Deliberative Polling in Uganda: A Report on the Projects in Bududa and Butaleja Districts, Uganda

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The Eastern Africa RILab, working in close collaboration with the Center for Deliberative Democracy (CDD) at Stanford University conducted Africa's first two Deliberative Polls (DPs) in July 2014. A random, representative sample of each area, Bududa and Butaleja, was convened for a two-day deliberation in the Mt Elgon Region of Uganda. The participants in Bududa deliberated face-to-face on July 7-8, 2014 and the participants from Butaleja deliberated face-to-face on July 9-10, 2014.

Background

Deliberative Polling® assesses the representative opinions of a population, both before and after it has had a good chance to really think about an issue and discuss it in depth. The idea is to gather a good sample and engage it in transparently good conditions for considering the pros and cons of competing policy options. Most citizens, most of the time, in most countries around the world, do not spend much effort considering public policy questions in depth. The premise of Deliberative Polling is that when policy options are important for a community, then public consultations about them should be representative of the population and thoughtfully based on the best information available. Hence the need for recruiting a good random sample and engaging it in transparently good conditions for considering the issues and the arguments for and against various policy options.

The method offers certain advantages over other methods of public consultation. Self selected town meetings are unlikely to be representative because they only involve those who feel strongly enough to attend. Focus groups cannot be used to represent opinion because they are too small to be statistically meaningful. Rather they are useful for uncovering the way the public frames an issue as a step in facilitating more systematic research. Conventional polls, while potentially representative when done well, offer the public's impression of sound bites and headlines. They do not reflect what the public would think if it were actually engaged in thinking about the issues. Deliberative Polling is a method that offers representative and informed opinion. It offers a road map to the policies the public would accept, on reflection and for what reasons. It can also offer a guide to those the public would have reservations about, and for what reasons.

Applying this method in the Mt Elgon region of Uganda posed special challenges, first to develop the agenda and briefing materials for the issues, second to select the sample, third to motivate successful recruitment and participation in the deliberations by the sample, fourth to make the materials and issues understandable to a population with low literacy.

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The issues for the first Deliberative Polls in Uganda were built upon earlier research by the Eastern Africa RILab and supervised by an extensive Advisory Committee (for more details on the Advisory Committee, see the Appendix Table 1). The preparatory phases to clarify relevant resilience issues involved focus groups and key informant interviews in the two communities. In light of this work, the Advisory Committee arrived at an agenda of resilience issues posing a challenge to these communities. Because of the areas' recurrent environmental disasters, the agenda focused on three related topics: Resettlement Management, Land Management and Population Pressure. The committee identified policy options under each of these headings that might feasibly be implemented in Bududa and Butaleja.

The team then developed a questionnaire about the thirty-six policy options selected, as well as explanatory variables that might shed light on support or opposition to the options. Plans were made for interviewer administered questionnaires, lasting about 35 minutes both on first contact and after the deliberations on site. A two day schedule was developed and panels of competing experts and local officials were invited to participate in the plenary sessions, answering questions developed in the small group discussions on each of the three topics.

Problem and Justification

Due to recurrent floods and landslides in the region, the government has issued and implemented policy directives on land-use in the region, including resettlement and integrated wetland management (planting of trees, managing water channels, and rational agricultural practices). Despite these directives, communities continue to encroach on high-risk zones (wetland areas, river banks and the mountain). A key question was: what factors contribute to this complacency about the proposed policy measures by these communities? The hypothesis is that there is an asymmetry between community and government expectations regarding risk mitigation policies, rendering key policies unsuccessful and warnings unheeded. Governments attempt to convey the rationale underlying some of the currently enforced policies that are not known by the communities, but often these efforts are unsuccessful.

In many countries, the policy process does not adequately involve the communities. Governments often use subjective assessments of situations to craft policies towards mitigation of risk and vulnerability. The challenge then is 'how to consult the communities and seek their opinion in an adequately representative unbiased way'. Deliberative Polling offers an innovative tool in which a representative sample of the community can be consulted in depth on key issues. It provides representative and informed opinion data, both quantitative and qualitative, about the views of the public once they have really considered the issues.

Methodology

Each of the target districts has about 200,000 inhabitants. The first pre-deliberation survey was conducted in Bududa district in 7 randomly selected sub-counties namely Bukalasi, Bukibokolo,

Nakatsi, Bududa Town council, Bududa sub-county, Bushiyi and Bushika. These sub-counties were selected randomly on a 2:2:1 ratio of low risk, moderate risk and high risk respectively.

In Butaleja, the pre-deliberation survey was conducted in four sub-counties. The randomly selected sub-counties were Butaleja Town Council, Butaleja sub-county Masimaza, Busolwe sub-county, Naweyo and Himutu. These sub-counties were selected randomly on a 1:1:1 ratio of low risk, moderate risk and high risk. The study participant was a randomly sampled member of a household, 15 years of age and above.

In conducting the Deliberative Poll, a random, representative sample first completes a baseline survey. Participants were then invited to gather at a central venue in each of the target districts to deliberate face-to-face for two days about the issues. Carefully balanced briefing materials were provided to the moderators and participants, and a video version of the briefings was shown to the participants. These materials guided the moderators in conducting the small group deliberations on the policy issues. The participants engaged in moderated small group discussions (12-15 members per group) where they focused on the pros and cons of the policy proposals and arrived at key questions they wished to pose in the plenary sessions with competing experts. After two days of deliberations spent in alternating small groups and plenaries, the participants were asked to respond to the post-deliberation survey in individual interviews using a similar questionnaire as that used in the pre-deliberation survey.

This Deliberative Poll was conducted in two phases, the pre-survey and the post survey. To prepare for the pre-survey, a two day training of 60 research assistants (30 from each district) was conducted in Mbale district on June 19-20, 2014. This training also incorporated a field session of a pre-test that was conducted in Wesswa sub-county, Manafwa district and Kachonga sub-county Butaleja district. The reason for choosing Wesswa and Kachonga is because the sub-counties have similar characteristics of the population in Bududa and Butaleja.

Adjustments were made to the data collection tools and consent forms after the pre-test. Some of these adjustments included raising the transport refund from 20,000/= to 25,000/= to cater for those coming from as far as Nametsi in Bukalasi sub-county.

Sampling

The DP participants were selected with the help of a three-stage sampling. During the first stage, 7 sub-counties from Bududa district were randomly selected: three sub-counties from the high risk areas, two from moderate risk and one from low risk areas. In the second selection stage, three parishes from each sub-county were selected using simple random sampling technique and the sample size for the district was then allocated to the 21 parishes proportionate to their population sizes. In the third and final stage, participants aged 18-75 years were randomly selected from the parishes. A list of the households, and their adult occupants in each of the selected parishes was compiled by community scouts identified in the respective parishes and

guided participant selection. The selection of the sub-counties was guided by Bududa District Disaster Management Plan 2013, which stipulates that ten sub-counties are high risk, five medium risk and one sub-county low risk to landslides. One sub-county of low risk was automatically selected and the remaining fifteen sub-counties were subjected to a ratio of 1:2 hence two sub-counties for moderate risk and five sub-counties for high risk sub-counties respectively.

For Butaleja, there was no risk assessment report available, but from the discussions with the district chairperson and the district natural resources office, three sub-counties were categorized as high risk, five sub-counties as moderate risk and four sub-counties as low risk. Using a ratio of 1:1:1 a total of six sub-counties two from high risk, two sub-counties from moderate risk and two sub-counties from low risk were randomly selected.

The pre-survey was conducted in late June 2014 concurrently in the 2 districts of Bududa and Butaleja. It involved randomly selecting participants from a randomly selected household and then counting up to the 8^{th} household before selecting another household. As part of consent, participants were asked to provide information on their availability for the pre-survey, the actual DP on the 7^{th}-8^{th} of July in Bududa and participation in the post deliberation survey. When they confirmed their availability they would be issued a copy of the invitation letters that were written by the CAO inviting them for this important exercise. Participants were specifically told to arrive at the venue at 8:00 am and to carry a copy of this letter for the actual DP, without which they would not be allowed at the venue to participate in the deliberation. We also emphasized that there could be no substitutions from those originally selected. Furthermore, mobilization at the sub-county and parish levels by the sub-county chiefs/Community Development Officers and the LC2 parish chairpersons was initiated and follow-up calls to ensure smooth running of the mobilization for those selected in the sample. To ensure close to 100% full participation, these mobilizers were asked to make last reminders the day before the actual DP. Active follow-ups were made to ensure smooth implementation of all that was instructed of the mobilizers.

