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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE EFFECTS OF CASH COMPENSATION ON
PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS**

**CASE STUDY: PROPOSED KAMPALA - JINJA EXPRESSWAY (18KM OF KAMPALA
SOUTHERN BY-PASS)**

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**KOMUHENDO Sylvia
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Supervisor: William Kaggwa

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my lovely Mum Abooki, Mum, Sarah and Rose. You always supported, encouraged and inspired me to complete this program.

Finally, to my supervisor for the guidance all through this research.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS.....	xi
ABSTRACT.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background to the Study.....	1
1.3 Problem Statement	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study	5
1.5 Research Questions	5
1.6 Scope.....	6
1.6.1 Content Scope	6
1.6.2 Geographical Scope	6
1.6.3 Time Scope	6
1.7 Significance of the Study	6
1.8 Justification of the Study	7
1.9 Conceptual Framework.....	8
1.10 Definition of Key Terms.....	9
CHAPTER TWO	10

LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Introduction.....	10
2.2 Overview of the Proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership.....	10
2.3 Rationale for this Study	11
2.4 Cash Compensation	12
2.5 Valuation.....	14
2.6 Project Affected Persons.....	15
2.7 Importance of Fair and Adequate Compensation for Project Affected Persons.....	16
2.8 The Role of Stakeholders in Ensuring Fair Compensation for PAPs.....	17
2.9 Analysis of the Impact of Cash Compensation on Project Affected Persons PAPs.....	19
2.9.1 Economic Impacts of Cash Compensation	20
2.9.2 Psychological and Socio-cultural Impacts of Cash Compensation.....	22
2.10 Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Cash Compensation	23
2.11 Challenges and Limitations Faced in the Compensation Process.....	24
2.12 Research Gaps.....	26
CHAPTER THREE	27
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
3.1 Introduction.....	27
3.2 Research Approach.....	27
3.3 Study Area	27
3.4 Study Population.....	29
3.5 Sample Size and Selection	29
3.6 Sampling Techniques.....	29

3.7 Data Collection	29
3.8 Sources of Data	31
3.9 Data Collection Instruments	31
3.10 Measurement of variables	32
3.11 Quality Control	32
3.12 Data Analysis	32
3.13 Ethical Considerations	33
3.14 Study Limitations.....	33
CHAPTER FOUR.....	34
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF	
FINDINGS.....	34
4.1 Introduction.....	34
4.2 Response Rate.....	34
4.3 Background Information of the Respondents	35
4.4 Descriptive Data Analysis.....	37
4.4.1 The Effectiveness of the Cash Compensation Process to the Project-Affected Person.....	37
4.4.2 The Experiences of the PAPs towards the Cash Compensation	42
4.4.3 The Impact of Cash Compensation on the PAPs.....	46
4.5 Inferential Data Analysis	51
4.5.1 Correlation Analysis	51
4.5.2 Regression Analysis.....	52
4.6 Qualitative Data Analysis	55
4.6.1 Qualitative Data from the Focus Group Discussion	55

4.6.2 Qualitative Data Analysis from Interviews.....	59
CHAPTER FIVE	69
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	69
5.1 Introduction.....	69
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	69
5.3 Conclusions.....	72
5.4 Recommendations.....	74
5.5 Suggestions for Further Research	75
REFERENCES.....	77
APPENDICES	81
Appendix I: Questionnaire.....	81
Appendix II: Focus Group Discussion for PAPs	85
Appendix III: Interview Guide for The Project-affected persons (PAPs Leaders).....	86
Appendix IV: Interview Guide for UNRA / Ministry of Works Officials	87
Appendix V: Interview Guide for the Local Leaders	88
Appendix VI: Letter of Introduction.....	89

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	35
Table 4.2: Background Information of the Respondents.....	35
Table 4.3: Responses on the effectiveness of the cash compensation process of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).....	38
Table 4. 4: Responses on the experiences of the PAPs towards the cash compensation.....	43
Table 4.5: Responses on the impact of cash compensation on the PAPs	47
Table 4. 6: Pearson Correlation	52
Table 4.7: Model Summary	53
Table 4.8: ANOVA.....	53
Table 4.9: Coefficients.....	54

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1: Conceptual framework	8
Figure 3.1: KJE and the connections to the existing Jinja Road, Northern Bypass and Entebbe Expressway.	28

LIST OF ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

DBFOT	Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
KJE	Kampala-Jinja Expressway
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PAPs	Project-Affected Persons
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effects of cash compensation on project-affected persons (PAPs) of the proposed Kampala - Jinja Expressway (18km of Kampala Southern by-pass). The study objectives were to find out: 1. Unison the effectiveness of the cash compensation process; 2. the experiences of the PAPs towards the cash compensation; and 3. the impact of cash compensation on the PAPs. The study employed a case study approach. A sample size of 291 respondents was used. Data was collected using questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis, while quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (correlations and regression analysis). The study's conclusions highlight key findings, starting with the crucial role of cash compensation as a vital component of displacement management. This compensation significantly impacts Project-Affected Persons' (PAPs') perceptions, satisfaction, and economic stability, underscoring its importance. While many beneficiaries recognize the fairness and adequacy of disbursements, several challenges, such as delays, poor communication, and limited community involvement, hinder trust and satisfaction, indicating areas for improvement. Building on this, the findings emphasize that effective displacement processes require transparent, participatory, and culturally sensitive approaches to address these challenges. Furthermore, these approaches must be complemented by ongoing livelihood and social support programs to ensure holistic support. It is critical to note that cash alone cannot ensure long-term recovery; therefore, targeted interventions like housing assistance and livelihood development are essential for fostering resilience and community well-being. Overall, improving communication, ensuring fair valuation, and integrating comprehensive support strategies are essential for maximizing positive outcomes and reducing resistance, thereby promoting more sustainable and inclusive project implementation. By addressing these key areas, project implementers can strengthen community trust, satisfaction, and ultimately achieve long-lasting benefits. This includes incorporating personalized property valuations and standardized, fair assessment procedures that reflect true market values. Authorities should enhance communication by establishing consistent, multi-channel engagement, regular updates, and culturally sensitive outreach to foster trust and understanding among PAPs. Implementing real-time disbursement tracking systems can improve timeliness and reduce delays, while integrating livelihood recovery programs into compensation packages will support sustainable community rebuilding and resilience. Additionally, developing targeted support services, such as housing assistance and capacity-building initiatives, is essential to address long-term economic stability. Ultimately, adopting an inclusive, transparent framework that emphasizes community involvement, fair evaluation, and ongoing support will maximize positive outcomes, strengthen trust, and ensure that displacement processes are equitable and sustainable.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This section looked at the background to the study, study objectives, justification and significance.

1.2 Background to the Study

The effects of cash compensation on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) in road infrastructure projects, particularly those financed through public-private partnerships (PPPs) have significant implications globally. Delays in cash compensation can lead to negative outcomes such as project delays, reduced performance, and increased project costs Biyindi *et al.*, (2022).

Globally, road infrastructure projects have been found to have both positive and negative effects on affected communities. These projects can lead to improved connectivity and economic development, but they can also result in social fragmentation and environmental impact (Yang *et al.*, 2020). Furthermore, the consideration of environmental aspects in the strategic planning of road infrastructure projects is crucial due to the potential impact on valuable landscape qualities (Fauziah *et al.*, 2022). In the context of project planning, the effects of road infrastructure projects on citizens' place values and the integration of these values into planning processes have been highlighted as important considerations (Matu *et al.*, 2020).

In Africa, the effects of road infrastructure projects are particularly significant. The implementation of road infrastructure projects in peri-urban areas can have both positive and negative impacts, leading to accelerated residential development but also potential social

fragmentation (Getahun, 2019). Furthermore, the assessment of urban road transport development projects in Africa requires a comprehensive methodology that considers an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that are aligned to international best practices as well as acceptable environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors (Nuwagaba & Molokwane, 2020).

Moreover, compliance with ESG safeguards, by large infrastructure projects such as the Lamu Port and Associated Road Infrastructure Projects in Africa, has been found to have implications for the compensation of project-affected persons (Fauziah *et al.*, 2022). Additionally, the nuances of compulsory land acquisition and compensation in Africa, as exemplified by the Pitsane-Tlhareselele Road Project in Botswana, have led to dissatisfaction among displaced families (Getahun, 2019).

Therefore, the effects of cash compensation on project-affected persons of road infrastructure projects, especially those financed through PPPs, are diverse and can have far-reaching implications. It is essential to consider the various factors influencing compensation structures and the broader impacts of road infrastructure projects, particularly in Africa, to ensure sustainable and equitable project outcomes.

The Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE) is a 76 km toll-free, limited access toll road between Kampala and Jinja, designed as a Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) model for a 30-year term (Cities Alliance, 2021). It is part of Uganda's infrastructure development agenda prescribed in Vision 2040, Northern Corridor Transport Project, and National Development Plan 2021-2025. The KJE consists of 77km of Kampala Jinja mainline and 18km of the Kampala Southern Bypass and adopts a new alignment.

In any large-scale infrastructure project, such as the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership, the lives and livelihoods of individuals residing in the project's path are inevitably affected. These individuals commonly referred to as Project Affected Persons (PAPs), often face the daunting task of relocating, adjusting to new environments, and dealing with the emotional and economic consequences of such displacement.

One crucial aspect of mitigating the negative impacts of PAPs is the provision of fair and adequate compensation. Cash compensation, in particular, plays a significant role in addressing the financial challenges faced by the affected individuals. It serves as a means to restore their economic stability, facilitate their transition, and enable them to rebuild their lives in the aftermath of the project.

This case study aims to delve into the effect of cash compensation on the livelihoods of the PAPs, specifically focusing on the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership. By examining the various factors at play and analyzing real-life examples, the study seeks to gain insights into the impact of cash compensation on the lives of PAPs and understand the effectiveness of current compensation strategies.

Understanding this relationship is crucial for policymakers, project developers, and stakeholders involved in infrastructure projects. By comprehending the challenges faced by PAPs and the role that cash compensation plays in addressing these challenges, efforts can be made to create more equitable and sustainable development initiatives.

This study will explore the complexities surrounding cash compensation, including the determination of fair market value for properties, the inclusion of livelihood restoration programs, and the importance of community engagement in decision-making processes. By

shedding light on these critical aspects, we aim to provide valuable insights and recommendations for enhancing the compensation mechanisms in infrastructure development projects.

1.3 Problem Statement

The development of infrastructure projects, such as the Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership, can have a substantial impact on the livelihoods of Project-affected People (PAPs). In this context, UNRA undertook an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) between 2017 and 2018, expanding on a prior ESIA from 2013 to 2016, to assess the project's possible implications (UNRA, 2018). The assessment identified important concerns such as land and asset loss, involuntary household displacement, business interruptions, and the impact on public assets.

Since 2015, the road has undergone revisions and realignments to reduce land acquisition impacts and avoid densely populated areas. However, in some densely populated and vulnerable informal settlements, Kasokoso in Wakiso and Kinawataka in Kampala district the ESIA of 2018 highlighted the unique challenges posed by the KJE road. To address the livelihood restoration of PAPs grappling with insecure tenure and other vulnerabilities, a standard cash compensation approach for the displaced households, businesses, and public assets was recommended.

The 18km segment of the Kampala Southern Bypass within the larger Kampala-Jinja Expressway project underscores the necessity to critically examine the repercussions of cash compensation for PAPs. As construction progresses, numerous PAPs will be impacted, making it imperative to ensure that they receive equitable compensation for their land and assets requisitioned for the project.

While cash compensation is a prevalent remedy offered to PAPs, its effectiveness in restoring their livelihoods remains to be thoroughly assessed. This study is particularly vital in light of the broader ramifications that foreign-funded infrastructure initiatives, especially those executed via public-private partnerships, can have on the welfare and livelihoods of affected communities.

Accordingly, this research delved into the implications of cash compensation on PAPs within the context of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership. Employing a case study approach, the investigation aims to unravel the extent to which cash compensation has influenced the PAPs' economic stability and evaluate its contribution to the project's overall success.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective was to investigate how the cash compensation provided to PAPs has affected their livelihoods

The specific objectives are:

1. To find out the effectiveness of the cash compensation process.
2. To find out the experiences of the PAPs towards the cash compensation.
3. To find out the impact of cash compensation on the PAPs.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the process for determining eligibility for compensation?
- ii. What is the experience of PAPs regarding the cash compensation they received?
- iii. What are the effects of cash compensation as a means of compensating PAPs,

1.6 Scope

1.6.1 Content Scope

The scope of this project focused on the effectiveness of the compensation process, the firsthand experiences of PAPs with cash compensation, and the strengths and weaknesses of cash compensation as perceived by both PAPs and project managers. The study specifically focused on PAPs who received cash compensation as part of the project.

