

# Child Survival X Baseline Survey

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PLO Child Survival Rapid Knowledge,  
Practice & Coverage (KPC)

Luwero District, Uganda



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**BASELINE SURVEY**

**PLO CHILD SURVIVAL RAPID KNOWLEDGE, PRACTICE & COVERAGE  
(KPC)  
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UGANDA CS VII FINAL BASE LINE &  
CS X BASE LINE SURVEY (8/9-10/94)**

**LUWERO DISTRICT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda represents an unique opportunity for implementing and solidifying achievements in Child Survival and protective health behaviors. The receptivity of communities to pro-act with PVOs for health improvements, in Uganda, appears related to the HIV/AIDS phenomenon. HIV/AIDS education and the daily realization that AIDS kills has been actively broadcast through the media and other health education means since the late 1980's. At the community level, daily AIDS deaths have provided direct and often personal observations regarding the reality of AIDS and its consequence. Thus, Child Survival interventions through health promotion has an unusual advantage in present day Uganda. Every villager now knows that certain behaviors produce good and bad results in terms of health and illness. The ADRA CS VII Child Survival project experienced remarkable achievements as measured through community involvement, as measured by the baseline and final evaluation cluster sampling surveys and by direct empirical observation.

A CS X baseline survey was conducted during the second week of August 1994. ADRA headquarters provided technical expertise assisted by a technical advisor from Johns Hopkins University's CSSP. The external technical assistance was used as the mechanism for empowering ADRA/Uganda's Child Survival Core Team to train, conduct, analyze and interpret results using the WHO 30 cluster survey methodology. It is expected that this Core Team will continue to conduct quality surveys without external assistance. The Core Team also provided the USAID Mission with a formal presentation of the baseline survey findings. Similar feedback sessions are scheduled for the Uganda MOH and the local communities.

Significant baseline survey findings for several key factors are reported here. Breastfeeding was found to be 85.5% (255/300) at the time of the survey while exclusive breastfeeding was only 13.8% (8/58). The cultural implications for exclusive breastfeeding is low because other family members make such decisions and traditionally water and other substances are offered a newborn infant. The desirability for changing this behavior is low as measured against any possible perceived benefit. It is not expected that this indicator will significantly change over a three year period. The point prevalence rate for diarrhea was 23% (70/300) but 36% used ORS and 25% used cereal-based solutions. Significantly, 73.8% stated they continued to breastfeed and 98.5% gave fluids to their children during the diarrhea episode. When asked "do you want another child in the next three years?" 140 mothers said "No". Seventy nine mothers stated they were taking action to prevent pregnancy and 13.5% were using a modern contraceptive method. The modern contraceptive rate of 13.5% has increased from the CS VII baseline finding of 1.8%.

The fully immunized coverage rates for children 12 to 23 months was documented at 67% based on cards only. This compares favorably with the national level of 70%.

coverage Local community leaders and the Resistance Councils have undertaken expanded activities to assure that every child born in the ADRA impact villages are tracked for immunization until they are fully immunized

Mother's knowledge levels for HIV/AIDS was found to be very high The survey showed that 78% (235/300) believed people in their community was in danger of getting AIDS and 269 women said "anybody can get AIDS"-but when asked "are you doing anything to prevent yourself from getting AIDS," 65 were not taking any measures to protect themselves There were three major reasons given for why no AIDS prevention was taken, 17 mothers stated reason "unknown," and another 17 persons stated they didn't know "how" while 19 said they didn't take measures because the husband objected

## **I INTRODUCTION**

### **A Background information**

The ADRA Luwero District, Uganda is the location for ADRA's expansion Child Survival X Project The project is located in Kalagala and Zirobwe sub-counties of Luwero District The most common causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in the CS X Impact Area includes

- malaria
- diarrhea
- respiratory infections
- parasites
- vaccine preventable diseases

HIV/AIDS and MCH related health problems represent conditions which can be prevented but require increased resource and effort The most common cause of maternal mortality is reported as undefined birth complications which are very likely related to all aspects of pregnancy and delivery in rural Uganda The CS VII Child Survival Project targeted major causes of high child and maternal mortality with indication of good results Beneficiaries include a total of 41,232 women and children at a cost of about \$4 97 per year over a three year period

### **B Intervention area**

The ADRA CS X project area has considerable health services and preventable disease control shortages The Uganda MOH has provided EPI immunization activities and growth monitoring services for weighing children on a routine basis The original CS VII baseline survey showed 55 4% of children 12-23 months of age were fully immunized as compared with a national average of 80% Infant mortality was reported at 122/1000 live births The project location is well supported through

the ADRA Bugema College which has been operating in Kalagala sub-county since 1948. The support arrangement provides an optimal opportunity for infrastructure development and an unusual support situation. The Bugema College Dispensary and Maternity Center provides 24 hour medical service.

There are nearly 100 communities in the intervention impact area. These rural villages are fairly homogeneous in culture, language and traditions. A sampling frame population was done with a cumulative population summarized. Following the WHO format, 30 clusters were drawn for the survey.

### **C. Objectives of the survey**

A standardized survey was carried out following an agreement between ADRA and the PLO Child Survival Support Program (CSSP) at John Hopkins University. Subsequent arrangements were made by the project staff in collaboration with ADRA Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and a survey trainer from PLO CSSP. The ADRA/Uganda core staff would be adequately trained to conduct future Rapid K & P surveys with a minimum of external assistance.

The purpose of this survey was a Rapid Knowledge and Practice baseline in the new impact intervention area for immunization, nutrition, diarrheal disease control (CDD), maternal care/birth spacing, HIV/AIDS and malaria.

The objectives of the survey are to provide ADRA/Uganda with knowledge and practice baseline information in the impact area about the following issues:

- \* Mothers' knowledge (mothers of children under two) regarding maternal care, family planning, appropriate weaning practices and nutrition, diarrheal disease control, immunizations malaria chemoprophylaxis and kitchen gardening
- \* Mothers' practices related to the intervention areas mentioned above and safe motherhood
- \* Target groups for health education messages
- \* Immunization card coverage rate of children (12-23 months) with BCG, DPT, OPV, and measles vaccine
- \* Card coverage rate with Tetanus Toxoid (TT) of mothers of children under two

## D Schedule of activities

May and June 1994 Communication and coordination between survey trainers and ADRA/Uganda's Core Team prior to their arrival at project site See attached training schedule (Sub-Appendix D)

Preliminary Rapid KPC Survey activities include

- Orientation to project and preliminary training of project coordinators
- Core Team formation
- Finalize the questionnaire - 50 questions
- Translation of the questionnaire into Lunganda Logistic preparation and preparation of materials
- Training Preparation and assignments
- Training of supervisors and interviewers
- Field training exercise of interviewers and supervisors with test of the teams & questionnaire including a debriefing
- Final adjustments and reproduced questionnaire
- Data collection (two days) 300 interviews of 50 questions
- Data entry files written for Epi Info 6.0 software program
- Trained the Core Team in hand tabulation of data
- Data entry into Epi Info 6.0 software program
- Finalizing data entry 300 interview records entered
- Data analysis and debriefing completed summary Harvard Graphics done showing important findings
- ADRA project staff analysis, discussion and feedback of the data
- Finalize of survey draft report

- Feedback by ADRA CS X project to communities surveyed, MOH and USAID/Uganda

## II METHODOLOGY

### A The questionnaire

The standardized survey questionnaire was designed by CSSP Johns Hopkins with assistance of US and international experts for the various intervention areas. Frequent discussions were held with ADRA Headquarters, ADRA/Uganda and CSSP support staff to further customize and finalize the standard questionnaire according to the actual CSX project interventions and the project area. The questionnaire was administered to mothers aged 14 to 49 with a child of under 24 months of age.

The questionnaire was composed of 50 questions (see Sub-Appendix B and C for the English and Lunganda language questionnaires).

The questionnaire was first written in English and then translated into Lunganda. A translated version was presented to interviewers and supervisors during training. This was further refined for clarity of the intent of the questions.

### B. Determination of sample size

The sampling methodology followed the 30 cluster sampling according to the WHO/EPI model.

For the determination of the sample sizes, the following formula was used:  $n = z^2 pq/d^2$

where  $n$  = the sample size,  $z$  = statistical certainty chosen,  $p$  = coverage rate, level of knowledge, and  $q = 1-p$ ,  $d$  = degree of precision.

The sample size was set up in the following way: the degree of precision ( $d$ ) was set up at 0.1 and the  $p$  was set up at 0.5. Thus, the resulting minimum sample size was 210, which was increased to 300 for statistical improvement in the sub-strata findings.

The number of clusters was 30 with a sample size equal to 300. Thus, each cluster ten mothers with children under two years of age were interviewed.

### C. Selection of sample

The following methodology was used: the sampling interval was calculated by dividing the total population by 30, and using a random number as a starting point. 30 clusters were chosen.

The starting point for each cluster was determined in the following manner the center of the village was located and a random direction was selected The first household encountered in the randomly chosen direction was the starting point The second and subsequent households were the ones which were nearest to the previous one

For each cluster, 10 mothers were interviewed in both intervention area, In cases the mother was not available at he time of the interview, the interviewer rescheduled the interview If the mother was not present at the time of the rescheduled appointment, another household was chosen (the household nearest to the last household)

#### **D. Method of Data Analysis**

The data analysis was performed in two different ways by hand and by computer The tabulation by hand was performed to allow field staff to understand completely all the steps of the survey process The use of computer was performed to a more refined data analysis

The data entry and analysis was done by computer using Epi Info 6.0 For the data analysis, frequencies and cross tabs were generated for key indicators and to establish more meaningful associations between certain characteristics and behaviors that would affect the development of health education messages

### **III. THE SURVEY**

#### **A. Training**

There were 15 supervisors (project officers) and 30 interviewers (community health workers and students), whose training lasted three days (including the pilot test) The training was carried out in English and Lunganda by the Project Manager, the Core Team members with assistance by representatives from ADRA Headquarters and Johns Hopkins University PLO CSSP

The training included the purpose of the survey, sample size, sampling methodology, household starting point, understanding of the meaning of each question and how to ask each question Role plays were used to familiarize the interviewers with the technique to be used Each interviewer was expected to role play the entire questionnaire three times and conducted at least one household interview each during the field exercise

The tasks of the supervisors and interviewers were also outlined. The three main tasks of the supervisors were to

- 1 Select the starting point
- 2 Observe one interview each day
- 3 Check the questionnaires for accuracy and completeness and sign each when finished as their approval assurance

Finally, the interviewers and supervisors went out into a project area (that had not been selected as one of the 30 clusters) to interview mothers for the pilot test. A debriefing session was held to deal with any questions that had arisen during the afternoon and to re-emphasize important points in preparation for data gathering the following day. Staff were available for input throughout the entire training process. The debriefing session after the pilot test was conducted by the Project Manager, the Core Team staff and consultants.

#### **B. The Interviews**

The supervisors observed an interview for each interviewer per day. They verified the questionnaire in order to check out its quality and accuracy.

There were concerns for sensitive questions contained in the questionnaire, namely the maternal care questions on birth spacing, prenatal care HIV/AIDS and birth delivery. For this reason, the surveyors decided only to select well trained interviewers in order to make sure that the mothers interviewed were comfortable answering the questions thus assuring the reliability of the data.

#### **C. The Baseline Survey result**

##### **Identification**

The total number of mothers interviewed is 300 with mean age of 25.19.

The mother's age ranged between 15 and 44.

High-risk deliveries, that is women delivering who are under 19 years of age or, over 35 years of age are 23/300 (7.7%) under 19 and 18/300 (6.0%) over 35.

The age range of the children is 0 - 23 months.

##### **Mother's Education/Occupation**

68% (204/300) of the mothers can actually read, according to the mothers self report.

## **Breastfeeding/Nutrition**

85% (255/300) are breastfeeding their child. At the time of the survey, 28.1% of the mothers with children between 20 and 23 months were still breastfeeding their children.

Of the mothers who are not currently breastfeeding, only 2% (1/44) never breastfed her child.

Mothers who breastfed their infant during the first hour after delivery: 212/300 (71%)  
from 1 to 8 hours after delivery: 35/300 (12%)  
more than 8 hours after delivery: 48/300 (16%)

### **Infant and child feeding practices.**

Of the mothers with children 0-3 months, 24/58 (41.4%) gave water to their children. While 33/58 (57%) did not give their children water.

Response to the question when should a mother start adding foods to breastfeeding was as follows: start adding between 4 and 6 months: 214/300 (71%), start adding earlier than 4 months: 52/300 (17%), start adding 6 months or later: 28/300 (9%) and doesn't know: 6/300 (2%).

All mothers responded that this additional food is milk, maize, millet, soya, vegetable, meat, fish, fruit, or other.

79% (237/300) have a growth monitoring card. 6% (17/300) claim that they have lost their card and 15% (46/300) mothers did not have their growth monitoring-family unit promotion card.

Of the 237 mothers who had a growth monitoring card, the record showed that 67.5% (160/237) had their child weighed in the last three months. However, 32.5% (77/237) of the mothers with the growth monitoring card, the card indicated that the children had not been weighed in the last three months.

### **Diarrhea Disease**

23% (70/300) mothers with children stated that their child had diarrhea two weeks prior to the survey. 78% (230/300) did not experience diarrhea in the last two weeks immediately prior to the survey.

Of the mothers that stated their children had diarrhea, 46% (32/70) claimed that they breastfed their child more than usual, 19% (13/70) breastfed same as usual, 19%

(13/70) breastfed less than usual, 4% (3/70) stopped breastfeeding completely and 13% (9/70) did not breastfeed their child at all

Of the mothers whose children had experienced diarrhea disease, 79% (55/70) provided their child with more fluid than usual other than breast milk, 16% (11/70) provided fluid same as usual, 1% (1/70) provided fluid less than usual and 4% (3/70) exclusively breastfed the child

Of the 70 mothers whose children had diarrhea, 56% (39/70) continued to provide more than usual solid or semi-solid food, 19% (13/70) provided food the same as usual, 17% (12/70) provided food less than usual, 1% (1/70) did not provide food at all and 7% (5/70) exclusively breastfed their child

The mothers whose children had diarrhea, 9% (6/70) did not treat their children at all, 36% (25/70) treated their child with ORS sachet, 11% (8/70) treated their child with sugar-salt solution, 14% (10/70) treated their child with ORT based cereal, 9% (6/70) treated their child with other fluids, 27% (19/70) treated their child with anti-diarrhea medicine or antibiotics, 16% (11/70) treated their child with starch-food fluids and 16% (11/70) used other methods to treat their child

Of the 70 mothers whose children had diarrhea, 73% (51/70) sought advise or treatment, 27% (19/70) did not

Of the 50 mothers who responded to the question whom they sought advise from, 4% (2/50) said hospital, 43% (17/50) stated clinic, 2% (1/50) said pharmacy, 46% (23/50) said village health worker, 2% (1/50) stated traditional healer and 12% (6/50) said they sought other advise

As to the signs and symptoms which caused mothers to seek advise for the treatment of the diarrhea, 9% (26/300) said they did not know, 10% (30/300) stated vomiting, 16% (47/300) stated fever, 53% (160/300) stated dry mouths, sunken eyes and decreased urine output, 20% (61/300) stated diarrhea of prolonged duration (at least 14 days), 13% (39/300) blood in the stool, 9% (28/300) stated loss of appetite, 48% (122/300) stated weakness or tiredness and 14% (43/300) said other

Of the 300 mothers with children that had diarrhea who knew what important action they should take, 6% (10/300) did not know, 13% (38/300) would give the child more frequent feeds, 54% (161/300) would give more foods, 25% (74/300) would give more energy giving foods and 31% (94/300) would use another method

### **Immunizations**

Out of the 288 mothers interviewed answered as to when should their child receive the measles vaccine, 1% (4/288) said 0 months, 5% (13/288) said 1 month, 3% (8/288)

said 2 months, 2% (5/288) said 3 months, 2% (5/288) said 4 months, 1% (3/288) said 6 months, 87% (250/288) said 9 months and 12 mothers did not know

44% (131/300) mothers believed that the main reason why a pregnant women needs to be vaccinated with tetanus toxoid vaccine would be to protect both mother/newborn against tetanus, 6% (19/300) believe that it would protect only the woman against tetanus, 42% (125/300) believe that it would protect only the newborn against tetanus, 8% (25/300) did not know

As to the number of tetanus toxoid injections that a pregnant woman needs, 3% (9/300) said 1 injections, 35% (104/300) said 2 injections, 57% (170/300) said 3 injections, less then 1% (2/300) said 4 injections and 5% (15/300) said 5 injections

80% (239/300) women interviewed said that they had an immunization card for their child, 14% (43/300) said they lost it and 6% (18/300) said they never had one

The vaccination card record for children over 11 months of age, shows that 80% (82/103) have BCG, 81.5% (84/103) have DPT1, 77% (79/103) have DPT2, 70% (72/103) have DPT3, 80.5% (83/103) have OPV1, 77% (81/103) have OPV2, 72% (74/103) have OPV3 and 67% (69/103) have measles

When asked if the mothers had a TT card, 52% (155/300) said yes, 24% (72/300) said they lost their card and 24% (73/300) said they never had it

11% (17/155) had 1 TT vaccination, 46.5% (72/155) had 2 TT vaccinations, 42% (65/155) had 3 TT vaccinations and less then 1% (1/155) had none

### **Maternal care**

When mothers were asked if they were pregnant now, 11% (33/300) said yes, 87% (261/300) said no and 2% (6/300) did not know

When asked if the mother wanted to have a child in the next two years, 48% (130/269) said yes, and 52% (139/269) said no

When asked if the mother were currently using any method to avoid/postpone getting pregnant, 56% (79/140) said yes and 44% (61/140) said no

The reasons why the mothers who were not using a method to avoid pregnancy were, 26% (16/61) did not know, 2% (1/61) said religious reasons, 13% (8/61) said their husbands object, 3% (2/61) stated personal beliefs, 2% (1/61) said side effects/safety, 21% (13/61) said that there were not local FP services available and 33% (20/61) stated other reasons

When asked what method the mothers or their husbands use now to avoid/postpone pregnancy were, 6% (5/78) use tubal ligation, 10% (8/78) use injections, 24% (19/78) use the pill, 5% (4/78) use the condom, 17% (13/78) use exclusive breastfeeding, 11 5% (9/78) use the rhythm method, 18% (14/78) use abstinence, 1% (1/78) use coitus interruptus and 6% (5/78) use other methods

When asked when a pregnant mother should first see a health professional, 68% (204/300) said in her first trimester, 29% (87/300) said in her second trimester, 2% (5/300) said in her last trimester, less than 1% (2/300) said she doesn't need to see a health professional and less than 1% (2/300) said then did not know

When mothers were asked when their first ante-natal health professional visit occurred, 46% (137/289) answered during their first trimester, 42% (125/298) said during their second trimester, 10% (29/300) stated during their last trimester and under 2% (4/289) stated they didn't know

When mothers were asked how many times they visited a health professional during their pregnancy, 3% (10/289) said they never visited, less than 2% (4/298) said 1 time, 12% (37/298) said they visited 2 times and 83% (247/298) said more than 3 times

When the question was asked as to who cut and tied the umbilical cord at the delivery, 6% (17/300) stated they cut and tied their own cord, 8% (25/300) said a family member, 6% (18/300) said a traditional birth attendant did it, 78% (235/300) said a health professional and less than 2% (5/300) said they did not remember

When asked if the mothers received a chemoprophylaxis against malaria vaccination during pregnancy, 42% (125/300) said they did, 55% (164/300) said they did not and 4% (11/300) said they did not know

### **Kitchen Garden**

When the mothers were asked if they had a kitchen garden, 71% (213/300) said yes, 28% (85/300) said no and less than 1% (2/300) said they did not know

When asked if they wanted a kitchen garden, 97% (87/90) said yes, 2% (2/90) said no and 1% (1/90) said they didn't know

When the mothers were asked what they do with the garden vegetables, 99% (208/210) stated that the family consumed it and 1% (2/300) said they sold it at the market

When asked if they had granary, 19% (56/300) said yes, 81% (243/300) said no and less than 1% (1/300) said they did not know

## **HIV/AIDS**

When the mothers were asked if they thought there were people in their village who were in danger of getting AIDS, 78% (235/300) responded yes, 3% (10/300) said no and 18% (55/300) said they did not know

65% (194/300) of the mothers in the survey believed that a pregnant woman can pass the HIV virus to her unborn child, 26% (78/300) did not believe that pregnant women could pass the HIV virus to her unborn child and 9% (28/300) said they did not know

90% (269/300) of the mothers interviewed said anybody can get AIDS, 7% (21/300) said no and 3% (10/300) stated that they did not know

When the mothers were asked if they thought a person could contract AIDS by having sex without a condom, 90% (270/300) answered in the affirmative, 5% (16/300) said no and 5% (14/300) said they did not know

79% (237/300) of the mothers in the survey stated that they are taking measures to protect themselves from getting AIDS, 18% (54/300) are not taking measure from getting AIDS and 3% (9/300) stated that they did not know

Of the mothers who stated that they do not take measures to prevent themselves against AIDS, the reasons they gave were, 26% (17/65) they did not know, 15% (1/65) said for religious reasons, 30% (19/65) said their husbands object, 6% (4/65) stated their own personal beliefs, 26% (17/65) do know how to protect themselves, 15% (1/65) stated not means available and 9% (6/65) gave other reasons

90% (269/299) of the mothers in the survey believed a person can get AIDS from someone who looks healthy, 7% (21/299) did not believe a person can get AIDS from a person that looks healthy and 3% (9/299) stated that they did not know

85% (256/300) of the mothers interviewed believed that the AIDS virus could be in the body for a long time before they get sick, 10% (31/300) stated no, and 4% (13/300) said they do not know

## **D Discussion of the survey results**

### **Age Distribution**

The mean age of mothers in the survey was 25.8 years. The mean age of children was 9.8 months. 197 (66%) children are between 0-11 months. Mean = 9.8 months

### **Breastfeeding/Nutrition**

85.5% of the mothers declare they breastfeed their children. 13.8% of the mothers in the age group 0-3 months exclusively breastfeed their children. In the age group 4-6 months, 71% of mothers know to give their children semisolid foods (weaning practice) between 4 and 6 months.

