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**REPORT**  
**ON**  
**BASELINE SURVEY**  
**FOR**  
**CARITAS-NEBBI**  
**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**  
**SYSTEM**  
**NEBBI CATHOLIC DIOCESE**

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Alfred LAKWO and Wilfred CWINYAAI

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	9
1.1 About Nebbi Catholic Diocese and CARITAS-Nebbi .....	9
2.0 THE BASELINE SURVEY .....	9
2.1 The survey objectives and justification.....	10
2.2 The survey methodology.....	10
2.3 The survey limitations .....	10
2.4 Presentation of this report .....	10
3.0 THE SURVEY FINDINGS .....	11
3.1 Survey coverage and description.....	11
3.1.1 Area.....	11
3.1.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents .....	11
a) Sex of respondents .....	11
b) Marital status of respondents .....	11
c) Headship of households and household size.....	11
d) Educational status of respondents .....	11
3.2 Living conditions .....	12
3.2.1 Dwelling units .....	12
(i) Ownership of dwelling units.....	12
(ii) Types of materials used for construction.....	12
(iii) Access to safe water and sanitary facilities.....	12
3.2.1.2 Ownership of basic household wares.....	13
3.3 Social assets .....	14
3.3.1 Collective solidarity actions .....	14
3.3.2 Rating of the groups.....	15
3.4 Microfinance services.....	15
3.4.1 Loan access .....	15
3.4.2 Loan Sources .....	15
3.4.3 Loan Use.....	16
3.4.4 Loan benefits, repayment and problems .....	16
4.0 LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES.....	16
4.1 Household economic activities.....	16
4.2 Agriculture as a pillar of livelihood .....	16
4.2.1 Ownership of land .....	16
4.2.2 Ownership of animals.....	17
4.2.3 Production objective.....	17
4.2.6 Production inputs used.....	18
4.2.7 Agronomic practices.....	19

4.2.8	Access to information and extension services .....	19
4.2.9	Current Practices by farmers.....	20
4.2.10	Participation in agricultural educational activities .....	20
4.2.11	Storage and marketing systems.....	21
4.2.12	Agricultural problems .....	22
4.3	Food and Nutritional Practices .....	22
4.3.1	Child breastfeeding and weaning behaviours .....	22
4.3.2	Food adequacy and eating behaviors .....	23
4.3.3	Knowledge and practices of balanced diet.....	24
4.3.5	Occurrence considered most stressful and responses thereto .....	25
5.0	HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES .....	26
5.1	Information on HIV/AIDS.....	26
5.1	Information on HIV/AIDS.....	26
5.2	Causes, Prevention and control measures .....	27
5.3	Sexual practices.....	27
5.4	Voluntary testing .....	28
5.5	What to do for persons affected with and infected by HIV/AIDS .....	29
6.0	CITIZENSHIP BUILDING AND PARTICIPATION .....	29
6.1	Awareness of and participation in any community development initiative.....	29
4.0	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	32
4.1	Summary of Findings .....	32
4.2	Key Recommendations .....	33
ANNEXURE	.....	37
Annex 1:	Survey Questionnaire.....	37

## Tables and Figures

Table 1:	Survey coverage by parish, village and household totals.....	11
Table 2:	Percent distribution of educational attainment .....	11
Table 3:	Percent Distribution of Access to safe water sources .....	13
Table 4:	Percent Distribution of Access to basic sanitary facilities.....	13
Table 5:	Percent distribution of top four occupation of heads of households .....	16
Table 6:	Percent Distribution of Average land owned by Parish .....	16
Table 7:	Number of livestock owned by parish.....	17
Table 8:	Type of production tools used .....	18
Table 9:	Whether users of traditional tools know of better tools.....	18
Table 10:	Weed control method used by Parish .....	19
Table 11:	Cross tabulation of parish * source of extension information .....	19
Table 12:	Access to agric. extension service by Parish .....	19
Table 13:	Satisfaction with market prices.....	21
Table 14:	Age child was weaned .....	22
Table 15:	Response during food scarcity .....	24
Table 16:	Response to greatest difficulty .....	25
Table 17:	Event that present the greatest difficulty to households and response thereto .....	26
Table 18:	Sources of HIV/AIDS Information.....	26
Table 19:	Most important cause mechanisms.....	27
Table 20:	Most important prevention measure.....	27
Table 21:	Had sex in last one month sex with a regular partner, condom was used in the last sex, why condom not used .....	27
Table 22:	Willing to do voluntary testing and heard of voluntary testing .....	28
Table 23:	How to care for persons affected .....	29
Table 24:	Participated in planning and budgeting, implementation, M&E and satisfied with services * aware of development initiatives.....	30
Table 25:	Key Baseline Status findings.....	32
Figure 1:	Percent distribution of dwelling units construction materials.....	12
Figure 2:	Percent distribution of household asset possession .....	13
Figure 3:	Active participation in collective activities.....	14
Figure 4:	Land owned and land allotted to farming .....	17
Figure 5:	Production objectives.....	17
Figure 6:	Use of modern agricultural practices.....	20
Figure 7:	Location of storage for produce.....	21
Figure 8:	Priority agricultural problems.....	22
Figure 9:	Adequacy of food between seasons .....	23
Figure 10:	Number of meals per day during food scarcity (n=118).....	23
Figure 11:	Knowledge about balanced diet by Parish (N=120).....	25
Figure 12:	Community participation in local projects.....	29

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.0 Introduction

Nebbi Catholic Diocese is located in the West Nile region of Uganda and covers a total of 5,098 sq. km. of land with a total population of 387,800 of which 291,353 (75%) are Catholics. The economy of the Diocese is dominated by subsistence agriculture, which employs about 85% of the total population.

Caritas Nebbi, the development arm of the diocese is involved not only in the spiritual nurturing but also in socio-economic programmes that include: agriculture (with a focus on food security); microfinance; gender; organizational development; and promotion of community democratization and good governance. These programmes require the establishment of a sound management Information System (MIS). This survey can therefore be construed as a first step in the process of establishing the MIS.

#### *The survey objective and methodology*

The specific objective of this survey was to establish the benchmark information that Caritas will use in its management, monitoring and evaluation as well as future participatory learning processes within the communities they are working with.

The survey covered the two parishes of Nebbi and Paidha where CARITAS-Nebbi is implementing its development programme. A multi-stage random sampling technique was used. From the two (2) parishes two (2) chapels – one urban and one rural- were randomly selected and from each of the chapels 10-15 households were interviewed. A semi-structured questionnaire was used to interview a total of 120 respondents and the analysis done using SPSS software.

### 2.0 The survey findings

#### 2.1 *Socio-economic characteristics*

A total of 120 respondents were interviewed- 65.8% (79) males and 34.2% (41) females with age ranging from 15 years to 95 years. Of these, 75.8% (91) respondents were married, 10.8% (13) were single, 9.2% (11) were widowed, and 4.2% (5) were separated or divorced. Further, 80.8% (97 households) were male headed, 17.5% (21) were female headed, 2 were child-headed (1 each in Paidha and Nebbi). And, 33.3% (40 respondents) were not formally educated (22 from Nebbi and 18 from Paidha). 52.5% (63 respondents) had primary level education, 10.8% (13 respondents) had secondary level education and 3.3% (4 respondents) had college education.

#### 2.2 *Housing, sanitation, household amenities*

Ninety percent of the respondents lived in own houses and 85% of all houses are temporary. All households have safe water in form of boreholes and protected springs within 2 Km (0.7 Km on average) but the cleanliness of the water along the water chain was not established. While 6% had no toilet, 87.5% had temporary toilets many of which were unsanitary with no hand washing facilities (90%). Only 65% had bathrooms, Garbage pit 58.3%, Kitchen, utensil and drying rack 46.7%, Cloth line 57.5%, Separate Kitchen 66.7% and Separate animal house 18.3%. In terms of household amenities, 91% of the respondents had mattresses and only 42.5% and 10.8% had radios and mosquito nets respectively

#### 2.3 *Microfinance services*

Only 8 respondents said they got loans within the last 12 months. of these, 55.6% (5 people) considered the loans as beneficial. The problems associated with loans included high interest rates (55.6%) and too short a repayment period (44.4%) and limited outreach microfinance institution in rural areas.

#### 2.4 *Household economic activities*

Farming was mentioned as a primary activity for raising money by 74% of the respondents (88 people). This together with trade (16%) and paid employment (8.4%) accounts for 98.3% of income source in the survey area.

Households owned land on average 2-5 acres and an average of 2.1 acres are under crops. Given that in the district the average household size is 5, the small areas under cultivation can be said to predispose households to food insecurity. Indeed, of those with 2 acres or less, 50 out of 70 respondents did not have enough food year-round.

In total, 95.7% of households use traditional tools despite knowledge of better alternatives. Reasons for sticking to traditional tools included accessibility, affordability and cost-effectiveness of improved inputs.

The main source of information on farming was the radio (74%) while extension agents account for only 1.7% of the information farmers get. Another possible indication of the ineffectiveness of government extension agents in promoting technology to the farmers is the low adoption of improved practices by farmers over the years. Thus while manure was ever used by 67.2% of respondents, soil conservation technique by 62.9%; water conservation techniques by 57.8%; organic farming by 56.9%; inorganic pesticides 58.6% fertilizers by 54%; and natural pesticides by 17.2%, farmers do not use these technologies consistently and widely, except for improved seeds and use of pesticides on vegetables. Yet, there are also farmers who have never ever attended any agricultural show (79.3%); any agricultural tour (94%); and any agricultural demonstration (72.4%).

Eighty percent of households store food in the main house predisposing people to health hazards. Produce is sold in the local markets at very low prices. In addition, marketing was mentioned by 87% of the respondents as the biggest problem they face. Inputs, information, and capital were the other prime constraints mentioned.

### *2.5 Nutritional Practices and food security*

While 94.3% of the children were breastfed and a child is weaned after at least 20 months, 55.8% of the households do not have enough food throughout the year. All households were equally affected by food shortage regardless of the age of the household head. During periods of plenty, 99% of families eat at least two meals a day. However, during scarcity only 62.6% can afford at least two meals a day and most people cope by reducing the number of meals a day.

However, 39.2% did not know about balanced diet. Men were in a better position to eat a balanced diet than the other members of the household. This is a cultural element in the study area whereby men are discriminately pampered with what was actually eaten by largely men. In 35.8% of the households, men eat choice parts when foods are served (for instance meat). However in 50% of households the whole family partake of such food equally indicating that this particular culture is changing. Reasons for not eating a balanced diet range from the costs involved to difficulty of preparation, lack of knowledge to non-availability of the necessary ingredients.

Sicknesses (75.2%) and deaths (23.8%) were considered the most stressful periods in the lifecycle. During such stressful period, seeking medical services become a critical coping mechanism for 59.1% of respondents. While, 18.2% get great relief from neighbours and the extended family, 16.4% went for credit. Only 6.4% resort to sale of assets.

### *2.6 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices*

All respondents had heard about HIV/AIDS. The radio (77.5%) was the main source of information about HIV/AIDS. Other sources included the hospital (10%), newspapers (8.3%). Neighbours accounted for only 0.8% revealing how the traditional attitude towards sex and sexually is still hampering free flow of information.

Respondents were also able to identify unprotected sex as the most prevalent way of transmitting HIV/AIDS and use of condoms as the most effective measure of prevention. There was however a high tendency among people who have sex with irregular partners not to use condoms when the opposite would have been expected. With respect to the most important care that should be given to those infected with HIV/AIDS, 66% mentioned good feeding, 22.6% mentioned association with them or no discrimination as most important. Counseling was mentioned by 10.4%. Only 0.9% (1) mentioned medical care in hospitals since the disease has no cure.