1.6.2 Geographical Scope

The study concentrated on PAPs who received cash compensation along the 18 km Kampala Southern Bypass.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study was completed within a timeframe of 5 months.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The Kampala Southern Bypass is part of the section of Kampala-Jinja Expressway expansion is a crucial infrastructure project in Uganda that is expected to boost the economy, attract foreign investment, and enhances tax revenue. However, it is essential to ensure that the well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) is not compromised. This case study examines the proposed KJE Expressway PPP project and investigates the effects of cash compensation on PAPs. The focus is on unraveling the impact and assessing the effectiveness of compensation mechanisms in mitigating the social and economic effects faced by PAPs. Understanding the complexities and

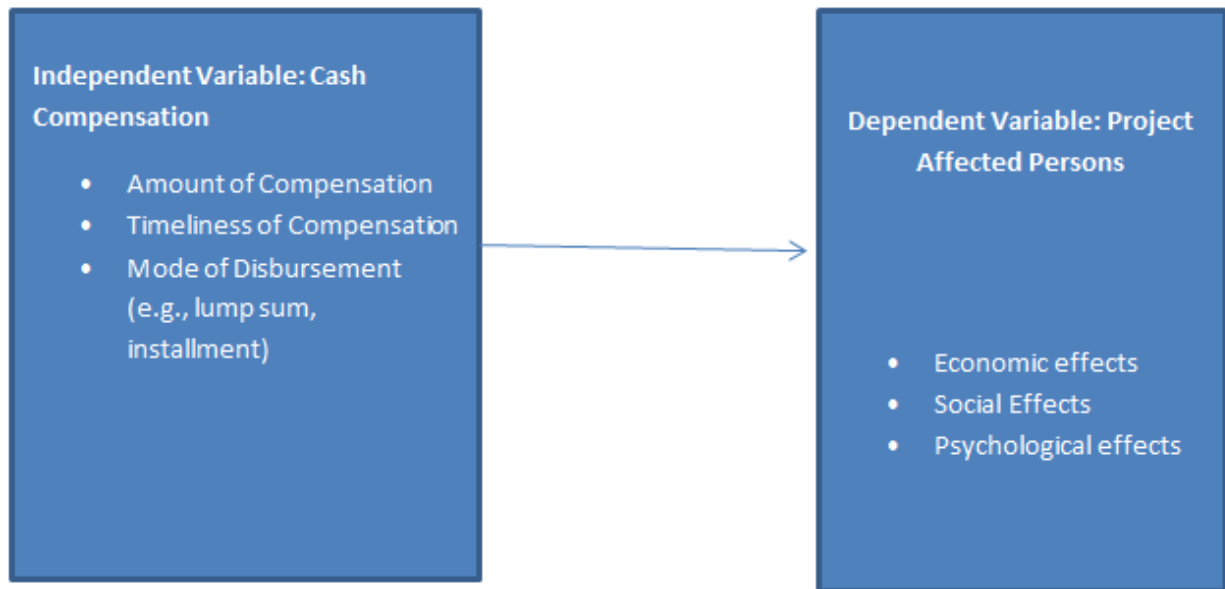
challenges associated with cash compensation is crucial for policymakers, project developers, and stakeholders involved in infrastructure development.

1.8 Justification of the Study

The expansion of the Kampala Southern Bypass section of Kampala-Jinja Expressway in Uganda is expected to have a positive impact on the country's economy by creating jobs, improving road conditions, and reducing business costs. However, it is important to ensure that the well-being of those affected by the project is not negatively impacted. Cash compensation for losses requires careful scrutiny to determine its effectiveness in restoring or enhancing livelihoods.

This investigation into the adequacy of compensation for such a large road infrastructure project, like KJE Expressway, may provide policymakers, project developers, and stakeholders with valuable insights into the social impact of infrastructure projects and the efficacy of current compensation strategies. Effective compensation schemes can promote social cohesion and economic stability, leading to a more inclusive development process. The study might also contribute valuable knowledge to the academic field as well as in terms of offering a reference for future research on the social impacts of infrastructure projects.

1.9 Conceptual Framework



Source: Drafted by the researcher

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

The figure above shows the between the Cash Compensation and the PAPs wellbeing. With regards to the independent variable, the key concepts that will be studied include Amount of Compensation, Timeliness of Compensation and Mode of Payment (for instance, lump sum, installments). The dependent variable was conceptualized in terms of the effects on the Social, Economic and Psychological wellbeing of PAPs. The researcher argues that cash compensation affects PAPs in various ways. Better approaches to cash compensation is assumed to bring about the improvement in PAPs conditions

1.10 Definition of Key Terms

- i. Cash compensation in the context of road infrastructure projects refers to the monetary remuneration provided to individuals or communities whose assets, infrastructure, or a source of income are affected by the project operations (Khmel & Zhao, 2016).
- ii. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the context of road infrastructure projects refers to individuals or communities whose assets, infrastructure, or source of income are likely to be affected by the project operations (UNRA, 2018). PAPs can be directly affected by land acquisition for community projects, resulting in the loss of part or all of their assets, such as land, houses, shops, or other properties.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section deals with the analysis of existing literature on the subject with the objective of revealing contributions, weaknesses and gaps.

2.2 Overview of the Proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership

The proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership is a project of significant importance and magnitude. This ambitious infrastructure development aims to construct a modern and efficient expressway connecting the capital city of Kampala to the major economic hub of Jinja in Uganda. The project is envisioned to enhance transportation efficiency, reduce travel time, and stimulate economic growth in the region.

The Public Partnership Model, which is being implemented for this project, involves collaboration between the government and private entities. Under this model, the private sector plays a crucial role in financing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the expressway. This approach allows for the utilization of private sector expertise, resources, and innovation, while ensuring that the project benefits the public at large.

However, the implementation of such a large-scale infrastructure project inevitably affects the lives and livelihoods of the individuals and communities residing along its route. These individuals, known as the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), may experience various challenges during the project's development, such as displacement, loss of assets, and disruption of social networks and economic activities.

One critical aspect of addressing the concerns and welfare of the PAPs is cash compensation. As part of the project's social and environmental impact assessment, a comprehensive analysis is conducted to determine the compensation entitlements for the affected individuals. This includes the evaluation of land acquisition, asset valuation, and compensation rates, among other factors.

Understanding the impact of cash compensation on the PAPs is essential in ensuring that their rights are protected, their grievances are addressed, and their lives are improved in the process. This case study aims to delve into the specifics of how the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership addresses the issue of cash compensation for the PAPs and the overall impact it has on their well-being.

2.3 Rationale for this Study

The proposed Kampala - Jinja Expressway, particularly the 18km section of the Kampala Southern Bypass, presents a compelling case for investigating the effects of cash compensation on project-affected persons (PAPs). This investigation is crucial due to the potential implications of foreign-financed infrastructure projects, particularly those implemented through public-private partnerships (PPPs), on the well-being and livelihoods of the affected communities. Similar studies have been conducted elsewhere and proven vital in understanding the implications of cash compensation on project-affected persons (PAPs) of various infrastructure projects.

For instance, Iloh & Bahir (2013) explored the impact of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) on social service reform, providing insights into the economic implications of such arrangements. Given that the proposed expressway may involve foreign financing through PPPs, understanding the economic and social implications of such partnerships is essential for evaluating the potential effects of cash compensation on project-affected persons.

Furthermore, Hadithi (2016) emphasized the implications of cash flow forecasting on highway projects, indicating that payment delays can lead to negative outcomes such as project delays, reduced performance, and increased project costs. This is pertinent to this investigation, as it underscores the importance of timely and adequate compensation for project-affected persons to mitigate adverse project outcomes.

Additionally, Adugbila *et al.*, (2022) present findings on the nexus between the implementation of road infrastructural projects and social fragmentation in peri-urban areas. This study particularly showed the relevance and further highlighted the potential indirect consequences of infrastructure projects on social interactions and networks within affected communities.

Therefore, the potential social fragmentation and economic implications of PPPs underscore the need to comprehensively assess the impact of cash compensation on PAPs to ensure equitable and sustainable project outcomes.

2.4 Cash Compensation

Compensation refers to the payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project at the time the assets need to be replaced. Cash compensation for project-affected persons (PAPs) refers to monetary payments provided to individuals or communities who are adversely affected by a development project, such as infrastructure projects, land acquisition, or other initiatives. These compensation payments aim to mitigate the negative impacts of the project on the affected individuals and help them recover from losses incurred due to land acquisition, displacement, or other changes brought about by the project (Hydro & Consulting, 2014).

The need for cash compensation often arises when individuals or communities face displacement from their homes, agricultural land, or livelihoods as a result of development projects. Cash compensation is intended to enable affected persons to rebuild their lives, find alternative housing or sources of income, and adapt to the changes brought about by the project (Aboda, 2021). It's important to note that compensation processes and criteria may vary by country and region, and they are often subject to legal frameworks, regulations, and guidelines. Compensation for PAPs in land acquisition typically includes monetary compensation, resettlement assistance, and rehabilitation measures (Choudhury *et al.*, 2023). This aims to restore living standards. For example, in the peri-urban area of Gurugram district in Haryana, cash compensation is divided between immediate consumption needs and income generating assets, with the percentage spent influenced by geographical location and sociological attributes of communities. In Uganda, East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project 2022 goes ahead to assist PAPs to open bank accounts with their spouses and provide them with financial literacy training. These accounts are operated free of charge and compensation is paid to those households that have signed their compensation agreement, then after payment of compensation, EACOP issues the household with a notice to vacate. During this period, EACOP supports the household to harvest crops, salvage any materials and vacate the land (Land Acquisition – EACOP –, n.d.). The researcher noted that most compensations arrangements use banks ignoring the use of hard cash which may affect village communities without Banks (or bank accounts), therefore, this study will close this gap.

In the case of Kigumba-Masindi-Hoima-Kabwoya and Hoima-Mputa-FortPortal-Nkenda Power Transmission Line, a transitional allowance equivalent to one month's earnings based on the average income from employment in the real sector in the area was given to business owners and

employees of enterprises that were affected by the projects (MLHUD, 2018). Additionally, the compensation rates included the cost of transport, labour costs, and any transfer fees or taxes involved in replacing an asset (MLHUD, 2018). For Project Affected Persons (PAPs) losing income-generating assets like commercial structures, an additional compensation of 6% of the structure's value is provided to account for lost business income, production capacity, or rental income. This extra payment aims to mitigate the financial impact of displacement (MLHUD, 2018).

Additionally, ethical considerations and the principles of social and environmental sustainability are increasingly taken into account in such compensation processes. Proper consultations with affected communities, transparency in decision-making and fair valuation of losses are essential elements in ensuring that cash compensation adequately addresses the needs and rights of project-affected persons. Compensation for PAPs in land acquisition typically includes monetary compensation, resettlement assistance, and rehabilitation measures (Choudhury *et al.*, 2023)

2.5 Valuation

From the reviewed literature, it was evident that property assessment and valuation processes have often been characterized by insufficient rigor and a lack of comprehensive oversight mechanisms (MLHUD, 2018). Concerns regarding the fairness and accuracy of valuation were frequently raised by Project Affected Persons (PAPs), particularly with accusations of under-assessed and undervalued properties. A notable example is the 2023 Oil Refinery project in the Albertine region, specifically within the Bunyoro sub-region, where disputes over valuation led several PAPs to reject the compensation agreements presented by authorities. Instead, they chose

to pursue legal action, and according to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), sixteen such cases are currently before the High Court of Uganda.

The draft National Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy also highlights PAPs' allegations concerning the presence of “ghost” property owners individuals listed as beneficiaries of compensation despite being unknown within the local communities. In addition, claims were made that wealthier PAPs manipulated the valuation process to their advantage by influencing assessors, resulting in inflated property values. Some assessors were reportedly compromised during this process, raising further concerns over the credibility and fairness of the assessments.

This study identifies the unverified allegations surrounding ghost PAPs and manipulated assessments as a significant research gap. It aims to investigate how such claims potentially affect both the compensation procedures and the socioeconomic outcomes of genuine PAPs, thereby contributing to a deeper and more informed understanding of these complex land acquisition dynamics.

2.6 Project Affected Persons

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are people who are directly impacted by a project because of losing land, homes, other buildings, businesses, assets, or access to resources. This includes: 1) People whose agricultural land will be affected, either permanently or temporarily, by the project; people whose homes or land will be affected, either permanently or temporarily, by the project; People whose rented homes will be affected, either permanently or temporarily, by the project; people whose businesses, jobs, or places of work will be affected, either permanently or temporarily, by the project; People whose crops (both yearly and long-term) or trees will be

affected in part or completely by the project; People whose other assets or access to these assets will be affected in part or completely by the project; People whose livelihoods will be impacted, either permanently or temporarily, because of limited access to protected areas due to the project; Community-owned assets, shared assets, local businesses, and other government or private organizations whose properties, production methods, and livelihoods will be impacted, either permanently or temporarily, due to land acquisition, restricted access, or any other direct or indirect effects of the project.

2.7 Importance of Fair and Adequate Compensation for Project Affected Persons

In any development project that involves the acquisition of land or displacement of people, it is crucial to recognize the importance of fair and adequate compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). These individuals or communities often bear the brunt of development projects, experiencing significant social, economic, and psychological impacts as a result.

Fair and adequate compensation serves as a means to mitigate the negative consequences faced by PAPs. It acknowledges their rights as landowners or occupants and aims to provide them with compensation that is equivalent to the value of the assets they are being deprived of. This compensation should not only cover the monetary value of the land or property but also consider the intangible aspects such as emotional attachment, cultural significance, and livelihoods that may be affected.

When PAPs are treated fairly and compensated adequately, it helps to minimize conflicts, grievances, and resistance that may arise during the project implementation phase. It fosters a sense of trust, transparency, and mutual understanding between the project developers and the

affected individuals or communities. Moreover, it upholds principles of social justice and human rights, ensuring that no one is disproportionately burdened by development activities.

In this case study of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership, the impact of cash compensation on PAPs cannot be understated. The expressway construction will necessitate the acquisition of land and displacement of people along its designated route. It is therefore, imperative that the compensation process is conducted diligently, with a thorough assessment of the affected parties' needs and circumstances.

The significance of fair and adequate compensation extends beyond the immediate financial considerations. It contributes to the overall well-being and resilience of PAPs, allowing them to rebuild their lives, seek alternative livelihoods, and regain a sense of stability. It also safeguards the social fabric of the affected communities, preserving their cultural heritage and social cohesion. Ultimately, fair compensation is not just a legal or ethical obligation but a fundamental component of sustainable and responsible development.

2.8 The Role of Stakeholders in Ensuring Fair Compensation for PAPs

The role of stakeholders in ensuring fair compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) cannot be underrated. In the case study of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership, various stakeholders play a crucial role in ensuring that PAPs are adequately compensated for the land and properties they may have to give up for the project.

