

BUSINESS IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY

JUBA CITY, 2014



August 2014

Business Impact Assessment Survey in Juba City, 2014

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Preface

The Business Impact Assessment Survey (BIAS) 2014 was first of its kind due to current political situation in the country, the South Sudan Business Forum felt that Business activities were not going as usual and they approached the National Bureau of Statistics to have snapshot survey so as to paint the picture of the situation.

The BIAS 2014 collected Information on demographic profile of the businesses, the economic characteristics of the population and its activity status at the business level. The main objective of the survey was to collect data related high quality and timely data on shock businesses, costs recoveries, business activities affected by the conflict. The SSBS 2010 comprised of four modules namely the Socio-economic; Labor force participation (employment) shocks, stocks, costs conflict and financial availability modules.

This report presents the major findings based on the businesses module of the South Sudan Business Survey 2010 (SSBS 2010) and some specific Modules design to fit the current turmoil in the country that affected the businesses during the December 15 2013 and after, which was intention of the Business of Impact Assessment survey. It shows the levels of different indicators and wherever possible, their respective trends over time. Indicators on Business characteristics, shocks, costs, conflict, security and businesses participation rates among others have been presented at different Payams in Juba City. The Survey covered the three Payams of Juba City namely: Juba Town, Kator and Munuki.

While this report presents the key findings of 2010 and 2014, a lot more can still be studied from the data.

The National Bureau of Statistics would like to encourage stakeholders to utilize this rich data set that exists at the NBS to do more detailed analyses so as to inform further the policy debate. It is my hope that the findings will contribute to the knowledge based and assist stakeholders in planning and in policy formulation.

I am most grateful to the South Sudan Business Forum and the World Bank for the financial assistance that enabled the survey to take place. I acknowledge the NBS Team for their technical contribution during the data processing and analysis phases of the survey. I would also like to express my gratitude to all the field staff who worked hard to successfully implement the survey. Finally, I am grateful to the survey respondents who generously provided the information on which this report is based.

Executive Summary

The Business Impact Assessment Survey was conducted in June 2014 and covered the three Payams of Juba City. The Total number of businesses based on the frame of 2010 Business Survey was 2692 of which 183 businesses were selected across the Payams.

Key findings include:

- The total number of Stakeholders was 446 with an average of 2 Stakeholders per business in Juba City
- The total number of employees was 1065 in the production of Goods, wholesale and retail trade, Hotels and Restaurants and other services activities
- Total number of investments in Juba City was 4,2471,673 SSP
- 53% of businesses in Juba City incur lost during or after the political Crisis
- 14% of businesses lost everything in business set up after the political Crisis in Juba City
- 26% of businesses needed extra security protection in Juba City

Introduction

The South Sudan Business Forum is a private Agency established to address issues affecting the South Sudanese Business Community in line of doing their business operations in the country. After December 15, 2013 political crises the Agency felt that their activities in one way or another has been affected by the crisis in the country and therefore, there is a need to conduct the Business Impact Assessment Survey in Juba Town so as to inform the decision making on issues emerged after political crises.

In the line with Bureau mandate the Forum has approached the Bureau to conduct small Business Impact Survey in Juba Town so as to be used as reference to other urban towns affected by the conflict and the survey was carried out in three Payams of Juba City namely: Kator, Munuki and Juba town.

The sampling methodology adopted for the study was based on one stage sample design where the Businesses were selected by using Probability Proportional to the size of employees and 183 Businesses were selected across the three Payams of Juba City.

Background

South Sudan Business Forum is public private dialogue Mechanism to discuss issues related to private sector development. It concentrates on identification of constraints affecting investment climate in South Sudan. The dialogues give recommendations and follow up the implementation of the recommendations and monitors and evaluate the whole process involved in the dialogue. In order to perform this function there is need to give evidence based information to influence decision-making.

The discussion calls for Business Impact Assessment in order to give the evidence based required for interventions.

The current conflict in South Sudan greatly affected the operations of the private sector both in terms of turnover and asset destructions and they also give affected parties an opportunity to identify potential unintended consequences.

There is necessity to estimate the extend of the impact on the private sector in order to address the major causes to this and to find out most immediate, short term, long term strategies to address the issues identified. Juba City is the hub of business activities in the Country (commercial Centre) therefore factors affecting operations have direct impact on the whole private sectors since most states depend on supplies of goods and services from Juba. SSBF is aware that some businesses import/export directly from their states but this has been taken care of by information the South Sudan Customs Services and import and export directorates of Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment. Therefore there is need to carry out Business Impact Sample Survey in Juba to give general impact of the current Crisis on the business community in Juba. The result of this will be presented to a workshop organized by South Sudan Business Forum (SSBF) so as to bring both public and private sectors to discuss the effect of the Crisis on the private sector in order to address the causes to improve investment climate and promote business growth.

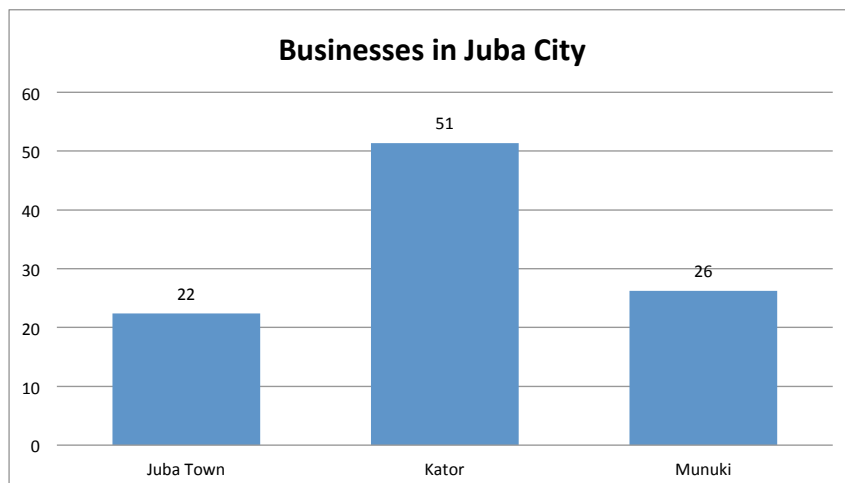
Objectives of the Survey

- To provide evidence based information on the impact of the current crisis on the business community to the workshop
- To provide source of information for future studies in related fields of study
- To motivate the respondents that their views contribute to influence decision makers if they understand the purpose of the Survey.

Basic Chararateristics of the business population

This chapter describes some basic characteristics of the business population in the three Payams of Juba City, showing numbers of businesses, industry and date of establishment.

