



TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE FOR LIFETIME DECENT SELF- EMPLOYMENT (TRALIDE) PROJECT

DRAFT BASELINE STUDY

March 10, 2025

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KEY DEFINITIONS

Simplified definitions were used in this study:

Employed youth refer to *“all those youth who during 30 days preceding the study were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay (wages) or profit.”*

Unemployed youth refer to *“all those youth who during 30 days preceding the study were not engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay (wages) or profit.”*¹

Underemployed youth refer to *“all those youth who during 30 days preceding the study were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay (wages) or profit but the value of their pay/profit was unable to meet their basic needs above US\$ 2.2 per person per day.”*²

Decent employment is limited to refer to *“any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay (wages) or profit whose the value is able to meet the basic needs of youth and their dependants at a quality of live above US\$ 2.2 per person per day.”*³

¹ The ILO international standard of unemployment is defined as the situation of a person who: (a) did not work in the reference period, (b) was available to take up a job had one been offered in the week prior to the reference period, and (c) actively sought work within the 30 days prior to the reference period. However, given that “seeking work” best fit an organized labour market, this criterion can be relaxed.

² The ILO international standard of underemployment focuses on a person who: (a) is working fulltime in a job for which s/he is overqualified’ (b) is working part time in a job for which s/he is qualified to work fulltime; and (c) is working fewer than 40 hours a week.

³ According to ILO, decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFARD	Agency For Accelerated Regional Development
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KG	Kilogram
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
LLG	Lower Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PWD	Person With Disability
RA	Research Assistant
SACCO	Saving & Credit Cooperative Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Uganda Shillings
USD	US Dollar
VSLAs	Village Savings & Lending Associations
YAGs	Youth Agribusiness Groups

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this baseline study was a collective effort. Although we cannot thank all the stakeholders involved, the following deserves particular appreciation for their cordial support: Dr. Alfred Lakwo for guiding the design and report writing, Awinga Micheal for the effective mobilization of all the respondents given that interviews involved the married couples. Finally, I would also like to thank Abola Gerald, Afoyorwot Sharon, Lakwo Lannet Nina, and Lakwo Nelly Carabine whose research assistance, regardless of the extreme high temperatures, enabled timely completion of a high quality households survey. However, any errors herein are our (PDCC) own.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the project

AFARD received funding from the Wilde Ganzen Foundation's Blue Ambition Fund to implement the 3-year TRALIDE project that seeks to transform the labor market to increase productive work opportunities for married youth in agriculture sector. TRALIDE will take a family-centered approach to organize 600 married youth (50% women) into 15 Youth Agribusiness Groups (YAGs), equip them with mindset change towards entrepreneurship, agribusiness vocational and life skills, financial literacy, start-up kits, and provide agribusiness development services (improve access to market, finance and business management skills) in a bundled service approach. TRALIDE goal is that by 2027, *"600 vulnerable married youth (50% women) in Nebbi district, Uganda own and operate resilient agri-enterprises providing them decent self-employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods."*

The Objectives of the Baseline Study

The overall objective of the baseline study was to develop an evidence-based monitoring and evaluation plan for benchmarking and tracking the project progress. The baseline study was to specifically:

- Establish the baseline status of the project performance measurement indicators.
- Using the findings, identify critical strategies necessary for improving project performance.
- Fill the project log frame to be used in the M&E plan.

The Scope and Deliverables

From the above, the study was conducted in the Nebbi district. Its primary units of analysis included the targeted married youth. The key deliverables of the study were: (1) Inception report; and (ii) A draft and final approved baseline study reports.

Methodology

The study used a mixed method approach that included quantitative and secondary data review data collection and analysis methods necessary for effective triangulation of data from the various sources. It profiled all the 100 married youth households selected in year 1 in line with the project performance log frame indicators (see annex 1). Data was collected through document review, household profiling and observations and photography. Ethical and compliance issues were strictly adhered to.

Findings

Males constitute 50.2% as compared to female 49.8% of the total household population. The average age of the youth was 27.2 years higher for males (30 years) compared to females (25 years). Majority of the youth (84%) had some form of education but especially primary education.

Asked whether they had attended various trainings before, men were found to have had more exposure to these trainings compared to their wives. No married woman had ever been trained in leadership and advocacy.

Both couples are working and earning income although men had 11%-point difference compared to women. Women worked more in agriculture and trade sectors while men worked more in construction and services sector. Both men and their wives were self-employed.

Impact indicator 1: 600 married youth (50% women) are self-employed in their household agribusinesses. None of the married youth households grew cocoa but 54% grew bananas, 33% soybeans, and 69% reared chickens. [Baseline 0]

Impact indicator 2: 300 vulnerable married youth households will earn at least UGX 500,000 monthly from diverse sources of income. The average monthly income was UGX 110,521. Only 2% earned a monthly income of UGX 500,000 and above. [Baseline 2%; 6 households].

Impact indicator 3: 300 vulnerable married youth households will exit extreme poverty. 73% were income insecure. [Baseline 27%, 81HHs]

R.1.1: 15 functional Youth Agribusiness Groups (YAGs) in place. At the time of the baseline study, the YAGs were yet at a formation stage. [Baseline 0].

R1.2: 300 married youth households have family development plans they are implementing. There was no family development plans that both the husbands and wives agreed on to pursue together for the development of their families. [Baseline 0].

R1.3: Increased self-esteem among women. The average self-esteem score was 11. None of the women had a high self-esteem. [Baseline 0]

R2.1: 30 youth peer trainers are trained with DIT certification and they provide 600 vulnerable youth with vocational, technical, agribusiness management skills and climate smart agricultural practices. At the time of the baseline study, no other project activity apart from the formation of the YAGs had started. It was therefore found out that: there was no certified peer trainers trained by the project [Baseline 0]

R2.2: At least 150 acres of cocoa, 150 acres of bananas, and 150 acres of soybeans are planted with correct climate smart practices. Although the targeted youth owned 2.9 acres of land, they grew an average of 0 acres of cocoa, 0.2 acres of bananas, and 0.1 acre of soybeans. The rest of the land were under food crops or left unused.

R2.3: At least each household sell 1,000Kgs of cocoa, 100 bunches of bananas, and 500Kgs of soybeans annually. The average sales of the project promoted commodities last year were 0Kgs cocoa, 11 bunches of bananas, and 4Kgs of soybeans.

R3.1: 300 married youth households have access to financial services where they save weekly in and access loans. At the time of the baseline study, no YAG had its own VSLA [Baseline 0].

R3.2: 300 married youth households market their farm products collectively through their YAGs. The respondents all sold individually in the markets of their choices. [Baseline 0].

R3.3: 300 youth households improve their household feeding, clothing, and education of children. Only 32% (HH 96), 34% (HH 102) and 28% (HH84) had good and very good rating for food, clothing and education of children respectively.