Selection and training of Moderators

Thirty moderators—15 for Bududa and 15 for Butaleja—were selected and trained on 4^{th} -5^{th} July 2014 in Kampala on how to moderate the small focus groups. The selected moderators had a minimum of a bachelor's degree and prior experience in research specifically qualitative research-interview skills. They were knowledgeable in the local language. They were equipped with recorders to record the small group discussions. Additionally, a recorder recorded all the useful plenary sessions. The training of moderators was jointly conducted by RAN, Stanford and a faculty member from Makerere University School of Public Health.

Recruitment

By international standards the sample recruitment was extraordinarily successful. Random sampling of households and random selection within the households produced 210 completed

interviews in Bududa and 232 in Butaleja. In each district there were only 11 potential respondents who declined to complete the initial interviews. This is a response rate on the order of 95%. Of the 210 who completed the initial interview in Bududa, 201 showed up on the day for deliberation. All 201 returned the next day for the second day of deliberation and completed the final questionnaire. Of the 232 who completed the initial interview in Butaleja, 217 showed up for the deliberations and all of them returned the next day to finish the discussions and then complete the surveys. Here, this is a participation rate for the actual deliberations that is approximately 94%.

The numbers participating were higher than we had planned. As in other DPs we anticipated a drop off rate of perhaps 25%. But the recruitment here was very successful with only very minimal drop-off. This is a tribute to the effectiveness of the mobilization effort for those chosen in the random samples.

Briefing Materials

The same briefing materials were used for Bududa and Butaleja. Given the low literacy rate of the population, a fifteen-minute video version of the briefings was produced by a student team from the Mass Communication Department at Makerere University. This video was shown on arrival and, at the request of the participants, it was shown again the second day. Participants were also provided with the written version of the briefing materials, which served as a guide to the issues for moderators. All discussions were held in the local language. Note that Bududa and Butaleja each had their own local language.

Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Makerere University School of Public Health Research and Ethics Committee and approval from the Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST) [study number SS 3532]. Permission to carry out the research was further sought from Bududa and Butaleja district administration. Study objectives, benefits and risks were explained to our respondents. In addition, respondents had the opportunity to ask questions or clarification before providing written informed consent for the interview to proceed. All information obtained during the study was treated as confidential.

Analysis

The pre and post deliberation survey was matched for each participant. The analyses examined the pre and post deliberation data using paired samples t tests. The paired comparison tests excluded don’t know and missing data. Questions were rescaled onto a 0 to 1 scale to facilitate subsequent regression analyses to allow better understanding of regression coefficients.

Policy Attitudes: Bududa

The questionnaire was similar for both Bududa and Butaleja. There were 36 policy options rated on a scale from 0 to 10 with 0 being completely unimportant and 10 completely important with 5 exactly in the middle. In addition, there were questions regarding knowledge of the deliberation issues, value-based questions, and efficacy questions. Table 1 shows responses for Bududa with significant changes. For each question the means are noted for T1 (at home) and T2 (after deliberation) and the percentages are noted as well for 0-4, 5 and 6-10, don't know percentages are noted in parenthesis.

In Bududa, 15 of the 36 policy options changed significantly with deliberation, 11 of which significantly changed for the better/improved at the $p<0.05$ statistical significance level. The changes were mostly in the direction of increased support for the proposed options. Some options started high and went significantly higher. Rezoning high risk areas for no settlement went from 76% viewing the proposal as important to 85%. Supporting host families to help those who move went from 67% to 78%. Some of the changes were large, such as raising funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees, rising from 58% to 79%. There was significantly increased support for community action: to create more rice schemes (but not in the wetland) from 48% to 57%, for taking responsibility to desilt the riverbeds (from 52% to 64%) and for building sanitation drains to reduce malaria (from 87% to 94%). On the family planning issue there was a significant increase in support for the notion that "families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families." This proposal increased from 76% to 87% endorsing its importance.

Table 2 shows the top priorities after deliberation for Bududa. Some of these changed significantly with deliberation, but others started high and then stayed high or even slightly higher after deliberation. Since all the proposals were rated on the same 0 to 10 scale, the mean scores at the end of the deliberations yield a ranking of top priorities. Consider that the high ratings before deliberation were offered before the participants had considered all the pros and cons, before they had heard the arguments both for and against the proposal. After deliberation, the participants talked about these issues in depth. Hence the top priorities after deliberation have survived all the considerations offered in the briefings, by their fellow citizens, and by the competing experts in the plenary sessions.

The top priority of all the 36 proposals after deliberation in Bududa was "the community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys." This proposal had a mean after deliberation of .937 (support increased from 96% to 99%). Table 3 has excerpts from the transcripts with some of the reasoning in support of top priorities for Bududa. For example, for encouraging girls to go to school as well as boys:

"It is good because any one who befriends her can easily get her pregnant but when she is busy studying in it will help in reducing children from producing anyhow because if a child just sits at home, a technical school, she will be doing her course so she will be having what to do most of the time." –Bududa group 1

"Its so good because many girls are getting problems in giving birth because they get married when they are still young, now if you keep them in schools, your keeping them as their age increases and they grow" –Bududa group 2

Another top priority after deliberation was establishing Health Center 2s in the small villages. This proposal had a mean after deliberation of .886 (it went down slightly and not significantly from 95% to 93% after deliberation).

"Construction of health centers in villages is good because illness may attack you in the night and your relatives rush and take you to near here as they look for means to take you forward." – Bududa group 8

"It is good to construct health centers because we had a health centre in Nametsi but the landslide carried it away. It has now become a big challenge now because if you fall sick, you may collapse and die before reaching a hospital." –Bududa group 7

These comments are just a first look. More analysis both quantitative and qualitative will provide insights into the support for the options after deliberation and the changes during the deliberations.

Policy Attitudes: Butaleja

Butaleja showed significant changes with deliberation on 11 policy attitudes (10 if one excludes the priority question about roads or bridges). These changes are depicted in Table 4. While fewer in number, some of these changes show interesting reversals with deliberation. All are significant at the .05 level or better.

Rezoning "high risk areas for no settlement" had only 46% endorsing its importance before deliberation. But after deliberation the level had risen twenty points to 67%. Support for an early warning system using text messaging, went down from 60% to 42%. By contrast, support for the early warning system using sirens went up from 79% to 92%. We think that the unreliability of electric power for charging and the unreliability of the cell connections moved people to suggest sirens as a more reliable system than text messaging. While there was an increase in support for communities to manage the wetlands during the dry season (from 70% to 82%) there was a drop in support for the idea that communities should maintain the water channels during the wet season (from 78% to 67%) and that communities should be responsible for desilting riverbeds (from 55% to 42%). Discussions showed an awareness of the machinery and scale of work required to get these tasks done.

In the family planning area, there was an increase in support for the government enforcing the minimum age for marriage of 18 years. This went from 87% believing it important to 94%.

Table 5 shows the priorities after deliberation for Butaleja. Government assisting in drilling for clean water is the top of the list with mean of .927 (increasing from 95% to 99%). The second

highest priority is that "the community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys." This proposal rated at .917 after deliberation (moving from 97% to 99% endorsing its importance).

For the government assisting with drilling for clean water where possible:

"We gain because we may not be affected by diseases which come from the dirty water." – Butaleja group 2

"I support the government to go on to drill more water for using, like that of boreholes. There are some places that do not have boreholes. Still let it just go ahead and adds more, so that we get good water. It will have helped us not to suffer from malaria." –Butaleja group 8

For the community encouraging girls to go to school as well as boys:

"I think that we should encourage children to study. Because if a child studies, if she was to marry at 14 years and she is at school it will help her not to produce at a young age ." –Butaleja group 3

"It also helps young girls to look for jobs so that they can get money and they will not have time to look to boys to give them money. Because what spoils young girls most is money, but if she also has some where to get money, she endures and persists there until she matures. But if there is nothing she is doing she is forced to produce early." –Butaleja group 3

At this time we only have transcripts from four of the groups in each project. When we have all the transcripts there will be opportunities for more systematic analysis. In addition, we have not made use in this report of any of the explanatory variables in the data set for quantitative analysis of the opinion changes. There is obviously a great deal remaining to be done.

Efficacy and Expectations

Table 7 shows results before and after deliberation for Bududa for some questions about the participants' expectations about whether they would be listened to. Questions probed "external efficacy", whether public officials would pay attention and "internal efficacy", and whether they had views worth listening to. The results were high in both areas, in some cases showing significant changes.

In Bududa, there was a significant increase in the view that the government will take the respondent's views seriously, rising from 61% to 73%. For internal efficacy there was a dramatic rise in the view that "I have opinions about my community that are worth taking seriously" increasing from 56% to 81%.

Table 8 shows results on the same questions in Butaleja. Here the external efficacy was high both before and after. The expectation that the government would take the results seriously was already at 75% before and at 70% afterwards (the change was not statistically significant).