While, 72.5% had heard of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), 78% said they would willingly undergo VTC if the opportunity arose compared to only 60% who heard and are willing to test. This higher percentage indicates that even those who had hitherto not heard VTC would be willing to participate.

### *2.7 Citizenship Building and Participation*

It was also found that 85% of respondents were aware of at least one development initiative within their locations. However, only 46.7% participated in the planning and budgeting stages of the projects; during implementation

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69.2% participated indicating that many did so even though they were not party to the planning and budgeting process; during monitoring and evaluation also only 46.7% (20.8% in Nebbi and 25.8% in Paidha) participated. This is a low rate of participation and may affect the utility and sustainability of the projects given that 39% said they were not satisfied with the projects.

It is evident from these findings that CARITAS will need not only to use this information to set achievable targets for operations and monitor and evaluate its operation but will also need to build an information linkage system say with institutions so as to enrich its database.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 *About Nebbi Catholic Diocese and CARITAS-Nebbi*

#### **Geography, Demography and Economy**

Nebbi Catholic Diocese is located in the West Nile region of Uganda and covers a total of 5,098 sq. km. of land. It borders Mahagi Diocese (in the Democratic Republic of Congo) to the South and East, Gulu Diocese to the East, Arua Diocese to the North, and Hoima Diocese to the South. The diocese is administratively divided into three Deaneries viz: Angal, Uleppi and Nyapea Deaneries composed of 15 parishes.

Nebbi Catholic Diocese became autonomous from the parent Arua Diocese in 1996. The Diocese has since had two Bishops of which Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin Luluga is the incumbent. According to Nebbi Catholic Diocese annual statistic report for the year 1990, the total population was 387,800 of which 291,353 (75%) are Catholics; 56,000 (14%) Protestant, 25,000 (6%) Muslims and 16,000 (4%) traditionalists.<sup>1</sup>

The economy of the Diocese is dominated by subsistence agriculture, which employs about 85% of the total population. Fishing is practiced along River Nile at Rhino camp, Wadelai and Pakwach Parishes, and at Panyimur Parish at lake Albert. Fishing accounts for about 20% of the economic activities of these fishing areas. Livestock rearing is also subsistence in nature since there is no commercial livestock production.

#### **Identity and Role of the CARITAS Nebbi.**

- ▶▶ Caritas Internationalis, the point where all member Caritas organisations including Caritas Nebbi work together at the global or regional level, derives its identity from its roots within the Catholic Church. The specific Charism of Caritas as a confederation is to work towards "Liberation from every thing that oppresses human kind" (Evangelii Nuntiandi 1975. \*9) within its competence. Thus Caritas in an instrument accredited to the socio-pastoral care which gives meaning to Jesus' expression: "Its by your love for one another that every one will recognize you as my disciples". [John. 13/35].
- ▶▶ Caritas activities and the need for a management information system

It is from the above principles that Caritas Nebbi has become involved not only in the spiritual nurturing of the people in Nebbi Diocese but also in programmes that are designed to improve the socio-economic well being of the people. These programme are diverse reflecting the constraints people grapple with in their quest for a decent livelihood. They include: agriculture (with a focus on food security); microfinance; gender; organizational development; and promotion of community democratization and good governance. These programmes require the establishment of a sound management Information System (MIS) which is the object of this survey. The MIS is not only aimed at synchronizing the management functions of Caritas Nebbi with those of Caritas Uganda, but it is also supposed to provide implementation level indicators that Caritas Nebbi can use in its routine programme management. This survey can therefore be construed as a first step in the process of establishing the MIS.

## 2.0 THE BASELINE SURVEY

Caritas Nebbi uses participatory approach in all its programmes, thus beneficiaries are expected to participate meaningfully in all the stages of the project cycles right from planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. M&E however becomes more useful if a baseline is established against which achievements or shortfalls can be "measured". Thus over time the link between the Caritas intervention and changes in the living conditions of the beneficiaries should be discernible.

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<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that given the differences in the Diocesan border comparative to the districts of Arua and Nebbi, it is difficult to estimate the demographic indicators of the diocese. This was also evident during the sample frame construction in the two parishes (Nebbi and Paidha) where the Parish priest only know of the names and number of chapels in their parish but not the number of villages, households and people in them. This may justify a core need for the Diocese to conduct a mini-census to adequately gain a glimpse of its area of operation.

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## **2.1     *The survey objectives and justification***

The specific objective of the survey is 'to establish the benchmark information that Caritas will use in its management, monitoring and evaluation as well as future participatory learning processes within the communities they are working with'. The survey, therefore, sets a framework that streamlines caritas intervention with the (i) needs of the partner communities; (ii) policy of CARITAS-Uganda; and (iii) current ideas about poverty reduction. In this respect the survey therefore provides a basis for accounting for actions and decisions taken with and on behalf of the poor people.

## **2.2     *The survey methodology***

The survey covered the two parishes of Nebbi and Paidha where CARITAS-Nebbi is implementing its development programme. A multi-stage random sampling technique was used. From the two (2) parishes two(2) chapels – one urban and one rural- were randomly selected and from each of the chapels 10-15 households were interviewed.

A semi-structured questionnaire was designed, pre-tested and refined and the survey team were trained in its administration.

Data was collected between 29<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> April 2003. Data entry, in SPSS software, took place between 1<sup>st</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> May 2003. Basing on the template designed after the review of the pre-test exercise, only key filters were coded and entered for analysis. Data analysis (and editing) ran concurrently with data entry. This helped reduce the time frame. As a result, the survey report generation took an overall duration of 15 person days.

## **2.3     *The survey limitations***

- ⚡ Lack of equipment such as the digital scale and the Shorr height board limited the data collection on child weight and height that are crucial for child nutritional status analysis.
- ⚡ The concentration in areas where CARITAS-Nebbi is operational limits the representational capacity of the data to the entire diocese. Besides, having the baseline after CARITAS-Nebbi had started with project implementation means 'leakages' in some filters. The uses of the data can therefore be seen from the kind of information it requires rather than target setting. The variable specification thus provide the input for M+E.

## **2.4     *Presentation of this report***

This report is organised in 4 major parts. Part 1 provides a general introduction. Part two elaborates on the survey focus, methods and limitation. Part three presents the survey quantitative findings. Part four concludes with key summary and recommendations.

### 3.0 THE SURVEY FINDINGS

This part of the report presents the findings from the 120 households/respondents interviewed. It starts with results from general descriptive analysis but at opportune moment deeper insight of relationships between variable are presented based on inferential statistics. Thus the use of means (average of observed values); mode (the most frequently observed variable) and the median (the mid-point variable that divides into equal half observed variable) have been used together with the test of significance of relationships between variables– to show the degree to which an event could have occurred by chance or not.<sup>2</sup>

#### 3.1 Survey coverage and description

##### 3.1.1 Area

The baseline survey was conducted in four randomly selected villages (2 urban and 2 rural) in the current 2 parishes of Nebbi diocese where CARITAS is operational. A total of 120 households were covered. This is shown in table 1 below:

Table 1: Survey coverage by parish, village and household totals

Parish	Villages	No. of households covered
Nebbi	Laju	30
	Azingu	31
Paidha	Asina	30
	Jupumwoco	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>120</b>

##### 3.1.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents

###### a) Sex of respondents

The respondents were composed of 65.8% (79) males and 34.2% (41) females. 40 men and 21 women were interviewed in Paidha Parish and 39 men and 20 women were interviewed in Nebbi Parish. The minimum age was 15 years and maximum age 95 years (mean = 39 years, median = 36 years and mode = 40 years). The lower age represents child headed households.

###### b) Marital status of respondents

75.8% (91) respondents were married, 10.8% (13) were single, 9.2% (11) were widowed and 4.2% (5) were separated or divorced. More people in the rural areas are married 45.8% and widowed (8.3%) compared to urban area 30.0% and 5.0% respectively.

###### c) Headship of households and household size

About 80.8% (97 households) were male headed, 17.5% (21) were female headed, 2 were child-headed (1 each in Paidha and Nebbi). Male headship is common in both rural (47.5%) and urban (33.33%) households. Meanwhile female headship is more than double in rural (12.5%) than in urban area (5.0%).

###### d) Educational status of respondents

Overall, 33.3% (40 respondents) were not formally educated (22 from Nebbi and 18 from Paidha). 52.5% (63 respondents) had Primary level education, 10.8% (13 respondents) had Secondary level education and 3.3% (4 respondents) had college education. Rural areas lead in the proportion of those with no education.

Table 2: Percent distribution of educational attainment

Educational status	Rural	Urban	Nebbi	Paidha
None	23	17	22	18
Primary	43	20	32	31

<sup>2</sup> In order to make inferences, the test of significance focusses at the relationship between statistics (attributes of the sample) and parameter (attributes of the population). The use of the chi test was based on the test of independence between two variables based the premise of the null hypothesis that each variable is independent. Therefore, the significance level (sig.) depicts the acceptance/rejection of the null hypothesis.

Secondary	7	6	5	8
College	1	3	2	4

### 3.2 Living conditions

#### 3.2.1 Dwelling units

The type of housing unit people dwell in tells the kind of safety conditions they live in indicate the level of poverty and social status of the household. For instance, a temporary house with earth floor, cracked mud wall and a thatched roof is susceptible to wreckage by wind, breeding of fleas, bed bugs, spiders, etc that in one way or the other exposes the occupants to health hazards. Besides, living in a non-owned house present the problem of rental obligation. It is along this line that under dwelling units, the survey looked at ownership, construction materials, and access to basic services.

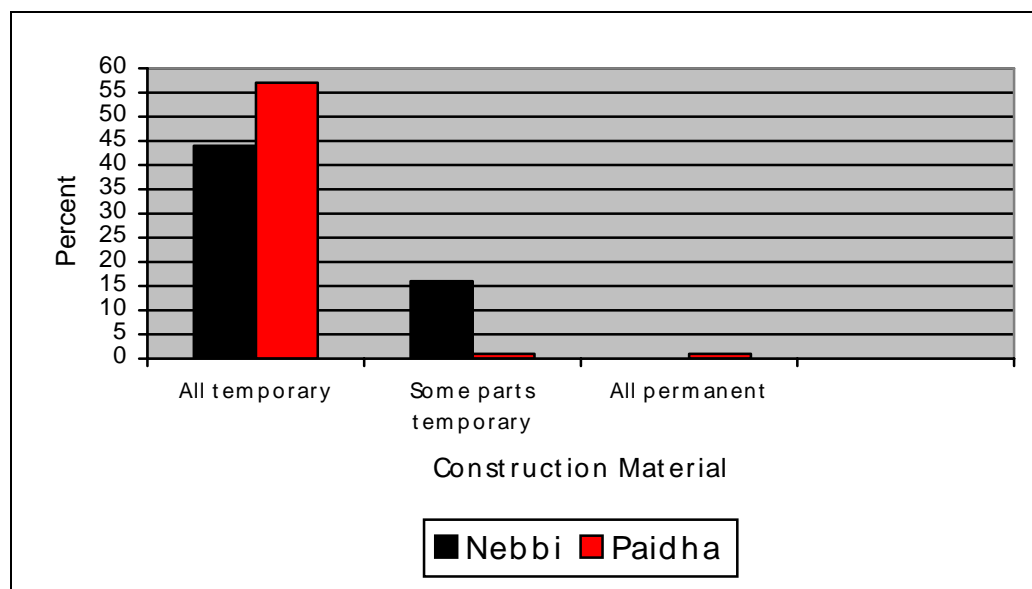
##### (i) Ownership of dwelling units

it was found that 90% of the respondents (total 108, 56 from Nebbi and 52 from Paidha) live in own houses. 5% (6 respondents) live in rented houses, the remaining 5 percent lived in free houses. However, there is no relationship between headship and ownership of dwelling unit ( $\chi^2=5.773$ ,  $df=9$ ,  $sig.=0.762$ ).

