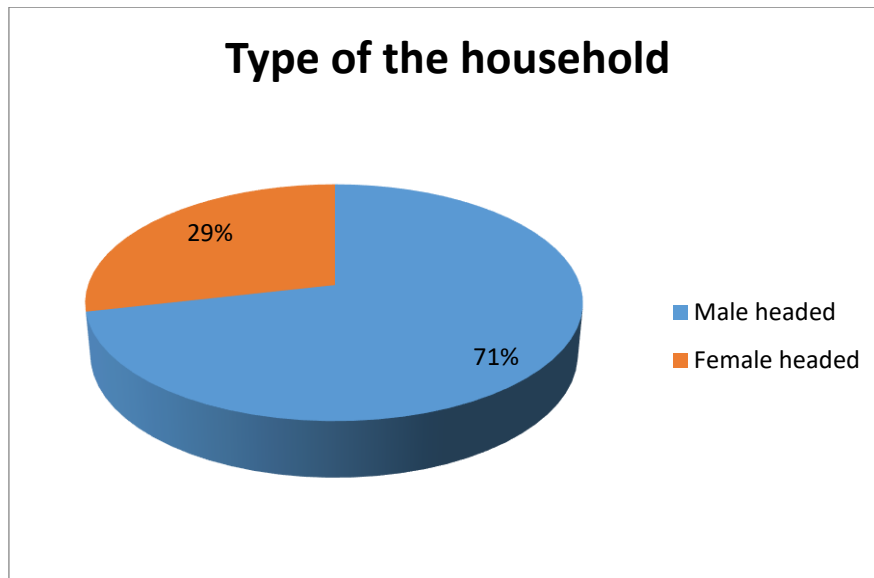


In total, there were more women that participated in the study (68%) than men (32%). There were a number of men that shunned the interviews claiming that this is women’s work and they had no input. Majority of the men that accepted to take part in the study were either members of KWDT or leaders in the community.

Period of stay in the community. All the respondents had lived in the communities for more than 2 years. This was important to ensure that the respondent knew quite

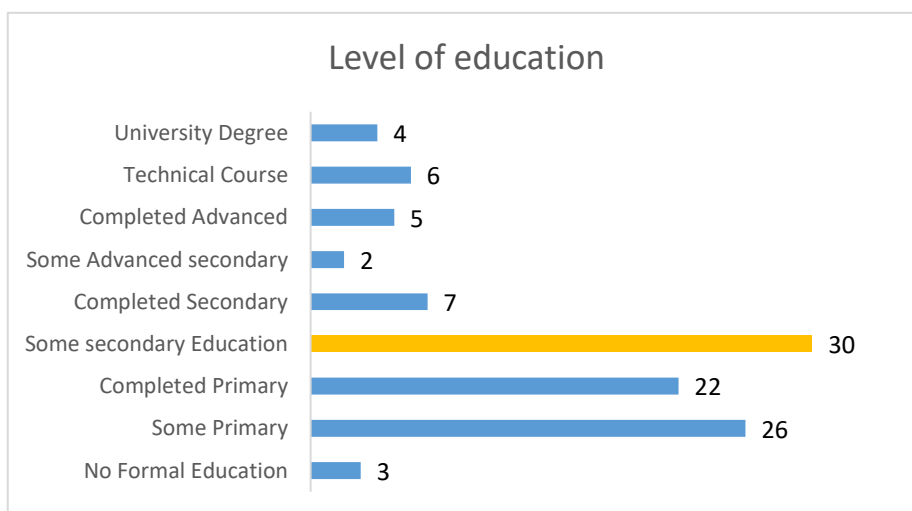
a bit of what is happening in their community and was in position to comment and give suggestions on what they would want to see in terms of development and the role of KWDT in their community.

Type of the household.



71% of the households are male headed households while 29% were female headed this is not so different from the national figure of Female headed households in Uganda that was reported at 28.3 % in 2019, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators¹.

Level of education

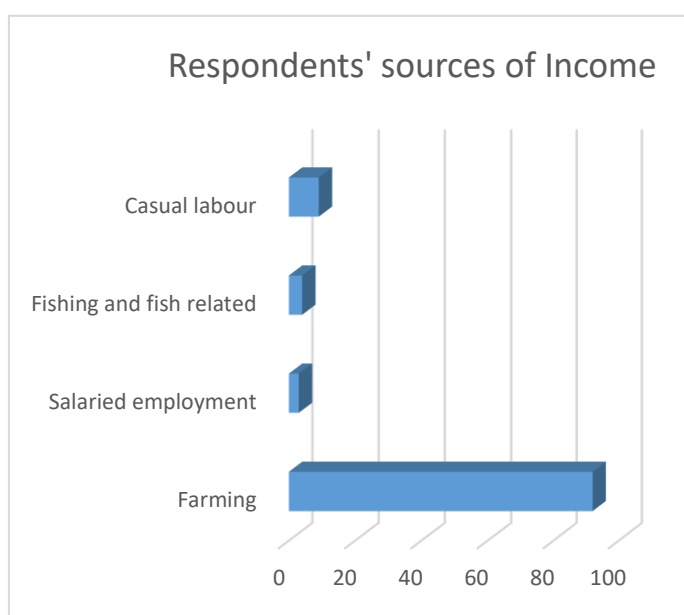


¹ [https://tradingeconomics.com/uganda/female-headed-households-percent-of-households-with-a-female-head-wb-data.html#:~:text=A%20Female%20Head\),Female%20headed%20households%20\(%25%20of%20households%20with%20a%20female%20head,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources.](https://tradingeconomics.com/uganda/female-headed-households-percent-of-households-with-a-female-head-wb-data.html#:~:text=A%20Female%20Head),Female%20headed%20households%20(%25%20of%20households%20with%20a%20female%20head,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources.)

The highest level of education reported by the respondents was “*some secondary education*” but it is obvious that a big number did not complete secondary education. Only 4 respondents had completed a university degree and only 3 had no formal education at all.

Main source of income

The main source of income among all the sub-counties is farming, as 92 of the 108 respondents reported farming as their main source of income. This is followed by casual labor. Fishing and fishing related activities came third as a source of income and this would have been caused by the scarcity of fish in the lake or current army operations in fighting illegal fishing.



Average monthly income

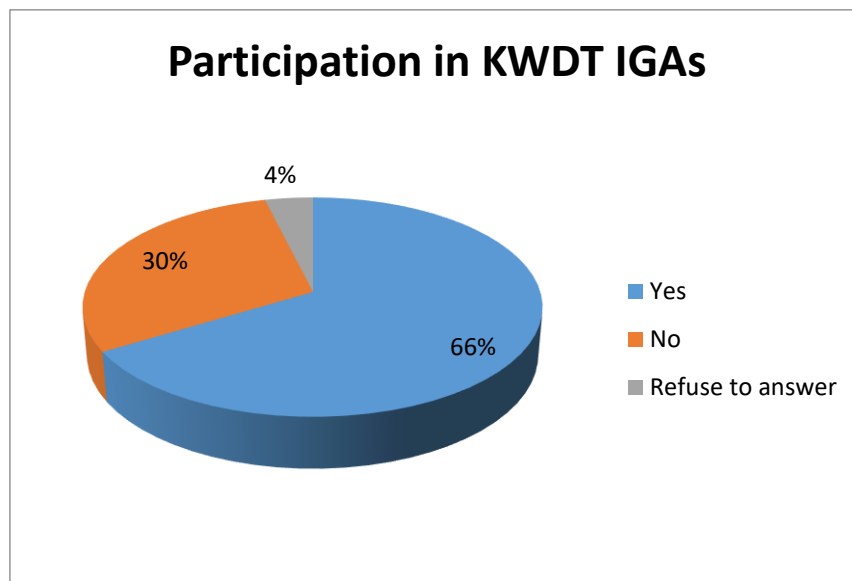
Income levels	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10,000	5	4.6
10,001 to 50,000	34	31.5
50,001 to 100,000	13	12.0
100,001 to 150,000	14	13.0
More than 150,000	37	34.3
Don't know	4	3.7
REFUSE TO ANSWER	1	.9
Total	108	100.0

In all the 6 sub-counties, 34% of the respondents reported to be earning more than 150,000 Ugandan Shilling. In an earlier survey conducted by KWDT in 2017, the average income for community members was reported to be 50.000 shs (KWDT, 2017). Looking at the methodology of both studies, the 150.000 shs reported in this study may not be taken as an increase in incomes, but the two studies actually collected data from different communities. The 2017 study interviewed only fishing communities, while

the current study interviewed people mainly from the mainland farmer communities where KWDT has been operating for a long time. This could also imply that farming communities are earning more than fisher communities. This is an assumption but can be explored further.

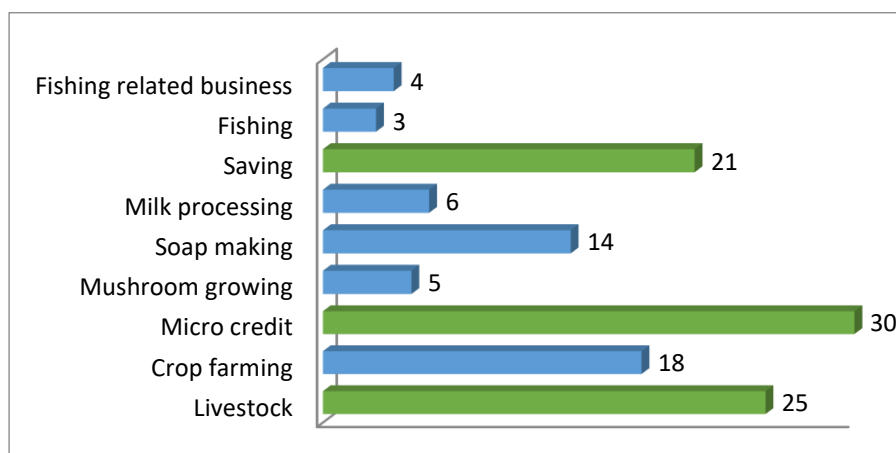
2.2 The impact of KWDT’s work

Thematic area 1. Livelihood (Economic empowerment)



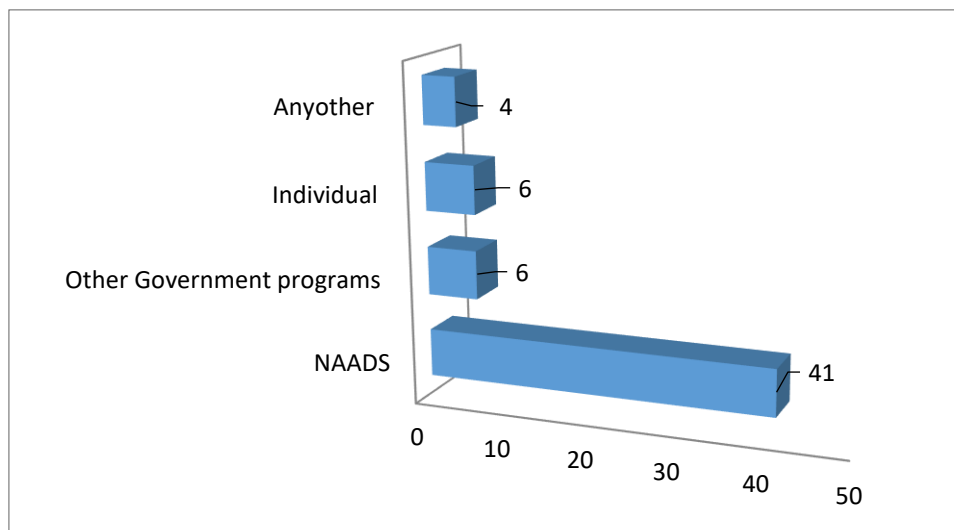
66% of respondents had participated in KWDT income generating activities, and 30% had not participated into KWDT IGAs.

Type of income generating activities engaged in.



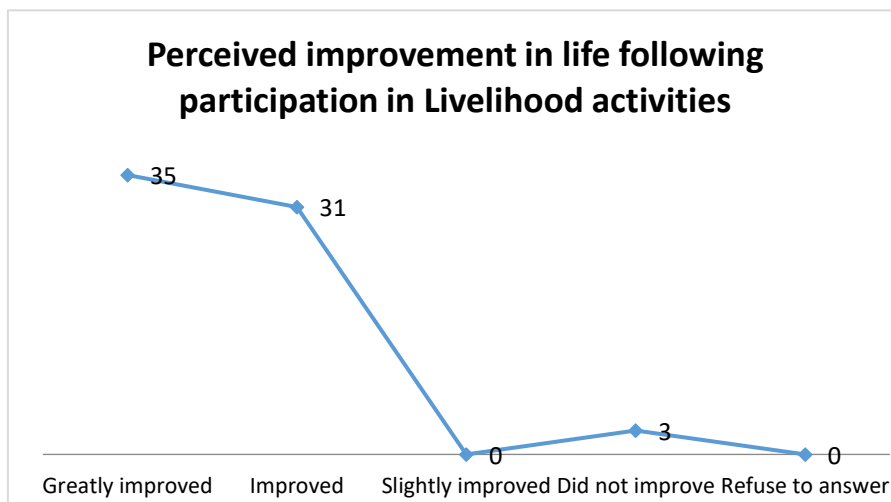
Majority of the respondents (30) reported to have engaged in micro credit with KWDT 25 in livestock and 21 in savings. It is important to note that many of the respondents participated in more than one Income generating activity with KWDT. Other activities mentioned by respondents included water tank construction; where members reported to be using the knowledge and skills of tank construction to earn income.

