STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

THE

REPUBLIC

OF UGANDA

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) 2019/2020

Basic Information Document (BID)

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Plot 9 Colville Street,

P. O. BOX 7186

Kampala, Uganda

Tel: +256 414 706000

Fax: +256 414 237553

Email: ubos@ubos.org

Website: www.ubos.org

Acronyms

EA	Enumeration Area
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHID	Household identification code
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LC1	Local Council 1
LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
NSDS	National Service Delivery Surveys
PID	Person Identification code
PSID	Panel Study of Income Dynamics
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment

Contents

1 Overview

Uganda has experienced strong economic growth over the past two decades, and has made great strides towards improving the quality of life and access to services. In order to continue promoting pro-poor economic growth, the Government of Uganda (GoU) developed the National Development Plan (NDP) and a Joint Budget Support Strategy as part of the implementation of the National Development Strategy (NDS).

The GoU recognizes the need for adequate data collection to effectively monitor outcomes of the National Development Strategy (NDS). For this purpose, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is implementing the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) program, with financial and technical support from the World Bank.

The UNPS is a multi-topic household survey that commenced in 2009/10. One of the primary uses of the UNPS is to inform policymaking in advance of the Budget, through descriptive reports that are made ready in time for the initial work on sector budget framework papers. In order to measure social and economic dynamics, the UNPS 2009/10 was followed by additional rounds of data collection in 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20.

1.1 Survey Objectives

The UNPS aims at producing annual estimates in key policy areas; and providing a platform for experimenting with and assessing national policies and programs. Explicitly, the objectives of the UNPS include:

1. To provide information required for monitoring the National Development Strategy, of major programs such as National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and General Budget Support, and also to provide information for the compilation of the National Accounts (e.g. agricultural production);
2. To provide high quality nationally representative information on income dynamics at the household level as well as information on service delivery and consumption expenditure estimates annually; to monitor poverty and service outcomes in interim years of other national

survey efforts, such as the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) and National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS);

3. To provide a framework for low-cost experimentation with different policy interventions to e.g. reduce teacher absenteeism, improve ante-natal and post-natal care, and assess the effect of subsidies on agricultural inputs among others;

4. To provide a framework for policy oriented analysis and capacity building substantiated with the UGDR and support to other research which feed into the Annual Policy Implementation Review; and

5. To facilitate randomized impact evaluations of interventions whose effects cannot currently be readily assessed through the existing system of national household surveys.

1.2   Survey Design

The UNPS is carried out over a twelve-month period (a "wave") on a nationally representative sample of households, for the purpose of accommodating the seasonality associated with the composition of and expenditures on consumption. The survey is conducted in two visits in order to better capture agricultural outcomes associated with the two cropping seasons of the country. The UNPS therefore interviews each household twice in a year, in visits approximately six months apart.

In 2009/10, the UNPS set out to track and interview 3,123 households that were distributed over 322 Enumeration Areas (EAs), selected out of 783 EAs that had been visited during the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) in 2005/06. The distribution of the EAs covered by the 2009/10 UNPS was such that it included all 34 EAs in Kampala District, and 72 EAs (58 rural and 14 urban) in each of the other regions i.e. Central excluding Kampala , Eastern, Western and Northern which make up the strata.

Within each stratum, the EAs were selected with equal probability with implicit stratification by urban/rural and district (in this order). However, the probabilities of selection for the rural portions of ten districts that had been oversampled by the UNHS 2005/06 were adjusted accordingly. Since most IDP (Internally Displaced People) camps in the Northern region are currently unoccupied,

the EAs that constituted IDP camps were not part of the UNPS sample. This allocation allows for reliable estimates at the national, rural-urban and regional levels i.e. at level of strata representativeness which includes: (i) Kampala City, (ii) Other Urban Areas, (iii) Central Rural, (iv) Eastern Rural, (v) Western Rural, and (vi) Northern Rural.

In the UNPS 2010/11, the concept of Clusters instead of EAs was introduced. A cluster represents a group of households that are within a particular geographical area up to parish level. This was done due to split-off households that fell outside the selected EAs but could still be reached and interviewed if they still resided within the same parish as the selected EA. Consequently, in each subsequent survey wave, a subset of individuals was selected for tracking.

The UNPS is part of the long term Census and Household Survey Program hence questionnaires and the timing of data collection are coordinated with the current surveys and census implemented by UBOS. In order to achieve its multiple objectives, the UNPS comprises a set of survey instruments, namely:

- Household Questionnaire,
- Woman Questionnaire,
- Agriculture Questionnaire, (administered to the subset of UNPS households engaged in agricultural activities) including a separate Livestock component in 2011/12,
- Community Questionnaire.

2 Survey Questionnaires – Review of Sections

The UNPS had four questionnaires namely: Household Questionnaire; Woman Questionnaire; Agriculture & Livestock Questionnaire and Community Questionnaire. Each of these questionnaires is divided into a number of sections and the number of questions in each section varies accordingly.

During the UNPS 2009/10 data collection, all the questionnaires were administered on paper. Starting with the 2010/11 wave of data collection, the Household and Woman questionnaires were administered using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software – CWEST (Capture with Enhance Survey Technology) application. The questionnaires were preloaded onto Ultra-Mobile Personal Computers (UMPCs) which capture the data directly during interviews eliminating the need for field data entry. In 2011/12, the Agriculture and Community questionnaires were also transitioned to CAPI, using the SurveyBe application. It should be noted that in 2013/14 and 2015/16, all questionnaires were administered using the CAPI software. In 2018/19 and 2019/20, data was collected using the survey solutions.

2.1   Explanatory notes by Section – Household Questionnaire

Since the survey is conducted in such a way that two visits are made to each household over the 12 months period, for half the number of households in the EA, only the household roster information (Section 2) of the Household Questionnaire is collected during Visit 1. In such cases, the rest of the Household Questionnaire was completed approximately six months later during Visit 2 (see section 4 Field Work Organization for details).

As part of quality assurance during the Wave 8 data collection, information for key variables from the previous waves was also preloaded in the application to allow for verification of the information collected during the interview. The variables used included the (name, age, marital status, etc.) at individual level and (household enterprises that existed, assets owned, etc.) were some of the household level variables that were used.