Similarly the sense of internal efficacy started high and did not change significantly (moving from a very high 81% before deliberation to 87% after). Clearly the two communities, which share a common fate in the environment of the Mt. Elgon region, are different in many of their attitudes, both on the substance of policy and in their views of external and internal efficacy.

Barriers to policy acceptance

During the small group sessions key concerns were identified for questions posed to the experts in the plenary session. Since these questions were the result of extensive small group deliberation, they offer a window into possible barriers to policy acceptance. They are the questions policy advocates need to be able to answer. These questions can be found in Table 9.

On the first topic, "resettlement management", questions concerned compensation for losses for those who resettled, whether someone will take the land they have been displaced from, how to transport children and families and farm animals, how long the resettlement would have to be for as well as many other key issues.

On the second topic, "land management," the participants worried that since forests belong to the government, if they planted trees then they might be creating forests and might hence, lose their land. They worried about practical issues such as the kind of heavy machinery required for desilting or the iron bars and cement required for houses with high floors.

On the third topic, "population pressure" they worried about alleged medical side effects of Family Planning both for women and for men. They also worried about the pressure of many children on family resources, which was part of the rationale for family planning in the agenda. In addition, they supported the one-class school idea, to give young girls access to education closer to their villages but worried how it might be possible to staff those one-class schools located so remotely.

The group questions posed in the plenaries are a distillation of the small group discussions. Fuller qualitative analysis of both will shed light on the quantitative results and on both the route to advocacy and the barriers to acceptance for the various policy options.

Going Forward

This brief report is a first look. We expect that when all the transcripts are available we will be able to code the small group discussions to give a greater sense of what is motivating the changes and also what is supporting the highly rated policy options at time 2. In addition, there is the opportunity to do regressions to better explain the policy changes quantitatively. The small group assignments will permit some important additional analyses at the small group level. Nevertheless, we can see, even at this early stage, that the project successfully brought Deliberative Polling to Africa. When the results are properly shared and disseminated, we have

hopes that some of the policy options will get implemented. Such effects will take time to mature and also to be analyzed. Policy impact will be the last part of the story and it is still to be written.

Table 1.Bududa
Results: Significant Policy Changes for Participants
September 2014

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance.

In the Sig. column, * indicates significance 0.10 or below, ** for 0.05, and *** for 0.01 or below.

The first row for each question shows the means for each question and the subsequent rows show the percentages. For the purposes of this document, the answer scales are collapsed for certain questions.

For response options, all questions were on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 was extremely unimportant, 10 was extremely important and 5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, 0-4 would represent unimportant, 6-10 important and 5 exactly in the middle. DK/NA denotes don't know or not applicable.

Question	T1	T2	T2-T1	P-value
1. Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.766	0.840	0.075	0.001***
0-4	10.520	4.980		
5	12.920	9.450		
6-10	76.560	85.570		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
4. Give support to the host families for helping those who move.	0.685	0.759	0.073	0.003***
0-4	20.100	11.500		
5	12.440	10.500		
6-10	67.460	78.000		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
5. Strengthen the local disaster management committees.	0.760	0.827	0.068	0.002***
0-4	9.180	3.550		
5	13.530	7.110		
6-10	77.290	89.340		
(DK/NA)	(1.43)	(1.99)		
6. Raise funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees.	0.646	0.766	0.119	0.000***
0-4	17.560	8.630		
5	23.900	11.680		
6-10	58.540	79.690		
(DK/NA)	(2.38)	(1.99)		
8. Build peri-urban centers where people can resettle.	0.752	0.810	0.058	0.013***
0-4	11.900	5.970		
5	13.330	9.450		
6-10	74.770	84.580		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
9. Make sure new peri-urban centers are nearby so people can farm.	0.812	0.843	0.031	0.108*

0-4	7.180	3.480		
5	13.400	7.460		
6-10	79.420	89.060		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
13. Ensure that the early warning system works with the local disaster committees	0.715	0.756	0.041	0.076*
0-4	13.660	3.550		
5	10.730	16.240		
6-10	75.610	80.210		
(DK/NA)	(2.38)	(1.99)		
16. Communities should manage the wetland during dry season.	0.602	0.671	0.069	0.015**
0-4	25.000	15.540		
5	19.150	16.060		
6-10	55.850	68.400		
(DK/NA)	(10.48)	(3.98)		
17. Communities should create more rice schemes, but not in the wetland.	0.529	0.631	0.102	0.003***
0-4	38.510	26.290		
5	13.220	16.000		
6-10	48.270	57.710		
(DK/NA)	(17.14)	(12.94)		
20. Communities should be responsible for de- silting riverbeds.	0.585	0.674	0.089	0.002***
0-4	27.080	17.620		
5	20.310	18.130		
6-10	52.610	64.250		
(DK/NA)	(8.57)	(3.98)		
21. Government should assist communities in de- silting the riverbeds	0.528	0.580	0.052	0.076*
0-4	37.310	26.940		
5	18.650	22.280		
6-10	44.040	50.780		
(DK/NA)	(8.10)	(3.98)		
22. Communities should build sanitation drains for reduction of malaria	0.836	0.872	0.036	0.074*
0-4	5.710	1.490		
5	6.670	4.480		
6-10	87.620	94.030		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
27. The government should raise narrow bridges.	0.811	0.858	0.047	0.015**
0-4	5.770	1.990		
5	9.620	3.980		
6-10	84.610	94.030		
(DK/NA)	(0.95)	-		
29. Communities should build ladders in the highlands where there are not roads.	0.420	0.483	0.063	0.053**
0-4	49.740	38.780		
5	13.330	18.370		

6-10	36.930	42.850		
(DK/NA)	(6.70)	(2.49)		
34. Families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families	0.740	0.797	0.058	0.011***
0-4	9.090	4.000		
5	14.830	8.500		
6-10	76.080	87.500		
(DK/NA)	-	(0.50)		

Table 2. Bududa
Results: Priorities After Deliberation
September 2014

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance; the questions have been recoded from a 0 to 10 scale to a 0 to 1 scale. Where 0 was extremely unimportant, 1 was extremely important and 0.5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, means closer to 1 show participants rated the question higher than means closer to 0.

This document has sorted the questions by T1 means on the left and T2 means on the right, from highest to lowest or highest importance to lowest importance.

Question	**T1**		**Question**	**T2**
31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	0.928		31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	0.937
36. Health Center 2s should be established in small villages	0.921		25. The government should build roads in remote areas to allow farmers easier access to market	0.923
23. Government should assist in drilling for clean water, where possible	0.916		23. Government should assist in drilling for clean water, where possible	0.917
25. The government should build roads in remote areas to allow farmers easier access to market	0.910		36. Health Center 2s should be established in small villages	0.886
30. The government should build one-class schools for elementary education in remote areas	0.903		30. The government should build one-class schools for elementary education in remote areas	0.878
26. The government should build more bridges	0.867		22. Communities should build sanitation drains for reduction of malaria	0.872
24. Communities should be provided with resources for access to clean water	0.862		26. The government should build more bridges	0.869
35. Offer more education about family planning	0.854		38b. Diversifying crops would improve nutrition	0.864
19. Communities should be sensitized to the benefits of planting a diversity of crops.	0.850		33. The government should enforce the minimum age requirement for marriage of 18 years old	0.862
32. Communities should create more technical schools for both girls and boys	0.850		27. The government should raise narrow bridges.	0.858
33. The government should enforce the minimum age requirement for marriage of 18 years old	0.843		19. Communities should be sensitized to the benefits of planting a diversity of crops.	0.857
22. Communities should build sanitation drains for reduction of malaria	0.836		38a. Diversifying crops would improve livelihoods	0.851
2. Compensate people who have to move from high risk areas	0.826		35. Offer more education about family planning	0.847
38b. Diversifying crops would improve nutrition	0.818		24. Communities should be provided with resources for access to clean water	0.846
9. Make sure new peri-urban centers are nearby so people can farm.	0.812		32. Communities should create more technical schools for both girls and boys	0.845
27. The government should raise narrow bridges.	0.811		9. Make sure new peri-urban centers are nearby so people can farm.	0.843