Recommendations

- 1) Given that few women have A' level secondary education and beyond, the selection of peer trainers should not be rigid on 50% share of males and females. Cost effectiveness study by USAID indicates that for adoption of good agricultural practices, the gender of the peer trainer has no effect.
- 2) With a mean age of 27 years and average household size of 5 people, the married couples are bound to have larger families (average 7 people in the region). Family planning should be integrated into the project so that couples can make informed decisions on the number of children they should have that they can provide good quality of life.
- 3) The huge difference against women in exposure to technical, vocational, entrepreneurship and other related trainings requires that couples should be provided training together in the project. This will not only close the knowledge and skills gap between women and men. It will also improve on adoption of recommended practices.
- 4) Given that both husbands and their wives are underemployed – working but earning dismal income, adequate time should be invested in enterprise profitability analysis so that couples first understand why they have been poor so that second, they are energized to work hard, in profitable ventures, for their prosperity. In addition, couples should be encouraged and supported to develop family (and not personal) development plans to guide their employment and business ambitions.
- 5) Cocoa will be a new commodity for the youth. Since Nebbi already has a Cocoa Producers Association, some of the peer trainers should be provided exposure visits to these farms. The YAGs should also be linked to the Association for effective coordination and access to information and market.
- 6) Currently the uptake of recommended agricultural (crop and poultry) is very low (33%). Given that the project will promote sustainable agricultural intensification (crops-poultry-tree growing) more effort in promoting the uptake of recommended practices will be required. Peer trainers should be oriented on “individual farm adoption monitoring techniques” so that skills use remains the preferred objective for the provision of improved inputs.
- 7) The formation of YAG-based VSLAs should be cautiously done to avoid multiple VSLA membership that is now common in many development programs. Individuals who belong to more than one VSLA are ineffective as “double allegiance” to many group rules causes conflicts.
- 8) The newness of collective marketing to the project will require that the project team build a successful model starting with soybean sales which will then motivate members to cascade the success into other commodities (bananas and cocoa). Training, access to market information (like on AFARD digital FAMIS App) and linkages to big buyers will go a long way in facilitating buy-in.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the project

Uganda's has a very high poverty rates (42% national and West Nile 71%) that disproportionately affect youth, especially married youth with more than 55% living in multi-dimensional poverty. Given that Uganda's education sector performance is characterized by very high school dropout rates (87% primary, 90% secondary, and 6% Tertiary education), many youths do not finish even basic education and 51% of youth (58% females and 43% males) are not in education, employment and training. By age 19 over one third have children and more than half are married. Yet the labor supply continues to outpace labour demand as annually 750,000 people join the labour market, but the economy only creates about 75,000 jobs. With limited education, skills and opportunities, many married youths (98%) are self-employed in microenterprises that are informal and in subsistence agriculture that have failed to lift them out of poverty. No doubt the financial capability survey 2020 found out that only 6% of Ugandans earn over UGX 500,000 per month.

AFARD received funding from the Wilde Ganzen Foundation's Blue Ambition Fund to implement the 3-year TRALIDE project that seeks to transform the labor market to increase productive work opportunities for married youth in agriculture sector. TRALIDE will promote self-employment through a resilient, gender-responsive and sustainable agribusiness intensification. It will take a family-centered approach to organize 600 married youth (50% women) into 15 Youth Agribusiness Groups (YAGs), equip them with mindset change towards entrepreneurship, agribusiness vocational and life skills, financial literacy, start-up kits, and provide agribusiness development services (improve access to market, finance and business management skills) in a bundled service approach.

TRALIDE goal is that by 2027, *"600 vulnerable married youth (50% women) in Nebbi district, Uganda own and operate resilient agri-enterprises providing them decent self-employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods."* To achieve this goal are:

- Specific objective 1: To facilitate mindset transformation and collective action for 600 underemployed married youths.
- Specific objective 2: To enhance vocational and agribusiness management skills of 600 underemployed married youth.
- Specific objective 3: To strengthen access to business development services, markets, and affordable financial products for 300 underemployed married youth households

1.2 The objectives of the baseline study

The overall objective of the baseline study is to develop an evidence-based monitoring and evaluation plan for benchmarking and tracking the project progress.

The baseline study specifically:

- 1) Established the baseline status of the project performance measurement indicators.
- 2) Using the findings, identified critical strategies necessary for improving project performance.
- 3) Fill the project log frame to be used in the M&E plan.

1.3 The Scope and Deliverables

The study was conducted in the Nebbi district. Its primary units of analysis were the targeted married youth. The key deliverables of the study were: (1) ***Inception report*** detailing a study methodology, implementation plan and data collection tools; (ii) ***A draft and final approved baseline study report*** (40 pages max).

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2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 The approach

In view of the baseline study objective, PDCC used a mixed method approach that included quantitative and secondary data review, data collection and analysis methods necessary for effective triangulation of data from the various sources.

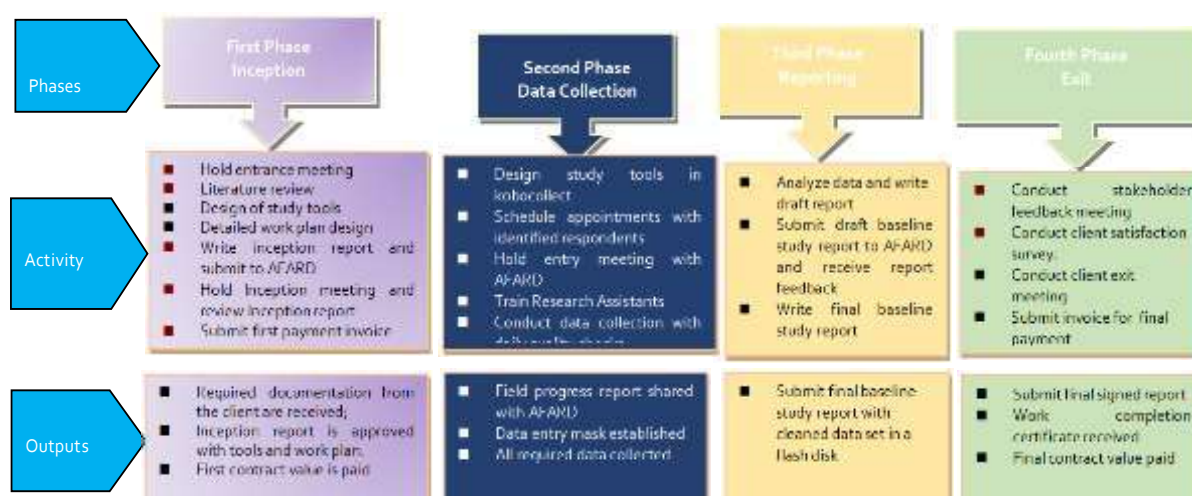
The study profiled all the 100 married youth households selected in year 1 and elicited data in line with the project performance log frame indicators (see annex 1). This was done to make the follow up of baseline respondents easy during annual performance assessment and Endline Evaluation thereby enabling a longitudinal approach to impact assessment.

2.2 Baseline study phases

PDCC undertook the baseline study using four-step stages. The figure below presents a summary of all key steps that were taken to conduct the baseline study. While the focus of the inception phase was on study instruments approval, field mission dwelt on primary data collection, reporting ensured that preliminary report was submitted and presented to AFARD team, and the final dissemination stage emphasized the submission of final study report and the related data. Important to note are:

- Both the household and individual surveys were conducted using the Kobo Collect software so that every profiled beneficiary can be tracked overtime.
- Four (04) research assistants (RAs) were engaged. The RAs had at least university education, familiarity with the local language, and experience with digital data collection. They were trained for 1-day on how to conduct interviews, do data recording online, and on research ethics issues including health and safeguarding. Their training also involved a mock session and pretesting of the agreed upon instruments.
- We worked closely with AFARD project team and the local council (LC 1) to ensure that all the primary units of analysis were reached.

Figure 1: Our four-stage methodological steps



2.3 Methods of data collection

Table 1 presents a summary of the various data sources and assessment areas needed for the baseline indicators. This guided the selection of the data collection methods as presented below:

- **Document review:** We reviewed the AFARD five-year strategy, AFARD M&E strategy, TRALIDE project proposal, theory of change and log frame in order to build synergies between results and implementation strategies.
- **Beneficiary household profiling:** A structured questionnaire (annex 2) was administered to the beneficiary household couples covering all indicators needed for the monitoring and evaluation.
- **Observations and photography:** The consultants also, where possible, observed what was taking place in the field and took photos.