Section 1A: Household Identification Particulars

Information in this section was provided to the field teams by the staff at the Headquarters (HQ) before starting data collection including the names and codes pertaining to the selected Enumeration Areas (EAs). An EA generally does not have its own name but is commonly known by the name of the Local Council 1 (LC1) that it is associated with.

Section 1B: Staff Details and Survey Time

This section comprises of details on particulars of team leader and interviewers, time taken to conduct interviews and the date on which the household questionnaire was administered in full. Information on the Visit during which the questionnaire was administered is also included.

In the data, Sections 1A and 1B have been consolidated, and number variables are not disseminated to maintain the confidentiality of respondents. The public dataset includes a few additional variables for user reference, including variable *comm* which indicates the Community (EA) that the Household belonged to in 2005/06 and variable *wave* which indicates whether the household is among those originally surveyed during UNHS 2005/06 or split off from an original one. Therefore, wave=0 represents the original households from the UNHS 2005/06 Survey; wave=1, this indicates the household split off from an original 2005/06 household and was first interviewed as an independent unit in 2009/10; wave=2, the split-off happened in 2010/11; wave=3 it happened in 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20.

Section 2: Household Roster

The purpose of this section is to:

(i) Identify all persons who are members of the household;

(ii) Provide basic demographic information such as age, sex and marital status of each household member; and

(iii) Identify any changes in household members' composition between the first and second visits

The respondent for this section was mainly the household head. In the absence of the household head the next person who is acting as household head would be interviewed. ***It was a requirement that the respondent must be a usual member of the household and should be capable of providing all the necessary information about other members of the household.*** Other household members also can provide information or details on particular questions concerning them if present at the time of the visit.

In UNPS 2019/20, a **household** was defined as a group of people who ***normally*** live and eat their meals together for at least 6 months of the 12 months preceding the interview. Therefore, the member of the household is defined on the basis of how long they have lived in the household.

In this section information on each household member's relationship to the household head is also collected.

Due to the addition of the nutrition component in the questionnaire, this section determined the eligibility of the children less than 2 years and women aged 14-49 years of age to be included in Section 6, Child Health and Nutrition and the woman module.

Section 2B: Domestic Tourism

This section captured information on domestic tourism trips made by all usual and regular members of the household. It captured details such as;

    (i)   The average expenditures and length of stay for domestic tourists.

    (ii)   The types of means of transport used by domestic tourists during travel.

    (iii)   The number of domestic tourist tours.

    (iv)   The accommodation for domestic tourists during their tours.

    (v)   The various tourist activities made by domestic tourists during their tours.

    (vi)   The patterns of domestic tourism in terms of the purpose of the visit and travel destinations.

    (vii)   The type of means of transport used by domestic tourists during their travel.

    (viii) The total expenditure of domestic tourists distributed by various expenditure types.

Section 2C: **SAGE**

In UNPS 2019/20, a few questions on Senior Citizens Grant were introduced. The purpose of this section was to establish whether the beneficiaries of the Senior Citizen's grant know the benefits of the programme. These questions applied to all usual and regular household members who were 60 years and above, and they required that the household member be available to respond for him/herself.

Section 4: Education

The purpose of this section was to measure the level of education or formal schooling of all household members and the educational expenditures associated for each individual. The minimum respondent age for this section was decreased to age 3 years and above, to capture early childhood education (pre-school).

Information was mainly collected on;

(i)   The literacy status of household members – i.e. member of the household who could read and write.

(ii)   The educational attainment of each respondent and the type of school attended.

(iii)   Amount spent on education of household members during the past 12 months.

Section 5: Health

This section collected information on illness and injuries among household members during the past 30 days, use of health facilities and medical expenses for treating the illnesses or injuries. The respondents for the section were all members of the household, but parents or a knowledgeable adult could answer for young children.

Section 6: Child Nutrition and Health

These questions were asked with a view of obtaining a better understanding of the child's nutritional status, vaccinations, etc. Only children aged from 0 to 59 months and living with a mother or caretaker in the sampled households are eligible for the questions. The questions were answered by the mothers/caretakers of the children because they are considered more knowledgeable about the children.

Anthropometric measurements such as height and weight, and blood pressure were obtained for all household members using anthropometric equipment. For children, height and weight was only taken for those above 6 months. The abdominal size measurements such as waist circumference and sagittal abdominal diameter were obtained for all men and all non-pregnant women 15 years and above. This was to aid in calculation of some of the nutrition indicators.

Venous blood and urine specimen were collected from women age 15 to 49 years and blood was collected from children age 6 to 59months.

Section 7: Sources of Income, Financial Decision Making, Savings, Credit, Borrowing and Banking.

This section gathered information on the following:

(i)   Sources of income and decision making at household level.

(ii)   Financial savings and investments.

(iii)   Potential borrowing sources for different household members.

(iv)   Access to and utilization use of mobile money services.

(v)   Loans contracted over the past 12 months.

Section 8: Labour Force Status

This section starts with a screen to determine which respondents should be asked about employment and which should be asked the questions that address labor force participation, unemployment, and job search. It also determines the reason for absence for those people who had a job or business but were not at work during the previous week. All household members usual and regular aged ten (10) years and older were classified into three broad groupings i.e. employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force.

Employed persons were defined as those who were working at a paid job or business or who were working unpaid at a household business or farm **for at least one hour during the reference week**, or who did not work during the reference week but held a job or had a business from which they were temporarily absent.

Unemployed persons were classified as those individuals who did not work at all during the reference week and who were not absent from a job, but who actively looked for work during the past four weeks and were available to work in the reference week. Persons who were on laid-off from a job to which they expected to return and were available to work during the reference week are also classified as unemployed, even if they did not actively look for work. The sum of the employed and the unemployed constituted the **labor force**. (*Persons **not in the labor force** were*

those who were neither employed nor unemployed. They did not work, they were not absent from work and they did not actively look for work in the past four weeks).

Section 9: Housing Conditions, Water and sanitation

Data from this section was aimed at measuring the socio-economic status of household by assessing the quality of housing occupied. Information was collected on the type of dwelling, occupancy status, the physical characteristics of the dwelling, and access to basic services (including water, electricity and sanitation). A dwelling was defined as a building or a group of buildings in which the household lived. It could be a hut, a group of huts, a single house, a group of houses, an apartment, several one-room apartments, etc.