38a. Diversifying crops would improve livelihoods	0.805		1. Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.840
10. Build early warning system for floods and landslides	0.797		5. Strengthen the local disaster management committees.	0.827
7. Give training to the local disaster management committees	0.787		7. Give training to the local disaster management committees	0.816
14.Plant trees to protect the river banks	0.779		8. Build peri-urban centers where people can resettle.	0.810
1. Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.766		2. Compensate people who have to move from high risk areas	0.799
5. Strengthen the local disaster management committees.	0.760		10. Build early warning system for floods and landslides	0.799
18. Communities maintain water channels during the wet season.	0.758		34. Families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families	0.797
8. Build peri-urban centers where people can resettle.	0.752		14.Plant trees to protect the river banks	0.796
11. Early warning system should use sirens	0.752		6. Raise funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees.	0.766
28. New buildings must have high floors in low land areas.	0.740		28. New buildings must have high floors in low land areas.	0.762
34. Families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families	0.740		4. Give support to the host families for helping those who move.	0.759
13. Ensure that the early warning system works with the local disaster committees	0.715		13. Ensure that the early warning system works with the local disaster committees	0.756
4. Give support to the host families for helping those who move.	0.685		11. Early warning system should use sirens	0.737
37. More Roads, Fewer Bridges	0.681		18. Communities maintain water channels during the wet season.	0.728
15. Dig river channels with help of local government.	0.673		37. More Roads, Fewer Bridges	0.692
6. Raise funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees.	0.646		20. Communities should be responsible for de- silting riverbeds.	0.674
16. Manage the wetland during dry season.	0.602		16. Manage the wetland during dry season.	0.671
3. Resettle with host families in a low risk area when there is a disaster	0.596		15. Dig river channels with help of local government.	0.670
20. Communities should be responsible for de- silting riverbeds.	0.585		17. Create more rice schemes, but not in the wetland.	0.631
17. Create more rice schemes, but not in the wetland.	0.529		3. Resettle with host families in a low risk area when there is a disaster	0.627
21. Government should assist communities in de- silting the riverbeds	0.528		21. Government should assist communities in de- silting the riverbeds	0.580

12. Early warning system should use text messages	0.490		29. Communities should build ladders in the highlands where there are not roads.	0.483
29. Communities should build ladders in the highlands where there are not roads.	0.420		12. Early warning system should use text messages	0.453

Table 3. Bududa
Illustrative Transcript Excerpts

This document provides small group discussion transcript excerpts to illustrate the opinions of participants after deliberation.

Note: T2 denotes after deliberation; the questions have been recoded from a 0 to 10 scale to a 0 to 1 scale. Where 0 was extremely unimportant, 1 was extremely important and 0.5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, means closer to 1 show participants rated the question higher than means closer to 0.
Quotes below are verbatim from transcripts.

Question	**T2**
31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	**0.937**
"Yes we like them so much, I support them to be implemented, because you may find that a child who may not be theoretical knowledgeable, but he may have these practical skills and even do things more than those who studied and went far. They may even admire." – group1	
"Building of technical schools where a child can be self employed is very good. It is good because any one who befriends her can easily get her pregnant but when she is busy studying in it will help in reducing children from producing anyhow because if a child just sits at home, a technical school. She will be doing her course so she will be having what to do most of the time. Because not all children are the same, there are those that have knowledge of the books (theory) and those who have natural knowledge of doing technical jobs. So that it will be good." – group 1	
"…but we people of Bududa especially the girl child, end up being impregnated early because they go to school when they are old and the other children laugh at them and saying eeh such a girl is in P2, P3,this big girl? Then when her periods and she stains her cloth she just sits and she may not go back to school the next day she may not go back to school. So it is better to put in place those nursery schools with well trained teachers so that we in Bududa can have a difference." – group 1	
"Its so good because many girls are getting problems in giving birth because they get married when they are still young, now if you keep them in schools, your keeping them as their age increases and they grow." – group 2	

36. Health Center 2s should be established in small villages	**0.886**
"I also support it, health centers have to be there because of the many people that we have." – group 8	
"I was saying that construction of health centers in villages is good because illness may attack you in the night and your relatives rush and take you to near here as they look for means to take you forward." – group 8	
"For me I see that it is good to construct health centers because we had a health centre in Nametsi but the landslide carried it away. It has now become a big challenge now because if you fall sick, you may collapse and die before reaching a hospital. So I support the construction of these hospitals called health centre 2s because they can offer treatment from nearby without having to travel long distances." – group 7	
"So if government can construct health centre 2s deep in villages, they can be of help even if some times they don't have enough equipment. They can first offer first aid before transferring them like to Bududa hospital which has many equipment to cater for any serious cases." – group 7	

30. The government should build one-class schools for elementary education in remote areas	**0.878**
"…for me I support the build issue of building schools. I say that it should be implemented. Now like some of us especially from Nametsi parish because of the way the way we were the landslide affected us, though the school was destroyed, children are there we stay with children at home and government does not mind about them to send people to check for children who don't go to school." – group 1	
"Building of nursery schools is very good because a child who begins from nursery, by the time she/he	

reaches primary, his performance will be very good because she/he begun he would not understand. But by the time they join primary, they will understanding that is why we really want nursery schools. Secondly, the nursery schools especially those we construct in homes, or those in villages or parishes, helps so much. It helps in reducing the distances that the children walk. So it is better when they go to a nearby nursery. And also in nursery, it helps a child in away that they play with them; feed them, so they will not be shy. Therefore a nursery is very good. I support it." – group 1	
"I support the idea of having nursery school that is near by … a child who begins from baby class by the time the he reaches P1, the child will not be disturbing the teacher on issues of studies because they understand." – group 1	
"Its good because it helps the child may be the one who doesn't want to go to school but when he looks at his friends going to school, he admires" – group 2	
"There are teachers who are qualified but have no jobs, so if they build those schools in large numbers, those without jobs will also benefit from them" – group 2	
"All in all if services [schools] are brought near it will help us and children that is good." – group 8	
"…if a child starts from a lower class like nursery, this child understands and even when they are growing, she will know the importance of education… On that we are saying that if schools are put nearer, it will help the children for us." – group 8	

Table 4. Butaleja
Results: Significant Policy Changes for Participants
September 2014

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance.

In the Sig. column, * indicates significance 0.10 or below, ** for 0.05, and *** for 0.01 or below.

The first row for each question shows the means for each question and the subsequent rows show the percentages. For the purposes of this document, the answer scales are collapsed for certain questions.

For response options, all questions were on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 was extremely unimportant, 10 was extremely important and 5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, 0-4 would represent unimportant, 6-10 important and 5 exactly in the middle. DK/NA denotes don't know or not applicable.

Question	T1	T2	T2-T1	Sig.
1.Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.553	0.670	0.116	0.000***
0-4	37.230	20.370		
5	16.880	12.500		
6-10	45.890	67.130		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	(0.46)		
3. Resettle with host families in a low risk area when there is a disaster	0.563	0.626	0.063	0.017**
0-4	32.330	22.120		
5	14.220	18.430		
6-10	53.450	59.450		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
11. Early warning system should use sirens	0.761	0.821	0.061	0.008***
0-4	12.990	4.150		
5	8.230	4.150		
6-10	78.780	91.700		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
12. Early warning system should use text messages.	0.628	0.525	-0.103	0.000***
0-4	24.450	31.800		
5	15.280	25.810		
6-10	60.270	42.390		
(DK/NA)	(1.29)	-		
14.Plant trees to protect the river banks	0.833	0.869	0.036	0.049**
0-4	7.830	1.840		
5	4.350	4.150		
6-10	87.820	94.010		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
16. Communities should manage the wetland during dry season.	0.687	0.736	0.048	0.041**
0-4	19.130	6.910		
5	10.430	11.060		
6-10	70.440	82.030		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		

18. Communities maintain water channels during the wet season.	0.749	0.657	-0.092	0.000***
0-4	8.660	15.210		
5	12.990	17.510		
6-10	78.350	67.280		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
20. Communities should be responsible for de-silting riverbeds.	0.593	0.513	-0.080	0.006***
0-4	30.430	34.560		
5	14.350	23.960		
6-10	55.220	41.480		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
21. Government should assist communities in de-silting the riverbeds	0.846	0.874	0.028	0.091*
0-4	3.930	0.920		
5	5.680	1.840		
6-10	90.390	97.240		
(DK/NA)	(1.29)	-		
33. The government should enforce the minimum age requirement for marriage of 18 years old	0.840	0.881	0.041	0.032**
0-4	5.190	2.760		
5	7.790	2.760		
6-10	87.020	94.480		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
37. Which option do you prefer?	0.612	0.462	-0.150	0.000***
Spend money on more roads, fewer bridges 0-4	16.440	45.160		
In the middle 5	39.560	38.250		
Spend money on more bridges, fewer roads 6-10	44.000	16.590		
(DK/NA)	(3.02)	-		

Table 5. Butaleja
Results: Priorities After Deliberation
September 2014

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance; the questions have been recoded from a 0 to 10 scale to a 0 to 1 scale. Where 0 was extremely unimportant, 1 was extremely important and 0.5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, means closer to 1 show participants rated the question higher than means closer to 0.

This document has sorted the questions by T1 means on the left and T2 means on the right, from highest to lowest or highest importance to lowest importance.