First and foremost, the government, as the main driving force behind the project, has a responsibility to ensure that fair compensation is provided to PAPs. This includes conducting thorough assessments of the value of the land and properties, considering market rates, and

compensating PAPs accordingly. The government should also ensure transparency in the compensation process, providing clear guidelines and information to PAPs about their rights and entitlements.

Additionally, the project developers and contractors have a role to play in ensuring fair compensation. They should actively engage with PAPs, listening to their concerns and addressing any grievances they may have. This includes conducting consultations and negotiations to reach mutually acceptable compensation agreements. The developers should also make efforts to minimize the negative impacts on PAPs, such as providing alternative livelihood options or relocation assistance if necessary.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups also play a critical role in advocating for the rights of PAPs and ensuring fair compensation. These organizations can provide support and guidance to PAPs, helping them understand their rights and navigate the compensation process. They can also raise awareness about any potential injustices or discrepancies in the compensation process, advocating for necessary changes and reforms.

The affected communities themselves are important stakeholders in the process. They should actively participate and engage in consultations and negotiations, ensuring their voices are heard and their concerns addressed. Collective action and unity among the affected communities can strengthen their bargaining power and increase the likelihood of fair compensation.

In conclusion, the role of stakeholders in ensuring fair compensation for Project Affected Persons is crucial. The government, project developers, NGOs, civil society groups, and affected communities all have a responsibility to actively participate and advocate for fair compensation.

By working together, they can help mitigate the negative impacts of infrastructure projects and ensure that PAPs are adequately compensated for their losses.

2.9 Analysis of the Impact of Cash Compensation on Project Affected Persons PAPs

To truly appreciate the impact of cash compensation on Project Affected Persons (PAPs), a comprehensive analysis is necessary. In this case study of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership, we delve into the various aspects surrounding cash compensation and its effects on individuals directly affected by the project.

Cash compensation is often regarded as a crucial aspect of any development project that involves displacing individuals or communities. It aims to provide financial assistance to those whose properties or livelihoods are affected by the project. However, it is vital to evaluate the effectiveness and fairness of this compensation strategy.

The analysis begins by assessing the adequacy of the compensation amount provided to the PAPs. This involves considering the market value of the affected properties, potential income loss, and any associated costs such as relocation expenses and inconveniences of getting new schools for their children and distances involved. By comparing the compensation received to the actual financial impact on the PAPs, we can determine whether the offered amount truly meets their needs.

Furthermore, the study examines the timeliness of cash compensation disbursement. Delays in compensation payments can significantly disrupt the lives of PAPs, causing financial strain and uncertainty. Assessing the efficiency of the compensation process and identifying any bottlenecks can help improve the overall experience for the affected individuals.

Another crucial aspect of the analysis involves evaluating the long-term effects of cash compensation on the socio-economic well-being of the PAPs. This includes studying their ability to rebuild their lives and establish sustainable livelihoods post-compensation. Additionally, factors such as access to basic amenities, healthcare, and education also come into play when assessing the overall impact.

By conducting a comprehensive analysis of the impact of cash compensation on Project Affected Persons, we aim to shed light on the strengths and weaknesses of the current approach. This analysis can serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, project developers, and other stakeholders involved in similar infrastructure projects. Ultimately, it strives to promote fairness, equity, and improved outcomes for those directly impacted by development initiatives.

2.9.1 Economic Impacts of Cash Compensation

The economic impacts of cash compensation vary depending on the context of the development project, the nature of the affected population, and the specific goals of the compensation strategy. From the literature review, the advantages of cash compensation included flexibility; where cash compensation provides recipients with flexibility in how they use the funds. This flexibility allows individuals to address their most pressing needs, whether it is finding new housing, starting a new business, or pursuing education; individual empowerment in which cash compensation empowered individuals to make decisions based on their specific circumstances and priorities, this could lead to more personalized and effective use of resources. Other advantages included Market Integration and quicker recovery; in that in many cases, cash compensation allows for a quicker recovery and adaptation to new circumstances compared to waiting for the implementation of alternative forms of compensation.

However, cash compensation was also not devoid of challenges like Risk of Misuse, Inflation and Market Dynamics, Social conflicts, lack of long-term sustainability. Along the EACOP, the delays in compensation, and the farming limitations initially communicated impacted households – requiring them to only grow seasonal crops, this greatly affected the PAPs’ incomes and standard of living (Luyima, 2021). The initial cutoff envisaged timelines were perhaps affected by a number of factors, but communication to families or people impacted by EACOP to re-ignite usage of the land was not received timely and thus had negative consequences, this brought about several negative consequences like hunger, loss of income, and perhaps resulting into total livelihoods disruptions for many of the families or people impacted by EACOP.

In the same vein, Cernea (2008) had concluded that cash compensation could never, cannot prevent the impoverishment of PAPs and cannot in itself restore and improve their livelihoods since a significant number of compensated people had a tendency of misusing their cash compensation in unsustainable investments (taxis) or ‘luxury’ expenditures (Total, 2019).

Moreover, regarding business disruptions, Sakwa (2015) found out that 88% of the PAPs suffered occupation disruptions and 88% had their business affected; and in a bid to stabilize, PAPs had to take loans to reestablish their businesses while others received support from friends, families and well-wishers to reestablish their livelihoods.

MHLUD (2018) stipulated that these land acquisitions tend to put displaced people at serious risk of impoverishment and other harms, especially those who may already be vulnerable. Generally inadequate and unfair compensation is reported and the majority of complaints and grievances that acquiring agencies receive relate to inadequate and unfair compensation. Compensation seldom allows a PAP to replace his or her assets affected by land acquisition.

Hirego (2022) undertook a study to evaluate the effect of cash compensation on the livelihood among Project Affected Persons on the Entebbe Expressway and whether they were able to restore affected or lost assets, upon receipt of compensation, his study found out that the KEE project specifically implemented cash compensation which exposed certain Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to risks of impoverishment, Homelessness, Landlessness, Joblessness. The Study further noted that PAPs who obtained cash compensation for land and structures were only able to restore land but could not reconstruct their structures using the same compensation money; whilst others experienced the reduction of agricultural and grazing land. The researcher noted that the findings of this study indicated that cash compensation was not entirely to blame for impoverishment of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) but rather, the livelihood status of an individual before resettlement.

2.9.2 Psychological and Socio-cultural Impacts of Cash Compensation

The psychological impacts of cash compensation on project-affected persons (PAPs) can be complex and vary depending on several factors, including the individual's resilience, the context of the project, the community dynamics, and the adequacy of the compensation. These included Loss and Grief, Social Disruption, Stigma and Isolation. Sakwa (2015) indicated that after cash compensation, all respondents lost social networks and amenities, including markets and worship centers, and 86% of respondents experienced disruption in education.

MLHUD (2018) found allegations of violations human rights received by the Uganda Human Rights Commission as a result of cash compensations with stemmed from aspects such as the right to property, the right to information with land acquisition creating disempowerment and vulnerability due to lack of information, speculation, misinformation, deception, manipulation

and abuse, rights of vulnerable people like women, widows, the elderly and children, but also concerns around land rights, the right to a clean and healthy environment, labour rights, the right to participation, the right to self-determination, the right to food, the right to water, the right to freedom of expression, and the right to an effective remedy.

Hirego (2022) found traces of marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, and community disarticulation after the compensation.

2.10 Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Cash Compensation

When it comes to compensating project affected persons (PAPs), cash compensation is a common approach used by government and private entities. However, the effectiveness of cash compensation can vary depending on several factors. In this case study of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership, we explore the factors that influence the effectiveness of cash compensation.

2:10:1 Adequacy of compensation: The amount of cash offered as compensation plays a crucial role in determining its effectiveness. If the compensation amount is not sufficient to help PAPs rebuild their lives or secure alternative livelihoods, it may not fully address their losses and grievances.

2:10:2 Timeliness of compensation: Delayed compensation can have negative consequences for PAPs, causing financial hardships and uncertainty. When compensation is provided in a timely manner, it allows affected persons to plan for their future and mitigate the immediate impact of relocation or loss of assets.

2:10:3 Transparency and fairness: The transparency and fairness in the compensation process are vital for gaining the trust and cooperation of PAPs. If there is a lack of transparency in

determining compensation rates or if favoritism is perceived, it can lead to dissatisfaction and disputes.

2:10:4 Consultation and participation: Involving PAPs in the decision-making process and seeking their input can contribute to the effectiveness of cash compensation. When affected persons are given a voice and their concerns are taken into account, it can lead to more satisfactory outcomes.

2:10:5 Support and rehabilitation: Cash compensation alone may not be sufficient to ensure the well-being and long-term sustainability of PAPs. Providing support in terms of skills training, access to credit and rehabilitation programs can enhance the effectiveness of compensation and help affected persons recover and rebuild their lives.

By considering these factors and addressing them proactively, stakeholders involved in the Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership can optimize the effectiveness of cash compensation and minimize the negative impacts on project-affected persons.

2.11 Challenges and Limitations Faced in the Compensation Process

The compensation process for project-affected persons (PAPs) in the context of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership has faced several challenges and limitations. These issues have significantly impacted the overall experience and outcomes for the PAPs involved.

One of the main challenges is the lack of transparency and communication throughout the compensation process. PAPs have reported feeling uninformed about the progress of their compensation claims, leading to frustration and mistrust. This lack of transparency has also

hindered their ability to effectively plan for their future and make informed decisions regarding their livelihoods.

Another significant limitation is the inadequacy of the compensation amounts offered to PAPs. Many PAPs have argued that the compensation offered does not adequately reflect the value of their land or the impact of the project on their lives and livelihoods. This has resulted in disputes and delays, further exacerbating the already challenging situation for the affected persons.

Additionally, the process of determining eligibility for compensation has been complex and cumbersome. PAPs have faced difficulties in providing the required documentation to prove their ownership or occupancy of the affected land. This has created a barrier for those who are eligible for compensation but lack the necessary paperwork to support their claims.

Furthermore, the timeline for the compensation process has been a source of frustration for PAPs. Delays in the compensation process have caused significant hardships for those who have been displaced or have had their livelihoods disrupted. The prolonged waiting period has also added to the uncertainty and anxiety experienced by the affected persons.

Lastly, the involvement of multiple stakeholders and conflicting interests has complicated the compensation process. Coordination between government agencies, private partners, and community representatives has been challenging, leading to delays and discrepancies in the compensation process.

Addressing these challenges and limitations is crucial for ensuring a fair and just compensation process for the project-affected persons. Improved transparency, effective communication, and fair valuation of compensation are essential steps towards minimizing the negative impact on the

lives and livelihoods of the PAPs. Additionally, streamlining the eligibility assessment process and establishing clear timelines can help alleviate some of the frustrations faced by the affected persons. Overall, a comprehensive and inclusive approach is necessary to address these challenges and ensure that the compensation process is equitable and beneficial for all stakeholders involved.

2.12 Research Gaps

While there is substantial literature on resettlement and cash compensation globally, the specific context of road construction projects (compensation) in Uganda remains underexplored, with few studies conducted. Furthermore, the reviewed studies need to address gaps in knowledge, particularly in assessing the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of cash compensation in fostering positive outcomes for PAPs.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section provided insights into the methodology used and the process of data collection.

3.2 Research Approach

To examine the impact of cash compensation on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) in the context of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway Public Partnership, a case study methodology was employed. The case study approach was chosen since it allowed for an in-depth analysis of a specific project and its impact on the individuals directly affected by it. By focusing on the Kampala-Jinja Expressway, the researcher aimed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the experiences, challenges, and outcomes associated with cash compensation provided to PAPs.

3.3 Study Area

The Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE) is a 76 km toll-free, limited-access toll road between Kampala and Jinja, part of Uganda's Vision 2040, Northern Corridor Transport Project, and National Development Plan 2021-2025 (Cities Alliance, 2021). The KJE consists of 77km of the Kampala Jinja mainline and 18km of the Kampala Southern Bypass and adopts a new alignment. The road has undergone a number of revisions and realignments since 2015 to reduce land acquisition impacts, demolition of residential property, and avoid densely populated areas. However, some areas like Kasokoso in Kira Municipality in Wakiso district and Kinawataka in Nakawa Division in Kampala district still face significant displacement due to the proximity of the KJE and KSB alignments and the high density of settlements. The 2018 KJE PPP Phase 1

ESIA/RLRP recommended unique solutions for the area, including cash compensations for land (Cities Alliance, 2021).