Section 10: Energy Use

Information obtained in this section aimed at measuring the access and utilization of energy fuels, especially for lighting and cooking.

Section 12: Non-agricultural Enterprises/Activities

This section collected information on the presence of non-agricultural household enterprises. It includes information on income and employment derived from non-agricultural household enterprises and identifies the household member responsible for each enterprise in terms of decision making and the allocation of income generated. It also covered the involvement of household enterprises in the credit market. The respondent for each enterprise was a member of the household most knowledgeable about the activities of the enterprise.

An enterprise was defined as any undertaking which is engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods and/or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly.

Section 14: Household Assets

This section aimed at collecting data to estimate the value of household, farm and non-farm enterprise assets. It also collected information on ownership of assets.

Section 15: Household Consumption Expenditure

This section covered expenditures of the household with different reference periods depending on the frequency of purchases. It is separated into five parts which include: (a) number of household members present for meals; (b) food, beverages and tobacco consumed and food samples collection; (c) non-durable goods and frequently purchased services; (d) semi-durable and durable goods and services; and (e) non-consumption expenditure.

The major emphasis of the section was mainly on consumption and not monetary expenditures. Although the two are very close, they are not the same. Household consumption expenditures in cash, kind or through barter were recorded for the household only. For bartered items the value of the item paid for (not the value one got in exchange) was recorded. Food, beverages or tobacco served to other members and guests in the household during the reference period were also included. The respondent for this section was the person (household member) who managed the household budget and was the best informed about the household's consumption expenditure.

Food sample collection.
In the 2019/20 UNPS, a number of questions were added to cater for food sample collection. Samples of salt (about 20-50 grams) were collected at preselected households. A 100g packet of replacement salt was given to households where salt was collected. Samples of oil and edible fat (about 25 mL) were also collected at all households where item is available. Households providing samples of oil and/or edible fat received replacement oil (approximately 25-50 mL) for each sample provided. All samples were stored in sealed containers that are labeled to identify the sample type and household.

Section 16: Shocks and Coping Strategies

Shocks were defined as events that happen suddenly. Usually they have a marked beginning and end. While they last for a short time, a few days or weeks, usually their effects are felt for a longer time. It was noted that a shock can be household specific or community wide. Examples of shocks include floods, rebel raids, livestock disease, fire, etc. For example, petty theft of household property was not considered as a shock.

This section gathered information on which shocks/ distress events affected the households in the last 12 months.

Section 17: Welfare Indicators and Food Security

The purpose of this section was to collect information on vital needs and living conditions of households during the last 12 months. It provided additional information to assess household welfare. **Food security** was defined as the availability of food and one's access to it. A household was considered food secure when its occupants did not live in or fear of starvation.

Section 19: Link with the Agriculture Questionnaire

The purpose of this section was to assist the enumerator in determining which households would require agriculture and/or livestock questionnaires.

Table 1 : Organization of the UNPS 2019/20 Household Questionnaire

Section	Level of Observation	Data File	Key Identifiers
Household Identification Particulars	Household	GSEC1.dta	hhid
Household Roster	Individual	GSEC2.dta	hhid/PID
Domestic tourism	Individual	GSEC2B.dta	hhid/PID
Senior Citizen's Grant (SAGE)	Individual	GSEC2C.dta	hhid/PID
Education	Individual	GSEC4.dta	hhid/PID
Health	Individual	GSEC5.dta	hhid/PID
Child Nutrition and Health	Individual	GSEC6_1.dta	hhid/PID
Dietary diversity of youngest child	Individual	GSEC6_2.dta	hhid/PID
Child nutrition and health – feeding counselling	Individual	GSEC6_3.dta	hhid/PID
Dietary diversity of youngest child (ctd)	Individual	GSEC6_4.dta	hhid/PID
Child Nutrition and Health cont'd	Individual	GSEC6_5.dta	hhid/PID
Labour Force Status	Individual	GSEC8.dta	hhid/PID
Housing Conditions, Water and Sanitation	Household	GSEC9.dta	hhid
Energy Use	Household	GSEC10_1.dta	hhid
Energy use	Fuel Type	GSEC10_3.dta	hhid/s10q13
Savings	Household	GSEC7_1.dta	hhid
Sources of income, financial decisions	Household	GSEC7_2.dta	hhid/IncomeSource
Loans, credit and borrowing	Individual	GSEC7_4.dta	hhid/PID
Non-Agricultural Household Enterprises/Activities	Enterprise	GSEC12_1.dta	hhid
Non-Agricultural Household Enterprises/Activities	Enterprise	GSEC12_2.dta	hhid/entID_unsps
Household Assets	Asset Type	GSEC14.dta	hhid/h14q02
Number of people present for meals	Household	GSEC15A.dta	hhid/CEA01
Household Consumption Expenditures – Food, Beverages and Tobacco (Last 7 days)	Consumption Item	GSEC15B.dta	hhid/CEB01
Food Sample collection	Consumption Item	GSEC15B_2.dta	hhid/FF02
Household Consumption Expenditures – Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services (Last 30 days)	Consumption Item	GSEC15C.dta	hhid/CEC02

Household Consumption Expenditures – Semi-durable and Durable Goods and Services (Last 365 days) & Non-Consumption Expenditures (Last 365 Days)	Consumption Item	GSEC15D.dta	hhid/CED02
Non-consumption expenditure	Consumption Item	GSEC15E.dta	hhid/CEE02
Shocks and Coping strategies	Shock Type	GSEC16.dta	hhid/s16aq01
Welfare and Food Security	Household	GSEC17_1.dta	hhid
Link with the Agriculture Questionnaire	Household	GSEC19.dta	hhid

2.2   Explanatory notes by section – Agriculture & Livestock Questionnaire

The purpose of the agricultural and livestock modules in the household survey were to give a better descriptive picture of Uganda's farm and livestock economy, and deeper insight into factors affecting farm incomes. These would include the influence of farmers' resources and marketing opportunities on farm-household income, and some sense of how farmers' situations have changed in the past few years. This module covered the household crop farming enterprise particulars with emphasis on land, crop area, inputs and other allied characteristics.