##### (ii) Types of materials used for construction

The majority of the respondents in both Parishes live in temporary dwellings. 14.3% live in semi-permanent dwelling and only 0.8% (1 respondent) lives in a permanent dwelling. This is a strong indication of the poverty level in the survey area. Paidha Parish has a bit more temporary houses that Nebbi. Conversely Nebbi has more semi-permanent structures than Paidha.

Figure 1: Percent distribution of dwelling units construction materials



##### (iii) Access to safe water and sanitary facilities

Environmental health is an area of importance in preventive health. Sanitation is legally recognized as a **must** for all the people of Uganda by the 1995 Constitution (Chapter 3 Article 17 (j)); the Local Governments Act 1997 (Part IV, article 7(a), 14 (a & b); the Public Health Act, the 1997); and the Kampala Declaration on sanitation and various policies enshrine the need for a healthy environment. Safe water and basic sanitary facilities in the survey area are examined below

From the table below, it is apparent from the above figures that the target to have safe water within 2 Km for every household has been achieved in the survey area. Overall boreholes are more predominant as a source of water in Nebbi compared to Paidha. This is because springs are more predominant in Paidha. Boreholes also tend to be more numerous in urban areas. What the survey did not explore, however, was the safety of the water chain from the borehole to the time of actual drinking. Poor handling of water can render safe water unsafe.

**Table 3: Percent Distribution of Access to safe water sources**

	Total	Nebbi	Paidha
Water sources			
-Protected springs	53.4%	23.7%	29.7%
-Borehole	46.6%	26.3%	20.3%
- Average distance to source	0.7 Km		
Minimum distance	0.1 Km		
Maximum distance	2 Km		
Mode	0.5 Km		

*Access to basic sanitary facilities*

Table 4 below gives the proportion of households with certain key sanitary facilities within their households. From the low scores it can be said that despite the access and proximity to safe water, the gains can be negated the poor hygiene within homes. The biggest menace emanates from the use of temporary latrines that are unsanitary (holes are not covered, privacy is not assured, etc), a problem compounded by the virtual absence of hand washing facilities after use of the latrines.

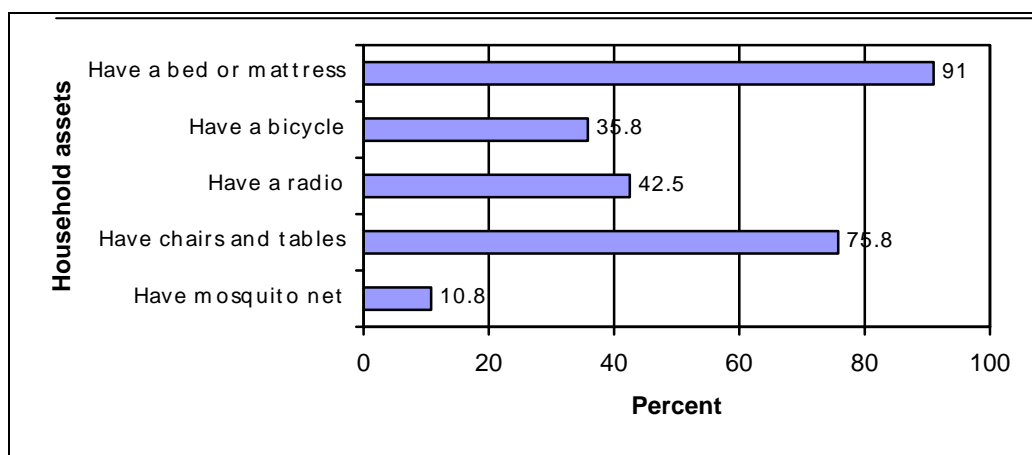
**Table 4: Percent Distribution of Access to basic sanitary facilities**

Access to sanitary facilities (N=116)	% of Households with san. facility
- Toilet	
- No toilet	5.8
- Temporary toilet	87.5
- Permanent toilet	6.7
- Use of Bathroom	65.0
- Have Garbage pit	58.3
- Kitchen, utensil and drying rack	46.7
- Cloth line	57.5
- Separate Kitchen	66.7
- Separate animal house	18.3
- Hand washing facility	10

**3.2.1.2 Ownership of basic household wares**

The type of household wares is another indicator of the poverty used in this survey. While a comfortable 91% said they had mattresses, this figure and the state of the mattresses could not be verified. 33 respondents aged 30 years of age or less had mattresses compared to 6 that did not have. In the over 50 category, 19 respondents had mattresses compared to 11 who did not. It would thus appear that younger people tended to have mattresses compared to men. This finding was however found to be statistically insignificant (Chi=4.2; df=2; sigf=0.1). Thus having a mattress did not depend on age. Only 42.5% had radios, a fact that could have an effect on mass mobilisation for socio-economic activities. Chi-test indicated that having a radio did not depend on age (Chi=1.30; df=2; sigf=0.5). (The very low use of mosquito nets (10.8% of respondents) implies a great risk of malarial attack.

**Figure 2: Percent distribution of household asset possession**



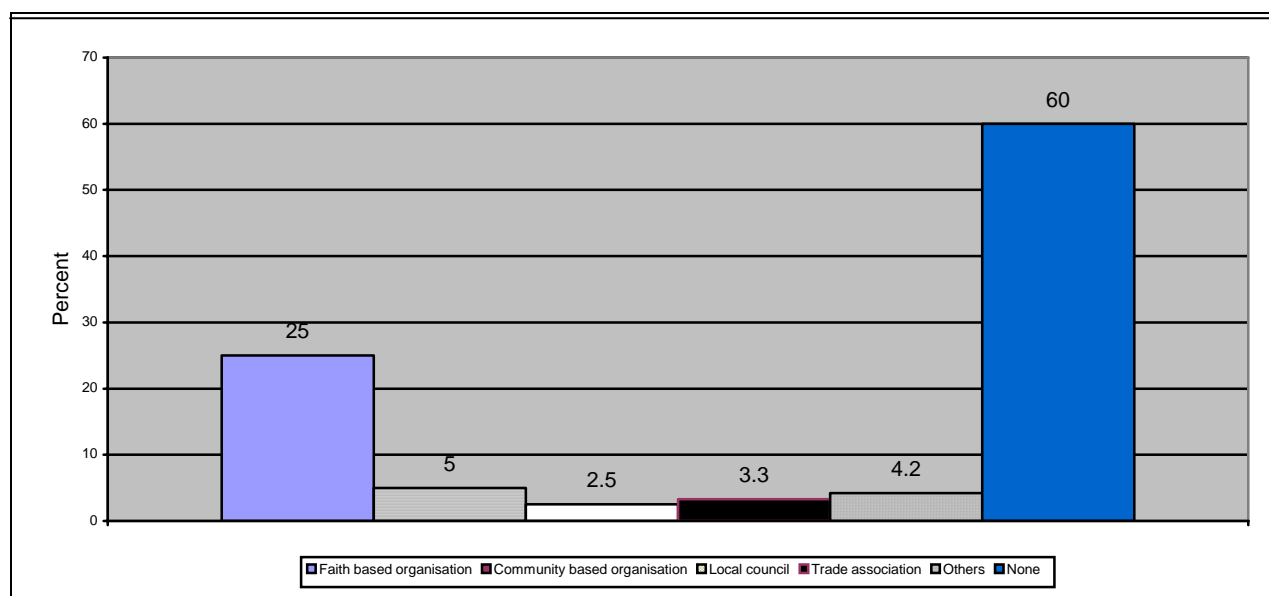
### 3.3 Social assets

Social capital is linked to social organisations: networks, norms and trust, among others. It is an ingredient for cooperation for mutual benefit among actors. The bigger the social capital the greater the possibility of a household's ability to generate benefits from the environment. Social capital is particularly important in the survey area because like in most rural areas, the people live mainly in a communitarian manner. They depend on each other for their (individual and societal) survival for instance through joint labour and sharing of resources and interest free borrowing, and gifts. People depend on each other for a living and as insurance for risks and vulnerabilities beyond their individual control. This cohesion and collective actions and responsibilities often give rise to social institutions that help the members (re)generate their social structures. Many development agencies also target these groups for development purposes. It was therefore important to find out whether belonging to groups was an established occurrence in the study area.

#### 3.3.1 Collective solidarity actions

From the findings, many people are not participating in groups (60%). The few cases where solidarity action is strong are around faith-based organisations (churches and mosques). This is strongest in Nebbi than in Paidha. It can therefore be said that the churches are at the forefront of the quest to mobilize and organize people for a search for better livelihood.

*Figure 3: Active participation in collective activities*



### 3.3.2 Rating of the groups

Only 44 people responded to the question whether they considered community-level organisations as important. Of these 52.3% thought it was very useful, 43.2% thought it was somehow useful, 4.5% said it was not useful.

### 3.4 Microfinance services

Microfinance is a vital ingredient in the current global commitment towards poverty reduction more specifically, the targeting of the poorest of the poor and women intertwined in feminized poverty. Besides, by enabling the poor to utilize (and maximize) their own capacity and capability amidst the limited capital/assets/entitlements, microfinance enhances the basis for building sustainable livelihood.

Financial asset provide a conduit for the acquisition, improvement and expansion of other livelihood assets. It is also in itself a source of wealth and pride. Therefore, access to financial market provides an opportune avenue for the people to make use of their other resources to meet their desires. The survey, therefore, explored access at household levels to financial services, especially loans (and not micro-savings, micro-insurance as well as the product design quality and institutional appropriateness because CARITAS is expected to conduct its service relevance survey together with household financial management practices).

Exploring the availability of financial market in Nebbi diocese the baseline survey focussed on the access, source, use, benefits and problems related to loans as show hereunder. It was found that access to microfinance services was severe limited.

#### 3.4.1 Loan access

Only 8 respondents said they got loans within the last 12 months and of these 6 come from Paidha. This underscores the limited outreach microfinance institution have in rural areas and also the rigorous conditions that discourage many from getting loans.<sup>3</sup>

#### 3.4.2 Loan Sources

Sources of loans ranged from registered microfinance institutions such as FINCA and Commercial Microfinance Limited, schemes initiated by politicians (Dujanga Loan scheme, faith-based organisations such as CARITAS, Church of Uganda and Savings and Credit Associations managed by local people.

<sup>3</sup> This finding is in line with findings of Lakwo, A (2003) and MoFPED (2002) on household and institutional access and outreach of microfinance services in Nebbi district respectively.

### 3.4.3 Loan Use

The reasons mentioned for getting the loans are: for running income generation activities (66.7%), farming (22.2%), and household needs (11.1%). Farming account for only 22% of the loan yet over 80% of the population depend on farming for a living. This is because the financial institutions believe farming under natural weather conditions is too risky and don't fund it.

### 3.4.4 Loan benefits, repayment and problems

The loans accessed was considered as beneficial by 55.6% (5 people). Perhaps this partly explain while only 89.9% (8 people) paid the loans fully. Other reason was more to the dire consequences of not paying than paying out of appreciation for the benefits raised from the loan. The problems associated with loans included high interest rates (55.6%) and too short a repayment period (44.4%).