### **Growth Monitoring**

237 (79%) children out of the 300 children in the sample had a growth monitoring card. 53.3% (160/300) of all the children were weighed in the last three months as reported by the growth card.

### **Kitchen Gardens**

213 of the mothers interviewed (231/300) declared they had a Kitchen Garden while 87/90 who didn't have a garden wanted one and in most instances the food produced was used to feed the family (98%).

### **Diarrheal Disease**

70 (23.0%) of the children in the sample had diarrhea in the last two weeks. About 36% of mother whose children had diarrhea used ORS packages and 25.7% used cereal-based solutions and other recommended fluids including some sugar-salt solution. Respectively 73.8%, and 98.5% of the mothers whose children had diarrhea continued breastmilk and liquids. Among the children who had diarrhea and whose mother looked for advice or treatment 46% of them visited a CHW.

53.3% of the mothers in the sample knew that dry mouth, sunken eyes, and decreased urine output are important symptoms of their children's diarrhea. For the knowledge about what are the important actions when a child is recovering from diarrhea 24.7% of the mothers declare they give foods with high caloric content.

## **Immunization**

Mothers produced immunization cards for 233 children (77.7%) 86.8% of the mothers in the sample knew that a child should be immunized against measles at nine months of age Only 8.3% of the mothers in the sample did not know that TT protected either the mother or child against tetanus 56.7% of the mothers in the sample declared that more than two injections were needed to protect a newborn against tetanus

67% of the children (12-23 months) were fully immunized The dropout rate (DPT1-DPT3/DPT1) was 14.3% and the Overall Drop Out Rate was 15.9%

## **Maternal Care**

51.6% of the mothers (155/300) had a maternal health card Among the mothers who had a maternal health card 56.7% received two or more TT vaccinations Among all the mothers in the sample 45.7% received two or more TT vaccinations 51.7% of the mothers in the sample (excluding the pregnant women) did not want to have a child in the next two years Among the mothers who did not want to have a child in the next three years 43.6% did not use any method to avoid/postpone the pregnancy The contraceptive utilization rate<sup>1</sup> (the denominator is all the women in the sample less the pregnant ones) is 25.9%

98% of the mothers in the sample did know when they should see a health professional when they are pregnant Mothers were aware of the need to visit a health professional during the first trimester of pregnancy by 68% (204/300) while 29% thought the second trimester was the optimal time to see a health professional In actual practice 46% of all the mothers visited a health professional during their first trimester of pregnancy and another 41.9% made the first visit during the second trimester

Only 5.7% of all mothers cut and tied their own cord Family members assisted 8.3% (25/300) births, TBAs assisted 6% and health professionals were utilized 78.3% of births (235/300)

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<sup>1</sup> Modern methods are the following: tubal ligation, Norplant, Injections, Pills, IUD, Diaphragm, Condom, Vasectomy

## **E. Implication of the baseline data for the project**

These data provide useful information for the future of the child survival project

### **Diarrhea Control**

Since 23.5% of the children interviewed had an episode of diarrhea in the past two weeks, diarrhea management should be an important emphasis for the project. Considerable work needs to be done in dissemination of the health messages in the diarrhea control and perhaps prevention. The community health workers will be trained how to pass the messages to the mothers.

### **Immunizations**

The project staff pointed out that they have emphasized all the health messages in the immunization program since earlier survey results showed lower than national coverage rates. The high level of mother's knowledge regarding the correct age for measles immunization shows that the ADRA staff had an impact on raising knowledge levels.

The project will need to give clear messages in all the activities of immunization. Coverage levels will need to be raised approximately 20% for BCG, DPT and OPV to reach WHO targets and measles (presently 67%) will need specific attention and "baby tracking" to assure that all children are followed until fully immunized.

The project staff recognized that the training of the community health workers (Health Promoters) will be a key point for the success of the CS X Extension project.

ADRA CS staff recognize that a close relation with the MOH structure in all interventions are important for the future of the project. HIV/AIDS and Family Planning are especially targeted for intervention efforts.

### **Nutrition**

The length of breastfeeding seems not to be an important problem since 85.5% of the mothers interviewed were breastfeeding.

### **Growth Monitoring**

It was clear that the growth monitoring needs improvement, since many of the children had GM cards but less than half were weighed in the last three months. Kitchen Gardens were highly utilized as food sources for their families.

## **Maternal Care**

Although 51.7% of the mothers did not want to have another baby in the next three years, a full 56% were not using any contraceptive method. The reasons behind this lack of control mothers have over their own fertility require further exploration in terms of qualitative assessment and a sensitive approach on the part of project staff. The concept of greater male involvement needs to be explored.

These mothers were very knowledgeable about when to seek their first prenatal care with 68% aware of that need during the first trimester and another 29% indicating the second. The mother's practices were a bit different with 46% going for their first ANC visit during the first trimester and during their pregnancies only 23% received prenatal care and 77% ate the same or less than usual. This data presents a grim picture of how at-risk mothers actually are in the target area, a formula for death. The data present a compelling reason for a strong maternal care component in the project coupled with a TBA training program.

## **IV FEEDBACK SESSIONS/ARRANGEMENTS**

There was one feedback session held with staff and the USAID representative at the Kampala office. The feedback session was attended by the USAID representative, the CS Program Manager, the Senior Program Officer.

A feedback session was conducted in the Luwero District in the presence of the program manager, the local political leaders and elders for the field-based staff which will provide feedback to the communities surveyed.

## **V. SURVEY COSTS**

A baseline survey for the expansion area and a final evaluation survey were conducted simultaneously bringing the total cost of both surveys.

**REFERENCES:**

*The EPI Coverage Survey Expanded Program on Immunization*  
World Health Organization, October 1988

Henderson, R.H Sundaesan, T "Cluster sampling to assess immunization coverage  
A review of experience with a simplified sampling method, *Bulletin of the  
world Health Organization* 1982 60 (2) pp 253-260

UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO *Facts for life - A Communication Challenge* UNICEF  
New York, NY 1989

USD Incorporated *Epi Info, Version 6 0* Stone Mountain, Georgia 1991

*World Population Data Sheet* Population Reference Bureau Inc 1990

## KEY CHILD SURVIVAL INDICATORS FOR UGANDA

*Practice and coverage indicator calculations are based on the PVO Child Survival Knowledge, Practice, and Coverage (KPC) Survey Questionnaire (version dated 5/25/94)*

1. **Appropriate Infant Feeding Practices: Initiation of Breastfeeding**  
Percent of children (less than 24 months) who were breastfed within first 8 hours after birth  
  
Final Baseline Survey       $(212+35) / 298 * 100 = 82.9\%$   
1st Baseline Survey         $(73+64) / 240 * 100 = 57.1\%$
  
2. **Appropriate Infant Feeding Practices: Exclusive Breastfeeding**  
Percent of infants less than four months, who are being given only breast milk  
  
Final Baseline Survey       $33/58 * 100 = 57\%$   
1st Baseline Survey         $32/64 * 100 = 50\%$
  
3. **Appropriate Infant Feeding Practices: Introduction of Foods**  
Percent of infants between five and nine months who are being given solid or semi-solid foods  
  
N/A
  
4. **Appropriate Infant Feeding Practices: Persistence of Breastfeeding**  
Percent of children between 20 and 24 months, who are still breastfeeding (and being given solid/semi-solid foods)  
  
Final Baseline Survey       $9/32 * 100 = 28.1\%$   
1st Baseline Survey        Unable to calculate without raw data
  
5. **Management of Diarrheal Diseases: Continued Breastfeeding**  
Percent of infants/children (less than 24 months) with diarrhea in the past two weeks who were given the same amount or more breast-milk  
  
Final Baseline Survey       $(32+13) / (70-9) * 100 = 73.8\%$   
1st Baseline Survey         $(12+55) / (111-12) * 100 = 67.7\%$
  
6. **Management of Diarrheal Diseases: Continued Fluids**  
Percent of infants/ children (less than 24 months) with diarrhea in the past two weeks who were given the same amount or more fluids other than breast-milk  
  
Final Baseline Survey       $(55+11) / (70-3) * 100 = 98.5\%$   
1st Baseline Survey         $(41+38) / (111-7) * 100 = 76\%$

- 7 **Management of Diarrheal Diseases- Continued Foods**  
Percent of infants/ children (less than 24 months) with diarrhea in the past two weeks who were given the same amount or more food

Final Baseline Survey  $(39+13) / (70-5) * 100 = 80\%$   
1st Baseline Survey  $(5+29) / (111-36) * 100 = 45.3\%$

- 8 **Management of Diarrheal Diseases ORT Usage**  
Percent of infants/children (less than 24 months) with diarrhea in the past two weeks who were treated with ORT

Final Baseline Survey  $49 / 70 * 100 = 70\%$   
1st Baseline Survey  $(46+2) / 111 * 100 = 43.2\%$

- 9 **Pneumonia Control. Medical Treatment**  
Percent of mothers who sought medical treatment for infant/child (less than 24 months) with cough and rapid, difficult breathing in the past two weeks

N/A

10. **Immunization Coverage (Card): EPI Access**  
Percent of children 12 to 23 months who received DPT1

Final Baseline Survey  $84 / 103 * 100 = 81.6\%$   
1st Baseline Survey  $63 / 83 * 100 = 75.9\%$

11. **Immunization Coverage (Card) EPI Coverage**  
Percent of children 12 to 23 months who received OPV3

Final Baseline Survey  $74 / 103 * 100 = 71.8\%$   
1st Baseline Survey  $58 / 83 * 100 = 69.9\%$

12. **Immunization Coverage (Card). Measles Coverage**  
Percent of children 12 to 23 months who received measles vaccine

Final Baseline Survey  $69 / 103 * 100 = 67.0\%$   
1st Baseline Survey  $47 / 83 * 100 = 56.6\%$

13. **Immunization Coverage (Card). Drop Out Rate**

Final Baseline Survey  
 $(84-72) / 84 * 100 = 14.3\%$  drop-out rate between DPT1 and DPT3  
 $(82-69) / 82 * 100 = 15.9\%$  overall drop-out rate

1st Baseline Survey  
 $(63-58) / 63 * 100 = 7.9\%$  drop-out rate between DPT1 and DPT3  
 $(63-47) / 63 * 100 = 25.4\%$  overall drop-out rate

**14. Maternal Care: Maternal Card**

Percent of mothers with a maternal card

Final Baseline Survey  $155/300 * 100 = 51.7\%$

**15. Maternal Care: Tetanus Toxoid Coverage (Card)**

Percent of mothers who received two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine (card)

Final Baseline Survey  $(72+65) / 300 * 100 = 45.7\%$

1st Baseline Survey  $96 / 240 * 100 = 40\%$

**16. Maternal Care: One or More Ante-Natal Visits (Card and Self**

**Report)** Percent of mothers who had at least one pre-natal visit prior to the birth of the child

Final Baseline Survey / by self report (Q 36)  $288/299 * 100 = 96.6\%$

1st Baseline Survey / by self report (Q 36)  $233/240 * 100 = 97.1\%$

**17. Maternal Care: Modern Contraceptive Usage**

Percent of mothers who desire no more children in the next two years, or are not sure, who are using a modern contraceptive method (responses to # 1 through # 48 to question # 33)

Final Baseline Survey  $(5+8+19+4) / 139 * 100 = 25.9\%$

1st Baseline Survey  $(1+3+1+1) / 65 * 100 = 9.2\%$

**Recommended Knowledge Indicators from the  
Rapid Child Survival Knowledge & Practice Survey Questionnaire**

*The following four knowledge indicators are recommended, but are not required, to be tracked at baseline and final for each PVO Child Survival project*

**1. Mother's Literacy (baseline only)**

Percent of mothers who are literate.

Final Baseline Survey  $(161+43) / 300 * 100 = 68\%$

1st Baseline Survey  $(132+31) / 240 * 100 = 67.9\%$

**2. Immunization Knowledge: Timeliness of Measles**

Percent of mothers who know that measles vaccine should be given at nine months

Final Baseline Survey  $250 / 288 * 100 = 86.8\%$

1st Baseline Survey  $139 / 240 * 100 = 57.9\%$

3 **Immunization Knowledge, Tetanus Toxoid Protection**

Percent of mothers who know that tetanus toxoid protects both the child and the mother

Final Baseline Survey       $131 / 300 * 100 = 43.7\%$

1st Baseline Survey         $50 / 240 * 100 = 20.8\%$

4 **Maternal Care Knowledge, Timeliness of Ante-Natal Care**

Percent of mothers who know that pregnant women should start ante-natal care before the third trimester

Final Baseline Survey       $(204+87) / 300 * 100 = 97.0\%$

1st Baseline Survey         $(79+136) / 240 * 100 = 89.6\%$

# Sub-Appendix A

## Survey Results

## SURVEY RESULTS

### AGE CHILD|

---

MEAN AGE 9 86 YEAR

### AGE OF MOTHER|

---

MEAN AGE 25 19 YEARS

AGE RANGE FOR MOTHERS 15 YEARS TO 44

AGE RANGE FOR CHILDREN 0 MONTHS TO 23 MONTHS

4 Are you breastfeeding (name of child)?

|       | n   | %    |
|-------|-----|------|
| 1 yes | 255 | 85 0 |

5 Have you ever breast-fed (name of child)?

|       | n  | %    |
|-------|----|------|
| 1 yes | 45 | 97 8 |

6 After delivery, when did you breastfeed for the first time?

|                           | n   | %     |
|---------------------------|-----|-------|
| 1 During the first 1 hour | 212 | 71 1  |
| 2 1 to 8 hours            | 35  | 11 7  |
| 3 More than eight hours   | 48  | 16 13 |
| 4 Do not remember         | 3   | 1 0   |

7 Are you giving (name of child) water or teas?

|       | n   | %    |
|-------|-----|------|
| 1 yes | 253 | 84 3 |

8 When should a mother start adding foods to breastfeeding? n=300

|                                       | n   | %    |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 start adding between 4 and 6 months | 214 | 71 3 |
| 2 start adding earlier than 4 months  | 52  | 17 3 |
| 3 start adding 6 months or late       | 28  | 9 3  |
| 4 doesn't know                        | 6   | 2 0  |

9 What should those additional foods to breastfeeding be?  
n=475 (multiple answers possible)

|                               | n   | %    |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 Milk                        | 118 | 39.3 |
| 2 Maize, porridge, grain rice | 123 | 21.0 |
| 3 Vegetable soup              | 78  | 26.0 |
| 4 Meat or fish soup           | 55  | 18.3 |
| 5 Fruits or juices            | 14  | 4.7  |
| 6 Other                       | 175 | 58.3 |

10 Does (name of child) have growth monitoring/Family Unit card?

|       | n   | %    |
|-------|-----|------|
| 1 yes | 237 | 79.0 |

11 Has the child been weighed in the last three months?

|       | n   | %    |
|-------|-----|------|
| 1 yes | 160 | 67.5 |
| 2 no  | 77  | 32.5 |

12 Children who had diarrhea during the last two weeks?

|       | n  | %    |
|-------|----|------|
| 1 yes | 70 | 23.3 |

13 During (name of child)'s diarrhoea did you breast-feed?

|                        | n  | %    |
|------------------------|----|------|
| 1 more than usual?     | 32 | 45.7 |
| 2 same as usual?       | 13 | 18.6 |
| 3 less than usual?     | 13 | 18.6 |
| 4 stopped completely?  | 3  | 4.3  |
| 5 child not breastfed? | 9  | 12.9 |

14 During (name of child)'s diarrhoea, did you provide (name of child) with fluids other than breast-milk?

|                              | n  | %    |
|------------------------------|----|------|
| 1 more than usual            | 55 | 78.6 |
| 2 same as usual?             | 11 | 15.7 |
| 3 less than usual?           | 1  | 4    |
| 4 stopped completely?        |    |      |
| 5 exclusively breastfeeding? | 3  | 4.3  |

15 During (name of child)'s diarrhoea, did you provide (name or child) with solid/semisolid foods?

|                              | n  | %    |
|------------------------------|----|------|
| 1 more than usual?           | 39 | 55.7 |
| 2 same as usual?             | 13 | 18.6 |
| 3 less than usual?           | 12 | 17.1 |
| 4 stopped completely?        | 1  | 4    |
| 5 exclusively breastfeeding? | 5  | 7.1  |

16 When (name of child) had diarrhoea, what treatments if any, did you use? (multiple answers possible)

|  | n  | %    |
|--|----|------|
| a nothing                                | 6  | 8.6  |
| b ORS sachet                             | 25 | 35.7 |
| c sugar-salt solution                    | 8  | 11.4 |
| d cereal based ORT                       | 10 | 14.3 |
| e other fluid                            | 6  | 8.6  |
| f anti-diarrhoea medicine or antibiotics | 19 | 27.1 |
| g starch food                            | 11 | 15.8 |
| h other                                  | 9  | 12.9 |

17 When (name of child) had diarrhoea, did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhoea?

|       | n  | %    |
|-------|----|------|
| 1 yes | 51 | 72.9 |

18 From whom did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhoea of (name of child)? (multiple answers possible)

|                             | n  | %    |
|-----------------------------|----|------|
| a hospital                  | 2  | 4.0  |
| b health center/clinic/post | 17 | 34.0 |
| c Drug seller               | 1  | 2.0  |
| d Village health worker     | 23 | 46.0 |
| e Traditional healer        | 1  | 2.0  |
| f TBA                       |    |      |
| g other                     | 6  | 12.0 |

19 What signs/symptoms would cause you to seek advice or treatment for (name of child)'s diarrhoea? (multiple answers possible)

|  | n   | %    |
|--|-----|------|
| 1 doesn't know   | 26  | 8.7  |
| 2 Vomiting   | 30  | 10.0 |
| 3 Fever  | 47  | 15.7 |
| 4 dry mouth, sunken eyes, decreased urine output (dehydration) | 160 | 53.3 |

|  |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| 5 diarrhoea or prolonged duration<br>at least 14 days) | 61  | 20.3 |
| 6 blood in stool                                       | 39  | 13.0 |
| 7 loss of appetite                                     | 28  | 9.3  |
| 8 weakness or tiredness                                | 122 | 40.7 |
| 9 other  | 43  | 14.3 |

20 What are the important actions you should take if (name of child) has diarrhoea?  
(multiple answers possible)

|   | n   | %    |
|---|-----|------|
| 1 doesn't know                            | 3   | 1.0  |
| 2 initiate fluids rapidly                 | 84  | 28.0 |
| 3 give the child more to drink than usual | 79  | 26.3 |
| 4 give child smaller more frequent feeds  | 14  | 4.7  |
| 5 ORS                                     | 129 | 46.0 |
| 6 hospital                                | 90  | 30.0 |
| 7 feed more after dehydration             | 14  | 4.7  |
| 8 withhold fluids                         | 2   | 0.7  |
| 9 withhold food                           | 1   | 0.3  |
| 10 other                                  | 58  | 19.3 |

21 What are important actions a mother should take when a child is recovering from diarrhoea? (multiple answers possible)

|  | n   | %    |
|--|-----|------|
| 1 doesn't know                           | 19  | 6.3  |
| 2 give child smaller more frequent feeds | 38  | 12.7 |
| 3 more foods than usual                  | 161 | 53.7 |
| 4 give foods with high caloric content   | 74  | 24.7 |
| 5 other                                  | 94  | 31.3 |

22 At what age should (name of child) receive measles vaccine?

| MONTHS          | Freq | Percent |
|-----------------|------|---------|
| 0               | 4    | 1.4     |
| 1               | 13   | 4.5     |
| 2               | 8    | 2.8     |
| 3               | 5    | 1.7     |
| 4               | 5    | 1.7     |
| 6               | 3    | 1.0     |
| 9               | 250  | 86.8    |
| 99(do not know) | 12   | 4.0%    |

23 Can you tell the main reason why pregnant women need to be vaccinated with tetanus toxoid vaccine?

|   | n   | %    |
|---|-----|------|
| 1 to protect both mother/newborn against TT | 131 | 43.7 |
| 2 to protect only the woman against tetanus | 19  | 6.3  |
| 3 to protect only the newborn against TT    | 125 | 41.7 |
| 4 doesn't know or other                     | 25  | 8.3  |

24 How many tetanus toxoid injections does a pregnant woman need to protect the newborn infant from tetanus?

|                | n   | %    |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 one          | 9   | 3.0  |
| 2 two          | 104 | 34.7 |
| 3 more than tw | 170 | 56.7 |
| 4 none         | 2   | 0.7  |
| 5 doesn't know | 15  | 5.0  |

25 Children who have an immunization card

|                 | n   | %    |
|-----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes           | 239 | 79.7 |
| 2. lost it      | 43  | 14.3 |
| 3 never had one | 18  | 6.0  |