Question	T1		Question	T2
31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	0.923		23. Government should assist in drilling for clean water, where possible	0.927
25. The government should build roads in remote areas to allow farmers easier access to market	0.916		31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	0.917
23. Government should assist in drilling for clean water, where possible	0.912		25. The government should build roads in remote areas to allow farmers easier access to market	0.904
36. Health Center IIs should be established in small villages	0.897		10. Build early warning system for floods and landslides	0.902
38. a. Diversifying crops would improve livelihoods	0.879		36. Health Center IIs should be established in small villages	0.894
38 b. Diversifying crops would improve nutrition	0.878		19. Communities should be sensitized to the benefits of planting a diversity of crops.	0.893
10. Build early warning system for floods and landslides	0.872		33. The government should enforce the minimum age requirement for marriage of 18 years old	0.881
19. Communities should be sensitized to the benefits of planting a diversity of crops.	0.872		38 b. Diversifying crops would improve nutrition	0.879
24. Communities should be provided with resources for access to clean water	0.865		21. Government should assist communities in de-silting the riverbeds	0.874
30. The government should build one-class schools for elementary education in remote areas	0.857		38. a. Diversifying crops would improve livelihoods	0.873
26. The government should build more bridges	0.855		14.Plant trees to protect the river banks	0.869
21. Government should assist communities in de-silting the riverbeds	0.846		24. Communities should be provided with resources for access to clean water	0.862
33. The government should enforce the minimum age requirement for marriage of 18 years old	0.840		7. Give training to the local disaster management committees	0.859
27. The government should raise narrow bridges.	0.835		5. Strengthen the local disaster management committees.	0.849
28. New buildings must have high floors in low land areas.	0.835		26. The government should build more bridges	0.848

14.Plant trees to protect the river banks	0.833		30. The government should build one-class schools for elementary education in remote areas	0.839
5. Strengthen the local disaster management committees.	0.832		15. Dig river channels with help of local government.	0.831
7. Give training to the local disaster management committees	0.832		27. The government should raise narrow bridges.	0.827
15. Dig river channels with help of local government.	0.830		35. Offer more education about family planning	0.823
13. Ensure that the early warning system works with the local disaster committees	0.800		11. Early warning system should use sirens	0.821
35. Offer more education about family planning	0.800		28. New buildings must have high floors in low land areas.	0.821
2. Compensate people who have to move from high risk areas	0.794		13. Ensure that the early warning system works with the local disaster committees	0.820
32. Communities should create more technical schools for both girls and boys	0.783		2. Compensate people who have to move from high risk areas	0.798
34. Families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families	0.777		34. Families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families	0.779
22. Communities should build sanitation drains for reduction of malaria	0.771		4. Give support to the host families for helping those who move.	0.769
4. Give support to the host families for helping those who move.	0.765		22. Communities should build sanitation drains for reduction of malaria	0.755
11. Early warning system should use sirens	0.761		6. Raise funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees.	0.747
18. Communities maintain water channels during the wet season.	0.749		32. Communities should create more technical schools for both girls and boys	0.743
6. Raise funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees.	0.748		16. Manage the wetland during dry season.	0.736
8. Build peri-urban centers where people can resettle.	0.744		8. Build peri-urban centers where people can resettle.	0.718
9. Make sure new peri-urban centers are nearby so people can farm.	0.687		9. Make sure new peri-urban centers are nearby so people can farm.	0.700
16. Manage the wetland during dry season.	0.687		1.Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.670
12. Early warning system should use text messages.	0.628		18. Communities maintain water channels during the wet season.	0.657
37. Some people think that money should be spent on building roads, even if that means fewer bridges.	0.612		3. Resettle with host families in a low risk area when there is a disaster	0.626
20. Communities should be responsible for de-silting riverbeds.	0.593		12. Early warning system should use text messages.	0.525
3. Resettle with host families in a low risk area when there is a disaster	0.563		17. Create more rice schemes, but not in the wetland.	0.514
17. Create more rice schemes, but not in	0.559		20. Communities should be responsible for	0.513

the wetland.			de-silting riverbeds.	
1.Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.553		37. Some people think that money should be spent on building roads, even if that means fewer bridges.	0.462
29. Communities should build ladders in the highlands where there are not roads.	0.368		29. Communities should build ladders in the highlands where there are not roads.	0.379

Table 6. Butaleja
Illustrative Transcript Excerpts

This document provides small group discussion transcript excerpts to illustrate the opinions of participants after deliberation.

Note: T2 denotes after deliberation; the questions have been recoded from a 0 to 10 scale to a 0 to 1 scale. Where 0 was extremely unimportant, 1 was extremely important and 0.5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, means closer to 1 show participants rated the question higher than means closer to 0.
Quotes below are verbatim from transcripts.

Question	**T2**
23. Government should assist in drilling for clean water, where possible	**0.927**
"It is a good idea because clean water is our life. It is the foundation of our health. Therefore, Government should assist to build water sources!" – group 1	
"We gain because we may not be affected by diseases which come from the dirty water." – group 2	
"When there are many boreholes, the people are served faster because some people fight to be served fast." – group 2	
"I support the government to go on to drill more water for using, like that of boreholes. There are some places that do not have boreholes. Still let it just go ahead and adds more, so that we get good water. It will have helped us not to suffer from malaria." – group 8	
"I support the boreholes to be drilled because they bring good life." – group 8	
"For me I also so much support the proposal of boreholes to be drilled because during the former regimes we were suffering so much. We would line up Jericans from here to there, but nowadays aah it is no more." – group 8	

31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	**0.917**
"The proposal of technical schools for both boys and girls is important because in technical schools they teach the girls catering and also tailoring. Therefore I support the proposal of building the technical and vocational schools for both boys and girls." – group 2	
"These schools of technical and vocational are good because with girls, there is some diversification amongst the girls because you find a girl also doing the work of painting, hair dressing and all the jobs. Therefore they should add on the number of these technical and vocational schools." – group 2	
"It also helps young girls to look for jobs so that they can get money and they will not have time to look to boys to give them money. Because what spoils young girls most is money, but if she also has some where to get money, she endures and persists there until she matures. But if there is nothing she is doing she is forced to produce early." – group 3	
"For me, my thought on reducing people, I think that we should encourage children to study. Because if a child studies, if she was to marry at 14 years and she is at school it will help her not to produce at a young age." – group 3	
"…education takes determination whether fees is high or not. It needs determination. So it's bad to say that I can take a boy only, all children need training in such fields. So such reasoning is bad because all children should be considered." – group 3	
"Those technical schools, for me I would support their availability, because like us who left school and hurriedly entered into the technical school and were educated like me, we got a chance to get what to do, especially the girls who have so many problems in their homes yet they also have requirements. They may have their requirements which their husbands don't solve for them. To give an example if they will have learnt things to do with tailoring, hand craft, or learnt designing things, that will keep them busy as they develop their homes." – group 8	
"Technical schools should be available because of the reason that the girl child if it happens that they know handcraft and can work for themselves, can do tailoring for themselves, it helps them in those homes that they will have gone into in such things like educating their children because they will have learnt something and it also helps them get through the problems in the homes." –	

group 8	
"We are moving along the technical school issue. I also know that technical means to encourage people to be civilized, because a child if he will have gone to the technical school, he may come from there and he knows how to make bricks and it's the job he will have learnt there. The girls also if they come from there and can make bricks, they also will have got jobs. Therefore, to say that a technical school is put in existence, that issue will be for civilization and to encourage those who are just idle and not moving to be enlightened/civilized, and they will be knowledgeable."	

25. The government should build roads in remote areas to allow farmers easier access to market	**0.904**
"My view is that as local communities, we cannot afford opening roads. However, Government can help to open the roads." – group 1	
"It is good because it would improve on the movement of our produce from the fields to our homes." – group 1	

Table 7. Bududa
Efficacy and Expectations

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance.

In the Sig. column, * indicates significance 0.10 or below, ** for 0.05, and *** for 0.01 or below.

The first row for each question shows the means for each question and the subsequent rows show the percentages. For the purposes of this document, the answer scales are collapsed for certain questions.

For response options, all questions were on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 was extremely unimportant, 10 was extremely important and 5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, 0-4 would represent unimportant, 6-10 important and 5 exactly in the middle. DK/NA denotes don't know or not applicable.