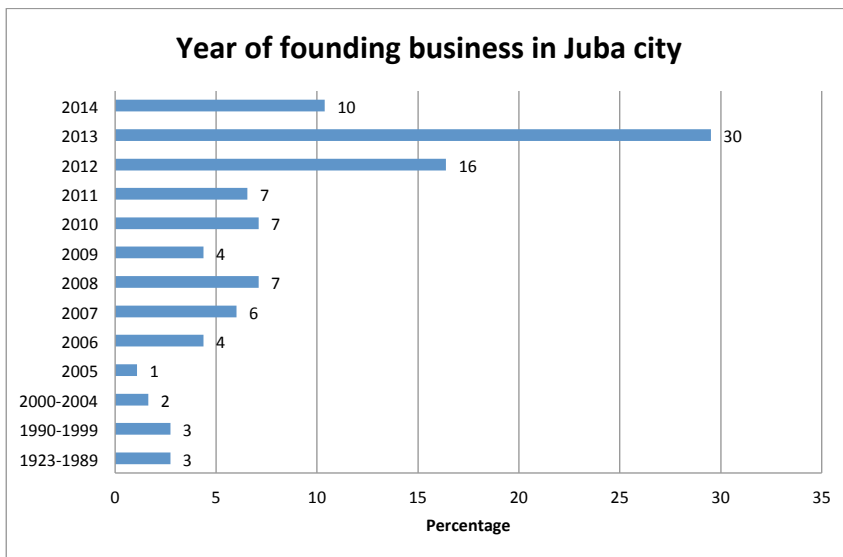
Figure 1 Business in Juba City Payams, Percent.



Source: *Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)*

Figure 1 shows that Kator Payam has 51% of the businesses selected followed by Munuki Payam has 26% and Juba town has 22% respectively.

Figure 2 Businesses in Juba City and Year of Founding, Percent



Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

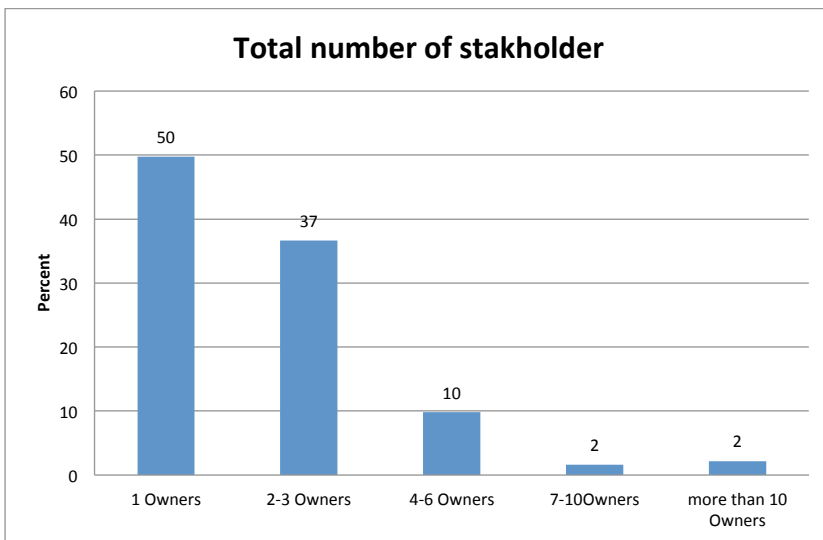
Figure 2 shows that the percentage of businesses in Juba City was 30% in 2013 and it is decreased to 10% in 2014.

Table 1 Number of business owners and average number of owners

Payam	Total number of stakeholders		
	Sum	Mean	Median
Juba City	446	2	2
Juba Town	123	3	2
Kator	182	2	2
Munuki	141	3	1

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Figure 3 Percentage of Ows, distribution in Juba City



Source: *Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)*

There were 446 Stakeholders in total on an average of 2 per business. Around 50% of businesses in Juba City had one owner, 37% had two to three owners, 10% had four to six owners, 2% had seven to one hundred owners and 2% had more than ten owners.

Table 2 Average startup Capital, by Payam and Industry

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)					Average in Juba City
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Start up capital (SSP)	
Juba Town	.	28653	1266222	734107	541201	
Kator	176667	36081	607171	255143	169068	
Munuki	6433	94619	89000	144000	99471	
Average by Industry	63178	46718	711565	388311	234907	

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

From Table 2 above an average start capital was 234907 SSP in Juba City. There were big differences between the Wholesale and Retail Trade and the other service Activities. Wholesale and Retail Trade was 46718 SSP and Other Service Activities was 388311 SSP.

Employment

This chapter gives information about the number of employees in the different industries and the Payams of Juba City.

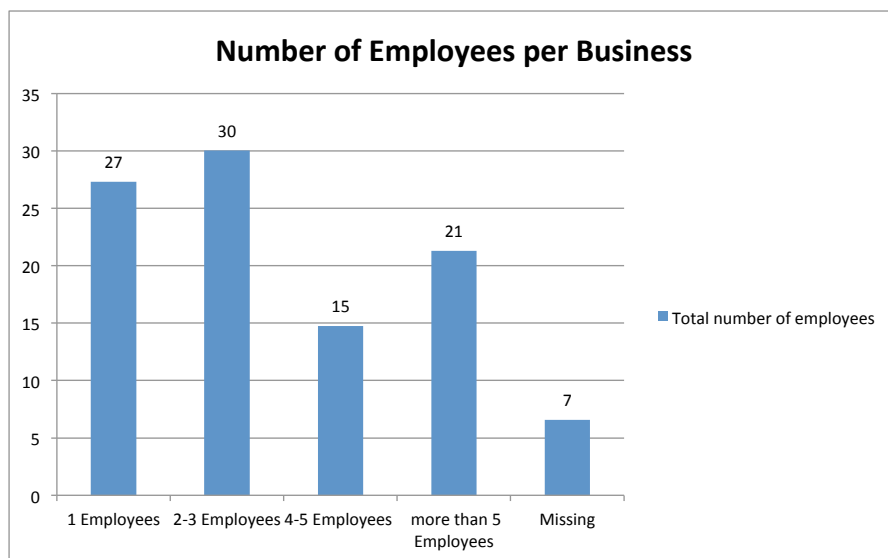
Table 3 Total number of employees, by Payam and industry

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)				
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Total in Juba City
	Total number of employees	Total number of employees	Total number of employees	Total number of employees	Total number of employees
Total by industry	50	302	463	250	1065
Juba Town	.	86	323	156	565
Kator	26	139	98	17	280
Munuki	24	77	42	77	220

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

From Table 3 above the total number of employees in the three Payams was 1065 worked in the Production of Goods, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants and Other Service Activities.

Figure 4 Percentages of Employees per Business in Juba City



Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Figure 4 shows that 27% had 1 Employees, 30% had 2-3 Employees, 15% had 4-5 Employees, 21% had more than 5 Employees and 7% had missing Employees.

Investments

This chapter presents a descriptive summary of the investments in fixed assets. Total sales of fixed assets are also included. The total investment was 42471637.

Table 4 Type of Investment in Juba City, value SSP

Payam	Investment in buildings	Investment in other construction and estates	Investment in transport equipment	Investment in machinery	Investment in other physical assets	Investment in other non-physical assets	Total investments
Juba City	3045213	3007000	28158365	890385	23124218	1050475	42471637
Juba	2906863	3000000	2050626	787385	23055418	1032575	16055857
Town Kator	138350	7000	175139	73000	18800	17900	430180
Munuki	0	0	25932600	30000	50000	0	25985600

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 4 above shows that investment in buildings was 3045213 SSP, investment in other construction and estates was 3007000 SSP, investment in transport equipment was 28158365 SSP, investment in machinery was 890385 SSP, investment in other physical assets was 23124218 SSP and investment in other non-physical assets was 1050475 SSP.

Financial availability

This chapter focuses on financial availability for the businesses in Juba City and It informs how many businesses had bank accounts, how many had outstanding loans, which sources they chose for obtaining these loans and the reasons for the choice.