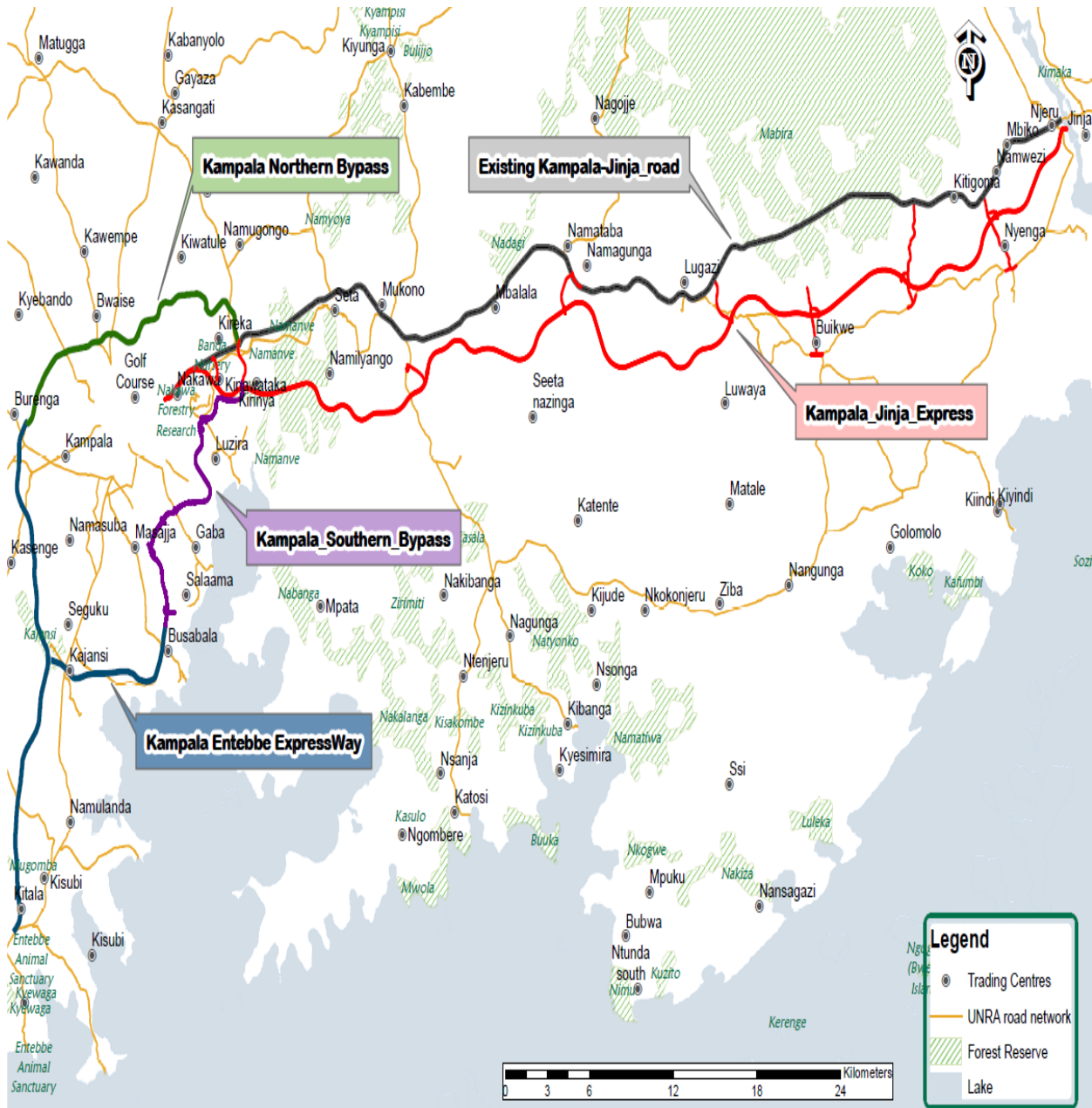


Figure 3.1: KJE and the connections to the existing Jinja Road, Northern Bypass and Entebbe Expressway. (Source: UNRA 2020)

3.4 Study Population

The population of the study was the number of PAPs directly affected by the highway project. The project affected 16,000 PAPs in total (UNRA, 2023) of those, 26% (4,131 PAPs) have been compensated. The number of PAPs that fall within the geographical scope of the study (i.e. exited within the 18km of the Kampala Southern Bypass) is 1115 people (UNRA Report, 2024).

3.5 Sample Size and Selection

The study employed Krejcie and Morgan's sampling method to determine a representative sample size of 291 respondents from a population of 1,115 people.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

A combination of random and purposive sampling techniques was used to ensure a representative and diverse sample. This included selecting a mix of individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds, geographical locations, and levels of impact as well as key informants from government officials implementing the project.

3.7 Data Collection

Data collection methods involved a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. The data collection process consisted of multiple stages to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings.

Data was collected through interviews with key stakeholders involved in the project, including government officials from the Ministry of Works and UNRA, local leaders and most importantly, the PAPs themselves. These interviews were structured to produce detailed

information about the cash compensation process and its effectiveness (objective 1). Interviews with UNRA / Ministry of Works officials were also used to determine the PAPs/recipients of cash compensation that lived within the geographical scope of this study. The intention was to collect the information obtained PAPs themselves (focus group discussions) and key informant interviews.

Face-to-face interviews were then conducted with selected PAPs to gather in-depth information about their experiences, emotions, and overall impact on their lives (Objective 2). Open-ended questions allowed for a deeper understanding of their subjective viewpoints and personal narratives. Additionally, structured questionnaires were administered to collect quantitative data, enabling the study to capture a broader perspective on the effects of cash compensation. These questionnaires included standardized scales and five Likert-type questions to measure various dimensions such as satisfaction levels, financial well-being, and overall quality of life.

To enhance the rigour of the study, quantitative data was also collected through surveys distributed among a representative sample of PAPs. These surveys aimed to capture demographic information, perceptions of the compensation process, and the socio-economic consequences experienced by the individuals.

Additionally, site visits were conducted to observe the physical changes brought about by the proposed expressway and to interact directly with the affected individuals. These visits provided valuable insights into the on-ground realities and allow for a more nuanced understanding of the challenges.

Survey and key informant data together with observations from the site visits were used to determine the shortfalls and successes of cash compensation on Project-Affected Persons (PAPS) to underscore its effect (Objective 3).

3.8 Sources of Data

3.8.1 Interviews

3.8.2 Government officials from the Ministry of Works

3.8.3 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

3.8.4 Local leaders

a) Survey Structured Questionnaires

- Quantitative data from PAPs
- Demographic information, perceptions, and socio-economic impacts reported by PAPs

b) Face-to-Face Interviews

- In-depth qualitative data from selected PAPs to explore personal experiences and emotional impacts

c) Site Visits

- Direct interactions with PAPs to understand the challenges faced on the ground

3.9 Data Collection Instruments

3.9.1 Structured interview outlines to engage with important stakeholders, like government officials, local leaders and PAPs

3.9.2 Structured questionnaires during the survey of the PAPs. These were also used in the demographic surveys to collect participants' background information.

3.9.3 Semi-structured interview formats with open-ended questions to facilitate in-depth discussions with selected PAPs, capturing their personal narratives and subjective experiences.

3.9.4 Tools for recording site visits, including physical environment, interactions with individuals, and other relevant on-ground realities, may be utilized.

3.10 Measurement of variables

Quantitative data was measured using descriptive measures i.e. percentages and averages. Furthermore, five-Likert scale within questionnaires was used to measure quantitative data for instance where the PAPs rated their satisfaction on a scale (1-5, where 1 is 'very dissatisfied' and 5 is 'very satisfied').

3.11 Quality Control

To ensure the reliability and validity of the findings, multiple data collection points were conducted over a specified period of time. This approach allowed for capturing changes and trends in PAPs' perceptions and circumstances before, during, and after receiving cash compensation.

3.12 Data Analysis

Data analysis combined quantitative statistical techniques, such as descriptive statistics and inferential analysis, as well as qualitative thematic analysis. Thematic analysis was employed to identify recurring patterns and themes within the interview transcripts, while statistical analysis was utilized to analyze the survey data. This allowed for a holistic interpretation of the data, highlighting both the quantitative trends and the rich qualitative narratives.

3.13 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations were prioritized throughout the study. Before the commencement of the study, an introductory letter from the University was obtained and presented to each of the expected participants. This was intended to inform them of the study as well as gain their consent to participate. Confidentiality and privacy of the participants was respected. The study ensured adherence to ethical guidelines and regulations to ensure the well-being and protection of the participants i.e. the respondents' identities was kept anonymous to ensure confidentiality.

3.14 Study Limitations

- 3.14.1 Accessing each recipient with cash compensation was difficult owing to the potential that some had moved. As a result, the study's findings were less representative and generalizable. To overcome this limitation, the study sought to track and contact relocated PAPs, or employed stratified sampling to ensure that the sample contained a varied range of PAPs, including those who have moved.
- 3.14.2 Obtaining accurate and complete data on cash compensation and its impact on PAPs was challenging due to incomplete or unreliable records, or a lack of transparency in the compensation process. This limited the accuracy and completeness of the study's findings. To address this limitation, the study triangulated data from multiple sources, including interviews with PAPs and project stakeholders, and secondary data sources, to cross-validate the information and fill in any gaps.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of an investigation into the effects of cash compensation on project-affected persons (PAPs) in the case of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway (18 km of Kampala Southern by-pass). The findings are presented, analyzed, and discussed, providing a basis for conclusions and recommendations. The data analysis involved categorizing and tabulating evidence to address the research objectives questions. Using a mixed-methods approach, data was collected through questionnaires, focus group discussions, and interviews.

4.2 Response Rate

The study achieved commendable response rates, with 214 out of 224 questionnaires returned (0.96 response rate), 24 out of 32 focus group discussants participating (0.75 response rate), and 25 out of 35 interviews conducted (0.71 response rate). According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999), a response rate of 0.7 or higher is deemed sufficient. With an overall response rate of 0.81, this study exceeds that benchmark, ensuring a robust and representative dataset that bolsters the validity and reliability of the research findings. Given the high response rates, the findings can be considered reliable and generalizable to the population under study.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Instrument	Distributed / participated / conducted	Responses	Response Rate
Questionnaires	224	214	0.96
Focus group discussants	32	24	0.75
Interviews	35	25	0.71
Total	291	263	0.81

Source: Primary Data (2025)

4.3 Background Information of the Respondents

The key characteristics considered for the different respondents included gender, age group, marital status, level of education, and duration of time spent in the area for the compensated persons. This was done to give a clear picture of the attributes of the sample from whom the data was collected.

Table 4.2: Background Information of the Respondents

Category	Item	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	160	60.8
	Female	103	39.2
Age	18-25 years	50	19.0
	26-33 years	80	30.4
	34-41 years	75	28.5
	Over 42 years	58	22.1
Marital Status	Single	110	41.8
	Married	120	45.6
	Separated	15	5.7
	Widowed	18	6.8
Level of Education	No formal education	30	11.4
	Primary education	70	26.6
	Secondary education	100	38.0
	Tertiary education	50	19.0
	Others (specific)	13	4.9
Duration of Time in Area (N=238)	Less than 2 years	80	33.6
	3-5 years	75	31.5
	6-8 years	44	18.5%
	Over 9 years	39	16.4%

(n=263)

Source: Primary Data (2025)

The sample comprised predominantly males (60.8%), reflecting a gender imbalance typical in construction-related projects where males are often more directly involved in or affected by physical land changes. The prominence of male PAPs suggests gendered differences in land ownership or occupation, warranting gender-sensitive compensation approaches. Such demographic distributions aid in understanding how project impacts may differ across gender lines, influencing policy formulation for equitable compensation

Age distribution showed a diverse range with the largest group being 26-33 years (30.4%), indicating most PAPs are in relatively young, active working-age groups. The presence of older individuals over 42 years (22.1%) suggested that both younger and mature populations are affected by the project. These findings implied that compensation efforts should address varied needs, including livelihood, health, and future planning, tailored to different age groups to foster community resilience and satisfaction post-relocation.

The marital status profile revealed that almost half of the respondents was married (45.6%), followed by singles (41.8%), with smaller proportions of separated and widowed individuals. Married PAPs may have more dependents, potentially increasing their vulnerability to displacement impacts, such as loss of income or livelihood. Understanding marital status helps in designing targeted compensation packages that consider household needs, ensuring that affected families receive adequate support to mitigate social and economic hardships.

Education levels indicated that a significant portion of PAPs possess secondary (38.0%) and primary education (26.6%), with fewer having tertiary education (19.0%). Individuals with lower educational attainment may face more challenges in finding alternative livelihoods or accessing information about compensation processes. This underscores the importance of inclusive

communication strategies and training programs that accommodate varying literacy levels, ensuring transparent and accessible compensation procedures.

Regarding the duration of stay in the affected area, most PAPs have lived less than five years (65.1%), with fewer having resided over nine years (16.4%). Shorter residence periods may reduce attachment to the community but might also mean less accumulated social capital. Conversely, longer-term residents face more profound social and economic disruptions. These insights inform phased or personalized support strategies during compensation, emphasizing affected households' specific tenure experiences to ensure effective relocation and resettlement processes.

4.4 Descriptive Data Analysis

4.4.1 The Effectiveness of the Cash Compensation Process to the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Participants evaluated statements on the effectiveness of the cash compensation process for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). The researcher used descriptive statistics to measure the study's objectives, summarizing feedback under each objective. Data collected via a 5-point Likert scale: 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (not sure), 4 (agree), and 5 (strongly agree). These were categorized by means and standard deviations: 1.00-1.80 (strongly disagree), 1.81-2.60 (disagree), 2.61-3.42 (true to some extent), 3.43-4.20 (agree), and 4.21-5.00 (strongly agree), as per Jamieson (2004). A low standard deviation indicated clustered data around the mean, while a high show more spread, reflecting variability in responses (Altman, 2005).

Table 4.3: Responses to the Effectiveness of the Cash Compensation Process of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Statement	Disagreement (f & %)	Not Sure (f& %)	Agreement (f & %)	Mean	Std. Dev.
The cash compensation received was adequate to cover losses.	57 (26.7%)	25 (11.7%)	132 (61.6%)	3.91	0.89
The compensation process was carried out in a timely manner.	65 (30.4%)	30 (14.0%)	119 (55.6%)	3.72	0.94
There was sufficient information provided about the compensation process.	80 (37.4%)	33 (15.4%)	101 (47.2%)	3.49	1.02
The amount of cash compensation was clearly communicated before the payment.	75 (35.0%)	28 (13.1%)	111 (51.9%)	3.56	1.00
The compensation helped improve the living conditions after relocation.	70 (32.7%)	38 (17.8%)	106 (49.5%)	3.50	1.02
The compensation process was transparent and fair.	76 (35.5%)	40 (18.7%)	98 (45.8%)	3.43	1.06
Community members were adequately consulted during the compensation planning.	90 (42.1%)	37 (17.3%)	87 (40.7%)	3.28	1.08
The compensation process met the needs of all affected individuals.	85 (39.7%)	45 (21.0%)	84 (39.3%)	3.25	1.09
The overall experience with the cash compensation process was satisfactory.	68 (31.8%)	35 (16.4%)	111 (51.8%)	3.61	0.98
The cash compensation process was beneficial in supporting livelihoods post-displacement.	60 (28.0%)	29 (13.6%)	125 (58.4%)	3.92	1.06

Source: Primary Data (2025)

The findings showed that 61.6% of participants agree, with a mean of 3.91 and a low standard deviation of 0.89, indicating general satisfaction regarding the adequacy of cash compensation. This aligns with the views of McMaster and Midgett (2004), who emphasize that timely and sufficient compensation improves community satisfaction. Previous research also suggests that when compensation covers actual losses, displacement hardships are mitigated (Chen et al., 2019). However, some participants expressed dissatisfaction, indicating room for better transparency and assessment of individual losses, confirming the importance of personalized assessments discussed in earlier studies.

