Nebbi

Baseline Survey Report For Food and Economic Security (FES) Project

2022-2024

Acknowledgement

Conducting CARITAS NEBBI food and economic security project Baseline survey is an important work, no matter if it is done with external support or with in-house capacity. This work would have not been possible without the help and cooperation of many individuals and institutions. We do acknowledge those persons and institutions who have made this work a success. At the very outset, I am expressing my profound gratitude to CARITAS NEBBI for taking such an initiative in response to supporting farmers achieve sustainable livelihoods.

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List of Acronyms

CSI Coping Strategy Index

DDS Dietary Diversity Score

FCS Food Consumption Score

FES Food and Economic Security

FG Food Group

FGDs Focus Group Discussions

GBV Gender Based Violence

HHs Households

HLFOs Higher Level Farmer Organizations

IGAs Income Generating Activities

KII Key Informant Interview

OPM Office of the Prime Minister

PDM Parish Development Model

POs Producer organizations

PSN Persons with Special Needs

VSLA Village Savings and Loans Associations

Executive Summary

The food and economic security project (FES) is a three year intervention geared towards sustainable agricultural production amidst climate change capturing the synergies between Mitigation, Adaptation and Food & income Security in Erussi and Ndhew Sub County in Nebbi district. The project's main objective is to contribute to increased food and income security by 2024. A baseline survey was conducted for the project during the month of May 2022. Specifically, the baseline survey was to set out baseline data per the specific output and outcome indicators of the project as stipulated in the project log frame.

The outputs of the assignment would serve as an evidence base for subsequent assessment of how efficiently the activities were being implemented and the eventual results achieved. A sample size of 256 households was generated using the Slovin's Formula at 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

The survey covered a total of 261 households surveyed; out of which 58% (151) were from farmer groups in Erussi Sub County and 42% (110) were from Ndhew Sub County. The age profile of the respondents indicates that 179 of those surveyed representing 69% are female while 82 representing 31% are male. 21% of the female are in the youth age bracket of 18-35 years, while 47% are middle aged and young adults between 36- 55 years and 32% are adults above 55 years. Generally targeted households are overwhelmingly headed by males (79 percent) and have an average of 6.7 individuals.

Important to note is that whereas majority (69 percent) of the respondents were females compared to males (31 percent), it means that targeted farmer groups are composed of wives whose decision making and resource access is dependent on the existing relationship with their husbands. Overall, majority (68%) of the respondents were married (one spouse), 13% were married (polygamy), 8% were divorced, 8% were widowed and 3% were single or had never married. Marital status plays an important role in the determining the level of access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition, and non-farm employment.

Education levels are varying from illiterate to tertiary education, majority (35%) of the respondents had attended some primary school, 28% had completed primary level, 17% had done some secondary, only 8% had completed secondary level and about 7% were illiterate while 3% had no formal education.

According to the survey findings, all respondents under the study had access to agricultural land for cultivation, 86% reported access to land through ownership, 10% through hiring from others and the 4% through crop share.

Majority of the respondents surveyed own mobile/cell phones, 41% own radios, 36% own solar panels or solar lanterns, 11% own bicycles and motorcycles and only 2% own television.

Bean as a crop was planted by 86% of all respondents with an average acreage of 0.5 acres per household. Overall, average yield was 131 Kgs per acre which is below the Uganda's yield average of 250kgs per acre. 64 percent of the respondents reported to have planted ground nuts during the second planting season of 2021. Average acreage planted was 0.63 acres with majority planting about half an acre. Average yield is 321 Kgs per acre as opposed to the yield potential of 1200kg per acre.

Irish potato was planted by only 14% during the second planting season of 2021. Most of the respondents reported to have planted 0.6 acres per household. Average yield stands at 394kgs per acre which is about four bags per acre.

Respondents were also asked how many times adults and children in their households had consumed a meal. Of the surveyed households only 31 percent (n=81) reported their children eating three meals and more in a day, at the time of assessment, and only 21 percent of the households reported that adults had consumed at least three meals a day.

Findings from the survey also show an overall average household annual income of Ugx 1,409,196. There were variations between male headed and female headed households; male headed households registered an average of Ugx 1,540,872 compared to annual household income of Ugx 904,440 for female headed households. In addition, the average amount of individual savings was Ugx 130,966 with majority of the members having about Ugx 100,000. Average savings in groups in Erussi Sub County were slightly higher (Ugx 143176) than those of Ndhew who reported an average of Ugx 113,367.

In order to establish the extent of crop production, it is important to establish the actual number of acres under cultivation. The findings indicate that ground nuts (mean of 0.63) have the highest number of acres under production followed by Irish potato (mean of 0.6) and then beans with an average of an acre during the second season of 2021. Average land holding for the households under study was about two acres which often has many competing enterprises like coffee, the main commercial crop, cassava, the staple food of the area, and other crops.

Respondents were further asked which of the different practices they practiced. Majority (60 percent) reported practice crop rotation, use of cover crops in the control of soil erosion practiced by 47 percent, use of manure by about 30 percent, agroforestry by 32 percent and others.

According to the project proposal, FES project will heavily rely on horizontal and vertical partnerships for its results. The consultant concludes that this will build local capacity at sub county level and SMEs involved in the partnerships for the sustainability of outcomes even after the expiry of the project. If the value chain approach is employed by the project, it will deliver products that will have a competitive edge because of quality and product differentiation.

1.0 Introduction

This report presents details of the baseline survey for the food and economic security project being implemented in the sub counties of Erussi and Ndhew by CARITAS Nebbi with funding from the Bread for the World Germany. The report highlights the background and objectives of the project, the focus of the baseline survey, the scope, approach and methodology used. It also presents the analysis of the data and presentation of the results, conclusion and recommendations.

1.1 Project focus

The food and economic security project (FES) is a three year intervention geared towards sustainable agricultural production amidst climate change, capturing the synergies between Mitigation, Adaptation and Food & income Security for Erussi and Ndhew sub counties in Nebbi district. The project's main objective is to contribute to increased food and income security by 2024. This objective will be achieved through three main outcomes:

a) Household food production and utilization among targeted active poor women, youth and persons with disabilities in Ndhew and Erussi sub counties in Nebbi district increased by December 2024

b) Household income of targeted active poor women, youth and persons with disabilities in Ndhew and Erussi sub counties in Nebbi district increased by December 2024

c) By December 2024, Ndhew and Erussi sub counties and Nebbi district local government will address the food and income security proposals of the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities integrated development approach to support key target groups of Men, Women, Youth, including vulnerable populations such as PLHIV/A, people living with disabilities, and OVCs.

The project directly reaches 750 households (one male or female member organized in 25 groups), 100 intermediaries (decision-makers) and 1,500 indirect beneficiaries.

1.2 The purpose and scope of the Baseline Survey

The purpose of the survey was to assess the status of the household food and economic security of Ndhew and Erussi sub counties and Nebbi district local government and thus provide a baseline to measure realization of the project outcomes.

1.2.1 Specific Objective

Specifically, the baseline survey was to set out baseline data per the specific output and outcome indicators of the project as stipulated in the project log frame.

The outputs of the assignment would serve as an evidence base for subsequent assessment of how efficiently the activities were being implemented and the eventual results achieved. It would as well form a basis for setting performance targets and provides data upon which projects progress on generation of outputs, contribution to outcomes and impact will be assessed.

1.3 The focus of the Baseline survey

The baseline data is intended to track progress and improvement in the food and economic security of the targeted groups. This will provide a benchmark to track the project indicators below for the project duration;

1. Average acreage of CARITAS promoted food crops cultivated by the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities.
2. Proportion of targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities applying the CARITAS promoted agroecology practices.
3. Number of meals the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities are consuming per day
4. Average annual household income of targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities engaged in agriculture and agribusiness enterprises.
5. Average savings of group loan scheme

1.4 Scope of the Baseline Survey

The scope of the Baseline survey was based on the geographical, time and the content as described below:

1.4.1 Geographical Scope

The Baseline survey was carried out in the two sub counties of Erussi and Ndhew in Nebbi district where CARITAS Nebbi with the assistance of the Sub County Local government identified 25 farmer groups that are targeted by the project. Within these locations, efforts were made to reach at least 10 households from each group, local leaders at the sub counties and other stakeholders.

1.4.2 Time scope;

The baseline survey ran from 29th April to 30th May covering the preliminary preparations, data collection, analysis and report writing. Data collection was done from 29th April to 7th May 2022. During this period, activities carried out included: training of 6 data collectors, pretesting digitized data collection tool, logistical coordination and scheduling meetings and household data collection interviews with sub county local leaders and focus group discussions.

1.4.3 Content scope

Both qualitative and quantitative data was used to investigate and analyze the issues that informed baseline survey. These included primary and secondary data collected from target locations and potential respondents and, stakeholders. Emphasis was placed on the baseline survey focus areas presented above.