Other sources of support for IGAs



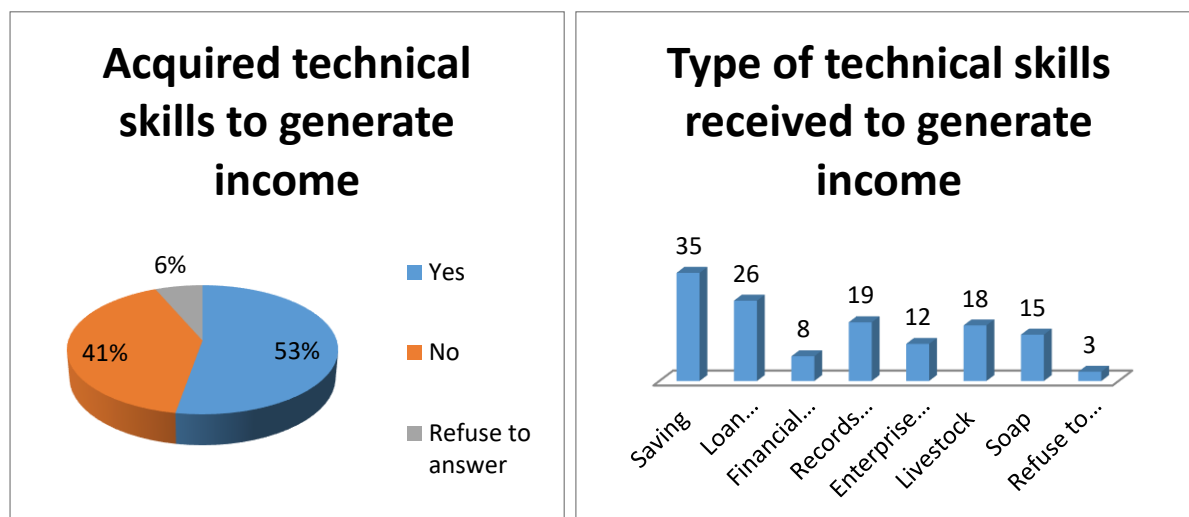
Other sources of livelihood support for respondents included especially the NAADs program. Examples of support given through NAADs included; banana stems, maize, coffee, beans and orange seeds and seedlings.

Impact of the IGAs participated into with KWDT



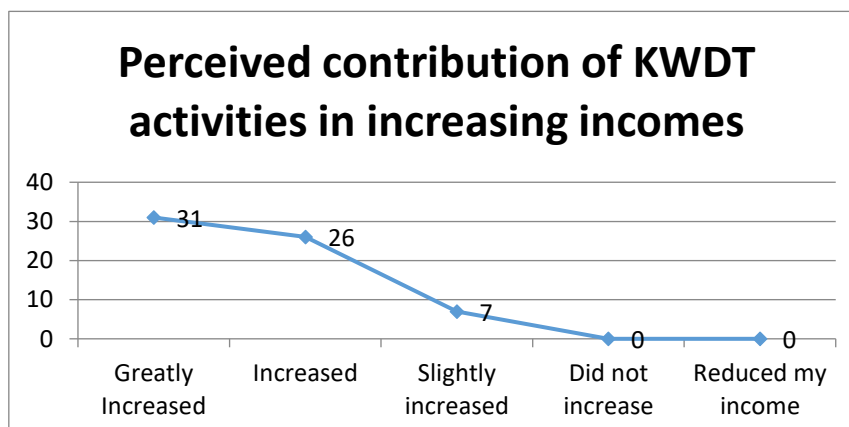
Accordingly, 61% of the respondents indicated their well-being had improved or greatly improved as a result of participating in income generating activities. Given that 66% of the respondents reported that they received support from KWDT for economic activities, it's fair to conclude that KWDT has had substantial contribution to the wellbeing of these people. Only 3 respondents reported no improvement. A further probe of these revealed that 2 of them had acquired cows that died hence their failure to benefit, while the third respondent learnt to make soap but had not yet made effort to join the soap making group and therefore had not yet financially benefited from the skills acquired.

Technical skills



Majority of the respondents acquired skills related to saving, loan utilization, records keeping and livestock. This shows that only slightly more than half of the beneficiaries for economic activities have been given the required skills.

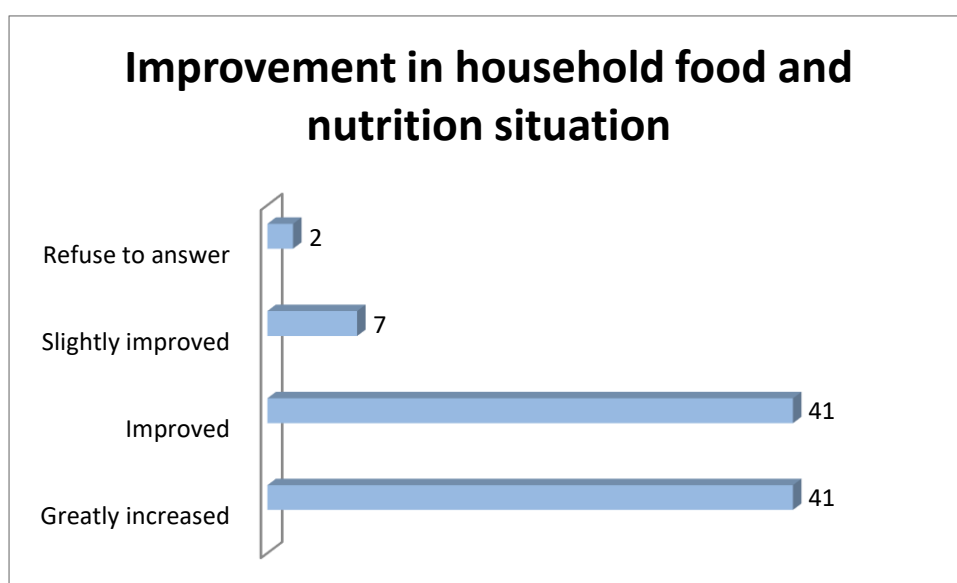
Impact of KWDT activities on the income of the beneficiaries



It is evident that participants perceived their increase in incomes to be a result of their participation in KWDT activities.

“From KWDT I acquired a cow that produced milk which I have been selling to raise money for school fees for my children and already I have a graduate” FGD participant from Mpunge

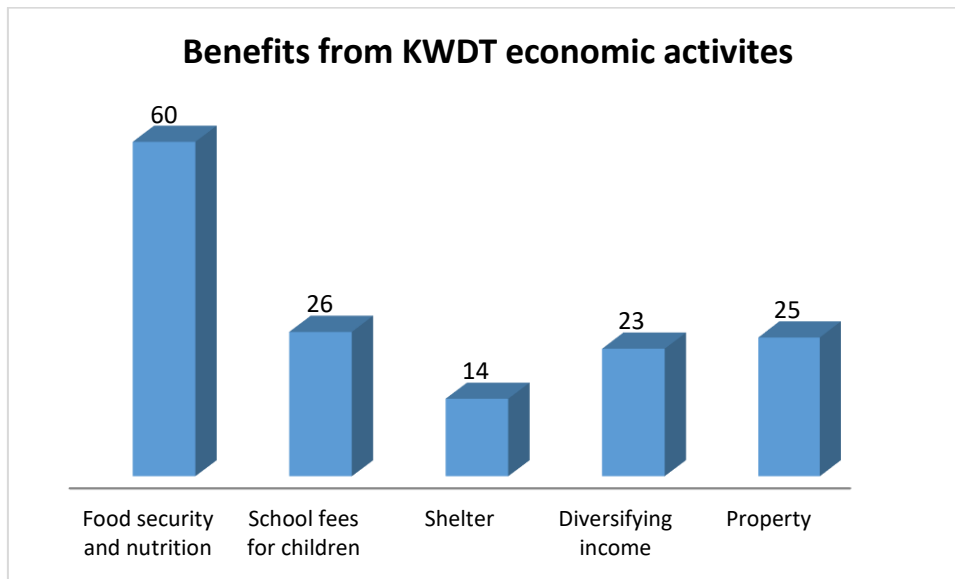
Impact of KWDT activities on household food and nutrition



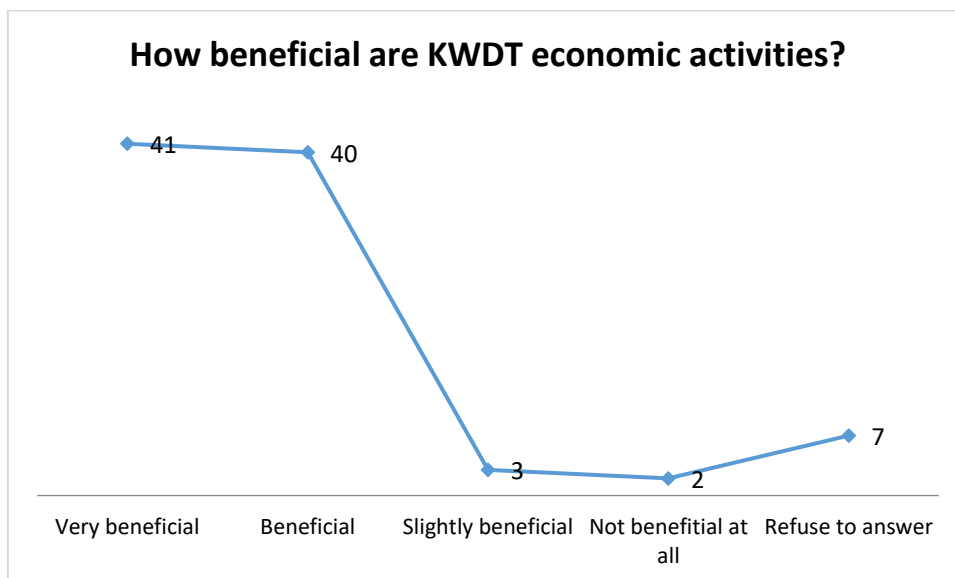
A total of 82 (76%) of the respondents had their food and nutritional status improved and greatly improved as a result of participating in KWDT activities. 7 of the respondents however perceived KWDT activities to have a slight improvement to their food and nutritional situation.

“I have a health condition that requires me to eat and feed well. A doctor told me for example that I need at least one cup of milk daily or meat before I take my medicines. In my village, milk costs 1000 shs a cup. I didn’t have 1000shs to spend daily yet I have 5 children to feed. So my neighbor had a cow and she was milking the cow and drinking milk daily. I admired her until I decided to go and ask her. She told me she was a member of KWDT and that is how she managed to get a cow. So I decided to join. I followed all the procedures as I was asked. However, getting a cow took me about 2 years because it is on a rotational basis and there were some older members who also needed cows. But now I got the cow and I am very proud. I drink milk every day and even sell some of it and get money”.

Benefits from KWDT economic activities



The biggest form of benefit from KWDT livelihood programs is food security and nutrition, followed by school fees for children and to help households to acquire property.



81 of the respondents perceive KWDT's economic activities as either *very beneficial* or *beneficial*.

Demographic factors influencing participation and benefit from KWDT Economic activities

To further investigate the factors that determined and influenced one's ability to benefit from KWDT's economic activities, cross tabulations were done, and the survey revealed a strong association between the following variables;

Membership status. First, there was a strong association between one's membership status and one's chances of participating in KWDT economic activities (p-value 0.000). Whereas the above descriptive statistics revealed that 66% of the respondents had benefited from KWDT economic activities, implying that some of those that benefited were non-members, one had more chances of participating if they were members, than if they were not members. This could partly explain why many women are prompted to form groups to join KWDT as they think this is the best avenue of benefiting from the work of KWDT.

It should be noted however that increasing numbers of members has implications on the management capacity of the organisation. In addition, KWDT's intention of working with groups is both to develop the members of the groups, but also to work with them to develop the communities. The second intention requires that members of groups are willing to volunteer and should be dedicated to the work of the organisation. Once women join groups with a motive of getting some facilities such as water tanks or others, this might explain some of the challenges reported in KWDT reports on low attendance of meetings and participation in other activities.

Whereas it is important to motivate KWDT members with possibly more project benefits than the non-members, it is crucial for KWDT to assess the matter and possibly decide on and clearly communicate the benefits and responsibilities of members.

Gender. Cross tabulations revealed a strong association between gender and one's chances of participating in KWDT economic activities (p-value 0.018). It is evident that women form the biggest part of KWDT members, i.e. 87% and men 13%². The vision and mission of KWDT are clearly focused on women. Given that the membership, mission and vision of KWDT is entirely to support and empower women, it would be

² KWDT membership list 2020

important for KWDT to consider making its membership exclusive for women, while the project benefits are open to everyone who is able to abide by the terms and conditions of the service.

During the FGDs, a number of sentiments were raised especially from a few men that attended, expressing their concern on how they are not treated equally and feel discriminated.

“For us men we are left behind in group activities yet we are also members. Everything is given to women, and they only remember us when there is something that needs physical energy then they call us to come in, like when women are constructing and they need a man to lift heavy things or when we come here and there is no one to raise the tent, then we are remembered. We are equal members, we pay membership but if you try to stand for leadership, KWDT cannot even allow you. So it seems like the organisation is only for women and for us we are not wanted”. A participant in Ntenjeru FGD

“What I see KWDT should also give men an open opportunity for them to be fully recognized members rather than hiding behind women”. A male participant in Mpatta FGD.