## 4.0 LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES

### 4.1 Household economic activities

The main income generating activities is farming mentioned by 74% of the respondents (88 people). This together with trade (16%) and paid employment (8.4%) accounts for 98.3% of income source in the survey area.

Table 5: Percent distribution of top four occupation of heads of households

Activity	Household Heads (N=120)	Women in the households (N=90)
Farming	65	51.1
Trade	10.8	6.7
Housework	11.7	21.1
Paid employment	10	17.8

### 4.2 Agriculture as a pillar of livelihood

#### 4.2.1 Ownership of land

The land owned by people is on average 2-5 acres (41.4%). 38% own 2 acres or less while only 19.8% own 5 acres and above but most farmers in this category are in Nebbi. Overall, the minimum land size is 0.5 acre and the maximum size 40 acre (mean 4.3 acre) yet the minimum, maximum and mean values for land used for farming is 0.5, 21, and 2.3 acre respectively. Given that in the district the average household size is 5, the small areas under cultivation can be said to predispose households to food insecurity.

Indeed there statistical relationship between adequacy of food and the size of land owned. Of those with 2 acres or less, 50 out of 70 respondents did not have enough food year-round. For those with more than 2 acres of land, more people had enough food year-round. Thus the more cultivable land one the better the food security (Chi=8.4 df=2 sig=0.15)

In both parishes, those with little land put more of their land for farming. For instance, at least 67% of respondents put all their land under crops. Among those with 2-5 acres only 29.6% put all their land under crops. While for those with over 5 acres only 3.4% dedicated for crop farming. Thus it is possible to say that land is not a limiting factor because farmers in all categories cannot utilize all their land. Reasons include limitations imposed by reliance on family labour and the local tools used

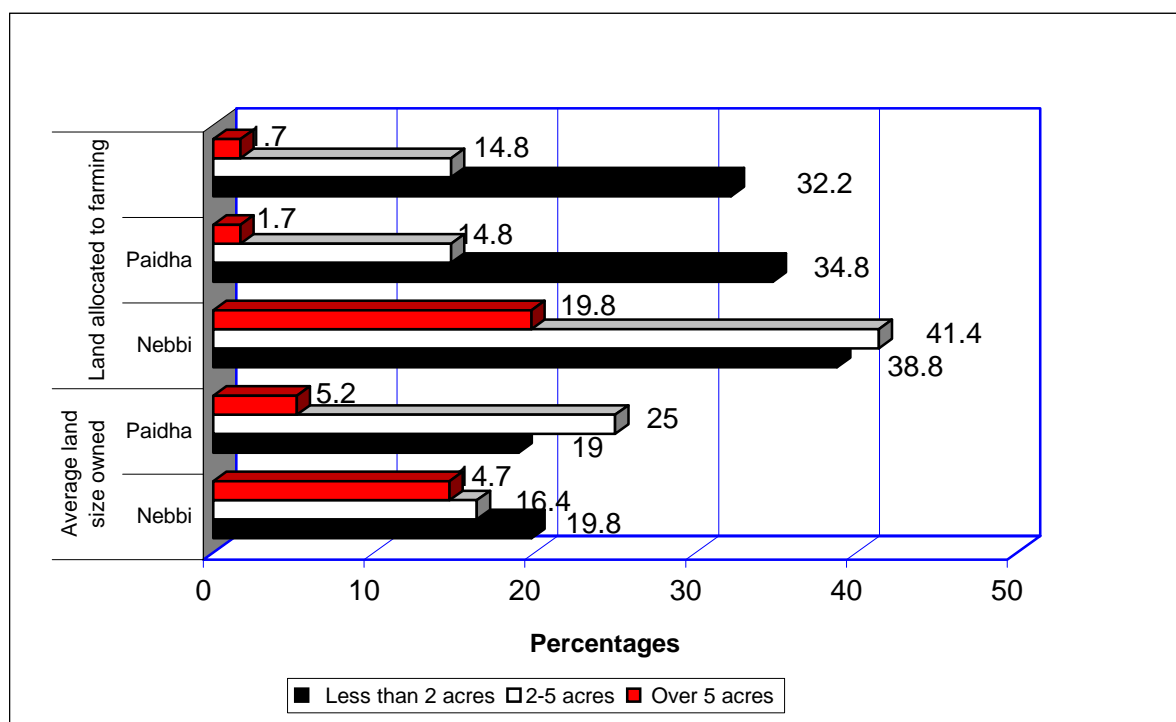
Table 6: Percent Distribution of Average land owned by Parish

Land size	Average land size owned			Land allocated to farming		
	Nebbi	Paidha	Total	Nebbi	Paidha	Total
Less than 2 acres	19.8	19.0	38.8	34.8	32.2	67.0
2-5 acres	16.4	25.0	41.4	14.8	14.8	29.6



Over 5 acres	14.7	5.2	19.8	1.7	1.7	3.5
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Figure 4: Land owned and land allotted to farming



4.2.2 Ownership of animals

Overall, 22.2% of the households do not own animals (in Paidha 15.4% and Nebbi 6.8%). Majority of the households (69.2%) have only one livestock of any kind (poultry, shoat, cattle, etc) an average of 0.9 animals reflecting the low animal capita.

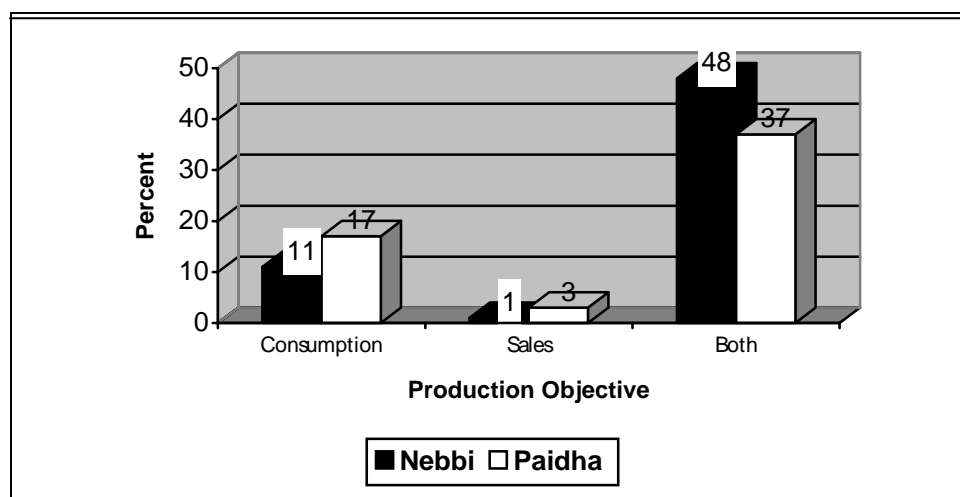
Table 7: Number of livestock owned by parish

Parish		Number of livestock owned					Total
		.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00	
Nebbi	No.	8	48	3	1		60
	%	6.8%	41.0%	2.6%	.9%		51.3%
Paidha	No.	18	33	5		1	57
	%	15.4%	28.2%	4.3%		.9%	48.7%
Total	No.	26	81	8	1	1	117
	%	22.2%	69.2%	6.8%	.9%	.9%	100.0%

4.2.3 Production objective

The major objective of farming is for both home consumption and for sales in both Parishes, a reflection of the livelihood strategies that households have constructed around farming. However home consumption outweighs sales as a reason for production by a factor of 7.

Figure 5: Production objectives



#### 4.2.6 Production inputs used

In total, 95.7% of households use traditional tools – the hand hoe- for cultivation. The remaining 4.3% of respondents who said they used modern tools only use tractors for as land opening only. Another tool that is fairly well used is the spray pump. There is no difference parish-wise.

Table 8: Type of production tools used

Parish		Tools used (N=116)		Total
		Traditional	Modern	
Nebbi	No.	55	4	59
	%	47.4%	3.4%	50.9%
Paidha	No.	56	1	57
	%	48.3%	.9%	49.1%
Total	No.	111	5	116
	%	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%

The use of traditional tools by farmers is not simply because they are not aware of better tools as has been indicated in the table below which indicates that 53.5% knew of better tools. Reasons for sticking to traditional tools included lack of purchasing power and lack of access in the since that there are not many shops that sell modern farming tools. It was however stated by some respondents that shops that tried to sell inputs folded up because of low customership. This, therefore, raises the question of accessibility, affordability and cost-effectiveness of improved inputs.

Table 9: Whether users of traditional tools know of better tools

			Know of better tool (N=114)		Total
			No	Yes	
Parish	Nebbi	No.	27	30	57
		%	23.7	26.3	50.0

	Paidha	No.	26	31	57
		%	22.8	27.2	50.0
Total		No.	53	61	114
		%	46.5	53.5	100.0

#### 4.2.7 Agronomic practices

Weed control in the two parishes is traditional in the sense that the hand hoe is used to dig off weeds. For those with coffee and banana trees, slashing and mulching are often used.

Table 10: Weed control method used by Parish

Parish		Weed control method used		Total
		Traditional weeding	Herbicide	
Nebbi	No.	56	1	57
	% of	49.1	.9	50.0
Paidha	No.	54	3	57
	%	47.4	2.6	50.0
Total	No.	110	4	114
	% of Total	96.5	3.5	100.0

On the other hand, pest and disease control was equally found to be traditional. Of the 115 valid observations, only 0.9% used inorganic pesticides to control pests while 99.1% said they did not use any control method any.

#### 4.2.8 Access to information and extension services

"Information is power" is a common saying that could be said to hold true for the possibility of raising productivity of farming households. Thus an attempt was made to gauge the extent to which people are accessing extension information, from which source and to what effect.

##### Source of information

The source of information most farmers mentioned as most important for them was the radio (74%). This is attributed to the very many radio stations that are accessible to the farmers (in Paidha, Arua, Hoima and Kampala). 12.1% said they did not get any information at all but since no man is an island, it is very likely they get information from the neighbors.