2.0 Approach and Methodology

The baseline employed a wide range of methods and approaches of data collection strategies to suit context and ensure triangulation of information. The methods included;

- Review of relevant project documents, a wide variety of documents covering project design, implementation plans, monitoring and logic frameworks, and Sub County Development Plans
- Quantitative data (household questionnaire),
- Qualitative data collection (key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions)
- Direct observations

2.1 Data collection methods

2.1.1 Household Survey Questionnaire

A household questionnaire was used to gather detailed and quantitative information on a specific topic (e.g., crop acreage, household incomes, savings, food consumption, diet diversity, coping strategies) or a series of related topics about intra-household functioning, or the functioning of individual households as a part of the larger community. Trained freelance enumerators administered a structured questionnaire to household members who are in the selected groups in a standardized way, with no deviation from the original questions.

The freelance enumerators used real-time data collection software (CSpro) for use with smartphones that were also capable of capturing photos and GPS coordinates. This ensured higher data reliability, quality, reduced time for data collection, and GPS coordinates where the interview was conducted were captured.

The automatic registration of each survey's start and end time provided a tool for additional verification of the enumerators' work, to ensure that all survey responses were genuine and not filled in by the enumerators themselves at a convenient place. The whole process of data collection was physically supervised by the consultant and the responsible CARITAS field staff.

2.1.2 The sample size and sampling procedure

The sampling size was generated using the Slovin's Formula at 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. For a population of 750 households that form the 25 farmer groups, a sample of 256 households was determined.

The consultants utilized uncontrolled random route quota sampling in which the net number of interviews was defined (256 observations) but the gross number of households is undefined and the substitution of dropouts is allowed. At least 10 group members were randomly selected from each group. All household interviews were conducted at the respondent's home or at his/her convenient place.

2.1.3 Focus Group Discussions

4 Focus groups discussions led by the consultant were conducted mainly focusing on triangulation of emerging issues on household decision making, land owner ship and control, climate change, food and income security, gender-based violence issues related to women incomes. Facilitator guided the group through a series of questions on a specific topic or series of related topics. A total of 3 FGDs (2 in Erussi and 1 in Ndhew Sub County) were conducted.

2.1.4 Key Informant interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted with mainly Sub County officials, opinion leaders and other relevant stakeholder mainly those knowledgeable on food and economic security. Key informants were selected based on their position, responsibilities or experience working in the food security sector or farmer organizations. A total of 08 key informant interviews were conducted. Stakeholders to be interviewed were mainly:

a. Sub county Agricultural and Community Development Officers
b. Local government authorities and community technical officers
c. Community opinion leaders

d. Community farmer-based organizations
e. Private-sector individuals
f. Non-Governmental organizations

2.2 Description of the categories of target respondents

The tables below describe the categories of respondents reached by location and the methods used for data collection. A total of 287 respondents were reached across all the two sub counties during the baseline survey as indicated in the table 1 below;

Table 1: Categories of Respondents for the Baseline Survey

	Categories of respondents	Overall	Erussi	Ndhew	Method of data collection
	Household (farmer group members)	261	151	110	Household survey
	Focus groups	18	12	06	Focus group discussion
	Key informants	08	04	04	Key informant interview

2.3 Data Processing, Analysis and Interpretation

Quantitative data was collected using tablets and smart phones and uploaded into CSpro, a configurable; cloud based mobile data collection and visualization application. The data generated was extracted from the CSpro platform in SPSS format for analysis. The analysis results were then exported to MS Excel for graphical presentation and analysis. Qualitative data was transcribed into MS Word and thematic areas related to the focus areas of the baseline survey and livelihood assessment. These themes were grouped into sub themes for further analysis and triangulation with quantitative data

2.4 Challenges encountered during data collection

Overall, the data collection and field work during the baseline survey and livelihood support assessment ran smoothly with the exception of a few incidences:

a) Clashing of activities: the data collection was carried out at a time when other activities such as; mobilization for Parish development model (PDM), planting season for farmers.

2.5 Demographic Profile of the Target Respondents

The demographic profile of the target respondents is structured around their age and sex, household occupations, education status, the household source of income, comparison of productive assets, household age comparison and household food security status. The survey covered a total of 261 households surveyed; out of which 58% (151) were from farmer groups in Erussi Sub County and 42% (110) were from Ndhew Sub County.