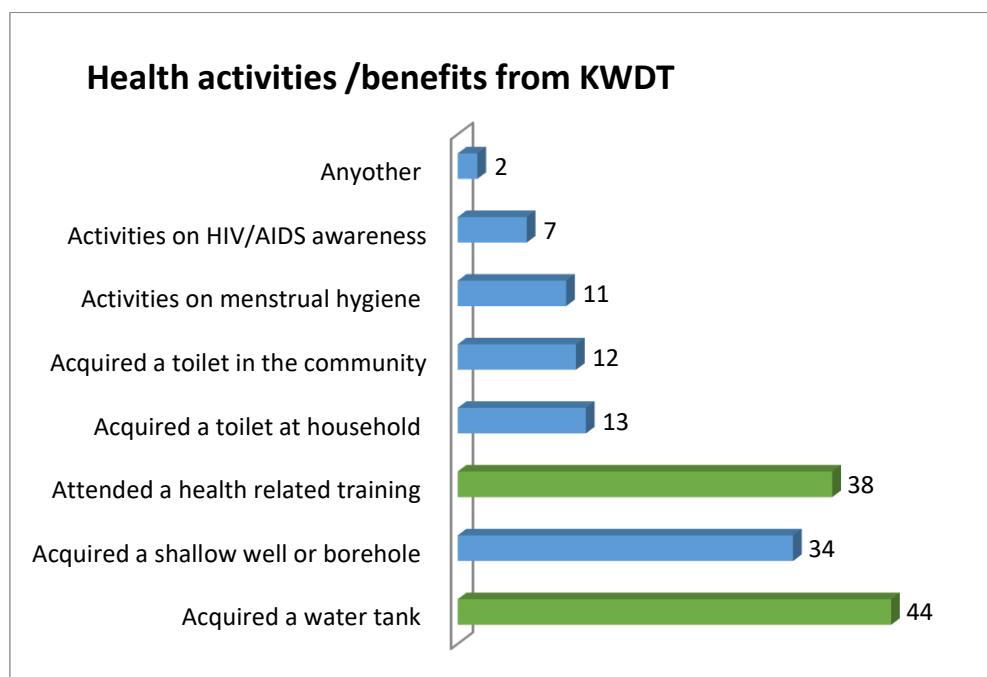
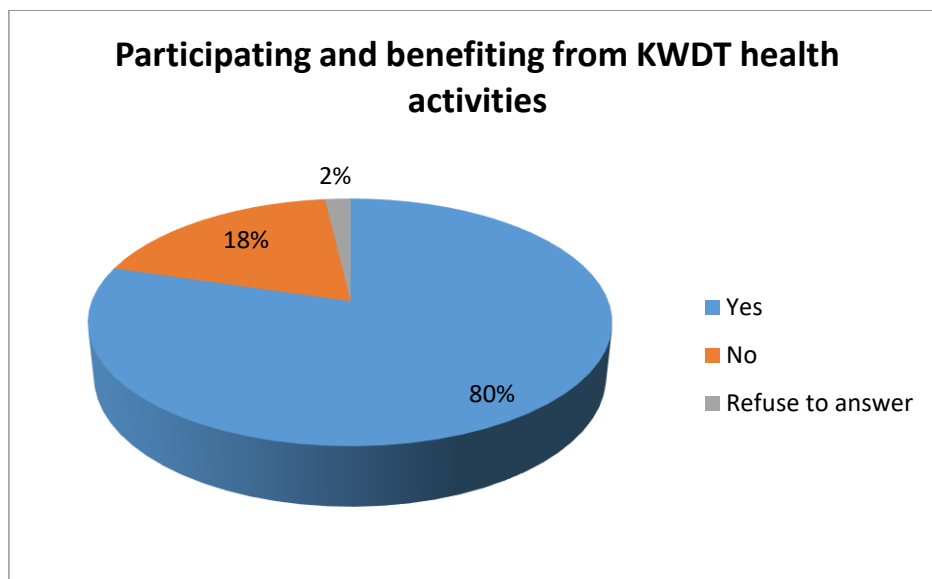
During the identification of participants for the survey, the only men that accepted to participate were mainly the male members of KWDT and the local leaders. Other men outside the groups were not willing to discuss the work of KWDT, insisting that this was for women.

Level of education. There was also a strong association between one’s level of education (p-value 0.008) and their participation in KDWT activities. People with medium education levels (those that had attained between primary and secondary levels), were more likely to benefit from KWDT programs; People with no formal education, as well as those way above secondary education were less likely to participate in KWDT activities.

When it comes to benefiting from the activities, the same trend was observed. The study revealed a strong association between membership status (p-value 0.004), gender (p-value 0.004) and amount of money one earns per month (p-value 0.000) with one’s ability to benefit from the livelihood activities of KWDT.

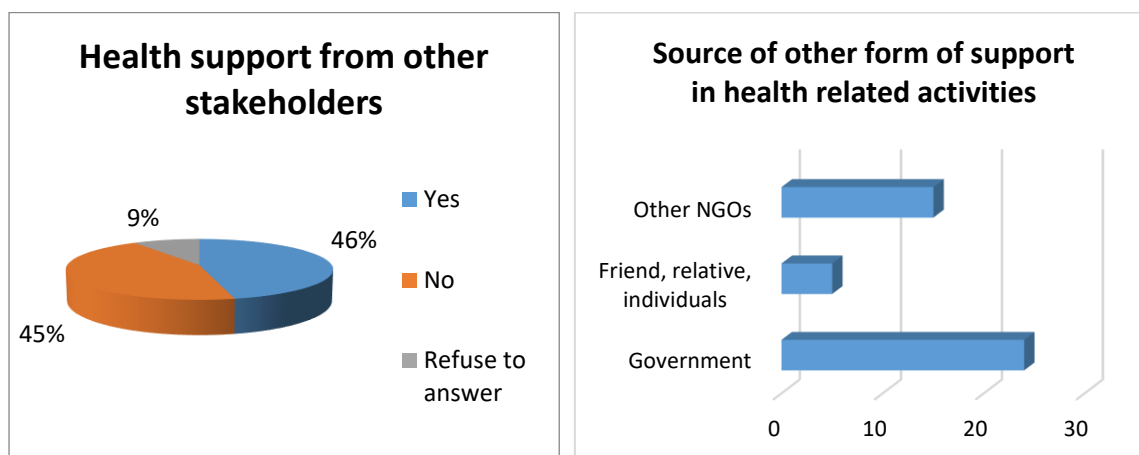
Thematic area 2: Health

Participating and benefiting from KWDT health activities



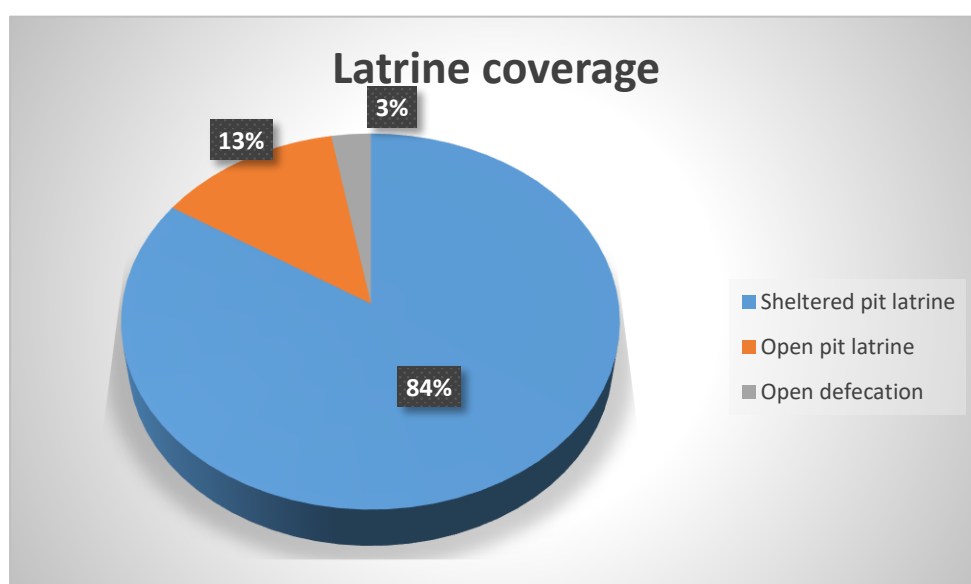
80% of the respondents participated in the health activities implemented by KWDT, with the biggest number (44) having received water tanks, 38 attending a health related training organized by KWDT and 34 respondents having received a shallow well or borehole in their community.

Health support from other stakeholders than KWDT

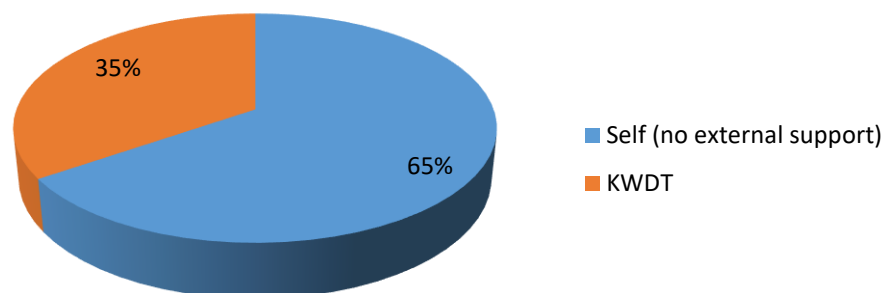


46% had received health support from other stakeholders than KWDT; majority of the support was reported to come from Government. There was only one Non-Governmental Organization that was reported to be providing health support and this was *Living Goods*.

84% of people interviewed said they had a sheltered pit latrine, 13% had open pit latrine while 3% said they practiced open defecation. Participants of the study especially attributed this toilet coverage to KWDT loan scheme where community members, both members of KWDT and non-members can have access to a toilet on credit and pay it in smaller installments.



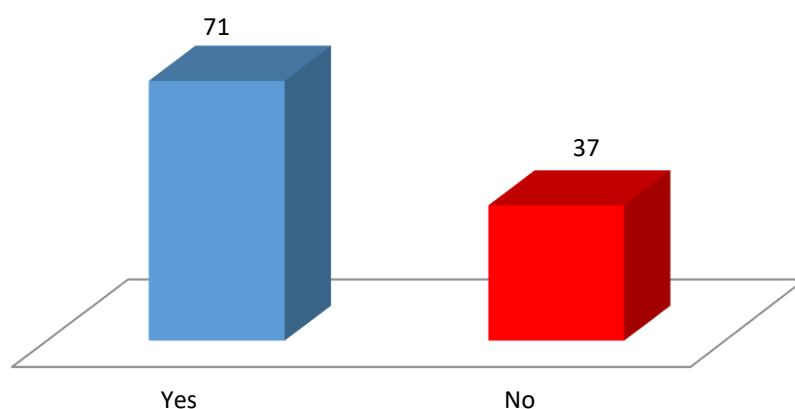
SOURCE OF SUPPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE



65% constructed latrines by themselves with no external support, while 35% received support from KWDT in constructing their latrines.

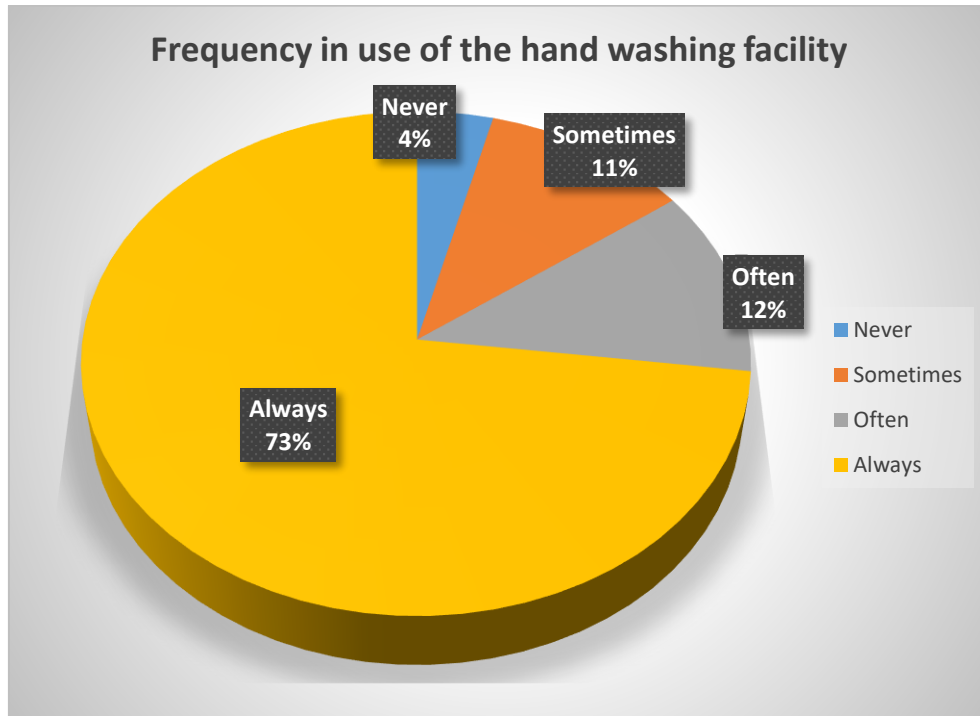
Hand washing

AVAILABILITY OF A HAND WASHING FACILITY



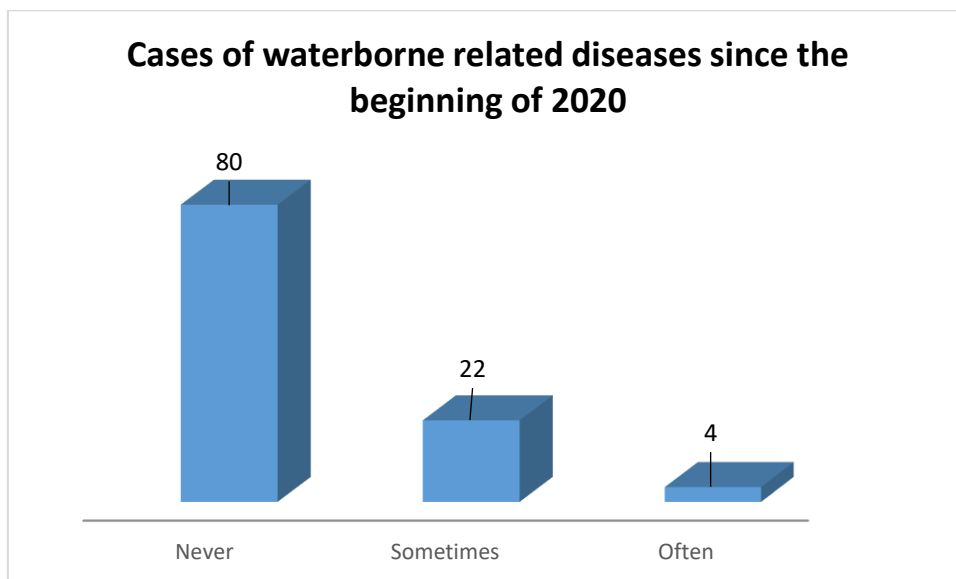
71 respondents of the total 108 interviewed said they had a hand washing facility and 37 did not have a hand washing facility. Even those who did not have hand washing facilities often insisted that they do wash hands whenever need arises. This however was difficult to prove since hand washing facilities were not present. It is important to note however that the presence of a hand washing facility physically does not guarantee its use.