A majority (55.6%) of respondents agreed that the process was timely, with a mean score of 3.72 and a standard deviation of 0.94, indicating respondents' general perception of timely payments. This finding concurs with prior studies (Vanclay & Fairbrass, 2018) that highlight timely implementation as critical for project acceptance. Delays in compensation often increase dissatisfaction and community conflicts, as noted by Gawler (2010). The result emphasizes that effective project communication and scheduling are vital, in line with previous strategies for reducing displacement-related grievances.

Nearly half (47.2%) agreed that adequate information was provided, with a mean of 3.49 and a standard deviation of 1.02. This supports earlier findings by Bilsborrow (2012), emphasizing that transparent communication fosters trust in compensation processes. Studies by Cernea (2000) highlight that insufficient information causes suspicion and resistance among affected communities. Therefore, clear communication about processes enhances satisfaction. The findings affirm that information dissemination remains a core component in managing displacement, reducing uncertainty, and improving community relations.

Approximately 51.9% of respondents agreed that the cash was clearly communicated before payment, with a mean of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 1.00. Prior studies (Reed *et al.*, 2014) underscore that clear pre-payment communication reduces misunderstandings and conflicts. Transparency in financial dealings influences community trust, as discussed by Cernea (2000). When affected persons are well-informed about payment details, community acceptance improves. These results reaffirm the significance of pre-disbursement meetings and clear messaging for better project outcomes.

About 49.5% of participants believed that the compensation helped improve living conditions post-relocation, with a mean of 3.50 and a standard deviation of 1.02. This aligns with the findings of Adams (2007), who reported that adequate compensation is linked to better post-displacement adjustment. Previous studies suggest that financial support alone may not guarantee improved living standards unless combined with livelihood restoration programs. Therefore, while positive perceptions exist, continuous support and integrated resettlement measures are essential for sustainable outcomes.

With 45.8% agreement, a mean of 3.43 and a standard deviation of 1.06 respondents generally perceived the process as fair and transparent. This echoes earlier research (Sinha & Sinha, 2016), which emphasizes that transparent procedures reduce dissatisfaction and conflicts. Transparency builds trust and legitimacy, especially when communities feel involved and treated equitably. The findings reaffirm that accountability mechanisms and participatory approaches are crucial for effective displacement management, consistent with established best practices in project resettlement.

About 40.7% of respondents agreed that community members were involved adequately, with a mean score of 3.28 and a standard deviation of 1.08. Previous studies (Cernea, 2000) stress the importance of community participation in minimizing conflicts and enhancing acceptance of displacement measures. Lack of consultation has historically led to resistance and distrust, as documented by Gawler (2010). Effective community engagement strategies are necessary to ensure that the needs and concerns of all stakeholders are incorporated, leading to more sustainable project outcomes.

A similar proportion (39.3%) agreed that the process met their needs, with a mean of 3.25 and a high standard deviation of 1.09, reflecting variability in responses. indicates that personalized and flexible compensation enhances satisfaction. Past research also highlights that addressing specific needs such as livelihood restoration -reduces resistance. The findings support the notion that a one-size-fits-all approach is insufficient; tailored interventions are necessary to meet diverse community expectations (McMaster & Midgett, 2004)

Many participants (51.8%) reported satisfaction, with a mean score of 3.61 and a standard deviation of 0.98. This aligns with studies (Vanclay & Fairbrass, 2018) that link overall satisfaction to transparent, fair, and timely compensation. While positive, the data suggests some dissatisfaction persists, emphasizing the need for continuous improvement in communication and process management. Satisfaction levels influence community acceptance, and previous research confirms that a positive perception of the process can lead to long-term project support.

A significant of respondents (58.4%) believed that compensation was beneficial for livelihoods post-displacement, although specific percentages were not provided in the table. This is in line with the work of Adams (2007), who notes that livelihood support is key to successful

resettlement. The findings support existing evidence that, while financial compensation is vital, incorporating livelihood restoration programs ensures enduring benefits. Long-term success depends on addressing economic needs, thus fostering resilience and community stability after displacement.

4.4.2 The Experiences of the PAPs towards the Cash Compensation

Participants evaluated statements on the effectiveness of the experiences of the PAPs towards the cash compensation. The researcher used descriptive statistics to measure the study's objectives, summarizing feedback under each objective. Data collected via a 5-point Likert scale: 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (not sure), 4 (agree), and 5 (strongly agree). These were categorized by means and standard deviations: 1.00-1.80 (strongly disagree), 1.81-2.60 (disagree), 2.61-3.42 (true to some extent), 3.43-4.20 (agree), and 4.21-5.00 (strongly agree), as per Jamieson (2004). A low standard deviation indicated clustered data around the mean, while a high shows more spread, reflecting variability in responses (Altman, 2005).

Table 4. 4: Responses on the Experiences of the PAPs towards the Cash Compensation

Statement	Disagreement (f & %)	Not Sure (f& %)	Agreement (f & %)	Mean	Std. Dev.
The cash compensation received was adequate to cover the loss of property.	68 (31.8%)	24 (11.2%)	122 (57.0%)	3.74	0.91
The process for receiving cash compensation was transparent and straightforward.	75 (35.0%)	30 (14.0%)	109 (51.0%)	3.66	0.95
Information regarding cash compensation was communicated effectively by the authorities.	70 (32.7%)	35 (16.4%)	109 (50.9%)	3.61	0.97
Compensation payments were made in a timely manner.	80 (37.4%)	28 (13.1%)	106 (49.5%)	3.58	1.00
The amount of cash compensation was fair compared to the market value of the lost property.	75 (35.0%)	29 (13.6%)	110 (51.4%)	3.66	0.94
The cash compensation helped improve the living standards after relocation.	72 (33.6%)	31 (14.5%)	111 (52.0%)	3.66	0.96
The availability of support services during the compensation process was sufficient.	85 (39.7%)	26 (12.1%)	103 (48.2%)	3.52	1.02
The compensation process was culturally sensitive and respectful to the local community.	78 (36.4%)	33 (15.4%)	103 (48.2%)	3.56	0.98
I felt involved in the discussions regarding how the compensation was determined.	80 (37.4%)	36 (16.8%)	98 (45.8%)	3.48	1.02
The experience of receiving cash compensation was positive and satisfactory.	66 (30.8%)	31 (14.5%)	117 (54.7%)	3.75	0.89

Source: Primary Data (2025)

Most participants (57%) agreed that the cash compensation adequately covered property losses, with a mean of 3.74 and a low standard deviation of 0.91. This aligns with the view of McMaster and Midgett (2004), who underscore that proper valuation and adequate compensation reduce displacement hardships. Conversely, some interviewees expressed concerns about insufficient or

delayed payments, confirming earlier findings by Cernea (2000). The results highlight that, although most perceive compensation as fair, some gaps remain, emphasizing the importance of accurate property assessments and timely disbursement to meet community needs.

About 51% of respondents agreed that the process was transparent and straightforward, with a mean score of 3.66 and a standard deviation of 0.95. This supports prior research (Vanclay & Fairbrass, 2018) emphasizing that transparent procedures foster trust and satisfaction. Difficulties in understanding processes can lead to dissatisfaction, as noted by Gawler (2010). The results underscore that transparency enhances community confidence, echoing the importance of clear, accessible procedures to ensure positive experiences and reduce misunderstandings during resettlement.

About half of the participant (50.9%) agreed that communication regarding cash compensation was effective, with a mean of 3.61 and a standard deviation of 0.97. This supports previous studies (Bilsborrow, 2012), which note that effective communication reduces confusion and resistance. When authorities communicate clearly, communities are more likely to understand their entitlements and processes, leading to higher satisfaction. These findings affirm that consistent, transparent engagement is vital in managing displacement and maintaining trust.

Nearly half (49.5%) of respondents agreed that payments were timely, with a mean of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 1.00. Similar findings in prior studies (Gawler, 2010) highlight that delays lead to dissatisfaction and increased community tension. Timely payments are critical for easing displacement hardships, especially where livelihoods depend on quick financial support. The results stress the importance of efficient coordination and planning to meet community expectations and reduce grievances associated with delays.

A majority (51.4%) agreed the compensation was fair compared to market value, with a mean of 3.66 and a standard deviation of 0.94. This aligns with the work of Adams (2007), who stresses fair valuation as central to community acceptance. Past research (Cernea, 2000) indicates that perceived fairness in valuation influences satisfaction and social stability, emphasizing the need for accurate, transparent market assessments. These findings suggest that while most community members view compensation as fair, ongoing efforts in valuation procedures are necessary for consistency.

Similar proportions (52%) of respondents agreed that compensation helped improve living standards after relocation, with a mean of 3.66 and a standard deviation of 0.96. This supports previous research (McMaster & Midgett, 2004), which emphasizes livelihood support and adequate compensation for sustainable resettlement. While positive perceptions exist, some community members may need additional support to fully restore their livelihoods, highlighting the importance of integrated resettlement approaches that include economic and social support services.

Participants' responses indicated that 48.2% agreed that support services were sufficient, with a mean of 3.52 and a standard deviation of 1.02. These findings are consistent with studies (Reed et al., 2014) emphasizing the importance of support services such as legal aid, counseling, and livelihood assistance. A lack of adequate support can hinder smooth transitions, as documented by Gawler (2010). The results emphasize that comprehensive support services are vital for creating positive experiences and addressing community concerns during displacement.

Nearly half (48.2%) of respondents agreed that the process was culturally sensitive and respectful, with a mean of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 0.98. This resonates with research by

Sinha and Sinha (2016), who stress that culturally sensitive approaches foster trust and cooperation. Disrespect or insensitivity can lead to resistance, protests, and dissatisfaction. The finding underscores that respecting local customs and involving community representatives contribute to more acceptable and peaceful displacement outcomes.

Only 45.8% of participants agreed that they were involved in discussions on compensation determination, with a mean of 3.48 and a standard deviation of 1.02. This supports earlier work (Cernea, 2000), which highlights the significance of participatory processes in reducing conflicts and ensuring fairness. Lack of involvement can generate perceptions of unfairness and mistrust, as observed in various displacement projects. The data point underlines the importance of meaningful community engagement to increase satisfaction and legitimacy of the compensation process.

A majority (54.7%) of respondents experienced the compensation process positively, with a mean score of 3.75 and a low standard deviation of 0.89. This aligns with previous findings (Vanclay & Fairbrass, 2018) that highlight the impact of transparency, fairness, and communication on overall satisfaction. Despite this positive perception, some respondents expressed dissatisfaction, indicating areas for improvement. The results suggest that while most community members perceive the process favorably, continuous improvement efforts are necessary to optimize the overall experience and foster long-term acceptance.

4.4.3 The Impact of Cash Compensation on the PAPs

Participants evaluated statements on the impact of cash compensation on the PAPs. The researcher used descriptive statistics to measure the study's objectives, summarizing feedback under each objective. Data was collected via a 5-point Likert scale: 1 (strongly disagree), 2

(disagree), 3 (not sure), 4 (agree), and 5 (strongly agree). These were categorized by means and standard deviations: 1.00-1.80 (strongly disagree), 1.81-2.60 (disagree), 2.61-3.42 (true to some extent), 3.43-4.20 (agree), and 4.21-5.00 (strongly agree), as per Jamieson (2004). A low standard deviation indicated clustered data around the mean, while a high showed more spread, reflecting variability in responses (Altman, 2005).

Table 4.5: Responses on the Impact of Cash Compensation of the PAPs

Statement	Disagreement (f & %)	Not Sure (f & %)	Agreement (f & %)	Mean	Std. Dev.
Cash compensation has provided financial stability to PAPs affected by the project.	65 (30.4%)	30 (14.0%)	119 (55.6%)	3.66	0.96
PAPs believed that cash compensation is sufficient to cover their relocation expenses.	70 (32.7%)	25 (11.7%)	119 (55.6%)	3.65	0.98
The cash offered has helped PAPs to improve their livelihoods following the project.	68 (31.8%)	28 (13.1%)	118 (55.3%)	3.65	0.97
PAPs feel that their concerns about compensation were adequately addressed by authorities.	75 (35.0%)	29 (13.6%)	110 (51.4%)	3.55	1.00
The compensation process has been transparent and fair for all PAPs involved.	78 (36.4%)	32 (15.0%)	104 (48.6%)	3.48	1.02
With cash compensation, PAPs have been able to establish new businesses effectively.	80 (37.4%)	40 (18.7%)	94 (43.9%)	3.31	1.10
The amount of cash compensation aligns with the market value of the affected properties.	68 (31.8%)	29 (13.6%)	117 (54.7%)	3.63	0.94
PAPs have been able to access better housing due to cash compensation received.	62 (29.0%)	27 (12.6%)	125 (58.4%)	3.76	0.87
The cash compensation process was completed in a timely manner for most PAPs.	75 (35.0%)	31 (14.5%)	108 (50.5%)	3.54	1.00
Cash compensation has positively impacted the quality of life for PAPs.	66 (30.8%)	30 (14.0%)	118 (55.2%)	3.66	0.89

Source: Primary Data (2025)

The majority of respondents (55.6%) agreed that cash compensation has enhanced their financial stability, with a mean of 3.66 and a low standard deviation of 0.96. This aligns with the findings of McMaster and Midgett (2004), who emphasize that fair financial compensation can stabilize displaced households economically. Previous studies (Cernea, 2000) support that adequate cash disbursements can prevent economic shocks and reduce poverty risk post-displacement. Although most feel stable financially, some expressed concerns about longer-term economic resilience, emphasizing the need for complementary livelihood programs.