Question	**T1**	**T2**	**T2-T1**	**Sig.**
42. How serious or not serious do you think the government will take into account your views and suggestions provided in this event?	0.698	0.771	0.073	0.004***
0-4	11.980	3.550		
5	26.560	22.840		
6-10	61.460	73.610		
(DK/NA)	(5.88)	(1.99)		
43. How confident are you the government will use the results from this event?	0.672	0.747	0.075	0.003***
0-4	10.820	6.060		
5	30.410	21.210		
6-10	58.770	72.730		
(DK/NA)	(5.37)	(1.99)		
44. How confident are you the community will use the results from this event?	0.743	0.772	0.029	0.196
0-4	4.280	6.030		
5	21.930	15.080		
6-10	73.790	78.890		
(DK/NA)	(6.97)	(1.00)		
45a. "Most people do not know much about public affairs, decision making is best left to experts, community leaders and government officials.''	0.681	0.649	-0.032	0.253
0-4	18.000	15.500		
5	20.000	27.500		
6-10	62.000	57.000		
(DK/NA)	(1.96)	(0.50)		
45b. "I have opinions about my community that are worth listening to."	0.704	0.769	0.065	0.012***
0-4	12.440	5.500		
5	31.340	13.000		
6-10	56.220	81.500		
(DK/NA)	(0.99)	(0.50)		

Table 8. Butaleja
Results on Efficacy and Expectations

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance.

In the Sig. column, * indicates significance 0.10 or below, ** for 0.05, and *** for 0.01 or below.

The first row for each question shows the means for each question and the subsequent rows show the percentages. For the purposes of this document, the answer scales are collapsed for certain questions.

For response options, all questions were on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 was extremely unimportant, 10 was extremely important and 5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, 0-4 would represent unimportant, 6-10 important and 5 exactly in the middle. DK/NA denotes don't know or not applicable.

Question	T1	T2	T2-T1	Sig.
42. On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all serious, 10 is completely serious, and 5 is exactly in the middle, how serious or not serious do you think the government will take into account your views and suggestions provided in this event?	0.781	0.757	-0.024	0.309
0-4	6.850	7.140		
5	17.810	22.860		
6-10	75.340	70.000		
(DK/NA)	(5.60)	(3.23)		
43. On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all confident, 10 is completely confident, and 5 is exactly in the middle, how confident are you the government will use the results from this event?	0.719	0.717	-0.002	0.930
0-4	10.190	6.190		
5	23.610	23.330		
6-10	66.200	70.480		
(DK/NA)	(6.90)	(3.23)		
44. On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all confident, 10 is completely confident, and 5 is exactly in the middle, how confident are you the community will use the results from this event?	0.705	0.700	-0.005	0.827
0-4	11.360	7.980		
5	19.090	24.410		
6-10	69.550	67.610		
(DK/NA)	(5.17)	(1.84)		
45. a. ‟Most people do not know much about public affairs, decision making is best left to experts, community leaders and government officials."	0.706	0.670	-0.036	0.148
0-4	14.220	15.280		
5	19.110	18.980		
6-10	66.670	65.740		
(DK/NA)	(2.60)	(0.46)		
45. b. "I have opinions about my community that are worth listening to."	0.790	0.783	-0.007	0.731
0-4	4.820	3.240		
5	13.600	9.260		
6-10	81.580	87.500		
(DK/NA)	(1.30)	(0.46)		

Table 9: Questions Posed by Small Groups in the Plenary Sessions

RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT
• If resettled, what are the compensation terms for the losses and how much will I receive as compensation? • What guarantee do we have that someone will not settle where we have been displaced from • If relocated, how will I transport my children, farm animals and other agricultural produce? • Will I maintain my family network in case of relocation and will I be resettled with my neighbors? • Will government temporarily relocate us to nearby places so that we can continue using our fertile soils for agriculture? • Will government consult with us on where to relocate or it will be a forced relocation? • In case of relocation, will the government support us and for how long will the government support us? • What kind of support will the government provide to members of disaster management committees to effectively carry on their work? • You talk of compensation, government may promise and not fulfill so is it the government to compensate us or other organization? • If I am relocated, how long will I stay in that new place, do I stay there forever or I will come back?
LAND MANAGEMENT
• Who owns the land where we are resettled and where we were? • They say forests belong to government; if we plant many trees, wont our land be gazzetted as a forest? • We have planted eucalyptus trees but have not saved us from landslides, so what types of trees are we supposed to plant? • Geographically, they say more trees bring a lot of rain; why should we plant trees on a large scale to bring rain that has caused all these problems that we see today? • You discourage people from cultivating in wetland lands yet the rice we grow here only survives in wetlands and also much of our land we have is in wetlands, so where else do you want us to cultivate? • If we cultivate rice dry land, shall we be supported with irrigation pumps? • Why would you encourage us to plant trees when we don't even have enough land for agriculture? • Desilting of river banks to avoid floods require heavy tractors not hoes and spades, why should the government not provide these tractors? • While constructing houses with high floors, you need cement and iron bars, do you think I can spend money on iron bars when I don't have school fees for my children? • We construct our houses using mud and wattle so how shall we raise the foundation to avoid floods?
POPULATION PRESSURE
• We have heard that FP causes many side effects including tempering with our internal body organs producing deformed children or not conceiving again, why do you encourage us to use FP? • Where do I go if I have side effects for FP? • Why are there no FP methods for men? • I have 12 children and my land is getting smaller; can government give people like me more land? • What happens to me if I divorce my wife after undergoing vasectomy and then marry another wife who wants children with me? • We hear that Family planning for men reduce their sexual prowess? • One class approach is a good strategy but how will the government motivate teachers to teach in these hard to reach areas? • Can gov't institute laws forcing men to go for family planning sessions with their wives? • Is there any way we can stop men from marrying more than one wife to reduce on population increase?

Appendix Table 1. Members of the Advisory Group

No	Name	Affiliation
1	Prof. William Bazeyo	ResilientAfrica Network
2	Dr. Roy William Mayega	ResilientAfrica Network
3	Prof. Jim Fishkin	Stanford University
4	Dr. Dorothy Okello	ResilientAfrica Network
5	Prof. Lynn Atuyambe	Makerere University
6	Dr. Stella Neema	Makerere University
7	Dr. Alice Siu	Stanford University
8	Mr. Tumuhamye Nathan	ResilientAfrica Network
9	Dr. Julius Ssentongo	ResilientAfrica Network
10	Grace Bua	ResilientAfrica Network
11	Deborah Elzie	ResilientAfrica Network
12	Kathleen Gilles	Stanford University
13	Joseph Muyonjo	Butaleja District Local Government
14	Were Lamula	Butaleja District Local Government
15	Nandudu Evalyne	Bududa District Local Government
16	Samson Natsambwa	Bududa District Local Government
17	Vincent Woboya	Office of the Prime Minister

Appendix Table 2: Bududa Participants' Demographics

	A Gender:	
	Male	58.71%
	Female	41.29%
	B Average Age:	42.61
	C Marital Status:	
1	Married	90.00%
2	Single	5.00%
3	Separate/Divorced	1.50%
4	Widowed	3.50%
5	Never Married	0.00%
	D Highest Level of Education:	
1	None	10.45%
2	Primary	57.71%
3	O Level	27.86%
4	A Level	1.00%
5	Tertiary	2.99%
	E Occupation:	
1	Farmer	86.57%
2	Professional/technical/managerial	1.99%
3	Entrepreneur (business owner)	3.48%
4	Merchant	1.00%
5	Teacher	1.99%
6	Student	1.99%
7	Other	2.99%
	F Average Number of Children:	6.39
	G Sub-County:	
	11	24.38%
	12	1.49%
	13	17.41%
	14	13.93%
	15	15.92%
	16	12.44%
	17	13.43%
	22	1.00%

Appendix Table 3: Butaleja Participants' Demographics

	A Gender:	
	Male	65.90%
	Female	34.10%
	B Average Age:	40.06
	C Marital Status:	
1	Married	91.71%
2	Single	5.99%
3	Separate/Divorced	0.92%
4	Widowed	1.38%
5	Never Married	0.00%
	D Highest Level of Education:	
1	None	7.83%
2	Primary	57.14%
3	O Level	26.27%
4	A Level	3.69%
5	Tertiary	5.07%
	E Occupation:	
1	Farmer	85.71%
2	Professional/technical/managerial	5.53%
3	Entrepreneur (business owner)	3.69%
4	Merchant	0.46%
5	Teacher	0.92%
6	Student	1.84%
7	Other	1.84%
	F Average Number of Children:	9.01
	G Sub-County:	
	21	17.05%
	22	18.43%
	23	17.97%
	24	16.59%
	25	17.05%
	26	12.90%

Appendix Table 4: Bududa
Full Results for Policy Attitudes

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance.

In the Sig. column, * indicates significance 0.10 or below, ** for 0.05, and *** for 0.01 or below.

The first row for each question shows the means for each question and the subsequent rows show the percentages. For the purposes of this document, the answer scales are collapsed for certain questions.

