THE PARISH DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Pillar 6: Parish Development Management Information System (PDMIS)

DATA COLLECTION MANUAL

Produced by the PDMIS Technical Working Group

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1.2 Document Description

Document Name	Training Manual for the Parish Development Model Baseline Data Collection Exercise
Document Number	PDM/TWG/02/2022
Purpose	This Training Manual is a summary of activities, tasks, and responsibility centres planned to guide the collection of baseline data. It has been developed, cognizant of the mandates and role of various players at central and local government towards the implementation of the sixth Pillar of the PDM, therefore, it is important that their interventions are guided and harmonized.
Targeted Audience/Users	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Information and Communications Technology & National Guidance (MoICT&NG), District/City/Municipal Councils, Lower Local Governments, Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Civil Society Organizations working in the LG and Development Partners
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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of PDM

The Parish Development Model (PDM) is an approach to organizing and delivering public and private sector interventions for wealth creation at the parish level as the lowest economic unit for planning, budgeting, reporting and delivery of interventions by both the State and Non-State Actors. Implementation of the PDM is a major milestone in Uganda's development process in three main ways:

a. It will accelerate implementation of Area-Based Commodity Development (ABCD) planning which is vital for realizing the quantity and quality of agricultural production required for agro-industrialization and export development

b. It will extend the whole-of-government approach for development to the parish level; and

c. It will localize Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan for effective performance measurement and management

The multi-sectoral approach of the PDM is aimed at improving household incomes and their quality of life; with a specific focus on the total economic transformation through getting Ugandans out of the subsistence economy into the money economy. The PDM all-of –government strategy is focusing on ensuring increased production, processing and marketing, infrastructure and service delivery at grassroots level. Therefore, Ministries, Departments and Agencies are expected to mainstream PDM within their activities

The PDM is being implemented along seven Pillars, namely:

Pillar 1. Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing

Pillar 5. Community Mobilization and Mind-set change

Pillar 2. Infrastructure and Economic Services

Pillar 6. Parish-Based Management Information System

Pillar 3. Financial Inclusion

Pillar 7. Governance and Administration

Pillar 4. Social Services

Under Pillar 1, the households in the subsistence economy will be supported to access: land for production, commodity markets, storage infrastructure and processing equipment and facilities.

Under Pillar 2, public and private sector institutions will provide a range of infrastructure and economic services at the parish level in a phased approach.

The services to be provided include: agricultural insurance, input certification, laboratory services for commodity and product testing, weather information. Commodity storage and bulking facilities, water for production, electricity, agricultural extension services, community access roads and internet services.

Under Pillar 3, interventions are intended to promote savings and investment by households with a target of generating a production surplus. Interventions include capitalization of parish-based SACCOs under the Presidential Initiative for wealth creation and jobs (EMYOOGA); and establishment and capitalization of the Parish Revolving Fund.

Under Pillar 4, government will continue to apply its policy of social service delivery at parish level which provides for: one primary school per parish; one assistant Community Development Officer per parish; one safe water point per village; and one Village Health Team (VHT) per village.

Under Pillar 5, government will play the critical role of re-orienting stakeholders on the major adjustment in pushing the planning and budgeting functions to the parish level. This will involve popularization of the model by political leaders at all levels of government; sensitization of implementers, development partners and the private sector; and awareness creation amongst parish residents.

Under Pillar 6, government will develop, update, and deploy the Parish Based Management System (PDMIS) in order to generate Parish Registers of households and Parish dashboards to enable real-time access to information

Under Pillar 7, the Parish Chief, with support from the Parish Development Committee members, will be responsible for coordinating implementation of the six pillars. The

Ministry of Local Government will spearhead the recruitment of parish chiefs in the country.

1.2 The PDMIS Objectives

The Parish Development Management Information System (PDMIS) is an integrated system that seeks to support community profiling, data collection, analysis, tabulation, storage and dissemination at the Parish level. This will support planning and decision making at the grass root and national level.

The objectives of Parish Development Management Information System are to:

i. Provide a repository for operational, administrative and socio-economic data to guide in generation of work plans, budgets, and performance reports at Parish level and other levels of LGs as well as National Level;

ii. Provide a platform for tracking the implementation of NDP III strategic interventions at the Parish level; and

iii. Provide an electronic web-based management information system platform for the results-based monitoring and evaluation of the Local Economic Development initiatives at the Parish level.

1.3 Roles of Parish Data Collectors

The data collector who will preferably be the Parish Chief/Town Agent or any other eligible LG official nominated by the accounting officer located must possess and have knowledge of using an electronic hand-held device/smart phone for data collection. These will be responsible for:

I. The Parish chief and/or any other eligible person nominated by the accounting officer shall be the data collector

i. Responsible for data collection on PDM activities at household and community level

ii. Participate in training at the Local government level

iii. Participate in mobilization of the community

iv. Participate in all training sessions and meet the criteria for assessment;

ii. Correctly identify the boundaries of the assigned village (s);

iii.   Collect information on all the persons, households, institutions and communities in the assigned village (s)

iv.   Fill in the questionnaires on the application following the instructions given;

v.   Check the completeness of the questionnaires after each interview;

vi.   Regularly notify the Sub-county/division supervisor of completed questionnaires;

vii.   Ensure that the captured data is transmitted to the servers;

viii.   Prepare a report at the end of the enumeration by answering a questionnaire on the tablet;

ix.   Observe research ethics as will be guided;

x.   Perform any other related functions as may be assigned

1.4 Training and supervision of interviewers

i.   You will undergo training for 2 DAYS and this training shall consist of a combination of classroom training and practical experience. Before each training session, you should study this manual carefully along with the questionnaire, writing down any questions you have.

ii.   Ask questions at any time to avoid mistakes during actual interviews. Interviewers can learn a lot from each other by asking questions and talking about situations encountered in

iii.   Practice and actual interview situations. Each of you shall be availed all the questionnaires and a manual

1.5 Guides

You will be required to work with a guide who will be introducing you to households in the community. The guide should preferably be an LC1 Chairperson but in the even that he/she is unable to participate in this in this exercise, any other person of perfect moral character, knowledgeable and acceptable in the community should be utilized.