Table 1: Data sources assessment for project indicators

Results	Performance measures	Indicator	Data source	Method of data collection
Goal	600 vulnerable married youth (50% women) in Nebbi district, Uganda own and operate resilient agri-enterprises providing them decent self-employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods.	600 married youth (50% women) are self-employed in their household agribusinesses.	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
		300 vulnerable married youth households will earn at least UGX 500,000 monthly from diverse sources of income.	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
		300 vulnerable married youth households will exit extreme poverty.	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
Specific objectives	SO.1. To facilitate mindset transformation and collective action for 600 underemployed married youths.	15 functional Youth Agribusiness Groups (YAGs) in place.	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
		300 married youth households have family development plans they are implementing	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
		Increased self-esteem among women.	Individual coupled	Individual survey
	SO.2. To enhance vocational and agribusiness management skills of 600 underemployed married youth.	30 youth peer trainers are trained with DIT certification and they provide 600 vulnerable youth with vocational, technical, agribusiness management skills and climate smart agricultural practices	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
		At least 150 acres of cocoa, 150 acres of bananas, and 150 acres of soybeans are planted with correct climate smart practices	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
		At least each household sell 1,000Kgs of cocoa, 100 bunches of bananas, and 500Kgs of soybeans annually	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
	SO.3. To strengthen access to business development services, markets, and	300 married youth households have access to financial services where they save weekly in and access loans	Target households	Beneficiary profiling

	affordable financial products for 300 underemployed married youth households	300 married youth households market their farm products collectively through their YAGs	Target households	Beneficiary profiling
		300 youth households improve their household feeding, clothing, and education of children.	Target households	Beneficiary profiling

2.4. Data management and ethical issues

The 4-phased approach was managed with utmost care and ethical consideration to ensure that valid data was collected, transcribed, and analyzed. To ensure that the consultancy service was provided in line with the Terms of Reference and at an appropriate professional level, the following quality control measures were used:

- a) *Joint review of study instruments:* The study team together with AFARD staff members were involved in this process to ensure data consistency with the internal AFARD programme management system.
- b) *Pre-testing of study instruments:* This was done prior to the main fieldwork to ensure reliability, acceptability, feasibility, question flow, and the duration of the interview. This exercise helped in modifying the survey tools.
- c) *Social mobilization for data collection:* To increase the response rate, the consultants received support from AFARD project staff to undertake prior mobilization of the respondents for a timely administration of the study tool.
- d) *Introduction letters:* AFARD team availed our field team with letters of introduction to facilitate acceptance by the various local institutions.
- e) *Consent and confidentiality:* The consultant's team (research assistants), in line with the Data Protection and Privacy Regulation 2021 (see AFARD's policy <https://afard.net/publications/policy-documents/259-afard-data-protection-policy/file>), sought consent from respondents to participate in the study. This process also involved a statement of confidentiality for the respondents that explained the purpose of the study and committing not to divulge individual respondent details except when consented to. Where photography was involved, a consent form from AFARD was used.
- f) *Health and safeguarding regulations:* The study team adhered to the current Ministry of Health regulations for the prevention of COVID-19 and Ebola (by use of sanitizers and face masks and avoiding any body contact). Emphasis was also placed on safeguarding of children and beneficiary sexual exploitation in line with AFARD safeguarding policy (<https://afard.net/publications/policy-documents/286-afard-safe-guarding-policy-revised-2025/file>).

2.5 Report Dissemination

A two-way feedback mechanism to enrich the study report dissemination was used. An inception report and draft study report was developed and submitted to AFARD for internal review and feedback to help finalize the inception tools and final report. AFARD was responsible for the production and actual distribution of the printed and electronic copies of the study reports.

2.6 Risk Management

From experience, risks can surface during the fieldwork period at any time. To mitigate any such risks, PDCC identified, analyzed, assessed, treated and monitored all risks, which have potential to undermine the quality of the baseline using the strategies explained in table 2 below:

- 1) Household profiling questionnaires were delivered to a consistently high standard by enumerators to yield reliable data by ensuring pre-field work training and pretesting of tools was conducted and the selection of the fieldwork team was based on their competencies in this area and extensive experience in collecting data. Additionally, on field supervision in form of spot and quality control checks was done on a daily basis. Data was reviewed before the submission to the server.
- 2) Tablets running out of battery during the data collection processes was mitigated by providing the RAs with power backups to mitigate power battery failures.
- 3) Security risks was addressed by liaising with LCs of the area and the introduction of the study at LLGs.

2.7 Limitation of and solutions used in the study

The baseline study process experienced the following limitations:

- 1) The spatial settlement of selected beneficiaries meant long distance travelled between the project beneficiary households in the project villages. This increased the cost (time). Project staff supported this process by providing transport for some of the data collectors to the targeted households.
- 2) On some days fieldwork coincided with market days and as is the social norm women went to sell produce and buy basic needs thereby delaying the interview time. Patience was exercised by the data collectors to ensure that all households were reached.

3 STUDY FINDINGS

The baseline study findings below describe the characteristics of project participant youths who were engaged in the baseline study and provides analysis of the baseline status of the project results.

3.1 Demographic characteristics of project youth

Table 2: Characteristics of targeted youth

Indicators	Male	Females
Number of respondents	100	100
% share	50.0	50.0
Mean age (years)	28.9	25.2
<u>Education status:</u>		
No education (%)	1	4
Primary education (%)	84	90
Ordinary level education (%)	11	6
Advance level education (%)	1	0
Tertiary education (%)	3	0

The data collected from all the 100 targeted married couples' households shows in Table 2 that:

- 1) The average age of the youth was 27.2 years higher for males (30 years) compared to females (25 years). This is because given the discriminatory social norms, females marry much younger (5 years earlier) than their male counterparts. The net result is high fertility rate if no awareness of and access to family planning services is provided.
- 2) Majority of the youth (84%) had some form of education but especially primary education. This is important for the adoption of the recommended agribusiness and financial management necessary for them to grow their agribusinesses and financial net worth.

Table 3: Household composition

HH population	Males	Female	Total	%
Total (all ages)	271	269	540	100
Children - 0-17 years	133	140	273	50.6%
Youth - 18-35 years	112	105	217	40.2%
Adults - 36-60 years	4	3	7	1.3%
Elderly - 61 years and over	2	2	4	0.7%
Persons with disabilities	7	5	12	2.2%
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0.0%
Persons with chronic illnesses	5	5	10	1.9%
Total orphans (i.e., without both parents)	8	8	16	3.0%
Teenage parents (i.e. under 17 years with child[ren])	0	1	1	0.2%

The data from all the 100 project youth households (table 3) also shows that:

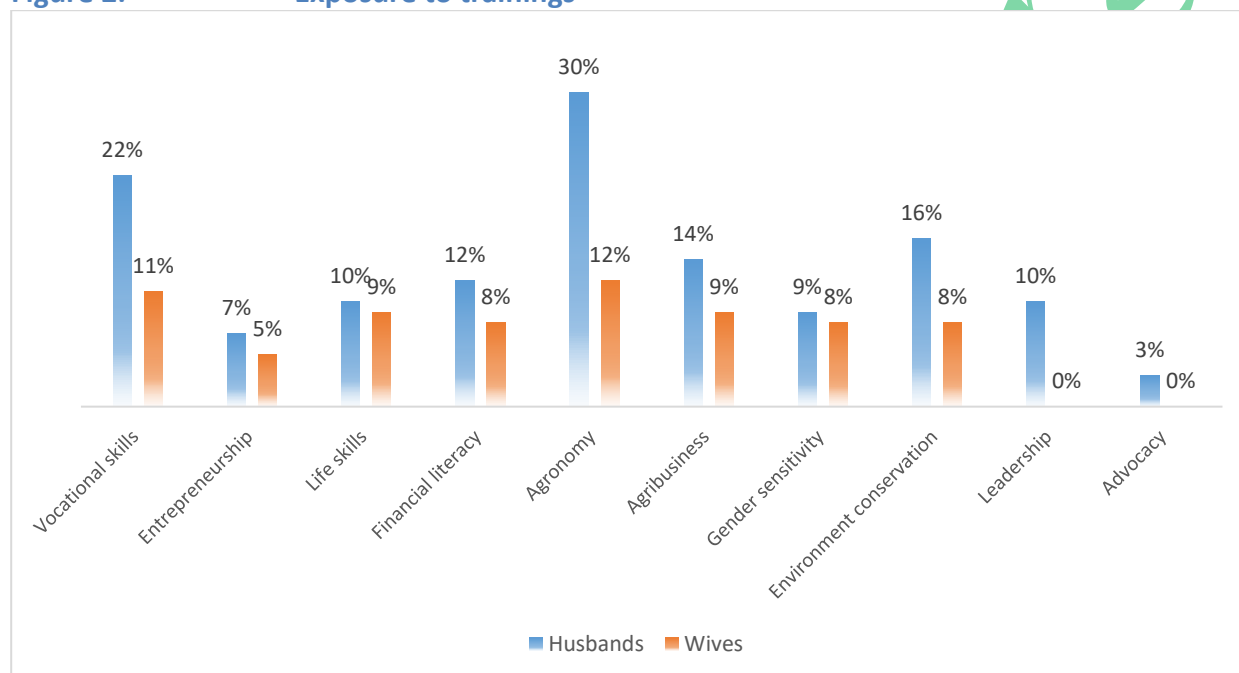
- (i) Males constitute 50.2% as compared to female 49.8%.