Table 5 Businesses that have a Loan, percentage share by Payam and Industry

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)				
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Juba City
	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan
Juba Town	0	44	22	34	100
Kator	3	68	21	7	100
Munuki	13	44	10	33	100
Total ISIC	5	56	19	20	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 5 shows that the percentage of Businesses have loan on the production of Goods was 5%, 56% of businesses had loan on Wholesale and retail trade, 19% of businesses had loan on Hotels and Restaurants and 20% of businesses had on Other service Activities.

Table 6 From where did the businesses borrow, number of loans in Juba City

Payam	South Sudanese Bank	Foreign Bank	Government Program	NGO program	Family	Friends	Money lender
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total	2	6	0	0	5	23	4
Juba Town	1	4	0	0	1	3	2
Kator	0	2	0	0	3	18	0
Munuki	1	0	0	0	1	2	2

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 6 shows that 2% of businesses in Juba City borrowed from South Sudan Bank, 6 of businesses borrowed from Foreign Bank, 5% of businesses borrowed from family, 23% of businesses borrowed from friends and 4% of businesses borrowed from Money lender.

This chapter describes the general impact of the current Crisis on the business community in Juba.

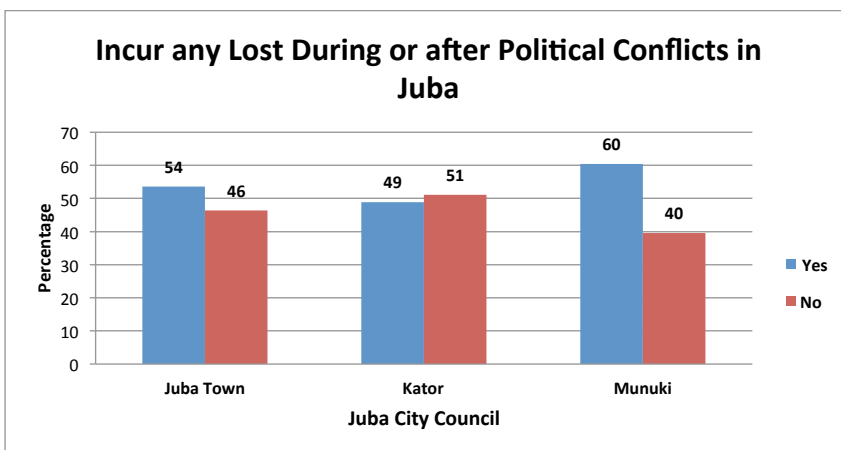
Table 7 Business which incur Looses during the Political Conflict in Juba City, Percent

Payam	Incurred any lost during or after political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba Town	54	46	100
Kator	49	51	100
Munuki	60	40	100
Juba City	53	47	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 7 shows that 53% of the businesses in Juba City incur lost during or after political Crisis.

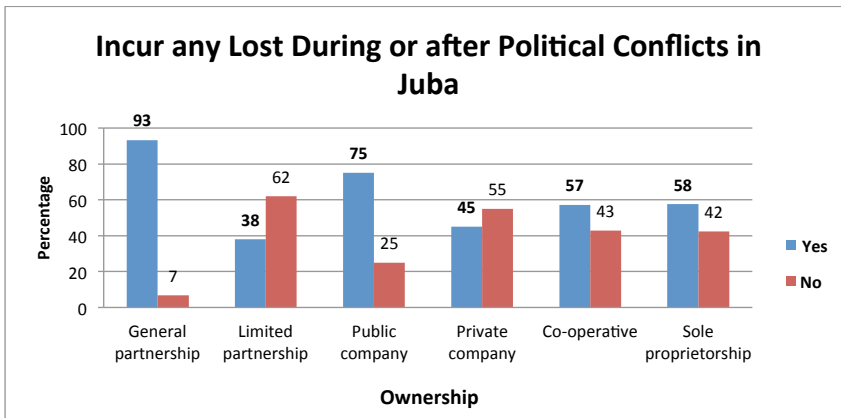
Figure 5 Business, which incur Loses during the Political Conflict in Juba City, Percent



Source: *Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)*

Figure 5 shows that 60% of businesses incur lost during or after political Crisis in Munuki Payam followed by 54% in Juba Town and 49% in Kator Payam.

Figure 6 Ownership, which incur Looses during the Political Conflict in Juba City, Percent



Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Figure 6 shows that 93% of the General partnership incur lost during or after political conflicts in Juba, 75% of public company, 58% of sole proprietorship, 57% of co- operative, 45% of private company and 38% of limited partnership.

Table 8 Amount Loss during or After the Political Conflict In Juba By ownership Structure, Percent

Ownership structure	Amount lost during or after the political crises in Juba				
	1200 SSP	3000 SSP	4000 SSP	45000 SSP and above	Juba City
Juba City	26	23	20	31	100
General partnership	0	21	36	43	100
Limited partnership	18	18	18	45	100
Public company	33	0	0	67	100
Private company	18	18	18	45	100
Co-operative	50	0	50	0	100
Sole proprietorship	39	29	17	15	100
Other, specify	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 8 shows that 26% of Ownership structure lost amount in the range of 1200 SSP, 23% in the range of 3000 SSP, 20% in the range of 4000 SSP and 31% in the range of 45000 SSP and above in Juba City.

Table 9 Business which Loss everything for setup after the Political Conflict in Juba By Payam, Percent

Payam	Lose everything in Business set up After the political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba City	14	86	100
Juba Town	10	90	100
Kator	3	97	100
Munuki	38	63	100

Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 9 shows that 14% of businesses lost everything in business set up after the political Crisis in Juba City.

Figure 7 Business which Loss Everything for setup after the Political Conflict in Juba By Payam, Percent

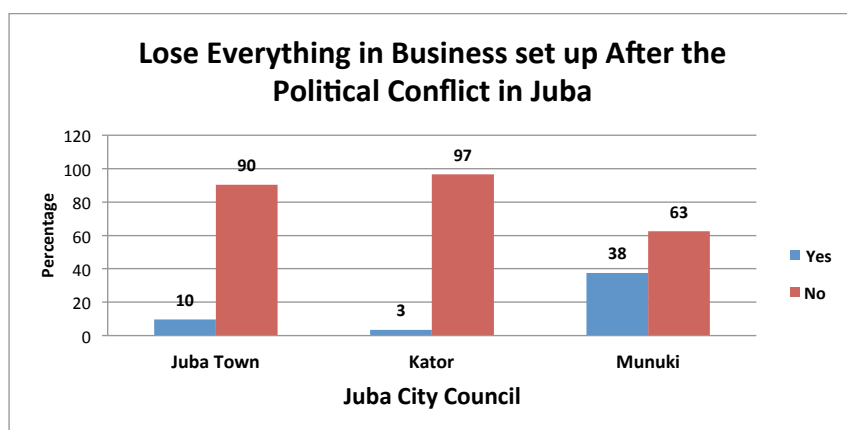


Figure 7 shows that 38% of businesses lost everything in business set up after political conflict in Munuki Payam, 10% in Juba Town and 3% in Kator Payam.

table 10 How Businesses recover Lose after the Political Conflict in Juba by Payam, Percent

Payam	Recover of the incur lose					Juba City
	Owns savings	money Bank loan	Friend helps	Others		
Juba Town	25	0	0	75		100
Kator	0	50	25	25		100
Munuki	22	0	56	22		100
Juba City	19	8	42	31		100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 10. Shows that 19% of businesses recovered lost after the political conflict in Juba City from owns money savings, 8% from Bank loan, 42% from friend helps and 31% from others.