He/She will be required to

i.   Introduce the data collectors to the respondents in the assigned households

ii.   Guide on the administrative boundaries

iii.   Anticipate and manage any potential resistance to data collection exercise

PART2: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Conducting Interviews

The Household

The List of Household members must be filled out with the greatest care. In order to do so, you must have a clear understanding of the definition of a household and the guidelines for identifying household members.

i.   A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who normally EAT and LIVE together. This is not the same as a family. A family includes only people who are related, but a household includes any group of persons who live together, whether they are related or not.

ii.   *"Cooking arrangement (EATING)" takes priority over "LIVING together" in case a group of persons either eat or live together.*

iii.   Normally, households constitute a family living in the same house or compound and EATING together. It usually consists of a man, his wife/wives, children, sometimes relatives, maids and visitors.

iv.   If two or more groups of persons with separate EATING and housekeeping arrangements live in the same dwelling, treat them as separate households.

v.   If a man has two or more wives and they live and EAT together with their children, they form one Household.

vi.   If a man has two or more wives and they have different cooking arrangements and EAT separately with their children, treat them as separate households. The husband is enumerated as the Head of Household in each of these Households.

vii.   A Household may consist of several persons who are not related to each other. What matters is that they LIVE together in the same Household and EAT together.

viii.   A setting of a homestead with different houses where people cook differently but always bring food to eat together are different households.

ix.   A setting of a homestead (A father with his married sons in the same compound) with different houses where people cook differently and also eat in their respective houses, will be treated as separate households.

x. A setting of friends living together in the same house or an apartment but eating differently (each of them buys food and cooks for themselves), will be treated as different households.

xi. A group of students sharing a room in a hostel where some of them pool resources, buy and cook food together but others prefer to prepare their own food presents a dual scenario. Those who eat together will be treated as members of one household while the others who eat separately will each be treated as a separate household.

xii. The scenario of bachelors living in different houses but jointly planning and contributing a particular amount of money weekly to give to their female friend living in her own quarters where they always go and eat must also be considered. If after eating the meal the bachelors each go back to their individual homes, then each of the residences of the bachelors and that of their female friend will be treated as a separate household.

xiii. University/college or secondary school students who live in hostels that do not provide food should be regarded as separate households if the students cook separately and eat separately. In cases, however, where the Hostel or University/College Hall of Residence prepares food for the students to eat (cafeteria method), then the students are regarded as an institutional population (Non-Household Population).

Who is the Respondent?

Your aim is to obtain information about all members of the Household. You should preferably interview the Head of Household. In the absence of the Head of Household, any person in the household who is most knowledgeable about the household should be interviewed. However in some special cases you may avoid proxy interviews for cases where it is necessary to obtain more accurate answers.

Similarly, in case the Head of Household is busy and has no time for answering the questions, any adult household member present and willing to answer should be interviewed. In the event that the respondent does not know, data collectors should encourage them to ask other Household members who may know.

Who will be listed in the Household?

All usual members of the household. A usual member is any person who has lived in the household for at least six months over a period of a one year whether present or not at the time of interview

What happens if there is no one at home?

In case you visit a house that is ordinarily occupied but you are not able to obtain any information, either because nobody is at home at the time or because the competent respondent is away at the time of the exercise, please inquire from the neighbours when that absent or competent member of the household is likely to be at home so that you can arrange your next visit appropriately. It may require you to arrange a meeting with him/her at rare times (early in the morning or late evening). However, night interviews should only be conducted on mutual agreement.

If after three visits you have not succeeded in finding anyone at home, make a note of the place and inform your supervisor such that he/she can find an appropriate way of having this household and its occupants enumerated.

Interviewing Techniques

a) **Building Rapport with the Respondent**
   - The first responsibility of an interviewer is to establish a good connection with a respondent. Both the interviewer and the respondent are strangers to each other at the start. Therefore, first impression from the respondent will influence their willingness to collaborate with the exercise.

b) **A good first impression**
   - Upon arrival at the household ensure that the respondent feels at ease before you start the interview. Begin with a smile and greeting such as "good afternoon" and then proceed with your introduction.

c) **Always have a positive approach**
   - Never adopt an apologetic manner, do not use words such as **"Are you too busy?"** Such questions invite refusal before you start. Rather, tell the respondent, "**I would like to ask you a few questions concerning health**" or **"I would like to talk with you for a few minutes."**

Approaching the household

- Start interviewing only when you have identified yourself and exchanged greetings, having explained the purpose of the exercise, what it is about, and having answered all the questions about the exercise that may be asked. You are required to read the consent statement the way it is presented in the questionnaire.
- After introducing yourself, you must seek the respondent's consent for participation in the exercise. Read the informed consent statement exactly as it is written. This statement explains the purpose of the exercise.

Informed Consent

- *Hello, my name is .... and I am working with Uganda Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting baseline data collection for the Parish Development model. We are visiting each and every household in the country collecting information about individuals and the homesteads they live in and any other relevant information. It takes about 20 minutes to complete the interview. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. We would very much appreciate your participation and co-operation in this exercise.*

- During the interview, let the respondents take their time. Do not suggest answers for them. Work steadily and make sure that answers are clear to you before you record them down. Do not accept at once any statement/figure you believe to be mistaken but probe to obtain the correct answers. For example, "Can you explain a little more?", "I did not quite hear you; could you please tell me again?"

- Someone may refuse to be interviewed. This is always because of a misunderstanding. Remain courteous. Stress the importance of the exercise and that it has nothing to do with taxation or any similar government activities.

- You should be able to clear any misunderstandings, but if you cannot persuade a person to respond, or if his/her refusal is deliberate, inform your team leader who will handle such cases.

- If the respondent does not agree to be interviewed even after several attempts to convince him/her to participate in the data collection exercise, please inform your supervisors for assistance where necessary.

- The data collector should not leave their tools/tablets lying about where unauthorized persons may have access to them.

d) Assure confidentiality of responses
- If the respondent is hesitant about responding to the interview or asks what the data will be used for, explain that the information you collect will remain confidential, no individual names will be used for any purpose, and all information will be grouped together to write a report.

e) Answer any questions from the respondent frankly

- Before agreeing to be interviewed, the respondent may ask you some questions about the activity. Be direct and pleasant when you answer. The respondent may also be concerned about the length of the interview. If they ask, tell respondents that the interview usually take about 20 minutes.
- Respondents may ask questions or want to talk further about the topics you bring up during the interview. It is important not to interrupt the flow of the interview so tell them that you will be happy to answer their questions or to talk further after the interview.

How to fill the questionnaire

- There are a number of basic principles that the interviewer should observe in completing the questionnaire and some instructions that are in place to make navigating through the questionnaire easier.

a) Coding answers

- Always interpret the questions exactly as they are written in the questionnaire. After posing the question once in a clear and comprehensible manner, you should await the reply. If the respondent does not answer in the reasonable time, (s) he has probably (i) not heard the question; or (ii) not understood the question; or (iii) does not know the answer. In any case, if there is no answer, repeat the question. If there is still no reply, you must ask whether the question has been understood. If the answer is 'No', you may reword the question. If the difficulty lies in finding the right answer, you should help the respondent to consider his/her reply.

- Most answers in the questionnaire are entirely pre-coded. You must mark the correct response option found displayed on the screen (or on paper). In some cases, you will need to write the respondent's answer (or a code corresponding to it) in the appropriate space provided. Please write the answer in English.

- If the reply by the respondent is not in the list of answers written in the questionnaire, choose "other (specify)." In that case, you will be asked to specify the details of that response.

b) Skip patterns

- When a question or section does not apply to a particular response, it will be skipped. The questionnaire uses "go to" to tell the interviewer where to go to next when some questions have to be skipped. But this Skips have already been inbuilt in the system.

c) Completeness

- Never leave a question that requires a response blank. Never write a response for a question that should be left blank because it is not applicable. Questions that are filled in when they should not be and questions that are left blank when they should be filled in are both errors. These errors will waste time and you may have to re-visit the household already visited to obtain the right information.