Table 11: Cross tabulation of parish \* source of extension information

			Source of extension information					Total	
			None	Radio	Neighbours	Extension agents	Mass media		Other
Parish	Nebbi	No.	7	44	5	2	1	59	
		%	6.0	37.9	4.3	1.7	.9	50.9	
	Paidha	No.	7	42	1		2	5	57
		%	6.0	36.2	.9		1.7	4.3	49.1
Total	No.	14	86	6	2	3	5	116	
	% of Total	12.1	74.1	5.2	1.7	2.6	4.3	100.0	

It is notable that extension agents account for only 1.7% of the information farmers get despite the fact that 60.3% said they had contact with such agents (table below). This is a possible indication of the ineffectiveness of extension agents in promoting technology to the farmers. Chi-test indicated that there is a statistically significant difference in access to extension services based on age. The middle-aged people (30-50) tend to have more access to extension services than the young and the old- below 30 and above 50. (Chi=7.3 df=2 sig=0.025)

Table 12: Access to agric. extension service by Parish

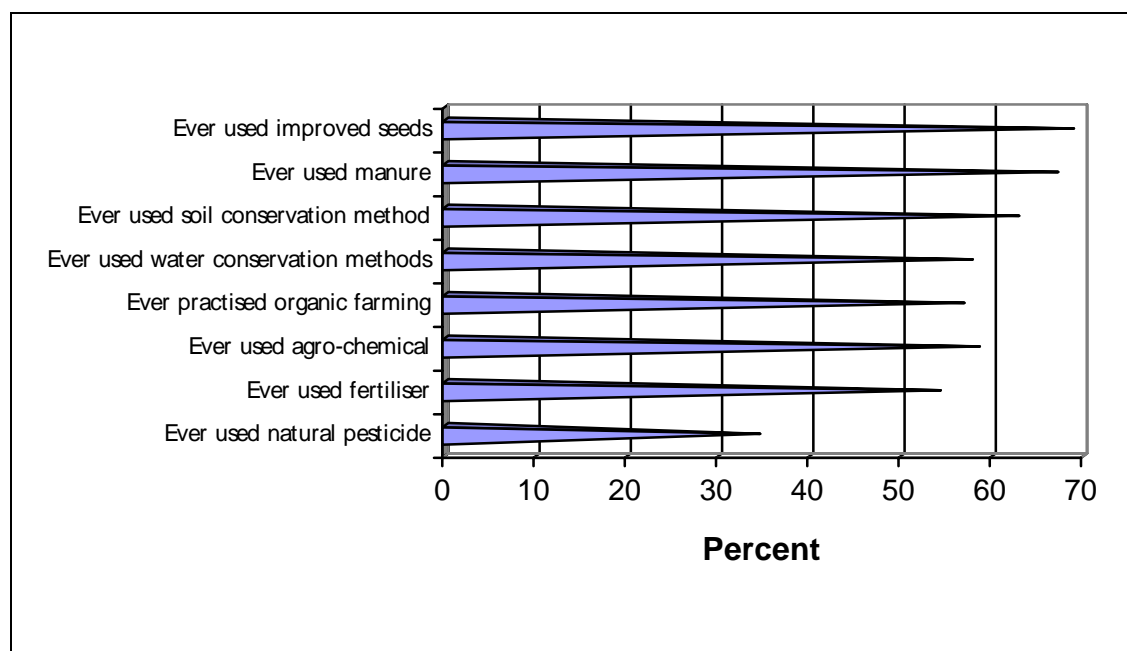
Parish		Access to agric. extension service		Total
		No	Yes	
Nebbi	No.	25	34	59
	%	21.6	29.3	50.9
Paidha	No.	21	36	57
	%	18.1	31.0	49.1
Total	No.	46	70	116
	% of Total	39.7	60.3	100.0

#### 4.2.9 Current Practices by farmers

The ability of farmers to earn a decent and sustainable livelihood from farming is determined to a large extent by the practices they employ in the field. In this survey, it was found that: 67.2% have ever used manure; 62.9% have ever used soil conservation techniques; 57.8 have ever tried water conservation techniques; 56.9 have ever tried organic farming; 58.6% have ever used inorganic pesticides on their crops; 54% have ever used fertilizers; 17.2% have used natural pesticides.

However having tried a technology is one thing while continued and consistent use is what really matters. Thus in the survey area, apart from the use of improved seeds and agrochemicals for vegetable production by a few farmers the rest of the practices are not in use by the farmers. So farmers are basically using traditional technology for production.

Figure 6: Use of modern agricultural practices



#### 4.2.10 Participation in agricultural educational activities

Agricultural training and education takes a multiple of methods. Demonstrations, tours and shows are examples. Households were asked whether they have participated/attended agricultural shows, tours or demonstrations.

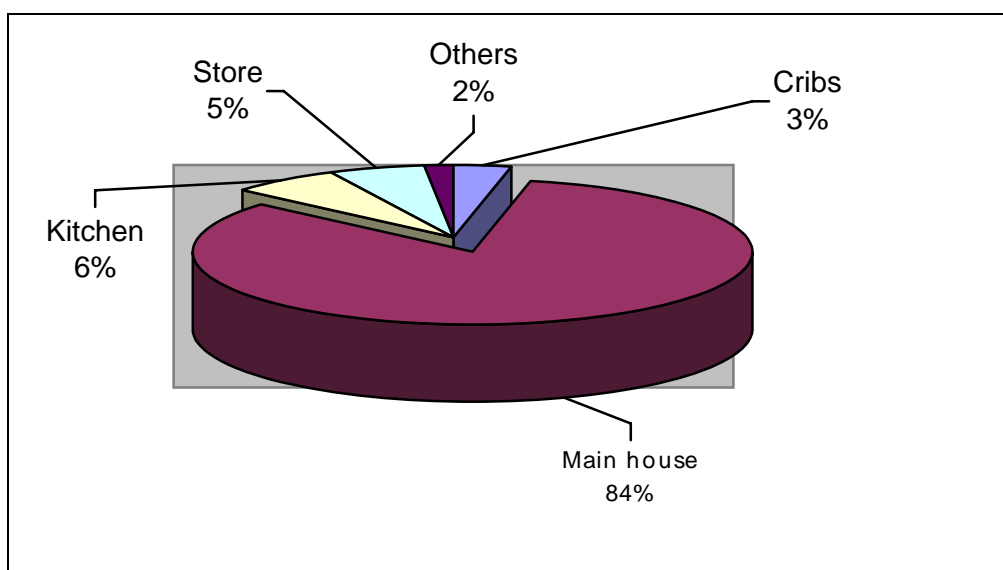
It was found that the majority of farmers have never ever attended any agricultural show (79.3%); 94% have never gone on any agricultural tour; and 72.4% never ever attended an agricultural demonstration. Of those who attended any of the above functions, 30.2% found them not so useful. These findings are important because while farmers can hear about innovations over the radio, from neighbors, etc, it is the practical exposure that concretizes what they hear and is therefore likely to lead to a change in attitude and practice. The proportion of farmers who have never attended any of the above functions is important because even where extension coverage and density is

ideal, adoption of innovations is good as complete after 75% (late majority) have adopted. In our situation where extension is very poor by any standard, it would appear unreasonable to expect a change in practice of farmers from the traditional to modern.

**4.2.11 Storage and marketing systems**

Storage adds value to produce and contributes to food safety in households. A good market can also contribute to food security as well as wealth creation in the household. Where the food is stored is also important because it reduces post harvest losses and lessens health hazards. For instance, in some parts of Nebbi district, plague, a disease spread by rat fleas, thrive where food is stored in living houses that end up attracting rats. In this survey, 83% of households store food in the main house. Only 3.6%(4) use cribs and only 5.4% (6) have stores for food.

**Figure 7: Location of storage for produce**



To find out the efficacy of markets for produce, satisfaction was used as an indicator. 91% said they were not satisfied with the market. Reasons included low price in the local markets, lack of big buyers, everyone tend to grow the same crops. And the fact that 92% sell their produce in markets would seem to suggest that the farm gate prices could be much lower but this was not the case. Farmers indicated that farm gate prices were the same as market price except that at home no one will buy the produce because almost everybody has the same local product.

**Table 13: Satisfaction with market prices**

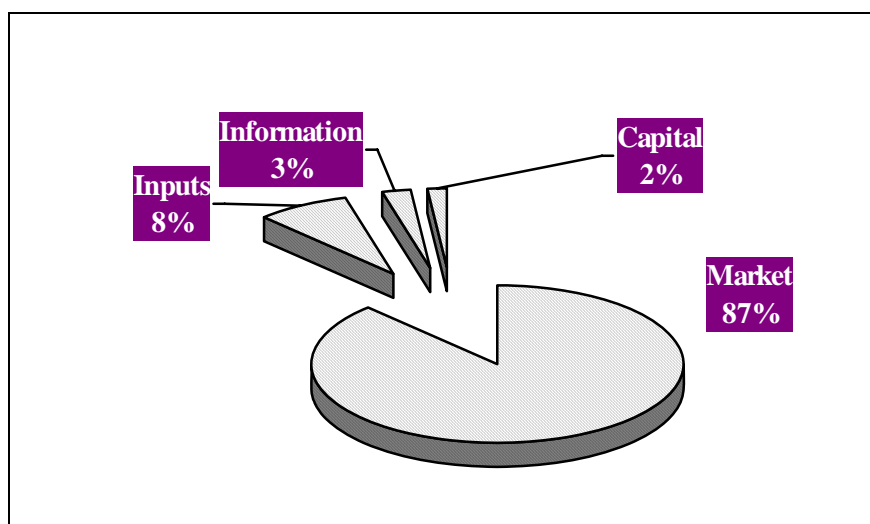
			Satisfied with market prices (N=120)		Total
			No	Yes	
Parish	Nebbi	No.	56	3	59
		%	48.3%	2.6%	50.9%
	Paidha	No.	50	7	57
		%	43.1%	6.0%	49.1%
Total	No.	106	10	116	
	% of Total	91.4%	8.6%	100.0%	

#### 4.2.12 Agricultural problems

Farmers were asked what they viewed as the greatest problems they were facing. Marketing was mentioned by 87% of the respondents. Inputs, information, and capital were the other prime constraints mentioned. This response seemed reasonable because without a good market acquiring inputs and technology would not pay. When asked specifically about their satisfaction with the market, 91.4% said they were not satisfied.

All the farmers sell their produce in the local markets and given that many farmers tend to produce the same crop in any one season the slump in prices would be predictable. Many farmers cannot wait for prices to rise because of poor storage, pressing household needs, among other reasons.

Figure 8: Priority agricultural problems



### 4.3 Food and Nutritional Practices

#### 4.3.1 Child breastfeeding and weaning behaviours

Child breastfeeding and weaning behaviour is considered important in the early growth and development of children. In this survey it was found that (i) 94.3% of the children were breastfed; and (ii) a child is weaned after at least 20 months, the majority at 26 months (with mean weaning duration of 23.4 months). This is in line with government's campaign to mothers to breastfeed for at least 2 years

Table 14: Age child was weaned

Parish		Age (in months) child was weaned			Total
		20	24	26	
Nebbi	Count		6		6
	% of Total		60.0%		60.0%
Paidha	Count	2	1	1	4
	% of Total	20.0%	10.0%	10.0%	40.0%
Total	Count	2	7	1	10

	% of Total	20.0%	70.0%	10.0%	100.0%
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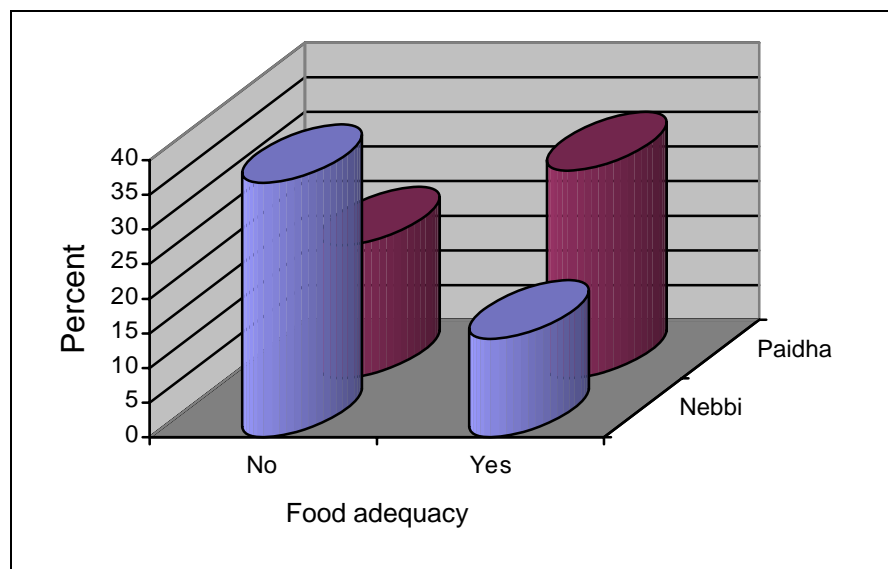
### 4.3.2 Food adequacy and eating behaviors

In order to gauge the food security situation in the survey area, adequacy of food between seasons in the year was used as a proxy indicator. The number of meals a family ate in a day was also another proxy indicator used. The survey also looked at how families cope in times of scarcity.