- (ii) Each household has on average 5.04 people
- (iii) Children and youth constitute 91% of the household population.

3.2 Exposure to technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skilling

Asked whether they had attended various trainings before, figure 2 shows that overall, few of the couples attended some forms of training. Men were more exposed to these trainings compared to their wives. No married woman had ever been trained in leadership and advocacy. This shows how targeting trainings to only one member of a family often discriminates against women. It also explains why households hardly adopt recommended practices.

Figure 2: Exposure to trainings



3.3 Employment status

Table 4: Employment status

	Husbands	Wives
Worked and earned income last month (%)	79	58
Average monthly income (UGX)	178,292	136,966
Sectors		
Agriculture (crop/livestock)	67	72
Construction	23	2
Services	11	7
Trade	8	31
Manufacturing	0	0
Mixed	0	0
Status		
Employee	20	4
Self-employed	57	51
Contributing family worker	2	3

The couples were also asked about their employment status the previous month. Table 4 shows that:

- (i) Both couples are working and earning income although men had 11%-point difference compared to women.
- (ii) Although agriculture is the main employer for both men and women, women worked more in agriculture and trade sectors while men worked more in construction and services sector.
- (iii) Both men and their wives were self-employed. However, more men (20%) than women (4%) had employee status. This is because more men sell their labour on other people's farms (a practice that is locally called "goy ii ting") daily to earn income necessary for both family and male goods.

3.4 Project Impact indicators status

TRALIDE seeks that 600 vulnerable married youth (50% women) in Nebbi district, Uganda own and operate resilient agri-enterprises providing them decent self-employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods. To achieve this, has three impact indicators were assigned. Below we present the participant households' status.

3.4.1 Impact indicator 1: 600 married youth (50% women) are self-employed in their household agribusinesses.

The data collected reveals that none of the married youth households grew cocoa. However, 54% grew bananas, 33% soybeans, and 69% reared chickens. Although these commodities were sold, they did not earn income worthy of a decent income. [Baseline 0]

3.4.2 Impact indicator 2: 300 vulnerable married youth households will earn at least UGX 500,000 monthly from diverse sources of income.

Table 5 below shows that married youth are earning income from various sources. However, their average monthly income was UGX 110,521 most of which came from business income. Overall, only 2% earned a monthly income of UGX 500,000 and above. [Baseline 2%; 6 households].

Table 5: Income sources and average monthly incomes

Income sources	Average amount (UGX)
Income of husband	178,292
Income of wife	136,966
Sales of cocoa	-
Sale of banana	71,741
Sale of soybeans	29,909
Sale of chicken	30,348
Sale of eggs	-
Business income	788,160
VSLA	248,250
Total annual income earned	1,326,251
Total month income	110,521

3.4.3 Impact indicator 3: 300 vulnerable married youth households will exit extreme poverty.

AFARD monitoring and evaluation strategy uses asset poverty measurement approach as proposed by Haveman and Wolff (2004). The preference for this approach is because asset poverty measures the economic ability, using productive assets, an individual or household has to sustain a basic needs level of consumption during temporary hard times for a period of 3 months. Leonard and Di (2012: 1-4) stretched this period to 9 months because asset accumulation at levels equal to nine-months' worth of income at the international income poverty level or greater ably improves a family's odd of permanently escaping poverty. By use of this method, a household is asset poor if its net worth is unable to meet its consumption needs over a 3-month period. It is considered non-poor if its net worth is able to meet its 9-month consumption needs.

To compute a household's net worth; first, all its productive assets are valued at the current market price. Second, the asset value is added to the current cash savings (i.e., cash at hand, bank, and debt lent to others). Third, the current value of debts taken from other people/firms is deducted from the asset and cash savings value to get a financial net worth. Finally, the financial net worth is subjected to the required household consumption at the revised international poverty line of USD\$ 2.2 per person per day. At USD 1= UGX 3,700, this means a household of 5 people needs UGX 40,700 per day or UGX 14,855,500 annually.

Using the above analysis, table 6 shows that only 73% are income insecure. **[Baseline 27%, 81HHs]**

Table 6: Financial Net Worth

Assets	Values (UGX)
Financial assets	163,500
Productive assets	5,657,340
Total net worth	5,820,840
% Poor at US\$ 2.2	73

3.5 Project outcome indicators status

Below we present the baseline status of the project outcome indicators around its three key result areas.

SO.1. To facilitate mindset transformation and collective action for 600 underemployed married youths.

R.1.1: 15 functional Youth Agribusiness Groups (YAGs) in place.

At the time of the baseline study, the YAGs were yet at a formation stage. None had secured the operational certificate from local government. **[Baseline 0]**.

R1.2: 300 married youth households have family development plans they are implementing

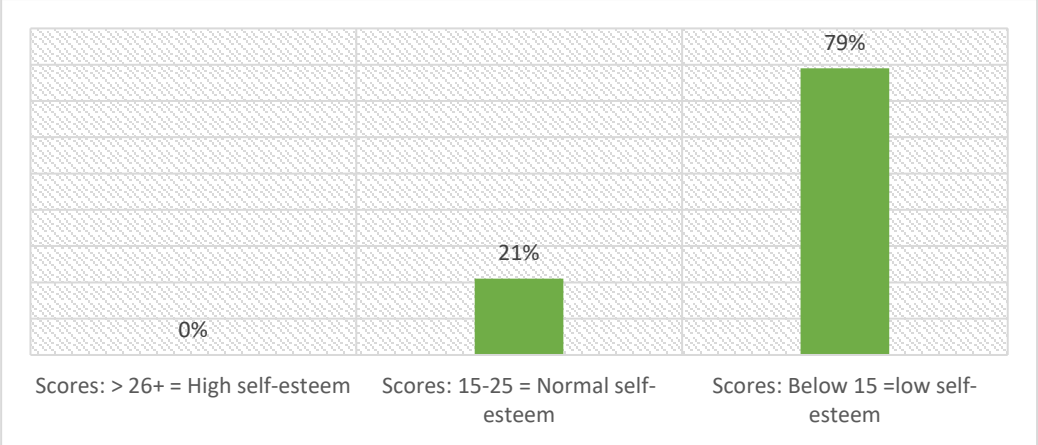
The targeted households were asked if they had an agreed personal and family development plans that they are implementing. While 92% of the respondents had personal development plans (worth an average of UGX 7,268,696) that they were pursuing, at the family level there

was no family development plans that both the husbands and wives agreed on to pursue together for the development of their families. [Baseline 0].

R1.3: Increased self-esteem among women.

To assess the self-esteem among women, the score on the Rosenberg self-esteem 10-questions that explores whether or not the youth are satisfied with life; their appreciation and attitude of their qualities, achievements and worth compared to others, among others was used. It was found out that the average self-esteem score was 11. None of the women had a high self-esteem (Figure 3). [Baseline 0].