- After finishing each interview, verify that all the sections of the questionnaire have been correctly completed. Be sure you have recorded the required information for all of the questions as indicated in each section.

- You should review your questionnaires immediately after each interview, before you submit the form and -- most important -- before leaving the household. Otherwise, if you leave the village without checking, and you have made a mistake, you will have to return to the village - a waste of our time and your own.

PART3: COMPLETING THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

1.6 SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

- This part will be automatically generated by the CAPI system. Please verify this information and proceed to the next part

- Upon securing and interview at the household, capture the starting time for interview and the GPS coordinates. The GPS coordinates should be taken preferably in front of the main house.

1.7 SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD MEMBER CHARACTERISTICS

- This section collects information on demography and socio aspects of the household head and All members of his/her household i.e. Name, Sex, age, date of birth, schooling level, Literacy level, mobile phone ownership and usage, Bank accounts, religion and residential status.

Qn. HR02, HR03 & HR04: Name of the HH members

- This Question seeks to capture the right name of all members of the household and should correspond to the name in their National ID. Record SURNAME (LAST NAME) followed by the FIRST NAME and then any OTHER NAME in the QHRO2, QHRO2 and QHRO4 respectively.

Qn. HR05: Sex

- This question seeks to capture the biological identity of each of the household members in order to categorize them by Male and Female. Record 1 for any member who is a male and 2 for any member who is a female.

Qn. HR06, HR07a - HR07c & HR08 Date of birth and Age

Ask *"What is the date of birth of [NAME]?"*

- Record the person's age in completed years. The age at which the person celebrated his/her last birthday.
  If a person's age is known but his/her date of birth is unknown, write 98 for "Do not Know day and month of Birth" and if Year of birth is unknown record 9998.

- Write the current age in completed years. If the person is aged 17 and 1/2 years, write 17. If age is 95 and above years, record 95.

- Besides, age and date of birth are some of the most important questions in the exercise, but they may be the most difficult to answer. You will find many people who do not know either their date of birth or their age. In such cases you will have to probe to estimate the date of birth and hence their age.

Qn. HR08: Verification of date of birth

- The best source of information for date of birth and age would be a birth certificate, an immunization card or a baptism card.

- Some people may not know their age but may know when they were born. Ask, "When was (NAME) born?" If the age is not known but the year of birth is given, then you will compute the age of the person. If the person has already had her/his birth day subtract the year of birth from the current year (2022), otherwise subtract the year of birth from last year (2021).

- If the month of birth is not known but the year of birth is known, then you subtract year of birth from current year (2022). If the date of birth is known, calculate the age.

- One known reliable date of birth of one of the Household members may help you to work out the birth dates of other members, if it is known whether they are older or younger and by a given number of years.

- If all fails, make the best estimate you can, judging by such things as the person's appearance and position in the Household and by using your common sense knowledge, that women do not usually bear children below the age of twelve or over fifty years, that people who were in the same class at school are generally in similar age bracket, and so on.

Qn. HR07d: Relationship to the head of the household

Ask *"What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?*

Ask to verify the relationship of each member in the household to the household head. This is particularly important to understanding the respondents and also household members. Make sure you record the relationship of each person to the household head, not the relationship to the respondent.

Qn. HR07e: Residential Status

Ask, "*What is [NAME's] residential status?*"

In the exercise, people who are going to be listed in the household roster are categorised as follows:
  i. Usual Household Member
  ii. Regular Household Member
  iii. Guest/Visitor

Usual members are defined as those persons who have been living in the household for 6 months or more during the last 12 months. *However, members who have come to stay in the household permanently are to be included as usual members, even though they have lived in this household for less than 6 months.* Furthermore, children born to usual members on any date during the last 12 months will be taken as usual members. These categories will be given Code "1" or "2" depending whether there are presently residing in the household.

Regular members refer to those persons who would have been usual members of this household, but have been away for more than six months during the last 12 months, for education purposes, search of employment, business transactions etc. and living in boarding schools, lodging houses or hostels etc. These categories will be given Code "3" or "4".

Guest or Visitor. A Guest or Visitor is someone who is not a usual member of the household but slept in the household the previous Night. If a guest or visitor slept in the household prior to the day of enumeration, he or she should be listed on the household roster and will be given Code "5".

NOTE:
I. Relatives who happen to be visiting should be recorded as visitors / guests
II. Persons that may have lived in the household for few days or less than six months in the last 12 months or for a few days but have joined the household permanently due to the reasons including; New born, returned home from abduction/displacement, escaped insecurity from home area, bad living conditions at home, looking for work, other Economic reasons, Education, Marriage, Divorce etc. should be categorized as Usual members and will be given Code "1" or "2" depending whether there are presently residing in the household
III. Usual members who left the household permanently due to the reasons including; Deceased, escaped insecurity from this area, looking for work elsewhere, other Economic reasons, illness, Education, Marriage, Divorce, started own household, Abducted/ disappeared etc. should be categorized as Usual members and will be given Code "6"

Qn. HR09: Marital Status

Ask *"What is the present marital status of [NAME]?"*

> This is question is asked for all household members aged 12 years and above. Ask to ascertain the current marital status of each member. Clearly differentiate between Separation and divorce. The latter being the Legal aspect that dissolves a marriage union.

Qn. HR10: Nationality

Ask *"What is [NAME'S] Nationality?"*

> Ask to establish whether the person is a Ugandan or not. Those with dual citizenship including Ugandan should be recorded as Ugandan. If the person is a Uganda select code 1=Ugandan, otherwise 2=Non Ugandan.

Qn. HR11: Religion

> This question asks about religion of all household members age 12 years and above, record the religion in Q.HR11. A drop down combo will appear in the CAPI and you select the appropriate code.

Qn. HR12: National Identification Number (NIN)

> Using the field provided in CAPI, Type accurately the NIN for each member as read/seen from his/her National ID Card. This number is very important and must be recorded for all members aged 12 years and above. For those without the National ID but with NIN, allow them to read or present to you the NIN. **DO NOT RECORD THE NIN OF ANOTHER PERSON FOR ANY MEMBER WITHOUT A NIN, INSTEAD LEAVE IT BLANK for those without.**

Qn. HR13: Telephone Number

> Ask the respondent to find out if a member in question owns a mobile telephone. If the member has, record the telephone number in the field provided in the CAPI. This must be a phone number used by the member in question and not the shared number for the household.