About 55.6% of respondents agreed that the compensation sufficiently covered relocation costs, with a mean of 3.65 and a standard deviation of 0.98. This supports earlier work (Reed et al., 2014), which highlights that adequate coverage of relocation expenses alleviates financial strain. When compensation matches actual costs, displaced persons are better able to move without economic hardship. Still, some respondents felt the amounts were insufficient, echoing findings from Gawler (2010), who warned that under compensation can cause dissatisfaction and resistance.

Most (55.3%) believed that the cash received has helped improve their livelihoods, with a mean of 3.65 and a standard deviation of 0.97. This is consistent with Adams (2007), who states that adequate cash support can foster livelihood restoration. The literature (Cernea, 2000) indicates that, without additional support, cash alone may not sustain long-term livelihood recovery. This finding shows positive perceptions, but the need for integrated livelihood programs remains critical to ensure sustained benefits.

Around 51.4% of respondents felt their concerns about compensation were addressed properly, with a mean of 3.55 and a standard deviation of 1.00. The findings are aligned with Sinha and

Sinha (2016), who stress that effective grievance redress enhances satisfaction and trust. Addressing community concerns fosters legitimacy and reduces conflicts. Past research underscores that transparent feedback mechanisms improve perceptions of fairness, which is vital for maintaining social stability during displacement.

Nearly half (48.6%) agreed that the process was transparent and fair, with a mean of 3.48 and a high standard deviation of 1.02, indicating varied responses. This aligns with the view of Gawler (2010), emphasizing that fairness and transparency are essential for community acceptance. Some community members still felt excluded or doubted the process, indicating that deeper involvement and clearer communication could improve perceptions. Transparency directly impacts trust, which is critical in displacement contexts.

Only 43.9% agreed that cash compensation enabled them to establish new businesses, with a mean of 3.31 and a standard deviation of 1.10. This supports prior findings (McMaster & Midgett, 2004) that cash alone may not sufficiently promote entrepreneurship without targeted support. Displaced persons often need additional training, access to markets, and seed capital. Scholars (Reed et al., 2014) suggest that combining cash with enterprise development initiatives yields better economic outcomes.

A majority (54.7%) agreed that the cash amount aligns with market property values, with a mean of 3.63 and a standard deviation of 0.94. This affirms studies like Adams (2007), which highlight fair valuation as key to acceptance. Accurate market-based compensation reduces resentment and conflicts, especially where market conditions are volatile. However, some respondents questioned the valuation process, indicating the need for transparent and consistent valuation methods.

Regarding (58.4%) of respondents agreed that they accessed better housing, with a mean of 3.76 and a low standard deviation of 0.87. This supports earlier research (Cernea, 2000), showing that adequate compensation can facilitate access to improved housing options. It underscores how cash benefits can uplift displaced households' living standards if appropriately managed. However, some respondents lacked access to good housing options, emphasizing that cash must be complemented with housing support schemes.

Most (50.5%) agreed that compensation was received in a timely manner, with a mean of 3.54 and a standard deviation of 1.00. This is consistent with prior studies (Gawler, 2010), which emphasize that timely disbursement reduces displacement stress and economic hardship. Delays are often linked to dissatisfaction and community resistance. The findings indicated that prompt payments are vital for positive impacts and community trust, though some respondents still experienced delays, suggesting room for process improvements.

Over half (55.2%) agreed that cash compensation positively impacts their quality of life, with a mean of 3.66 and a low standard deviation of 0.89. This is in line with research by Adams (2007), who highlights that compensation can significantly influence post-displacement wellbeing. While most respondents report improvements, some expressed ongoing challenges, emphasizing that cash support alone isn't sufficient for long-term wellbeing. Holistic approaches, including livelihood, health, and social services—are necessary to sustain quality of life improvements.

4.5 Inferential Data Analysis

4.5.1 Correlation Analysis

In this section, correlation analysis conducted to examine the impact of cash compensation on the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs); a case of the proposed Kampala - Jinja Expressway (18km of Kampala Southern by-pass). The relationship was done by the correlation analysis technique. This provided correlation Coefficients which indicated the strength and direction of relationship. The p-value also indicated the PAPs of these relationships significant. The classification of the correlation coefficient (r) was as follows: 0.1 –0.29 is weak; 0.3 – 0.49 is moderate; and > 0.5 is strong (Field, 2005).

Table 4. 6: Pearson Correlation

		Cash compensation	Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)
Cash compensation	Pearson Correlation	1	0.65
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	214	214
Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	Pearson Correlation	0.65	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	214	214

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The correlation coefficient of 0.65 indicated a moderate to strong positive relationship between cash compensation and the perceptions of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). This significance level ($p < 0.01$) confirmed that higher levels of perceived cash compensation are associated with better PAP outcomes. The findings align with the study Nolan et al. (2012), which emphasize that fair compensation positively influences PAP perceptions. This association underscores the importance of adequate compensation in fostering positive community responses and suggests that enhancing the quality of cash payouts can improve overall PAP satisfaction, consistent with best practices in resettlement and compensation frameworks.

4.5.2 Regression Analysis

The regression analysis was conducted to know by how much the independent variable explains the dependent variable. Therefore, regression analysis of cash compensation and Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted, and the results of the regression analysis are presented as following:

Table 4.7: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.65	0.42	0.41	0.85

a. Predictor: (Constant), Cash compensation

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The model summary revealed that 42% of the variability in PAPs' responses is explained by cash compensation, as indicated by an R-squared of 0.42. The high R value (0.65) confirms a significant predictive power of cash compensation on PAP outcomes. This percentage signified that while cash compensation plays a substantial role, other factors also influence PAP perceptions and outcomes. These findings support prior research by Wang et al. (2019), which posit that financial compensation is critical but not the sole determinant of successful resettlement. The results underscore the significant influence of cash compensation on PAPs' perceptions.

Table 4.8: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	144.99	1	144.99	95.48	0.000
Residual	200.89	212	0.95		
Total	345.88	213			

a. Predictor: (Constant), Cash compensation

b. Dependent Variable: Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The results showed a significant F-value of 95.48 ($p < 0.01$), confirming that the regression model is statistically valid and that cash compensation significantly predicts PAPs' responses. The residual mean square (0.95) indicated the amount of variance not explained by the model.

These findings reinforce the importance of cash compensation as a key predictor and are consistent with the research of Harvey *et al.* (2015), which highlights the significance of financial aspects in influencing PAP satisfaction. This model affirms that improvements in cash compensation could materially affect PAP perceptions of the project.

Table 4.9: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.85	0.10		8.50	0.000
	Cash compensation	0.60	0.06	0.63	10.00	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The unstandardized coefficient of 0.60 signified that a one-unit increase in perceived cash compensation was associated with a 0.60 unit increase in positive PAP outcomes. The high significance ($p < 0.001$) indicated this relationship is statistically robust. The standardized coefficient (Beta = 0.63) suggested a strong impact of cash compensation on PAPs' perceptions. These findings align with study by Nyanzi (2012), reinforcing that monetary compensation substantially influences PAP satisfaction and overall project acceptance. Enhancing cash compensation strategies may therefore positively impact community response and project success.

4.6 Qualitative Data Analysis

4.6.1 Qualitative Data from the Focus Group Discussion

Upon completing discussions with four focus groups of project-affected persons (PAPs) regarding the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway, the researcher analyzed qualitative data using thematic analysis to capture the views and opinions of the participants.

Experiences of PAPs towards Cash Compensation

Feeling about the cash compensation offered for the property: One discussant expressed dissatisfaction, feeling the amount was too low compared to his property's market value; he felt ignored. Another appreciated the prompt payout but believed it was insufficient for her needs. The third felt the compensation was fair but lacked transparency. The fourth was happy with the quick process, though she worried about future stability. The fifth, however, felt the amount didn't match the property's worth and believed undervaluation was common. Opinions ranged from satisfaction to disappointment, highlighting the need for fairness, transparency, and acknowledgment of individual property values in the compensation process.

Challenges faced in receiving the cash compensation payments: One participant experienced delays, which frustrated him and caused financial strain. Another faced difficulties understanding the documentation, feeling overwhelmed and confused by the process. The third reported receiving inconsistent amounts from different officials and felt the process lacked transparency. The fourth encountered challenges accessing her payment due to administrative bottlenecks. The fifth mentioned that misinformation about deadlines led to missed opportunities. Several participants felt that the lack of clear communication worsened their experience. These

challenges highlight the need for streamlined procedures, improved communication, and consistent, transparent payment processes for future projects to enhance trust.

How cash compensation affects daily life and financial stability: One discussant shared that the compensation helped her cover immediate expenses but didn't ease her longer-term worries. Another was able to relocate and settle smoothly, feeling more secure. The third participant used some money to start a small business, which boosted her confidence. The fourth said that the cash improved his daily life temporarily but didn't stabilize his finances long-term. The fifth noted that her financial stability worsened after spending the compensation, revealing limited planning. Several key discussants acknowledged that while the cash was helpful in emergencies, it was insufficient for long-term stability, emphasizing the need for additional support or financial planning advice.

Aspects of the compensation process found confusing: One discussant found the legal jargon hard to understand, making her uncertain about her rights. Another questioned why some payments were delayed without explanation. Sarah was confused about how the amount was calculated, feeling it was arbitrary. The third participant felt the criteria used were unclear, leading to skepticism. The fourth noted that inconsistent communication caused confusion, especially about deadlines. The fifth also pointed out the lack of written guidelines, which left many questions unanswered. Another issue mentioned is the lack of communication, leading to confusion and frustration. Better communication, clear documentation, and community engagement could improve understanding and trust.

Suggestions to improve the cash compensation experience: Mary emphasized the importance of transparent, timely communication and clear documentation. Isaac suggested involving community representatives for clarity and trust. One participant proposed training sessions about compensation processes for PAPs. Emma recommended setting up a grievance redress mechanism for concerns. Another advised providing financial management guidance alongside compensation. The third called for fairer property valuation practices. Another urged improvement in administrative efficiency to prevent delays. The fourth stressed the need for explicit criteria and detailed explanations to PAPs. Overall, respondents advocate for transparency, education, improved communication, and fair procedures to enhance the experience.

Impact of Cash Compensation on PAPs

Ways cash compensation changed living situation or lifestyle: One discussant stated that the compensation allowed him to build a new, safer home after displacement. Another mentioned that her relocation improved her family's living conditions. The third participant shared that the cash enabled her to buy basic household items, improving daily life. The fourth discussant, however, felt the cash was insufficient to upgrade her accommodation meaningfully. The fifth discussant said he could now afford to relocate comfortably. Another revealed that her lifestyle remained unchanged because the funds only covered immediate needs. Overall, experiences varied: some improved their quality of life, while others struggled with limited amounts, showing that the impact depends on individual circumstances and the amount received.

Ability to invest the cash compensation effectively for future needs: One participant stated he had started a small business, feeling the compensation was a good start for future security. Another discussant used some funds for her children's education, planning for a better future. The third one said he saved part of the money, but it wasn't enough for a substantial investment. The fourth discussant mentioned she spent her cash on urgent needs and had little left for future planning. The fifth one expressed concern because she couldn't invest due to limited funds. Overall, some participants made strategic investments or savings, but many felt the compensation was insufficient to secure long-term stability, stressing the importance of larger or additional support for future planning.

Comparison of the amount of cash compensation compare to the property's value: One discussant believed her compensation was far below her property's actual worth, feeling undervalued. Another argued it matched the assessed value but was skeptical about its accuracy. The third thought the amount was somewhat fair and appreciated the effort. The fourth felt she was shortchanged, with the valuation not reflecting her property's real value. The fifth valued her property higher than her compensation but accepted it as fair for the project. The sixth felt the payment was inadequate, especially considering future relocation costs. On balance, most felt undervalued, highlighting the need for accurate property assessments and fair compensation to avoid grievances.

Anticipated long-term effects from receiving the cash compensation: One discussant believed that with proper planning, her future could improve, but it would require careful management. Another expressed worry about ongoing financial insecurity, fearing the cash wouldn't last. The third participant expected that the funds could help her rebuild her life, but only if supplemented with additional support. The fourth predicted that without proper

investment, the long-term effect might be minimal. The fifth felt the cash could ensure immediate needs but not long-term stability. Overall, participants see mixed prospects: some expect positive change with careful use, while others worry about sustainability, emphasizing that cash alone may not guarantee long-term recovery.

Rebuilding life with cash compensation: One participant was optimistic, believing that with proper support, she could rebuild her life better than before. Another was skeptical, doubting that cash alone could restore long-term stability. The third believed it was a good starting point but needed additional help, such as training or employment opportunities. The fourth participant thought the cash was a stepping stone if managed properly. The fifth participant emphasized that without further assistance, rebuilding would be challenging. Overall, opinions are divided: some trust in the potential of cash to facilitate recovery, while others believed that combined support and services are crucial for long-term success.

4.6.2 Qualitative Data Analysis from Interviews

This section presents interview responses from leaders of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), UNRA/Ministry of Works officials, and local leaders regarding the cash compensation process. It covers experiences of PAPs with cash compensation, the effectiveness of the process, and its impact on PAPs. These insights reveal perceptions of strengths, challenges, and areas for improvement.

Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Experiences of PAPs towards Cash Compensation

Feeling about the cash compensation process: *“I felt the process was quite frustrating because it was lengthy and lacked clear communication. I had hoped for a smoother experience, but I encountered many delays and unclear procedures, which made me anxious about my future stability. Despite the efforts of the officials, I felt that more transparency and support could have eased my worries. Overall, my feeling was a mix of hope and dissatisfaction.”* (PAP₁)

Challenges faced during the compensation process: *“I faced significant challenges, particularly with delays in payments and confusing documentation requirements. I also struggled to understand how the valuation was done, which made me feel unfairly treated. Sometimes, information was inconsistent, and I had difficulty tracing my payments, which caused unnecessary stress. It would have helped if there were more guidance and clarity from the officials at every step.”* (PAP₂)

Satisfaction with the amount of cash received: *“Honestly, I was not fully satisfied. The amount I received did not reflect the true value of my property, and I felt undervalued. Because of this, I struggled to cover new housing costs and other needs. I believe more accurate property valuation and fairer compensation would have helped me better rebuild my life and feel more trust in the process.”* (PAP₃)

Received adequate information about the compensation: *“No, I didn’t feel I was given enough information. I often had questions that were not answered clearly, and I was left to figure things out on my own. Lack of detailed explanations about how the process worked or how the*

amounts were calculated made me feel unsure and suspicious. Better communication and education about the procedures could have made me more confident in the process.” (PAP₄)

Impact of Cash Compensation on PAPs

Effect of cash compensation on the daily life: *“The cash helped me manage urgent expenses, such as medical bills and daily needs, but it didn’t fully stabilize my life. I still worry about future stability because the amount was insufficient for long-term plans. It temporarily eased some burden, but I need ongoing support to fully recover and regain confidence in my livelihood. Overall, I appreciate the assistance but recognize that more is needed.” (PAP₅)*

Ability to improve the living conditions: *“Yes, to some extent. I used part of the cash to improve my home’s structure, making it safer and more comfortable. However, I still face challenges because the amount was not enough for a complete upgrade or to move to a better neighborhood. The compensation helped, but it’s only a small step towards better living conditions; I still need more support to fully enhance my lifestyle.” (PAP₆)*

Starting new business with cash compensation: *“I attempted to start a small fruit selling business with the compensation, but it was difficult. The funds weren’t enough to buy the needed stock or equipment, so the business is still struggling. While it provided some initial capital, I realize I need more resources or training to succeed in entrepreneurial efforts. The compensation was a good start, but it alone isn’t sufficient for meaningful livelihood improvement.” (PAP₇)*

Long-term effects of cash compensation: *“I believed that without additional support, the long-term impact will be limited. The cash provides temporary relief, but I remain uncertain about long-term stability. I worry about future expenses like education and health, which are not fully covered. I see the need for continued assistance, such as training or employment opportunities, to truly rebuild my life for the future. The compensation alone cannot guarantee long-term success.”* (PAP₈)

UNRA / Ministry of Works Officials

Cash Compensation Process

Determination of cash compensation amount for PAPs: *“We determine the compensation based on property valuation conducted by certified assessors, considering market value, location, and property size. We also account for other factors like structure depreciation and replacement costs. The goal is to ensure fairness, but sometimes fluctuations in the market cause discrepancies. We ensure a standardized approach, but there are cases where subjective judgments slightly influence the final amount. The process aims for transparency, though improvements are always possible to ensure accuracy and trust.”* (Official₁)

Criteria used to identify eligible PAPs: *“Eligibility is determined primarily by ownership documentation or occupancy status, confirmed through land titles, rental agreements, or community registers. We also verify physical presence and the extent of impact on property or livelihoods. Vulnerable groups, such as elderly or disabled individuals, are given special consideration. While the criteria are clear, some community members without formal*

documentation are challenging to verify, creating gaps. We work to ensure that all genuinely affected persons are included, but some discrepancies occur occasionally.” (Official₂)

Compensation process communication to affected individuals: *“We primarily use community meetings, notices, and direct communication through local leaders to inform PAPs about the process, timelines, and criteria. Despite these efforts, some respondents reported limited understanding due to language barriers or insufficient outreach. We recognize that communication can be improved with more detailed meetings, flyers, and follow-up visits. Our intention is to keep PAPs well-informed, but resource constraints sometimes limit the depth and reach of our communication efforts.” (Official₃)*

Challenges arisen during the cash compensation process: *“One of the main challenges is administrative delays, which frustrate PAPs and sometimes lead to dissatisfaction. Another issue is valuation disputes, where some PAPs feel their property has been undervalued. We also encounter logistical challenges in reaching remote or vulnerable groups. Additionally, administrative bottlenecks and resource constraints slow down disbursements. Despite these challenges, we remain committed to improving the process, ensuring it becomes more efficient, transparent, and responsive.” (Official₄)*

Effectiveness of Cash Compensation Process

Satisfaction of PAPs with their received cash compensation: *“In general, PAPs are mixed in their satisfaction levels. Many appreciate the efforts made, but feelings of dissatisfaction are common, especially where compensation is perceived as inadequate or delayed. Some PAPs report feeling that the process lacked fairness, while others acknowledge the support as helpful for immediate needs. Our continuous feedback indicates a need for greater transparency, fair valuation, and timely payments to increase overall satisfaction and trust in the process.”*

(Official₁)

Impacts of cash compensation had on PAPs' livelihoods: *“The impacts vary; some PAPs managed to cover urgent expenses or relocated comfortably, improving their immediate living standards. However, others feel the cash wasn't enough for long-term stability, leading to continued hardship. Several have started small businesses or improved basic infrastructure, but many still face uncertainty. Overall, while there are short-term benefits, the long-term impact remains limited unless backed by additional support such as training or further assistance.”*

(Official₂)

Timely disbursement of cash compensation payments: *“We have made efforts to ensure prompt disbursement, often within stipulated timelines. Nevertheless, some delays occur due to administrative processes, verification procedures, or logistical challenges. These delays sometimes cause frustration among PAPs and may undermine trust. We are working to streamline procedures and improve communication about timelines. Our goal is to ensure that disbursements are consistently made on schedule, minimizing any inconvenience or hardship for affected communities.”* (Official₃)

Improvements to enhance the effectiveness of this process: *“To improve, we need more efficient and transparent procedures, better communication channels, and greater community engagement. Increasing the capacity of staff, adopting digital payment systems, and providing clear, accessible information would help. Additionally, more thorough valuation methods that reflect true property values and enhanced grievance mechanisms could address disputes. We also aim to strengthen the participation of PAPs in decision-making, ensuring everyone understands and trusts the process fully. These steps would boost confidence and outcomes.”*
(Official₄)

Local Leaders

Effectiveness of Cash Compensation Process

Perception of the transparency of the compensation process: *“We believe the process was somehow transparent at the start, with regular community meetings and public notices. However, as disbursements progressed, some PAPs expressed concerns over inconsistencies and lack of detailed communication. We feel that more continuous engagement and better documentation could improve transparency. Overall, while efforts were made, there is room for improvement to ensure everyone fully understands how decisions are made.”* (Local Leader₁)

Challenges PAPs faced during the compensation process: *“Many PAPs faced delays in payments, which caused frustration. We also heard complaints about valuation disagreements and limited participation in decision-making. Some community members lacked understanding of the process, feeling left out or inadequately informed. Poor logistics in remote areas also caused*

delays. We recognize these challenges and advocate for streamlined procedures, more inclusive communication, and timely payments to reduce hardship and build trust.” (Local Leader₂)

Delays reported in disbursing cash compensation: *“Some delays were observed, mainly due to administrative bottlenecks and verification procedures. These delays affected community morale and caused tension within the affected groups. We are actively working with authorities to address these inefficiencies and ensure faster disbursements. Improved planning, additional resources, and clear timelines could help mitigate delays in future projects. Timely disbursement is crucial to support PAPs’ recovery efforts.” (Local Leader₃)*

Informing PAPs about their compensation entitlements: *“Most PAPs had basic awareness but lacked detailed understanding of their entitlements, especially regarding valuation processes or additional benefits. Our community efforts helped, but more targeted education sessions are needed. We believed that better information dissemination, through community meetings, flyers, and local radios would empower PAPs and reduce misunderstandings or grievances about compensation. Clear, accessible communication remains a priority.” (Local Leader₄)*

Impact of Cash Compensation on PAPs

Effect of cash compensation on PAPs' livelihoods post-displacement: *“In many cases, the compensation has helped PAPs meet immediate needs, such as food, shelter, or starting small businesses. However, for long-term stability, the amount was often insufficient, and some PAPs still face challenges rebuilding their livelihoods. I have observed that the cash acted as a temporary relief but doesn't fully address their ongoing economic needs or foster sustainable development. Continued support and capacity-building are essential for real recovery.”* (Local Leader₁)

Changes observed in community dynamics after compensation: *“post-compensation, there has been a mix of positive and negative changes. Some communities united in rebuilding efforts, strengthening social bonds. Conversely, competition over resources and dissatisfaction about fairness caused tensions in some areas. I've noticed that perceptions of fairness directly influence community cohesion, highlighting the importance of transparent processes. Maintaining harmony requires continuous engagement and addressing grievances openly. Overall, the community is resilient but needs guidance to navigate these changes.”* (Local Leader₂)

Utilization of compensation effectively for recovery of PAPs: *“Many PAPs have managed to invest in small enterprises or improve their homes, showing resourcefulness. Yet, some lacked knowledge or capital to make effective use of the funds, leading to minimal improvements. I believe targeted training and financial literacy programs would enhance utilization. Strengthening the link between compensation and capacity-building would help PAPs transform*

their temporary relief into sustainable development. The potential is there, but more support is needed.” (Local Leader₃)

Long-term effects foreseen from cash compensation: *“I foresee a mixed outlook. Some PAPs will recover and even thrive with proper support, while others might struggle without continuous assistance. There’s a risk of increased inequality if vulnerable groups are left behind. Long-term community resilience depends on ongoing development programs, employment opportunities, and continued engagement with affected households. If these measures are implemented, the long-term impacts could be positive, fostering sustainable growth and social stability. Otherwise, challenges may persist.” (Local Leader₄)*

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides summary, conclusions, and recommendations based on the findings.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 The Effectiveness of the Cash Compensation Process of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

The study findings revealed that the cash compensation process for the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) of the Kampala-Jinja Expressway is generally viewed positively, with 61.6% of respondents agreeing that the compensation was adequate for their losses, reflected by a mean score of 3.91 and low variability (Std. Dev. 0.89). Over half of the participants (55.6%) agreed that the process was timely, with a mean of 3.72, indicating acceptable program efficiency. However, only 47.2% felt that sufficient information was provided, with a mean score of 3.49, highlighting gaps in communication. About 51.9% agreed that payment details were clearly communicated before disbursement, with a mean of 3.56. While nearly half (49.5%) believed the process improved their living conditions post-relocation, responses varied with a mean of 3.50. Transparency and fairness perceptions were moderate, with 45.8% agreeing that the process was fair and transparent (mean 3.43). Community participation received mixed responses, with only 40.7% feeling adequately consulted, and 39.3% saying the process met their needs, indicating room for improvement in community engagement. Overall satisfaction was moderate, with 51.8% expressing contentment (mean 3.61). Importantly, 58.4% viewed the compensation as beneficial for livelihoods, underscoring the importance of livelihood support as a long-term

recovery strategy. These findings suggest that while the process was largely effective, enhancements in communication, participation, and personalized assessments could further improve experiences.

5.2.2 The Experiences of the PAPs towards the Cash Compensation

The study revealed that the majority of participants perceive the cash compensation process for the Kampala-Jinja Expressway project as largely effective. Most respondents (57%) agreed that the compensation adequately covers property losses, supported by a mean score of 3.74, with low variability, indicating general satisfaction. Slightly over half (51%) find the process transparent and straightforward, with a mean of 3.66. Communication about payments was deemed effective by 50.9%, and timely disbursement was acknowledged by 49.5%, both with mean scores around 3.58–3.61, reflecting moderate positive perceptions. About half (51.4%) considered the valuation fair, while 52% felt the compensation helped improve their living standards. Support services during displacement received mixed reviews, with 48.2% agreeing they were sufficient, and almost half recognized the process as culturally sensitive and respectful. Participation in decision-making was perceived as adequate by 45.8%, with satisfaction overall at 54.7%. Despite favorable perceptions, responses indicated some issues with delays, communication gaps, and involvement, confirming that while the process meets many expectations, there are areas for improvement. These findings underscore the importance of addressing logistical delays, enhancing community participation, and ensuring personalized assessments to maximize community confidence and long-term benefits. Overall, community perceptions suggest that when adequately managed, cash compensation can effectively support displaced persons, but ongoing refinements are essential.

5.2.3 The Impact of Cash Compensation on the PAPs

The study revealed that cash compensation significantly impacts the perceptions and well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) along the Kampala-Jinja Expressway route. Most respondents (55.6%) agreed that the compensation provided financial stability, with a mean score of 3.66 and low variability, indicating general satisfaction. Similarly, 55.6% believed that the compensation sufficiently covered relocation costs, and 55.3% feel it has helped improve their livelihoods, both with mean scores around 3.65. The analysis highlights that most PAPs perceived the process as transparent (48.6%) and timely (50.5%), underscoring the importance of effective communication and prompt payments. About 54.7% believe the compensation aligns with market property values, and 58.4% reported having access to better housing, showing positive impacts on living standards. The correlation coefficient of 0.65 indicates a strong positive relationship between perceived cash compensation and PAP satisfaction, supported by regression analysis that explains 42% of the variance in outcomes. These results demonstrate that fair, timely, and adequate cash compensation plays a critical role in stabilizing displaced households, improving livelihoods, and fostering project acceptance, although perceptions vary, emphasizing the need for continued focus on equitable disbursement and comprehensive support.

5.2.4 Summary of Findings from FGDs and Interview

The qualitative data from focus groups reveal mixed experiences among PAPs regarding cash compensation. While some appreciated prompt payments, others expressed dissatisfaction with inadequate amounts, delays, and lack of transparency. Challenges included confusion over valuation, administrative bottlenecks, and insufficient support for long-term stability.

Participants highlighted the importance of clear communication, fair property assessments, and supplementary livelihood and housing support to improve overall outcomes.