For response options, questions were on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 was extremely unimportant, 10 was extremely important and 5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, 0-4 would represent unimportant, 6-10 important and 5 exactly in the middle. DK/NA denotes don't know or not applicable.

There are three knowledge questions. This document shows the percent of participants offering the correct answer.

Question	**T1**	**T2**	**T2-T1**	**Sig.**
1. Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.766	0.840	0.075	0.001***
0-4	10.520	4.980		
5	12.920	9.450		
6-10	76.560	85.570		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
2. Compensate people who have to move from high risk areas	0.826	0.799	-0.027	0.229
0-4	8.100	3.980		
5	5.240	10.450		
6-10	86.670	85.570		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
3. Resettle with host families in a low risk area when there is a disaster	0.596	0.627	0.031	0.264
0-4	25.000	18.410		
5	19.710	24.880		
6-10	55.290	56.710		
(DK/NA)	(0.95)	-		
4. Give support to the host families for helping those who move.	0.685	0.759	0.073	0.003***
0-4	20.100	11.500		
5	12.440	10.500		
6-10	67.460	78.000		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
5. Strengthen the local disaster management committees.	0.760	0.827	0.068	0.002***
0-4	9.180	3.550		
5	13.530	7.110		
6-10	77.290	89.340		
(DK/NA)	(1.43)	(1.99)		
6. Raise funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees.	0.646	0.766	0.119	0.000***
0-4	17.560	8.630		
5	23.900	11.680		
6-10	58.540	79.690		
(DK/NA)	(2.38)	(1.99)		

7. Give training to the local disaster management committees	0.787	0.816	0.028	0.195
0-4	9.760	5.610		
5	10.240	6.120		
6-10	80.000	88.270		
(DK/NA)	(2.38)	(2.49)		
8. Build peri-urban centers where people can resettle.	0.752	0.810	0.058	0.013***
0-4	11.900	5.970		
5	13.330	9.450		
6-10	74.770	84.580		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
9. Make sure new peri-urban centers are nearby so people can farm.	0.812	0.843	0.031	0.108*
0-4	7.180	3.480		
5	13.400	7.460		
6-10	79.420	89.060		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
10. Build early warning system for floods and landslides	0.797	0.799	0.002	0.927
0-4	6.190	6.470		
5	11.900	8.460		
6-10	81.910	85.070		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
11. Early warning system should use sirens	0.752	0.737	-0.015	0.582
0-4	11.540	13.130		
5	10.100	10.610		
6-10	78.360	76.260		
(DK/NA)	(0.95)	(1.49)		
12. Early warning system should use text *messages*	0.490	0.453	-0.037	0.212
0-4	44.440	47.500		
5	15.460	19.000		
6-10	40.100	33.500		
(DK/NA)	(1.43)	(0.50)		
13. Ensure that the early warning system works with the local disaster committees	0.715	0.756	0.041	0.076*
0-4	13.660	3.550		
5	10.730	16.240		
6-10	75.610	80.210		
(DK/NA)	(2.38)	(1.99)		
14.Plant trees to protect the river banks	0.779	0.796	0.017	0.417
0-4	11.650	6.030		
5	10.190	8.540		
6-10	78.160	85.430		
(DK/NA)	(1.90)	(1.00)		
15. Dig river channels with help of local government.	0.673	0.670	-0.003	0.912
0-4	20.000	16.240		
5	14.630	13.710		
6-10	65.370	70.050		
(DK/NA)	(2.38)	(1.99)		
16. Communities should manage the wetland during dry season.	0.602	0.671	0.069	0.015**

0-4	25.000	15.540		
5	19.150	16.060		
6-10	55.850	68.400		
(DK/NA)	(10.48)	(3.98)		
17. Communities should create more rice schemes, but not in the wetland.	0.529	0.631	0.102	0.003***
0-4	38.510	26.290		
5	13.220	16.000		
6-10	48.270	57.710		
(DK/NA)	(17.14)	(12.94)		
18. Communities maintain water channels during the wet season.	0.758	0.728	-0.030	0.213
0-4	9.360	10.660		
5	10.840	13.200		
6-10	79.800	76.140		
(DK/NA)	(3.33)	(1.99)		
19. Communities should be sensitized to the benefits of planting a diversity of crops.	0.850	0.857	0.007	0.700
0-4	4.760	2.000		
5	6.670	3.500		
6-10	88.570	94.500		
(DK/NA)	-	(0.50)		
20. Communities should be responsible for de-silting riverbeds.	0.585	0.674	0.089	0.002***
0-4	27.080	17.620		
5	20.310	18.130		
6-10	52.610	64.250		
(DK/NA)	(8.57)	(3.98)		
21. Government should assist communities in de-silting the riverbeds	0.528	0.580	0.052	0.076*
0-4	37.310	26.940		
5	18.650	22.280		
6-10	44.040	50.780		
(DK/NA)	(8.10)	(3.98)		
22. Communities should build sanitation drains for reduction of malaria	0.836	0.872	0.036	0.074*
0-4	5.710	1.490		
5	6.670	4.480		
6-10	87.620	94.030		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
23. Government should assist in drilling for clean water, where possible	0.916	0.917	0.001	0.947
0-4	2.390	1.000		
5	1.910	3.980		
6-10	95.700	95.020		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
24. Communities should be provided with resources for access to clean water	0.862	0.846	-0.016	0.392
0-4	3.850	4.480		
5	5.770	7.460		
6-10	90.380	88.060		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		

25. The government should build roads in remote areas to allow farmers easier access to market	0.910	0.923	0.013	0.311
0-4	1.430	0.500		
5	3.330	1.990		
6-10	95.240	97.510		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
26. The government should build more bridges	0.867	0.869	0.002	0.898
0-4	4.760	0.000		
5	3.810	6.970		
6-10	91.430	93.030		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
27. The government should raise narrow bridges.	0.811	0.858	0.047	0.015**
0-4	5.770	1.990		
5	9.620	3.980		
6-10	84.610	94.030		
(DK/NA)	(0.95)	-		
28. New buildings must have high floors in low land areas.	0.740	0.762	0.022	0.334
0-4	8.720	6.600		
5	12.820	15.740		
6-10	78.460	77.660		
(DK/NA)	(7.14)	(1.99)		
29. Communities should build ladders in the highlands where there are not roads.	0.420	0.483	0.063	0.053*
0-4	49.740	38.780		
5	13.330	18.370		
6-10	36.930	42.850		
(DK/NA)	(6.70)	(2.49)		
30. The government should build one-class schools for elementary education in remote areas	0.903	0.878	-0.024	0.172
0-4	2.870	3.500		
5	2.870	3.500		
6-10	94.260	93.000		
(DK/NA)	-	(0.50)		
31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	0.928	0.937	0.010	0.466
0-4	1.910	0.000		
5	2.390	1.000		
6-10	95.700	99.000		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
32. Communities should create more technical schools for both girls and boys	0.850	0.845	-0.006	0.770
0-4	3.830	2.490		
5	5.740	8.960		
6-10	90.430	88.550		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
33. The government should enforce the minimum age requirement for marriage of 18 years old	0.843	0.862	0.020	0.366
0-4	7.180	4.480		
5	6.220	4.980		
6-10	86.600	90.540		

(DK/NA)	-	-		
34. Families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families	0.740	0.797	0.058	0.011***
0-4	9.090	4.000		
5	14.830	8.500		
6-10	76.080	87.500		
(DK/NA)	-	(0.50)		
35. Offer more education about family planning	0.854	0.847	-0.008	0.681
0-4	2.870	1.990		
5	7.180	5.470		
6-10	89.950	92.540		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
36. Health Center 2s should be established in small villages	0.921	0.886	-0.035	0.044**
0-4	3.830	2.500		
5	0.960	4.500		
6-10	95.210	93.000		
(DK/NA)	-	(0.50)		
37. Which option do you prefer?	0.681	0.692	0.011	0.701
Spend money on more roads, fewer bridges 0-4	14.980	9.950		
In the middle 5	27.540	31.840		
Spend money on more bridges, fewer roads 6-10	57.480	58.210		
(DK/NA)	(0.96)	-		
38a. Diversifying crops would improve livelihoods	0.805	0.851	0.046	0.033**
0-4	6.400	1.000		
5	13.300	4.980		
6-10	80.300	94.020		
(DK/NA)	(2.87)	-		
38b. Diversifying crops would improve nutrition	0.818	0.864	0.046	0.030**
0-4	5.450	1.490		
5	14.360	5.970		
6-10	80.190	92.540		
(DK/NA)	(1.94)	-		
39. Knowledge question: In which months are landslides most likely to occur in the Elgon Region?	-	-	-	-
Correct				
40. Knowledge question: Which of the following statements in true? [Females are permitted by law to get married when they reach 18 years of age.]	0.648	0.586	-0.062	0.210
Correct	64.760	58.570		
41. Knowledge question: Which percentage of the Region has access to safe water? [Below 25%]	0.329	0.343	0.014	0.733
Correct	32.90	34.290		
42. How serious or not serious do you think the government will take into account your views and suggestions provided in this event?	0.698	0.771	0.073	0.004***
0-4	11.980	3.550		
5	26.560	22.840		
6-10	61.460	73.610		
(DK/NA)	(5.88)	(1.99)		