Qn. HR14: Ever attended school

Ask *"Did (NAME) attend school in 2022, leave school before 2022, or never been to school?"*

> The term "school" means formal schooling, which includes Primary, Ordinary "O level", Advanced "A level", Tertiary and University. It includes technical or vocational training beyond the primary-school level, such as long-term courses in mechanics or secretarial work. However, this definition of school does not include Bible school or Koranic school or short courses like typing or sewing.
>
> Ask and ascertain whether a household member aged 5 years and above is currently attending school, or left (or completed a level) school before 2022 or the person has never been to any formal school. Select the appropriate code as in the dropdown list showing in CAPI

Qn. HR15: Highest education level completed

Ask *"What is the highest grade/class of formal education that [NAME] completed?"*

- For this question, record only the highest class/year that the respondent successfully completed at that level.

- Example: If the person is currently attending P.5, the highest grade completed is P.4

- Example: If a person attended P5 but did not sit for end of year examination, should be coded as having completed P4

- Example: if a person was attending Class/Senior 3 of secondary school and left school before completing that year, select senior 2 as class completed. Although Senior 3 was the highest year he/she attended, he/she only completed two years of secondary school.

Qn. HR16: Disability Status

Ask *"Does [Name] have any of the following disabilities?"*

- This question seeks to establish if a member has any form of disability, irrespective of its severity and select the appropriate codes as displayed in the CAPI. Please note that this is a multiple response question and requires that

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you select all the disabilities of the member in question. If the person does not have any kind of disability, select none.

- Primarily these questions shall test the abilities of persons to do certain activities. The questions seem personal and therefore one should be very careful when asking these questions.

i. SEEING

- The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have vision limitation problems of any kind that contribute to difficulty in doing their daily activities. Any problem with vision that they consider serious should be captured, such as: they can have a problem doing close handwork or reading. They may not be able to see out of one eye or they may be only able to see directly in front of them, but not to the sides.

ii. WALKING

- Walking refers to an individual using his/her legs in such a way as to propel themselves over the ground to get from point A to point B.

- The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have some serious limitation or problems of any kind getting around on foot. It may or may not contribute to difficulty in doing their daily activities. Any difficulty with walking (whether it is on flat land or up or down steps) that they consider a problem should be captured. Such as: they can have a problem walking more than a block or some short distance, or the problem can be that they can't walk up or down steps without difficulty. They may not be able to walk any distance without stopping to rest or they may not be able to walk without using some type of device such as a cane, a walker or crutches. In some instances, they may be totally unable to stand for more than a minute or two and need a wheelchair to get from place to place.

iii. HEARING

- Hearing refers to an individual using his/her ears and auditory (or hearing) capacity in order to know what is being said to them or the sounds of activity, including danger that is happening around them.

- The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have some serious hearing limitation or problems of any kind with their hearing that contribute to difficulty in doing any aspect of their daily activities. They can have a problem hearing someone talk when in a crowded or noisy space or the problem can be that they can't hear when someone talks to them directly in a quiet space. They may not be able to hear in one ear or both. Any problem with hearing that they consider serious or important should be captured.

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iv.   CONCENTRATING

- Concentrating refers to an individual using his mental ability to accomplish some task such as reading, calculating numbers, learning something. It is associated with focusing on the task at hand in order to complete the task. It is the act of directing one's full attention to one subject or to focus without distraction on one thing.
- The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have difficulty with their memory or concentration abilities because of reasons such as: having too many things to do, getting older or something else like an illness or medication.

Qn. HR17: MAIN Activity Status

Ask *"During the last 12 months, what was [NAME'S] MAIN activity status?"*

- This question seeks to establish the household member's Status of Employment in the last 12 months. This includes any kind of task performed by a member whether for pay or not. This is for those who are employed, the main action/work carried out by the person at a given moment. If various activities were to take place simultaneously, the person would decide which the main one was. The data collector should select the right code for the MAIN activity reported.

Qn. HR18: Kind of Work in MAIN activity

Ask *"What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last 12months?*

- This is to find out the kind of work the person has been doing in their MAIN activity in HR17 and record the appropriate response. You will be required to describe this in not more than two words. Eg. Metal fabrication, Shoe repairing, security guard, taxi driver, boda-boda rider, teacher, nurse, crop growing, animal rearing, fish farming, fisherman, shop-keeper, accountant, lawyer, designer, policeman, soldier, gardener, etc.

Qn. HR19: Main goods/services produced at place of work or its main function

Ask *"What are the main goods/services produced at [NAME]'s place of work or its main function?"*

This question seeks to describe the goods/services produced at the place of work in R18 (DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY/SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENTE) e.g. Restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office, etc.

Qn. HR20: Income

- This is the net total of the flow of payments received by the household member in the last 30 days. It includes the total of allowance, salaries/wages, any profits earned, etc.

Ask *"How much did (name) earn in the 30 days"*
- This is to ascertain the income earned by the person in the last 30 days and record the value in figures.

Qn. HR21: Group membership

Ask *"Is [NAME] currently a member/participant/interact with or a volunteer for any of the following [GROUP]?"*
- Record Yes OR No for the appropriate response for each of the listed group's i.e. Agricultural Cooperatives, Farmers group, Savings & Credit Coop, Women's group and or Youth group. If the person does not belong to any of the groups listed, select NO for All.

Qn. HR22A to HR22G: Beneficiary of Programme

Ask *"In the last 12 months, was [NAME] a beneficiary of [……] Programme?"*

- Benefiting a programme implies you ever received support either in Kind (seeds, seedlings, goats, Cattle, etc. NAADS/OWC) or Cash (SAGE, Youth, Emyoga) Funds etc. or through advice (NAADS/OWC: Vaccination, Artificial insemination,).

- Select **YES** if the person has ever benefited from any of the government programs listed in the last 12 months, otherwise select **NO**.

1.8 SECTION 3: FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Qn. HR23: Ownership of a Commercial bank or an MDI account

Ask *"Does [NAME] have a commercial bank or an MDI account registered in his/her name or jointly in their name and somebody else's name?"*

- This question serves to determine whether the member has an account or a joint in their names in a Commercial bank or any Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institution he/she uses such as: FINCA, UGAFODE, etc. e.g Circle code "1" for Yes, "2" for No.

Qn. HR24: Ownership or account or membership registered a SACCO, MFI or a credit institution

Ask *"Does [NAME] have an account or membership registered in their name, or jointly in their name and someone else's name with a SACCO, MFI or a credit institution?"*

- This question serves to determine whether the member has an account or a joint in their names in a SACCO or any Microfinance Institutions he/she uses such as: Pride Micro Finance, BRAC, Savings and Credit Cooperative Associations (SACCO), etc. Circle code "1" for Yes, "2" for No.

Qn. HR25: Membership any informal group (savings scheme)

Ask *"Does [NAME] have a membership in his/her name, or jointly in their name and someone else's name with an informal group (savings scheme)?"*

- This question serves to determine whether the person is a member any informal group (savings scheme) he/she uses such as: Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) etc. Circle code "1" for Yes, "2" for No.

Qn. HR26: Ownership of a mobile phone at present

Ask *"Does [NAME] own a mobile phone at present?"*

- This question seeks to determine the type of phone a member owns. Select 1 if the phone is ordinary, select 2 if smart phone, 3 if he/she owns both ordinary and smart phone, and select code 4 if he owns none.