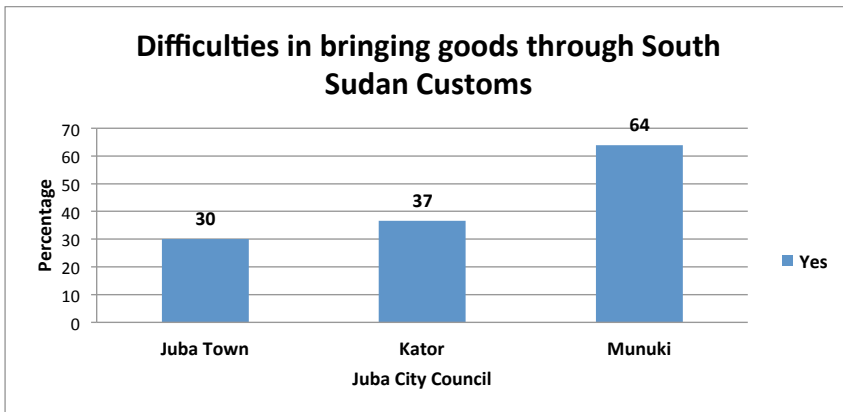
Table 11 Business Supplies in Juba City before the Conflict by Payam, Percent

Payam	Business supplies before the crises in Juba						
	Sudan	Uganda	Kenya	Ethiopia	Eretria	Congo (DRC)	Juba City
Juba Town	16	68	16	0	0	0	100
Kator	12	61	25	2	0	0	100
Munuki	21	61	13	3	3	0	100
Juba City	16	63	19	2	1	0	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 11. shows that 16% of business supplies before crisis in Juba was through Sudan, 63% of business supplies through Uganda, 19% of business through Kenya, 2% of business supplies through Ethiopia and 1% of business supplies through Eritrea.

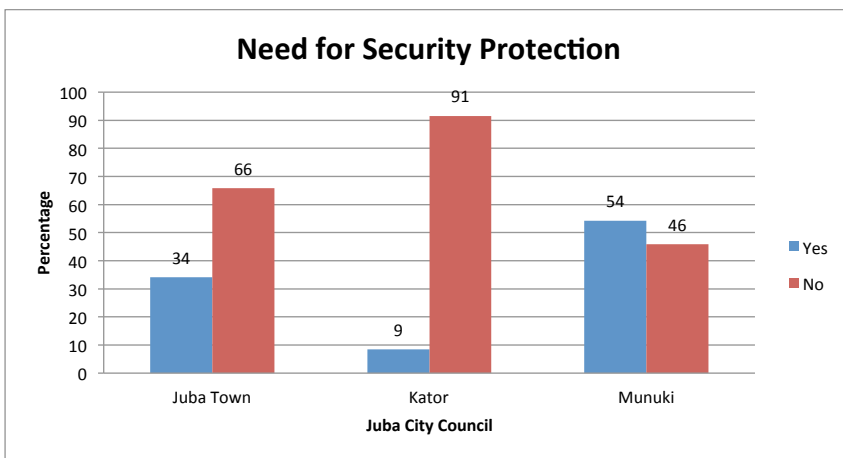
Figure 8 Business Facing Difficulties in bringing good in Juba City by Payam, Percent



Source: *Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)*

Figure 8 shows that 30% of Businesses faced difficulties in bringing goods through South Sudan to Juba Town payam, 37% of Businesses to Kator Payam and 64% of businesses to Munuki Payam.

Figure 9 Business, which need extra security protection in Juba City by Payam, Percent



Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Figure 9 shows that 54% of businesses needed security protection in Munuki Payam, 34% needed security protection in Juba town Payam and 9% of businesses needed security protection in Kator Payam.

Table 12 Business which need extra security protection in Juba City by Payam, Percent

Payam	Need for security protection		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba Town	34	66	100
Kator	9	91	100
Munuki	54	46	100
Juba City	26	74	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 12 shows that 34% of businesses needed extra security protection in Juba City.

Table 13 Amount incur for protection service in Juba City by Payam, Percent

Payam	Amount incurring				
	1000 SSP	2000 SSP	3000 SSP	More than 3000 SSP	Juba City
Juba Town	7	21	7	64	100
Kator	25	50	0	25	100
Munuki	58	15	19	8	100
Juba City	38	23	13	27	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 13 shows that 38% of businesses incurred amount of 1000 SSP for protection service in Juba City, 23% of businesses incurred amount of 2000 SSP, 13% incurred amount of 3000 SSP and 27% incurred amount of more than 3000 SSP.

Table 14 Number of businesses per Payam and industry

1.1.

	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)					Total in Juba City
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities		
Total Industry	9	103	34	37	183	
Juba Town	0	18	9	14	41	
Kator	3	64	20	7	94	
Munuki	6	21	5	16	48	

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 15 Businesses in Juba City and Industry. Percent of Businesses

	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)					Total
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities		
Total	5	56	19	20	100	
Juba Town	0	44	22	34	100	
Kator	3	68	21	7	100	
Munuki	13	44	10	33	100	

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 16 Businesses In Juba City and Year of founding. Number

	Year of Founding (Grouped)												
	1923-1989	1990-1999	2000-2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total in Juba City	5	5	3	2	8	11	13	8	13	12	30	54	19
Juba Town	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	6	3	6	8	0
Kator	2	3	2	0	2	6	7	5	2	5	18	29	13
Munuki	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	1	5	4	6	17	6

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Ownership and Structures

Table 17 Ownership structure in Juba City, number of businesses

	Ownership structure						Total in Capital
	General partnership	Limited partnership	Public company	Private company	Co-operative	Sole proprietorship	
Total Juba City	15	29	4	51	7	73	179
Juba Town	0	11	0	21	0	8	40
Kator	14	18	1	24	3	32	92
Munuki	1	0	3	6	4	33	47

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 18 Average startup Capital, by Payam and Industry

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)					Average in Juba City
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Average in Juba City	
	Start up capital (SSP)	Start up capital (SSP)	Start up capital (SSP)	Start up capital (SSP)	Start up capital (SSP)	Start up capital (SSP)
Juba Town	.	28653	1266222	734107	541201	
Kator	176667	36081	607171	255143	169068	
Munuki	6433	94619	89000	144000	99471	
Average by Industry	63178	46718	711565	388311	234907	

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 19 Number of business owners and average number of owners

Payam	Total number of stakeholders		
	Sum	Mean	Median
Juba City	446	2	2
Juba Town	123	3	2
Kator	182	2	2
Munuki	141	3	1

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 20 Number of owners, percentage distribution by Payam

Payam	Total number of stakeholders					
	1 Owners	2-3 Owners	4-6 Owners	7-10 Owners	More than 10 Owners	Total
Juba City	50	37	10	2	2	100
Juba Town	37	41	17	0	5	100
Kator	50	40	7	2	0	100
Munuki	60	25	8	2	4	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 21 Number of owners, percentage distribution by ISIC