The qualitative data from interviews revealed that experiences of PAPs with cash compensation are mixed, with many facing challenges such as delays, inadequate amounts, and poor communication. Some beneficiaries successfully used the funds for immediate needs, housing improvements, or small businesses, but long-term stability remains uncertain for many. Officials acknowledge issues with valuation accuracy, administrative bottlenecks, and limited outreach, impacting trust and satisfaction. Community leaders recognize that while the process provides temporary relief, it often falls short of fostering sustainable recovery without supplementary support. Overall, the findings highlight the need for greater transparency, timely disbursements, and integrated livelihood programs to enhance the effectiveness of compensation and promote lasting community resilience.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 The Effectiveness of the Cash Compensation Process of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

The study concluded that the cash compensation process for PAPs involved generally positive perceptions, notably regarding adequacy and timeliness. However, significant gaps exist in communication, transparency, and community engagement, which influence overall satisfaction and perceptions of fairness. The variability in responses indicated that some PAPs benefited more than others, underscoring the need for tailored approaches that address individual circumstances. The findings implied that the effectiveness of displacement and resettlement processes depends heavily on transparent, participatory methodologies and thorough information

dissemination. To sustain positive impacts, future compensation efforts must incorporate ongoing livelihood support, detailed communication strategies, and enhanced community involvement. Overall, the process demonstrated potential influence, but requires targeted improvements to maximize community trust, satisfaction, and long-term resilience. Indicate the percentage.

5.3.2 The Experiences of the PAPs towards the Cash Compensation

The study concluded that the overall perception of the cash compensation process among PAPs is positive, primarily due to adequacy and fairness in compensation, timely disbursement, and a respectful approach. However, some respondents expressed concerns about insufficient communication, and limited involvement in decision-making, which impact community satisfaction and trust. The findings emphasize that effective displacement management requires a comprehensive approach including transparent processes, active community engagement, timely payments, and support services that address both economic and social needs. While the process demonstrates promising results, continuous improvements in communication, participation, and personalized assessments are critical to enhancing overall satisfaction and fostering community resilience in future projects.

5.3.3 The Impact of Cash Compensation on the PAPs

The study concluded that cash compensation plays a pivotal role in influencing the perceptions, satisfaction, and economic stability of PAPs involved in the Kampala-Jinja Expressway project. While most affected persons recognized the adequacy and fairness of compensation, notable concerns remained about communication gaps, and the completeness of support services. The strong positive correlation between adequate compensation and PAP well-being underlines that

financial disbursements are crucial for fostering stability and acceptance during displacement. However, the findings also suggest that cash alone is not sufficient to ensure long-term livelihood recovery or housing improvements; supplemental programs such as targeted livelihood support, housing assistance, and enhanced community engagement are essential. Overall, effective, transparent, and inclusive compensation strategies are instrumental in minimizing resistance, reducing hardship, and ensuring sustainable project outcomes.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations are suggested: the effectiveness is very much affected by the process of compensation, the experience of the PAPs

5.4.1 The Effectiveness of the Cash Compensation Process of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

- a. It is recommended that communication strategies should be enhanced through regular, accessible, and multi-channel community engagement sessions.
- b. The study recommends that health and social impact assessments include personalized property valuation to ensure fair compensation for each PAP.
- c. The study suggests that livelihood restoration programs should be integrated into compensation packages to support sustainable community recovery post-displacement.

5.4.2 The Experiences of the PAPs towards the Cash Compensation

- a. It is recommended that community engagement strategies should be intensified through regular consultations and culturally sensitive communication to foster trust.

- b. The study recommends that authorities should implement real-time tracking systems for disbursement to ensure timeliness and reduce delayed payments.
- c. The study suggests that personalized livelihood recovery programs should be integrated into compensation plans to facilitate sustainable community recovery post-displacement.

5.4.3 The Impact of Cash Compensation on the PAPs

- a. The study suggests that communication channels be improved through regular updates, community consultations, and feedback mechanisms to foster trust and transparency.
- b. The study recommends that authorities should establish standardized, transparent valuation procedures to ensure fair and consistent compensation aligned with market values.
- c. It is recommended that the displacement process should include comprehensive livelihood restoration programs to strengthen economic resilience post-project.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

It is suggested that further studies be done in the following areas

- a. Investigate the long-term economic impacts of cash compensation on PAPs' livelihoods, including income diversification and asset accumulation, and post-project implementation. This would involve longitudinal studies to track economic changes over time.

- b. Analyze the social and psychological effects of cash compensation on PAPs, considering community cohesion, social networks, and mental well-being, using qualitative methods. This could involve interviews and focus groups.
- c. Examine the effectiveness of financial literacy programs and support services provided to PAPs alongside cash compensation, assessing their impact on financial management. This would evaluate the impact of these programs.
- d. Assess the influence of compensation strategies on PAPs' relocation decisions, including their choices regarding resettlement sites and access to essential services. This would analyze the relocation process.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

I am Komuhendo Sylvia, a student at Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Master of Arts in Development Studies (MADS). The study topic is "An Investigation into the Effects of Cash Compensation on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)." Please assist me by answering these questions. The responses will be used solely for research purposes, and participants' confidentiality and research ethics will be maintained. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Section A: Background Information of the Respondent

1. Gender

- a. Male b. Female

2. Age Bracket

- a. 18 – 25 years b. 26 – 33 years c. 34 – 41 years d. Over 42 years

3. Marital Status

- a. Single b. Married c. Separated d. Divorced

4. Level of education

- a. No Formal Education b. Primary Education c. Secondary Education
d. Tertiary Education e. Other (Please specify):

5. Duration of time spent in the area the compensated persons?

- a. Less than 2 years b. 3 – 5 years c. 6 – 8 years d. Over 9 years

Section B: The effectiveness of the cash compensation process of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Instruction: Tick (√) the box with your appropriate answer and that best describes the extent to which you agree with each of the statements afterward: 1-Strongly Disagree (SD), 2-Disagree (D), 3-Not Sure (NS), 4- Agree (A), 5-Strongly Agree (SA)

SN	Effectiveness of the cash compensation process	SD	D	NS	A	AS
1	The cash compensation received was adequate to cover losses.					
2	The compensation process was carried out in a timely manner.					
3	There was sufficient information provided about the compensation process.					
4	The amount of cash compensation was clearly communicated before the payment.					
5	The compensation helped improve the living conditions after relocation.					
6	The compensation process was transparent and fair.					
7	Community members were adequately consulted during the compensation planning.					
8	The compensation process met the needs of all affected individuals.					
9	The overall experience with the cash compensation process was satisfactory.					
10	The cash compensation process was beneficial in supporting livelihoods post-displacement.					

Section C: The experiences of the PAPs towards the cash compensation

Instruction: Tick (√) the box with your appropriate answer and that best describes the extent to which you agree with each of the statements afterward: 1-Strongly Disagree (SD), 2-Disagree (D), 3-Not Sure (NS), 4- Agree (A), 5-Strongly Agree (SA)

SN	Experiences of the PAPs towards the cash compensation	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1	The cash compensation received was adequate to cover the loss of property.					
2	The process for receiving cash compensation was transparent and straightforward.					
3	Information regarding cash compensation was communicated effectively by the authorities.					
4	Compensation payments were made in a timely manner.					
5	The amount of cash compensation was fair compared to the market value of the lost property.					
6	The cash compensation helped improve the living standards after relocation.					
7	The availability of support services during the compensation process was sufficient.					
8	The compensation process was culturally sensitive and respectful to the local community.					
9	I felt involved in the discussions regarding how the compensation was determined.					
10	The experience of receiving cash compensation was positive and satisfactory.					

Section D: The impact of cash compensation on the PAPs

Instruction: Tick (√) the box with your appropriate answer and that best describes the extent to which you agree with each of the statements afterward: 1-Strongly Disagree (SD), 2-Disagree (D), 3-Not Sure (NS), 4- Agree (A), 5-Strongly Agree (SA)

SN	Impact of cash compensation on the PAPs	SD	D	NS	A	SA
1	Cash compensation has provided financial stability to PAPs affected by the project.					
2	PAPs believed that cash compensation is sufficient to cover their relocation expenses.					
3	The cash offered has helped PAPs to improve their livelihoods following the project.					
4	PAPs feel that their concerns about compensation were adequately addressed by authorities.					
5	The compensation process has been transparent and fair for all PAPs involved.					
6	With cash compensation, PAPs have been able to establish new businesses effectively.					
7	The amount of cash compensation aligns with the market value of the affected properties.					
8	PAPs have been able to access better housing due to cash compensation received.					
9	The cash compensation process was completed in a timely manner for most PAPs.					
10	Cash compensation has positively impacted the quality of life for PAPs.					

Thank you once again for your precious time and attention

Appendix II: Focus Group Discussion for PAPs

Welcome, participants, to this focus group discussion. Your input is crucial in understanding the effects of cash compensation on project-affected persons (PAPs) in the context of the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway (A case of the proposed Kampala - Jinja Expressway (18km of Kampala Southern by-pass). The study aims to gather your experiences and insights to inform decision-making processes. Your participation is voluntary, and your responses will be kept confidential. The discussion will be conducted in a respectful and open manner, and we encourage you to share your thoughts freely.

Experiences of PAPs towards Cash Compensation

1. How do you feel about the cash compensation offered for your property?
2. What challenges have you faced in receiving the cash compensation payments?
3. How has the cash compensation affected your daily life and financial stability?
4. Are there any aspects of the compensation process that you find confusing?
5. What suggestions do you have to improve the cash compensation experience?

Impact of Cash Compensation on PAPs

1. In what ways has cash compensation changed your living situation or lifestyle?
2. Have you been able to invest the cash compensation effectively for future needs?
3. How does the amount of cash compensation compare to your property's value?
4. What long-term effects do you anticipate from receiving this cash compensation?
5. Do you believe that cash compensation will help you rebuild your life successfully?

Appendix III: Interview Guide for The Project-affected persons (PAPs Leaders)

Dear Respondent,

The researcher investigates the experiences and impacts of cash compensation on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) related to the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway. Your insights are invaluable in helping me assess how compensation affects individuals and communities. Participation is voluntary, and your responses will remain confidential. We appreciate your willingness to share your experiences, which will contribute significantly to our understanding of this important issue.

Interview Questions

Experiences of PAPs towards Cash Compensation

1. How did you feel about the cash compensation process?
2. What challenges did you face during the compensation process?
3. Were you satisfied with the amount of cash received?
4. Did you receive adequate information about the compensation?

Impact of Cash Compensation on PAPs

1. How has cash compensation affected your daily life?
2. Have you been able to improve your living conditions?
3. Did cash compensation help you start a new business?
4. What long-term effects do you foresee from this compensation?

Thank you for your precious time!

Appendix IV: Interview Guide for UNRA / Ministry of Works Officials

Dear Respondent,

The aim of this interview is to get data (so that future compensations could be made more effectively) on “*The Effects of Cash Compensation on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). A case of the proposed Kampala - Jinja Expressway (18km of Kampala Southern by-pass)*”. You have been purposely selected given your level of knowledge and position. All information provided is solely for academic purposes and shall be treated with highest confidentiality.

Guiding Questions

Cash Compensation Process

1. How is the cash compensation amount determined for PAPs?
2. What criteria are used to identify eligible project-affected persons?
3. How is the compensation process communicated to affected individuals?
4. What challenges have arisen during the cash compensation process?

Effectiveness of Cash Compensation Process

1. How satisfied are PAPs with their received cash compensation?
2. What impacts has cash compensation had on PAPs' livelihoods?
3. How timely is the disbursement of cash compensation payments?
4. What improvements could enhance the effectiveness of this process?

Thank you for your precious time!

Appendix V: Interview Guide for the Local Leaders

Dear Respondent,

Thank you for participating in this investigation into the effects of cash compensation on project-affected persons (PAPs) related to the proposed Kampala-Jinja Expressway. Your insights as a local leader are invaluable in understanding the effectiveness of the cash compensation process and its impact on PAPs. This study aims to gather information that can help improve future compensation strategies and ensure fair treatment for those affected by infrastructure projects. Your responses will remain confidential and will contribute significantly to our research.

Background Information of the Respondent

1. Gender

- a. Male b. Female

2. Age Bracket

- a. 20 – 30 years b. 31 – 40 years c. Over 41 years

3. Level of education

- a. Certificate or below b. Tertiary Education

4. Duration of working spent as a local leader?

- a. Less than 4 years b. 5 – 9 years c. Over 10 years

Effectiveness of Cash Compensation Process

1. How do you perceive the transparency of the compensation process?
2. What challenges have PAPs faced during the compensation process?
3. Are there any delays reported in disbursing cash compensation?
4. How well-informed are PAPs about their compensation entitlements?

Impact of Cash Compensation on PAPs

1. How has cash compensation affected PAPs' livelihoods post-displacement?
2. What changes have you observed in community dynamics after compensation?
3. Have PAPs utilized their compensation effectively for recovery?
4. What long-term effects do you foresee from this compensation?

Thank you for your precious time!

Appendix VI: Letter of Introduction



making a difference

Department of Development Studies
School of Arts and Social Sciences
Email: sassadmin@umu.ac.ug

Nkozi, 22nd April, 2025

Your ref:

Our ref: ma pt introduction letter 24 -25

Dear Sir / Madam,

Ref: Letter of Introduction.

This is to introduce to you **KOMUHENDO Sylvia Reg. No. 2023-M092-21437** who is a postgraduate student in the Department of Development Studies at Uganda Martyrs University - Nkozi. She is required to carry out research on the topic:

"An Investigation into the Effects of Cash Compensation on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). A case of the proposed Kampala - Jinja Expressway (18km of Kampala Southern by-pass)."

This is a requirement for the award of a Masters Degree in Development Studies.

I would like to request you to render her assistance in collecting the necessary data for writing her Dissertation.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours Sincerely

for  
Mr. ALIWAKU Isaac
Head of Department