Figure 3: Self-esteem score of women

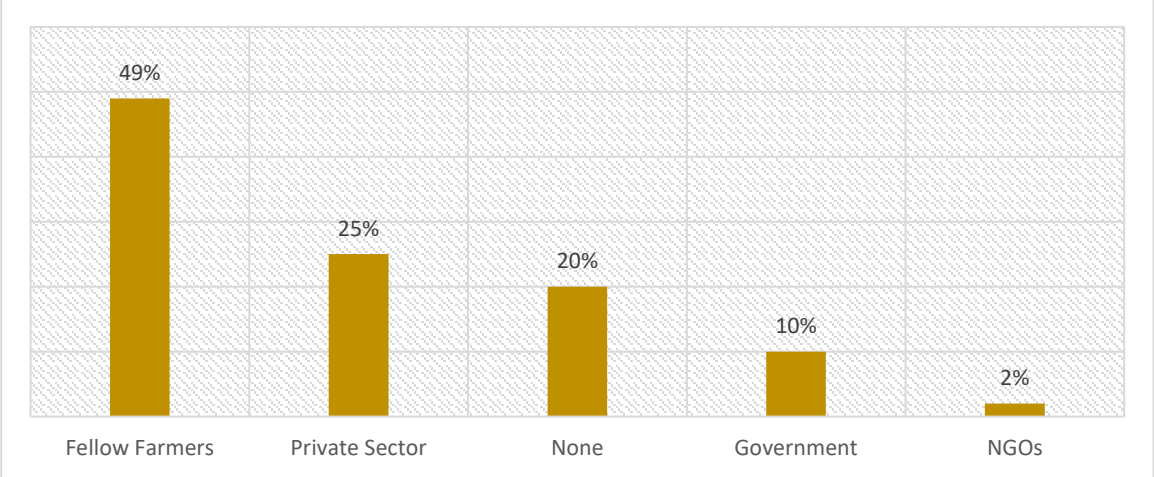


SO.2. To enhance vocational and agribusiness management skills of 600 underemployed married youth.

R2.1: 30 youth peer trainers are trained with DIT certification and they provide 600 vulnerable youth with vocational, technical, agribusiness management skills and climate smart agricultural practices

At the time of the baseline study, no other project activity apart from the formation of the YAGs had started. It was therefore found out that there were no certified peer trainers trained by the project [Baseline 0]

Figure 4: Current sources of extension services

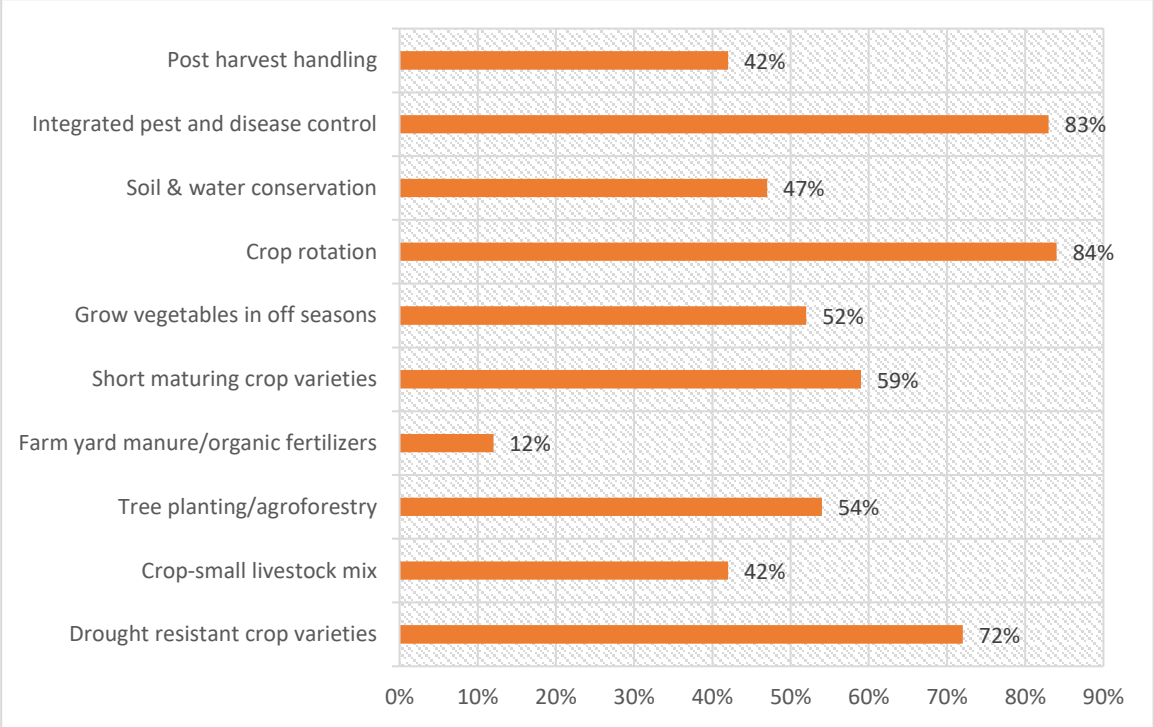


Number of targeted households reporting access to extension services from peer trainers [Baseline 0]. However, the main source of extension services the youth are using is from fellow farmers (49%) as compared to private sector (25%) especially for coffee production. This shows that the area has virtually no NGO reach and thus justifying the reason the district and lower local government (LLG) selected the parishes and villages for the project.

R2.2: At least 150 acres of cocoa, 150 acres of bananas, and 150 acres of soybeans are planted with correct climate smart practices

At the time of the baseline study, the targeted youth owned 2.9 acres of land. But they grew an average of 0 acres of cocoa, 0.2 acres of bananas, and 0.1 acre of soybeans (Table 7). The rest of the land were under food crops and most of it left unused.

Figure 5: Use of climate smart practices (crops)

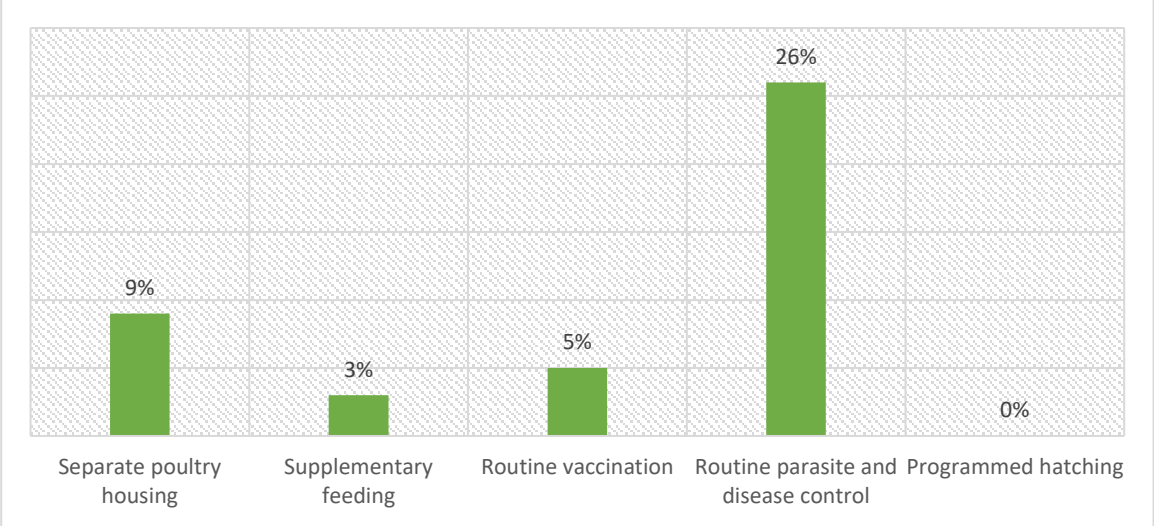


Respondents were also asked about the use of climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices on their farms. This included timely planting, correct spacing, tree planting, use of drought resistant crop varieties, crop - small livestock mix, tree planting/agroforestry, soil and water conservation (intercropping with cover crop), integrated pest and disease control (organic pesticides), and good post-harvest management (better drying & storage facility). Only 33% were found to use 7/10 of these recommended practices [Baseline 33%]. As figure 5 shows, the most common practices were crop rotation (84%), integrated pest and disease control (83%) and use of drought resistant crop varieties (72%).