Participants who had hand washing facilities were asked on how often they washed their hands.



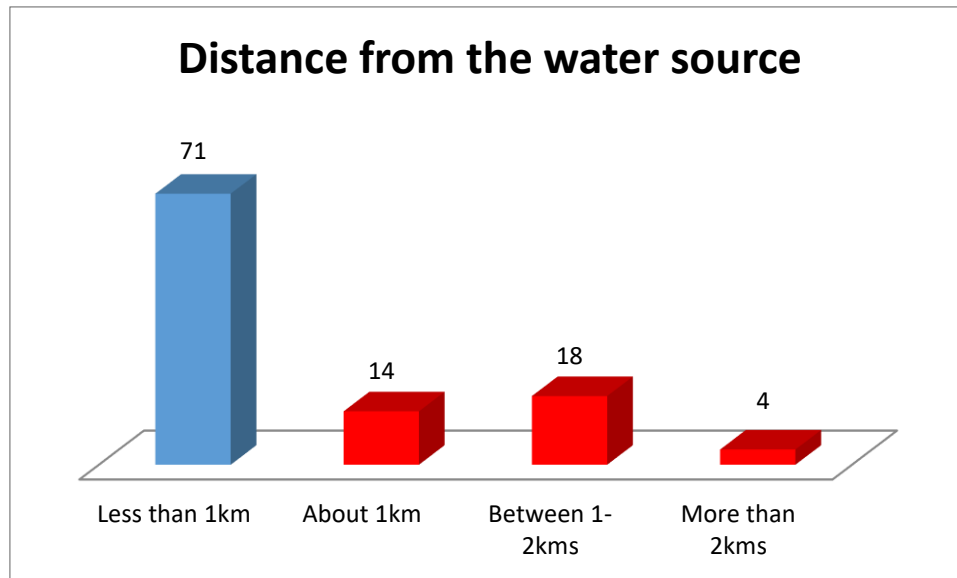
Of those who had the hand washing facility, 73% used it always. 12% used often, 11% used it sometimes and only 4% said they do not wash their hands.

Waterborne related diseases



Majority of the respondents reported that none of their family members had suffered from waterborne related diseases since the beginning of the year 2020 and only 4 respondents said their family members often suffered from water borne diseases and the most commonly reported was diarrhea.

Distance from the water source

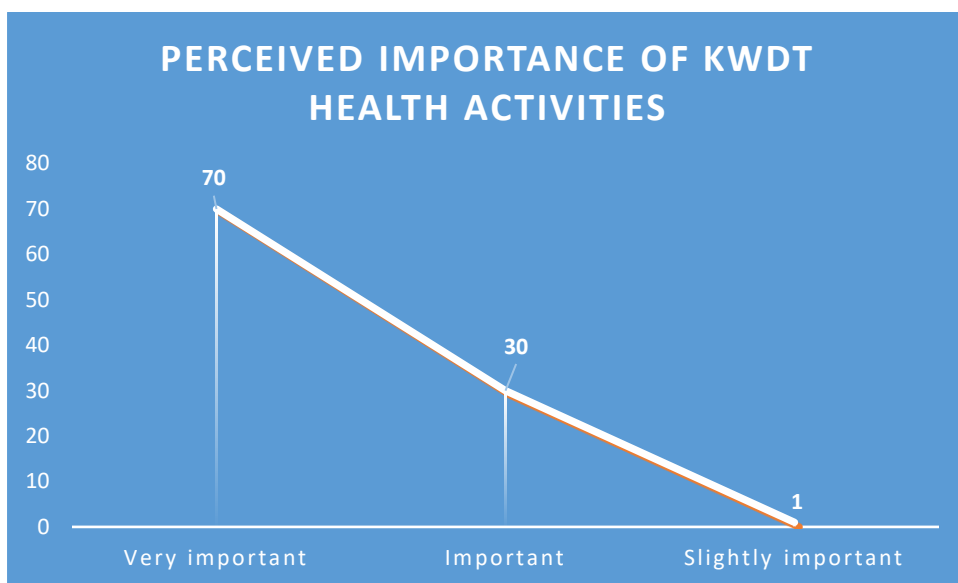


71 of the respondents reported to move less than 1km to collect water, while the rest, 32 walked for more than a kilometer to fetch water. The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for water supply and sanitation by the World Health Organization and UNICEF, 2000; defined access to water supply services as the availability of at least 20 liters per person per day from an "improved" source within 1 kilometer of the user's dwelling. This implies that about 66% have access to water within a distance of 1 kilometer. This is slightly below the national water coverage for rural areas in Uganda that currently stands at 69%³

However, a very important fact that came up during all FGDs as well as KIIs, even those that mentioned that they had water within one kilometer, often complained about the quality of the water especially the colour. Interviews conducted in Nama sub-county specifically raised a number of concerns on the fact that the water sources constructed by KWDT are first of all far from the people, but the quality of water is poor and the response from KWDT on the same is very slow.

³ Water and Environment Sector Performance Report 2019

“Our bosses in KWDT should start thinking of investing in heavy machinery so that they can construct water sources a bit closer to the people. Most of the water sources we have in our community are far away, because we were told the type of water sources they construct are shallow and need a high water table. Other organizations here have managed to set up boreholes nearer. In addition, our water source got spoilt, we sent a report to KWDT but there was no response and this has taken quite some time, up to now we don’t use the water source.” FGD respondent from Nama sub-county



The health related activities implemented by KWDT are regarded as very important according to the majority of the respondents.

Demographic characteristics and benefiting from KWDT health activities

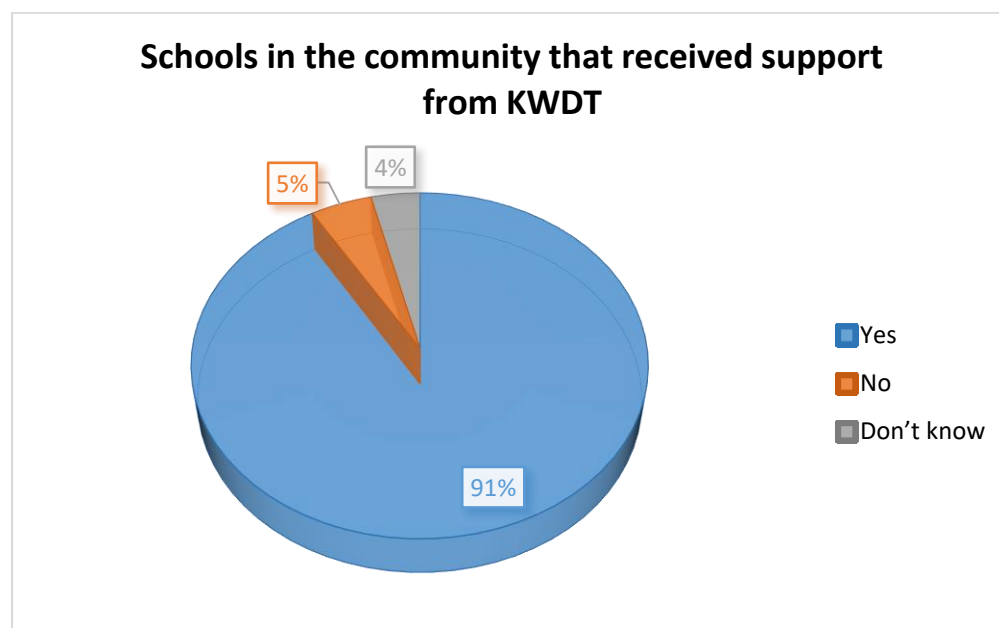
Similar to the associations between demographic characteristics and participation in Economic activities of KWDT, the survey equally revealed that the following variables as significantly associated with benefiting from Health related activities implemented by KWDT:- Membership status (p-value 0.000), gender (p-value 0.000), participants’ age group (p-value 0.008), source of income (p-value 0.041).

One important thing to note further is that the survey revealed a significant association (p-value **0.039**) between a person’s membership status in KWDT and having a family member who suffered from water borne related diseases since the beginning of this year. **Non KWDT members were more likely to have a family member suffering from water borne related diseases, than did the members.**

The study revealed that participants' level of education was significantly associated (p-value **0.035**) with how important they perceived the health related activities implemented by KWDT. **The higher the level of education, the more chances one had to rate the health activities as very important.**

Thematic area 3: Education

KWDT Support to schools (supporting formal education)

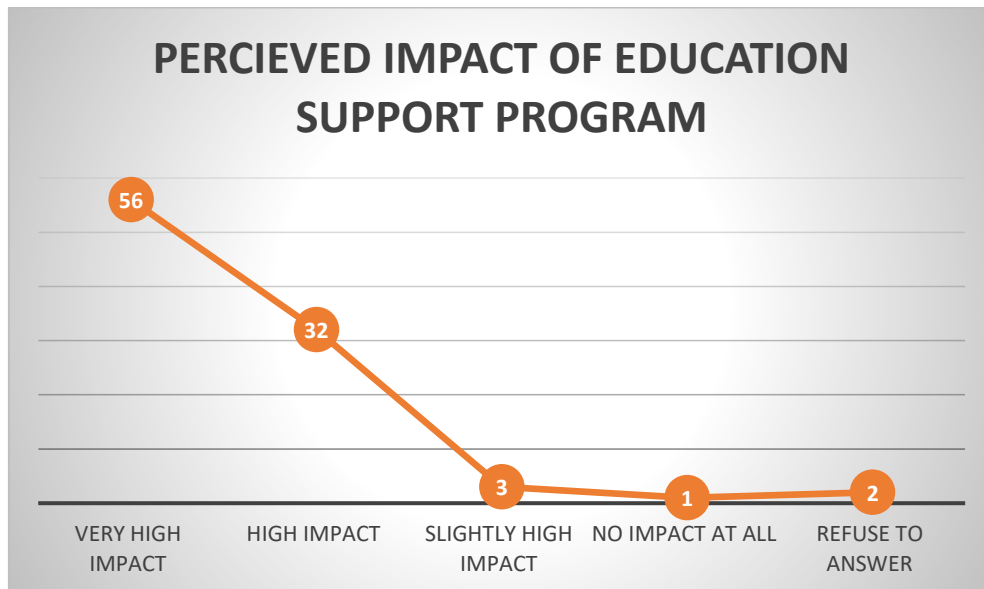


91% of the respondents noted that there are schools in their communities that received support from KWDT. A lot of this support was given in form of water tanks (74), classroom construction (61) followed by training of school clubs (19) and paying school fees for the children (18). Other benefits mentioned included dust bins. A key concern raised by some of the respondents during the key informant interviews was the fact that **children now have decent classrooms, while the teachers have no shelter in most of the schools in this area.**

Some respondents too raised a concern for KWDT school fees scheme. **The scheme criteria currently prioritizes best performing children, and girl children. The concern however that is some children may not be the best performing yet are needier.** Participants also noted that KWDT could open up the scheme to look at the boy children who could be coming from more less privileged families. **There is need for KWDT to develop and communicate the guidelines and criterion for selection of beneficiaries to this program.**

Majority of the respondents (62%) had children in schools that are supported by KWDT while the other 38% did not have children in the schools supported by KWDT.

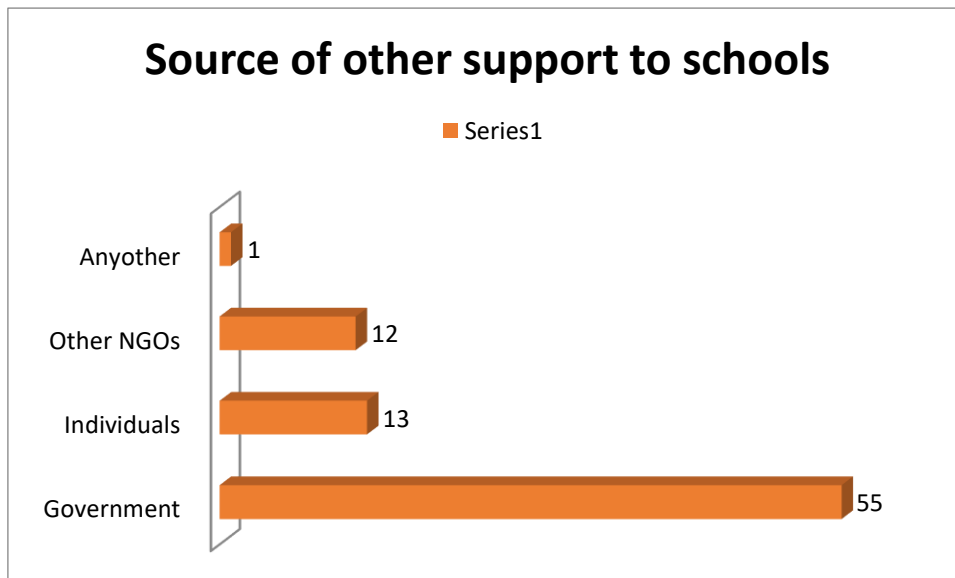
Perceived Impact by KWDT support to the Education of the children



Majority of the respondents perceived the impact of KWDT work with schools as very high, ~~followed by high and slightly high.~~ Respondents highly regarded the support given by KWDT to the schools and noted that the learning environment greatly improved in schools where KWDT intervened. There was an outcry among respondents ~~however~~ concerning the selection of schools that are being supported. KWDT supports **government aided schools**, while some of the respondents noted that some of the private schools are needier than some of the government aided schools.