	Total number of stakeholders						
	1 Owners	2-3 Owners	4-6 Owners	7-10 Owners	More than 10 Owners	Missing	Total
Total	50	37	10	2	2	0	100
Production of Goods	78	11	11	0	0	0	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	51	38	8	3	0	0	100
Hotels and Restaurants	50	35	9	0	6	0	100
Other Service Activities	38	41	16	0	5	0	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 22 Total Number of Employees, by Payam and Industry

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)				
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Total in Juba City
	Total number of employees	Total number of employees	Total number of employees	Total number of employees	Total number of employees
Total industry	50	302	463	250	1065
Juba Town	.	86	323	156	565
Kator	26	139	98	17	280
Munuki	24	77	42	77	220

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 23 Number of Employees per Business, Percentage distribution of businesses by Payams

Payam	Total number of employees					
	1 Employees	2-3 Employees	4-5 Employees	More than 5 Employees	Missing	Juba City
Juba City	27	30	15	21	7	100
Juba Town	17	24	7	46	5	100
Kator	29	34	19	10	9	100
Munuki	33	27	13	23	4	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 24 Average number of Employees per business

Payam	Total number of employees									
	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)									
	Production of Goods		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Hotels and Restaurants		Other Service Activities		Total in Juba City	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Juba Town	.	.	5	2	36	26	11	4	14	4
Kator	9	3	2	2	5	4	2	2	3	2
Munuki	4	5	4	1	8	6	5	3	5	3
Total ISIC	6	4	3	2	14	6	7	3	6	2

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 25 Total number of Employees by Full time and part time Employee

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)									
	Production of Goods		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Hotels and Restaurants		Other Activities	Service Juba City		
	Total number full time employees	Total number of part time employees	Total number full time employees	Total number of part time employees	Total number full time employees	Total number of part time employees	Total number full time employees	Total number of part time employees	Total number full time employees	Total number of part time employees
Total ISIC	60	0	278	15	451	12	243	6	1032	33
Juba Town	.	.	79	4	323	0	151	5	553	9
Kator	26	0	130	4	86	12	16	0	258	16
Munuki	34	0	69	7	42	0	76	1	221	8

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 26 Number of trainees

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)				
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Juba City
	Number of trainees/ internships	Number of trainees/ internships	Number of trainees/ internships	Number of trainees/ internships	Number of trainees/ internships
Total ISIC	2	21	27	11	61
Juba Town	.	4	27	11	42
Kator	0	15	0	0	15
Munuki	2	2	0	0	4

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 27 Average salary per employee (Cash and kind)

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)				
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Juba City
	Totsal empl	Totsal empl	Totsal empl	Totsal empl	Totsal empl
Total ISIC	2440.76	2571.25	1189.93	2129.76	2205.31
Juba Town	.	1605.03	932.08	1673.65	1474.37
Kator	3266.67	2291.43	1260.01	2621.43	2122.47
Munuki	2027.81	4053.60	1387.79	2340.04	2978.09

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 28 Monthly salary per employee in SSP grouped, percentage share by Payam

Payam	Monthly Salary per employee (cash and Kind) group					
	0-200	201-500	501-1000	1001-2000	More than 2000	Juba City
Total Juba City	5	14	37	25	19	100
Juba Town	5	21	26	33	15	100
Kator	5	14	41	24	16	100
Munuki	4	7	39	22	28	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 29 Number of Employees by highest Education finished, in Juba City

	No schooling	Primary school	Secondary school	Bachelor degree	Master degree	Formal Vocational training
Total Education group	117.00	248.00	480.00	246.00	15.00	70.00
Juba Town	38.00	115.00	254.00	202.00	14.00	28.00
Kator	41.00	91.00	140.00	17.00	.00	28.00
Munuki	38.00	42.00	86.00	27.00	1.00	14.00

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Costs.

Table 30 Out of what was imported, how much was imported from different regions

	0	1-24	25-49	50-74	75-100
Sudan	90%	5%	2%	2%	2%
East African Community	69%	6%	7%	9%	9%
Other Africa	94%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Outside Africa	86%	4%	4%	4%	2%

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 31 Type of Investment in Juba City, value SSP

Payam	Investment in buildings	Investment in other construction and estates	Investment in transport equipment	Investment in machinery	Investment in other investment in physical assets	Investment in other investment in non-physical assets	Total investments
Juba City	3045213	3007000	28158365	890385	23124218	1050475	42471637
Juba	2906863	3000000	2050626	787385	23055418	1032575	16055857
Town	138350	7000	175139	73000	18800	17900	430180
Kator							
Munuki	0	0	25932600	30000	50000	0	25985600

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Stocks

Table 32 Average Percentage Change in inventories last twelve months, by Payam and ISIC

	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)				
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Total
	Percentage change in inventories last twelve months	Percentage change in inventories last twelve months	Percentage change in inventories last twelve months	Percentage change in inventories last twelve months	Percentage change in inventories last twelve months
Total in Juba City	-83.61	939.29	-66.24	-46.48	547.91
Juba Town	.	90.46	24.80	7.45	50.96
Kator	-70.23	1492.36	-76.33	-45.12	1002.62
Munuki	-93.65	-89.12	-91.67	-92.22	-90.72

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Business Environment.

Table 33 Expected business Growth the next three years by ISIC, share of businesses reported to expect expansion, stay the same and contraction

Industry ISIC	Expecting the business				
	Expand	Stay the same	Contract	Don't know	Total
Total in Juba City	70	6	3	21	100
Production of Goods	63	0	0	38	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	68	6	2	25	100
Hotels and Restaurants	74	9	3	15	100
Other Service Activities	73	5	8	14	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 34 Businesses reporting on how they see the security situation will develop the next three years, percentage share in Juba City

	Security situation				Total
	Improve	Stay the same	Deteriorate	Don't know	
Juba City	68	2	5	26	100
Juba Town	78	2	5	15	100
Kator	56	2	5	37	100
Munuki	81	0	4	15	100

Source: 7B2usiness Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Shocks.

Table 35 Businesses that have an insurance, number of businesses in Juba City

	Any insurance	Vehicle insurance	Theft insurance	Fire insurance	Other insurances
Juba City	45	41	7	17	13
Juba Town	24	24	2	5	7
Kator	13	9	2	6	5
Munuki	8	8	3	6	1

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 36 Businesses that have a Loan, Percentage share by Payam and Industry

Payam	Type of Business Activity (Grouped)				
	Production of Goods	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Other Service Activities	Juba City
	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan	Businesses that have loan
Juba Town	0	44	22	34	100
Kator	3	68	21	7	100
Munuki	13	44	10	33	100
Total ISIC	5	56	19	20	100

'Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 37 From Where did the Businesses Borrow, Number of loans in Juba City

Payam	South Sudanese Bank	Foreign Bank	Government Program	NGO program	Family	Friends	Money lender
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total	2	6	0	0	5	23	4
Juba Town	1	4	0	0	1	3	2
Kator	0	2	0	0	3	18	0
Munuki	1	0	0	0	1	2	2

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 38 from where did the businesses borrow, percentage share of businesses that borrowed by Industry

	South											
	Sudanese Bank		Foreign Bank		Government Program		NGO program		Family		Friends	
Production of Goods	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	100	1	50	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	70	9
Hotels and Restaurants	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
Other Service Activities	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Conflicts.