A similar question was asked for poultry keeping. The youth were generally keeping chicken without the application of many recommended practices that are very critical for increasing their stocks especially through reducing mortality and increasing reproduction cycles (Figure 6).

Given that the project will promote sustainable agricultural intensification (crops-poultry-tree growing) more efforts in promoting the uptake of recommended practices will be required. Peer trainers should be oriented on “individual farm adoption monitoring techniques” so that skills use remains the preferred objective for the provision of improved inputs.

Figure 6: Use of climate smart practices (poultry)



R2.3: At least each household sell 1,000Kgs of cocoa, 100 bunches of bananas, and 500Kgs of soybeans annually

To assess the average number of units of project promoted commodities sold annually by targeted households, the study asked about production and sales of the three commodities. Bananas had the right yield capacity as compared to soybeans that had only 27% of the expected yield (Table 7). In addition, the variation between harvest and sales shows that more of the harvests were used for food (banana) and or kept for seeds (soybeans). This will also require a market mindset orientation to ensure a perfect balance between food and cash needs.

Table 7: Production and sales of project promoted commodities

	Cocoa	Bananas	Soybeans
Acres planted	-	0.2	0.1
Harvests	-	21.6	16.4
Volume sold	-	10.7	4.0
Income	-	71,741	29,909

SO.3. To strengthen access to business development services, markets, and affordable financial products for 300 underemployed married youth households

R3.1: 300 married youth households have access to financial services where they save weekly in and access loans

To assess access to financial services, respondents were asked first about their involvement in IGA. Table 8 shows that only 4 in 10 of the married youth have an alternative IGA and most of which are in construction (brick making, stone quarrying, etc.) and service sectors. However,

these enterprises are being managed without good business management practices necessary to grow an enterprise. There is need to train, mentor and coach the youth households in business management skills.

Table 8: Production and sales of project promoted commodities

Has IGA (%)	48
Sector of IGAs (%)	
Agribusiness	2
Construction	38
Services	38
Trade	27
Manufacturing	0
Mixed	4
Use of business management practices (%)	
Has a business goal	16
Conducts sales promotion	0
Separates personal from business finance	14
Keeps business records	6
Links with input suppliers	7

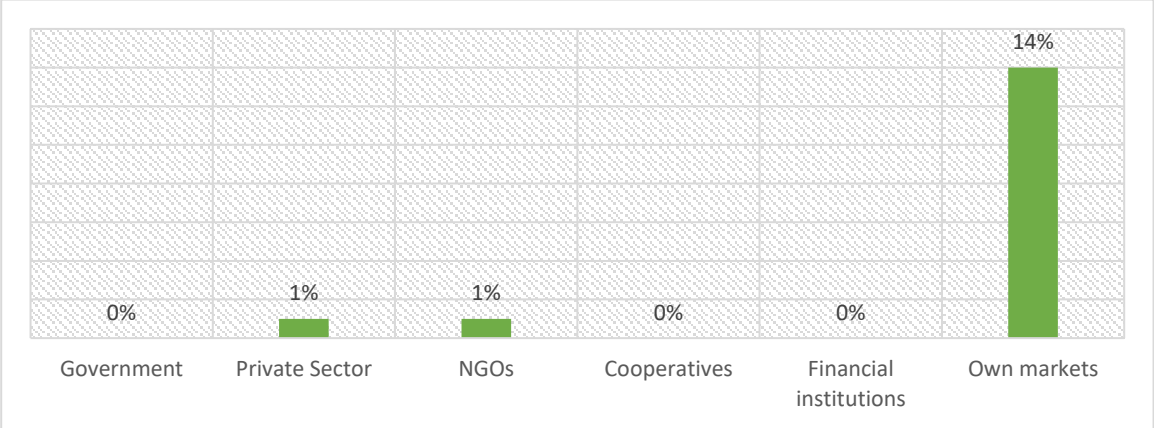
At the time of the baseline study, no YAG had its own VSLA [Baseline 0].

R3.2: 300 married youth households market their farm products collectively through their YAGs

The targeted youth households were asked if they were bulking their commodities and sold collectively through their YAG structure in the last season. The respondents all sold individually in the markets of their choices. [Baseline 0].

Asked about what would motivate them to sell through bulking, 31% did not know about bulking while 31% pointed at price, 20% accessing big buyers that can buy their commodities at once and at fair price and 11% responded that when they are able to have a big bargaining power.

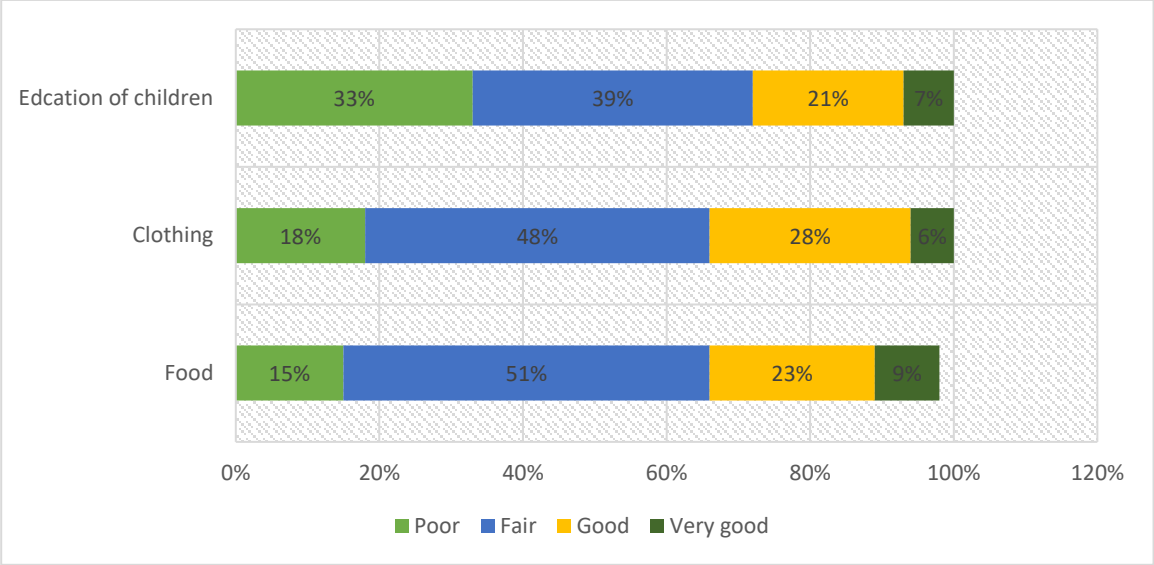
Figure 7: Linkages vital for marketing



R3.3: 300 youth households improve their household feeding, clothing, and education of children.

The couples were also asked rate their households wellbeing in the areas of feeding, clothing and education of children. Only 32% (HH 96), 34% (HH 102) and 28% (HH84) had a good and very good rating for food, clothing and education of children respectively (Figure 7). This confirms the finding that 7 in 10 of these targeted households are poor. Increasing their incomes through diversification will help improve their wellbeing status.

Figure 8: Wellbeing rating



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4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The baseline study findings highlight some areas that need to be integrated in the implementation for effective results, namely:

- (i) Given that few women have A' level, secondary education and beyond, the selection of peer trainers should not be rigid on 50% share of males and females. Cost effectiveness study by USAID indicates that for adoption of good agricultural practices, the gender of the peer trainer has no effect.
- (ii) With a mean age of 27 years and average household size of 5 people, the married couples are bound to have larger families (average 7 people in the region). Family planning should be integrated into the project so that couples can make informed decisions on the number of children they should have that they can provide good quality of life.
- (iii) The huge difference against women in exposure to technical, vocational, entrepreneurship and other related trainings requires that couples should be provided training together in the project. This will not only close the knowledge and skills gap between women and men. It will also improve on adoption of recommended practices.
- (iv) Given that both husbands and their wives are underemployed – working but earning dismal income, adequate time should be invested in enterprise profitability analysis so that couples first understand why they have been poor so that second, they are energized to work hard, in profitable ventures, for their prosperity. In addition, couples should be encouraged and supported to develop family (and not personal) development plans to guide their employment and business ambitions.
- (v) Cocoa will be a new commodity for the youth. Since Nebbi already has a Cocoa Producers Association, some of the peer trainers should be provided exposure visits to these farms. The YAGs should also be linked to the Association for effective coordination and access to information and market.
- (vi) Currently the uptake of recommended agricultural enterprises especially crops and poultry is very low (33%). Given that the project will promote sustainable agricultural intensification (crops-poultry-tree growing), more efforts in promoting the uptake of recommended practices will be required. Peer trainers should be oriented on “individual farm adoption monitoring techniques” so that skills use remains the preferred objective for the provision of improved inputs.
- (vii) The formation of YAG-based VSLAs should be cautiously done to avoid multiple VSLA membership that is now common in many development programs. Individuals who belong to more than one VSLA are ineffective as “double allegiance” to many group rules causes conflicts.
- (viii) The newness of collective marketing to the youth will require that the project team build a successful model starting with soybean sales which will then motivate members to cascade the success into other commodities (bananas and cocoa). Training, access to market information (like on AFARD digital FAMIS App) and linkages to big buyers will go a long way in facilitating buy-in.

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Annex 1: Filled log frame indicators

Results	Performance measures	Indicator	Indicator definition	Baseline	Endline
Goal	600 vulnerable married youth (50% women) in Nebbi district, Uganda own and operate resilient agri-enterprises providing them decent self-employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods.	Impact indicator 1: 600 married youth (50% women) are self-employed in their household agribusinesses.	Number of targeted youths decently employed in project promoted agribusiness	0	600
		Impact indicator 2: 300 vulnerable married youth households will earn at least UGX 500,000 monthly from diverse sources of income.	Number of targeted households earn at least UGX 500,000 monthly.	6	300
		Impact indicator 3: 300 vulnerable married youth households will exit extreme poverty.	Number of targeted households with net worth (from both liquid and productive assets less debt) able to afford them three-month cost of living above the US\$ 2.2 international poverty line	81	300
Specific objectives	SO.1. To facilitate mindset transformation and collective action for 600 underemployed married youths.	R1.1: 15 functional Youth Agribusiness Groups (YAGs) in place.	Number of YAGs with operational certificate from local government, and members who renewed their membership fees	0	15
		R1.2: 300 married youth households have family development plans they are implementing	Number of targeted households with agreed family development plans they are implementing	0	300
		R1.3: Increased self-esteem among women.	Number of women with high score on the Rosenberg self-esteem 10-questions.	0	300
	SO.2. To enhance vocational and agribusiness management skills of 600 underemployed married youth.	R2.1: 30 youth peer trainers are trained with DIT certification and they provide 600 vulnerable youth with vocational, technical, agribusiness management skills and climate smart agricultural practices	Number of certified peer trainers trained by the project	0	30
			Number of targeted households reporting access to extension services from peer trainers	0	300
		R2.2: At least 150 acres of cocoa, 150 acres of bananas, and 150 acres of soybeans are planted with correct climate smart practices	Average number of acres of integrated project promoted commodities established	0 0.2 0.1	150 150 150
			% of targeted households using at least 7/10 climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices on their farms. CSA refers to any of the following: timely planting, correct spacing, tree planting, use of drought resistant crop varieties, crop - small livestock mix, tree planting/agroforestry, soil and water conservation (intercropping with cover crop), integrated pest and disease control (organic pesticides), and good post-harvest management (better drying & storage facility)	33	100
	SO.3. To strengthen access to business development services, markets, and	R3.2: 300 married youth households have access to financial services where they save weekly in and access loans	Average number of units of project promoted commodities sold annually by targeted households	0 11 4	1,000 100 500
			Number of targeted households accessing saving and loan financial services from their own YAG VSLAs.	0	300

	affordable financial products for 300 underemployed married youth households	R3.2: 300 married youth households market their farm products collectively through their YAGs	Number of targeted households bulking their project promoted commodities and selling collectively through their YAG structure	0	300
		R3.3: 300 youth households improve their household feeding, clothing, and education of children.	Number of targeted households reporting good and very good wellbeing conditions in the areas of feeding, clothing and education of children - Feeding - Clothing - Education of children	96 102 84	300 300 300

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Annex 2: Data Collection Tool

Household/Individual Profiling Questionnaire

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

AFARD in partnership with Wilde Ganzen Foundation's Blue Ambition Fund are implementing TRALIDE project with the aim to enhance decent youth employment in Nebbi district, Uganda. Your household is a beneficiary of this intervention. A baseline study has been commissioned to assess the project benchmark status and provide recommendations for implementation improvement.

I would therefore like to know if you are willing to participate in this study. Yes, proceed. No. Stop and ask for the reason why.....

If yes, state, I will for the next 2 hours ask you questions that seek credible information about your household and yourself. This information will be used confidentially, and no mention of your name will be provided to anyone. Your provision of correct and complete information will be appreciated. Thank you.

2025 Household Baseline Survey Questionnaire

Date:	10/02/2025
Prepared for:	TRALIDE Projects
Prepared by:	PDCC

Identification

- (1). Date of survey:
- (2). Start time of survey:
- (3). End time of survey:
- (4). Name of Enumerator:
- (5). Name of Supervisor:
- (6). Name of District:
- (7). Name of Sub- County:
- (8). Name of Parish:
- (9). Name of Village:
- (10). Name of CAG:

HH Characteristics	Respondents	Name of respondent 1 (Husband):	Name of respondent 2 (Wife):
	Age (in whole numbers) - husband		
	Age (in whole numbers) - Wife		
	Educational status (Husband) 1=None; 2=Primary; 3=O level; 4= A level; 5= Vocational; 6=Tertiary		
	Educational status (Wife) 1=None; 2=Primary; 3=O level; 4= A level; 5= Vocational; 6=Tertiary		
	Exposure to trainings (Husband) Have you ever attended any of the following trainings?		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational skills <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Entrepreneurship <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Life skills <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Financial literacy <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Agronomy <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Agribusiness <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Gender sensitivity <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment conservation <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Leadership <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No
<p>Exposure to trainings (Wife) Have you ever attended any of the following trainings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational skills <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Entrepreneurship <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Life skills <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Financial literacy <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Agronomy <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Agribusiness <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Gender sensitivity <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Environment conservation <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Leadership <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No
<p>Youth self employed (Husband)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you in the last one month do some work that earned you money? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • If yes, what sector was this work? 1=Agriculture (crop/livestock); 2=Construction; 3=Services; 4=Trade; 5=Manufacturing; 6=Mixed • How much money did you earn monthly from this work? (State in UGX) • Who were you in that work? 1= Employee; 2=Self-employed; 3=Contributing family worker; 99=N/A
<p>Youth self employed (Wife)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you in the last one month do some work that earned you money? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • If yes, what sector was this work? 1=Agriculture (crop/livestock); 2=Construction; 3=Services; 4=Trade; 5=Manufacturing; 6=Mixed • How much money did you earn monthly from this work? (State in UGX) • Who were you in that work? 1= Employee; 2=Self-employed; 3=Contributing family worker; 99=N/A
<p>Self esteem (Husband)</p> <p>Below is a list of statements that describes your general feelings about yourself. Please give your assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 2. I feel that I have a number of good qualities. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 3. I am able to do things as well as most other people. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 4. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 5. I take a positive attitude toward myself. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 6. At times, I think I am no good at all. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree 7. I feel I do not have much to be proud of. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree 8. I certainly feel useless at times. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree 9. I wish I could have more respect for myself. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree 10. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree
<p>Self esteem (Wife)</p> <p>Below is a list of statements that describes your general feelings about yourself. Please give your assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 2) I feel that I have a number of good qualities. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 3) I am able to do things as well as most other people. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree 4) I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree;