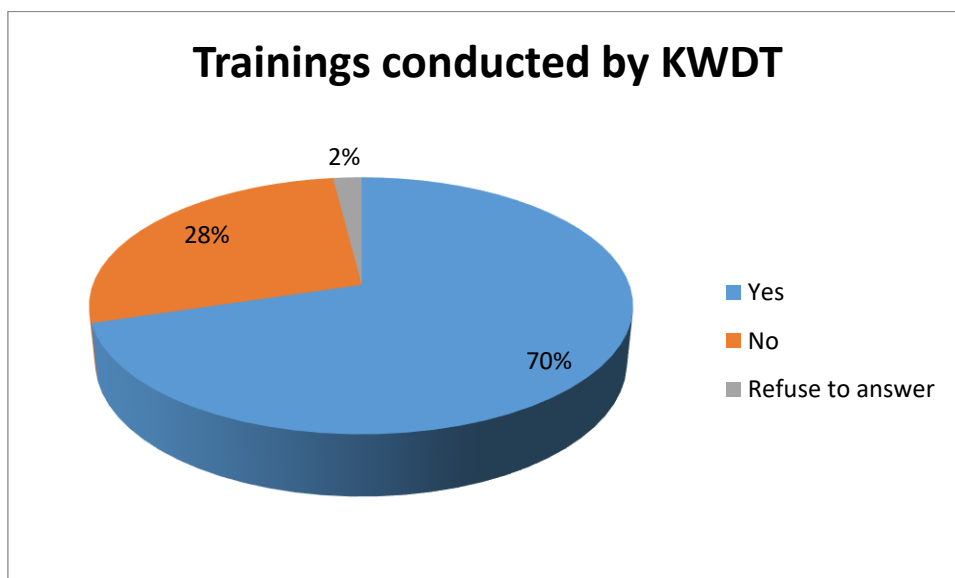
There were random requests from some of the respondents, for KWDT to consider establishing **vocational training institutions to support the high number of children that are unable to make it to secondary schools, either due to lower grades or financial constraints.**

Other support from other stakeholders



Government formed the biggest part of the “other stakeholders” that supported education in these communities (55), followed by individuals (13) and other NGOs (12).

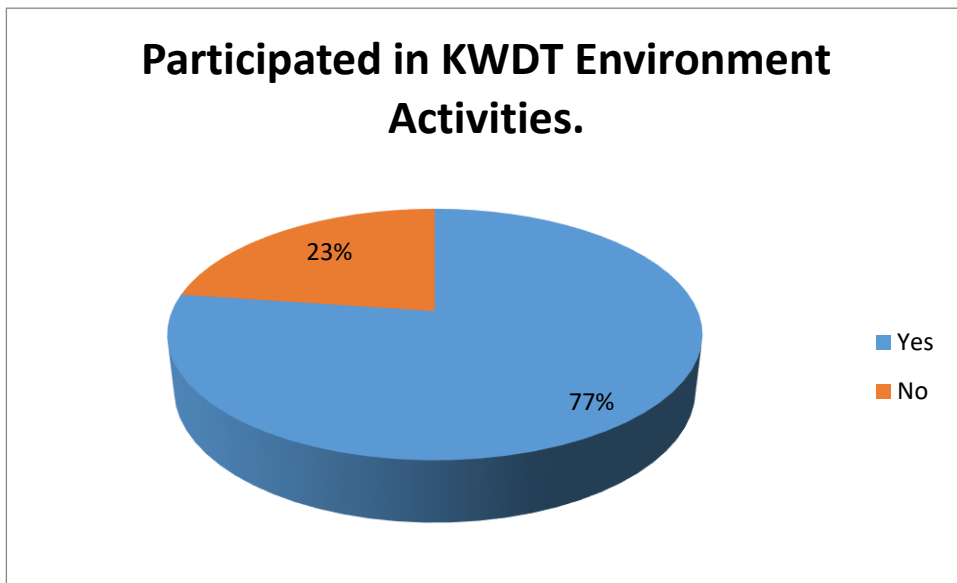
Trainings by KWDT (informal education)



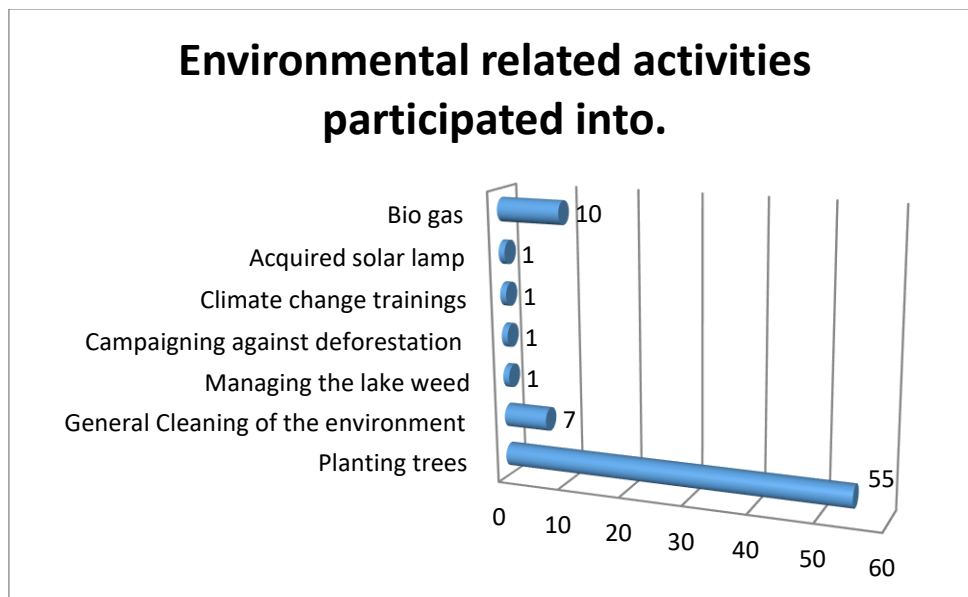
70% percentage of the respondents reported to have attended trainings conducted by KWDT in their communities. 28% had never attended any training conducted by KWDT.

Majority of the trainings mentioned included leadership (26), economic empowerment trainings/skills (26), advocacy and governance (14) and human rights trainings (8). A number of respondents noted that their desire is to have KWDT support them with knowledge and skills on contesting for public political positions.

Thematic area 4. Environmental conservation



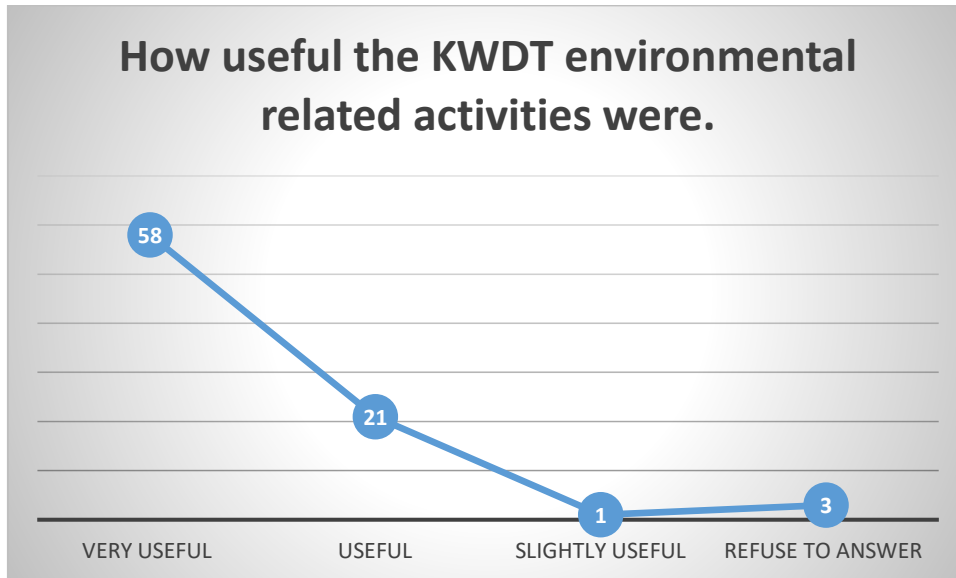
77% of the respondents had participated in the KWDT environment related activities and 23% had not.



Tree planting was the highly participated activity followed by bio gas and general cleaning of the environment. Other activities like acquiring solar lamps was not highly

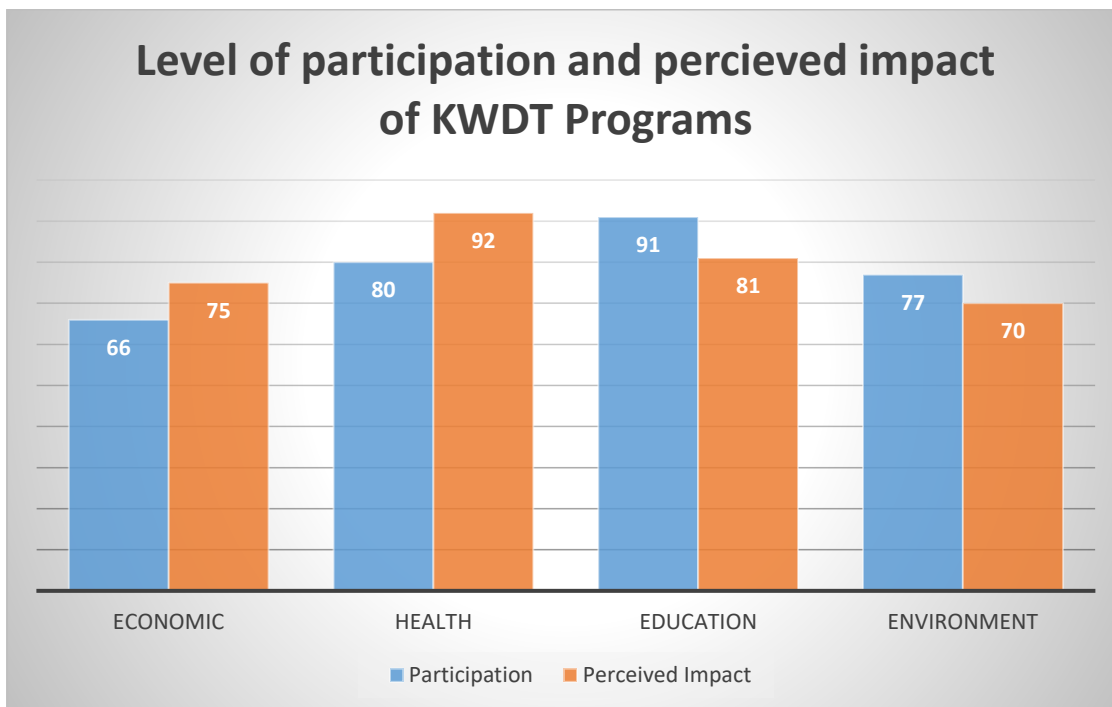
participated into and respondents mentioned that the solar products were very expensive.

Importance of the KWDT environmental related activities



70% of the respondents believed the KWDT environmental activities they participated into were very useful. ~~25% said they were useful.~~

Overall impact in all thematic areas



All in all, we can conclude that the health program had the highest perceived impact, while the education program rated highest in terms of participation. It is

important to note however that the education program of KWDT involves supporting schools, therefore has a communal impact and this could explain its highest rating on participation.

Most impactful activities per thematic area

	Thematic area	Most impactful activity	Least impactful activity
1.	Economic	Microcredit	Fishing
2.	Health	Water tank construction	HIV/AIDS awareness
3.	Education	N/A	
4.	Environment	Planting of trees	N/A

Analysis of impact following DAC criteria

Relevancy

Selection of members and beneficiaries. Group owned selection process. All groups interviewed through the Focus Group Discussions confirmed that membership is purely managed by the group internally. Individuals apply to be members of the groups and the groups in turn apply to be members of KWDT. Individuals are required to write an application to the group expressing their interest to join. The group leaders discuss the application and submit it to group members for their approval. Approval of one's membership is based on the members' knowledge of the individual, her/his relationship with others in the community and conduct in general. If you are perceived to be good, then you will be allowed in the group.

Joining the KWDT network on the other hand requires the group too to submit an application to KWDT. The application is assessed by the Coordination committee and either approved or rejected. Members noted that their approval to join KWDT is dependent upon what activities the group does and if these do fit within the KWDT themes and finally if the group agrees to live by the rules and procedures of KWDT, notably holding monthly or bi-monthly meetings and paying membership fees and finally being registered and recognised by the local councils and sub county offices.

One glitch noted during the discussions was the fact that some groups have members who belong to the group but do not subscribe to KWDT because of the membership criterion. In Tweekembe, members noted that some of their group members have a desire to work together as a group, but they cannot afford the 20.000 shs that is being asked as membership fees for KWDT from each member. As a result, these members are often left out when the group is engaging in activities within KWDT, and they have to wait and participate in activities that are not within KWDT. KWDT could possibly consider setting a standard fee per group, regardless of the number of people in the

group. This would help to spread the burden of membership fees to the entire group and not to an individual.

Project location determined by group members. It was noted that deciding where projects should be located is usually done by the groups through their applications for resources to KWDT. Once a group identifies a need in the community, the group writes and submits an application for resources or facilities e.g. community toilet to KWDT. KWDT then conducts a technical survey prior to the provision of the resource.

“If someone wants to get for example a cow, she comes in the group like Bakyala Kwagalana then applies and the members assess if you can afford rearing that cow or not, so if they see that you can afford; meaning that you have shelter and you have fodder for the cow, then they write to KWDT recommending to get the cow. But even after receiving the cow the group still monitors you and in case of any problem or the cow is sick you go to your group and the committee come and checks on the cow.”

In addition, groups have various technical committees that are responsible for the various resources e.g. the cows’ committee monitors and give additional approval to all people that apply for the cows.

“We the members decide because it is us who know where there is a need in the community ~~for example~~ for the projects at schools, we the members decided which project should go to which school. It is therefore the responsibility of the group in the community to decide which area or school needs a certain project so after the group observing all that, then the LC writes a letter requesting through the group and then the application is taken to KWDT.”

They may consider your attendance in the group, you must be able to pay the deposit and you must have been saving but not being absent for long.