Table 39 Business which incur Looses during the Political Conflict in Juba City, Percent

Payam	Incurred any lost during or after political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba Town	54	46	100
Kator	49	51	100
Munuki	60	40	100
Juba City	53	47	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 40 Ownership which incur Looses during the Political Conflict in Juba City, Percent

Ownership	Incurred any lost during or after political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba City	53	47	100
General partnership	93	7	100
Limited partnership	38	62	100
Public company	75	25	100
Private company	45	55	100
Co-operative	57	43	100
Sole proprietorship	58	42	100
Other, specify	0	100	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 41 Business Activity which incur Looses during the Political Conflict in Juba City, Percent

Type of Business Activity (Grouped)	Incurred any lost during or after political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba City	53	47	100
Production of Goods	56	44	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59	41	100
Hotels and Restaurants	44	56	100
Other Service Activities	43	57	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 42 Amount Loss during or after the Political Conflict By Payam, Percent

Payam	Amount lost during or after the political crises in Juba				
	1200 SSP	3000 SSP	4000 SSP	45000 SSP and above	Juba City
Juba City	26	23	20	31	100
Juba Town	5	36	9	50	100
Kator	23	19	28	30	100
Munuki	46	18	18	18	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

**Table 43 Amount Loss during or After the Political Conflict In Juba
By ownership Structure, Percent**

Ownership structure	Amount lost during or after the political crises in Juba				
	1200 SSP	3000 SSP	4000 SSP	45000 SSP and above	Juba City
Juba City	26	23	20	31	100
General partnership	0	21	36	43	100
Limited partnership	18	18	18	45	100
Public company	33	0	0	67	100
Private company	18	18	18	45	100
Co-operative	50	0	50	0	100
Sole proprietorship	39	29	17	15	100
Other, specify	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 44 Amount Loss during or After the Political Conflict In Juba By Business Activity, Percent

Type of Business Activity (Grouped)	Amount lost during or after the political crises in Juba				
	1200 SSP	3000 SSP	4000 SSP	45000 SSP and above	Juba City
Juba City	26	23	20	31	100
Production of Goods	0	20	40	40	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	26	21	28	26	100
Hotels and Restaurants	20	27	7	47	100
Other Service Activities	40	27	0	33	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 45 Business which Loss everything for setup after the Political Conflict in Juba By Payam, Percent

Payam	Lose everything in Business set up After the political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba City	14	86	100
Juba Town	10	90	100
Kator	3	97	100
Munuki	38	63	100

Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 46 Business which Loss everything for setup after the Political Conflict in Juba by Ownership Structure, Percent

Ownership structure	Lose everything in Business set up After the political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba City	14	86	100
General partnership	0	100	100
Limited partnership	4	96	100
Public company	50	50	100
Private company	10	90	100
Co-operative	29	71	100
Sole proprietorship	21	79	100
Other, specify	0	100	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 47 Business which Loss everything for setup after the Political Conflict in Juba by Activity, Percent

Type of Business Activity (Grouped)	Lose everything in Business set up After the political Crises in Juba		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Production of Goods	11	89	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16	84	100
Hotels and Restaurants	9	91	100
Other Service Activities	14	86	100
Juba City	14	86	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Businesses have reported that they have lost little during or after conflict crisis and significant number reported that 15 December 2013 did not affect their businesses.

Table 48 How Businesses recover Lose after the Political Conflict in Juba by Payam, Percent

Payam	Recover of the incur lose				
	Owns savings	Bank loan	Friend helps	Others	Juba City
Juba Town	25	0	0	75	100
Kator	0	50	25	25	100
Munuki	22	0	56	22	100
Juba City	19	8	42	31	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

As the table indicates most businesses borrowed money from other sources and Friends instead of the Commercial Banks

Table 49 Business Supplies in Juba City before the Conflict by Payam, Percent

Payam	Business supplies before the crises in Juba						
	Sudan	Uganda	Kenya	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Congo (DRC)	Juba City
Juba Town	16	68	16	0	0	0	100
Kator	12	61	25	2	0	0	100
Munuki	21	61	13	3	3	0	100
Juba City	16	63	19	2	1	0	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 50 Business Supplies in Juba City before the Conflict by Activity, Percent

Type of Business Activity (Grouped)	Business supplies before the crises in Juba						
	Sudan	Uganda	Kenya	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Congo (DRC)	Juba City
Production of Goods	0	86	14	0	0	0	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15	62	19	3	1	0	100
Hotels and Restaurants	16	72	12	0	0	0	100
Other Service Activities	22	52	26	0	0	0	100
Juba City	16	63	19	2	1	0	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 51 Business Facing Difficulties in bringing good in Juba City by Payam, Percent

Payam	Difficulties in bringing goods through South Sudan Customs		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba Town	30	70	100
Kator	37	63	100
Munuki	64	36	100
Juba City	42	58	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 52 Business which need extra security protection in Juba City by Payam, Percent

Payam	Need for security protection		
	Yes	No	Juba City
Juba Town	34	66	100
Kator	9	91	100
Munuki	54	46	100
Juba City	26	74	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 53 Amount incur for Protection Service in Juba City by Payam, Percent

Payam	Amount incurring				
	1000 SSP	2000 SSP	3000 SSP	More than 3000 SSP	Juba City
Juba Town	7	21	7	64	100
Kator	25	50	0	25	100
Munuki	58	15	19	8	100
Juba City	38	23	13	27	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Table 54 Amount incur for protection service in Juba City by Activity, Percent

Type of Business Activity (Grouped)	Amount incurring				
	1000 SSP	2000 SSP	3000 SSP	More than 3000 SSP	Juba City
Production of Goods	0	0	100	0	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50	23	9	18	100
Hotels and Restaurants	27	18	0	55	100
Other Service Activities	31	31	15	23	100
Juba City	38	23	13	27	100

Source: Business Impact Assessment Survey (2014)

Businesses have reported lost

Technical Notes

Sample Design

Sample size determination for Business Impact Assessment Survey

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times P \times (1 - P) \times deff}{d^2 \times (1 - r)}$$

where:

n = required sample size of Businesses

Z = value in the normal distribution that provides 95% level of confidence
(z = 1.96)

P = Proportion of Businesses population in Juba city=0.366

r = rate of non-response (r = 0.10, or 10%)

deff = design effect (deff = 1.5)

d = desired margin of error (d = 0.09)

1.2. Sampling Methodology

One stage sample design was adopted for the Survey conducted in Juba city. It was stratified by economic activities and the number of employees. The Businesses were selected by using Probability Proportional to the size of employees. The sampling frame was based on the 2010 Business Survey conducted in South Sudan State Capitals. 183 Businesses and 98 EAs were selected across the three Payams of Juba City: - JubaTown, Munuki and Kator.

Distribution of Businesses by EAs and sample allocation of Businesses by Payams in Juba City, 2014

S/N	PAYAM	NUMBER OF BUSINESSES	SELECTED BUSINESSES	NUMBER OF EAs	SELECTED EAs
1	Juba Town	603	41	64	36
2	Munuki	704	48	65	36
3	Kator	1385	94	51	26
	Total	2692	183	180	98

Implementation of the fieldwork

The fieldwork was launched in early June 2014. A total of 9 interviewers and 3 supervisors carried out the fieldwork operation. Most of the fieldwork went fine, but there were a few problems. The reluctance among the businesses to answer was the major problem.