26 Look at the card and record the dates of all the immunizations in the space below

The denominator are children (12-23 months)

|                                   | n  | %    |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| BCG                               | 82 | 79.6 |
| DPT1                              | 84 | 81.5 |
| DPT2                              | 79 | 76.7 |
| DPT3                              | 72 | 69.9 |
| OPV1                              | 83 | 80.5 |
| OPV2                              | 81 | 76.6 |
| OPV3                              | 74 | 71.8 |
| Measles                           | 69 | 67.0 |
| Fully immunized                   | 69 | 67.0 |
| Dropout rate DPT1-DPT3            |    | 14.3 |
| Overall dropout rate BCG1-Measles |    | 15.9 |

|    |  |         |      |
|----|--|---------|------|
| 27 | Do you have a TT/maternal health card?   |         |      |
|    |  | n       | %    |
|    | 1 yes  | 155     | 51.7 |
|    | 2 lost it  | 72      | 24.0 |
|    | 3 none   | 73      | 24.3 |
| 28 | Mothers who have received TT vaccinations (according to the TT/maternal health card) |         |      |
|    |  | n       | %    |
|    | 1 one  | 17      | 11.0 |
|    | 2 two  | 72      | 46.5 |
|    | 3 three or more  | 65      | 41.9 |
|    | 4 none   | 1       | 0.6  |
| 29 | Are you pregnant now?  |         |      |
|    |  | n       | %    |
|    | 1 yes  | 33      | 11.0 |
|    | 2 no   | 261     | 87.0 |
|    | 3 don't know   | 6       | 2.0  |
| 30 | Do you want to have another child in the next three years?                           |         |      |
|    |  | n       | %    |
|    | 1 yes  | 130     | 48.3 |
|    | 2 no   | 140     | 51.7 |
| 31 | Are you currently using any method to avoid/postpone getting pregnant?               |         |      |
|    |  | n       | %    |
|    | 1 yes  | 79      | 56.4 |
|    | 2 no   | 61      | 43.6 |
|    |  | (n=140) |      |
| 32 | If you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy why?                              |         |      |
|    |  | n       | %    |
|    | 1 don't know   | 16      | 26.2 |
|    | 2 religious reasons  | 1       | 6    |
|    | 3 husband objects  | 8       | 13.1 |
|    | 4 personal beliefs   | 2       | 3.3  |
|    | 5 side effects/safety  | 1       | 6    |
|    | 6 no local FP services   | 13      | 21.3 |
|    | 7 other  | 20      | 32.8 |

33 What is the main method you or your husband are using now to avoid/postpone pregnant?

|                            | n  | %    |
|----------------------------|----|------|
| 1 tubal ligation/vasectomy | 5  | 6.1  |
| 2 injections               | 8  | 10.3 |
| 3 pill                     | 19 | 24.4 |
| 4 IUD                      | 0  | 0.0  |
| 5 barrier method/diaphragm | 0  | 0.0  |
| 6 condom                   | 4  | 5.1  |
| 7 foam/gel                 | 0  | 0.0  |
| 8 exclusive breastfeeding  | 13 | 16.7 |
| 9 rhythm                   | 9  | 11.5 |
| 10 abstinence              | 14 | 17.9 |
| 11 coitus interruptus      | 1  | 3    |
| 12 other                   | 5  | 6.4  |

Modern contraceptive prevalence 13.5% (the denominator is the sample size minus the pregnant women 37/267) All FP methods yield a child spacing rate of 55.7% (the denominator is all the mothers who do not want a baby in the next three years 78/140)

34 How soon after a woman knows she is pregnant should she see a health professional (physician, nurse, midwife)?

|                                   | n   | %    |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 first trimester, 1-3 months     | 204 | 68.0 |
| 2 middle of pregnancy, 4-6 months | 87  | 29.0 |
| 3 last trimester, 7-9 months      | 5   | 1.7  |
| 4 no need to see health worker    | 2   | 0.7  |
| 5 doesn't know                    | 2   | 0.7  |

35 When was your first antenatal health professional visit?

|                                    | n   | %    |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 first trimester, 1-3 months      | 137 | 46.0 |
| 2. middle of pregnancy, 4-6 months | 125 | 41.9 |
| 3 last trimester, 7-9 months       | 29  | 9.7  |
| 4 no need to see health worker     | 3   | 1.0  |
| 5 doesn't know                     | 4   | 1.3  |

36 How many times after your were pregnant with (name of child) did you see a health professional?

|                         | n   | %    |
|-------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 none                  | 10  | 3.4  |
| 2 one time              | 4   | 1.3  |
| 3 two times             | 37  | 12.4 |
| 4 more than three times | 247 | 82.9 |

37 At delivery of (name of child), who tied and cut the cord?

|  | n   | %    |
|--|-----|------|
| 1 yourself   | 17  | 5.6  |
| 2 family member                                      | 25  | 8.39 |
| 3 traditional birth attendant                        | 18  | 6.0  |
| 4 health professional (physician, nurse, or midwife) | 235 | 78.3 |
| 5 other  | 5   | 1.7  |
| 6 doesn't know                                       | 0   | 0.0  |

38 Have you received chemoprophylaxis (treatment) against malaria during pregnancy?

|              | n   | %    |
|--------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes        | 125 | 41.7 |
| 2 no         | 164 | 64.7 |
| 3 don't know | 11  | 3.7  |

39 Do you have a kitchen garden?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 213 | 71.7 |
| 2 no           | 85  | 28.3 |
| 3 doesn't know | 2   | 0.7  |

40 Do you want a kitchen garden?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 87  | 96.7 |
| 2 no           | 164 | 64.7 |
| 3 doesn't know | 1   | 1    |

41 What do you do with your garden vegetables?

|                      |     |      |
|----------------------|-----|------|
| 1 family consumption | 208 | 99.0 |
| 2 sells              | 2   | 1.0  |

42 Do you have a granary?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 56  | 18.7 |
| 2 no           | 243 | 81.0 |
| 3 doesn't know | 1   | 0.3  |

43 Do you think there are people in your village who are in danger of getting AIDS?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 235 | 78.3 |
| 2 no           | 10  | 3.3  |
| 3 doesn't know | 55  | 18.3 |

44 Can a pregnant woman pass the AIDS virus to a child before it is born?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 194 | 64 7 |
| 2 no           | 78  | 26 0 |
| 3 doesn't know | 28  | 9 3  |

45 Do you think anybody can get AIDS?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 269 | 89 7 |
| 2 no           | 21  | 7 0  |
| 3 doesn't know | 10  | 3 3  |

46 Is it possible to get AIDS through sex without using condoms?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 270 | 90 0 |
| 2 no           | 16  | 5 3  |
| 3 doesn't know | 14  | 4 7  |

47 Are you taking measures to prevent yourself from getting AIDS?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 237 | 79 0 |
| 2 no           | 54  | 18 0 |
| 3 doesn't know | 9   | 3 0  |

48 If not, why not?

|                      |    |      |
|----------------------|----|------|
| 1 doesn't know       | 17 | 26 0 |
| 2 religious reasons  | 1  | 5    |
| 3 husband objects    | 19 | 29 2 |
| 4 personal beliefs   | 4  | 6 2  |
| 5 do not know how to | 17 | 26 2 |
| 6 no means available | 1  | 5    |
| 7 other              | 6  | 9 2  |

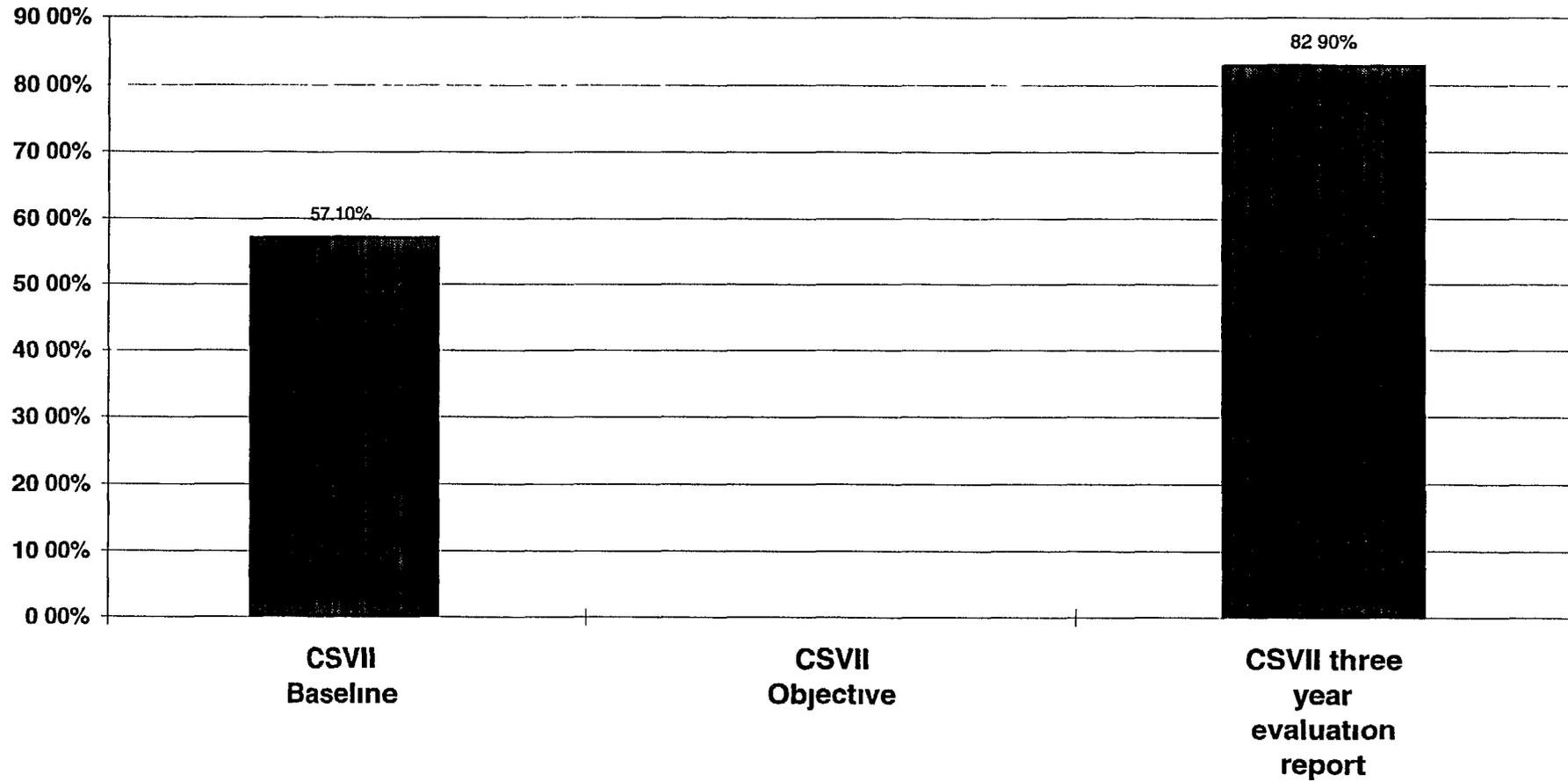
49 Do you think a person can get AIDS from someone who looks healthy?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 269 | 90 0 |
| 2 no           | 21  | 7 0  |
| 3 doesn't know | 9   | 3 0  |

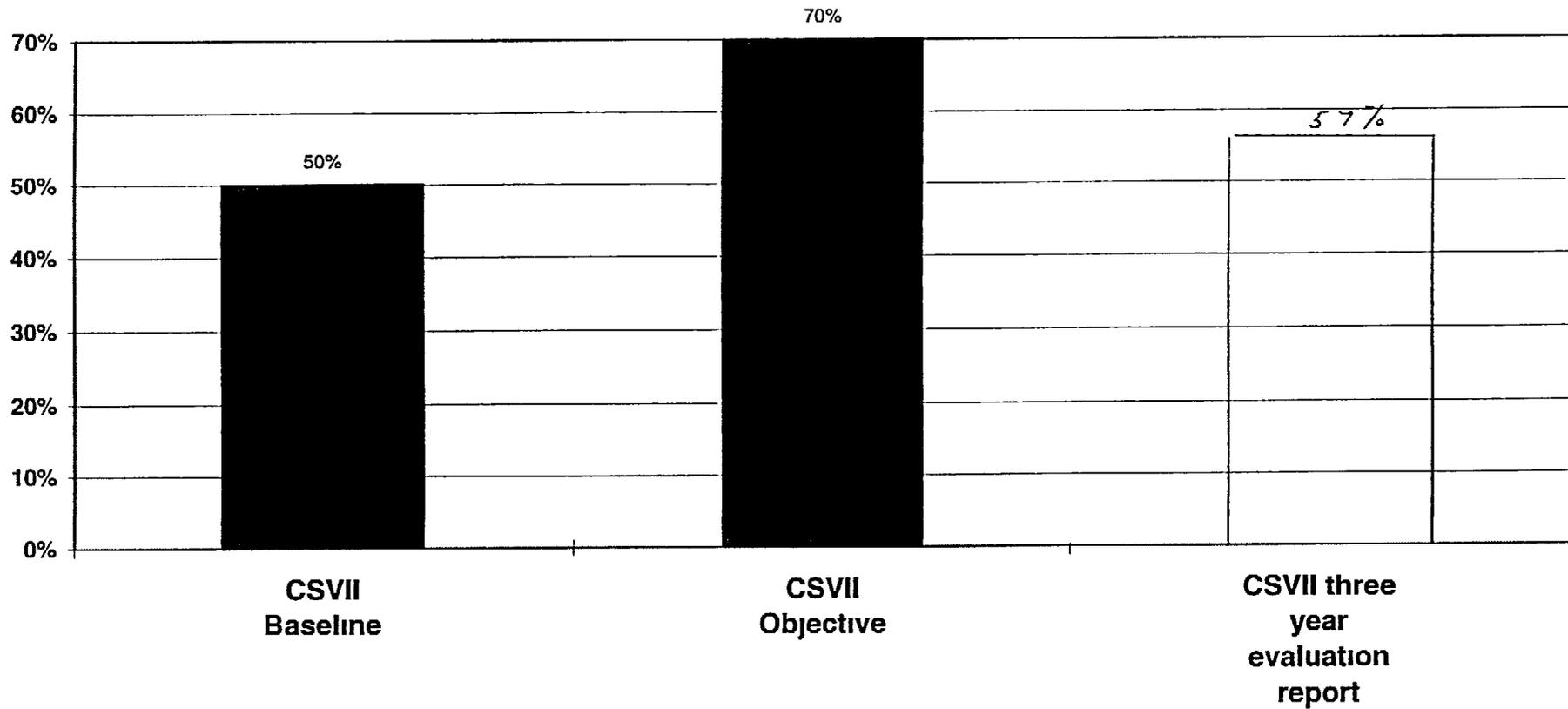
50 Is it possible for the AIDS virus to be in the body for years before a person begins to feel sick?

|                |     |      |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1 yes          | 266 | 85 3 |
| 2 no           | 31  | 10 3 |
| 3 doesn't know | 13  | 4 3  |

