CONCEPT PAPER

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1   Introduction

Urban livelihoods are fundamentally different from their rural counterparts as income activities are spread amongst a widely differing amount of sectors. Also, there is a reliance on cash for basic needs of daily life (water, food, housing, etc.) and social services (such as health care) are of a closer proximity. Physical security is also said to be much less of a concern. Markets are more accessible and less prone to stock. According to this measure, 90 percent of residents in Kampala are in the highest wealth quintile when compared to other urban areas in the country.

2   Baackground

Generally, uganda has been a rapid rate of economic development and an increase in the standard of living for its citizens in recent years. Its gross domestic product has consistently had a growth rate since 2002

3   Aim and objectives

With the research question in mind and the context of the study given, the research was performed with achieving the following objectives:

3.1   General objective

- To gain a general understanding of the livelihoods present amongst the population of the urban poor in Kampala, Uganda and the context in which they exist, so as to form a foundation for future programming that is effective and well targeted.

3.2   Specific objectives

- To identify which populations are vulnerable groups and characterize the main livelihood profiles, identifying specific vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms

- To profile food access, availability, and utilization in Kampala as it pertains to the targeted groups

- To identify health and malnutrition issues associated with targeted group livelihoods

- To characterize water access, availability and quality, as well as that of sanitation and hygiene for the identified groups.

4 Research scope

The study was requested as an undertaking to uncover, explore, and understand some of the major issues that affect the livelihoods of Kampalas urban poor. Because of this, statistical representation of any whole population was not a primary goal of this study. Therefore, the results presented herein are meant to be solely indicative, not representative.

5 Research significance

In addition to the general effects of rapid urbanization, the health and nutrition consequences are becoming prevalent in Kampala. This is evidence by a recent extraordinary increase in the admission of children to malnutrition treatment programmes within the previous year and was one of the instigating factors for the study.

6 Methodology

The first methods used were measures of relative poverty, that is, to define poverty by where a specific income falls within a certain group, In this case, the poverty threshold was determined by considering the group as all respondents who provided income information. For this, income level and income position poverty were calculated..