“As a group, before we decide on whether someone should or should not receive a resource, there are things we look at; eg if someone attends group meetings, if and how well they pay any other group resources that they might already have and if or not this person paid membership fee”

KWDT staff noted also that *“KWDT’s decision on where to allocate resources depends highly on the performance of the group in that area. For instance if a donor gives us funds for 20 tanks, and we have applications from the various groups, we will study the applications, but also assess performance of the various groups. For instance if Bukwaya wants more tanks, but their payment for the resources they have is so poor, then the additional resources might be more of a burden than a resource. So we put all that into consideration.”*

The above selection criteria for communities and individuals makes a lot of sense, but flops on one ground; that it prioritizes the financial capacity of the individual and the community e.g. ability to pay back, ability to take care of the cow etc, much more

than the actual need of the individual or community. There is need for KWDT to develop a selection criteria that tries to achieve a balance between one's ability to pay as well as assessing the neediest prior to approving resource applications.

Activities are demand driven. On the question of whether the activities are those most needed by the people, all respondents in all interviews noted that the activities and resources provided are indeed those needed by the beneficiaries. In communities where almost all people are engaged in private businesses, skills like records management and financial management are considered very important. The establishment of fish smoking kilns was also singled out as very relevant activity given the fact that many people are engaged or would wish to engage in fish processing.

“For us who are doing fishing we used to smoke fish with firewood and the smoke used to affect us so much but when KWDT introduced fish smoking machines, we can now smoke good fish without smoke on it and even our health got better, so we needed this.”

“On the issue of education, our children used to study under trees but when KWDT constructed classrooms for some schools now our children are in a good learning environment they can understand what the teachers are teaching even cleanliness improved generally because before children could come back very dirty because of the dust but now they look smart since the classrooms are well cemented.”

Despite the fact that respondents largely noted that all activities are mainly demand driven, there are a few instances that they cited out as needing improvement.

“There are some projects in which I think KWDT needs to improve, like in agriculture; areas are different like planting a mango tree here is very hard unless you use more technical skills yet in other areas like Masaka mangoes can grow very well. So the mistake here is KWDT getting the seedlings and decides to give Nama lutengo the mango seedlings yet they cannot grow here. So we suggest that they first consult us and we advise them if that can or cannot work in our area before they send the seedlings.”

“One of our members requested for a cow and paid the first deposit but they told her to look for a cow herself and she ended up getting a poor breed so this scared off many other members who needed cows.”

Members also noted that activities are appropriate since trainings are conducted almost prior to each activity or project. When communities need toilets, they are not only given the toilets but also taught how to use them.

KWDT staff noted also that needs assessments are conducted prior to project implementation. For instance in recent activities implemented at the landing sites. All activities therefore are informed by the outcomes of the needs assessments conducted.

“We conducted needs assessments in each of the landing sites, and all project activities are a response to the needs assessed. For instance people in the landing sites informed us that they did not have a place to dry their silver fish, and the commercial value of the silver fish is lower because its quality reduces due to the way it is dried. So the construction of fish drying racks was a result of these needs assessments.”

Need to monitor community projects more. A number of respondents however noted that some KWDT projects need closer monitoring. The functionality of water sources was singled out as one key concern. In each of the FGDs conducted, there was a complaint about non-functional water sources. Participants noted too that despite their reporting, KWDT’s response to these reports is slow. Water user committees were said to have great challenges in collecting water user fees and maintaining of water sources.

KWDT could consider establishing a systematic way of receiving and responding to queries from the field related to functionality or any other issues that need their attention.

Effectiveness

Many participants were able to proudly mention all benefits that they or their colleagues have received from KWDT, including but not limited to water hygiene and sanitation facilities that they claim to have boosted their health, training opportunities as well as activities that have increased their incomes and often attributed their ability to keep children in school, to their participation in KWDT activities.

In addition to the material benefits, KWDT activities have increased a sense of independence among the beneficiaries especially the women. During the Focus Group Discussions, it was common to hear women mention that they are proud to be meeting their own needs without having to ask or depend on men for provision. Whereas this could have another side to it, on whether it actually builds or threatens marital relationships and families in general, it was something mentioned in a very positive tone.

“KWDT has given us loans whereby we can buy our own things which was not the case before, we used to put our hopes in men for example buying a plot of land we had to expect it from the man but through the loans from KWDT we can now buy our own land. I personally did not have any piece of land in my entire life. I live with my husband and the plot and house are both his. I used to hear our fellow women suffering when a husband gets another woman and sometimes kicks them out of the house and they have nowhere to go. It is happening even to some of our members in the group currently. So I got a loan and bought myself a small piece of land. I am so proud of this achievement. Although I am still paying back the loan, I am planning to start building a small house there as soon as I complete my payment, so that I can

also get some income from that house. I am a tank mason so I earn from masonry work under KWDT. This will help me diversify my income” a respondent from Ntenjeru FGD.

“For me my husband now just sees me changing clothes from one to another, for the last 5 years he has never heard me complain that I have no dress. I also feed my children without having to shout at him as I used to. I always had to make noise whenever I wanted him to buy food for us and this kept us all on tension at home. Now when he buys, I am happy. But if he doesn’t, my children can never go hungry. I sell the water from my tank and I will always have some small money around me to buy food. When we come to the centre to make soap, I also know that I will get something small from that.”

A number of respondents too often mentioned their ability to speak in public, to conduct community trainings, and to even stand for elective politics and attributed this to the capacity building they have received from KWDT. This kind of achievement acts as a stepping stone or platform for them to access other development gains from other platforms and other circles. This comes both from the trainings they receive, the responsibility for community development that they take on as well as having to work as teams and build strong teams.

“Even before KWDT came, some of us had groups. But these groups were like “munno mu kabi” (a friend in need). So we could help each other in times of need like loss of loved ones. But that is where we ended. We did not engage in development activities, and these groups did not increase our incomes except just to bring us together when there is a problem. Under KWDT, we do not only gather when there is a problem. In fact most of the times we gather, there is no problem but we are doing something to carry us forward. For me this is a very big difference.”

The joint and transferable responsibility for all development initiatives however seemed to be such a bother for many of the members and failure of one member affects all members as noted by one of the participants in Katosi Town Council FGD;

“Sometimes you get a loan from KWDT knowing that it is you to pay for it and you have your plan. And somewhere along the way one member fails to pay and they (KWDT) puts restrictions on all of us because of that single person who has failed to pay back. So they stop us from asking for loans yet we could be in need of the money. This affects us a lot. It also makes people lazy because they think that the whole group will take responsibility of their loans if they fail to pay. I wish we could find a way of making individual members accountable and fully responsible for their loans”

Despite the achievements of KWDT, there is great need for KWDT to monitor, document and evaluate their projects on a more regular basis. A lot of complaints were related to either; non-functional boreholes or shallow wells, tanks that were not constructed properly, bio sand filters that are no longer being used, as well as non-committed leaders that are not motivated enough to run the group business and steer

development in their area. The monitoring framework for KWDT therefore should cater for both facilities, behavioural changes in the community as well as performance of the groups and leaders in the communities where they work and how the achievements in the various communities can be attributed to their performance.

“The gap is when you request for the tank and they come to build it, sometimes it is left incomplete or not well built but you call them to come and check out the reason why it is not working well and they take really long to come.

They should add more effort on doing maintenance of the implemented projects for example the tanks because time comes and they start leaking. Because in most cases when they give people tanks they take long to come and check them.

Secondly, I think they employ semi-skilled people to build these tanks because after some time the tanks start to develop some cracks and once you contact them they tell you that their guarantee is for six months but beyond six months it is you the beneficiary to do repair on your own. Now, remember you don't know the people they employed to build the tank, you may not have their contacts or even if you have them, you are not the one who employed them in the first place and they may over charge you if you want them to come back. So it becomes a big challenge. So I request that they look into the people they give the tender to build otherwise it is us who incur the costs for the poor work done by people that the organisation employs.” A non-member from Ntenjeru.

2.3 Opportunities and threats

Opportunities

Stakeholders pointed out some opportunities that KWDT could utilise to enhance her interventions in the community. These include among others;

Presence of local construction materials, which members think are cheaper in their communities than the ones that KWDT procures for them. KWDT should invest in establishing cheaper sources of construction materials such as sand and stones within the community.

The presence of large numbers of women who have a desire to join KWDT. The existing groups noted that they receive a big number of applications from women who wish to join the groups so as to have access to KWDT resources and programs. It was also noted especially from the local leaders that many women keep forming groups with an aim of joining KWDT.

Additionally, KWDT should identify talents and skills among their members to utilise their expertise more. During the FGD for instance, some members noted that there are health personnel such as nurses among KWDT members. KWDT should identify these and possibly engage them in some community programs where their expertise might be relevant.

Finally, there seem to be other Non-Governmental Organisations operating in some of the areas where KWDT works. Establishing what these organisations do and how they work would help KWDT not to duplicate efforts but also identify potential partnership opportunities. The consultants could not establish if these organisations operated in all the sub-counties, as they were mentioned more in Nama than other areas. These include;

SECTOR	NGO
Education	Nile dialogue
	World Vision
	Gildford
Livelihood	BULICOP
	CARITAS
	Send A cow
Health	FUCANG
	NAWEC /ROTOM
	NAMA wellness
	NCHAP (Nama Community Health Action Plan)
	Living goods
	TABISA

Source: Nama sub-county office.

Threats

Most of the challenges presented by the various stakeholders were internal to KWDT and thus better categorised as weaknesses or shortcomings **than** threats.

Nevertheless, some of the weaknesses can potentially become threats as they can become obstacles to KWDT achieving its mission.

Gender relations. During the FGDs often women mentioned that the influence from their husbands threatened their participation in KWDT activities. Some women had challenges getting husbands' approval to attend KWDT meetings and activities. Others complained that when they borrow money for development activities, their husbands divert the resources leaving the women to pay loans that they never utilised, while others noted that husbands are not supportive when it comes to paying resources such as tanks, cows and others that are borrowed with their full consent and approval.

“My husband asked me if I am married to KWDT or to him. Those men are not reliable. He asks you to get the loan and he uses it but when it comes to paying back, you pay alone and at the same time he doesn't want you to participate in activities that take you away from home even for one day.” A participant from Mpunge lamented during FGD.

The current land conflicts and land fragmentation in the country at large and Mukono in particular presents a threat to KWDT's efforts. A number of leaders interviewed as Key Informants pointed out that a lot of KWDT's community interventions require some security on land. The establishment of water sources, public or community

toilets and bath shelters among others, require that the communities are stable and have some sense of ownership of land or approval from the owners. A local leader from Mpunge noted that KWDT has had challenges in establishing a community toilet in this area because there were some conflicts on the land that was selected on which to construct the toilet. A respondent from the district (The District Health Officer) advised that KWDT has got to venture into technologies that maximize output and does not require huge chunks of land. He further noted that the current land fragmentation in Mukono does not favour farming, therefore KWDT may not think of investing a lot in farming at the moment.

Political interference was pointed out as another threat in all communities where KWDT works. First, a number of women members of KWDT are desirous of engaging in political leadership, which is a great step so as to influence decisions that do affect them generally. During the FGDs, a number of women presented this as a request for KWDT to financially support their political campaigns. Whereas their engagement in political leadership is a positive stride, it has potential to disrupt development initiatives in the community. As one of the members of Bakyala Kwagalana noted during the Ntenjeru FGD;

“The problem we are facing is that many of our members are engaging in elective politics and representing different political parties. They all want to be associated with the projects to show that they have a contribution in these projects and their aim is to get more political support. KWDT should continue telling people in our communities that these projects are not brought or supported by politicians but by donors”

Internal shortcomings related to KWDT’s interventions

Stakeholders interviewed especially local leaders and group members pointed out a few shortcomings related to KWDT’s activities. Although these are internal, they can potentially threaten KWDT’s work in the community. These include;

Late communication. A number of stakeholders including local leaders and members of KWDT pointed out the fact that KWDT’s activities are communicated late, making it difficult for members to leave their work to attend to KWDT’s activities.

“First of all the information on meetings and all activities is communicated late by KWDT. Sometimes they call you at night or late evening telling you about a meeting tomorrow. Other times they can even call you that morning and they need you on the same day. We have all complained about this and it is a big challenge to us. It would be much better if we are informed at least three days before the implementation day because we also have other businesses to handle.”

“Similar to respondent three, the challenge I face engaging in KWDT activities is that the activities require much time yet we also have other businesses to handle for

example I have a shop but now it is closed and yet sometimes we spend much time in those activities. It is a bit so demanding.”

Similar to communication was the need to keep group members informed adequately on all developments by KWDT in their locality. Group members noted that sometimes they have been asked to follow up on certain developments in their area, for which they were not informed before implementation.

“A lady in Bulondo village was given a tank. Materials were brought and construction went on and it was completed. Then after construction, I was called from KWDT office to go and collect money from the lady. I was surprised because I did not know about her getting a tank. When I reached there, she quarrelled and said the amount they were demanding was not correct because the materials that KWDT brought were not enough and she had to buy more materials for herself. I was confused and didn’t know what to do. So KWDT should involve the group in time and not at the last minute”

Other sentiments were related to staff of KWDT. In 4 out of the 6 FGDs, members complained about the staff of KWDT especially those managing the micro credit program. There is need for the management to look into professionalising the staff and regulate their dealings with the people that they serve.

“Where I need them to help us with is talking to the loans officers such that they can change their attitudes and behaviours when they come to demand for that money, because they are rude and harsh, some of them have personal issues and when they visit certain people they abuse them.”

3. Recommendations, Possible areas of intervention improvement

The survey did not find out any new suggested areas of intervention thematically but analysing data from the interviews reveals some areas that might require improvement and advancement for the work of KWDT.

Human rights, lobbying and advocacy for improved services. Often times, when asked what they think KWDT could do better, stakeholders talked about things like roads, health centres and school infrastructure. Whereas KWDT could do direct service provision for these, many of these are a mandate of the local government, and it would be more sustainable to engage and support the already existing Women Advocacy clubs trained by KWDT⁴ to lobby and advocate for improved service delivery. **KWDT advocacy agenda should be very clearly established at the beginning of each year and participation in budget meetings for that year should be a key priority for KWDT.** During an interview with KWDT staff, it was noted that new challenges are emerging that require the organisation to venture into and engage a human rights based approach in their interventions.

“Human rights is a new area of intervention we think we should undertake. Our recent human rights trainings have revealed to us that communities have needs that are ideally protected by the constitution and we just need to support them to demand for these services from the local government.” Interview with KWDT staff

Below are some of the quotations from respondents asking for more services from KWDT;

“In our area in Bugigi, we have a road that could be of much help if renovated because it connects us to Nakisunga and whenever we go to the sub county they send us to the district and the district also send us back to the sub county, so that road gives us a hard time more so when you need to go to Kampala you have to use a different route which is very long. That also gives us a hard time when transporting our food stuffs and we end up using water means to Ggaba or Luzira.”

⁴ KWDT Annual Report 2017

“KWDT should also support Christian schools since more support has been given to moslem schools. It is true, when you walk around government schools, most of them do not have enough classrooms, but private schools should also be considered. Many of our children are also in private schools and these are equally needy”

“Our cry as Mpunge sub county is in education, we are still backward at least KWDT should find all ways to see that they can improve our education mainly secondary because we only have one secondary school in the 19 villages of Mpunge sub county and when it comes to the laboratory it is worse, there are no equipment, we have an empty laboratory”

“For me I think, introducing vocational or practical studies is what we need. Many children drop out after primary and are not able to continue. Some of the parents have no money for secondary education, but other children also fail to get the grades to be accepted in secondary schools.”

“In our area we deal in silver fish, if at all they can identify for us more market for our silver fish because we fish and fail to get customers”

Additional needs fronted by stakeholders also included further geographical expansion of KWDT especially to cover islands that are said to be in desperate need of water and sanitation infrastructure, better access to markets and the need to include men more actively in KWDT’s work.

“In addition, there is an island called Pala but it has never received any government project and if there are any possibilities KWDT should look into that island because there are many people and they all drink water from the lake, there is no toilet and there are so many islands in Mukono that are in such a state. However, there are no KWDT members there, so we don’t know if KWDT can accept to extend to those areas”

Improved monitoring, evaluation and Learning. There is need for KWDT to establish an internal Monitoring and Learning mechanism so as to effectively identify shortcomings, respond and learn from them. Complaints related to functionality of resources as well as KWDT’s timely responses can potentially be reduced with a Monitoring and Learning framework in place and effectively implemented.

Quality control. Engaging in active monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects can potentially help to ensure quality control for all interventions. It is

however important to consider putting in place quality control measures, and these might have implications on the human resource needs of the organisation. **Complaints about the quality of tanks constructed, the quality of materials procured and others can be potentially dealt with if there are quality control measures in place.** KWDT could consider developing Standard Operating procedures for all its work and processes including but not limited to; conducting meetings, trainings, disbursing micro credit funds, and construction of all facilities.

Improved partnerships and networking. KWDT was highly regarded by the sub county and the district officials during our interviews. There were a few concerns however among members on low participation of local leaders in KWDT projects. This threatens sustainability of the projects as well as compliance of community members to the by-laws established by KWDT groups.

Individual vs group responsibility. KWDT's approach of working with groups seem to be working very effectively. Bringing together women to work in groups is an empowering approach. This, however, has a few limitations and key among these is the fact that the entire group is held responsible for individual members' failures.

“When we join KWDT and request for things like toilets, tanks loans and all other things, we fill the forms and they also ask for the security we have and you fill everything but if one fails to pay back I request that KWDT should put emphasis on the member security as filled in the form rather than punishing the whole group because that can force some members to leave the group.”

A similar sentiment was also expressed when a participant commented about ownership of resources acquired through KWDT programs.

“We pay for the cow but KWDT still says the cow belongs to them not me, so I think that should stop. Once a member pays the cow fully, I suggest that let KWDT stop referring to the cow theirs”.

This, however, needs to be explored further on how best KWDT can balance between promoting the group method and team work and at the same time promoting some level of individual responsibility.

Membership and gender composition of KWDT needs to be discussed within the management of KWDT. Men often felt left out in aspects like leadership and others,

yet they claim to have paid full membership. There is need to decide on either creating a separate category of membership for men, or KWDT being a women focused organisation, membership be left completely for women and men could benefit from KWDT programs together with the rest of the community members. Equally important is to reflect on the benefits and responsibilities of members of KWDT, with an aim of finding a balance between empowering and supporting KWDT members on one hand, and avoiding attracting members that only come for material benefits with minimal or no contribution and commitment to their respective groups and community development.

4. ANNEX

4.1 Tools

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS FOR KATOSI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT TRUST (KWDT) HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Assessing impact, needs, opportunities and threats

{To be answered by sampled household members (Men and Women)}

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello, my name is _____ (your full names) _____ and I am an research assistant working with Synergy Square Consultancy firm. I would like to ask you a few questions about your thoughts on the work of KWDT in your area. This might take us about 30-40minutes of your time. You are free to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you are not comfortable answering . But we will be glad if you can answer all questions. There are no direct benefits for anyone who takes part or affect any services that you get from KWDT, but we expect that your responses will help KWDT to improve service delivery in your community.

On the other hand, there are no negative consequences for anything that is said during this interview. Your responses are confidential, and your name will not be written down. We will use the information that you provide to know the impact made by KWDT as well as needs that still need to be addressed in communities where KWDT operates.

Is it Ok to proceed with the interview? Yes No (**IF NO**, THANK AND SAMPLE SOMEONE ELSE)

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION:

1	RESPONDENTS IDENTIFICATION NUMBER [ENTER 3 DIGIT CODE]	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2	SUB NAME _____	COUNTY
4	PARISH _____	NAME
5	_____	
4	VILLAGE _____	NAME
MEMBERSHIP STATUS: KWDT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER		
5	INTERVIEW DATE	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
7	NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER _____	THE

9	STATUS OF INTERVIEW: COM <input type="checkbox"/> TE	<input type="checkbox"/> INCOMPLETE.....

How long have you lived in this community? Less than 1 year 1 -2 years
More than 2 years

(IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, THANK AND SAMPLE SOMEONE ELSE)

100 RESPONDENT'S DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MEMBERSHIP QUESTIONS

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
101	Record the respondent's <u>gender</u>	1= Female 2= Male
102	How old are you? Please ask when the respondent was born and calculate complete years	Complete years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
103	Type of Household	1= Male Headed Household 2= Female Headed Household
104	How many people live in this household? <i>(visitors should be excluded)</i>	Complete number <input type="text"/>
105	What is the highest level of education you attained?	1= No Formal Education 2= Some Primary Education 3= Completed Primary Education 4= Some secondary Education (O-Level) 5= Completed Secondary Education (O-level) 6= Some Advanced secondary Education (A-Level) 7= Completed Advanced Secondary Education (A-level) 8= Technical Course 9= University Degree 99= Others (Specify) 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER
106	What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	1= Farming 3= Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.) 4= Driving 5= Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail) 6= Fishing (directly engaged in fishing) 7= Fish trading/other fishing related activities 99= Others (Specify) 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER
107	On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you (<i>calculate with the respondent to reach to the monthly figure; where the respondent earns a seasonal income, get the average per season and calculate the monthly income</i>)	1= Less than 10,000 2= 10,001 to 50,000 3= 50,001 to 100,000 4= 100,001 to 150,000 5= More than 150,000 77= Don't know 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER 99= Others (Specify)

200 LIVELIHOOD (ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT)

In these questions, we'd like to learn from you about the situation on livelihood especially issues to do with income generation, and the business environment generally. I am going to ask you questions and please answer honestly. There are no right or wrong answers.

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
201	Did you receive or engage in any income generating activities with KWDT?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	go to 204
202	What kind of income generating activities did you engage in with KWDT? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]	1= Livestock 2= Crop farming 3= Micro credit 4= Mushroom growing 5= Soap making 6= Milk processing 7= Saving 8= Fishing 9= Fish trading/other fishing related activities 99= Any other (specify) 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
203	In which year did you engage in the above activity (your latest engagement with any KWDT IGA activity)		
204	Have you received any other form of support to establish or expand the IGA from other stakeholders other than KWDT?	1=Yes 2=No	If no, skip to 207
205	If yes, where did the support come from?	1= NAADS 2= Other Government program 3= Individual 99= Any other (specify)	
206	If yes, what kind of support is this?		
207	How did the activity you participated in with KWDT improve your life (probe on how)	1= Greatly Improved 2= Improved 3= Slightly Improved 4= Did not improve 5= Worsened my life 88=REFUSE TO ANSWER	
208	Have you received any technical skills to generate income? Soft skills related to IGAs from KWDT?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	Go to 211
209	Which technical skills have you received to generate income?-Probe for: soft skills related to IGAs [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]	1= Savings skills 2= Loan utilization skills 3= Financial literacy skills 4= Record Keeping 5= Enterprise selection 6= Livestock farming 7= Soap making 8= None	

		99= Any other (specify) 88= REFUSE to ANSWER	
210	How would you rate increase in your income as a result of participation in KWDT activities? (probe for examples)	1= Greatly increased 2= Increased 3= Slightly increased 4= Did not increase 5= Reduced my income 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
211	How would you rate improvement in your household food and nutrition situation? (probe for examples)	1= Greatly Improved 2= Improved 3= Slightly Improved 3= Did not improve at all 5= Worsened our access to food 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
212	What other tangible benefits would you attribute to your participation in KWDT economic empowerment activities [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]	1= Improved food security 2= Improved nutrition 3= Paying school fees for the children 4= Construction of shelter 5= Diversifying household income 6= Acquired property or assets (give examples) 7= Clothing for the family 99= Any other (specify) 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
213	How beneficial is income/livelihood and related activities implemented by KWDT? (probe; how)	1= Very beneficial 2= Beneficial 3= Slightly beneficial 4= Not beneficial at all 5= Makes life worse 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
214	What more do you think KWDT can do to improve the income generating activities generally?		

300 HEALTH

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
301	Have you participated or benefited from any health activity implemented by KWDT?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	If no, skip to 304
302	If yes, what were these activities or benefits? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]	1= Acquired a tank 2= Acquired a shallow well or borehole 3= Attended a health related training 4= Acquired a toilet at household 5= Acquired a toilet in the community 6= Activities on menstrual hygiene 7= Activities on HIV/AIDS awareness 99= Any other (specify)	

303	In which year did you engage in the above activity (your latest engagement with any KWDT Health activity)		
304	Have you received any other form of support or engaged in health related activities from stakeholders other than KWDT?	1=Yes 2-No	If no, skip to 307
305	If Yes, what was the source of support?	1=Government 2=Friend /relative/Individual 3= Other NGO (specify) 99= Any other (specify)	
306	What kind of support is/was this?		
307	Do you own a latrine/toilet?	1=Yes 2-No	
308	What type of latrine/toilet do you have?	1= Sheltered Pit Latrine 2= Open pit Latrine 3= Water borne latrine 4= Use hoe 5= Open defecation 6= Other (specify) 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
309	Who (if any) provided support for the construction of this latrine/toilet?	1= Self (no external support) 2= KWDT 3= Friends/relatives/individuals 4= Government 5= Other NGOs (specify) 99= Any other (specify)	
310	Does you have a hand washing facility to use after visiting a latrine?	1=Yes 2=No	If no, skip to 312
311	How often do you use the hand washing facility	1= Never 2= Sometimes 3= Often 4= Always 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
312	How often have members of your household suffered from water borne related diseases since the beginning of this year? (2020)	1= Never 2= Sometimes 3= Often 4= Always 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
313	How far is the water source from your home	1= Less than one kilometre 2= About one kilometre 3= Between 1-2 kilometres 4= More than 2 kilometres	
314	How important is health and health related activities implemented by KWDT? (probe for examples)	1= Very important 2= Important 3= Slightly important 4= Not important at all 5= Makes life worse 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
315	How should the health program be improved/ What in your view do you still consider to be greatest need in Health in this community?		

400 EDUCATION

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
401	Has any of the schools in this community received support from KWDT?	1=Yes =No 3+ Don't know	If no, skip to 407
402	If yes, what was the kind of support? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]	1= support in construction of classroom/toilet 2= school fees for some children 3= water source 4= school children clubs training 5= school gardening 6= HIV and AIDS activities 7= Other (specify)	
403	If yes, how many schools in your area have been supported by KWDT?		
404	In which year was this support provided?		
405	Do you have children that go to any of the above schools supported by KWDT?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
406	How would you rate the impact that this support made in the education of the children? (probe for examples)	1= Very high impact 2= High impact 3= Slightly high impact 4= No impact at all 5= Worsened children's education 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
407	Have these schools received any other support from other stakeholders other than KWDT?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	If no, skip to 409
408	If yes, what is the source of this support (who are the other stakeholders)	1=Government 2=Individuals 3= Other NGOs (specify) 99= Any other (specify)	
409	Are there any trainings you have attended, that were conducted by KWDT in your community?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
410	If yes, what kind of training was it/were they?	1= advocacy and governance 2= Leadership 3= Human rights 4= Others (pleases specify)	
411	What more do you think KWDT should do to improve education in this community? What more should KWDT do to support informal education (community trainings etc.) in this community?		

500 ENVIRONMENT

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
501	Have you participated in or benefited from any activity related to environmental protection implemented by KWDT?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
502	If yes, what were these activities	1= Planting trees 2= General cleaning of the environment 3= Managing the lake weed 4= Campaigning against deforestation 5= Promoting the use of renewable energy 6= Climate change trainings 7= Acquired bio-gas 8= Acquired solar lamp 99= Any other (specify) 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
503	When were these activities implemented?		
504	How useful were the environmental related activities to you? (probe for examples)	1= Very useful 2= Useful 3= Slightly Useful 4= Not useful at all 5= Made the environment worse 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
505	How should the environment program be improved?		

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- 600 GENERAL QUESTIONS

601	If member, how long have you been a member of KWDT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
602	If non-member, have you heard about KWDT?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
603	If non-member, have you heard about KWDT groups?	1= Yes 2= No 88= REFUSE TO ANSWER	
604	If yes, what have you heard / what do you know about KWDT?		
605	Please share with us at least 3 key achievements of KWDT in your community		
605	Please share with us at least 3 important needs of your community that you think KWDT should address(<i>in any or even outside the above thematic areas</i>)		

Thank you for your time. I really appreciate you talking with me and sharing your thoughts.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS FOR KATOSI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT TRUST (KWDT)

Assessing impact, needs, opportunities and threats

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Questions for FGD

A. Relevancy

- 1) Who selected the members of KWDT and how was the selection done? Were you satisfied with this selection? Why or why not?

(Probe about inclusion in groups eg based on age, (dis)ability and education levels)

- 2) Who selects or what determines the location of projects for KWDT?

- 3) Do you think these are the project activities that people in this community need?

(Probe for each component of the project eg economic activities, education activities and health and environment protection)

- 4) Is there any of current KWDT activities you would ask them to drop if you had opportunity to tell them, and why?

B. Effectiveness

- 5) What are some of the activities implemented by KWDT that you know of?

- 6) How have people in this community benefited (try to probe on all thematic areas)?

How have these changed lives? What do you consider to be the most significant benefits of KWDT projects? *(ask for as many examples as possible, both general and specific)*

- 7) What kind of gaps exist in the community that KWDT could potentially be bridged by KWDT?

- 8) What other possible areas of intervention (within or outside the thematic areas) would you suggest for KWDT?

C. Efficiency

- 9) What prospects do you see in this community that KWDT could take advantage of?
- 10) What other resources in the community can be utilised for or by KWDT?

D. Challenges

- 11) What kind of challenges do you think people face while engaging in KWDT activities?
- 12) What dangers do you see or foresee that have potential to challenge KWDTs work in general?
- 13) What barriers do men and women encounter while participating in KWDT projects and programs?

(Probe about men if you are holding a men's FGD, and ask about women if you are holding a women's FGD)

E. Recommendations

- 14) In case of similar future projects, what do you think can be done better or changed and how?

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS FOR KATOSI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT TRUST (KWDT)

Assessing impact, needs, opportunities and threats

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

*{To be answered by community, sub county and district leaders, KWDT staff and board members of
KWDT}*

Record identification details

Sub county	
Designation	
Gender	

Guiding Points

Guiding Points <i>(all responses should be checked against each KWDT program ie Economic, Health, Education and environment)depending on which person you are interviewing, certain questions might be more relevant for certain people and not others</i>	Responses
Relevancy	
15)Are KWDT project designs suitable to the general national context? Or How has KWDT programs been tailored to the national context? <i>(probe on things like; use of policy guiding documents)</i>	
16)What is KWDT’s theory of change? Is it well known by partners/staff? And do you think this theory of change is relevant to the context in which KWDT operates? <i>(this is mainly for staff and board members)</i>	
17)Tell us about how selection of the beneficiaries of KWDT projects is done? Are you satisfied with this selection? Why or why not?	
18)How relevant are the projects to the needs of this community?	
Effectiveness	
19)What do you consider to be the key achievements of KWDT for the time you have known or interacted with the organization	
20)What would you say has gone well and why?	
21)What would you say did not go well and why?	

22)What would you advise KWDT to do better in the next strategic planning period?	
23)Have KWDT projects and programs created any new opportunities or reveal other possible intervention gaps?	
24)How does KWDT carry out its Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning? (how are beneficiaries /stakeholders involved in M&E?)	
25)How does the organization incorporate lessons learnt to improve project implementation?	
26)How many people have been reached by KWDT program so far? (men, women and children) for the last 5 years	
27)How many of the community- based committees/structure have been trained and how many of these are functional and actively involved in community work?	
Efficiency	
28)Would you say there is value for money in all project expenditures? Why or why not?	
29)What more could be done to ensure cost-efficient implementation and value for money?	
30)What resources do exist in the community that you think can be harnessed for better implementation of KWDT projects and activities?	
Sustainability	
31)What measures have been put in place to ensure sustainability of project benefits?	
32)Please share examples of projects that were implemented in the past but whose benefits still exist in the community?	
33)Please share examples of past projects, whose benefits cannot be traced anymore?	
34)Are there any factors that do threaten the sustainability of KWDT projects and programs? If so, what do you think can be done to promote suitability of projects benefits.	

4.2 Data tables

Associations between demographic characteristics and participation in KWDT activities

Variable	Items	Yes	No	p-value
Membership status	Member	59	10	0.000**
	Non Member	5	26	
Gender	Male	16	16	0.018**
	Female	53	15	
Age	Young Adult	6	6	0.201
	Middle age	46	21	
	Elderly	14	4	
Family size	Small family	16	9	0.402
	Average size	9	7	
	Big family	44	15	
Level of education	No formal education	1	2	0.008**
	Some Primary Level	15	10	
	Completed primary	18	3	
	Some secondary	22	5	
	Completed secondary	5	0	
	Advanced secondary	1	0	
	Completed advanced	2	2	
	Technical course	3	2	
University	1	3		
What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	Farming	62	25	0.310
	Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.)	1	0	
	Driving	1	1	
	Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail)	1	1	
	Fishing (directly engaged in fishing)	1	1	
	Fish trading/other fishing related activities	1	1	
	Others	1	4	
On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you	Less than 10,000	3	1	0.43
	10,001 to 50,000	22	10	
	50,001 to 100,000	8	4	
	100,001 to 150,000	11	3	
	More than 150,000	24	9	
	Don't know	1	3	

Associations between demographic characteristics and improvement in life as a result of participation in KWDT activities

Variable	Item	Greatly Improved	Improved	Slightly Improved	Did not improve	Worsened my life	p-value
----------	------	------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------	---------

Membership status	Member	31	21	5	0	1	0.004* *
	Non Member	4	8	3	2	3	
Gender	Male	2	13	4	1	2	0.004* *
	Female	33	18	4	1	2	
Age	Young adult	2	6	0	1	0	0.13
	Middle age	23	21	8	1	2	
	Elderly	7	4	0	0	2	
Level of education	No formal education	1	0	0	0	1	0.292
	Some Primary Level	6	9	2	2	1	
	Completed primary	11	7	1	0	1	
	Some secondary	9	9	2	0	0	
	Completed secondary	2	0	0	0	0	
	Advanced secondary	2	3	1	0	0	
	Completed advanced	1	0	1	0	0	
	Technical course	2	1	1	0	0	
	University	0	1	0	0	1	
Family size	Small family size (<5 members)	6	8	3	1		0.829
	Average family size (5 members)	4	3	1	0	0	
	Big family size (<5 members)	25	20	4	1	2	
What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	Farming	32	27	5	2	3	0.071
	Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.)	0	0	1	0	0	
	Driving	0	0	0	0	1	
	Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail)	0	1	1	0	0	
	Fishing (directly engaged in fishing)	0	1	0	0	0	
	Fish trading/other fishing related activities	1	1	0	0	0	

	Others	1	0	1	0	0	
On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you	Less than 10,000	1	1	1	0	1	0.000* *
	10,001 to 50,000	15	6	3	1	2	
	50,001 to 100,000	3	5	1	0	0	
	100,001 to 150,000	5	5	0	0	0	
	More than 150,000	11	14	3	0	1	
	Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	

Associations between demographic characteristics and perception of benefits of KWDT livelihood activities

Variable	Item	Very beneficial	Beneficial	Slightly beneficial	Not beneficial at all	Makes life worse	p-value
Membership status	Member	30	31	2	0	2	0.013**
	Non Member	9	9	1	2	5	
Gender	Male	13	8	2	1	4	0.152
	Female	38	32	1	1	3	
Age	Young adult	5	4	0	1	2	0.863
	Middle age	30	22	1	1	5	
	Elderly	6	11	2	0	0	
Family size	Small family size (<5 members)	12	7	1	1	1	0.568
	Average family size (5 members)	3	5	1	0	2	
	Big family size (>5 members)	26	28	1	1	4	
Level of education	No formal education	0	1	0	0	1	0.416
	Some Primary Level	8	10	1	2	2	
	Completed primary	10	9	0	0	2	
	Some secondary	13	11	1	0	0	
	Completed secondary	4	0	1	0	1	
	Advanced secondary	2	0	0	0	0	
	Completed advanced	0	3	0	0	0	

	Technical course	1	3	0	0	0	
	University						
What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	Farming	38	34	2	2	7	0.72
	Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.)	0	1	0	0	0	
	Driving	1	0	1	0	0	
	Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail)	0	1	0	0	0	
	Fishing (directly engaged in fishing)	1	0	0	0	0	
	Fish trading/other fishing related activities	0	1	0	0	0	
	Others	1	1	0	0	0	
On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you	Less than 10,000	2	3	0	0	0	0.001**
	10,001 to 50,000	15	10	1	1	3	
	50,001 to 100,000	5	5	0	0	1	
	100,001 to 150,000	4	7	1	0	0	
	More than 150,000	14	14	1	0	3	
	Don't know	1	1	0	0	0	

Associations between demographic characteristics and participation in KWDT health activities

Variable	Items	Yes	No	p-value
Membership status	Member	60	5	0.000**
	Non Member	24	15	
Gender	Male	65	6	0.000**
	Female	21	14	
Age	Young Adult	8	6	0.008**
	Middle age	55	14	
	Elderly	20	0	
Family size	Small family	22	4	0.872
	Average size	12	3	
	Big family	52	13	
Level of education	No formal education	2	1	0.400

	Some Primary Level	19	6	
	Completed primary	18	4	
	Some secondary	26	3	
	Completed secondary	7	0	
	Advanced secondary	2	0	
	Completed advanced	4	1	
	Technical course	3	3	
	University	3	1	
What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	Farming	75	16	0.041**
	Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.)	1	0	
	Driving	3	0	
	Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail)	2	0	
	Fishing (directly engaged in fishing)	1	0	
	Fish trading/other fishing related activities	2	0	
	Others	1	0	
On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you	Less than 10,000	5	0	0.313
	10,001 to 50,000	30	3	
	50,001 to 100,000	10	3	
	100,001 to 150,000	11	3	
	More than 150,000	27	9	
	Don't know	2	2	

Associations between demographic characteristics and suffering from water borne diseases

Variable	Items	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	
Membership status	Member	55	10	1	0	0.039**
	Non Member	25	10	3	2	
Gender	Male	23	10	2	0	0.293
	Female	57	12	2	2	
Age	Young Adult	9	5	0	0	
	Middle age	53	12	4	0	
	Elderly	15	5	0	0	
Family size	Small family	24	2	1	0	0.183
	Average size	13	2	0	1	
	Big family	43	18	3	1	
Level of education	No formal education	1	0	1	1	0.080
	Some Primary Level	19	6	1	0	
	Completed primary	15	7	0	0	
	Some secondary	24	3	2	1	
	Completed secondary	6	1	0	0	
	Advanced secondary	1	1	0	0	
Completed advanced	5	1	0	0		

	Technical course	5	1	0	0	
	University	3	1	0	0	
What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	Farming	69	17	4	2	0.986
	Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.)	3	0	0	0	
	Driving	1	1	0	0	
	Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail)	1	1	0	0	
	Fishing (directly engaged in fishing)	1	0	0	0	
	Fish trading/other fishing related activities	1	1	0	0	
	Others	4	1	0	0	
On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you	Less than 10,000	4	1	0	0	0.827
	10,001 to 50,000	22	8	2	2	
	50,001 to 100,000	9	4	0	0	
	100,001 to 150,000	13	1	0	0	
	More than 150,000	29	6	2	0	
	Don't know	2	2	0	0	

Associations between demographic characteristics and perception of importance of KWDT health activities

Variable	Items	Very important	Important	Makes life worse	
Membership status	Member	41	23	0	0.166
	Non Member	26	7	1	
Gender	Male	23	7	1	0.377
	Female	45	23	0	
Age	Young Adult	8	3	1	0.408
	Middle age	44	20	0	
	Elderly	14	6	0	
Family size	Small family	17	8	0	0.522
	Average size	10	4	1	
	Big family	41	18	0	
Level of education	No formal education	1	1	0	0.035**
	Some Primary Level	15	9	0	
	Completed primary	14	6	0	
	Some secondary	19	8	1	
	Completed secondary	5	2	0	
	Advanced secondary	1	1	0	
	Completed advanced	4	1	0	
Technical course	3	2	0		

	University	4	0	0	
What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	Farming	59	26	1	1.00
	Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.)	0	1	0	
	Driving	1	1	0	
	Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail)	1	1	0	
	Fishing (directly engaged in fishing)	1	0	0	
	Fish trading/other fishing related activities	2	0	0	
	Others	2	0	0	
On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you	Less than 10,000	4	1	0	0.916
	10,001 to 50,000	20	11	0	
	50,001 to 100,000	9	2	1	
	100,001 to 150,000	7	6	0	
	More than 150,000	2	1	0	
	Don't know	1	0	0	

Associations between demographic characteristics and participation in KWDT environmental activities

Variable	Items	Yes	No	p-value
Membership status	Member	57	6	0.000**
	Non Member	21	16	
Gender	Male	23	10	0.209
	Female	55	13	
Age	Young Adult	8	5	0.391
	Middle age	52	14	
	Elderly	14	4	
Family size	Small family	18	8	0.417
	Average size	11	4	
	Big family	49	11	
Level of education	No formal education	0	1	0.244
	Some Primary Level	18	7	
	Completed primary	18	2	
	Some secondary	23	6	
	Completed secondary	4	2	
	Advanced secondary	2	0	
	Completed advanced	5	0	
Technical course	5	1		

	University	2	2	
What is your MAJOR SOURCES of income	Farming	68	18	0.534
	Salaried employment (e.g. teaching etc.)	1	0	
	Driving	2	1	
	Shop keeping (please specify if wholesale or retail)	0	1	
	Fishing (directly engaged in fishing)	1	1	
	Fish trading/other fishing related activities	1	1	
	Others	4	1	
On a monthly basis, how much money do you get from the sources of income that are applicable to you	Less than 10,000	3	1	0.43
	10,001 to 50,000	22	10	
	50,001 to 100,000	8	4	
	100,001 to 150,000	11	3	
	More than 150,000	24	9	
	Don't know	1	3	