2.6 Locations of respondent farmer groups

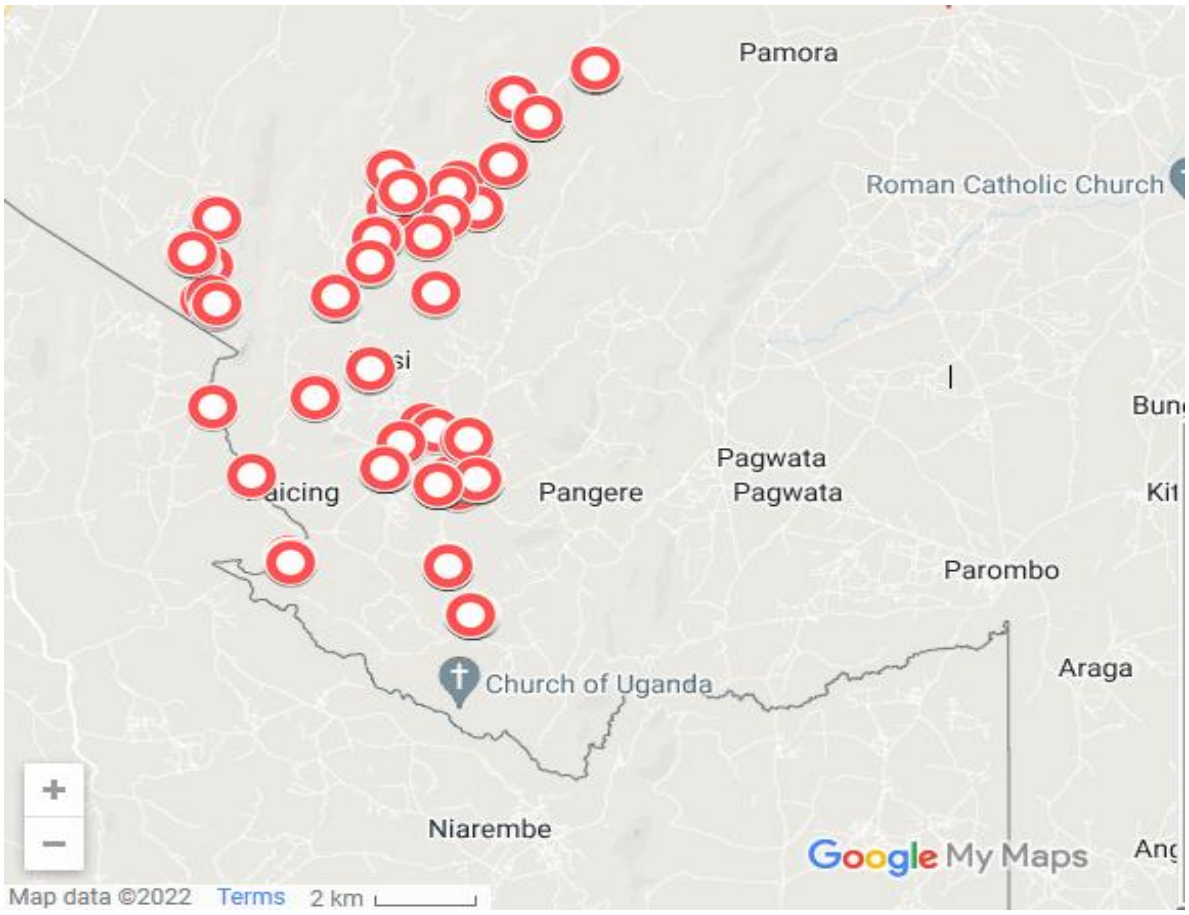


Figure 1: Locations of respondents' farmer groups

3.0 Demographic profile of target respondents and household status

3.1 The age and sex of respondents

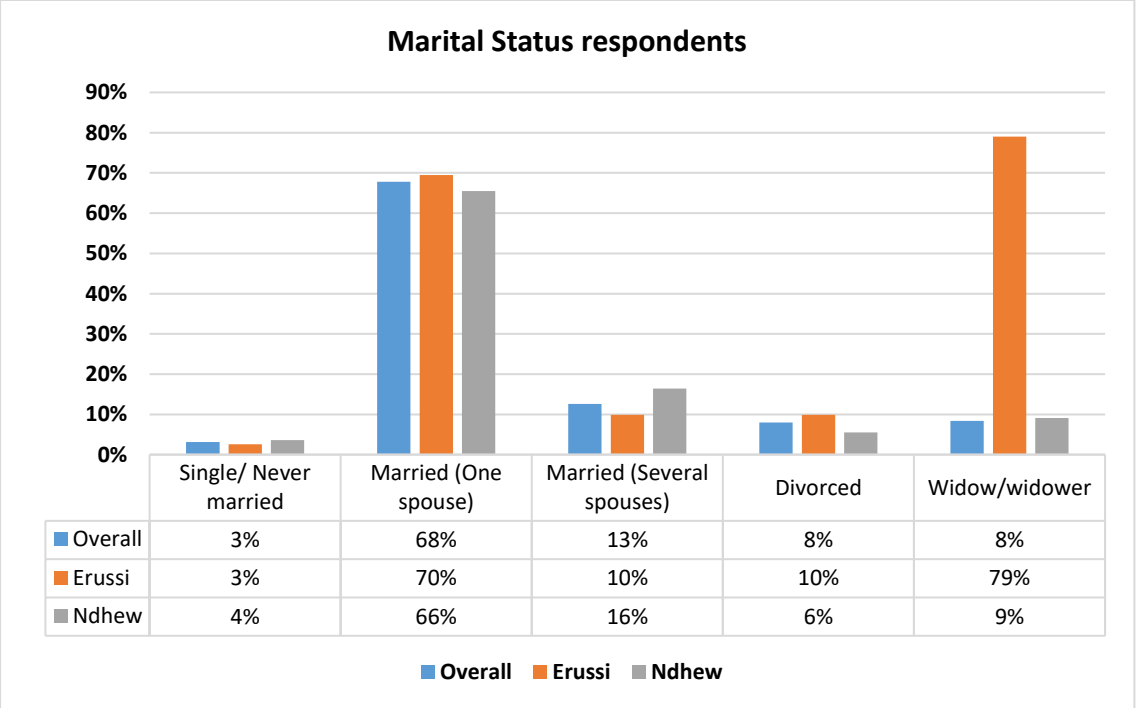
The age profile of the respondents indicates that 179 of those surveyed representing 69% are female while 82 representing 31% are male. 21% of the female are in the youth age bracket of 18-35 years, while 47% are middle aged and young adults between 36- 55 years and 32% are adults above 55 years. 33% of the male are in the youth age bracket, while 48% are middle aged and young adults and 20% were adults above 55 years. Whereas the legal definition of youth in Uganda is between 18 and 35 years, the age at which youth take on responsibility varies and has a bearing on livelihood challenges they face. This variation is intended to help monitor and assess the stage at which livelihood challenges are experienced the most and how responses towards them are adapted. The comparison of 18 to 35 years, 36 to 55 years and above 55 years should help monitor the livelihood challenges by these age brackets according to the individual and family responsibilities.

3.2 Household Composition

Generally targeted households are overwhelmingly headed by males (79 percent) and have an average of 6.7 individuals per household though majority (mode) of the households have 5 household members. Similar findings are reflected in the two sub counties of Erussi and Ndhew where 78 and 81 percent were male headed respectively with average household size of 6.7 persons.

Important to note is that whereas majority (69 percent) of the respondents were females compared to males (31 percent), it means that targeted farmer groups are composed of wives whose decision making and resource access is dependent on the existing relationship with their husbands. It's therefore prudent that a thorough gender analysis is conducted to address any negative gender challenges that might have implications on the project interventions. During the focus groups discussion, it was highlighted that most of the resources required in agricultural production were owned by males. This calls for the involvement of husbands in awareness creation interventions so that husbands of some of the women in targeted groups are well aware of the project and its objectives in order to be supportive to their spouses where need be.

3.3 Marital Status of respondents



	Single/ Never married	Married (One spouse)	Married (Several spouses)	Divorced	Widow/widower
Overall	3%	68%	13%	8%	8%
Erussi	3%	70%	10%	10%	79%
Ndhew	4%	66%	16%	6%	9%

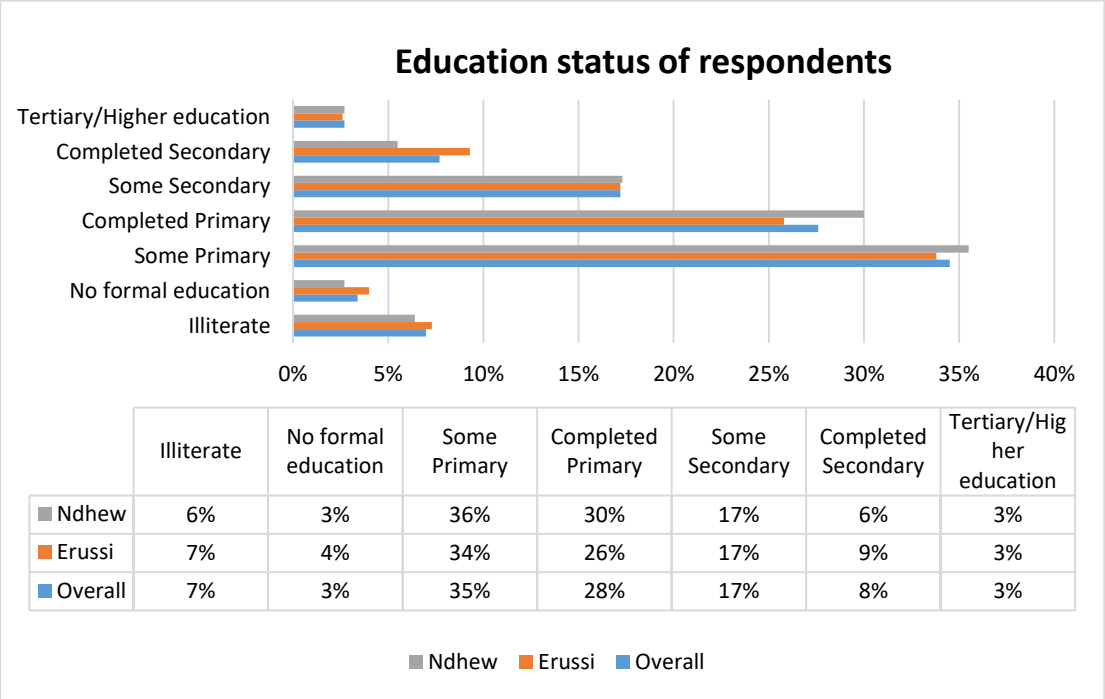
Figure 2: Marital status of Respondents

Overall, majority (68%) of the respondents were married (one spouse), 13% were married (polygamy), 8% were divorced, 8% were widowed and 3% were single or had never married. Among the female respondents, majority (62%) were married (one spouse), 13% were married (polygamy), 12% were widowed, 11% were divorced and 2% were single or had never married. Among the male respondents, majority (80%) were married (one spouse), 12% were married (polygamy), 5% were single and 2% were divorced.

Marital status plays an important role in the determining the level of access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition, and non-farm employment.

Women have their natural challenges that inhibit them from participating fully in agricultural activities in addition to other responsibilities of head of family. It is therefore important for the project to identify such families and develop special target programs to help them actively participate in the project activities for the betterment of their households.

3.4 Education status of the respondents



	Illiterate	No formal education	Some Primary	Completed Primary	Some Secondary	Completed Secondary	Tertiary/Higher education
Ndhew	6%	3%	36%	30%	17%	6%	3%
Erussi	7%	4%	34%	26%	17%	9%	3%
Overall	7%	3%	35%	28%	17%	8%	3%

Figure 3: Education status of Respondents

Education levels are varying from illiterate to tertiary education' majority (35%) of the respondents had attended some primary school, 28% had completed primary level, 17% had done some secondary, only 8% had completed secondary level and about 7% were illiterate while 3% had no formal education as illustrated in figure above. A similar trend of education status is reflected across the two sub counties of Erussi and Ndhew. According to NAADS annual report 2011, the education levels of farmers have a direct relationship with adoption of crop production technology with the higher steps on the education ladder having more adoption than farmers who have never attained school. It's important that the project understands the education level so that appropriate training and communication materials are provided for the different farmer groups targeted by the project.

3.5 Asset ownership by respondent households

3.5.1 Access to land by respondents

The three primary factors of production, i.e., land, labour and capital are important but land is the most important for agricultural production. There are various forms of land ownership in Uganda including; communal, private ownership, and lease. However, people who may not own land can still access land through hiring, and sometimes on goodwill. The survey sought to establish the available means of land access.

According to the survey findings, all respondents under the study had access to agricultural land for cultivation, 86% reported access to land through ownership, 10% through hiring from others and the 4% through crop share. When compared, female and male headed households, there is no big difference between the different forms of land access. This is against the popular beliefs that in African tradition, women do not own land. This is a good indicator of a high potential for agriculture production. The biggest percentages of people who own land do not incur the cost of

hiring and therefore minimizes on variable costs of production. The lower costs of production increases profitability of enterprises which motivates farmers to invest in activities and inputs that foster farm productivity. This will guarantee produce surplus for market as a source of income for small holder farmers. However, it's important to note the average size of land that can be accessed for agricultural production is generally small, standing an average of about two acres per household which has competing enterprises with the target project crops.

3.5.2 Ownership of communication and transportation assets

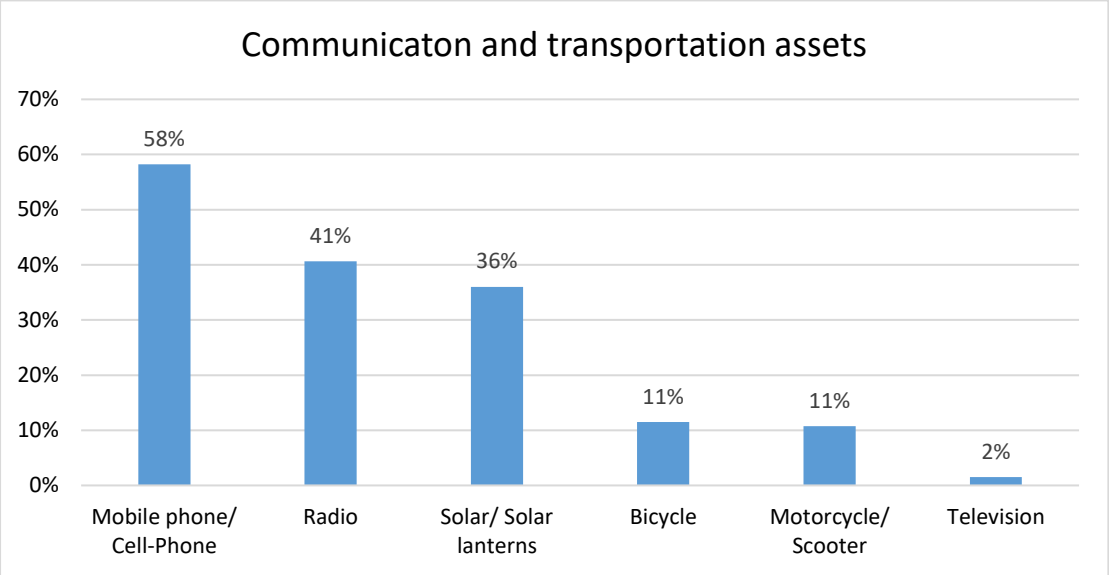


Figure 4: Ownership of communication and transportation assets

During the survey, respondents were asked ownership of a variety of assets ranging from household items to transport means. However, during analysis emphasis was placed on assets that are used in communication and transport because of their importance in supporting agricultural-based interventions. Majority of the respondents surveyed own mobile/cell phones, 41% own radios, 36% own solar panels or solar lanterns, 11% own bicycles and motorcycles and only 2% own televisions.

Information and communication are key in agricultural education and extension. Farmers need information on weather forecasts, inputs, improved cultivation practices, pest and disease management and market prices. Old information and communications technologies such as radio and television have been and continue to be important tools in the attempt to link farmers more closely with market demands, yet access to agricultural information continues to be challenging to smallholder farmers. The rapid growth of mobile phone use in rural areas has introduced a technology that offers several advantages over other alternatives in terms of costs, geographic coverage and ease of use. From the survey findings, 58% of the respondents owning mobile phones creates an opportunity that the project should utilize in the promotion of the targeted crops and the agroecological practices

3.5.3 Household Livestock ownership

Livestock ownership varies in numbers and types among the households. Majority of the households (66 percent) at least own a goat, 51 percent reported ownership of a chicken, 12 percent owned pigs and only 5 percent owned cattle, sheep and ducks were owned by about 3 percent. Generally, the numbers of livestock were minimal with average number of goats at 3 and chicken at 4, averages of the other livestock are less than 1. It should be noted that livestock play an important part in food systems. They are a source of high-quality protein and other nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals; and raising livestock is a way of utilizing otherwise unusable areas

and resources for food production namely grasslands, by-products of food production, and organic waste. Livestock also play a significant role in on-farm and nutrient cycles, and they provide people with incomes, assets and livelihoods. Integrated crop-livestock systems are therefore a key aspect in the promotion of agroecological practices which are core in this food and economic security project.

4.0 The Baseline Survey Findings and Analysis

The baseline survey findings are structured around the four core project indicators and their respective targets and the three supplementary indicators and their targets. The detailed description of the baseline survey findings is explained and data graphically resented

4.1 Core indicator 1.1:

The average yield of Caritas promoted food crops produced by households

The average yield of Caritas promoted food crops produced by households of the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities increased by 20% by December 2024

The project intends to promote mainly three crops i.e., Irish potato, beans and ground nuts. Of the three crops promoted by the project, bean was the most planted crop in the second planting season of 2021. The crop was planted by 86% of all respondents with an average acreage of 0.5 acres per household. Overall, average yield was 131 Kgs per acre which is below the Uganda's yield average of 250kgs per acre.

64 percent of the clients reported to have planted ground nuts during the second planting season of 2021. Average acreage planted was 0.63 acres with majority planting about half an acre. Average yield is 321 Kgs per acre as opposed to the yield potential of 1200kg per acre

Irish potato was planted by only 14% during the second planting season of 2021. Most of the respondents reported to have planted 0.6 acres per household. Average yield stands at 394kgs per acre which is about four bags per acre yet Irish potato has the potential of yielding over 3000Kgs (30 bags) per acre in Uganda.

Table 2: Baseline values for crop yields per acre (Kgs)

Core indicators 1.1	
The average yield of Caritas promoted food crops produced by households of the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities increased by 20% by December 2024	Current average household food production yield of the targeted households, for the promoted food crops.
Promoted crop	Yields per acre (Kgs)
Ground nuts	321 Kgs
Beans	131 Kgs
Irish potato	394kgs

It is important to note that the crops being promoted by the project are not planted by all the respondents from the targeted farmer groups. Current crop yields being realized by the farmers growing these crops falls below the average national yields in Uganda. Improvement of production and productivity of the crops will need an integrated approach that will increase on the adoption of the crops as well as productivity, keeping in mind of the agro-ecological principles on which the project is hinged on. The FES project should consider facilitating farmers' access to crop varieties that are high yielding in addition to emphasizing improved farming practices such as mulching,

irrigation and crop rotation. Areas with high population density such as Erussi are likely to plant on a piece of land season after another and this requires use of soil fertility management practices in order to keep soil fertility at an acceptable level.

4.2 Core indicator 1.2:

Percent of households consuming 3 meals per day

Table 3: Baseline values for percent of meals consuming 3 meals per day

Core indicator 1.2	
By December 2024, at least XX% of the households of the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities will report consuming three or more meals per day.	Current average number of meals consumed by the targeted households
Categories of household members	Percent of households consuming 3 meals per day
Children	31%
Adults	21%

Respondents were asked how many times adults and children in their households had consumed a meal. Of the surveyed households only 31 percent (n=81) reported their children eating three meals and more in a day at the time of assessment, only 21 percent of the households reported that adults had consumed at least three meals in a day. The food security situation is not different across the different categories of female and male headed households. The percentage of households that can afford three meals in a day is minimum. Majority of the households were able to afford two meals a day for both children and adults. During the group discussions, it was explained that many of the households do not consume morning meals, majority consumed an afternoon and a late evening meal.

4.2.1 The Diet Diversity Score

The indicator on number of meals does not address all the dimensions of food security. Diet diversity score was employed to expound on the food security situation of the respondent households. The Diet Diversity Score measures how many food groups (out of 8) are consumed during a week reporting period. Households that over a seven-day period consumed foods from four or fewer food groups out of eight are classified as having low dietary diversity. Fourto six food groups are classified as moderate and those with seven food groups and above are classified to have a high dietary diversity score. As illustrated in the figure below about five in every 10 households (49 percent) had consumed seven to eight food groups in the week preceding the survey. Only 17 percent the respondent households had consumed less than four food groups.

Even among households who satisfy their calorie requirements, those who consume a non-diversified, unbalanced and unhealthy diet, can be classified as food insecure. Hungry people spend a larger share, if not all, of their food budget on macronutrient dense staples, such as cassava and other root tubers, which provide cheap and accessible sources of calories. In doing so, they compromise more nutritious items and their diet lacks adequate proteins and micro-nutrients.

4.2.2 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock/crisis, households may adopt various mechanisms (strategies) which are not adopted in a normal day-to-day life, to cope with reduced or declining access to food.

Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. CSI is based on a list of behaviors (coping strategies). CSI combines: (i) the frequency of each strategy (how many times each strategy was adopted?); and (ii) their (severity) (how serious is each strategy?) for households reporting food consumption problems. Households were asked about how often they used a set of five short-term food-based coping strategies in situations in which they did not have enough food, or money to buy food, during the one-week period prior to interview. The information is combined into the CSI which is a score assigned to a household that represents the frequency and severity of coping strategies employed. First, each of the five strategies is assigned a standard weight based on its severity. These weights are: Relying on less preferred and less expensive foods (=1.0); Limiting portion size at meal times (=1.0); Reducing the number of meals eaten in a day (=1.0); Borrow food or rely on help from relatives or friends (=2.0); Restricting consumption by adults for small children to eat (=3.0). Household CSI scores are then determined by multiplying the number of days in the past week each strategy was employed by its corresponding severity weight, and then summing together the totals. Based on the context, the total CSI score is the basis to determine and classify the level of coping: into three categories: No or low coping (CSI= 0-3), medium (CSI = 4-9, high coping (CSI ≥10).

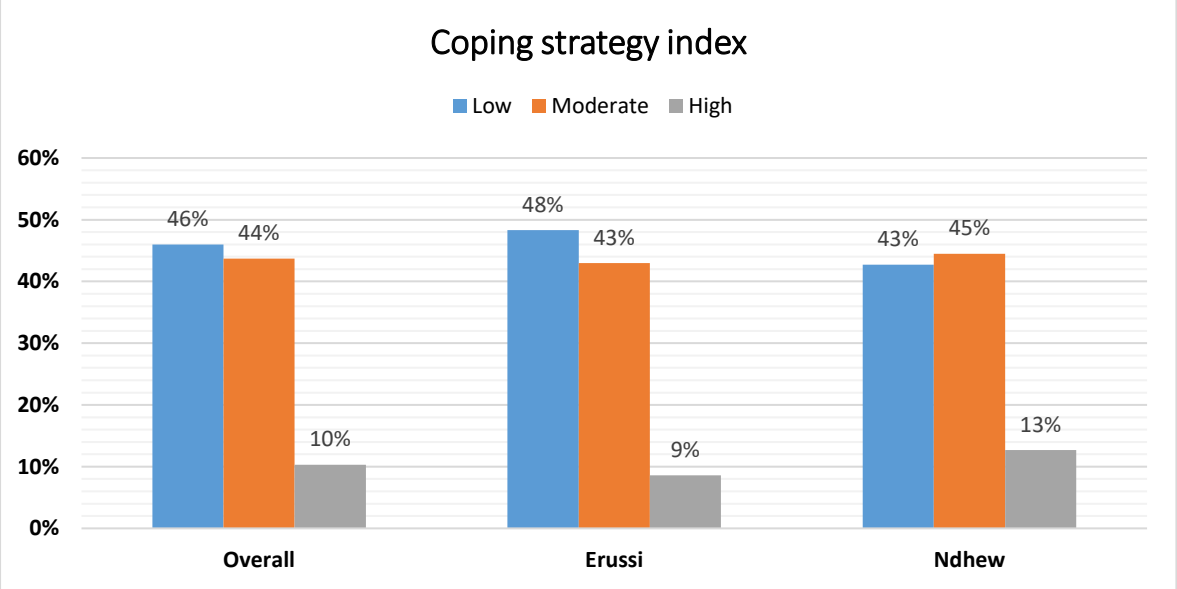


Figure 5: Coping Strategy Index Ratings for respondent households

Typically, food insecure households employ any of four types of consumption coping strategy. First, households may change their diet (switching from preferred foods to cheaper, less preferred substitutes) as reported by 89 percent of the respondents. Second, the household can attempt to increase their food supplies using short-term strategies that are not sustainable over a long period (borrowing, or purchasing on credit; more extreme examples are begging or consuming wild foods, or even seed stocks). Third, households can try to reduce the number of people that they have to feed by sending some of them elsewhere (anything from simply sending the kids to the neighbor's house when they are eating, to more complex medium-term migration strategies). Fourth, and most common, households can attempt to manage the shortfall by rationing the food available to the household (cutting portion size or the number of meals, favoring certain household members over other members, skipping whole days without eating, etc.) as reported by about 30 percent of the respondents. All these types of behavior indicate a problem of household food insecurity, but not necessarily problems of the same severity. Despite 46 percent being categorized as having low index, it doesn't necessarily mean that they are more food secure; it is only that they are employing less negative coping strategies than those with moderate (44 percent) index. Those with high (10 percent) coping index employed coping strategies with extreme negative effects.

5.3 Core indicator 2.2

Annual household incomes

Household income is a proxy measure of the economic welfare. Respondents were asked the amount of money all household members earned in a month.

Table 4: Average annual household income

Core indicator 2.2	
The average annual household income of targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities engaged in agriculture and agribusiness enterprises increased by 30% by December 2024	Current annual household income of targeted beneficiaries engaged in agriculture and agribusiness enterprises
Household type	**Annual household income (UGX)**
Overall	1,409,196
Male headed	1,540,872
Female headed	904,440

Findings show that overall, average household annual income of Ugx 1,409,196. There were variations between male headed and female headed, male headed households registered an average of Ugx 1,540,872 compared to annual household income of Ugx 904,440 for female headed households.

Equally, there were variations of the different age categories of the head of households, adult females of 55 years and above had the lowest annual household incomes of Ugx 68,857 compared with their male headed counterparts who had the highest annual income of Ugx 1,859,351. Also, young adult male (36 -55 years) reported annual household income of Ugx 1,516,560 compared to their female headed counterparts who had average annual household of Ugx 1,130,004

4.3.1 Household expenditures

Survey respondents were further asked their total monthly expenditures in the month prior to the survey. Overall average household monthly expenditures were Ugx 110,286 compared to average monthly income of Ugx 117,433. There were variations in monthly expenditure between male headed who reported monthly household expenditures of Ugx 115,292 compared to female headed who reported monthly household expenditures of Ugx 93,704. Important to note is that monthly household incomes reported were consummate with respective household incomes under same categorization

4.4 Core indicator 2.2:

Average individual savings in group savings

Table 5: Average individual savings in group

Core indicator 2.2	
The average savings of group loan scheme members will be UGX xx by the end of 2024	Current average savings of group loan scheme members in UGX
Average savings in the group savings	Amount (Ugx)
	130,966

The indicator 2.2 sought to measure the amount of money in savings for each group. Upon reflection, it was thought important that the indicator needed to measure the amount of savings

owned by each individual in the savings group. This would also reflect on the equality and distribution of the group savings amongst its members. Respondents were therefore asked how much they had in their group savings at the time of the assessment. Average amount of savings was Ugx 130,966 with majority of the members having about Ugx 100,000. Average savings in groups in Erussi Sub County were slightly higher (Ugx 143,176) than those of Ndhew who reported an average of Ugx 113,367. Equally there were variations in savings of the different age categories of the members, young adult females (36 - 55 years) had the highest average savings of about Ugx 137,208 compared with their male counterparts who had an average savings of Ugx 126,737. Male youth reported the highest average savings of Ugx 150,942 compared to their female counterparts who reported average savings of Ugx 118,889. Female adults reported the lowest amount of savings of about Ugx 84,210 compared to males in the same age bracket who reported average savings of Ugx 135,521. Savings are an important determinant of both individual and national wellbeing. Typically, households employ a wide range of mechanisms for saving, including both formal and informal institutions. The choice of savings mechanism has important micro- and macroeconomic implications. The formal savings mechanisms include saving with a commercial bank, Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDIs), Micro Finance Institution (MFI) and Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). Informal savings mechanisms include keeping money at home in a secret place, with Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs)/Merry – Go Rounds, mobile money among others.

4.5 Core indicator 3.1

Core indicator 3.1	
By December 2024, Ndhew and Erussi sub counties and Nebbi district local government will act (e.g., include in plans, strategies, budgets, bye-laws or ordinances or implement these) to address at least xx citizen's proposals regarding food and income security.	Supported citizens propose at least xx actions regarding food and income security to Ndhew and Erussi sub counties and Nebbi district local government1

During the focus group discussion and key informant interviews with the sub county technical staff and the political wing, it was reported that there are existing established mechanisms within the community through which the community members push for legislation, which if sought, would improve the food and economic security situation. Some of the mechanisms highlighted was through the local councils who do legislation at the sub county level. Ordinances and by-laws can be enacted at sub counties. It was further reported that there are existing pressure groups which would be utilized, through which pertinent issues could be pushed. Some of the pressure groups sighted in Erussi Sub County was the GBV group that has been utilized to push for laws and regulations that fall within its mandate. It's important that a thorough stakeholders mapping is done so that all possible relevant stakeholders/social actors who influence the passing of such by-laws, budgets, strategies are well aware of the Food and economic security. The baseline value for the core indicator is zero.

[1] The baseline value for this indicator is zero.

4.6 Supplementary indicator 1.2

Average acreage of the targeted households for the Caritas promoted food crops

Supplementary indicator 1.2	
The average acreage of Caritas promoted food crops cultivated by the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities increased by xx percent by December 2024	Current average acreage of the targeted households for the Caritas promoted food crops
Promoted crop	Average acreage (Acres)
Ground nuts	0.63
Beans	0.5
Irish potato	0.6

In order to establish the extent of crop production, it is important to establish the actual number of acres under cultivation. The findings indicate that ground nuts (mean of 0.63) have the highest number of acres under production followed by Irish potato (mean of 0.6) and then beans with an average of an acre during the second season of 2021. Average land holding for the households under study was about two acres which often has many competing enterprises like coffee, the main commercial crop, cassava, the staple food of the area and, other crops. The break-even analysis of Uganda crops, indicate that farmers can earn substantial profits only when they grow the crops on an acre of land and above[2]. However, this depends on land availability and capacity of the household to plant the acre and do all the activities required during crop growth. However, farmers who may not own an acre of land may be advised to hire so that they can make substantial income. It is therefore important for the project to design approaches on how farmers who do not access land up to a tune of an acre can obtain the same either through hiring, lease and or through other acceptable means.

4.7 Supplementary indicator 1.3

Percent of targeted households applying xx or more of the Caritas promoted agroecology practices

Table 6: Percent of target households applying more than four agro-ecological practices

Supplementary indicator 1.3	
The proportion of targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities applying xx or more of the Caritas promoted agroecology practices increased by xx percent by December 2024	Current proportion of the targeted households applying xx or more of the Caritas promoted agroecology practices
Percent target farmers applying xx Caritas promoted agroecology practices	Percent
	40% of the farmers

[2] Crop Production handbook 2nd Edition, Sasakawa & MAAIF 2010

Agroecology has an encouraging potential to improve food security by increasing yields and soil fertility, some practices, such as agroforestry, crop mixtures of cereal and legume, residue mulching and compost use, improve soil properties and therefore productivity at lower costs. Respondents were asked which of the different practices they practiced. Majority (60 percent) reported practice crop rotation, use of cover crops in the control of soil erosion practiced by 47 percent, use of manure by about 30 percent, agroforestry by 32 percent and others as indicated in the figure 6 below;

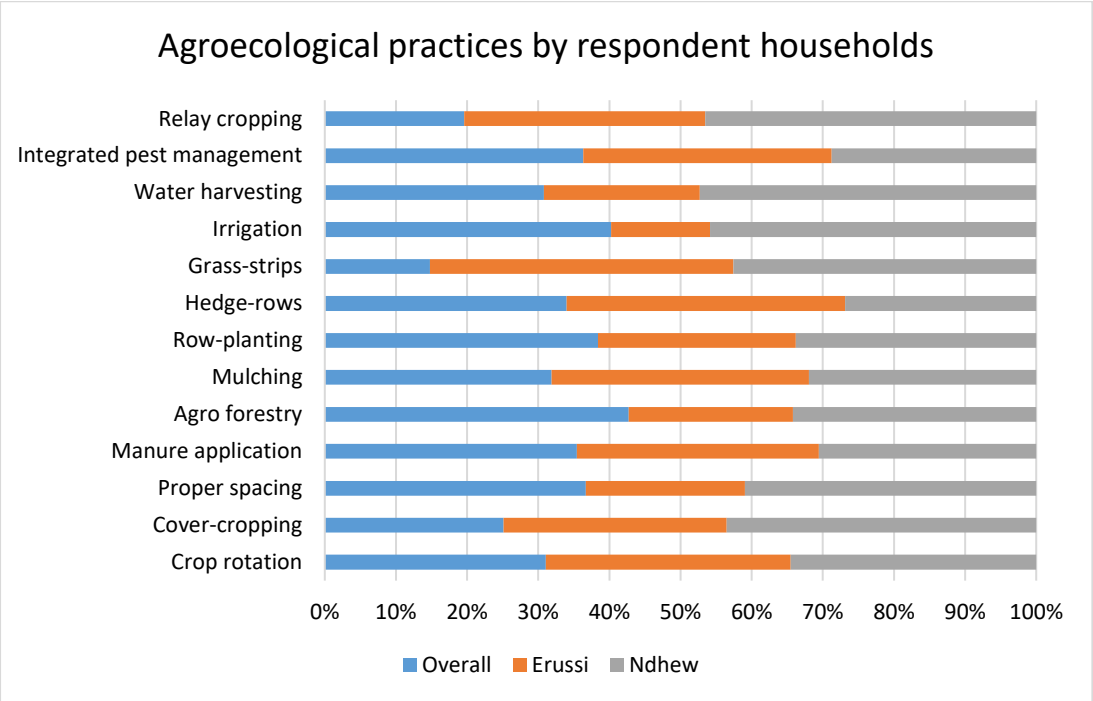


Figure 6: Agro-ecological practices practiced by respondents

The overall results indicate that extension services concentrate on crop agronomy and little attention is given to agroecological practices like those geared towards erosion control, such as grass strips, water harvesting etc. These activities are fundamental for the project success and therefore there should be ways to address these gaps and partner with existing institutions to continue with extension on agroecological practices, as the project addresses challenges in the food production systems. Through the teams' interaction with the farmers, we discovered that there are many providers of extension services who are promoting chemical fertilizers, pesticide and herbicide which have been deemed detrimental to agroecological principles. Findings from the survey show that 9% of the respondents use chemical fertilizers and about 5% use herbicides especially in the Ndhew sub county. It's therefore important that the project and local government extension teams agree on approach in relation to agroecological principles to minimize confusion of farmers through provision of contradicting extension messaging.

6.0 Recommendations

Theme	Recommendation	Implementation
CARITAS Promoted Crops	The CARITAS promoted crops reflect what is popular in the sub counties. This survey assumes that a value chain analysis of the crops if well understood will result into an improvement in food and economic security of the participating households. Capacity building of the farmer groups on pro-poor value chain development	The promotion of the identified crops should not only focus on the production but integration across their value chains, from production, marketing, value addition etc.
Gender Analysis	The consultants recommend for a thorough gender analysis of the targeted 25 farmer groups. This is important because whereas most of the group members are females, majority of them are spouses with limited decision making over the utilization of the factors of production such as land which is vital for the success of the project. It's therefore prudent that a thorough gender analysis is conducted to address any negative gender challenges that might have implications on the project interventions.	Capacity building of program staff in gender analysis in project implementation
Crop Productivity (output)acreage, yield/crop)	Whereas the project is geared on increase of productivity of the identified crops using agroecological practices, it should be noted that there are partner or government programs which are advocating the increase of crop productivity through the usage of the conventional chemical-based approaches like use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides or herbicide. It's important that such partners are engaged so that extension messages to the farmers are streamlined to avoid negative project influencers and minimizing contradictions in extension.	The extension message should focus on use of better agroecological practices, farmers establishing their own seeds bank, soil conservation methods, and reduction in post-harvest losses.
Household Income (costs & prices)	One way of achieving household income is through increased yields, and better prices. Promotion of collective marketing through Higher Level Farmer Organizations (HLFOs) will deliver better prices to member farmers. However, this will depend on the capacity building given to HLFOs to deliver their mandate to farmers.	Support HLFOs with storage facilities to handle member produce. Incorporate savings and credit component and develop linkages with other partners.
Extension services	Adopt a local private driven extension system. The HLFOs should be developed with a component of extension services to its member POs. This will increase ownership, adoption and acceptance of the services.	Build capacity of HLFOs to deliver extension services.
Market Information	Use various and innovative means of information sharing across the value chains. These should range between mobile phones, radios, notice boards, mobile vans, and through social gatherings	Develop partnerships with mobile phone companies, community and opinion leaders to act as channels for information sharing on markets.
Marketing function	As the main component of the project should ensure benefits to small-scale farmers. Collective marketing under HLFOs should be explored and bring on board traders at the HLFO`s level. Avoid traders reaching individual farmers because they will take advantage of their low bargaining power	Build capacity of HLFOs to handle collective marketing
Stakeholders	During the key informant interviews, it was reported that the Project had engaged key officials at the sub county in the identification of the selected farmer groups. The consultants recommend that these engagements should be continued throughout the project cycle for positive influence on the project results on legislation	Continued engagement of all relevant stakeholders throughout the project cycle
Financial institutions	Develop partnership with financial institutions in the respective areas to provide finance to small scale commercial farmers. Develop a guarantee scheme for farmers obtaining loans from partner financial institutions. Discourage credit advances from traders and	Connect VSLAs to financial institutions and facilitate their partnership to deliver financial services to farmers

	input suppliers as this may compromise farmers at the time of sale	
Farmer institutions	Farmers will only benefit if they are facilitated to work as organizations. This will enable them resist manipulation by traders. Start as Producer organizations (POs) and develop them into HLFOs. .Equip the farmer organisations with good governance, leadership, negotiation and lobbying skills. New farmer groups need to be given some time for maturity before serious engagement in project activities.	Mature farmer groups should be encouraged to develop into producer organisations (POs) at village level with membership between 15 to 30 members and then the groups form into HLFOs at sub county level.

6.1 Conclusion

a) Productivity Enhancement

The focus on productivity hinged on agroecological principles will help conserve the natural resources that are endangered by farmers in a bid to increase output through opening of more land. The consultant concludes that the improvement of productivity will motivate more small-scale farmers to engage in project activities and create the demand for the project to expand and continue even after the expiry of the project period. However, this will depend on the perceived and real benefits accruing from engagement in the Project activities. Entrepreneur minded small scale farmers will embrace the project at its initial stages and this will determine the subsequent adoption by more farmers to the targeted number.

b) Sustainability of outcomes

According to the project proposal, FES project, will heavily rely on horizontal and vertical partnerships for its results. The consultant concludes that this will build local capacity at sub county level and SMEs involved in the partnerships, for the sustainability of outcomes even after the expiry of the project. If the value chain approach is employed by the project, it will deliver products that will have a competitive edge because of quality and product differentiation. This will also open new opportunities for the value chain actors and they will develop as independent, sustainable and profitable groups to engage other small-scale famers even without CARITAS Nebbi.

Annex i: Proposed FES project monitoring Plan

Expected result	Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible Person
1. Household food production and utilization among targeted active poor women, youth and persons with disabilities in Ndhew and Erussi sub counties in Nebbi district increased by December 2024	1.1 The average yield of Caritas promoted food crops produced by households	The average yield of Caritas promoted food crops produced by households of the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities increased by 20% by December 2024	Ground nuts=321Kgs/acre Beans =131Kgs/acre Irish potato =394Kgs/acre	20% increase	Household Survey	Annual	M&E
	1.2 Percent of households consuming 3 meals per day	By December 2024, at least 60% of the households of the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities will report consuming three or more meals per day	21%	30%	Household Survey	Annual	M&E
	1.3 Percent of targeted households applying 4 or more of the Caritas promoted agroecology practices	The proportion of targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities applying 4 or more of the Caritas promoted agroecology practices increased by 40 percent by December 2024	40%	60%	Household surveys	Annual	M&E
2.Household income of targeted active poor women, youth and persons with disabilities in Ndhew and Erussi sub counties in Nebbi district increased by December 2024	2.1 Average annual household incomes	The average annual household income of targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities engaged in agriculture and agribusiness enterprises increased by 30% by December 2024	UGX 1,409,196	UGX 1,831,955 (30% increase)	Household Survey	Annual	M&E
	2.2 Average individual savings in group savings	The average savings of group loan scheme members will be UGX xx by the end of 2024	UGX 130,966	UGX 1000,000	VSLA Records	Quarterly	Program/M&E
3. By December 2024, Ndhew and Erussi sub counties and Nebbi district local government will address the food and income security proposals of the targeted women, youth and persons with disabilities.	3.1 Supported citizens propose at least 5 actions regarding food and income security to Ndhew and Erussi sub counties and Nebbi district local government	By December 2024, Ndhew and Erussi sub counties and Nebbi district local government will act (e.g., include in plans, strategies, budgets, bye-laws or ordinances or implement these) to address at least xx citizen's proposals regarding food and income security.	0	3	Project reports	Quarterly	Program

Annex ii: Household Survey Questionnaire

THE FOOD AND ECONOMIC SECURITY (FES) PROJECT BASELINE SURVEY TOOL

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION								
b1.	Is HH head male or Female?			*1. Male; 0. Female*				|___|
b2	What is the **marital status** of HH head?			*1. Single/ Never married; 2. Married (One spouse); 3. Married (Several spouses); 4. Divorced; 5. Widow/widower*				|___|
b3	Age of HH head			Indicate complete years				|___|
b4	**Highest Level of education** completed by Head of Household			*1. Illiterate; 2. No formal education; 3. Some Primary; 4. Completed Primary; 5. Some Secondary; 6. Completed Secondary; 7. Tertiary/Higher education; 8. University; 95. Other*				|___|
	How many persons belong to your household that you share with a meal for instance in the last 24hrs?							
	Category	a.0-4 yrs.	b.5-14yrs	c.15-49yrs	d.50-59yrs	e.60+	# of Foster care	Other PSNs
b5	Male	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|
b6	Female	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|
b7	How many persons in this household are capable and available to take part in agricultural/ Income-generating activities?							|___|
b8	How many of these were present for more than two weeks during the past one month?							|___|
b9a	Have any of working adults in your household been very sick for at least 3 months continuously during the past 12 months that they were too sick to work or do normal activities?			*1. Yes; 0. No*				|___|
b9b	Do you engage hired labour in crop farming, livestock keeping, domestic and other types of work within your household?			*1. Yes; 0. No*				|___|
	Access to School of HH members	a. Number of Males in HH		b. Of those number of males enrolled		c. Number of females in HH	d. Of those number of females enrolled	
b10	Between 6-12 years old							
b11	Between 13-15 years old							
b12	Between 16-18 years old							

SECTION C: LAND USE MANAGEMENT			
c1.1	Do you have access to agricultural land for cultivation?	*1. Yes; 0. No*	|___|
c1.2	If yes, how do you access this land? *Indicate all that apply*	*1. Private ownership; 2. Provided by government (OPM); 3. Rented from others; 4. Crop-shared/ access through group; 95. Other*	|___| |___| |___| |___|
c1.3	What is the size of the agricultural land your household can access?	a. Owned	|___|
		b. Rented/leased/hired/provided by GOVT	|___|
c1.4	What is the total land size your HH have been able to open/cultivate this season?		|___|
c1.5	Has the land size cultivated changed compared to last planting season?	*1. Increased; 2. Decreased; 3. Remained about the same; 99. Not applicable*	|___|

C2 Fill out the following table about the interviewee's Agro ecological Practices:

	c2.1. Agroecological Practices	c2.1. Trained in? *1. Yes; 0. No*	c2.2. Practiced/Applied? *1. Yes; 0. No*	c2.3. Benefit of practice *1. Slight; 2. Significant; 3. Very strong; 96. None*	***c2.4. Justify reason for response on benefit of practice***
1					
2					
3					
4					
	Good Agroecological Practices list: *1. Agroforestry; 2. Grass-strips; 3. Chemical fertilizers; 4. Cover-cropping; 5. Crop rotation; 6. Hedge-rows; 7. Herbicides; 8. Integrated pest management; 9. Irrigation; 10. Manure application (compost or green); 11. Mulching; 12. Proper spacing; 13. Relay cropping; 14. Row-planting; 15. Thinning; 16. Pruning; 17. Water harvesting (in-situ and ex-situ); 18. Zero/minimum tillage; 95. Other*				

*

C3 Fill out the following table for nature and type of crops planted						
	c3.1a Did your household plant the following crops last season (in 2021)? *1. Yes; 0. No*	c3.1b. Average size of land planted (Acres)	c3.1c. What was the source of these seeds/seedlings? *1. Own seeds; 2. Purchased; 3. Exchanged; 4. Borrowed; 5. Gift; 6. Food-aid; 95. Other*	c3.1d. Quantity harvested (Kgs)	c3.1e. What is/has been the main use of the past season (2021) harvest? *1. More for HH consumption; 2. More for fodder (own livestock); 3. More for market; 4. No use/damaged; 99. Not applicable*	**c3.1f. If more for market, where did you sell this produce?** *1. Local buyers; 2. Central store/bulk buyers; 95. Other*
1	Maize					
2	Simsim (Sesame)					
3	Sweet potatoes					
4	Cassava					
5	Sorghum					
6	Millet					
7	Beans					
8	Peas					
9	Irish potatoes					
10	Rice					
11	G-nuts					
12	Tomatoes					
13	Cabbage					
14	Onions					
15	Eggplant					
16	Okra					
95	Other(specify)					

c3.2	In the past season, to what extent has the food produced in the household been sufficient to cover the food consumption needs for all household members?	*1. Not at all; 2. To a limited extent; 3. To a moderate extent; 4. To a significant extent; 5. Fully*	|___|
c3.3	After harvest, how long did you store your produce in the last planting season?	*1. 1-2 months; 2. 3-4 months; 3. 5-6 months; 4. 7-8 months*	|___|
c3.4	What is the main food storage facility used in your household?	*1. Maize crib; 2. Granary; 3. In the house; 4. Group storage; 5. Silo; 95. Other; 96. None*	|___|
C4	**How many of the following farming instruments are owned in the household?**		
c4.1	Hoes	*Please indicate total number (Hoe + handle)*	|___|
c4.2	Pangas	*Please indicate total number of Pangas*	|___|
c4.3	Axes	*Please indicate total number of Axes*	|___|
c4.4	Ox-ploughs	*Please indicate total number working Ox-ploughs*	|___|
c4.5	Others(specify)	*Please indicate total number*	|___|
c4.6	Have you bought **any agricultural inputs** in the recent planting season? *1. Yes; 0. No* (indicate all possible responses)	*1. Improved Seeds; 2. Pesticides/ Fungicides; 3. Fungicides; 4. Herbicides; 5. Inorganic fertilizer; 6. Manure; 95. Other; 96. None*	|___| |___|
c4.7	Do you practice backyard gardening?	*1. Yes, in use year round; 2. Yes, in use when it rains; 3. Yes, but not in use now; 96. No backyard garden*	|___|
c4.8a	Does the HH have any livestock/ Poultry?	*1. Yes; 0. No*	|___|

c4.8b	a. How many pieces of livestock/poultry does your household have?	b. Has the number of livestock/poultry changed in the past 12 months? *1. Yes; 0. No*	c. What is/has been the main use of your livestock/poultry breeding? *1. More for own consumption; 2. More for sale of animals; 3. More for sale of animal products; 4. Work animal; 5. Manure Production; 99. Not applicable*
c4.9	Cattle (cows, bulls, calves)		
c4.10	Goats		
c4.11	Sheep		
c4.12	Chicken		
c4.13	Ducks		
c4.14	Turkeys		
c4.15	Bee hives		

SECTION D: FOOD CONSUMPTION

Could you please tell me how many days in the past week your household has eaten the following food items, prepared and/or consumed at home and what their source was?

d1	d1a. Category	d1b. Number of times food eaten	d1c. Source of food (list all as indicated in codes at the bottom of the table)	d1d. Specific food *(.e.g. millet bread, beef, simsim paste, etc.)*
1	Cereals			
2	Roots and tubers			
3	Vegetables			
4	Fruits			
5	Meat, poultry, offal			
6	Eggs			
7	Fish			
8	Pulses/legumes/nuts (including G.nuts, simsim, sunflower)			
9	Milk/milk products			
10	Oil/fats			
11	Sugar/honey			
12	Miscellaneous (coffee, tea, condiments, etc.)			

Food source codes: *1. Own production (crops, animals); 2. Hunting, fishing, gathering; 3. Exchange labour/items for food; 4. Borrowed; 5. Purchases; 6. Gift (food) from family/ relatives; 7. Food-aid; 99. Not applicable*

d2a	In the past 12 months were there any months in which you **did not have enough food** to meet your household's needs?	*1. Yes; 0. No*	|___|
d2b	If, yes indicate all that apply	*1. Jan; 2. Feb; 3. Mar; 4. Apr; 5. May; 6. Jun; 7. Jul; 8. Aug; 9. Sep; 10. Oct; 11. Nov; 12. Dec*	
d3a	During the worst month of the last season, how many times a day did the adults and children in your household eat?	Adult	|___|
		Children	|___|
d4	How did you cope during the last period of food scarcity? *Indicate all that apply*	*1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive food; 2. Borrow food/ rely on help from a relative/ friend; 3. Limit portion size of meals at meal times; 4. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat; 5. Reduced number of meals eaten in a day; 6. Sold Casual labour; 7. Gathered Wild foods (Fruits/ Vegetables); 95. Others; 99. Not Applicable*	|___| |___| |___| |___| |___| |___|

D5	**CLIMATIC SHOCKS**		
#	d5.1. Shock Name	d5.2. In the last 12 months, have you or any of your household members experienced [SHOCK]? *1. Yes; 0. No*	d5.3. In the last 12 months, what did your household do in response to the [SHOCK] to try to regain your former welfare level? **[USE COPING STRATEGIES CODES]**
1	Drought		
2	Floods / Water logging / Storm		
3	Water shortage		
4	Unusually high level of crop pests & disease		
5	Unusually high level of livestock disease		
6	Wild Fire		
7	Other		
CODES	*1. Sold Livestock Assets; 2. Consumed seed stock; 3. Ate food normally we do not eat (e.g. wild food, fruits, etc.); 4. Sent out household members; 5. Borrowed cash or grain; 6. Ate fewer meals per day; 7. Skipped meals; 8. Day maternal buffering; 9. Reduced quantity of food per meal; 95. Other*		

SECTION E: SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROGRESS			
e1	What is the **main source** of income for the household?	*1. Crop sales; 2. Livestock and livestock products; 3. Casual/daily labour; 4. Trading; 5. Employed (salaried); 6. Sale of forest products; 7. Brewing; 8. Remittances/cash transfers; 9. Artisans and crafts; 10. Fishing; 11. Social support; 95. Other*	|___|
e2	Can you please estimate the total monthly expenditures in this household?	Indicate the amount of money	|___|
e3	What were your major household expenditures this month? *Indicate all that apply*	*1. Clothing; 2. Education; 3. Food; 4. Health; 5. Households assets; 95. Others*	|___| |___|
e4	Can you please estimate the average monthly earnings of all household members?	Indicate the amount of money (in UGX)	|___|
e5	How is the clothing situation for you and your family?	*1. Very poor; 2. Poor; 3. Fair; 4. Good; 5. Very good*	|___|

SECTION F: ACCESS TO ASSETS					
f1	f2. Does your household own any of the following? (only if functional) *1. Yes; 0. No*				
1	Radio	|___|	11	Bicycle	|___|
2	Television	|___|	12	Motorcycle/Scooter	|___|
3	Mobile phone/ Cell-Phone	|___|	13	Car/truck	|___|
4	Refrigerator/Freezer	|___|	14	Clock/Watch	|___|
5	Satellite dish	|___|	15	Sewing machine	|___|

6	Electric generator	|___|	16	Fishing equipment	|___|
7	Fan	|___|	17	Bank account	|___|
8	Table	|___|	18	Stove	|___|
9	Jerrican	|___|	19	Mosquito nets	|___|
10	Mattresses	|___|	20	Blankets	|___|
			21	Solar/Solar lanterns	|___|
SECTION G: ACCESS TO FINANCE					
g1	Does your household have access to the following credit sources? *Indicate all that apply*	*1. Relatives/ friends; 2. Shopkeepers; 3. Money lenders; 4. Banks; 5. Group/ Credit Association (SACCO); 6. VSLA; 96. NONE, No access to credit; 95. Other*			|___| |___|
g2	Does your household have access to a savings?	*1. Yes; 0. No*			|___|
g3	If yes, how much money (Ugx) do you currently have in your savings group?	Ugx			.....
g4	In the last 12 months or less, has your household ever accessed a loan?	*1. Yes; 0. No*			|___|
g5	What did you utilize this loan/credit funds for? *indicate all that apply*	*1. Business; 2. Buy clothes; 3. Buy food; 4. Medical care; 5. Pay debt; 6. Pay school fees; 95. Other*			|___| |___|
g6	When do you expect to pay this loan/debt back?	*1. A week's time; 2. In 2 weeks' time; 3. A month's time; 4. About 3 months' time; 5. About 6 months' time; 6. A year's time; 7. More than a year's time; 97. Don't know*			|___|
g7	How did access to this loan change your household's financial situation in the past 12 months?	*1. Made it easier; 2. Made it more difficult; 3. No change; 96. No access to credit*			|___|
g8	Are you a member of _____?	*1. Savings group; 2. IP/OP formed beneficiary group; 3. Government farmer group; 4. Environmental society; 95. Other; 96. None*			|___| |___|
g9	How much control do you have over your assets or in household financial decision-making?	*1. Little; 2. Moderate; 3. Most; 4. All; 96. None*			|___|
SECTION H: MARKET ASSESSMENT					
h1	What are the most viable businesses for this community? *Indicate all that apply*	*1. Tailoring; 2. Farming; 3. Livestock Rearing; 4. Poultry Production; 5. Milling/ Grinding; 6. Shelling/ Grading crops; 7. Trading- livestock; 8. Trading- farm produce; 9. Trading- all other goods; 10. Transportation; 11. Mechanic; 12. Food selling/ Catering; 95. Other*			|___|
h2	How easy can you access the market?	Indicate distance in Kilometers			|___|
h3	What are the challenges you face in accessing the market?	*1. Long distances; 2. Limited supplies; 3. Taxes; 4. Low price value; 5. Low demand; 6. Poor roads; 95. Other*			|___|
h4	What is your reason to access market? *Indicate all that apply*	*1. Sell goods/ produce; 2. Buy goods/ produce; 3. Both sell and buy goods/ produce; 95. Other*			|___|
h5	What are the most common products sold in the market? *Indicate all that apply*	*1. Beans; 2. Cabbages; 3. Cassava; 4. Eggplants; 5. Fish / Sardine (Lacede); 6. Groundnuts; 7. Irish Potato; 8. Maize; 9. Millet; 10. Okra; 11. Onions; 12. Peas; 13. Rice; 14. Simsim (Sesame); 15. Sorghum; 16. Sweet potatoes; 17. Tomatoes; 18. Vegetables; 95. Other*			|___|

GPS Coordinates of HH

Thank you very much for your time.

- End -