**PERCENT OF CHILDREN (LESS THAN 24 MONTHS) WHO WERE  
BREASTFED WITHIN FIRST 8 HOURS AFTER BIRTH**

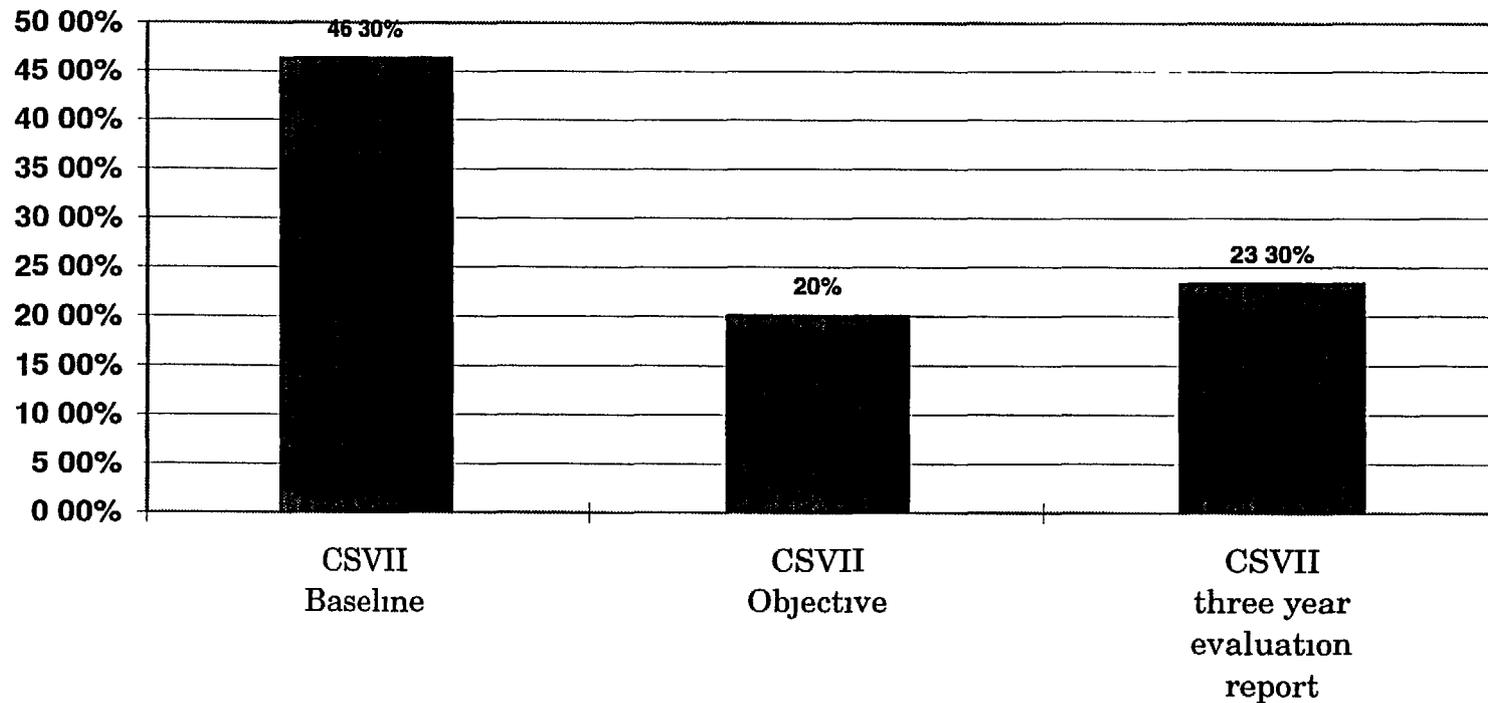


**PERCENT OF INFANTS LESS THAN FOUR MONTHS, WHO ARE  
BEING GIVEN ONLY BREAST MILK**

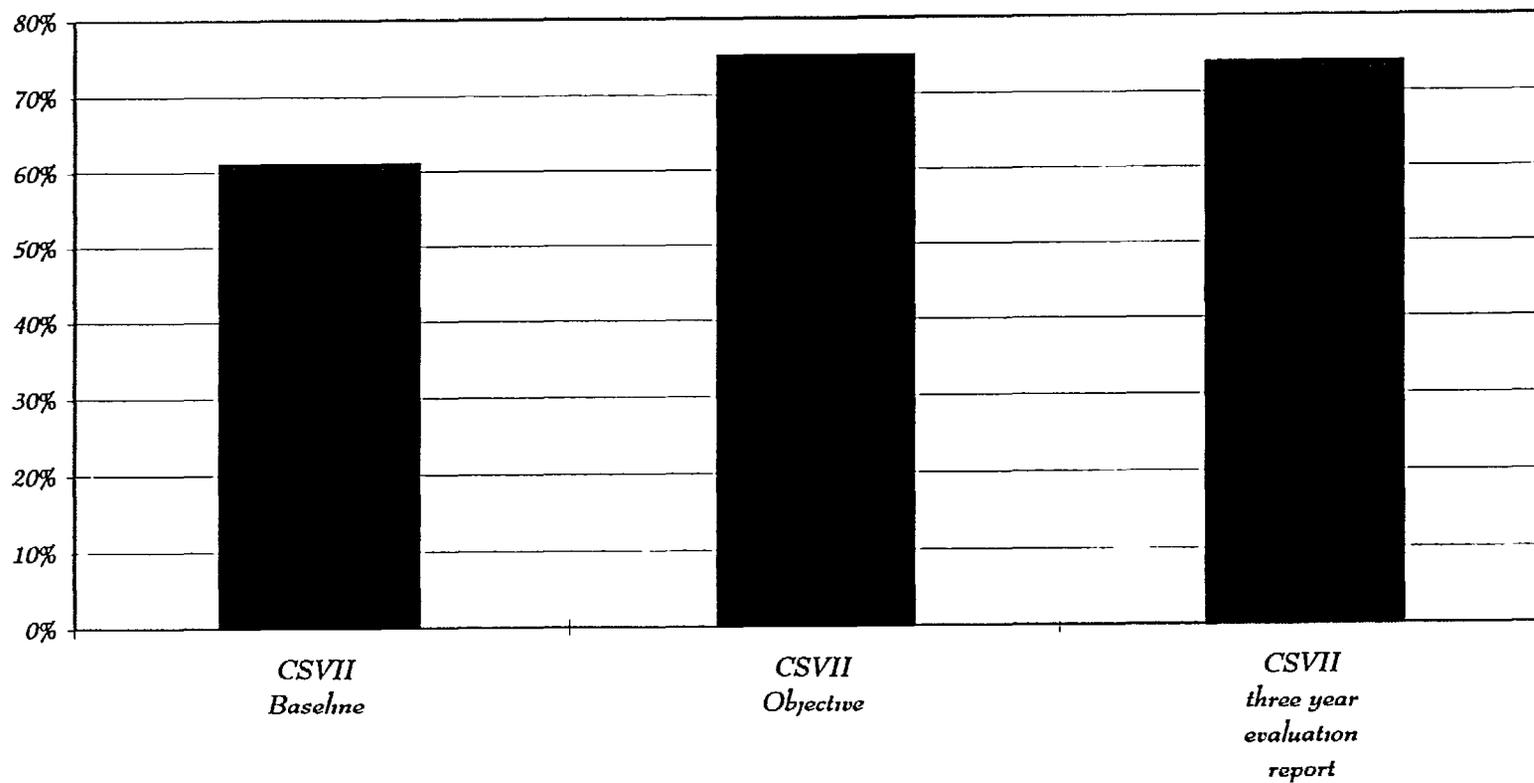


23

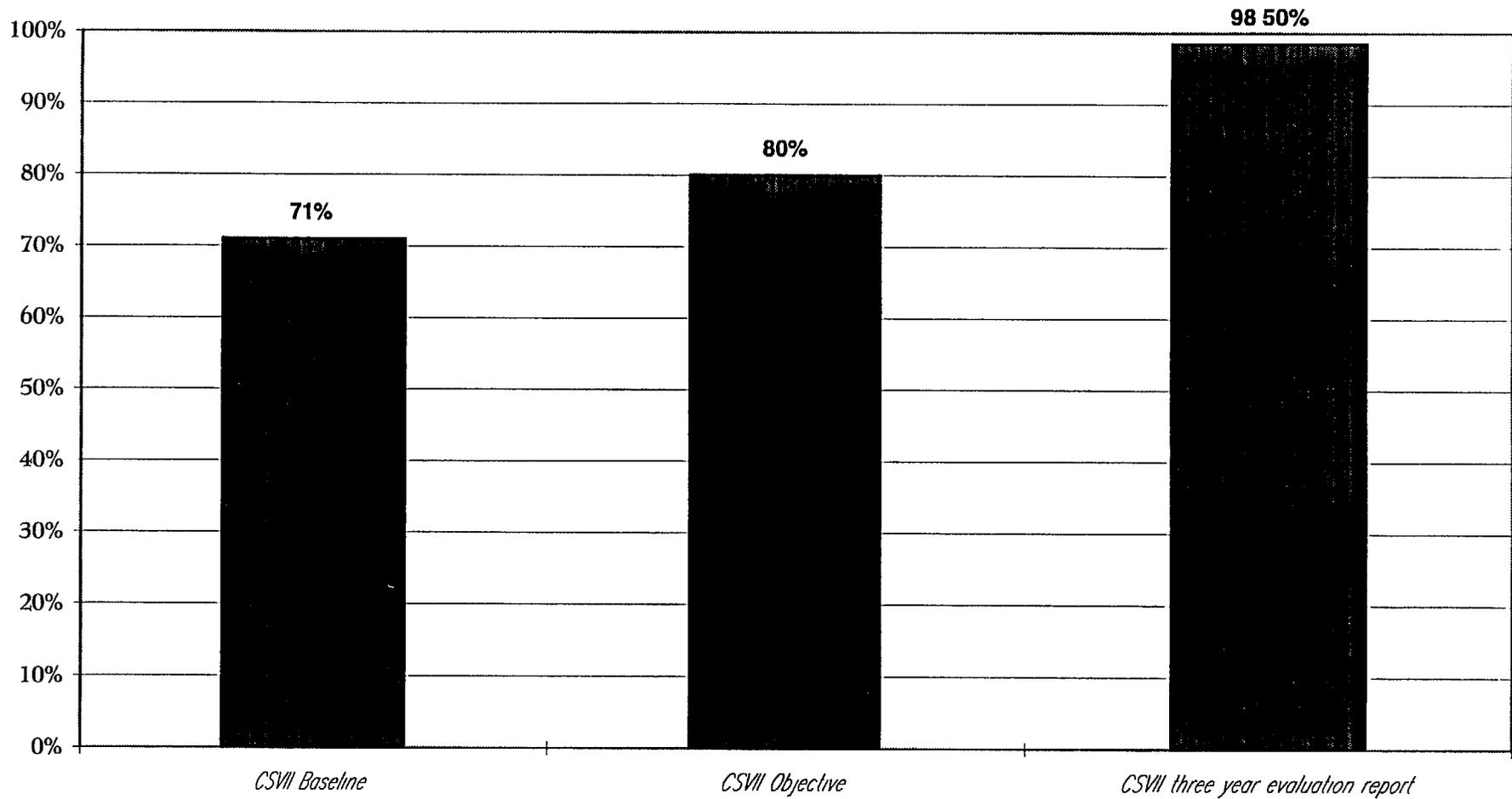
*PERCENT OF CHILDREN/INFANTS WHO WERE  
REPORTED TO HAVE HAD DIARRHEA IN THE PAST  
WEEKS*



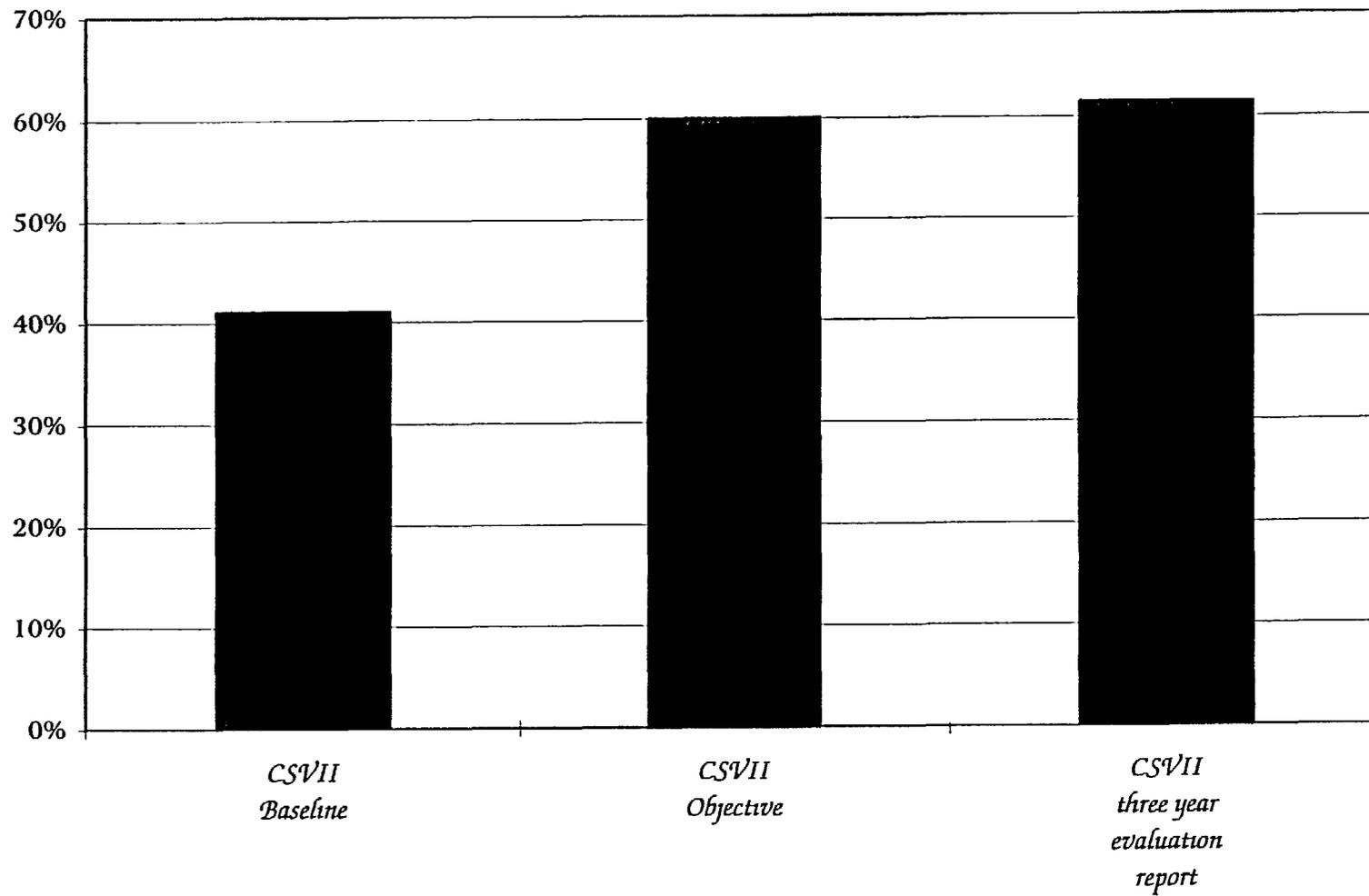
PERCENT OF CHILDREN/INFANTS WITH DIARRHEA IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS  
WHO WERE GIVEN THE SAME OR MORE BREAST MILK



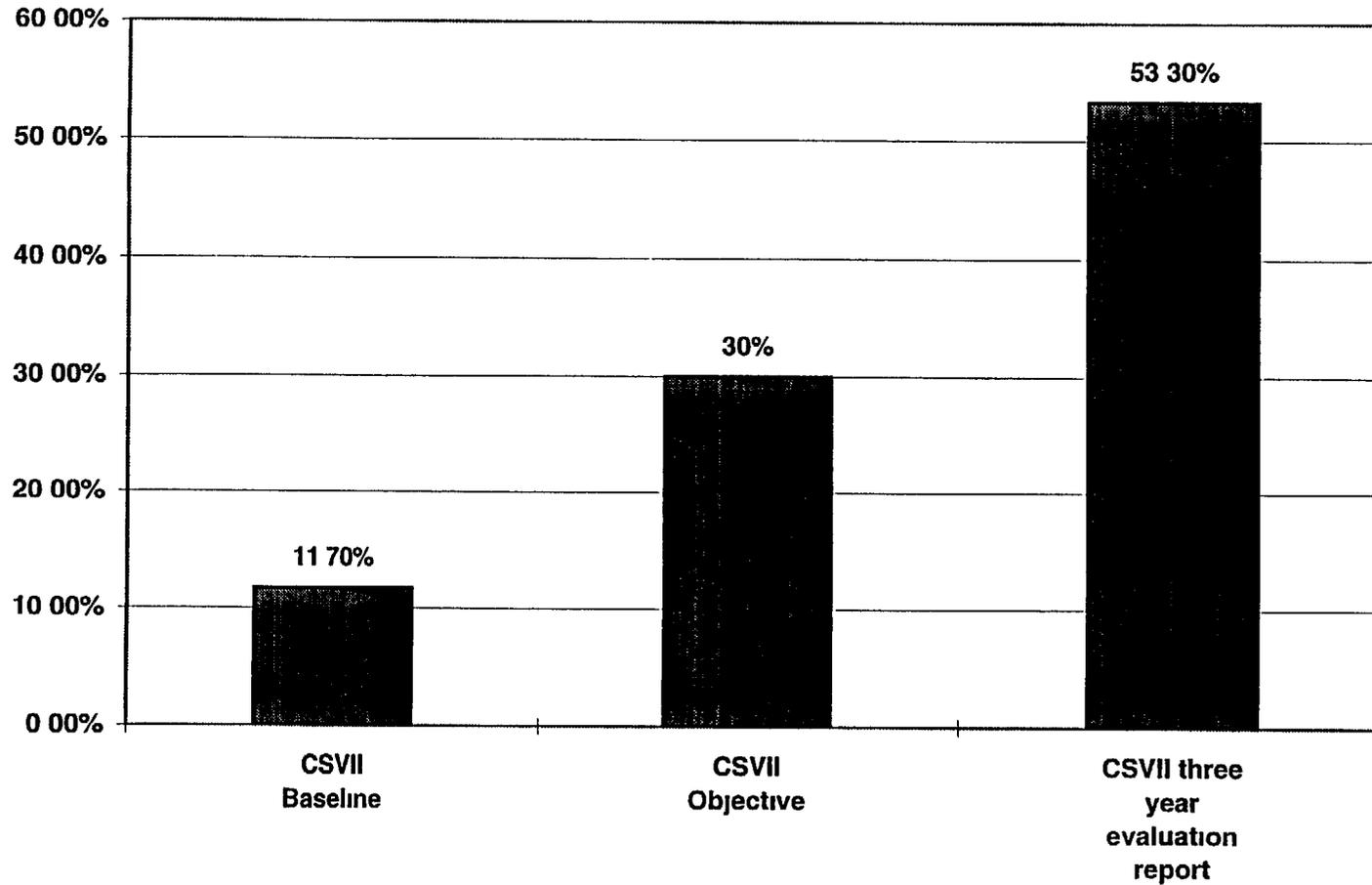
**PERCENT OF INFANTS WITH DIARRHEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS  
WHO WERE GIVEN THE SAME AMOUNT OR MORE FLUIDS OTHER  
THAN BREASTMILK**



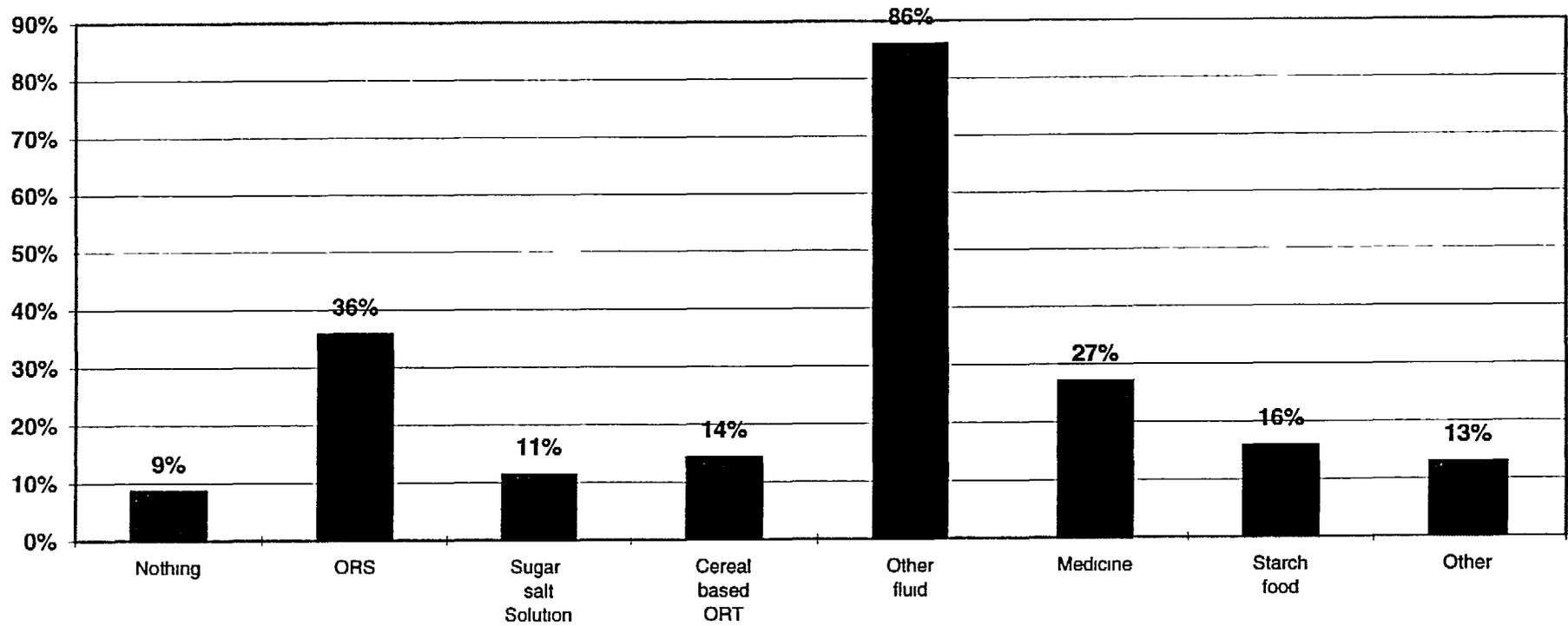
PERCENT OF INFANTS/CHILDREN WITH DIARRHEA IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS WHO WERE TREATED WITH ORT



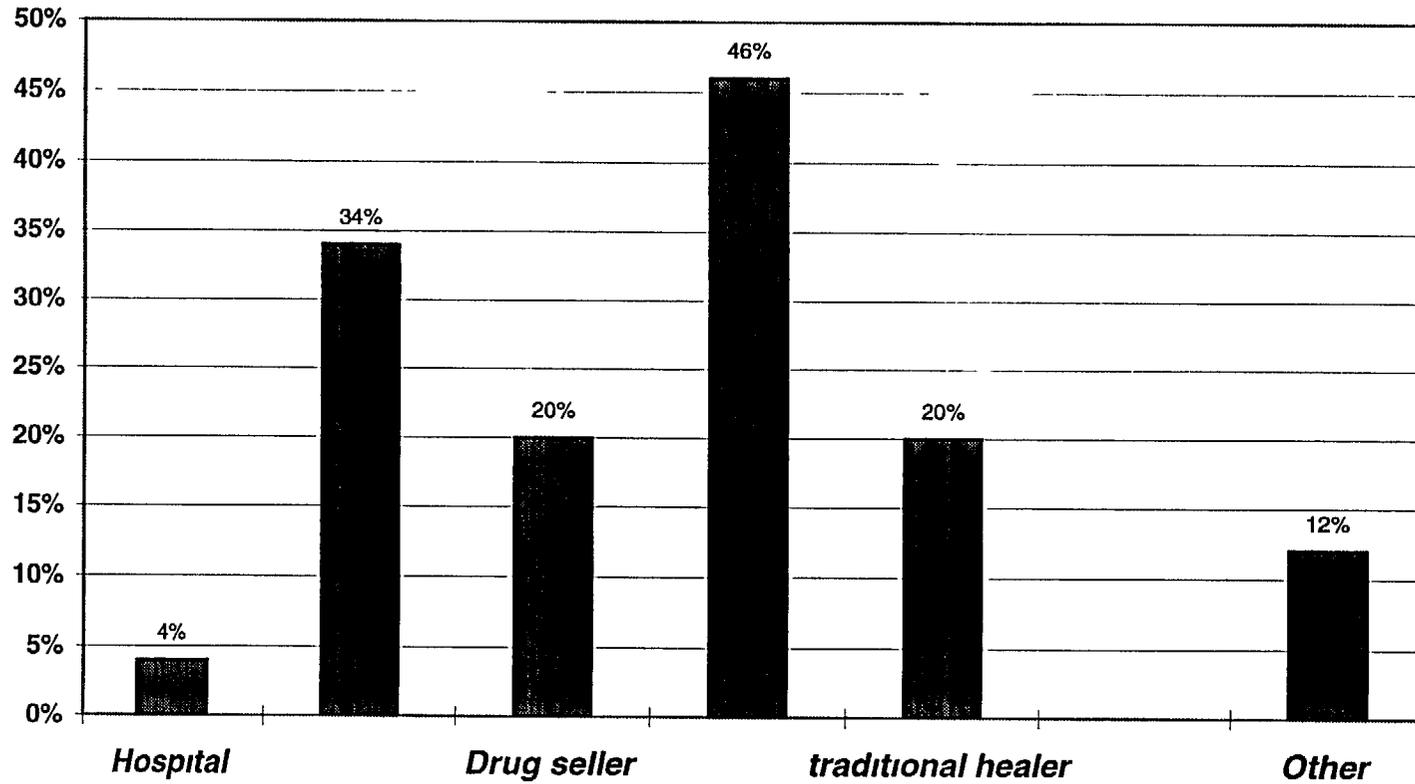
## PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS OF DEHYDRATION AS IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS OF DIARRHEA