It was found that, 55.8% of the households do not have enough food throughout the year. Households in Nebbi were more prone to this vagary (38%) compared to households in Paidha (19%) partly attributable to the agro-ecological difference. The danger period is around April, May and June when the previous year's stocks are low and the new crops are still growing. When rain comes late (late April or May) the lean period can extend up to July-August.

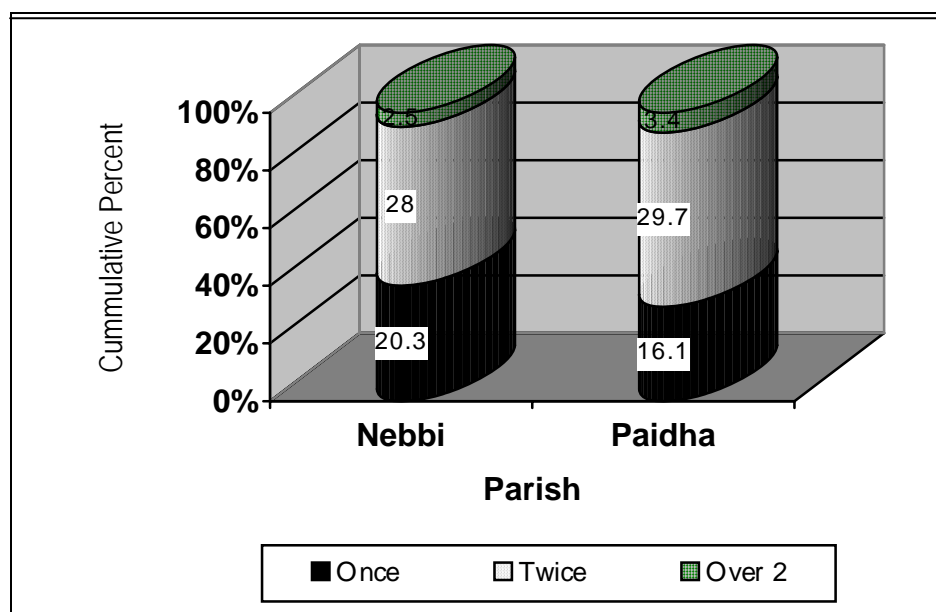
A cross-tabulation test was done to find if there was a relationship between age and year-round adequacy of food. Results showed that though the below respondents below 30 and above 50 tend not to have enough food throughout the year, the results were not statistically significant ( $\chi^2=0.8$   $df=2$   $sig=0.65$ ). Thus all households are equally affected by food shortage regardless of the age of the household head.

Figure 9: Adequacy of food between seasons



During periods of plenty, 99% of families eat at least two meals a day, while 65.1% are able to take at least three meals a day. However, during scarcity only 62.6% can afford at least two meals a day and but only 5.9% can afford more than two meals a day. The figure below indicates that during scarcity household in Paidha tend to have more meals per day than households in Nebbi reflecting the better soils and more conducive climate in Paidha.

Figure 10: Number of meals per day during food scarcity (n=118)



### Response to food scarcity

During food scarcity, an array of coping mechanisms are put into operation ranging from:

- ▶ Reducing the number of meals in a day starting with breakfast and later breakfast and lunch (77.7%);
- ▶ Those with money resort to buying from the market; and
- ▶ Only 1.8% (2) went for credit.
- ▶ 4 households insisted they simply "starved" in times of hardship which tantamounted to a reduction in the quantity and frequency of meals.

Table 15: Response during food scarcity

Parish		Response during food scarcity						Total
		reduce number of meals	skip breakfast	market	plant more	credit	starve	
Nebbi	Count	30	11	9	4	1	3	58
	% of Total	26.8%	9.8%	8.0%	3.6%	.9%	2.7%	51.8%
Paidha	Count	30	12	7	3	1	1	54
	% of Total	26.8%	10.7%	6.3%	2.7%	.9%	.9%	48.2%
Total	Count	60	23	16	7	2	4	112
	% of Total	53.6%	20.5%	14.3%	6.3%	1.8%	3.6%	100.0%

### 4.3.3 Knowledge and practices of balanced diet

The adequacy of food in terms of quantity is one dimension of food security. Another dimension is the wholesomeness of the food or the variety of relative quantities of the nutrients the food contain. For a family to enjoy a balanced diet, there should at least be knowledge about what a balanced diet is.

In this survey, 39.2% did not know about balanced diet with a greater percentage coming from Nebbi (21.7%) compared to Paidha (17.5%). In this respect age did not matter (Chi=0.6 df=2 sig=0.7).

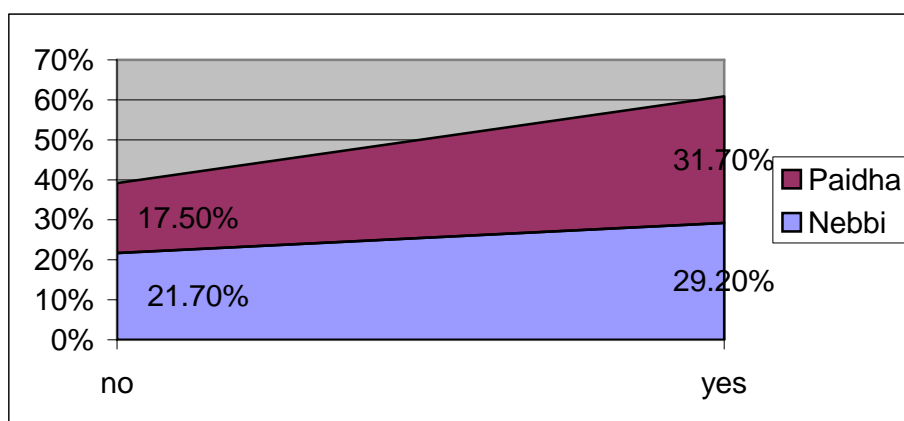
Men were in a better position to eat a balanced diet than the other members of the household. This is a cultural element in the study area whereby men are discriminately pampered with was actually eaten by largely men. In 35.8% of households men eat choice parts. In 35.8% of the households men eat choice parts when proteinaceous



foods are served (for instance meat). However in 50% of households the whole family partake of such food equally indicating that cultures are not static and this particular culture is changing.

Reasons for not eating a balanced diet range from the costs involved to difficulty of preparation, lack of knowledge to non-availability of the necessary ingredients.

Figure 11: Knowledge about balanced diet by Parish (N=120)



#### 4.3.5 Occurrence considered most stressful and responses thereto

Food scarcity is one major source of livelihood difficulty. However when asked to mention the occurrences that they considered most stressful to the households, sickness especially of the adults and when prolonged was considered top of the list by 75.2% of the respondents. They said it deprives the family from livelihood activities, drains the household in terms of psycho-social, material and monetary resources as well as time. Death was considered the second most stressful event and some even saw it as a relief (23.8%).

During such stressful period, seeking medial services become a critical coping mechanism for 59.1% of respondents. While, 18.2% get great relief from neighbours and the extended family, 16.4% went for credit. Only 6.4% resort to sale of assets.

Table 16: Response to greatest difficulty

Parish		Response to greatest difficulty (n=110)				Total
		Health facility	Credit	Sell assets	Neighbours	
Nebbi	No.	34	5	4	11	54
	%	30.9%	4.5%	3.6%	10.0%	49.1%
Paidha	No.	31	13	3	9	56
	%	28.2%	11.8%	2.7%	8.2%	50.9%
Total	No.	65	18	7	20	110
	% of Total	59.1%	16.4%	6.4%	18.2%	100.0%

Table 17: Event that present the greatest difficulty to households and response thereto

			Occurrences			Total
			None	Sickness	Death	
response to greatest hh difficulty	health facility	Count		43	16	59
		% of Total		44.8%	16.7%	61.5%
	credit	Count		14	4	18
		% of Total		14.6%	4.2%	18.8%
	sale of assets	Count		7		7
		% of Total		7.3%		7.3%
	Assistance from neighbours	Count	1	10	1	12
		% of Total	1.0%	10.4%	1.0%	12.5%
	Total	Count	1	74	21	96
		% of Total	1.0%	77.1%	21.9%	100.0%

## 5.0 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES

### 5.1 Information on HIV/AIDS

Like in the rest of the country, HIV/AIDS is a serious phenomenon. There has been a lot of effort to try and curb it. This survey therefore sought to find out the level of awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS in the two parishes and whether there was some change in practices that predispose people to contracting HIV/AIDS.

### 5.1 Information on HIV/AIDS

All respondents had heard about HIV/AIDS. The radio was the source of information about HIV/AIDS to 77.5% of the respondents. Other sources included the hospital (10%), newspapers (8.3%). Neighbours accounted for only 0.8% revealing how the traditional attitude towards sex and sexually is still hampering free flow of information.

Table 18: Sources of HIV/AIDS Information

Sources	Nebbi	Paidha	Total
Radio	45 (37.5%)	48 (40.0%)	93 (77.5%)
Newspaper	7 (5.8%)	3 (2.5%)	10 (8.3%)
Seminars	2 (1.7%)	2 (1.7%)	4 (3.3%)
Neighbours	0	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)
Health unit	7 (5.8%)	5 (4.2%)	12 (10.0%)

Total	61 (50.8%)	59 (49.2%)	120 (100.0%)
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## 5.2 Causes, Prevention and control measures

Asked what they knew as the most prevalent way transmitting HIV/AIDS is through unprotected sex (91.2%) and the most effective way of prevention is through the use of the condom (82%). Abstinence and faithfulness to partners by 9% each.

**Table 19: Most important cause mechanisms**

Parish		Most important way of contracting HIV/AIDS			Total
		unprotected sex	unsterilised instruments	mother-to-child	
Nebbi	Count	56	2	1	59
	% of Total	49.6%	1.8%	.9%	52.2%
Paidha	Count	47	6	1	54
	% of Total	41.6%	5.3%	.9%	47.8%
Total	Count	103	8	2	113
	% of Total	91.2%	7.1%	1.8%	100.0%

**Table 20: Most important prevention measure**

Parish		Most important prevention measure (N=100)			Total
		Condoms	Abstinence	Faithfulness	
Nebbi	No.	43	5	5	53
	%	43.0%	5.0%	5.0%	53.0%
Paidha	No.	39	4	4	47
	%	39.0%	4.0%	4.0%	47.0%
Total	No.	82	9	9	100
	% of Total	82.0%	9.0%	9.0%	100.0%

## 5.3 Sexual practices

Respondents were asked about their sexual activities over the last one-month. One month was used because it may not be easy to remember events over a longer period. It was found that 49.2% had sex in the last one month, 29.2% in Nebbi and 20.0% in Paidha.

Of these, 50.0% had sex with regular partners (25% each in Nebbi and Paidha). Of those, 35.8% never used a condom in the sex act (14.2% in Nebbi and 21.7% in Paidha). There is also a strong linkage between having sex with a regular partner and using a condom ( $\chi^2=4.028$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $sig.=0.045$ ) regardless of educational background ( $\chi^2=3.494$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $sig.=0.322$ ) and gender of those involved in the sex ( $\chi^2=0.070$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $sig.=0.792$ ).

The reasons advanced for not using a condom were trust 98.7% (Nebbi 55.8% and Paidha 42.9%) and no need to use a condom 1.3% (in Nebbi 1.3%).