	<p>1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree</p> <p>5) I take a positive attitude toward myself. 3= Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 1=Disagree; 0=Strongly disagree</p> <p>6) At times, I think I am no good at all. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree</p> <p>7) I feel I do not have much to be proud of. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree</p> <p>8) I certainly feel useless at times. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree</p> <p>9) I wish I could have more respect for myself. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree</p> <p>10) All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure. 0= Strongly agree; 1=Agree; 2=Disagree; 3=Strongly disagree</p>			
	HH population to be answered by both couples	Males	Female	Total
	How many people live in your household including you?			
	Of these number, how many are aged 0-17 years?			
	Of these number, how many are aged 18-35 years?			
	Of these number, how many are aged 36-60 years?			
	Of these number, how many are aged 61 years and over?			
	Of this number, how many are persons with disabilities?			
	Of this number, how many are Persons living with HIV/AIDS?			
	Of this number, how many are Persons with chronic illnesses?			
	Of this number, how many are total orphans (i.e., without both parents)?			
	Of this number, how many are teenage parents (i.e. under 17 years with child[ren])?			
Households exit extreme poverty	<p>Networth of targeted households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much money now do you have in cash, with family/friend or in the house (UGX)? _____ • How much money now do you have saved in the Bank, VSLA, SACCO, etc. (UGX)? _____ • How much money now have you lent out as credit to other people (UGX)? _____ • How much money now have you borrowed from people, banks, VSLA, etc. (UGX)? _____ • How many acres of land do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many cattle do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now? _____ • How many goats, pigs, sheep do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many poultry do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many motor cycles do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many bicycles do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many radios do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many mobile phones do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now? (UGX) _____ • How many mattresses do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many solar systems do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How much money (UGX) did you receive as remittance from government, NGO, church, or family members this year? _____ 			
Family development plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have a personal development plan/goal to guide your family resource allocation? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • If yes, in monetary terms, how much money is needed to achieve all the priorities in your Plan? (State the figures in UGX) • Do you have a family development plan/goal to guide your family resource allocation? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • If yes, in monetary terms, how much money is needed to achieve all the priorities in your Plan? (State the figures in UGX) 			
Access to extension services	<p>Where do you currently access agricultural extension services (list all):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No 2. Private sector enterprises <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No 3. NGOs <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No 4. Peer trainers <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No 5. Fellow farmers <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No 6. None <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No 			
Project promoted commodities	<p>Last year 2024, how many acres of cocoa did you plant? -----</p> <p>How many kilograms of cocoa did you harvest? -----</p> <p>How many kilograms of cocoa did you sell? -----</p> <p>How much money did you earn from the sale of cocoa? -----</p>			

	<p>Did you sell your cocoa in bulk collectively through your YAG or other entity? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No</p> <p>Last year 2024, how many acres of banana did you plant? ----- How many bunches of banana did you harvest? ----- How many bunches of banana did you sell? ----- How much money did you earn from the sale of banana? ----- Did you sell your banana in bulk collectively through your YAG or other entity? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No</p> <p>Last year 2024, how many acres of soybeans did you plant? ----- How many kilograms of soybeans did you harvest? ----- How many kilograms of soybeans did you sell? ----- How much money did you earn from the sale of soybeans? ----- Did you sell your soybean in bulk collectively through your YAG or other entity? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No</p> <p>Last year 2024, how many chicken did you rear? ----- How many chicken did you sell? ----- How much money did you earn from the sale of chicken? ----- How much money did you earn from the sale of eggs? ----- Did you sell your chicken in bulk collectively through your YAG or other entity? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No</p> <p>List one thing can inspire to sell your commodity collectively? -----</p> <p>For the commodities noted above, do you currently have any linkage to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local government <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Private sector firm <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Cooperative <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Other NGOs <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Financial institution <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No - Markets <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No
Use climate smart agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you last year use any of the following climate smart agricultural practices in your crop farming? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of drought resistant crop varieties <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • crop - small livestock mix <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • tree planting/agroforestry <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • apply farm yard manure/organic fertilizer <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • short maturing crop varieties <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • grow vegetables in off season <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • Crop rotation <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • soil and water conservation (contours, mulching, intercropping with cover crops) <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • integrated pest and disease control (organic pesticides, timely weeding, crop rotation, predators, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • good post-harvest management (better drying & storage facility) <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • Do you use any of the following climate smart agricultural practices in your poultry farming? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a separate poultry housing <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • Provided supplementary feeding to your birds <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • Conducted routine vaccination <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • Conducted routine parasite and disease control <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • Programmed hatching to increased production <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No
HH owning alternative income generating activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart from farming, do you have any other income generating activity? <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No • If yes, what sector is this IGA? 1=Agriculture (crop/livestock); 2=Construction; 3=Services; 4=Trade; 5=Manufacturing; 6=Construction; 7=mixed • How much money do you earn on average from this business monthly (in UGX)? _____

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the income generating activity you are engaged in, which of the following practices do you use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a business goal <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No conducts sale promotion <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No separates personal and business finance <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No keeps business records <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No links with input suppliers <input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No
Access to financial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where do you mainly save money? 1=On self; 2=In house; 3= in saving group (VSLA); 4= Banks/SACCO; 5=With family and friends; 6= Money lenders; 7= None How much money do you save weekly in this VSLA (in UGX)? _____ Where do you mainly access credit/loan? 1= in saving group (VSLA); 2= Banks/SACCO; 3=With family and friends; 4= Money lenders; 5= None; How much was your last loan value (in UGX)?-----
Environment and biodiversity conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many fruit trees have you planted? _____ How many herbal/medicinal trees have you planted? _____ How many firewood trees have you planted? _____ How many timber trees have you planted? _____ In total how many trees have you planted? _____
Perception of Well being	<p>How do you consider your status on the following well being indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food 1= Poor; 2=Fair; 3=Good; 4=Very good Clothing 1= Poor; 2=Fair; 3=Good; 4=Very good Education of children 1= Poor; 2=Fair; 3=Good; 4=Very good
Husband Very confidential question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much money now do you have in cash, with family/friend or in the house (UGX) that your wife does not know about? _____ How much money now do you have saved in the Bank, VSLA, SACCO, etc. (UGX) that your wife does not know about? _____ How much money now have you lent out as credit to other people (UGX) that your wife does not know about? _____ How much money now have you borrowed from people, banks, VSLA, etc. (UGX) that your wife does not know about? _____ How many acres of land do you have now that your wife does not know about? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ How many cattle do you have now that your wife does not know about? _____ How much can it earn sold now? _____ How many goats, pigs, sheep do you have now that your wife does not know about? __How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _ How many poultry do you have now that your wife does not know about? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ How many motor cycles do you have now that your wife does not know about? __How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ How many bicycles do you have now that your wife does not know about? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ How many radios do you have now that your wife does not know about? _____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ How many mobile phones do you have now that your wife does not know about? ___How much can it earn sold now? (UGX) _____ How many mattresses do you have now that your wife does not know about? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ How many solar systems do you have now that your wife does not know about? __How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ How much money (UGX) did you receive as remittance from government, NGO, church, or family members this year that your wife does not know about? _____

<p>Wife Very confidential question</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much money now do you have in cash, with family/friend or in the house (UGX) that your husband does not know about? _____ • How much money now do you have saved in the Bank, VSLA, SACCO, etc. (UGX) that your husband does not know about? _____ • How much money now have you lent out as credit to other people (UGX) that your husband does not know about? _____ • How much money now have you borrowed from people, banks, VSLA, etc. (UGX) that your husband does not know about? _____ • How many acres of land do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many cattle do you have now that your husband does not know about? _____ How much can it earn sold now? _____ • How many goats, pigs, sheep do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _ • How many poultry do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many motor cycles do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many bicycles do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many radios do you have now that your husband does not know about? _____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many mobile phones do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now? (UGX) _____ • How many mattresses do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many solar systems do you have now that your husband does not know about? ____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How much money (UGX) did you receive as remittance from government, NGO, church, or family members this year that your husband does not know about? _____
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Thank you