## TREATMENTS MOTHER USES FOR DIARRHOEA

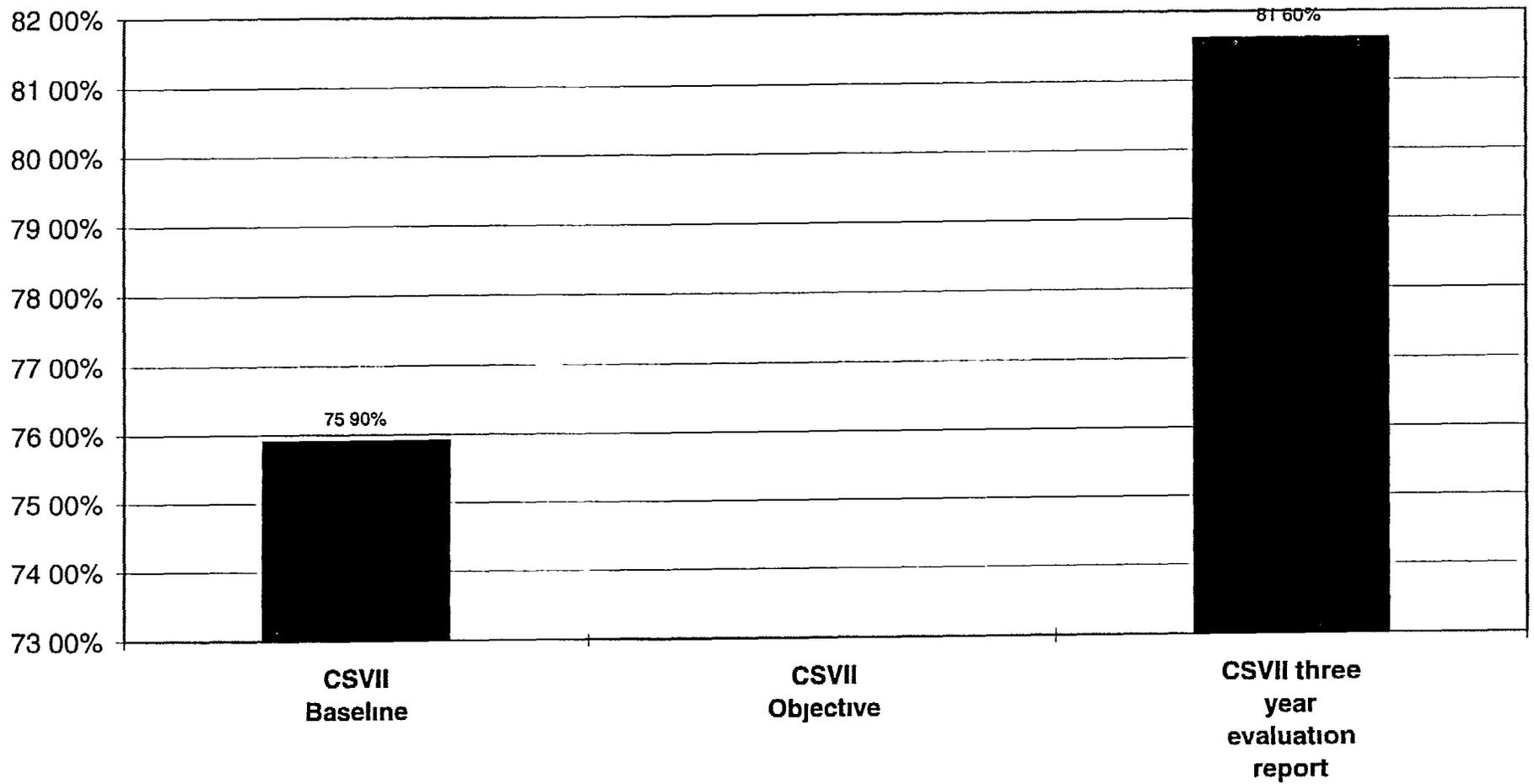


## WHERE TREATMENT OR ADVICE FOR DIARRHOEAL PROBLEMS WAS RECEIVED

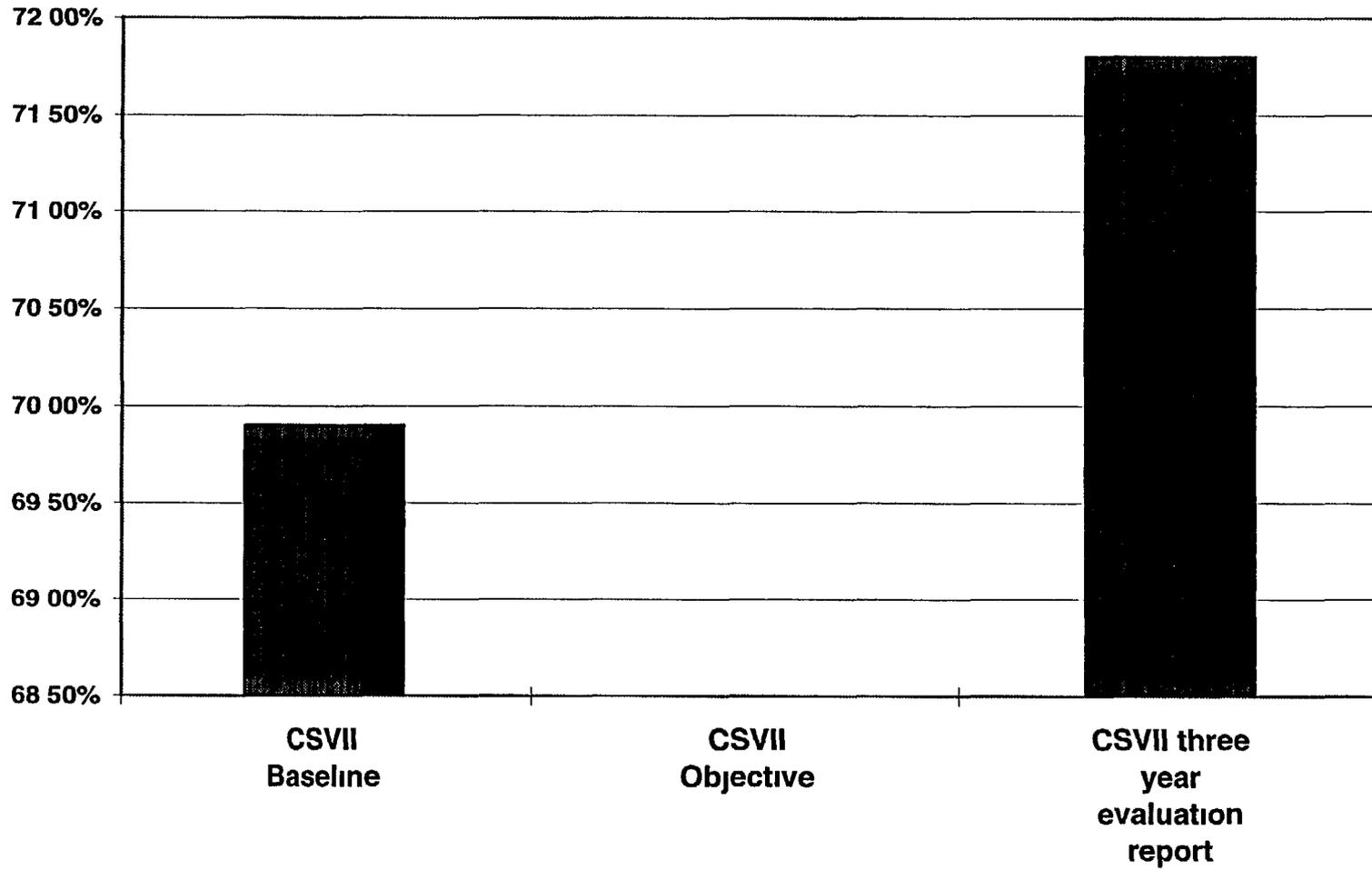


of

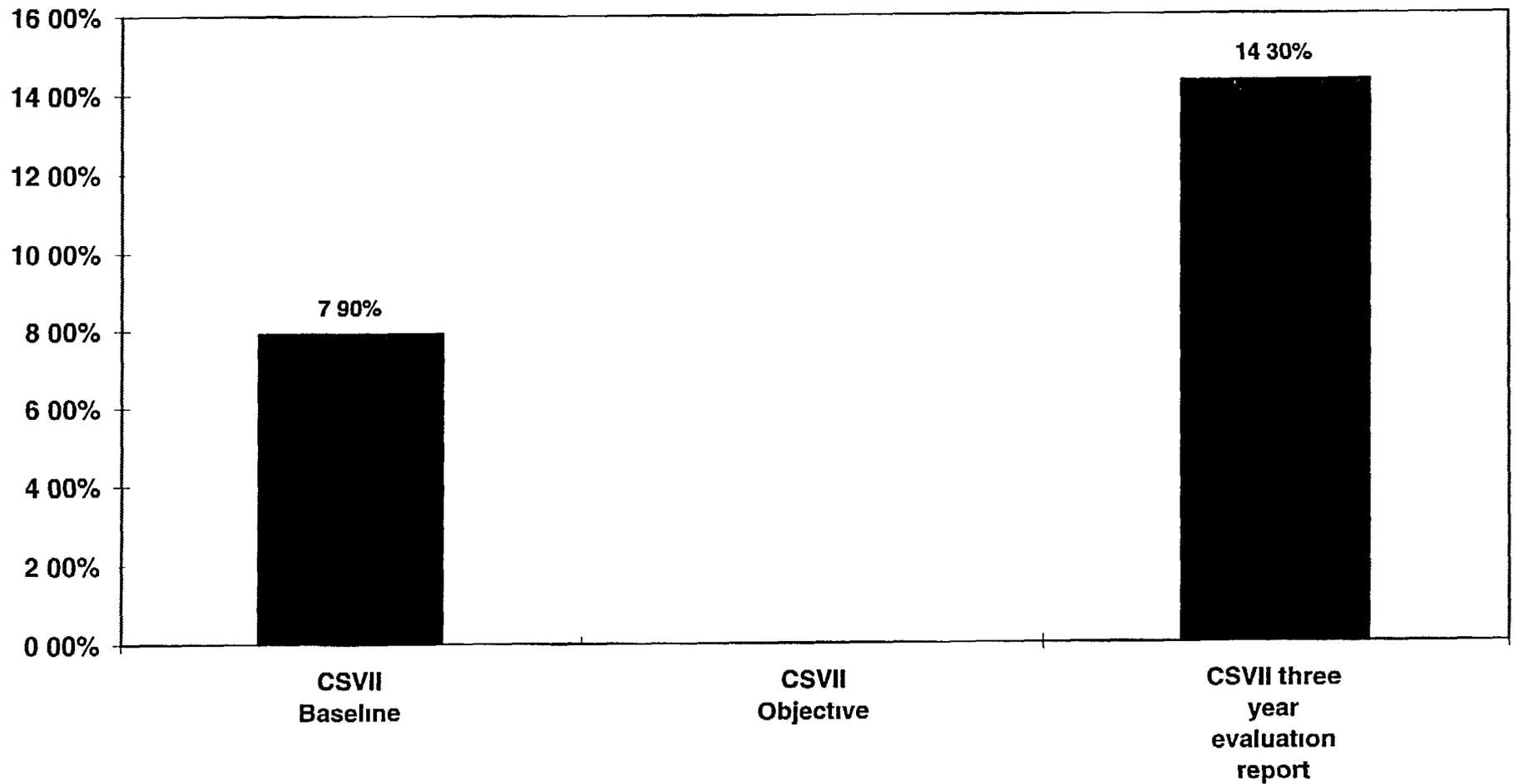
# IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE: Percent of children 12 - 23 months who received DPT1



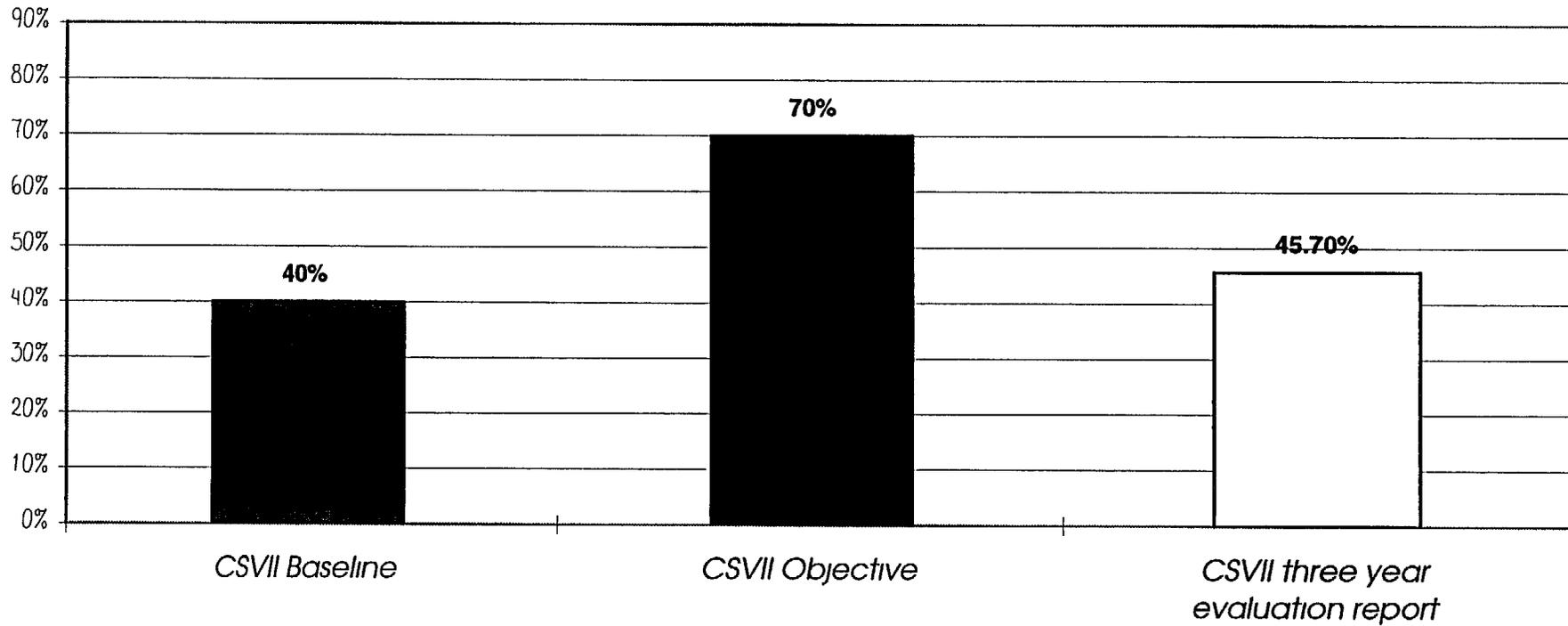
*PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12 - 23 MONTHS WHO RECEIVED OPV3*



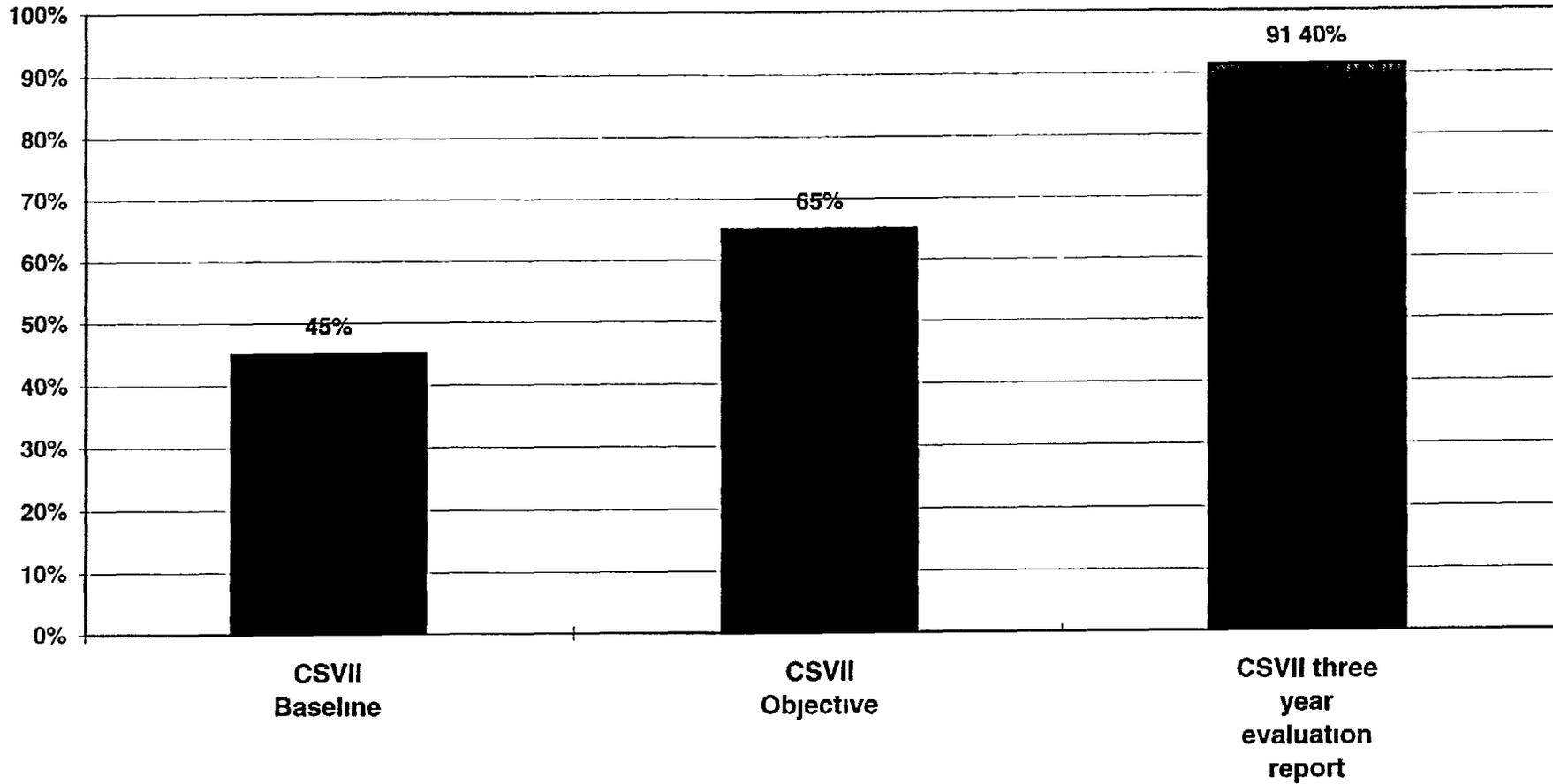
*PERCENT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DPT-1 AND DPT3 COVERAGE LEVELS FOR CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS OF AGE*



**PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS WHOSE CARD SHOWS THAT  
THEY RECEIVED 2 TT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF THE YOUNGEST  
CHILD**

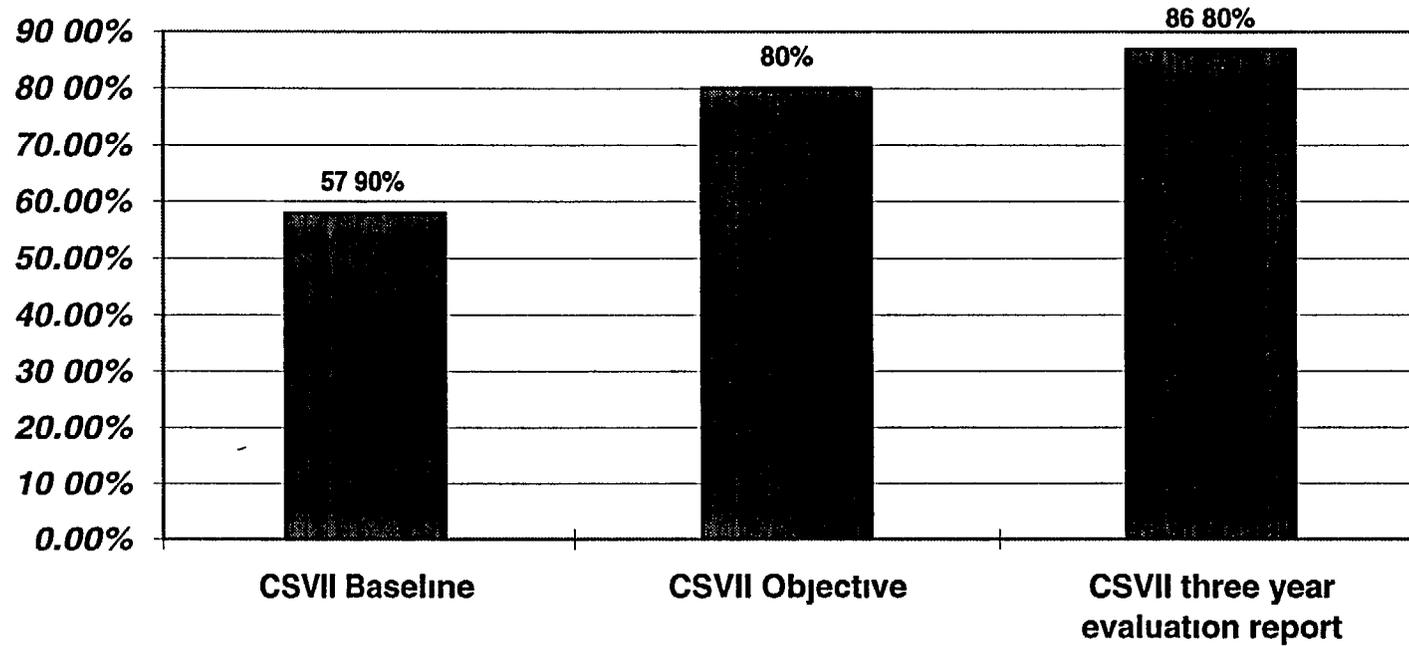


*PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO KNOW THAT MORE THAN 2 TT  
ARE NEEDED FOR THE PORTECTION OF MOTHER*

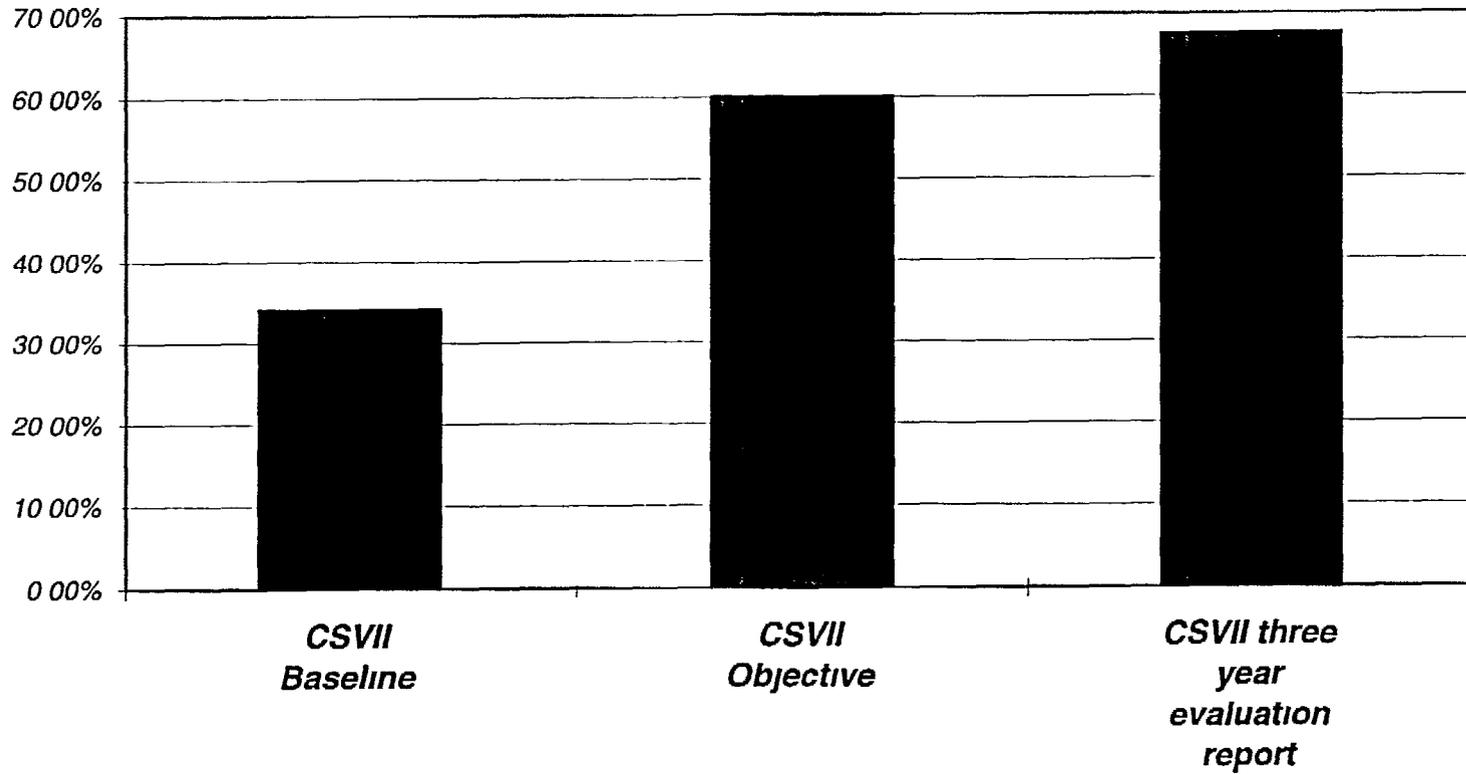


45

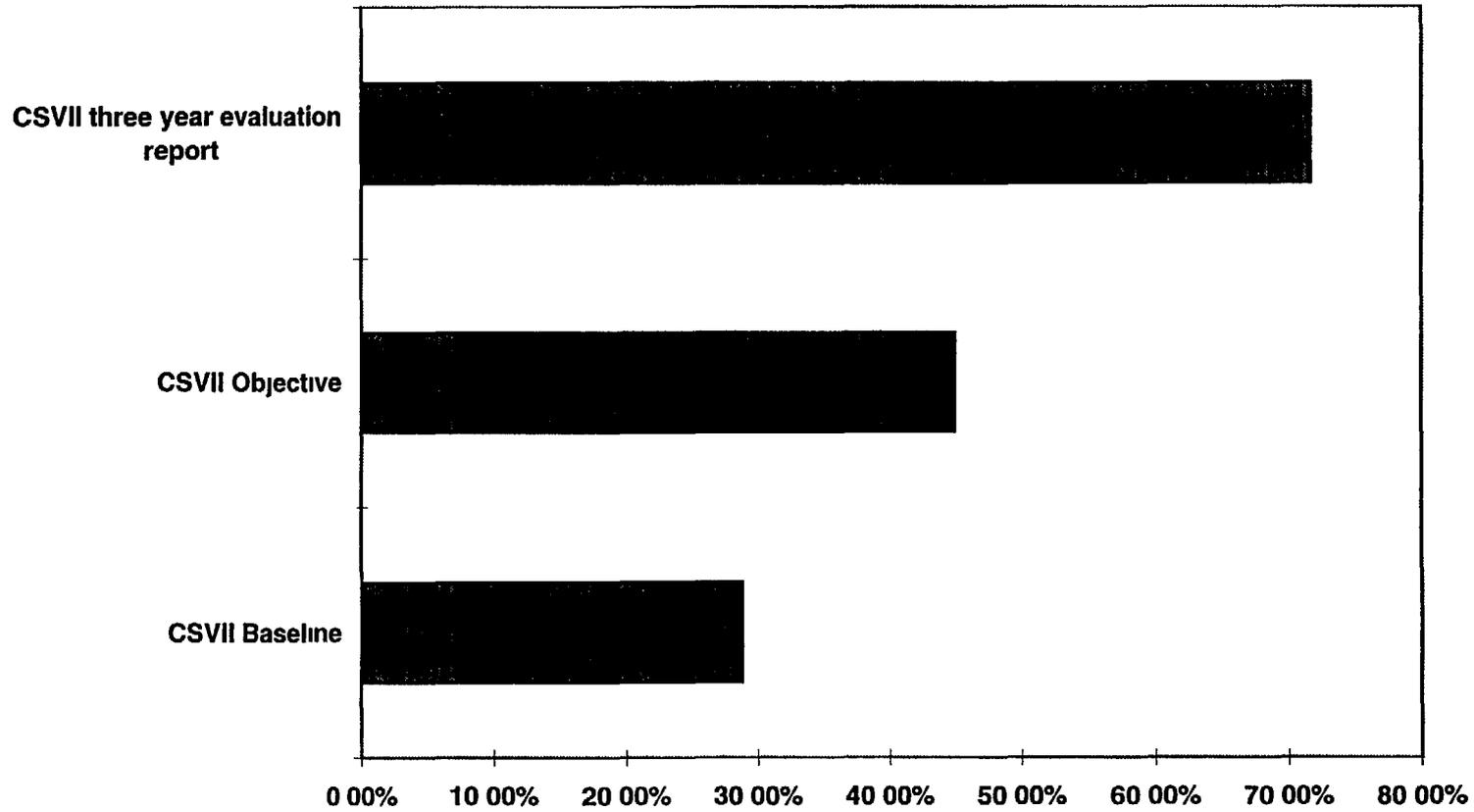
## PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO KNOW THAT MEASLES VACCINATION SHOULD BE GIVEN AT 9 MONTHS



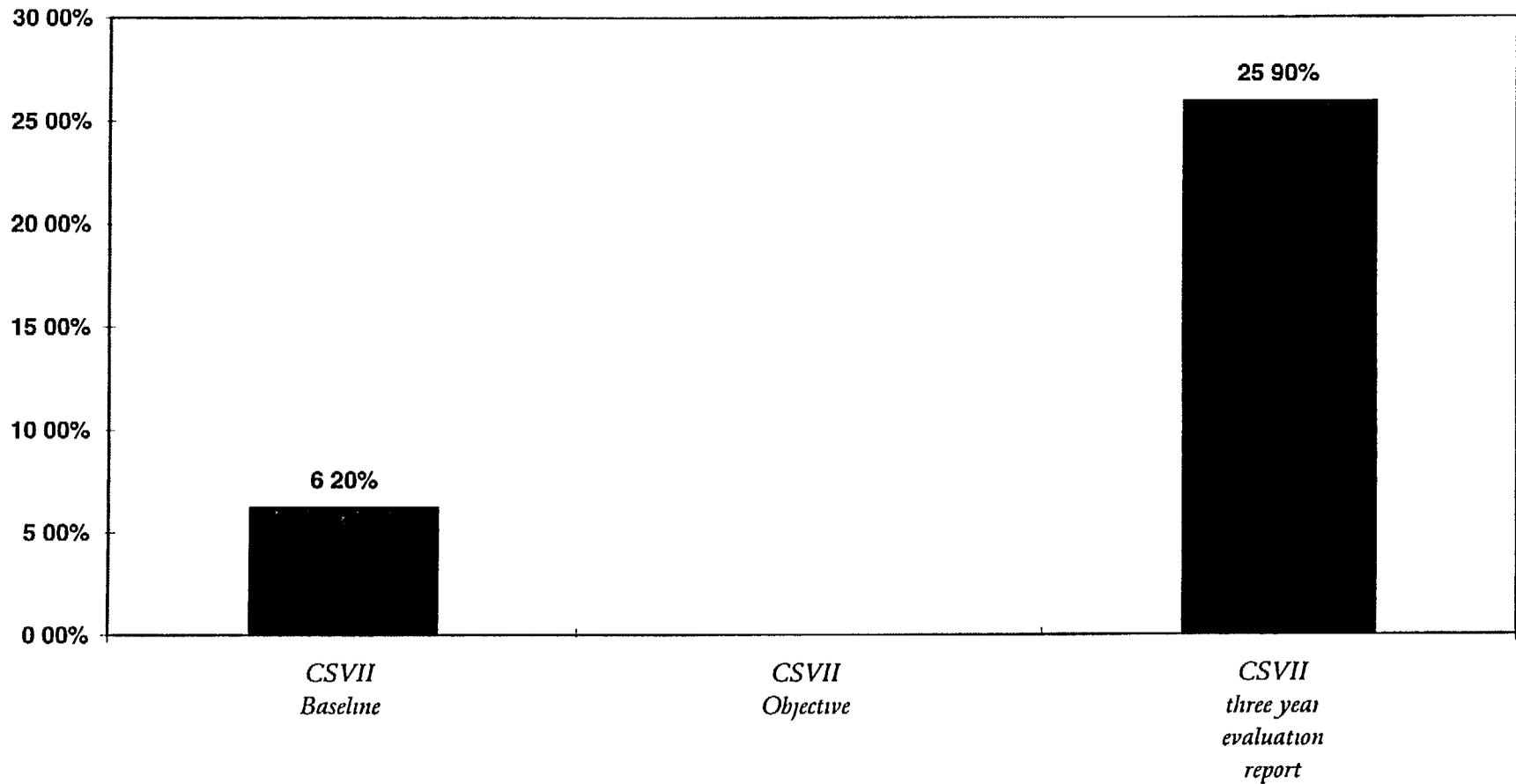
*PERCENT OF CHILDREN WEIGHED ATLEAST ONCE DURING  
THE PAST THREE MONTHS*



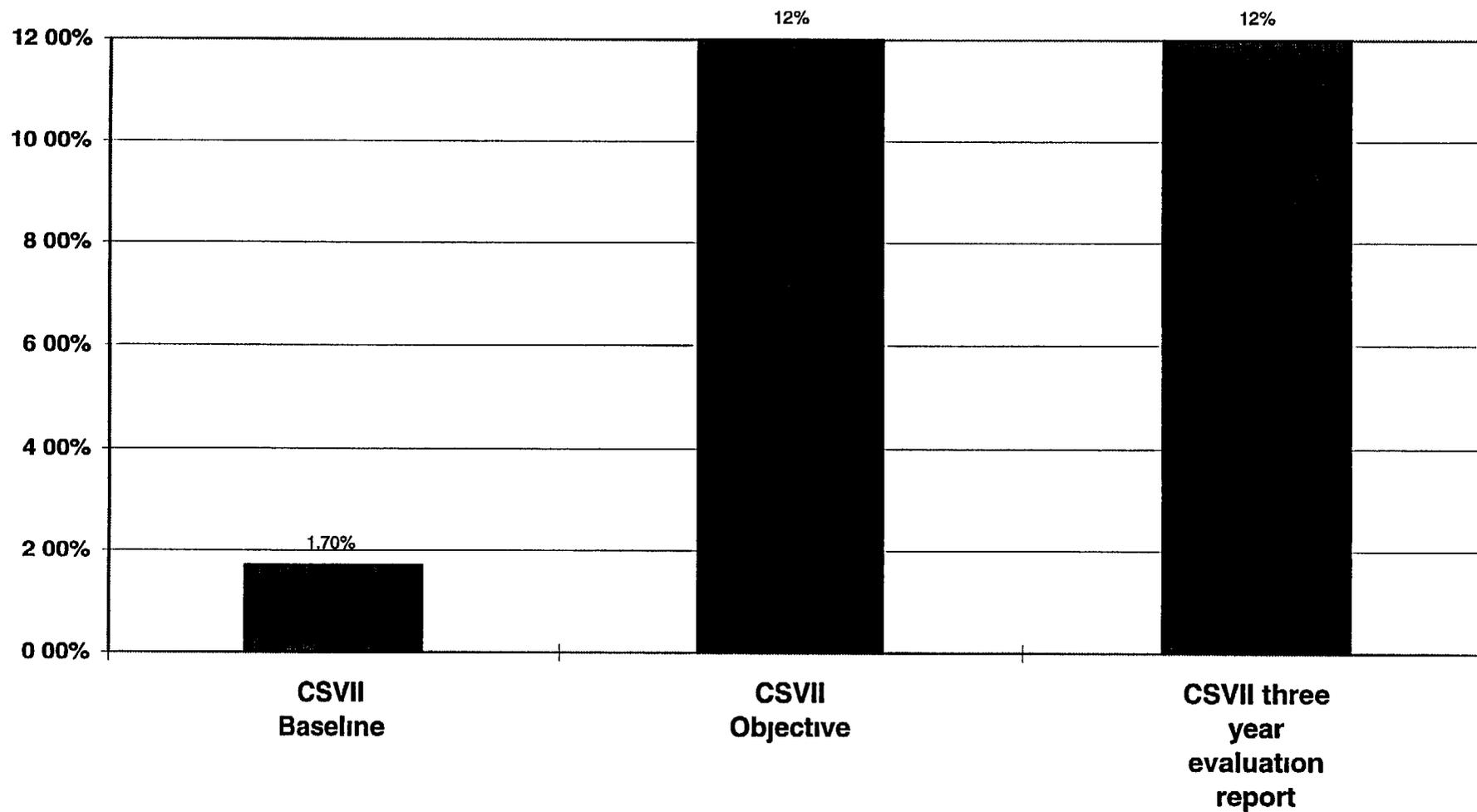
*PERCENT OF HOMES WITH KITCHEN GARDENS GROWING  
ATLEAST 5 KINDS OF VITAMIN AND/OR IRON RICH FOODS*



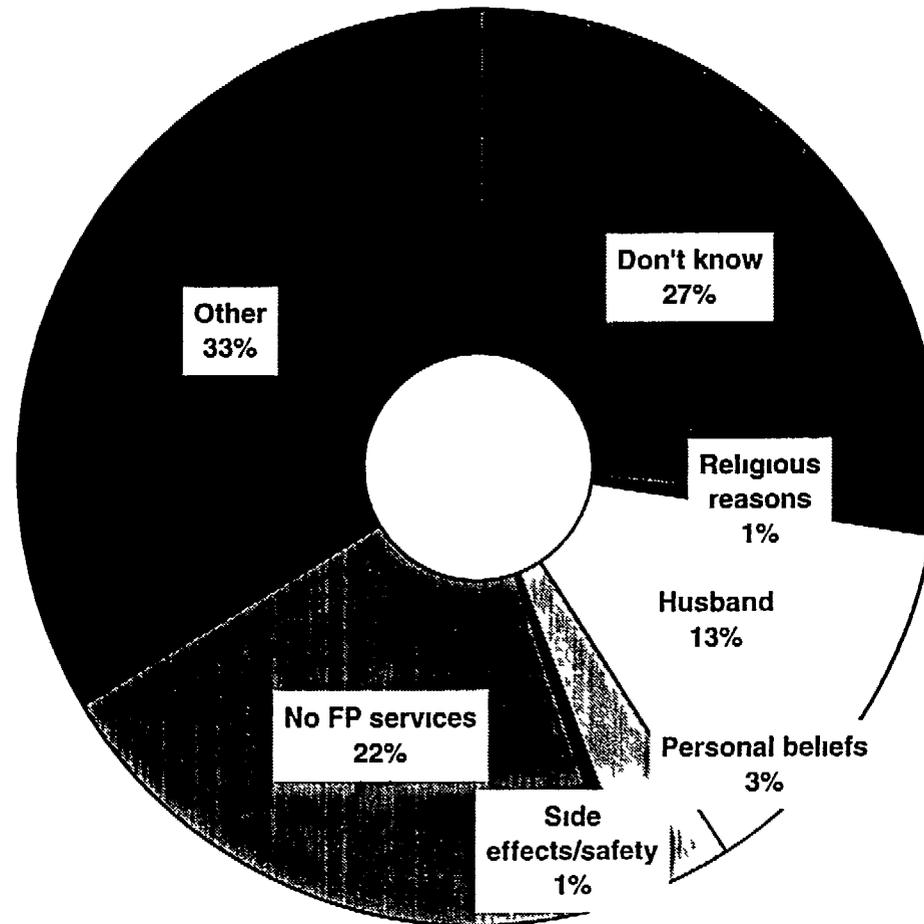
**PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO ARE NOT PREGNANT AND WHO  
DESIRE NO MORE CHILDREN IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS WHO ARE  
USING A MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD**



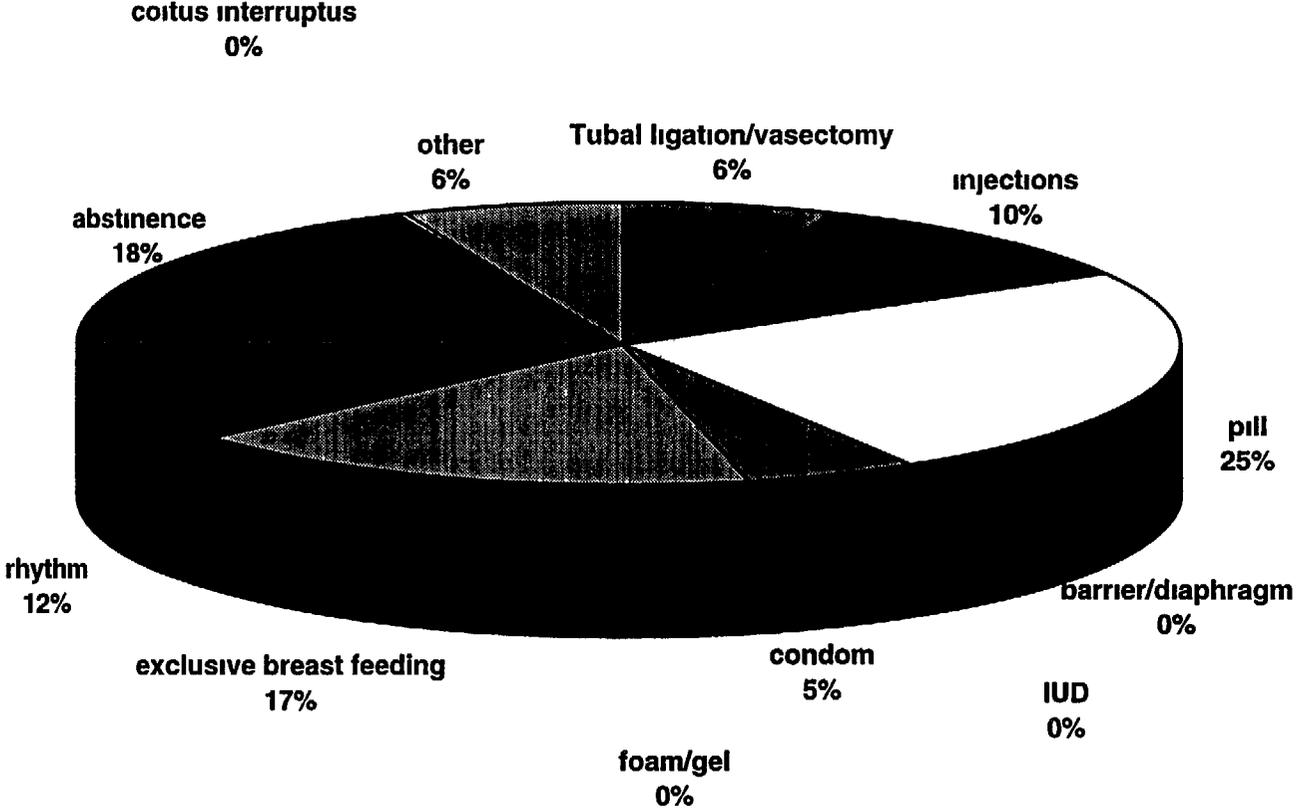
# PERCENT OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN 0-23 MONTHS WHO ARE USING A MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD



## REASONS WHY NOT USING METHODS TO AVOID PREGNANCY

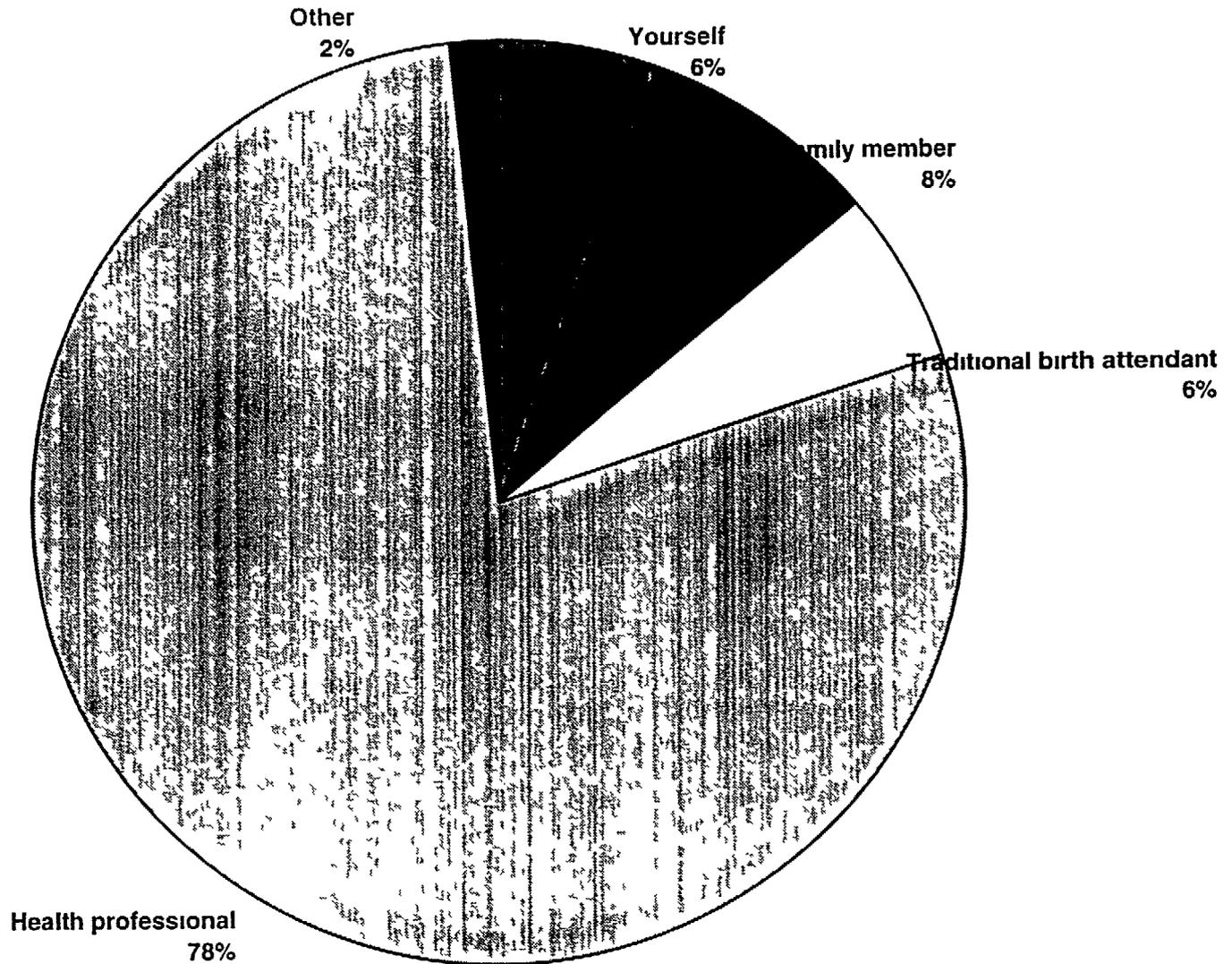


**THE MAIN METHODS BEING USED TO AVOID/POSTPONE PREGNANCIES**



# WHO ASSISTED IN THE LAST DELIVERY AT BIRTH

Doesn't know  
0%



Health professional  
78%

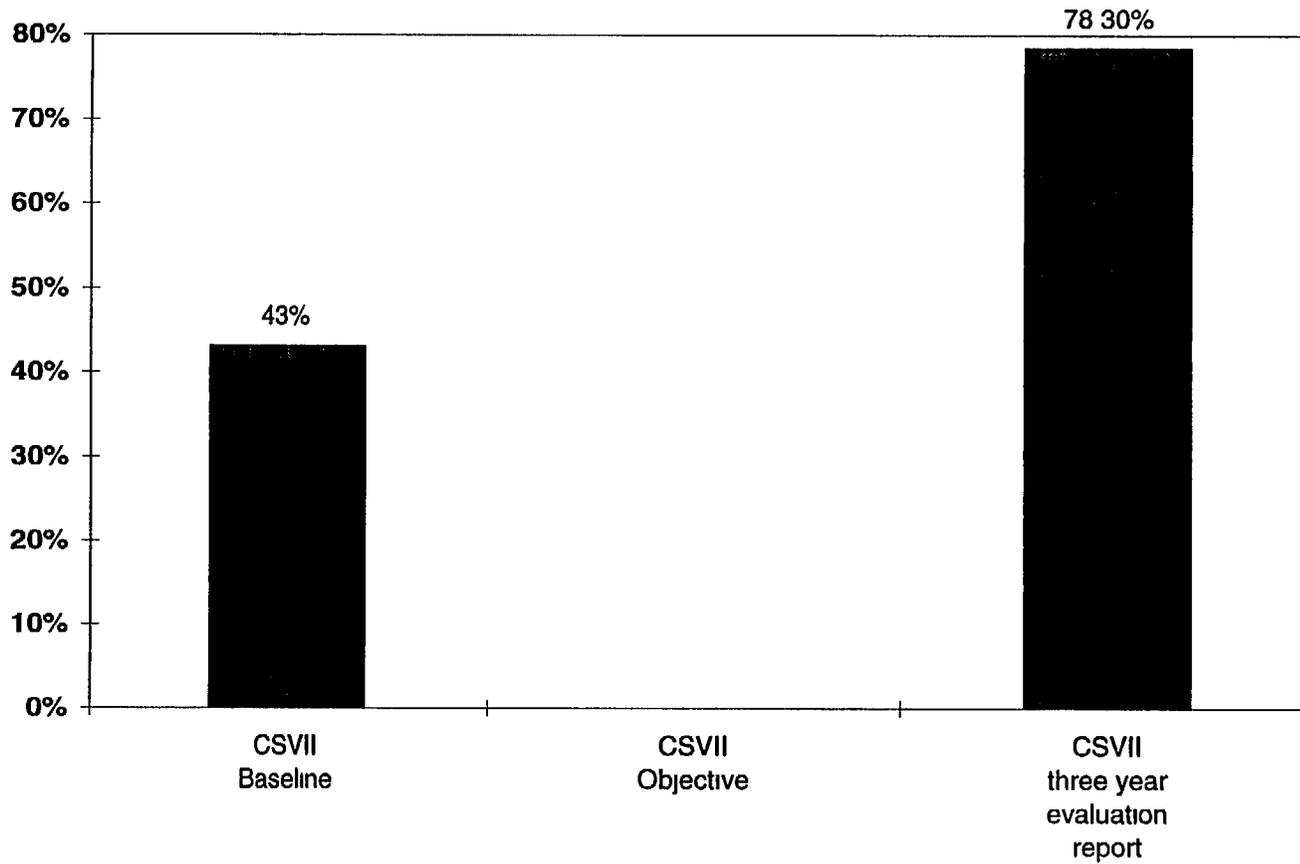
Other  
2%

Yourself  
6%

Family member  
8%

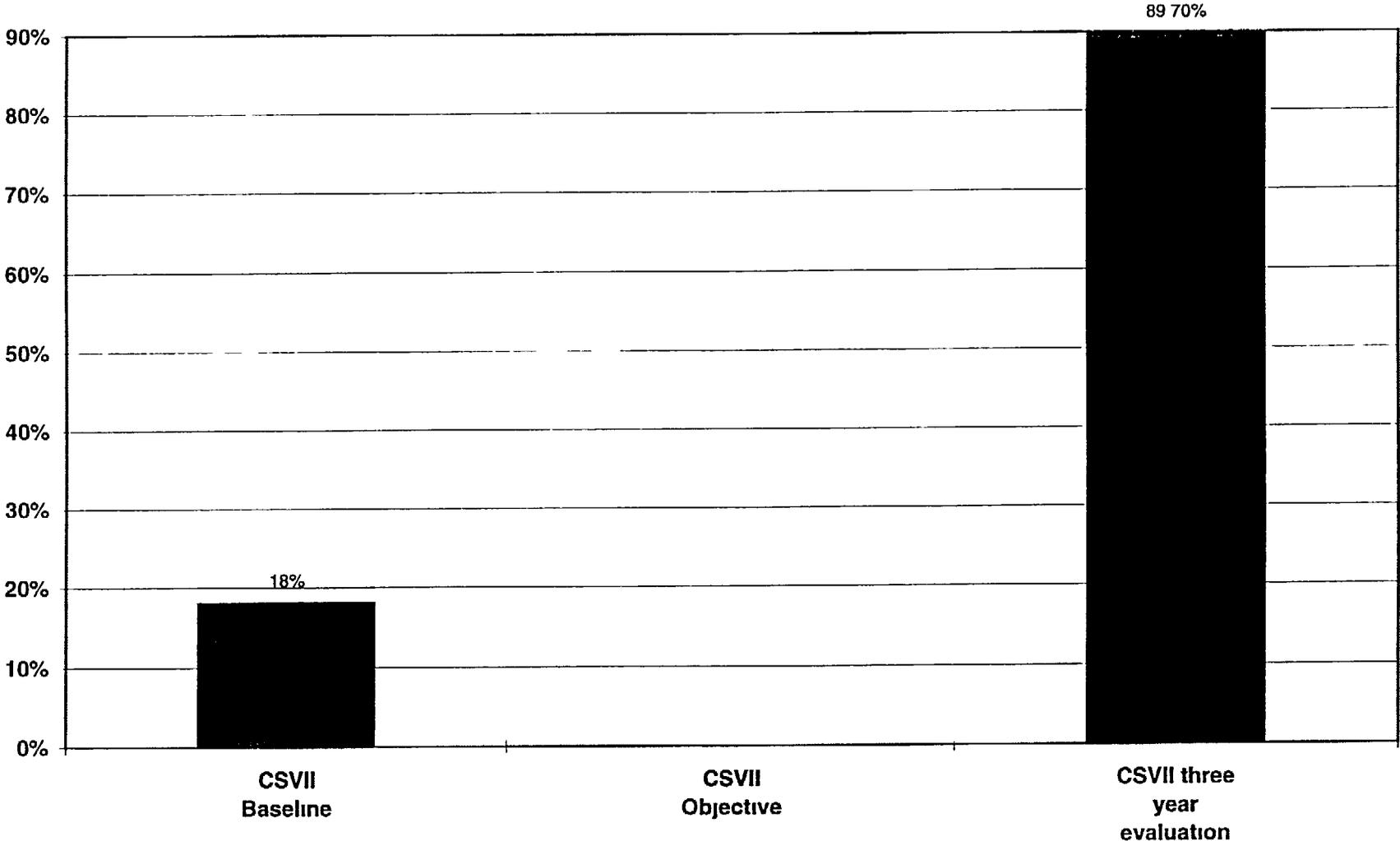
Traditional birth attendant  
6%

*PERCENTAGE WHO SAID THEY THOUGHT THE POEPLLE IN  
THEIR VILLAGE WERE IN DANGER OF CONTRACTING AIDS*

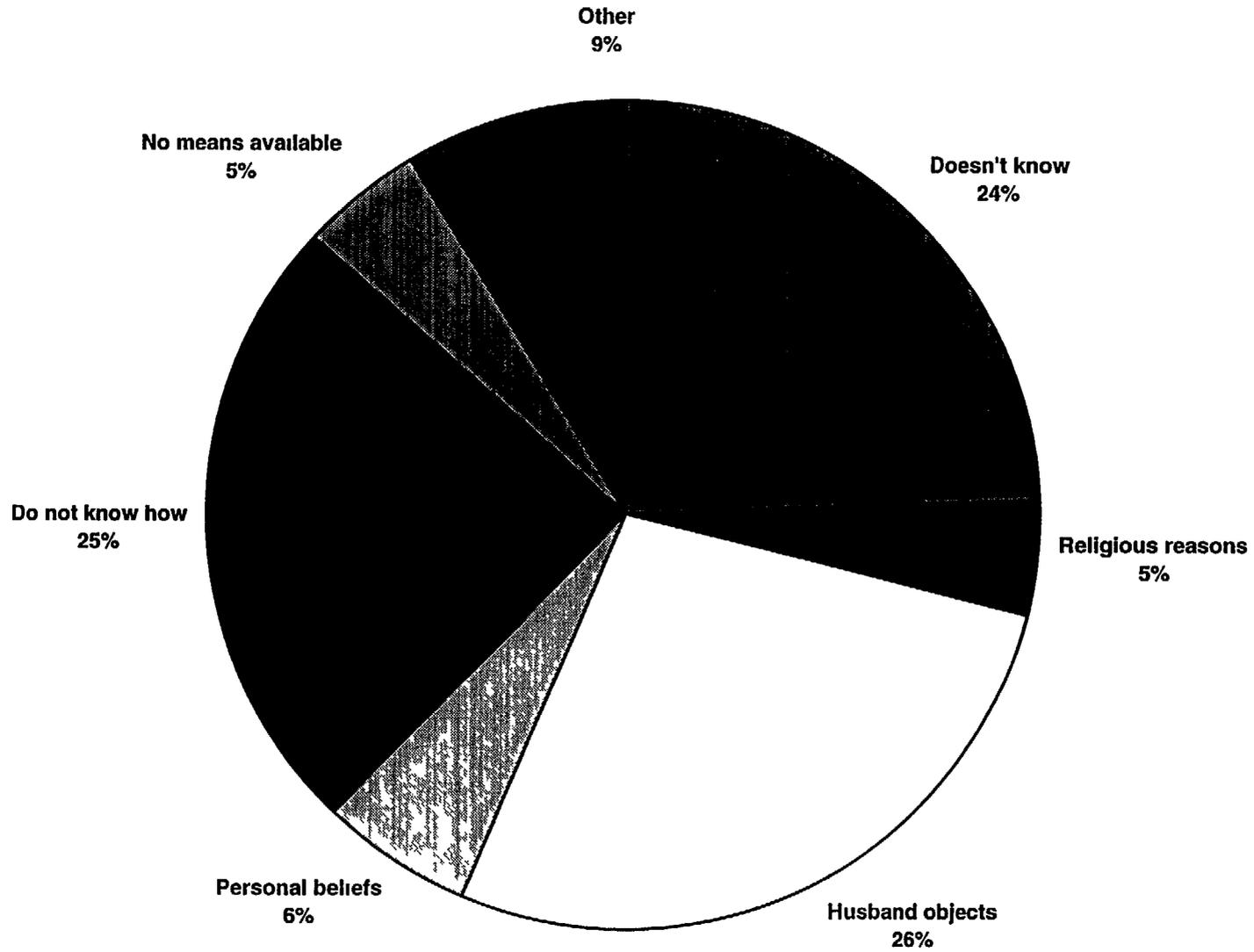


HS

# PERCENT WHO THINK THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO GET HIV/AIDS THEMSELVES



# WHY PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR HIV/AIDS ARE NOT BEING USED



# Sub-Appendix B

English Questionnaire

51

**PVO Child Survival Rapid Knowledge, Practice & Coverage (KPC)  
Questionnaire for Uganda CS VII Final Base Line &  
CS X Baseline Survey (8/9-10/94)**

All questions are to be addressed to the mother with a child under two (less than 24 months of age)

CLUSTER # \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE # \_\_\_\_\_

Interview date \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

- 1 Age of the mother in years \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Child's birth date <dd/mm/yy>  
Age in months \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What was the highest educational level you attained?
  - 1 none
  - 2 primary does not read
  - 3 primary reads
  - 4 secondary & higher
- 4 Are you breastfeeding (name of child)?
  - 1 yes  -- GO TO 6
  - 2 no
- 5 Have you ever breast-fed (name of child)?
  - 1 yes
  2. no  -- GO TO 7
- 6 After the delivery, when did you breast-feed (name of child) for the first time?
  - 1 during the first hour after delivery
  2. from 1 to 8 hours after delivery
  - 3 more than 8 hours after delivery
  - 4 do not remember
- 7 Are you giving (name of child) water (or herbal teas)?
  - 1 yes
  - 2 no
  - 3 doesn't know
- 8 When should a mother start adding foods to breastfeeding?
  - 1 start adding between 4 and 6 months
  - 2 start adding earlier than 4 months
  - 3 start adding 6 months or later
  - 4 doesn't know

- 9 What should those additional foods to breastfeeding be?  
(multiple answers possible, record all answers)
- a milk
  - b Maize, millet, soya porridge
  - c Vegetable soup
  - d Meat or fish soup
  - e Fruit or juices
  - f Other (Specify
- 10 Does (name of child) have a growth monitoring/Family Unit promotion card?
- 1 yes  (must see card)
  - 2 lost card  -- GO TO 12
  - 3 no  -- GO TO 12
- 11 Look at the growth monitoring card of the child, and record the following information (Has the child been weighed in the last 3 months?)
- 1 yes
  - 2 No
- 12 Has (name of child) had diarrhea during the last two weeks?
- 1 yes
  - 2 no  -- GO TO 19
  - 3 doesn't know  -- GO TO 19
- 13 WHEN (name of child) had diarrhea did you breast-feed? (read the choices to the mother)
- 1 more than usual?
  - 2 same as usual?
  - 3 less than usual?
  - 4 stopped completely?
  - 5 child not breastfed
- 14 During (name of child)'s diarrhea, did you provide (name of child) with fluids other than breast-milk (read the choices to the mother)
- 1 more than usual?
  - 2 same as usual?
  - 3 less than usual?
  - 4 stopped completely?
  - 5 exclusively breastfeeding
- 15 During (name of child)'s diarrhea, did you continue to provide (name of child) with solid/semisolid foods (read the choices to the mother)
- 1 more than usual?
  - 2 same as usual?
  - 3 less than usual?
  - 4 stopped completely?
  - 5 exclusively breastfeeding

- 16 When (name of child) had diarrhea, what treatments, if any, did you use? (multiple answers possible, record all answers)
- a nothing
  - b ORS sachet
  - c sugar-salt solution
  - d cereal based ORT
  - e other fluids
  - f anti-diarrhea medicine or antibiotics
  - g Starch-food fluids(Matooke, cassava or potatoes)
  - h other specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 When (name of child) had diarrhea, did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea?
- 1 yes
  - 2 no  -- GO TO 19
- 18 From whom did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea of (name of child)? (multiple answers possible, record each answer)
- a hospital
  - b. health center/clinic/post
  - c drug shop
  - d village health worker
  - e. traditional healer
  - f traditional birth attendant
  - g other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- 19 What signs/symptoms would cause you to seek advice or treatment for (name of the child)'s diarrhea? (multiple answers possible, record all answers)
- a doesn't know
  - b vomiting
  - c fever
  - d. dry mouth, sunken eyes, decreased urine output (dehydration)
  - e diarrhea of prolonged duration (at least 14 days)
  - f blood in stool
  - g loss of appetite
  - h weakness or tiredness
  - i other (specify)
- 20 What are important actions the mother should take if (name of child) has diarrhea? (multiple answers possible, record all answers)
- a. doesn't know
  - b. initiate fluids rapidly
  - c give the child more to drink than usual

- d give the child smaller more frequent feeds
- e proper mixing and administration of ORS
- f take child to the hospital/health center
- g feed more after diarrhoea episode so that  
child can re-gain weight
- h withhold fluids
- i withhold foods
- j other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

21 What important actions should the mother take when the child is recovering from diarrhoea? (multiple answer possible)

- a doesn't know
- b give the child more frequent feeds
- c give more foods
- d give more energy giving food
- e other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

22 At what age should your child receive measles vaccine?

- 1 Specify age in months
- 2 doesn't know (unknown mark 99)

23 Can you tell me the main reason why pregnant women need to be vaccinated with tetanus toxoid vaccine?

- 1 to protect both mother/newborn against tetanus
- 2 to protect only the woman against tetanus
- 3 to protect only the newborn against tetanus
- 4 doesn't know
- 5 other

24 How many tetanus toxoid injections does a pregnant woman need?

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 more than two
- 4 none
- 5 doesn't know

25 Do you have an immunization card for (name of child)?

- 1 yes  (must see card)
- 2 lost it  -- GO TO 27
- 3 never had one  -- GO TO 27

26 Look at the vaccination card and record the dates of all the immunization in the space below

|         |     |                 |
|---------|-----|-----------------|
|         |     | <dd / mm / yy>  |
| BCG     |     | ___ / ___ / ___ |
| OPV     | 1st | ___ / ___ / ___ |
|         | 2nd | ___ / ___ / ___ |
|         | 3rd | ___ / ___ / ___ |
| DPT     | 1st | ___ / ___ / ___ |
|         | 2nd | ___ / ___ / ___ |
|         | 3rd | ___ / ___ / ___ |
| MEASLES |     | ___ / ___ / ___ |

27 Do you have a TT card?

- 1 Yes
- 2 lost it  --GO TO 29
- 3 No  --GO TO 29

28 Look at the TT card and record the number of TT vaccinations in the space below

- 1 One
- 2. Two
- 3 Three or more
- 4 None

29. Are you pregnant now?

- 1 Yes  --GO TO 34
- 2. No
- 3 Don't know

30. Do you want to have another child in the next two years?

- 1 yes  -- GO TO 34
- 2 no
- 3 doesn't know

31 Are you currently using any method to avoid/postpone getting pregnant?

- 1 yes  -- GO TO 33
- 2 no

32. If you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy why?

- 1 Don't know  -- GO TO 34
- 2 Religious reasons  -- GO TO 34
- 3 Husband objects  -- GO TO 34
- 4 Personal beliefs  -- GO TO 34

- 5 Side effects/safety -- GO TO 34
- 6 No local FP service available -- GO TO 34
- 7 Other (Specify) -- GO TO 34

33 What is the main method you or your husband are using now to avoid/postpone getting pregnant?

- 1 tubal ligation
- 2 injections
- 3 pill
- 4 IUD
- 5 barrier method/diaphragm
- 6 condom
- 7 foam/gel
- 8 exclusive breastfeeding
- 9 rhythm
- 10 abstinence
- 11 coitus interruptus
- 12 other (Specify)

34 How soon after you knew you were pregnant should you see a health professional? (physician, nurse, midwife)? (probe for months)

- 1 first trimester, 1-3 months
- 2 middle of pregnancy, 4-6 months
- 3 last trimester, 7-9 months
- 4 no need to see health worker -- GO TO 37
- 5 doesn't know

35 When was your first antenatal health professional visit?

- 1 first trimester, 1-3 months
- 2 middle of pregnancy, 4-6 months
- 3 last trimester, 7-9 months
- 4 no need to see health worker
- 5 doesn't know

36 How many times after you were pregnant with (name of child) did you see a health professional (physician, nurse, midwife) for pregnancy care?

- 1 None
- 2 One time
- 3 Two times
- 4 More than three times

- 37 At the delivery of (name of child), who tied and cut the cord?
- 1 yourself
- 2 family member
- 3 traditional birth attendant
- 4 Health professional  
(physician, nurse or midwife)
- 5 other (specify)
- 6 doesn't know
- 38 Have you received chemoprophylaxis (treatment) against malaria during pregnancy?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know
- 39 Do you have a kitchen garden?
- 1 Yes  — GO TO 41
2. No
- 3 Don't know
- 40 Do you want a kitchen garden?
- 1 Yes  — GO TO 42
- 2 No  — GO TO 42
- 3 Don't know  — GO TO 42
- 41 What do you do with your garden vegetables?
- 1 family consumption
- 2 sell at market
- 3 other (specify)
- 42 Do you have a granary?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know
- 43 Do you think there are people in your village who are in danger of getting AIDS?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know
- 44 Can a pregnant woman pass the AIDS virus to a child before it is born?
- 1 Yes
2. No
- 3 Don't know

- 45 Do you think anybody can get AIDS?  
1 Yes   
2 No   
3 Don't know
- 46 Is it possible to get AIDS through sex without a condom?  
1 Yes   
2 No   
3 Don't know
- 47 Are you taking measures to prevent yourself from getting AIDS?  
1 Yes  -- GO TO 49  
2 No   
3 Don't know
- 48 If not why not?  
1 Don't know   
2 Religious reasons   
3 Husband objects   
4 Personal beliefs   
5 do not know how to   
6 No means available   
7 Other (specify)
- 49 Do you think a person can get AIDS from someone who looks healthy?  
1 Yes   
2 No   
3 Don't know
- 50 Is it possible for the AIDS virus to be in the body for years before a person begins to feel sick?  
1 Yes   
2 No   
3 Don't know

## Sub-Appendix C

Luganda Questionnaire

**PVO CHILD SURVIVAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE  
ADRA/UGANDA - LUGANDA**

EBIBUZO BYONNA BYAKUDDIBWAMU MAAMA W'OMWANA ( OW'EMYAKA  
15-49)

NG'ALINA OMWANA ATASUSSA MYAKA EBIRI (ALI WANSI W'EMYEZI 24)

CLUSTER # \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE # \_\_\_\_\_

Olunaku olw'okubuuza \_\_\_/\_\_\_/94

Olunaku olw'okubuuza okulala \_\_\_/\_\_\_/94 lunaku/mwezi

Erinnya ly'oyo abuuza \_\_\_\_\_

Erinnya ly'oyo akulira ababuuza

1 Erinnya n'emyaka gya maama w'omwana

Erinnya \_\_\_\_\_ Emyaka \_\_\_\_\_

2 Erinnya ly'omwana atasussa myaka ebiri

Erinnya \_\_\_\_\_

Yazaalibwa nga \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_/ (lunaku/mwezi/mwaka) Alina emyezi

Ekyalo \_\_\_\_\_

**OBUYIGIRIZE**

3 Wasoma kutuuka mu kibuna ki?

1 Teyasomako ( )

2 Primary naye tasobola kusoma ( )

3 Primary asobola okusoma ( )

4 Senior n'okweyongerayo ( )

**OKUYONSA / ENDIISA**

4 (Erinnya ly'omwana) omuyonsa?

1 Yee ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ genda ku 6

2 Nedda ( )

- 5 Erinnya ly'omwana) yayonkako?  
 1 Yee ( )  
 2 Nedda ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ genda ku 7
- 6 Ng'omaze okuzaala (erinnya ly'omwana) wayitawo bbanga lyenkanawa olyoke omuyonse?  
 1 Mu ssaawa emu ng'azaalibbwa ( )  
 2 Ebbanga elitasukka ssaawa munaana ( )  
 3 Zasukka mu ssawa omunaana ng'azaalibbwa ( )  
 4 Sijukira ( )
- 7 Erinnya ly'omwana) omuwa amazzi oba chai?  
 1 Yee ( )  
 2 Nedda ( )  
 3 Tamanyi ( )
- 8 Olowooza maama yanditandise ddi okuwa omwana ayonka emmere?  
 1 Wakati w'emyezi enna n'omukaaga ( )  
 2 Nga tanaweza myezi enna ( )  
 3 Nga asusizza mu myezi omukaaga ( )  
 4 Tamanyi ( )
- 9 Olowooza omwana ayonka yanditandikidde ku mmere ki? (laga by'aba agambye byonna)  
 a Amata ( )  
 b Obuugi bwa soya,kasooli,obulo ( )  
 c Supu w'enva (doodo, jjobyo) ( )  
 d Supu w'ennyama oba eby'enyanya ( )  
 e Ebibala oba omubisi gwabyo ( )  
 f Endala (giwanduke) ( )

### ENKULA Y'OMWANA

- 10 (Erinnya ly'omwana) alina ekipande oba kaadi eraga bwakula?  
 1 Yee ( ) (otekwa okugirabako)  
 2 Yagwa ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ genda ku 12  
 3 Nedda ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ genda ku 12
- 11 Kebera ku kipande ky'omwana odemu ekibuuzo kino Omwana ono yapimwamu ku buzitobwe emyezi esatu egyise?  
 1 Yee ( )  
 2 Yedda ( )

## OKUDDUKANA

- 12 (Erinnya ly'omwana) yafunako ku kiddukano mu sabuti ebbiri eziyise?  
1 Yee   
2 Nedda  \_\_\_\_\_ genda ku 19  
3 Tamanyi  \_\_\_\_\_ genda ku 19
- 13 (Erinya ly'omwana) bweyali addukana wagenda mu maaso n'okumuyonsa?  
(maama musomere)  
1 Okusinga bulijjo   
2 Nga bulijjo   
3 Kitono (wakendezaako)   
4 Oba wamujjako   
5 Oba omwana tayonka
- 14 (Erinnya ly'omwana) bweyali addukana wamuwa eby'okunywa ebirala ng'ojeeko amabeere . (maama musomere)  
1 Okusinga bulijjo?   
2 Nga bulijjo   
3 Kitono (wakandeezaako)   
4 Oba wabiyimiriza   
5 Oba yali ku mabeere gokka
- 15 (Erinnya ly'omwana) bweyali addukana wamuwa emmere oba obuugi (maama musomere)  
1 Okusinga bulijjo?   
2 Nga bulijjo?   
3. Kitono (wakandeeza)   
4 Oba walekerawo?   
5 Oba yali ku mabeere gokka?
- 16 (Erinnya ly'omwana) bweyali addukana olina eddagala lyewakozesa? (laga byaba agambye byonna)  
a Tewali   
b Pakiti ye ddagala (ORS)   
c Natabula sukali n'omunnya   
d Supu ava mu mmere ey'empeke (kasoli, obulo, muwemba, mucere)   
e Eby'okunywa ebirala   
f Eddagala eriziyiza ekiddukano   
g Supu ava mu mmere (matooke, muwogo, lumonde)   
h Ekirala (kyogere)

- 17 Erinnya ly'omwana) bweyafuna okuddukana webuzaako ku ngeri y'okumujanjabamu oba okumutwalako mu ddwaliro?
- 1 Ye ( )
- 2 Nedda ( ) genda ku 19
- 18 Webuza kwani amagezi oba engeri y'okujanjaba okuddukana kwa (erinnya ly'omwana)? (laga byaba agambye byonna)
- a Mu ddwaliro eddene ( )
- b Ku kalwaliro (dispensary) ( )
- c Mu dduuka ly'eddagala (drug shop) ( )
- d Omusawo ow'ekyalo (health promoter) ( )
- e Omusawo omunnansi ( )
- f Azalisa omunnansi ( )
- g Mulala (mwogere) ( )
- 19 Bubonero ki obwandikuwalirizza okwebuza oba okunoonya obujanjabi bwa (erinnya ly'omwana) nga abadde akwatiddwa okuddukana? (Laga by'aba agambye byonna)
- a Tamanyi ( )
- b Okusesema ( )
- c Omusujja ( )
- d Ng'akaze emunwa, amaaso gaguddemu, nga omusulo gukendedde (okugwamu amazzi) ( )
- e Okuddukana okususizza ennaku 14 ( )
- f Akabonero k'omusaayi mu bbi ( )
- g Bwaba takyayagalira ddala kulya ( )
- h Okugonda oba okugwamu amaanyi ( )
- i Ekirala (kyogere) ( )
- 20 Biki ebikulu byewandikozeewo singa (erinnya ly'omwana) akwatibwa okuddukana? (laga by'aba agabye byona)
- a Tamanyi ( )
- b Kutandika kumuwa nnyo byakunywa ( )
- c Kwongera kuwa mwana byakunywa ( )
- d Kuwa mwana byakulya ebitono buli kaseera ( )
- e Kumutabulira bupakiti bw'eddagala (ORS) ( )
- f Kutwala mwana mu ddwaliro ( )
- g Kuwa mwana byakulya buli luvanyuma lwakuddukana asobole okudaddamu ( )
- h Kukomya eby'okunywa ( )
- i Kukomya eby'okulya ( )
- j Ekirala (kyogere) ( )

21. Biki ebikulu maama w'omwana byeyandikozeewo nga okuddukana kugenda kukendera? (laga by'aba agambye byonna)
- a Tamanyi
  - b Kuwa mwana byakulya ebitono buli kaseera
  - c Kwongera ku mmere gy'alya
  - d Kuwa mwana mmere ezaamu amaanyi
  - e Kirala (kyogere)

**OKUGEMA**

22. Omwana ono (erinnya ly'omwana) yandibadde agembwa olukusense nga yenkana wa obukulu?
- 1 Nga wa myezi
  - 2 Tamanyi
23. Oyinza okumpama ensonga enkulu lwaki abakyala ab'embuto betaagisa okubagema mulalama (Tetanus)?
- 1 Okuziyiza mulalama mu maama n'omwana omuwere
  - 2 Okuziyiza mulalama mu maama yekka
  - 3 Okuziyiza mulalama mu mwana omuwere yekka
  - 4 Tamanyi
  - 5. Ekirala (kiwanduke)
24. Empiso ziba mmeka omukyala ow'olubuto zeyandifunye okugema mulalama
- 1 Emu
  - 2. Bbiri
  - 3 Zisukka mu bbiri
  - 4 Tewali n'emu
  - 5 Tamanyi
25. Olina ekipande ekiraga okugemebwa kwa (erinnya ly'omwana)?
- 1 Yee  (Olina okukirabako)
  - 2 Nedda  genda ku 27
  - 3 Kyabula  genda ku 27

- 26 kebera ku kipande ky'okugema olyoke ojjuzeemu wano wansi ennaku z'omwezi zonna eziraga omwana bweyagemebwa

|                    |                 | lunaku | mwezi | mwaka |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|
| BCG (akafuba / TB) |                 | _____  | _____ | _____ |
| OPV (Polio)        | 1st             | _____  | _____ | _____ |
|                    | 2nd             | _____  | _____ | _____ |
|                    | 3rd             | _____  | _____ | _____ |
| DPT<br>(Amamiro)   | 1st             | _____  | _____ | _____ |
|                    | (Akalakuro) 2nd | _____  | _____ | _____ |
|                    | (Mulalama) 3rd  | _____  | _____ | _____ |
| Olukusense         |                 | _____  | _____ | _____ |

**ENDABIRIRA Y'ABAKYALA**

- 27 Olna ekipande ekikwata kukugemebwa kw'abakyala ab'embuto?
- 1 Yee (oteekwa okukirabako) ( )
  - 2 Kyambulako ( ) genda ku 29
  - 3 Nedda ( ) genda ku 29
- 28 Kebera ku kipande ky'omukyala olyoke ojjuzeemu wano wansi emirundi gye yakagemebwa mulalama (TT)
- 1 Gumu ( )
  - 2 Ebin ( )
  - 3 Esatu n'okusingawo ( )
  - 4 Tewali n'ogumu ( )
- 29 Olna olubuto kati?
- 1 Yee ( ) genda ku 34
  - 2 Nedda ( )
  - 3 Simanyi ( )
- 30 Wandyagadde okuzaala omwana mu myaka ebiri egija?
- 1 Yee ( ) genda ku 34
  - 2 Nedda ( )
  - 3 Tamanyi ( )
- 31 Olna engeri yonna gy'okozesa obutafuna lubuto kati?
- 1 Yee ( ) genda ku 33
  - 2 Nedda ( )

- 32 Lwaki tolina ngeri yona gy'okozesa okwewala okufuna olubuto?
- 1 Simanyi  genda ku 34
  - 2 Nsonga ya ddi  genda ku 34
  - 3 Omwami takkiriza  genda ku 34
  - 4 Sikyagaia  genda ku 34
  - 5 Babintusa / Binkola bubi  genda ku 34
  - 6 Sirina wenyinza kufunira bya  
family planning  genda ku 34
  - 7 Ekirala (kyogere)  genda ku 34
- 33 Ngeri ki enkulu gwe n'omwami wo gyemwayambisa okwewala okufuna olubuto kati?
- 1 Bankomya (bansiba enseke)
  - 2 Mpiro
  - 3 Mpeke ez'okumira (pills)
  - 4 Kaweta (coil)
  - 5 Kakopo (diaphragm)
  - 6 Akapira (condom)
  - 7 Mpeke ez'okussayo (Foam / gel)
  - 8 Kuwa mwana bbere lyokka
  - 9 Tubala nnaku
  - 10 Sebaka na mwami
  - 11 Omwami amalira bweru
  12. Engeri endala (gyogere)
- 34 Omukyala bw'abeera amaze okumanya nti ali lubuto yanditandise ddi okulaba omusawo (Nurse oba omuzaalisa) (gezaako okufuna emyezi)
- 1 Mu myezi esatu egisooka (1 - 3)
  - 2 Wakati ku myezi (4 - 6)
  - 3 Nga olubuto lukuze ku myezi (7 - 9)
  - 4 Tekyetagisa kulaba musawo  genda ku 37
  - 5 Tamanyi
- 35 Waayitawo bbanga ki ng'omaze okufuna olubuto lwa (erinnya ly'omwana) okulaba omusawo (Doctor, Nurse, Omuzaalisa)?
- 1 Mu myezi esatu egisooka (1 - 3)
  - 2 Wakati ku myezi (4 - 6)
  - 3 Ng'olubuto lukuze ku myezi (7 - 9)
  - 4 Tekyetagisa kulaba musawo
  - 5 Simanyi

- 36 We waberera n'olubuto lwa (erinnya ly'omwana) walaba omusawo emurundi emeka?
- 1 Tewali n'ogumu
  - 2 Omulundi gumu
  - 3 Emurundi ebir
  - 4 Emurundi gyasukka mw'ebiri
- 37 Awo mukuzaalibwa kwa (erinnya ly'omwana) anu yasiba n'asala olulira (akalira)?
- 1 Gwe wennyini
  - 2 Omu kub'awaka
  - 3 Omuzaalisa w'ekinnansi
  - 4 Musawo (Doctor, Nurse, Midwife)
  - 5 Muntu mulala (Mwogere)
  - 6 Simanyi
- 38 Wali ofunye ku ddagala eriziyiza okufuna omusujja nga oli lubuto?
- 1 Yee
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi

### ENNIMIRO Y'ENVA

- 39 Olna akalimiro k'enva?
- 1 Yee  genda ku 41
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi
- 40 Wandiyagade okubeera n'akalimiro k'enva?
- 1 Yee  genda ku 41
  - 2 Nedda  genda ku 41
  - 3 Simanyi  genda ku 41
- 41 Enva zojje mu nnumiro ozikola otya? (laga byaba agambye byonna)
- a Tuzirya
  - b Tuzitunda mu katale
  - c Ekirala kyonna (kyogere)
- 42 Olna ekyagi omuterekebwa emmere ey'empeke?
- 1 Yee
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi

### SILIIMU (AIDS)

- 43 Olowooza mu kyalo kino mulimu abantu abali mu katyabaga k'okufuna obulwadde bwa silumu (AIDS)?
- 1 Yee
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi
- 44 Olowooza omukyala ow'olubuto ayunza okusuga akawuka ka silumu (AIDS) omwanawe nga tanaba kuzaalibwa?
- 1 Yee
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Tamanyi
- 45 Osuubira nti kyangu omuntu yenna okufuna obulwadde bwa silumu?
- 1 Yee
  2. Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi
46. Olowooza kisoboka okufuna akawuka ka silumu (AIDS) nga wetabye n'omwamiwo nga temukozesezza kapura (condom)?
- 1 Yee
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi
- 47 Olina ky'okozewo okusobola okwewala okufuna obwalwadde bwa silumu (AIDS)?
- 1 Yee  genda ku 49
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi
- 48 Bwoba tolina ky'okozewo, lwaki?
- 1 Simanyi
  - 2 Nsonga ya byaddini
  - 3 Omwami takkiriza
  - 4 Sibikkirizaamu
  - 5 Simanyi kya kukola
  - 6 Tewali bikozebwa
  - 7 Ekirala (kyogere)

- 49 Osuubira omuntu yenna ayinza okufuna akawuka ka silumu (AIDS) nga yetabye n'omulala alabika nga mulamu bulungi?
- 1 Yee
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi
- 50 Olowooza kisoboka akawuka ka silumu (AIDS) okubeera mu mubiri gw'omuntu okumala emyaka egiwerako era omuntu oyo n'abeera nga teyewuliramu bulwadde bwonna?
- 1 Yee
  - 2 Nedda
  - 3 Simanyi

## Sub-Appendix D

### Training Schedule

**ADRA RAPID KPC SURVEY TRAINING  
BASELINE FOR CS X AND FINAL FOR CS VII  
AUGUST 1 - 10, 1994**

**Uganda Core Team**

**ADRA/Uganda Coordinator | Musoke Sebakigye**

- 1 Ssenteza Kajubi Masembe
- 2 Nakibinge Wilson
- 3 Annitah Namuyiga
- 4 Hayuni Joseph
- 5 Laban Rutareberwa
- 6 Elisha Sebaduka

**SUPERVISORS**

- 1 MR MUGUMYA M
- 2 MR KATEREGA S
- 3 MR KYEWALABYE S
- 4 MR SSEMWOGERERE W
- 5 MS BUKIRWA J
- 6 MR KAYONGO D
- 7 MR KIYEMBA E
- 8 MR SIMBWA R
- 9 MS NAMUYIGA A
- 10 MR RUTAREBERWA L
- 11 MR KAJUBI-MASENBE
- 12 MR NAKIBINGE W
- 13 MR SEBADDUKA E
- 14 MR HAYUNI J
- 15 MR MUKUME L

**PARTICIPANTS**

- 16 MR NATULE CHRIS
- 17 MR SEMPA GEORGE
- 18 MS MASAI HILDAH
- 19 MR MASETE STEVE
- 20 MR SENYONGA ROGERS
- 21 MR KASOZI FREDRIC
- 22 MR WASSWA NICHOLAS
- 23 MR SEWABUGA THOMPSON
- 24 MS BIRUNGI AGNES
- 25 MS ZALWANGO REBECCA
- 26 MS RUGWIZA ESTHER

27 MS KAGGAW RITHA  
28 MS NAKITENDE FLAVIA  
29 MR WAMBALYE DAVIS  
30 MR WANYAMA PAUL  
31 MR MUSISI JOSEPH  
32 MR MUSISI GEORGE WILLIAM  
33 MR OBOYA STEVEN  
34 MS NAJJITA BETTY  
35 MR LWANGA JONATHAN  
36 MR MUWANGUZI PATRIC  
37 MR MUGENI STEPHEN  
38 MS NAMUTEBI ROSE  
39 MS NAKUBULWA JOY  
40 MR SEMAKULA STEPHEN  
41 MR SEBALAMU DANIEL  
42 MR KASOONHA PETER  
43 MR BYENKYA ARMSTRONG  
44 MS WALUSA YAYERI KAWANGUZI  
45 MR KAZIBWE CHRYZESTOM

## Sub-Appendix E

List of Survey Team

## Survey Training - Proposed Schedule

| DAY   | DATE    | ACTIVITY   |
|-------|---------|--|
| Mon   | 1/8/94  | Survey Trainers meet survey coordinator ADRA coordinator & trainers meet with USAID officer - David Puckett orientation given to ADRA staff & survey workers |
| Tue   | 2/8/94  | Core Team Training Finalize Survey preparations  |
| Wed   | 3/8/94  | Core Team Training Finalize Survey preparations  |
| Thurs | 4/8/94  | Train supervisors & interviewers Test questionnaire & field training exercise  |
|       |         | Review pilot test, make final adjustments in the questionnaire & reproduce needed copies of the questionnaire  |
| Fri   | 5/8/94  | Train supervisors & interviewers, Test questionnaire & field training exercise   |
|       |         | Review pilot test, make final adjustments in the questionnaire & reproduce needed copies of the questionnaire  |
| Sat   | 6/8/94  | Day off  |
| Sun   | 7/8/94  | Field training exercise and critique   |
| Mon   | 8/8/94  | Conduct survey   |
| Tue   | 9/8/94  | Conduct survey   |
| Wed   | 10/8/94 | Manual and computer tabulation   |
| Thur  | 11/8/94 | Manual tabulation and computer analysis of data - graphic charts of interesting findings   |
| Fri   | 12/8/94 | Analyze & interpret data (frequencies and tables) and prepare report outline   |
| Sat   | 13/8/94 | Day off  |

|     |         |  |
|-----|---------|--|
| Sun | 14/8/94 | Prepare presentation for USAID and MOH to others as needed   |
| Mon | 15/8/94 | ADRA staff presentation of findings to MOH or others & drafting final report & receive feedback - begin forward plan of action for child survival project  |
| Tue | 15/8/94 | ADRA staff presentation to USAID officials & receive feedback - continue forward plan of action for child survival project implementation<br><br>Evaluate survey training process and develop short report to be reviewed before next survey |