- If the respondent says she has ACCESS to a mobile telephone, but the phone does not belong to him/her, record "No". If she says she OWNS a mobile telephone JOINTLY with someone else, record "Yes" by selecting the appropriate code as stated above.

Qn. HR27: Other Asset Ownership

Ask *"Does any member of this household own these assets at present? (Y/N)"*

- This question seeks to ascertain whether a member of the household owns any of the assets listed singly or jointly with someone else. Record Yes if true and No id he/she does not own the asset in question.

Qn. HR28 – HR29: Internet Usage

Ask *"Has any member of this household used internet in the last 30 days"*

- The internet is a world-wide public computer network. People may also refer to it as "using MBs", "Surfing", or "going online". Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, instant messaging applications (such as Whatsapp), and social media (such as Facebook and Twitter). Persons who always require help by others to use the internet should also be considered as using the internet services. Individuals that don't know what internet is definitely do not use internet. Internet access can be via a fixed or mobile network and occur via desktop, laptop and tablet computers, mobile phones and other devices such as e-readers, smart televisions, and game machines.

- These questions ask about ever use, use in the last 30days. It does not matter if the internet use takes place in the household the person is living in or elsewhere. Select 1 for Yes and 2 for NO, if the Person Uses the Internet, Establish the purpose it's used for and record the answer in the next question HR29.

Qn. HR30: Access to Information

Ask *"Thinking about access to information, can you provide the most used source of information for members of the household?"*

- This question seeks to establish the main Source of Information for most members of the household.

Qn. HR31: Access to Information

Ask "Does any member of this household hold any of the following insurance policies?"

1.9 SECTION 4: OWNERSHIP OF ENTERPRISES

This section seeks to establish the ownership of the enterprises at household level

From question HR32 to HR39 as to establish the ownership of the enterprises at household level for the past 12 month preceding data collection.

Ask *"In the past 12 months, has any member of this household:*

HR32A   *"Owned a non-agricultural business"*

HR32B   *"Provided a home-based non-agricultural service"*

HR32C   *"Owned a home-based shop (eg a carwash owner, metal worker, mechanic, carpenter, tailor, barber, etc.?"*

HR33 *"Processed and sold any agricultural by-products, including flour, starch, juice, beer, jam, oil, seed, bran, etc., but excluding livestock by-products, fresh/processed fish?"*

HR34 *"Owned a trading business on a street (street vendors, hawkers) or in a market?"*

HR35 *"Offered any service or sold anything on a street or in a market, including firewood, home-made charcoal, curios, construction timber, wood poles, traditional medicine, mats, bricks, cane furniture, weave baskets, thatch grass etc.?*

HR36 *"Owned a professional office or offered professional services from home as a doctor, accountant, lawyer, translator, private tutor, midwife, mason, etc?"*

HR37 *"Driven a household-owned taxi or pick-up truck to provide transportation or moving services?"*

HR38 *"Owned a bar or restaurant?"*

HR38 *"Owned any other non-agricultural business, even if it is a small business run from home or on a street?"*

1.10 SECTION 5: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Question HR32: Occupancy Tenure of Dwelling Unit

Ask, *"What is the occupancy tenure of your dwelling unit?"*

- This question is concerned with the arrangements by which a Household occupies its dwelling or living quarters i.e. is the household staying in it FOR FREE or SOME PAYMENT is made in order for the household to stay in it?

- Capture the Code which most appropriately describes the arrangements under which the Household occupies its dwelling. If the Household owns the dwelling, write Code 10 for "Owner occupied".

- If the Household members neither own the dwelling nor pay rent of any kind but occupy the dwelling free of charge because it belongs to government, record 11 for "Free – public". Probe to be sure that the Household does not pay any rent either directly or indirectly (deducted by the employer). Public housing is owned by the Central Government, Local Governments, or Parastatal Organisations. All other housing is private.

- If a private company or private school or a relative or a friend offers a free house where the household members live, then record 03 for "Free-private".

- Households occupying public housing may pay part of the rent (nominal rent), record 13 for "subsidised - public".

- Households occupying private housing may pay part of the rent (nominal rent), record 14 for "Subsidised - private".

- If any government organisation/agency pays full rent for the housing unit, record 15 for "Rented – Public".

- Where a household member pays full rent for the dwelling, record 16 for "Rented – Private".

Question HR33: Type of Dwelling Unit

Ask, *"What type of dwelling unit does this Household occupy?"* Record the most appropriate code.

The Household may occupy a unit which is not intended for habitation - for example a garage. In such cases, record 17 for "Garage".
A detached house is one that stands alone without being attached in any way to another building. NOTE: This includes storied houses structurally built for use by one household.
  A semi-detached house:
    i.   It commonly refers to two or more separate residences, attached side-by-side.
    ii.   The home can appear as a single house with two different entrances, though some times the houses have a shared entrance but with two separate doors.
    iii. The semi-detached house often looks like either two or more houses put together, or a large single home and both legally and structurally, ***literally share a wall between parts***. It can be single or multi-storeyed.

A flat is a separate and self-contained premise constructed or adapted for use for residential purposes and forming part of the building from some other part of which it is divided horizontally with at least two storeys.

A Tenement (Muzigo) is a large or long residential building, usually in an urban area, where many people live in a line of one or two- room rented compartments with minimal provisions for kitchens, toilets, stores and car parking.

If none of the stated dwelling unit types are appropriate e.g. containers and unipots, record Code 96 for "Others"

Question HR35: Source of Water for Drinking

Ask, "What is the **MAIN** source of water for **DRINKING** for your household?"

Capture the appropriate response for the Household's main source of drinking water in the provided space. You should note that (for purposes of this exercise), the water sources are defined as follows:

Table 2: Definitions of Water source categories

Response Categories	Definition
Piped Water into dwelling	Pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps, e.g. in the kitchen and bathroom. Sometimes called as a house connection. It is mostly found in urban and peri urban areas.
Piped Water to Yard/Plot	Pipe connected to a tap outside the house in the yard or plot. Sometimes called a yard connection.
Public Tap or Standpipe	Public water point from which community members may collect water. A standpipe may also be known as a public fountain or public tap or water kiosk. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.
Borehole or Tube well	A deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled with the purpose of reaching ground water supplies. Water is delivered from a tube well or borehole through a pump which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar. Boreholes are more common in rural areas
Protected dug well	A dug wall that is (1) protected from runoff water through a well lining or casing that is raised above ground level and a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird and animal droppings cannot fall down the hole and (3) fitted with a pump. Both conditions must be observed for a dug well to be considered as protected.