The agriculture module was administered in two visits to the selected households. During the first visit, agricultural production data was collected on the second cropping season of 2018 (July–December 2018) while the second visit collected data on the first cropping season of 2019 (January–June 2019).

The first agricultural season normally refers to the growing cycle of temporary crops that are planted and harvested in the first half of the year, occasionally extending up to the end of June. It thus covers the period from January to June. The second agricultural season is generally the period from July to December. It should be noted that seasons are directly related to rains and only indirectly related to the growing cycle of crops. The first rains are generally longer than the second rains. However, some areas in Uganda like the Karamoja region have only one significant agricultural season.

Section 1A: Household Identification Particulars

Information in this section was provided to the field teams by the staff at the Headquarters (HQ) before starting data collection including the names and codes pertaining to the selected Enumeration Areas (EAs). An EA generally does not have its own name but is commonly known by the name of the Local Council 1 (LC1) that it is associated with.

Section 1B: Staff details and survey time

The Supervisors and interviewers were all required to record their particulars in this section. Time taken to conduct interviews was also recorded. Note that when administering the questionnaire using CAPI, Sections 1A and 1B are skipped, as they are auto-filled using the same information provided in the Household Questionnaire.

Section 2: Current land Holdings and land that the household accessed through use rights

The purpose of this section is to have a complete list of all the parcels owned and/or operated by the household during the second season of 2018 and the first season of 2019. It allows us to refer back to these parcels in the next sections of the questionnaire, together with the rights under which they are held and their current use. It is divided into two different parts. The first, Part A, collects information on parcels of land owned by the household. The second, Part B, collects information on parcels of land that the household has use rights/usufruct only while the ownership right belongs to someone else.

This section is administered to households who have been involved in crop farming during the last completed and the current cropping seasons. Information was collected on agricultural land that these households had access during the reference period. Issues of land tenure status and land user rights were also investigated. All of Section 2 is administered during Visit 1.

Section 3A & 3B: Agricultural and labour inputs

This section collected information on non-labor and labor input applications at the parcel-plot level during the second cropping season of 2018 (July–December 2018) and the first cropping season of 2019 (January–June 2019) for part A and B, respectively.

Section 4A & 4B: Crops grown and type of seeds used

The purpose of this section was to collect information on crop cover of parcels <u>farmed</u> by the household. Data was collected on crops planted by the household during the second cropping season of 2018 (July–December 2018) and the first cropping season of 2019 (January–June 2019) on each plot in parcels accessed by the household through ownership or user rights, in part A and B, respectively.
This wave, coffee crops are differentiated by type (Arabica and Robusta) as they are usually cash crops and have different market prices.

Section 5A & 5B: Quantification of Agricultural Production

Information on agricultural production is collected at the parcel-plot-crop level separately for the second cropping season of 2018 (July–December 2018) and the first cropping season of 2019 (January–June 2019) in part A and B, respectively. This section also collects data on how the household used the produce or amount harvested. For each crop, quantification questions were asked for up to two different conditions in which the crop was harvested.

Sections 6A, 6B & 6C: Livestock ownership

The data on the ownership of (i) cattle and pack animals, (ii) small animals, and (iii) poultry and other animals was solicited in sections 6A, 6B, and 6C, respectively. Each section collects information on the dynamics of household livestock ownership at animal-type level over a given reference period, earnings from animal sales, and expenditures on animal purchases. If the household cared for animals that belonged to others, interviewers were instructed to record only ownership, sales and purchases of animals the household was entitled to keep; for instance, the young goats or sheep that the household keeps in return for caring the flock.

Section 7: Livestock Inputs

The purpose of this section was to estimate expenditure on inputs of livestock i.e. the expenditures necessary to raise the animals. This ranges from breeding, feeding, watering, housing, and animal health expenses incurred to rear the animals.

Section 8: Livestock Products

This section collected information on the production and sales of livestock by-products. The reference period was last 12 months for livestock and three months for poultry (eggs). These are covered in different sections (8A, 8C, 11) including production of Meat, Milk, Eggs, and Animal power/Dung respectively.

Section 9: Extension Services

The section collected information on agricultural technology and extension services. It covered access to extension services and demand for agricultural technology.
Extension workers were defined as individuals employed by the government or non-governmental organizations who work as an agricultural development agent for contacting and demonstrating improved farming methods to farmers. They are responsible for organizing, disseminating, guiding and introducing technical methods in agricultural production directly to farmers, and for facilitating farmers coming into contact with cultivation methods to promote agricultural production.

Section 10: Farm Implements and Machinery

This section collected information on agricultural implements and machinery. It collects information in regard to ownership and estimated value both in cash and in-kind of the implements and it has a reference period of 12 months.

Table 2 : Organization of the UNPS 2019/20Agriculture & Livestock Questionnaire

Section	Level of Observation	Data File	Key Identifiers
Household Identification Particulars	Household	AGSEC1.dta	hhid
Current Land Holdings - 1st/2nd Visit	Parcel	AGSEC2A.dta	hhid/parcelID
Land That the Household Has Access Through Use Rights - 1st/2nd Visit	Parcel	AGSEC2B.dta	hhid/parcelID
Agriculture and Labour Inputs – 1st Visit	Parcel-Plot	AGSEC3A.dta	hhid/parcelID/pltid
Crops Grown and Types of Seeds Used – 1st Visit	Parcel-Plot-Crop	AGSEC4A.dta	hhid/parcelID/pltid/cropID
Quantification of Production – 1st Visit	Parcel-Plot-Crop	AGSEC5A.dta	hhid/parcelID/pltid/cropID
Agriculture and Labour Inputs – 2nd Visit	Parcel-Plot	AGSEC3B.dta	hhid/parcelID/pltid
Crops Grown and Types of Seed Used – 2nd Visit	Parcel-Plot-Crop	AGSEC4B.dta	hhid/parcelID/pltid/cropID
Quantification of Production – 2nd Visit	Parcel-Plot-Crop	AGSEC5B.dta	hhid/parcelID/pltid/cropID
Livestock Ownership – Cattle and Pack Animals	Livestock Type	AGSEC6A.dta	hhid/LiveStockID
Livestock Ownership – Small Animals	Livestock Type	AGSEC6B.dta	hhid/ALiveStock_Small_ID