**Table 21: Had sex in last one month sex with a regular partner, condom was used in the last sex, why condom not used**

			had sex in last one month		Total
			No	Yes	
sex was with a regular partner	No	Count	40	20	60
		% of Total	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%
	Yes	Count	21	39	60
		% of Total	17.5%	32.5%	50.0%
Total (chi=12.037, df=1, sig.=0.01)		Count	61	59	120
		% of Total	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
condom was used in the last sex	No	Count	34	43	77
		% of Total	28.3%	35.8%	64.2%
	Yes	Count	27	16	43
		% of Total	22.5%	13.3%	35.8%
Total (chi=3.83, df=1, sig.=0.05)		Count	61	59	120
		% of Total	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
why condom not used	Trust	Count	34	42	76
		% of Total	44.2%	54.5%	98.7%
	no need	Count		1	1
		% of Total		1.3%	1.3%
Total (Chi=.801, df=1, sig.=.371)		Count	34	43	77
		% of Total	44.2%	55.8%	100.0%

#### 5.4 Voluntary testing

Voluntary testing and counseling (VTC) service is one of the numerous strategies being used to fight HIV/AIDS. Recently permanent centres were established in three locations in the district with outreach services to the villages.

The survey found that 72.5% (35.8% in Nebbi and 36.7% in Paidha) had heard of VTC and little differences exist between the two Parishes. Age was however not a significant factor (Chi=0.57 df=2 sig=0.75).

78% (39.2% in Nebbi and Paidha each) said they would willingly undergo VTC if the opportunity arose, this higher percentage indicate that even those who had not hitherto not of heard VTC would be willing to participate. However, there is a strong relationship between hearing and willingness to undertake VCT.

Table 22: Willing to do voluntary testing and heard of voluntary testing

	heard of voluntary testing	Total

			no	yes	
willing to do voluntary testing	no	Count	11	15	26
		% of Total	9.2%	12.5%	21.7%
	yes	Count	22	72	94
		% of Total	18.3%	60.0%	78.3%
Total (chi=3.650, df=111, sig.=0.056).		Count	33	87	120
		% of Total	27.5%	72.5%	100.0%

### 5.5 What to do for persons affected with and infected by HIV/AIDS

With respect to the most important care that should be given to those infected with HIV/AIDS, 66% mentioned good feeding, 22.6% mentioned association with them or no discrimination as most important. Counseling was mentioned by 10.4%. Only 0.9% (1) mentioned medical care in hospitals since the disease has no cure.

Table 23: How to care for persons affected

Parish		How to care for persons affected					Total
		Feed them well	Associate with them	Don't discriminate	Medical care	Counseling	
Nebbi	Count	32	9	4		7	52
	% of Total	30.2%	8.5%	3.8%		6.6%	49.1%
Paidha	Count	38	5	6	1	4	54
	% of Total	35.8%	4.7%	5.7%	.9%	3.8%	50.9%
Total	Count	70	14	10	1	11	106
	% of Total	66.0%	13.2%	9.4%	.9%	10.4%	100.0%

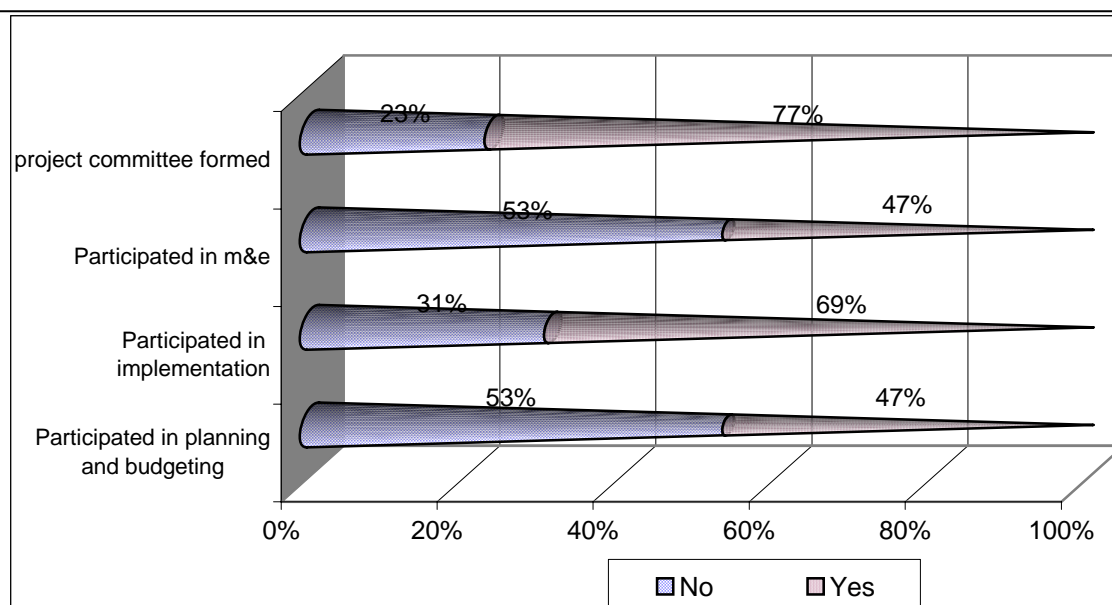
## 6.0 CITIZENSHIP BUILDING AND PARTICIPATION

Current global demand is towards the empowerment of grassroot communities in an effort to make poverty reduction meaningful and cost-effective. This call requires that all development promoters in one or the other secure the participation of local communities. On the other hand, it also demands of other actors to advocate for these 'voiceless' people. This part of the findings critically presents the findings on community participation in any of the projects (new or on-going) in their areas.

### 6.1 Awareness of and participation in any community development initiative

A people that are aware of development initiatives and are able to participate meaningfully in the projects are more likely to derive more benefits than if they are not informed at all. This survey therefore tried to find out whether people participate in local development initiatives and the findings were as follows.

Figure 12: Community participation in local projects



Overall, 85% (40% Nebbi and 45% Paidha) of respondents were aware of at least one development initiative within their locations. As shown in table 25 below, it was found that there is a significant relationship between being aware of a project and participating in any of the project activities – planning, implementation and monitoring as well as being satisfied with the project. However:

- ▶ Only 46.7% participated in the planning and budgeting stages of the projects – Nebbi 21.7% and Paidha 25.0%.
- ▶ During implementation 69.2% (30.8% in Nebbi and 38.3% in Paidha) participated indicating that many did so even though they were not party to the planning and budgeting process. However the participation was in terms of being informed about the projects and getting their consent and contributions.
- ▶ During monitoring and evaluation also only 46.7% (20.8% in Nebbi and 25.8% in Paidha) participated.
- ▶ Of respondents, 76.7% (35.0% in Nebbi and 41.7% in Paidha) said the projects they were involved in had project committees. It is however possible that many respondents were referring to the same projects. Project committees are a good way to take care of people’s interests. They can however be used as mechanisms for mobilizing contributions from the communities in terms of material and labour. It is also a known that in communities where project committees are relatively more empowered participation is high and satisfaction with the project is also high.
- ▶ About 76.7% (38.8% in Nebbi and 37.9% in Paidha) said they were satisfied with the projects. Why satisfied and why not satisfied. The most common reasons forwarded for dissatisfaction with the community development projects were work burden involved in the projects (56.0%), incompleteness of projects (36.0%), and the length of time taken by the projects (8.0%). While the other reasons were similar in both parishes, in Paidha incomplete projects ranked top with 20.0% compared to 16.0% in Nebbi.

Table 24: Participated in planning and budgeting, implementation, M&E and satisfied with services \* aware of development initiatives

Participated in planning and budgeting		Aware of development initiatives		Total
		No	Yes	
No	Count	17	47	64

	% of Total	14.2%	39.2%	53.3%
Yes	Count	1	55	56
	% of Total	.8%	45.8%	46.7%
Total (Chi=14.380, df=1, sig.=.000)	Count	18	102	120
	% of Total	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%
Participated in implementation				
No	Count	17	20	37
	% of Total	14.2%	16.7%	30.8%
Yes	Count	1	82	83
	% of Total	.8%	68.3%	69.2%
Total (Chi=40.179, df=1, sig.=.000)	Count	18	102	120
	% of Total	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%
Participated in M & E				
No	Count	17	47	64
	% of Total	14.2%	39.2%	53.3%
Yes	Count	1	55	56
	% of Total	.8%	45.8%	46.7%
Total (Chi=14.380, df=1, sig.=.000)	Count	18	102	120
	% of Total	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%
Satisfied with service delivery				
No	Count	9	18	27
	% of Total	7.8%	15.5%	23.3%
Yes	Count	5	84	89
	% of Total	4.3%	72.4%	76.7%
Total (Chi=14.994, df=1, sig.=.000)	Count	14	102	116
	% of Total	12.1%	87.9%	100.0%

## 4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 *Summary of Findings*

From the baseline survey findings presented in part 3 above, the summary below constituting the *assessment perspective* is evident.

Table 25: Key Baseline Status findings

	Key Focus	Baseline 2003
<b>1.0</b>	<b><i>Housing Unit</i></b>	
1.1	Owner occupied	90.0 %
1.2	Permanent construction materials used	0.8 %
<b>2.0</b>	<b><i>Home facilities</i></b>	
2.1	Safe water coverage	98.3 %
2.2	Pit latrine utilized	94.2 %
2.3	Garbage pit used	58.3 %
2.4	Animal den used	18.3 %
2.5	Bathroom used	65.0 %
2.6	Hand washing facility used	10.0%
<b>3.0</b>	<b><i>Houseware possession</i></b>	
3.1	Bicycle	35.8 %
3.2	Bed or mattress	91.0 %
3.3	Radio	42.5 %
<b>4.0</b>	<b><i>Social capital (active participation in)</i></b>	
4.1	Community based group	5.0 %
4.2	Trade association	3.3 %
<b>5.0</b>	<b><i>Financial market</i></b>	
5.1	Access to loan	9.6 %
5.2	Loan considered beneficial	55.6%
<b>6.0</b>	<b><i>Land</i></b>	
6.1	Average land size (acre)	4.3
6.2	Households with no land	3.3%
6.3	Land under crop production (1-1.5 acre)	38.8%
<b>7.0</b>	<b><i>Main livelihood activity</i></b>	
7.1	Farming	74.0 %
7.2	Trade	16.0 %
<b>8.0</b>	<b><i>Agricultural characteristics</i></b>	
8.1	Access to agricultural extension	42.9 %
8.2	Extension services as source of agric. Info.	1.7 %
8.3	Hand tools use for cultivation	95.7 %
8.4	Improved seeds use	68.9 %



8.5	Natural pesticides use	34.5 %
8.6	Soil conservation method use	62.8 %
8.7	Water conservation method use	57.8%
8.8	Storage in Cribs/stores	9.0%
9.0	Satisfied with market price	8.6 %
<b>9.0</b>	<b><i>Nutrition practices</i></b>	
9.1	Average month of breastfeeding	16
9.2	Average month of child weaning	23.4
9.3	Know of balanced diet	60.8 %
9.4	Adequacy of food between season	44.2 %
<b>10.0</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	
10.1	Know of HIV/AIDS	100.0%
10.2	Had sex with regular partner	50.0%
10.3	Used condom in last sex	13.3%
10.4	Willing to undertake VCT	72.5%
<b>11.0</b>	<b>Citizenship Building</b>	
11.1	Know of community development project	85.0%
11.2	Participated in project planning + budgeting	46.7%
11.3	Participated in project implementation	69.7%
11.4	Participated in project monitoring	46.7%
11.5	Satisfied with development project	76.7%

#### 4.2 Key Recommendations

It was observed during and after the survey process that there is need:

- ▶▶ To strengthen CARITAS database system through regular updates. This system should be effectively built right from the parish levels – thus integrating the need for effective, timely, and reliable information in programme management.
- ▶▶ CARITAS further need to rethink its programme now integrating the baseline information into target setting for future actions.
- ▶▶ To ensure a more comprehensive management information system by building information networks with heads of government departments and other NGO/CBO/FBOs operational in the area.