Challenges in fieldwork implementation

The frame for Business Survey in 2010 was out of date and forced the field staff to do fresh listing of businesses in the selected EAs. Based on this businesses were selected. Some of businesses lack accounts have no records of their stocks and little overview over how much is sold.

Questionnaire for Business Impact Assessment Survey, 2014

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Strictly confidential information

A. Background and identification

A1. Identification					
Administrative unit				Code	
State					
County					
Payam					
Boma					
Enumeration Area					
Business listing number (from the listing)					
North coordinate (from the listing form)				Decimal degrees	
East coordinate (from the listing form)					
A2. Interview particulars					
Name and serial number of interviewer					
Interview start month		day		time (hh.mm)	
Interview finalized day		month		time (hh.mm)	

Name of contact person for the business					
Telephone number(s) for the contact person					
What year was the business established					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					

A4 Type of business main activity		
ISIC code (from the listing form)		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> </tr> </table>		
Brief description of main and possible secondary activity of business (text -key words)		
1. Main activity		
2. Secondary activity		

[]

A3. Business name and contact
Name of business

B. Ownership and Stakeholders Characteristics

B1	What is the ownership structure? (mark only one)				
+	1. General partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>		2. Limited partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>
				3. Public company	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2) of which full time employees			
(3) of which part time employees			

C2 How many paid employees did the business have 6 months ago?			
Description of type of employment	Number of employees		
	Total	Male	Female
(1) Total number of employees			
(2) of which full time employees			
(3) of which part time employees			

	Number of employees					
	South Sudanese citizen		African foreigner		Non-African foreigner	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1) Total number of employees						

C Employment (continued)

Information to the enumerator:
[period] =
 if number of paid employees today is 3 or less → Period = last one month
 if number of paid employees today is 4 or more → Period = last 12 months (one year)

C4 How much salary was paid in cash in [period]?	
SSP without decimals	Total
(1) Total	

C5 How much salary was paid in kind (estimated value) in [period]?	
Estimated value in SSP without decimals	Total
(1) As accommodation	
(2) As food	
(3) As other kind	

C6 Number of paid employees by highest education finished.	
(1) No schooling	
(2) Primary school	
(3) Secondary school	
(4) Bachelor or higher	
(5) Master or higher	
(6) Formal vocational training	

know

C9 How many unpaid employees does the business have?

(1) Number of unpaid employees

C10 How many trainees/ interns are in the business?

(1) Number of apprentices

C7 How difficult is it for the business to hire skilled labour?

(1) South Sudanese Nationals 1. Easy 2. Moderate 3. Difficult 4. Don't know

(2) Non-South Sudanese 1. Easy 2. Moderate 3. Difficult 4. Don't know

+ +

C8 How difficult is it for the business to hire unskilled labour?

(1) South Sudanese Nationals 1. Easy 2. Moderate 3. Difficult 4. Don't know

(2) Non-South Sudanese 1. Easy 2. Moderate 3. Difficult 4. Don't know

[]

D. Income and sales

Information to the enumerator: [period] =
 if number of paid employees today < 4 → Period = last one month
 if number of paid employees today ≥ 4 → Period = last 12 months (one year)

(1) Yes No

D2a Did the business produce any goods in [period]?

(1) Yes → Continue to D2b
 No → Skip to D3

D1 Does the business keep written accounts on an annual basis?

D2b What was the value of production and sales of your own produced goods [in period]? (SSP without decimals)

Total value	Value of Production	Value of sales
All produced goods		

(2)

D2c List the 4 most important goods produced:

Type of good	Value of production	Value of sales
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

(3)

Type of service	Value of sales
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

(3)

D3a Did the business produce any services in [period]?

Yes → Continue to D3b
No → Skip to D4

(1)

D3b What was the income from sales of your own produced services [in period], re-sale of goods not included? (SSP without decimals)

Total value	Value of Sales
All produced services	

(2)

List the 4 most important services produced:

D4a Did the business re-sell any goods in [period]? (selling finished goods the business did not produce itself)

Yes → Continue to D4b
No → Skip to D6

D4b What was the income from selling goods the business did not produce (re-sale) [in period]?

(1) Income (SSP without decimals)

D5 What was the value added (trade margins) from re-selling goods [in period]? (the difference between purchase costs and total sales)

(1) Trade margin (SSP without decimals)

D. Income and sales (continued)

D6 What was the income from other sources [in period]? (SSP without decimals)

(1) Income from interests received	
(2) Rental income	
(3) Other income n.e.s.	
(4) Total income from other sources (1) + (2) + (3)	

D7 What was the total income in the business [in period]?	
(SSP without decimals)	
(1) Total income	<input type="text" value="(=D2+D3+D4+D6)"/>

to outside South Sudan?			
(1) - Export share of total sales	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
D8b Out of this, how much was exported? (mark all that applies)			
(1) - to Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
(2) - to the East Africa Community (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
(3) - to other African Countries	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
(4) - to outside Africa	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100

+ [] +

E. Costs

P	What was the cost to the business for the following items during the last [period]? (SS P without decimals)
(1) Rent	<input type="text"/>
(2) Raw materials	<input type="text"/>

(3) Processed physical inputs	<input type="text"/>
(4) Energy and water (fuel, electricity)	<input type="text"/>
(5) Purchase for resale	<input type="text"/>

(6) Telecommunication (phone, internet etc)	
(7) Repair and maintenance of machinery and cars	
(8) Bank and insurance costs	
(9) Food and drinks	
(10) Promotion and advertising	
(11) Security services	
(12) Other maintenance	
(13) Other business services	
(14) Other costs	
(15) Total costs	

(1) - Imported share of total expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
E2b Out of this, how much was imported (mark all that applies)			
(1) - from Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
(2) - from the East Africa Community (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
(3) - from other African Countries	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
(4) - from outside Africa	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100

Information to the enumerator:
[period] =
 if number of paid employees today is 3 or less → Period = last one month
 if number of paid employees today is 4 or more → Period = last 12 months (one year)

E2a What percentage of the purchased goods and services the last 12 months did the business import from outside South Sudan?

[]

F. Investments

F1 How much did the business invest in the following items last 12 months? (SSP without decimals)	
(1) Buildings	
(2) Other construction and estates	
(3) Transport equipment	

(4) Machinery	
(5) Other investment in physical assets	
(6) Other investment in non-physical assets	

(7) Total investments	
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F2 Did you sell any land, equipment or buildings last 12 months	
(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, continue to specify values of sales in F3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> No (If no, skip to G1)

F3 What was the value of the sold items last 12 months (SSP without decimals)	
(1) Value of sold land	
(2) Value of sold buildings	
(3) Value of sold equipment	
(4) Total value of sales of fixed assets (1+2+3)	

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G. Stocks

G1 What is the total value of current stocks in the business? (SSP without decimals)	
(1) Total value of stocks	

G2 What was the value of the current stock of the following items (SSP without decimals)	
(1) Finished own produced products	
(2) Goods for re-sale	
(3) Principal materials	
(4) Fuel	

(5) Other supplies	
(6) Work in progress	
(7) Other, please specify: _____	
(8) Total current stocks. The sum of (1) to (7)	
The answer in (8) must equal answer in G1	

G3 What was the total value of stocks in the business 12 months ago? (SSP without decimals)	
Total value of stocks	

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H. Business environment

H1 Over the last 3 years has the business.... (mark only one)...if the answer is 2,3 or 4 skip to H3

(1) 1. Expanded 2. Stayed the same 3. Contracted 4. Not relevant

H2 If the business expanded (H1 =1), did it expand....