Livestock Ownership – Poultry and Others	Livestock Type	AGSEC6C.dta	hhid/APCode
Livestock Inputs	Livestock Input Type	AGSEC7.dta	hhid/AGroup_ID
Livestock Production	Livestock Product (Meat)	AGSEC8A.dta	hhid/AGroup_ID
Livestock Production	Livestock Product (Eggs)	AGSEC8C.dta	hhid/AGroup_ID
Extension Services	Extension Source	AGSEC9A.dta	hhid/source_ID
Extension Services (NAADS)	Household	AGSEC9B.dta	hhid
Farm Implements and Machinery	Implement item	AGSEC10.dta	hhid/A10itemcod_ID
Animal Power	Livestock Type	AGSEC11.dta	hhid/AGroup_ID

2.3 Explanatory notes by section – Community Questionnaire

The community survey aimed at collecting information relating to communities residing in the sampled EAs. The administrative unit for collection of community data was mainly the LC1, although there were some specific questions on works and transport for the Sub-county Chief. The community survey information was collected by interviewing key informants within the institutions of interest. These included community members and heads of selected facilities.

Section 1: Community Identification Particulars

All the information in this section was obtained from headquarters by field teams before starting data collection. A provision was made to record details for each of the subsequent 4 sectors on which data was collected. These included names of respondents and responses status for each sector.

Section 2: Availability of services within the community

The purpose of this section was to obtain general information on the social infrastructure nearest to the community. Information was collected from community leaders. The facilities on which data was collected included schools/other education facilities, banks, markets, agricultural and fisheries services, police and army facilities, various types of health facilities, water and sanitation facilities as well as works and transport services .

Section 3: Education (Primary)

Information for this section was provided by a knowledgeable school official preferably the Head teacher or someone nominated by him/her. Data was collected on both the most popular and the nearest primary schools. These schools on which data was collected were not necessarily located within the LC1 covered.

Section 4: Health services

In this section, information was collected on the most commonly used public or private health facilities. The respondent for this section was an authorized or knowledgeable health official at the facility preferably the in-charge of the facility. The health facility considered was a place that had qualified doctors/nurses/medical attendants for treating patients including dressing and emergency attention facilities and would in addition be selling medicines to patients. Individual doctors, practitioners, etc., doing only consultation, with very limited supply of medicines were excluded. However, Doctors with moderate treatment and medical attention facilities were included.

Section 5: Works and Transport

The respondent for this section was the sub-county chief. Information was mainly collected on the availability, use and maintenance of works and transport infrastructure.

Section 6: Community Characteristics, Groups, needs and resources

The respondent to this section is a group of community members. Information was collected on the number of households in the community and land use. Information is also collected on the different community groups, NGOs working within the community, the community needs, actions and achievements as well as communal resource management.

Section 11: Government safety net programmes

This section collected information on the awareness of the government safety net programmes such as S.A.G.E (Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment: e.g. The Senior citizens grants, Vulnerable Family grants), Operation Wealth Creation, Youth Venture Capital Fund, Youth Livelihood Program and public Works Programmes.

Table 3 : Organization of the UNPS 2019/20 Community Questionnaire

Section	Level of Observation	Data File	Key Identifiers
Identification Particulars	EA	CSEC1A.dta	Final_EA_code
Service Availability in LC1	Service type	CSEC2.dta	Final_EA_code/Service_availabilty__id
Land use and planning	EA	CSEC2A.dta	Final_EA_code
Client satisfaction with health facilities	EA	CSEC2B.dta	Final_EA_code
Water and Sanitation	EA	CSEC2C_0.dta	Final_EA_code
Water and Sanitation - toilets	EA	CSEC2C.dta"	Final_EA_code/toilet_usage_id
Education (primary education)	EA	CSEC3_0.dta	Final_EA_code
Availability of Facilities at School	Facility type	CSEC3A.dta	Final_EA_code /s3r1__id
Condition of toilets at the School	EA	CSEC3B.dta	Final_EA_code
Water facilities at the School	Water facility type	CSEC3C.dta	Final_EA_code/ Water_facilities_id
Payment for Services by Parents/Guardians	Payment ID	CSEC3D.dta	Final_EA_code/Payment_id
Academic Performance of pupils in PLE	Year	CSEC3E.dta	Final_EA_code/Year_id
Incidence of leaving school prematurely	Year	CSEC3F.dta	Final_EA_code/School_leave_id
School meetings	Type of meeting	CSEC3G.dta	Final_EA_code/SchoolMeeting_id
Staffing at the School	Staffing position	CSEC3H.dta	Final_EA_code/Position_id
Supervision/Monitoring of School during last 12 months	Supervisor /monitor	CSEC3I.dta	Final_EA_code/School_Monitoring_id
Problems/constraints faced by School	Problem type	CSEC3J.dta	Final_EA_code/ Problems_id
Learner attendance, Teacher presence and qualifications and other classroom elements	Class	CSEC3K.dta	Final_EA_code/ Class_id
Accountability in school	EA	CSEC3L.dta	Final_EA_code
Addressing absenteeism in school	EA	CSEC3M.dta	Final_EA_code/initiative_id