Response Categories	Definition
Protected spring	A spring protected from runoff, bird, and animal droppings by a "spring box" which is typically constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe without being exposed to outside pollution.
Unprotected /Open dug well	A dug well which is unprotected from runoff water; 2) unprotected from bird and animal droppings; or (3) both.
Open/Unprotected spring	A spring that is subject to runoff water and/ or bird or animal droppings. Unprotected springs typically do not have a "spring box".
Surface Water (lake, river, etc)	Water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels
Vendor	Water is obtained from a provider who transports water into a community for sale.
Tanker truck	Water is obtained from a provider who uses a truck to transport water into the community. Typically the provider sells the water to households.
Gravity Flow Water	A gravity-flow scheme is whereby supply is from a small upland river, stream or spring, impounded (saved and collected in a reservoir) within a protected catchment, and then transported by pipe work to tap-stands placed near to homes using the force of gravity. Precisely it is where spring water at the top of a hill is harnessed, piped and supplied to homes in the valley.
Rainwater	Rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces by roof or ground catchment and stored in a container, tank or cistern.
Bottled Water	Water that is bottled and sold to the household in bottles.

Question HR36: Energy for Lighting

Ask, *"What does this household use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source?"*

Information on the source of energy used for lighting is collected as one of the measures of the socio-economic status of the household. The use of some lighting energy can also have adverse health consequences. Heat and smoke emitted from firewood, charcoal and paraffin stove may cause respiratory disorders.

These questions ask about the **main** source of energy for lighting. If the household uses more than one source of energy for lighting, find out the source of energy **MAINLY** used in the household.

- **Biogas** is a form of renewable energy produced from organic matter through a biological process. It is typically derived from anaerobic digestion or fermentation processes and can be produced from a diverse range of organic

feedstocks including biomass, sewage, agricultural waste and certain industrial wastes (e.g. from the food & beverage manufacturing sector).

- LPG or liquefied petroleum gas is manufactured in oil refining, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. It consists of propane and/or butane gases. It is stored under pressure as a liquid in cylinders or bulk tanks and is delivered to end users in small cylinders (sold in kilograms) or in tankers from which it is transferred to bulk tanks onsite (sold in litres). The difference between "LPG" and "Gas" is that the former (LPG) is in liquid form.

- The Codes for 'National Grid (UMEME)' includes UMEME or any other related service provided by a Government Agency.

- Capture the two digit Code for the **MAIN** type used by the Household for lighting in the provided boxes. In case of Pressure Lamps, record it under Paraffin-Lantern.

- If the source is Firewood, ask for the source of this firewood and capture accordingly. For the person who gives a response of market as being the main source of firewood the next question is not applicable to him/her.

Questions HR37 – HR39: Type of Material mainly Used for Construction of the Roofing, Wall and Floor

Ask: "What type of material was mainly used for construction of your dwelling unit?"

- Ask the respondent for the main type of material used for construction and write the appropriate code.

- However, if the main material used is obvious, record as observed.

- If there is more than one kind of material used, record the main type of material (the material that covers the largest part of the floor/roof/wall) of the dwelling unit. If the household lives in an apartment building, look at the roof from a reasonable distance and ask the respondent if necessary. The quality of the material does not matter.

- Construction materials are usually obvious. Description of some of the materials are given below:

  i. **Roof:** - Thatch: this includes grass, papyrus, banana fibre, banana leaves e.t.c
  ii. **Wall:**
      a. **Bricks:** These are building materials moulded from earth or clay. They

may or may not be burnt, and may or may not be stabilised with another material such as lime or cement.

      b. **Cement Blocks:** These are building materials made out of a mixture of cement and sand. They are usually larger than bricks.

  iii. **Floor**

      a. **Cement Screed:** This is a thin layer on the floor made of sand and cement.

      b. **Concrete:** Is a thick layer of gravel, stone and cement.

      c. **Rammed Earth:** Soil (may include cow dung), rammed and left to dry.

Question HR40: Toilet Facilities

Ask, "*What type of toilet facility does this Household MAINLY use?"*

Below is the description of the different types of toilet facilities

Table 3: Definitions of Toilet Facilities

Definitions of Toilet Facility	
Response Categories	*Definition*
Flush/pour flush toilet	A flush toilet uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odors. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used)
Pit latrine	Excreta is deposited directly into a hole in the ground without flushing any water
- Ventilated improved Pit latrine (VIP)	A latrine ventilated by a pipe extending above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting.

- Pit latrine with slab	A latrine with a squatting slab, or a platform or seat. A latrine has a "slab" if the floor of the latrine is made of a hard, smooth material that can easily be thoroughly cleaned: e.g. cement, very smooth wood with no gaps, or smooth stone. Latrines with floors made of dirt, mud covered floors, or floors of mud and sticks do not have a slab. The "slab" does not have to be raised above ground level. A platform or seat must be firmly supported on all sides and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit and for ease of cleaning
- Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	A latrine without a squatting slab, platform or seat. An open pit is a rudimentary hole in the ground where excreta is collected
- Covered Pit latrine	A latrine with a structure consisting of at least 3 walls and a roof over it. The cover on the pit latrine keeps rainwater from entering the latrine.
- Uncovered Pit latrine	A latrine that does not have a structure over it, or the structure lacks either walls or a roof.
Ecosan toilets	A toilet where feaces and urine is either compositing or dehydrating (using ash and /or other materials) on site before it's exposed to the environment.

For those who go to the <u>bush,</u> use polythene bags or buckets, capture Code 08 for "No facility".

 Households that use different toilet facilities during day and night, consider the facility used at home during day time.

Question HR41: Clothing

Ask *"Imagine a ladder with ten steps. The first represents the poorest in society and the tenth represents the richest. On what step of the ladder would you be?"*

Question HR42: Clothing

Ask, *"Does every member in this Household have at least two sets of clothing?"*

Having two sets ensures that one does not have to remain naked while washing the other set and is a basic socio-economic poverty indicator. By clothing we mean garments for covering the body decently. In this question, you should only consider clothes in good or average condition. There is need to establish whether every household member has at least two sets of clothes. Uniforms should be excluded.

Question HR43: Shoes

Ask, *"Does every member in this Household have at least one pair of Shoes?"*

In this question, we want to find out whether every member of the household has a pair of shoes in good condition. Shoes include covered and open shoes. However, for purposes of this exercise, tyre sandals (*Lugabire*), slippers, gumboots and other sandals meant for use inside the house are not classified as shoes.

Children less than1 year should not be included as they may be considered too young to walk.

1.11   SECTION 6: HOUSEHOLD'S ENGAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

This section is meant to identify all households in the country that are involved in agriculture.

Question HR43 – HR56: Household engagement in crop growing Activities

Qn. HR43: Ask, *"In the last 24 months, did any member of your household grow [CROP]??")*

Question HR43: Household Engage in Crops growing

 Ask, *"In the last 24 months, did any member of your household grow [CROP]?"*

- This question seeks information on whether or not a household growing any crop. This will cover activities within or outside the village but within the district. Agricultural activities outside the district should not to be included.

- The Enumerator will have to establish whether the household is engaged in the crop growing or Not the two agricultural seasons. This included tree crops like Mangoes, Macadamia, Coffee, Avocados, etc.

- An agricultural season normally refers to the growing cycle of temporal crops that are planted and harvested in the first or second half of the year. The first half extends from January to June. So this question seeks information on crops grown on the holding during the last two agricultural seasons (May 2020 – May 2022).

- It should be noted that agricultural seasons are directly related to rains and only indirectly related to the growing cycle of crops.

- If Qn.HR43 is equal to 1, then HR44 should be filled by selecting the crop name for each of the mentioned crops grown by the household. Pastures should not be

regarded as crops. The crops should be listed in order of importance as considered and given by the respondent.

- Ask question HR43, HR44 and HR45 simultaneously for each of the crops grown

- If the household is undertaking any crop growing activity, probe further for the purpose of production of that agricultural activity in order to obtain the most appropriate Code under HR44.

- Question HR44: Main Purpose of Production

- By main purpose of production we mean the original intention of the holder when establishing the given agricultural activity.

- If Qn.HR43 is 2 for "NO" (i.e. the household does not practice crop growing) proceed to HR45 & HR46 and asked whether the household has **EVER** produced for sale or is **CURRENTLY** producing the crop for sale.

- In Qn. HR45 ask to know if the household has ever produced [CROP] for sale. This question is only applicable for those who have not grown any crop in that last 24 months.

- Qn. HR46 is asked to know whether the household is currently growing the crop in question for sale.

Qn. HR47: Distance to the Nearest Market

Ask *"What is the distance from household to the nearest market for [CROP]? In KMS*

- These questions seek to get the respondent's perception of the walking distance from the household to the nearest facility irrespective of whether the household uses it or not. Note that the word "Public" is the same as "Government".

- The perception of distance from one place to another varies depending on the route being used. A person walking can afford to use a shortcut to a health/school facility which a person using a motor vehicle may not be able to use. Hence the distance to the same facility by the two persons will differ.

- Distance to a facility is restricted to facilities located in Uganda but not only within the district. For households that access health or education services from a neighbouring District (such a facility being the nearest to the household), consider the distance to such facilities.

- If the distance is given in miles, multiply the number by 1.6 to convert it to Km.

- Record the actual distance given in Kilometers (Km) to one decimal place as shown in the diagram below:

Example

0	0	.	6	For 0.6 Km
0	6	.	4	For 6.4 Km
0	9	.	6	For 9.6 Km
1	2	.	8	For 12.8 Km

For persons who travel distances which is more than 90.0 Kms, record '90.0' and households that cross water bodies (Islands), record '99.7' for Not Applicable

Qn. HR48: Extension Services

- Ask "*Does this household receive extension services for Veterinary services?*?"

- Extension services may cover advice to farmers in areas such as provision of agricultural advice and information to crop, livestock and aqua-culture producers, farm management, selection of crop varieties, and use of inputs such as fertilisers, credit, farm mechanisation, animal health, plant protection, sustainable development and marketing.

- Get the extension services offered and record the appropriate Code with reference to the Code List.

- A detailed description of the different types of agricultural extension services is provided below;

    i. **Treatment of Animals:** This refers to active treatment and prevention of animal diseases. It also involves advising and providing information to the farmers on how to manage and care for sick animals or on how to combat disease or disorder.

    ii. **Control of crop diseases:** This involves giving farmers advice and information regarding crop disease control. Crop disease control involves reducing or eliminating diseases by use of pesticides while at the same time managing pest populations at acceptable levels. Action involves destruction of diseased plant parts, use of disease free seeds and transplants, crop rotation, control of weeds and insects.

    iii. **Vaccination:** This involves advising and providing information to the farmers on the use of animal vaccines to prevent specific animal diseases such as

Foot and Mouth Disease, Tuberculosis, Rift Valley Fever, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Influenza (Flue), New Castle etc.

iv. **Artificial Insemination:** This involves advising and giving information to farmers as well as introducing semen into the animal vagina or uterus by mechanical or instrumental means rather than by sexual intercourse. Usually, the timing, skill, knowledge and precision are necessary to achieve the desired result: a healthy calf delivered by a strong and healthy cow.

v. **Advice on good agricultural practices:** This involves giving advice and information to farmers regarding soil and water management, cropping systems, crop protection, livestock rearing, animal health, on farm processing, working conditions for farm workers, waste management etc.

vi. **Marketing:** As farmers become more market oriented, extension workers need to be in a position to advise them not only on how to grow crops but also on how to market them. Knowledge of produce handling, storage and packaging is also essential. Market extension involves advising and giving farmers information on what crops to grow, how and where to sell the crops, and how to store them. Market extension workers also advise farmers about prices, whether to store their crops or sell immediately, where to buy and how to pay for inputs such as fertilizers and seed.

vii. **Use of fertilizers:** This involves giving advice and information to farmers regarding use of natural and synthetic materials including; manure and nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium compounds which can be either spread on or worked into soil to increase its capacity to support plant growth and hence production.

viii. **Farm mechanization:** The process involves giving advice and information to farmers to substitute human labour and animal power in agricultural production practices with machine power. Improved farm implements and machinery are used for different farm operations to increase productivity of land and labour through timeliness of operations, efficient use of inputs, improvement in quality of produce, safety and comfort of farmers, reduction in loss of produce and drudgery of farmer.

ix. **Advice on credit services:** This involves availing farmers with advice and information on where and how to access credit to finance agricultural purposes. Credit may be in form of cash or in-kind (inputs, machinery etc.) or both. These types of financing are adapted to the specific financial needs of farmers which are determined by planting, harvesting and marketing-cycles.

x. **Environmental conservation:** This involves giving advice and information to farmers regarding the practice of protecting the environment for the benefit of the natural environment and (or) humans. Such advice may include encouraging farmers to adopt agro-forestry, mulching, terracing, proper waste management practices, etc.

Qn. HR49: Source of Water for Irrigation

Irrigation refers to purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pastures or crop production. Irrigation usually implies the existence of infrastructure and equipment for applying water to crops, such as irrigation canals, pumps, sprinklers or localized watering systems. However, it also includes manual watering of plants using buckets, watering cans or other devices. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing of rivers or streams is not considered irrigation.

Ask: *What is the main water source to this parcel?*
- A parcel is any piece of land of one land tenure type entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest or other features not forming part of the holding, or forming part of the holding under a different land tenure type.
- A parcel may consist of one or more fields or plots adjacent to each other.
- In this question therefore, a household may use many sources of water for irrigating the land under which the household is growing the crop. In this case the data collector should probe for the **MAIN** water source used by the household in irrigating the parcel in question.

Qn. HR50: Size of agricultural Land

Ask: *What is the total agricultural land in acreage used for growing [CROP]?*

- Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures

- Probe to aggregate the total size of the land as reported by the respondent and record in Acres to 1 decimal place.

Qn. HR51 - HR56: Household engaged in Livestock Keeping

- For these sets of Questions follow the same procedures as seen for crop growing households

APPENDIX 1: AGE/BIRTH DATE CONSISTENCY CHART

Current Age	Year of Birth		Current Age	Year of Birth	
	Has not had birthday in 2020	Has already had birthday in 2020		Has not had birthday in 2020	Has already had birthday in 2020
0	2019	------	48	1971	1972
1	2018	2019	49	1970	1971
2	2017	2018	50	1969	1970
3	2016	2017	51	1968	1969
4	2015	2016	52	1967	1968
5	2014	2015	53	1966	1967
6	2013	2014	54	1965	1966
7	2012	2013	55	1964	1965
8	2011	2012	56	1963	1964
9	2010	2011	57	1962	1963
10	2009	2010	58	1961	1962
11	2008	2009	59	1960	1961
12	2007	2008	60	1959	1960
13	2006	2007	61	1958	1959
14	2005	2006	62	1957	1958
15	2004	2005	63	1956	1957
16	2003	2004	64	1955	1956
17	2002	2003	65	1954	1955
18	2001	2002	66	1953	1954
19	2000	2001	67	1952	1953
20	1999	2000	68	1951	1952
21	1998	1999	69	1950	1951
22	1997	1998	70	1949	1950
23	1996	1997	71	1948	1949
24	1995	1996	72	1947	1948
25	1994	1995	73	1946	1947
26	1993	1994	74	1945	1946
27	1992	1993	75	1944	1945
28	1991	1992	76	1943	1944
29	1990	1991	77	1942	1943
30	1989	1990	78	1941	1942
31	1988	1989	79	1940	1941
32	1987	1988	80	1939	1940

Current Age	Year of Birth		Current Age	Year of Birth	
	Has not had birthday in 2020	Has already had birthday in 2020		Has not had birthday in 2020	Has already had birthday in 2020
33	1986	1987	81	1938	1939
34	1985	1986	82	1937	1938
35	1984	1985	83	1936	1937
36	1983	1984	84	1935	1936
37	1982	1983	85	1934	1935
38	1981	1982	86	1933	1934
39	1980	1981	87	1932	1933
40	1979	1980	88	1931	1932
41	1978	1979	89	1930	1931
42	1977	1978	90	1929	1930
43	1976	1977	91	1928	1929
44	1975	1976	92	1927	1928
45	1974	1975	93	1926	1927
46	1973	1974	94	1925	1926
47	1972	1973	95	1924	1925

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HISTORICAL EVENTS

Date	Major Event	Age
12/8/2012	Stephen Kiprotich won a Gold Medal for Marathon in the London Summer Olympics.	8
11/7/2010	Suspected terrorists bombed the Kyadondo rugby club and the Ethiopian village in Kampala, leading to the death of over about 50 people who were watching the live screening of the FIFA World Cup Finals played in South Africa.	10
Aug-05	Dorcus Inzikuru won a Gold Medal at the World Championships in Helsinki, Finland and became the first Ugandan woman gold medallist.	15
Jan-02	Earthquake hits the Mufumbira Mountains in Kisoro District.	18
17/03/2000	Fire broke out in the camp of the cult Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments at Kanungu, killing hundreds of believers. It is not clear whether cult leader Kibwetere died in the infernal or not.	20
31/08/1999	Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi of Buganda wedded Nabagereka Sylvia Nagginda.	21
Apr-94	Rwanda genocide.	26
31/07/1993	Prince Ronald "Ronnie" Mutebi crowned Kabaka of Buganda, after the restoration of traditional and cultural leaders.	27
Dec-89	Philly Bongoley Lutaaya, the first Ugandan to publicly admit having contracted HIV/Aids, died.	31
26/01/1986	Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) took over power while the military junta of Tito Okello and Basilio Olara Okello fled.	34
Feb-81	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and 26 other fighters fled to the bush in the Luwero Triangle to launch a protracted people's struggle against all forms of dictatorship.	39
13/04/1979	Tanzanian forces and the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) install Prof. Yusuf Lule as the new president of Uganda.	41
3/6/1979	Tanzanian forces and the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) repulse Field marshal Idi Amin from Kagera, follow him into Kampala and chase him out of Uganda altogether.	41
4/7/1976	Israeli commandos raided Entebbe Airport to rescue their citizens held hostage after an Air France plane was hijacked by Palestinian sympathisers.	44
Aug-75	Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the forerunner of the African Union (AU) held its Heads of State Summit in Kampala. They were hosted by former Uganda President Idi Amin Dada, who then became OAU Chairman.	45
1972	The East African Examinations Council (EACE) replaces the University of Cambridge Examinations Syndicate as the examining body for Ordinary and Advanced Level secondary examinations.	48
5/8/1972	Uganda president Idi Amin expels 80,000 Asians.	48
25/01/1971	Idi Amin seizes power in a military coup on overthrowing Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and the Uganda People's Congress (UPC).	49
1970	Makerere University established as an independent university. Before this, it was part of the University of East Africa which was in turn a constituent college of the University of London.	50
1970	Major landslide in Manjiya County (now Bududa District) killed at least 50 persons attending circumcision festivities and maimed or displaced hundreds of others.	50
Dec-69	Attempted assassination of former President Dr. Milton Obote when he is leaving Lugogo Indoor Stadium in Kampala.	50
21/11/1969	Death of Sir Edward Mutesa II, the Kabaka of Buganda and President of Uganda.	50
Oct-69	Former President Dr. Apollo Milton Obote announces his 'Move to the Left Strategy' and his brand of socialism in 'The Common Man's Charter'.	50
Jul-69	Man, in the Apollo 11 Space Shuttle, makes the first landing on the Moon.	51
Jun-69	Pope Paul VI visits Uganda and officially opens the Uganda Martyr's Shrine at Namugongo.	51
8/9/1967	Under a new constitution, all kingdoms abolished. Uganda became a republic, with Dr. Apollo Milton Obote as the executive President.	52
1966	The Uganda Shilling is born, replacing the East African Shilling. Although both the Uganda Shilling and the East African Shilling were denominated in cents, the most prominent feature of East African one, five and ten cent coins was that they had holes in their middle.	54

Date	Major Event	Age
23/02/1966	The Buganda Crisis, in which Prime Minister Dr. Apollo Milton Obote exiles Sir Edward Mutesa II, the Kabaka of Buganda and President of Uganda.	54
1964	The Lost Counties Referendum determines to return Bagangaizi and Bayaga counties to Bunyoro, depening the rift between executive Prime Minister Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and the titular President, Sir Edward Mutesa.	56
9/10/1962	Uganda gains independence.	57
25/10/1962	Uganda is admitted as a member State to the UN.	57
1/3/1962	Uganda begins self-government, with Benedicto Kiwanuka as prime minister.	58
1954	Construction of Owen Falls Dam at present day Jinja.	66
30/11/1953	Edward Mutesa II, the Kabaka (king) of Buganda is exiled in London.	66
1945	End of World War II	75
1939	Beginning of World War II	81
1926	Territory between the River Malaba and the Eastern Rift Valley were transferred from Uganda to Kenya.	94
1914	WestNile was transferred from Sudan to Uganda	95