(1) 1. within the same sector 2. diversified to other sectors

H3 In the next 3 years, do you expect the business to... (mark only one)

(1) 1. Expand 2. Stay the same 3. Contract

(2) 4. I Don't know

H4.a How do you expect the security situation to develop the next three years? (mark only one)

(1) 1.Improve 2.Stay the same 3.Deteriorate

4. I don't know

H4.b Given this, how do you think it will affect the growth of your business the next three years? (mark only one)

(2) 1.Positive 2.No importance 3.Negative

H5.a How do you see the competition from other businesses change the next in three years? (mark only one)

(1) 1.Increase 2.Stay the same 3.Decrease

4. I don't know

H5.b Given this, how do you think it will affect the growth of your business in the next three years? (mark only one)

(2) 1.Positive 2.No importance 3.Negative

H6.a How do you see the demand for your output change in the next three years? (mark only one)

(1) 1. Increase 2.Stay the same 3.Decrease

H6.b Given this, how do you think it will affect the growth of your business in the next three years? (mark only one)

(2) 1.Positive 2.No importance 3.Negative

H7.a How do you consider the Government of South Sudan facilitation for business growth to change in the next three years? (mark only one)

(1) 1.Improve 2.Stay the same 3.Deteriorate

H7.b Given this development, how do you think it will affect the growth of your business in the next three years? (mark only one)

(2) 1.Positive 2.No importance 3.Negative

H8 Over the last 3 years have you used the internet/ e-mail in the business.... (mark only one)

1. Yes 2. No

H8.b Has it had any impact on your business?

(1) 1. Expanded 2. Stayed the same 3. Contracted 4. Not relevant

H9 Is it your impression that the Government of The Republic of South Sudan... (mark only one)

(1) 1. Facilitate business growth 2. Neither facilitates nor hampers growth 3. Hampers business growth

H10 Is it your impression that the Local State Government (mark only one)

(1) 1. Facilitate business growth 2. Neither facilitates nor hampers growth 3. Hampers business growth

H11 Is it your impression that corruption within the Government is among the major obstacles to the growth in your business? (mark only one)

(1) 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

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H. Business environment continued

H13 How serious is the effect of the provision of the services below in your business?.....

Rank 3 most Important problems by ticking off here

	1 Very serious	2. Serious	3. Moderate
(1) <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(2) <input type="checkbox"/> Water	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Roads	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(4) <input type="checkbox"/> Access to market/customers	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(5) <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(6) <input type="checkbox"/> Internet	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(7) <input type="checkbox"/> Public transport	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(8) <input type="checkbox"/> Waste disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
(9) <input type="checkbox"/> Obtaining official licenses, legal documents and	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.

1) Rank the 3 most important problems by ticking off in the left most box for 3 of the items above

acquired registration

(10) Security 1. 2. 3.

H14 Has insecurity or possible insecurity affected your investment decisions?

(1) Yes No

H15 Have you had any cash flow (liquidity) problems in the last 12 months?

(1) Yes No

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I. Shocks

I 1 Did the business experience any of the following shocks in the last 12 months?

(1) Fire	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(2) Theft	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(3) Flooding	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(4) Vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(5) Car accidents	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No

(6) Personnel injuries during work hours	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(7) Eviction	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(8) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No

I 2 Did the business have any financial loss due to the shocks?

(1) 1. Yes (continue to I3) 2. No (skip to I4)

I 3 If yes in I2, how did your business finance them?

1. By borrowing or getting money from friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
2. By borrowing or getting money from family	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
3. By borrowing from financial institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
4. By borrowing or getting money from other sources	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
5. Through insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
6. Through decreased profit	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
7. Through decreased salaries for employees	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
8. Through using financial assets	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No

I 4 Does the business have any of the following insurances?

1. Vehicle insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
2. Theft insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
3. Fire insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
4. Other insurances	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
5. If No.....Skip to J1		

I 5 How much was paid in insurance premium in the last 12 months?
(SSP without decimals)

(1) Amount

J. Financial availability

J 1 Does the business have any of the following accounts?

(1) SSP savings account	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(2) SSP current account	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(3) Foreign currency account	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
(4) Foreign bank account	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No

J 2 Does the business have outstanding loan(s) today?

(i) 1. Yes If yes, continue to J3

2. No If no, skip to J7

J3 From where did the business borrow?

(1) South Sudanese Bank 1. Yes 2. No

(2) Foreign Bank 1. Yes 2. No

(3) Government Program 1. Yes 2. No

(4) NGO Program 1. Yes 2. No

(5) Family 1. Yes 2. No

(6) Friends 1. Yes 2. No

(7) Money lender 1. Yes 2. No

(8) Other, specify 1. Yes 2. No

J4 Why did the business choose to borrow from this source? (mark all that applies).....

(1) 1. Most favourable interest rate 2. Easy formalities 3. Flexible payback

4. Easier access 5. Other, specify

J5 What is the total size of the outstanding loan(s) today?
(SSP without decimals)

(1) Amount

J6 How much was paid in interest in the last twelve months?
(SSP without decimals)

(1) Amount

J7 How much of the total income in the last 12 months was in
Percent

South Sudanese Pound (SSP)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
US Dollar (USD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100
Other currencies	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-49
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-74	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 100

K. Conflict

1k Did you incur any loss during or after political conflict in Juba? If yes if No skip to Q 2k

1. Yes 2. No

1ka. How much loss did you incur during or after political Conflict in Juba?

1- 1,200 SSP 2. 3,000 SSP
 3. 4,000 SSP 4. 45,000 SSP and above

2k a After the political Conflict in Juba did you lose everything in your Business set up? If yes continue, if no skip to Q3k

1. Yes 2. No

2kb. How did you recover the loss?

1. Owns money saving 2. Bank Loan
 3. Friend helps 4. Others

3k. How was the sale or profit after political Conflict?

1. Good 2. Better 3. Bad 4. Worse
 5. Improve 6. No improve 7. Other

4k. Before the conflict in Juba where did you get your supplies?

1. Sudan 2. Uganda 3. Kenya
 4. Ethiopia 5. Eriteria 6. Congo(DRC)

5k. Do you face any difficulties in bringing goods through South Sudan Customs? If yes , if No skip to Q6k

1. Yes 2. No

5ka Which of South Sudan route did you find any difficulty when importing goods?

1. Kaya
 2. Nimule
 3. Nadapal
 4. Juba international air port
 5. Goukmacher
 6. Wuontao

6k. Do you have extra security protection services for your business?
 (If yes how much, if no end here?)

1. Yes 2. No

6ka. How much do you incur for the protection services?

1. 1,000 SSP 2. 2,000 SSP
 2. 3,000 SSP 4. More than 3,000 SSP