<b>HIV/AIDS</b>				
Purpose: Prevention of HIV/AIDS spread and mitigation of its socio-economic effects				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Source of information</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>For what type of decisions</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of people with knowledge of HIV/AIDS (causes, prevention, control).</li> <li>• % of people with safer sexual practices.</li> <li>• % of people (15-49 years) voluntarily testing for HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• % of people in voluntary testing/counselling clubs</li> <li>• Number of HIV/AIDS infected/affected receiving support</li> </ul>	Primary data from household survey.	1.5 and 3 years	Primary data household survey.	Better planning of project intervention
<b>HEALTH</b>				
Purpose: Increased household access to better health services.				
Purpose: Improved household hygiene/sanitation.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of households using safe water sources.</li> <li>• % of households using proper latrines.</li> <li>• % of households using hand washing facilities.</li> <li>• % of households using garbage pits.</li> <li>• % of households using a kitchen.</li> <li>• % of households using a bath shelter.</li> <li>• % of households using separate animal house.</li> <li>• % of households using kitchen utensil drying rack.</li> </ul>	Primary data from household survey	Mid term and end of project	cluster random household survey methodology, verified by household head and observation of facility.	

<b>LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Purpose:</b> Improved community capacity to manage and sustain their own development				
<b>Community participation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of household population with knowledge of local development project.</li> <li>• % of households participating in local project planning and budgeting.</li> <li>• % of households participating in local project implementation.</li> <li>• % of households participating in local project committees.</li> <li>• % of households participating in local project monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>• % of households satisfied with local projects.</li> </ul>	Primary data from focus group discussions.	3 years	Primary data: Household survey.	
<b>Social Sustainability.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of CBOs formed.</li> <li>• No. of households participating in any kind of solidarity group.</li> <li>• Number of local networks established.</li> <li>• Number of joint community projects identified/implemented.</li> </ul>	Secondary data from document review. Primary data from focus group discussions.	3 years	Secondary data: literature from CDO and NGO Forum.	
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>				
<b>Purpose:</b> Improved household food security				
<i>Nutrition</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % malnutrition rate among children (by gender).</li> <li>• % malnutrition rate among adults (by gender).</li> <li>• Duration of child breastfeeding 20-24 months.</li> <li>• Duration of child weaning 12-16 months.</li> </ul>	Primary data from household survey.	3 years	Primary data: cluster random household survey, verified by age, height and weight measurements.	
<b>Feeding practices</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge and practice of balanced diet.</li> <li>• Number of meals per day during seasons of plenty and scarcity.</li> <li>• Strategy of coping with food scarcity.</li> </ul>	Primary information for household survey	3years	Primary data: cluster random household survey	

<p><b>Production safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy of food supply between seasons.</li> <li>• % access to agricultural extension.</li> <li>• % practice of improved agricultural technology.</li> </ul>	<p>Primary information from household survey</p>	<p>1.5 year</p>	<p>Primary data: cluster random household survey, verified by report of household head.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> Households able to adopt <i>coping strategies</i></p>				
<p><b>Household Resilience.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asset vulnerability index.</li> <li>• Asset building strategies.</li> <li>• Savings strategies.</li> </ul>	<p>Primary data from focus group discussions &amp; household survey.</p>	<p>3 years</p>	<p>Primary data: Household survey; Focus group discussions on coping and saving strategies.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> Increase Women participation and influence in agenda setting for public debate</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women in leadership position –civil service, NGOs/FBOs.</li> <li>• % women in executive committees of community based groups.</li> <li>• % plan with gender sensitive analysis.</li> <li>• Number of women only groups formed.</li> </ul>	<p>Project records and attendance list</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>Review of project records</p>	

ANNEXURE

Annex 1: Survey Questionnaire

1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Identification

1 Diocese Nebbi  
 2 Parish Nebbi/Paidha  
 3 Chapel \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 Village / LC1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 Name head of household \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Name of respondent \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 If the respondent is not head of household, what is relationship to head of household?  
 Self  Spouse  Other family member

1.2 Staff details and survey time

8 Name of interviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 Date of visit      
 1 Name of data entry operator \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Household members' characteristics

1 Sex of respondent Male  Female   
 1 Age of respondent   
 2 Marital status of respondent Married  Single  Separated/Divorced  Widowed   
 1 Education of respondent None  Primary  O-level   
 4 A-level  College  University   
 1 Functional adult literacy   
 1 Type of household Male-headed  Female-headed  Child-headed   
 1 Household size (number of people)   
 6 What is the number of: Males  Females   
 1 What is the main source of income in the household? \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 What is the occupation of:  
 8 a) The head of the household \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) The woman in the household (if not head) \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Characteristics of dwelling / Living conditions

1 Ownership of dwelling   
 9

Codes for question 19			
1	Owned	3	Supplied free

2	Rented	99	Other (specify)
---	--------	----	-----------------

2 C	Materials used for (observation)	Roof	
		Wall	
		Floor	

2  
1 What type of toilet facility do you have access to?

2  
2 What type of water source do you use? \_\_\_\_\_

2  
3 How far (in estimated kilometres) is the water source located? \_\_\_\_\_

2 4	Do you use a bathroom?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 5	Do you use a garbage pit?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 6	Do you use a kitchen utensil drying rack?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 7	Do you use cloth lines?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 8	Do you have a separate kitchen?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 9	Do you have a separate animal house?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 C	Do you use a hand washing facility?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

**1.5 Assets owned**

3 1	Do you own:				
	Beds or mattresses	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bicycle	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Radio	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Chairs and tables	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mosquito net	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

**1.6 Social capital**

3 2	Do you or any member of your household actively participate in the below community organisations?	Codes for below groups(Yes/No)	
	Church/mosque (Faith based organisations)		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Community based organisations		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Local council (LC/RC)		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade association		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Professional organisations		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other organisations		<input type="checkbox"/>

3  
3 Of all the groups that members of your household belong to, which group (type from the list above) benefit you most?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 Give reason for the above answer.  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

3 How do you rate the usefulness of the group mentioned above to you/your household? (Tick the  
5 appropriate box)

Very  Somehow  Not useful   
useful Useful

3 Give reason for the above answer.  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

**1.7 Microfinance services**

3 Did any member of the household receive any kind of loan over the last 12    
7 months? Yes No

3 If yes, from which institution? \_\_\_\_\_  
8

3 For what purpose was the money used? \_\_\_\_\_  
9

4 What was the benefit of the loan? \_\_\_\_\_  
C

4 Was the loan repaid fully?    
1 Yes No

4 If no, why? \_\_\_\_\_  
2

4 What were the problems faced?  
3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 What would you like to be done to improve the loan provision?  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

**2 – AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION**

**2.1 General information**

45 What area of farming do you mostly specialise in?  
Crop  Livestock raising  Both crops and livestock   
farming

46 What is the size of land owned by the family?  Acres

47 What proportion of the land under agricultural production is put to: Crop  Acres  
production?

48 What is your main source of labour for agricultural production in this household?  
Family  Hired  Communal

49 Do you own animals? Yes  No

51 What are the main crops grown on by your household? (List 3 in each, if possible. Note a crop can be for both food and cash)

For cash

---

For food

---

52 What is the main objective for the production of crops and livestock in this household? (Use tick)

Type of enterprise	Household consumption	Sale	Both consumption and sale	Other (specify)
Crop production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Livestock production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

### 2.2 Practises and level of technology

53 What tool do you use for cultivation?

---

54 Do you know of any other better alternative?

Yes  No

55 If yes, why don't you use this alternative?

---

56 How do you control weeds?

---

57 How do you control pests and diseases?

---

58 What is your major problem in agriculture?

---

59 What is your main source of information on farming practises?

---

60 Do you have access to agricultural extension?

Yes

No



61 When did you last get advice from an extension agent? (In months) \_\_\_\_\_

62 Have you ever attended:

Agricultural show?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural tour?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Demonstration?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

63 What is your comment on these functions?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

64 I would like to ask you about the following improved agricultural inputs/practises?

Inputs/practises			
	Are you aware of (Yes/No )	Do you use (Yes/No )	If not used, why?
Improved seeds			
Organic manure			
Soil conservation method			
Water conservation method			
Organic farming			
Chemicals			
Fertilisers			
Natural pesticides			
Silage for produce drying			
Cribs for produce storage			

**2.4 Storage and marketing**

66 Where do you store your farm produce after harvest?  
 Cribs  Main house  Kitchen  Store  Other storage

67 Is the market price offered for your produce satisfactory always? Yes  No

68 Where do you sell your farm produce On farm  Market places

69 What is the mode of transport to the market?  
 Head  Bicycle  Motorcycle  Trucks

**3 -FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION**

**4.1 General information**

**ONLY FOR CHILDREN FROM 0-5 YEARS OLD**

		(i)			(ii)			(iii)		
70	Name of child									
71	Age (months)									
72	Sex	M		F	M		F	M		F

**4.2 Breastfeeding**

		(i)		(ii)		(iii)	
73	Did you ever breastfeed?	Yes		Yes		Yes	
		No		No		No	

		(i)		(ii)		(iii)	
74	If yes, for how long?		Months		Months		Months
75	At what age do/did you start weaning?		Months		Months		Months

**4.3 Daily diet and feeding practices**

76 Do you usually have enough food to feed the family till the next harvesting season? Yes  No

77 How many meals do you always eat during times when food is plenty?  
\_\_\_\_\_

78 How many meals do you always eat during times of food scarcity?  
\_\_\_\_\_

79 What do you normally do when food is scarce?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

80 Do you know what a balanced meal is? Yes  No

81 Do you usually have a balanced diet? Yes  No

82 If no, why? \_\_\_\_\_

83 If animal products are available for consumption, who gets preference to consume first?  
Man  Woman  Children  All

84 What occurrence presents the greatest difficulty for your household?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

85 How does your household respond to such a situation?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4.0 HIV/AIDS RELATED INFORMATION**

**4.1 Knowledge, attitude and practices**

86 Have you heard about HIV/AIDS? Yes No

87 What is your major source of information on HIV/AIDS?

88 State 3 ways by which HIV/AIDS is contracted?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

89 State 3 ways by which HIV/AIDS is prevented?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

90	Did you have sex in the last 1 month?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
91	Was it with your regular partner?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
92	Was a condom used during the sex act?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
93	If no, why?				

94	Have you heard of Voluntary testing?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
95	With services available, would you do voluntary testing?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
96	If no, why?				

97 What do you do for a person, infected and affected by HIV/AIDS?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5.0 CITIZENSHIP BUILDING AND PARTICIPATION**

98	Are you aware of ANY development initiative in your community?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
99	Did you participate during the planning and budgeting?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
100	Did you participate during the implementation?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Did you participate during the monitoring and evaluation?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Were project committees established?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Are you satisfied with the services that government and other actors deliver to your community?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

104 If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

105 If no,  
why? \_\_\_\_\_  
—

4.5 Remarks

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION