

HarvestPlus Reaching End Users Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato Project 2007

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), HarvestPlus

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

UGA_2007_HPREDU-OFSP_v01_M_v01_A_ESS

TITLE

HarvestPlus Reaching End Users Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato Project 2007

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

HPREDU-OFSP 2007

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Uganda	UGA

STUDY TYPE

Individual Food Consumption/Dietary Survey [hh/ifcs]

ABSTRACT

Data from rural Uganda was collected in 2007 as part of the baseline survey of the HarvestPlus Reaching End Users (REU) Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) project which aimed at inducing broad OFSP adoption, increasing vitamin A intakes and reducing vitamin A deficiency among children and women in Uganda.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

Scope

NOTES

The survey collected information on:

- SUBJECTS: information on the participants such as age, sex and geographical location.
- CONSUMPTION: information on all foods consumed by each participant in each survey day, including quantities and nutrient values.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Sub-national coverage, only rural areas.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), HarvestPlus	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The Uganda Food Consumption survey was designed as a cross-sectional study and collected data to provide separate estimates for three regions of Uganda. The three regions were selected purposefully and included: the Central Region (Kampala City Council) representing urban areas, and the South-West and North Regions representing rural areas. In the South-West and North, two districts were selected randomly from a roster of all constituent districts after removing those considered unsafe and/or too inaccessible. The selected districts were:

- South-West: Bushenyi and Hoima Districts
- North: Kitgum and Lira Districts

Kampala district coincides with Kampala City Council, therefore, it is the only district selected in the Central region. Two divisions were randomly selected in Kampala district, while two sub-counties were randomly selected in each survey district selected in the South-West and North, for a total of two divisions in Kampala and eight sub-counties, four in the South-West and North regions each.

The primary sampling unit for the survey was an enumeration area (EA), or cluster, as demarcated by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for the Uganda Population and Housing Census of 2002. The boundaries of EAs often coincide with village councils, the smallest administrative subdivisions in Uganda, and constitute about 150 households.

A two-stage procedure was used to select the sample. In the first stage, the EAs for each sub-county were selected with a probability proportional to their size (PPS). In the second stage, households in each cluster were randomly selected based on a complete listing of households. Clusters with more than 150 households were first segmented, with households listed only for one randomly selected segment. Ahead of actual data collection, a team of community mobilizers was deployed to each survey region and they worked with local leaders to list all eligible households in each cluster or cluster segment. Households were eligible for inclusion in the study when at least one WRA (15-49 years) and a child 6-59 months resided in them. In each household, only one woman aged 15-49 years, one child from 24-59 months, and one child from 6-23 months were selected. In households where more than one woman and/or child in each age group lived, one woman and one child in each age group were selected randomly.

WEIGHTING

No sample weights were used in this survey.

Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2007-01-01	2007-12-31

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

A 24-hour recall questionnaire was developed specifically for the survey and was administered by trained fieldworkers. A training manual and a food intake booklet were developed and employed, as appropriate, for the administration of the questionnaire. The multiple pass 24-hour recall interviews were structured into four steps (passes) to maximize respondent recall of foods eaten. The first step, the 'quick list', involved respondents supplying a broad description of all food and beverage items, including snacks, consumed in the previous day, commencing with the food or drink taken immediately after they woke up and ending with the last food or drink taken before going to sleep at night. In the second step, a detailed description of each food or beverage item on the quick list was ascertained through a series of questions and prompts (generated by interviewers) which were specific to each item. Respondents were asked to give information on the ingredients and preparation methods of mixed dishes. The third step was to estimate the amount of each food and beverage and their ingredients consumed. The final step was to review and check the recall responses in conjunction with food picture charts to clarify and confirm responses given about the previous day's intake.

All days of the week (including the weekend) were proportionately represented in interviews across the sampling units to negate any day-of-the-week effects on dietary intakes. The multiple-pass procedure allows for enhanced recollection of the various foods and beverages consumed, as well as improved estimation of portion sizes, by asking respondents to:

- a) record all foods eaten by themselves on food picture charts;
- b) instead of eating from a "common plate" as is the norm, serve food in individual bowls;
- c) estimate the quantities of main staple food items consumed using replicas of these staples, such as various porridges (e.g. matooke, posho, and atap or kalo) to improve visual impression of the foods consumed.

Repeat dietary recalls were conducted on ten percent of the sampled households in each region on a nonconsecutive day, to allow for an estimation of the distribution of usual nutrient intakes by the population, thereby reducing variation due to day-to-day (intra-individual) differences in intakes. All interviews (including the 24-hour dietary recalls) were conducted in the first language of the person being interviewed whenever possible. As such, the instruments were translated into local languages, Luganda (for Kampala), Runyakitara (South-West), and Luo (North). Enumerators were recruited to match this need.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
HarvestPlus, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	IFPRI	HarvestPlus, International Food Policy Research Institute

Access policy

CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email
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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

HarvestPlus, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Academy for Educational Development (AED), 2017, "The HarvestPlus REU/A2Z-AED 2007-2008 Uganda 24-Hour Recall Survey"; doi:10.7910/DVN/FOYZBL

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_UGA_2007_HPREDU-OFSP_v01_M_v01_A_ESS_FAO

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
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Food and Nutrition Division		Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Metadata producer
Statistics Division		Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Metadata adapted for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank Group	Metadata adapted for World Bank Microdata Library

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2025-07-29

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Identical to a metadata (UGA_2007_HPREUOFSP_v01_M_v01_A_ESS) published on FAO microdata repository (<https://microdata.fao.org/index.php/catalog>). Some of the metadata fields have been edited.

data_dictionary

Data file	Cases	variables
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study_resources

technical_documents

Codebook

title Codebook
filename fao_who_gift_code_book.xlsx