Health Facility - Work at Night	EA	CSEC4A.dta	Final_EA_code
Health Facility - Availability of equipment/ services	EA	CSEC4B.dta	Final_EA_code
Services offered by Health facility	Service type	CSEC4C.dta	Final_EA_code/Healthservice_id
Common diseases reported at Health facility	EA	CSEC4D.dta	Final_EA_code
Common stock-outs reported by Health Facility	Drug supplies	CSEC4E.dta	Final_EA_code/Common_Stock_id
Items bought by patients visiting the Health facility	EA	CSEC4F.dta	Final_EA_code
Deliveries at the facility	EA	CSEC4G.dta	Final_EA_code
Validation of HMIS	Data element, period	CSEC4H_1.dta	Final_EA_code/C4H_ElementYear_id
Epidemic reporting	EA	CSEC4I.dta	Final_EA_code
General operations	EA	CSEC4J.dta	Final_EA_code
Sanitary Facilities Available at the Health Facility	EA	CSEC4K.dta	Final_EA_code
Access to Water at the Health facility	Water facility type	CSEC4L.dta	Final_EA_code/Health_Water_ID
Factors Limiting provision of Health Services	Limiting factor	CSEC4M.dta	Final_EA_code/limiting_id
Supervision/Monitoring of Health Facility	Supervisor /monitor	CSEC4N.dta	Final_EA_code/Supervisor_id
Village Health Teams	EA	CSEC4O.dta	Final_EA_code
Staffing at the Health Facility	Positions	CSEC4P.dta	Final_EA_code/medical_staff_id
Addressing absenteeism at the Facility	EA/type of initiative	CSEC4Q.dta	Final_EA_code/initiative_id
Accountability in the Health facility	EA	CSEC4R.dta	Final_EA_code
Works and Transport	EA	CSEC5_0.dta	Final_EA_code
Infrastructure	EA	CSEC5ABC.dta	Final_EA_code/Infrastructure_id
Constraints faced in the maintenance/repair of roads	Item type	CSEC5D.dta	Final_EA_code/Roads_id
Accountability in the subcounty	EA	CSEC5E.dta	Final_EA_code/
Community characteristics	Type	CSEC6A.dta	Final_EA_code

Community groups	Group code	CSEC6B.dta	Final_EA_code/Community_groups_id
NGOs in the community	NGO	CSEC6C_1.dta	Final_EA_code /NGO_id
Community Needs	Item	CSEC6D.dta	Final_EA_code/community_needs_id
Communal Resource Management	Resource	CSEC6E.dta	Final_EA_code/Communal_Resource_id
Government safety net programmes	Programme	CSEC11_0.dta	Final_EA_code

2.4   Explanatory notes by section – Woman Questionnaire

The intention of the Woman module in the household survey was to gather information relating to knowledge and contraceptive use among women as well as their birth history. This questionnaire was administered to all women in the households aged 15-49 years. Every effort is made to conduct the Woman's interview in private, with no other people present.

Section 1a: Household identification particulars

Using CAPI, the Woman Questionnaire is administered as a subset of the Household Questionnaire. Relevant variables needed to identify women in a household that are eligible to participate were essentially pre-loaded into the Woman Questionnaire via CAPI from the Household roster.

Section 2: Age and Marital status

Information on the woman's current age and current marital status was asked in this section. The interviewer would ask the respondent their current age; the age at first marriage; the age of the first partner when they first started living together and the woman's current marital status.

Section 3: Contraception

Information on contraceptives was collected by asking respondents about their knowledge and use of various methods that exist for avoiding or delaying pregnancy. The interviewers would ask the respondent if they are currently pregnant. The respondents were further asked if they have ever used each of the methods and which ones (if any) that they are currently using with their partner.

Section 4: Fertility

The purpose of this section was to obtain information on the birth history of respondents. Information was mainly collected on whether the respondent has ever given birth, the number of children ever born whether dead or alive, living with the respondent or away from the respondent, as well as birth information such as assistance at delivery, place of birth, weight at birth, use and provision of mama kit on last child born in the last two years (whether living or dead).

Section 5: Unmet need for family planning

This section collected information on the whether the woman wanted her current pregnancy as well as the woman's physical ability to get pregnant. It also captured information about health care related to childbearing including antenatal care and the unmet need for family planning.

Section 6: Smoking

Information on smoking was collected by asking the respondent whether she has ever smoked cigarettes and establishing the average number of cigarettes smoked in a day during the last 30 days.

Section 7: Dietary Diversity

This section collects individual information of the dietary diversity of the women interviewed, by asking them what types of foods they ate the day before.

Section 8: Biological Measurements

This section includes the biological measurement of blood samples collected from women aged 15-49.

Table 4 : Organization of the UNPS 2019/20 Woman's Questionnaire

Section	Level of Observation	Data File	Key Identifiers
Section 1: Woman Identifier particulars	Individual	WSEC1A	hhid/PID
Section 2: Age and Marital status	Individual	WSEC2	hhid/PID
Section 3: Contraception	Type of contraception	WSEC3	hhid/PID/contraception_id
Section 4: Fertility	Type of help with the delivery	WSEC4	hhid/PID/help_id
Section 5: Unmet need for family planning	Reason for not being able to get pregnant	WSEC5	hhid/PID/reason_id
Section 6: Smoking	Individual	WSEC6	hhid/PID
Section 7: Dietary diversity	Type of food	WSEC7	hhid/PID/food_id
Section 8: Biological measurements	Individual	WSEC8	hhid/PID

3 Other related instructions/codes

3.1 Area Measurement using Global Positioning System (GPS)

The GPS was used to collect information on household location and to measure parcel area for land owned and/or operated by agricultural households located within the EA. The GARMIN 12 hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment was used. The GPS equipment is in principle a high precision digital watch combined with a signal receiver. Details on GPS equipment were well documented and rigorous training on use of GPS was given to the interviewers before actual data collection. With CAPI, GPS measurements could be recorded in one of two ways. Ideally, GPS devises were directly connected to the UMPCs via a Bluetooth connection, thus allowing the GPS coordinates to be automatically stored. In cases where the Bluetooth connection was not working, enumerators were responsible for reading the GPS coordinates manually and enter them into the CAPI-based interview program.

4 Field Work Organization

Prior to starting data collection, field staffs were trained for a period of approximately three weeks with practical sessions to introduce the concept of CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviews) using survey solutions. The structure of the implementation of the UNPS 2019/20 consisted of 9 mobile field teams, each of which comprised of a driver, a supervisor, and four enumerators. Each mobile team had a vehicle, tablets, GARMIN 12 hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, and anthropometric equipment (height boards, weight scales, tape measure, sagittometer and BP machine). All data was captured directly on tablets using Survey solutions. The data collected was electronically sent to Headquarters at the conclusion of interviews for each EA.

The teams spend between two to three weeks collecting data during a trip each month. At the end of each trip, the teams report back to Headquarters for debriefing and discussion of any challenges. The main field work, which lasted from February 2019 to February 2020, comprised of two six-month phases. All households were visited once in each phase with exception of some split-off individuals identified in phase 1 who were visited only once in the 12-month period during phase 2. This was mostly due to issues related to tracking long-distance cases.

The fieldwork was designed in a two-phase format in order to accommodate the difficulties associated with solicitation of information on agriculture since Uganda has two agricultural seasons. The first season runs from February to July/August and the second from August/September to December. To collect accurate information for each of the two agricultural seasons and minimize recall associated with agricultural decisions that the survey seeks information on, the households with the exception of some split-off cases noted above, were visited twice in the course of 12 months.

In each cluster, during the Visit 1, the household questionnaire was fully administered to approximately half of the households randomly selected while only the roaster was updated for these households during visit 2. The other half of the sample in the cluster received only the household roster along with the first half of the agriculture questionnaire (if it was engaged in agricultural activities) in visit 1, while the rest of the household questionnaire and roster update were administered during visit 2. This organization attempts to ensure an even distribution of households that reported information on household consumption in each month of the main field work. Given the CAPI system being used, the information solicited from each household in visit 1 is uploaded for visit 2.

Each of the 9 teams was assigned a number of enumeration areas containing the households/individuals to be interviewed within a particular visit, based on when it was covered during the previous wave, after which they were re-visited after six months.

4.1   Tracking

Tracking considers the mobility of the target population, the success with which those who move are found and interviewed, and the number of refusals. In Wave 7, tracking was done at the individual-level. It aimed at locating members in the locations where they were last interviewed. If core members of a household had since moved, then they were targeted for individual tracking.

Prior to the UNPS 2009/10 field work, 20% of households (two per EA) were randomly selected for purposes of tracking individuals that had moved from original locations since UNHS 2005/06. These were the only households tracked even if they had moved beyond their original EA/parish, they maintained the "target tracking" status during Wave 2 (2010/11), Wave 3 (2011/12) & Wave 4 (2013/14).

Households were defined as follows:

- *Original households* are those that are located in the same dwelling/location with household membership composition sufficiently similar to that at the baseline period (UNHS 2005/06). This usually, but not always, includes having the same household head as before, or a current household head that was previously a household member.

- **Movers/shifted households** are those that have moved from their original household to another location. In prior waves, movers were tracked and interviewed if they moved somewhere else within Uganda, even if they were *not* selected as part of the target tracking sample.

- *Split-offs households* are those where a member(s) of the original household split from the original household to form another, separate household. In prior waves, split-offs were only tracked and interviewed if they moved to somewhere else within Uganda and were previously selected as part of the target tracking sample. Split-offs could originate from both original and shifted households, though the only household members eligible for target tracking as split-offs were the household head and individuals related to them such as spouse, biological children, parents of the head or spouse, etc. (codes 1-7 of Section 2 Question 4 in the household questionnaire). Servants, other relatives and non-relatives (codes 8-96) were not tracked.

For Wave 8 fieldwork, the scope of target tracking was expanded to include:

- All households (original, movers or split-offs) that were interviewed during Wave 2 and/or Wave 3 and/or Wave 4 and still live in Uganda, regardless of location or distance from original household location.

- In those households, the only individuals marked for tracking are the previous wave's household head, spouse, and children over age 15. Other household members were not tracked beyond their known location from the previous wave – they were only included in interviews if they still lived with one of these "core" members. "Previous wave" is defined as the last time that household was interviewed – in this case Wave 7(2018/19); in others wave 6(2017/18); and/or wave 5(2015/16); and/or wave 4(2013/14); and/or wave 3 (2011/12); and/or, Wave 2 (2010/11). If they were last interviewed in Wave 0 or Wave 1, they were excluded from the survey at this time.

- If the Wave 7 household itself is already a split-off from a prior original household and the head, spouse and children have not immediate relationship to the head, spouse or children of the original household, they are still considered core members and will be tracked.

- The one-third of the original sample households that have been rotated out as part of the panel refresh are no longer tracked or interviewed at all.

- The new one-third of the sample rotated in as part of the panel refresh is not tracked beyond their location indicated during the listing exercise in late 2013. However, if the entire household has shifted, then a tracking form should be filled (in case the household is tracked during the next wave).

Initial "tracking" of Households and Individuals

The target sample for Wave 8 was all the "core members" of households as defined above. The field teams attempted to locate or "track" these core members at their last known location. As the focus of the data collection is individuals, if none of the core members were residing at the last known location, then that household was not interviewed, even if other previous household members still lived there. On the other hand, if any of the core members still resided at that location, an interview was conducted. For each core member that had moved away, a tracking form was completed. Anytime a core member is located, either at their previously known or new location, then a household interview is started. Although the target sample comprises of only core members of each household, the overall household sample data includes all persons that live with

these core members during Wave 8. Failure to locate an individual could be due to shifting to an unknown location, refusal or death, among others.

Tracking Individuals

When a core member is not found at the known location, all the contact information about this split-off/mover as well as information on their new location from their previous household members or any other knowledgeable person is gathered to enable full tracking. This information is filled in a CAPI questionnaire called the individual tracking form, which creates a location record for every individual that has to be tracked beyond the last-known location. Based on the details filled in this questionnaire, the mover is contacted if contacts were available, traced based on the location details and relevant information and then interviewed. The interviewed split-offs/movers along with all the members of the new household that they form or have joined at the time of the UNPS 2019/20 then became part of the UNPS sample. If they are "core members" of that household – head, spouse, or biological children – they will be interviewed in the subsequent waves of the UNPS, even if they shift to different locations.

5   Linking Data from all the Waves (UNHS 2005/06, UNPS 2009/10,UNPS 2010/11, UNPS 2011/12, UNPS 2013/14, UNPS 2015/16, UNPS 2017/18 ,UNPS 2018/19 & UNPS 2019/20)

The data from the UNHS 2005/06 sample comprising of 3,123 households and 322 EAs that were selected for purposes of the UNPS 2009/10 are already publicly available. In addition, data for UNPS 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2015/16 , and 2018/2019 has also been availed to the public free of charge. For a more detailed explanation of those datasets, see the Basic Information Documents (BIDs) of those waves. For the purpose of documentation, the UNHS 2005/06 sub-sample that was selected for the UNPS is referred to as Wave 0.

Data across all waves can be linked through the unique household identifiers, the unique individual identifier (**PID**), and the unique community identifier (**comm**), respectively. Form wave 1 to 5 the household identifier HHID is sufficient to link households' datasets across waves. Starting in wave 7, the variable t0_hhid uniquely identifying the households in the previous wave is included in

GSEC1.dta.   Given the attrition at the household- and individual-levels, and the inclusion of new EAs, households, and individuals to the UNPS sample in accordance with the protocols described above, matching data across all waves at the household- and individual-levels will not be perfect.

Annex 1: Codes for unit of quantity

Unit Code	Unit Label	Unit Code	Unit Label	Unit Code	Unit Label
001	Kilogram (kg)	048	Washing soap (Tablet)	056	Fish Whole-Medium
002	Gram	049	Packet (2 kg)	055	Fish Whole-Small
003	Litre	050	Packet (1 kg)	103	Plastic basin (5ltrs)
005	Metre	051	Packet (500 g)	104	Glass (0.5ltrs)
006	Square metre	052	Packet (250 g)	105	Glass (0.125ltrs)
007	Yard	053	Packet (100 g)	106	Jug (2.5ltrs)
008	Millilitre	054	Packet(unspecified)	107	Nice cup (500g)-Large
009	Sack (120 kgs)	058	Fish Cut piece (up to 1kg)	108	Nice cup (400g)-Medium
010	Sack (100 kgs)	059	Fish Cut piece (1 - 2 kg)	109	Nice cup (300g)-Small
011	Sack (80 kgs)	060	Fish Cut piece (Above 2 kg)	110	Metallic tumbler (100g)- Big
012	Sack (50 kgs)	061	Tray of 30 eggs	111	Metallic tumbler (50g)- Small
013	Sack (unspecified)	062	Ream	112	Plastic tumbler (50g)- Big
014	Jerrican (20 lts)	063	Crate	113	Plastic tumbler (30g)-Small
015	Jerrican (10 lts)	065	Dozen	114	Plastic plate (60g)-Large
016	Jerrican (5 lts)	067	Bunch (Big)	115	Plastic plate (30g)-Small
017	Jerrican (3 lts)	068	Bunch (Medium)	116	Metallic plate (100g)-Large
018	Jerrican (2 lts)	069	Bunch (Small)	117	Metallic plate (80g)- Small
019	Jerrican (1 lt)	074	Gourd (1-5lts)	118	Plastic bowl (40g)
020	Tin (Debe) - 20 lts	075	Gourd (5-10lts)	119	Nomi Tin (1kg)
021	Tin (5 lts)	076	Gourd (Above 10 lts)	120	Nomi Tin (500g)
022	Plastic Basin (15 lts)	077	Jug (2 lts)	121	Nomi Tin (250g)
023	Bottle (750ml)	078	Jug (1.5 lts)	122	Nido Tin (400g)
024	Bottle (500ml)	079	Jug (1 lt)	123	Akendo-Big
025	Bottle (350ml)	080	Tot (50 ml)	124	Akendo-Medium
026	Bottle (300ml)	081	Tot (sachet)	125	Akendo-Small
027	Bottle (250ml)	082	Tot (Unspecified)	126	Jerrican (0.5ltrs)

028	Bottle (150ml)		083	Tobacco leaf (Number)	133	Sadolin Tin- 3ltrs
029	Kimbo/Cowboy/Blueband Tin (2kg		084	Pair	134	Loaf (1Kg)
030	Kimbo/Cowboy/Blueband Tin (1kg		085	Number of Units (General)	135	Loaf (0.5Kg)
031	Kimbo/Cowboy/Blueband Tin (0.5		086	Acre	136	Bottle (1ltr)
032	Cup/Mug (0.5lt)		087	Piece-Big	137	Bottle (1.5ltr)
033	Glass (0.25lt)		088	Piece-Medium	138	Bottle (2ltr)
034	Ladle (100g)		089	Piece-Small	140	Sachet (10g)
035	Table spoon		090	Heap-Large	141	Sachet (15g)
036	Tea spoon		091	Heap-Medium	142	Sachet (20g)
037	Basket (20 kg)		092	Heap-Small	143	Sachet (25g)
038	Basket (10 kg)		093	Cluster-Large	144	Sachet (30g)
039	Basket (5 kg)		094	Cluster-Medium	145	Sachet (50g)
040	Basket (2 kg)		095	Cluster-Small	146	Sachet (100g)
043	Buns (200 g)		096	Bundle-Big	147	Sachet (150g)
044	Buns (100 g)		097	Bundle-Medium	148	Cowboy/BlueBand Tin (0.125Kg)
045	Buns (50 g)		098	Bundle-Small		
046	Bathing soap (Tablet)		099	Others specify		
047	Washing soap (Bar)		057	Fish Whole-Large		

Annex 2. Crop Codes

Ser. no.	Crop name	Crop code		Ser. no.	Crop name	Crop code
1	Wheat	111		31	Oranges	700
2	Barely	112		32	Paw paw	710
3	Rice	120		33	Pineapples	720
4	Maize	130		34	Banana food	741
5	Finger millet	141		35	Banana beer	742
6	Sorghum	150		36	Banana sweet	744
7	Beans	210		37	Mango	750
8	Field peas	221		38	Jackfruit	760
9	Cow peas	222		39	Avocado	770
10	Pigeon peas	223		40	Passion fruit	780
11	Chick peas	224		41	Coffee all	810
12	Groundnuts	310		42	Cocoa	820
13	Soya beans	320		43	Tea	830
14	Sunflower	330		44	Ginger	840
15	Simsim	340		45	Curry	850
16	Cabbage	410		46	Oil palm	860
17	Tomatoes	420		47	Vanilla	870
18	Carrots	430		48	Black wattle	880
19	Onions	440		49	Other	890
20	Pumpkins	450		50	Natural pastures	910
21	Dodo	460		51	Improved pastures	920
22	Eggplants	470		52	Fallow	930
23	Sugarcane	510		53	Bush	940
24	Cotton	520		54	Natural forest trees	950
25	Tobacco	530		55	Plantation trees	960
26	Irish potatoes	610		56	Bamboo	970
27	Sweet potatoes	620		57	Other forest trees	990
28	Cassava	630				
29	Yam	640				
30	Coco yam	650				