43. How confident are you the government will use the results from this event?	0.672	0.747	0.075	0.003***
0-4	10.820	6.060		
5	30.410	21.210		
6-10	58.770	72.730		
(DK/NA)	(5.37)	(1.99)		
44. How confident are you the community will use the results from this event?	0.743	0.772	0.029	0.196
0-4	4.280	6.030		
5	21.930	15.080		
6-10	73.790	78.890		
(DK/NA)	(6.97)	(1.00)		
45a. “Most people do not know much about public affairs, decision making is best left to experts, community leaders and government officials.’’	0.681	0.649	-0.032	0.253
0-4	18.000	15.500		
5	20.000	27.500		
6-10	62.000	57.000		
(DK/NA)	(1.96)	(0.50)		
45b. “I have opinions about my community that are worth listening to.”	0.704	0.769	0.065	0.012***
0-4	12.440	5.500		
5	31.340	13.000		
6-10	56.220	81.500		
(DK/NA)	(0.99)	(0.50)		
46a. Making one’s own choices	0.710	0.768	0.058	0.026**
0-4	16.430	7.540		
5	13.530	13.570		
6-10	70.040	78.890		
(DK/NA)	(0.96)	(1.00)		
46b. Not having to worry about food or shelter	0.640	0.668	0.028	0.353
0-4	23.270	22.340		
5	16.830	17.260		
6-10	59.900	60.400		
(DK/NA)	(3.35)	(1.99)		
46c. Having a safe community	0.870	0.903	0.033	0.069*
0-4	3.380	1.500		
5	5.310	4.500		
6-10	91.310	94.000		
(DK/NA)	(0.96)	(0.50)		
46d. Making sure everybody has clean air and water.	0.920	0.911	-0.009	0.602
0-4	2.420	2.000		
5	3.380	2.500		
6-10	94.200	95.500		
(DK/NA)	-	(0.50)		
46e. Earning as much money as possible	0.788	0.856	0.069	0.004***
0-4	10.730	3.540		
5	10.730	9.090		
6-10	78.540	87.370		
(DK/NA)	(1.91)	(1.49)		
46f. Making sure that government does what the people want	0.854	0.861	0.007	0.731

0-4	5.770	4.480		
5	9.130	5.470		
6-10	85.100	90.050		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		
46g. Promoting economic growth	0.890	0.884	-0.006	0.720
0-4	2.400	1.010		
5	5.290	5.030		
6-10	92.310	93.960		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	(1.00)		
46h. Having a well- educated society	0.961	0.948	-0.014	0.177
0-4	0.480	0.000		
5	0.960	2.990		
6-10	98.560	97.010		
(DK/NA)	(0.48)	-		

Appendix Table 5: Butaleja
Full Results for Policy Attitudes

Note: T1 denotes Before Deliberation; T2 denotes After Deliberation; T2-T1 denotes after deliberation minus before deliberation; Sig. denotes statistical significance.

In the Sig. column, * indicates significance 0.10 or below, ** for 0.05, and *** for 0.01 or below.

The first row for each question shows the means for each question and the subsequent rows show the percentages. For the purposes of this document, the answer scales are collapsed for certain questions.

For response options, questions were on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 was extremely unimportant, 10 was extremely important and 5 was exactly in the middle. Thus, 0-4 would represent unimportant, 6-10 important and 5 exactly in the middle. DK/NA denotes don't know or not applicable.

There are three knowledge questions. This document shows the percent of participants offering the correct answer.

Question	T1	T2	T2-T1	Sig.
1.Re-zone high risk areas for no settlement	0.553	0.670	0.116	0.000***
0-4	37.230	20.370		
5	16.880	12.500		
6-10	45.890	67.130		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	(0.46)		
2. Compensate people who have to move from high risk areas	0.794	0.798	0.003	0.871
0-4	9.910	6.940		
5	6.050	5.560		
6-10	84.040	87.500		
(DK/NA)	-	(0.46)		
3. Resettle with host families in a low risk area when there is a disaster	0.563	0.626	0.063	0.017**
0-4	32.330	22.120		
5	14.220	18.430		
6-10	53.450	59.450		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
4. Give support to the host families for helping those who move.	0.765	0.769	0.004	0.853
0-4	11.640	8.760		
5	7.760	6.450		
6-10	80.600	84.790		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
5. Strengthen the local disaster management committees.	0.832	0.849	0.017	0.291
0-4	3.910	0.920		
5	5.650	5.070		
6-10	90.440	94.010		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
6. Raise funds to support the work of the local disaster management committees.	0.748	0.747	-0.001	0.948
0-4	12.120	7.830		
5	7.360	8.760		
6-10	80.520	83.410		

(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
7. Give training to the local disaster management committees	0.832	0.859	0.026	0.109*
0-4	4.310	1.380		
5	6.030	1.380		
6-10	89.660	97.240		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
8. Build peri-urban centers where people can resettle.	0.744	0.718	-0.025	0.251
0-4	12.550	8.760		
5	11.260	12.440		
6-10	76.190	78.800		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
9. Make sure new peri-urban centers are nearby so people can farm.	0.687	0.700	0.014	0.612
0-4	20.690	13.820		
5	9.480	10.600		
6-10	69.830	75.580		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
10. Build early warning system for floods and landslides	0.872	0.902	0.030	0.061*
0-4	4.330	0.920		
5	2.600	1.840		
6-10	93.070	97.240		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
11. Early warning system should use sirens	0.761	0.821	0.061	0.008***
0-4	12.990	4.150		
5	8.230	4.150		
6-10	78.780	91.700		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
12. Early warning system should use text messages.	0.628	0.525	-0.103	0.000***
0-4	24.450	31.800		
5	15.280	25.810		
6-10	60.270	42.390		
(DK/NA)	(1.29)	-		
13. Ensure that the early warning system works with the local disaster committees	0.800	0.820	0.020	0.257
0-4	5.650	2.760		
5	4.350	4.610		
6-10	90.000	92.630		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
14.Plant trees to protect the river banks	0.833	0.869	0.036	0.049**
0-4	7.830	1.840		
5	4.350	4.150		
6-10	87.820	94.010		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
15. Dig river channels with help of local government.	0.830	0.831	0.000	0.981
0-4	5.190	2.760		
5	6.930	5.990		
6-10	87.880	91.250		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
16. Communities should manage the wetland during dry season.	0.687	0.736	0.048	0.041**

0-4	19.130	6.910		
5	10.430	11.060		
6-10	70.440	82.030		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
17. Communities should create more rice schemes, but not in the wetland.	0.559	0.514	-0.045	0.136
0-4	31.140	37.960		
5	14.040	18.520		
6-10	54.820	43.520		
(DK/NA)	(1.72)	(0.46)		
18. Communities maintain water channels during the wet season.	0.749	0.657	-0.092	0.000***
0-4	8.660	15.210		
5	12.990	17.510		
6-10	78.350	67.280		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
19. Communities should be sensitized to the benefits of planting a diversity of crops.	0.872	0.893	0.021	0.162
0-4	4.310	1.380		
5	1.720	1.380		
6-10	93.970	97.240		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
20. Communities should be responsible for de-silting riverbeds.	0.593	0.513	-0.080	0.006***
0-4	30.430	34.560		
5	14.350	23.960		
6-10	55.220	41.480		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
21. Government should assist communities in de-silting the riverbeds	0.846	0.874	0.028	0.091*
0-4	3.930	0.920		
5	5.680	1.840		
6-10	90.390	97.240		
(DK/NA)	(1.29)	-		
22. Communities should build sanitation drains for reduction of malaria	0.771	0.755	-0.016	0.450
0-4	12.070	6.450		
5	5.600	12.440		
6-10	82.330	81.110		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
23. Government should assist in drilling for clean water, where possible	0.912	0.927	0.015	0.283
0-4	2.590	0.460		
5	2.160	0.920		
6-10	95.250	98.620		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
24. Communities should be provided with resources for access to clean water	0.865	0.862	-0.004	0.845
0-4	4.740	3.230		
5	4.310	4.150		
6-10	90.950	92.620		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
25. The government should build roads in remote areas to allow farmers easier access to market	0.916	0.904	-0.012	0.345

0-4	2.160	0.000		
5	1.720	0.460		
6-10	96.120	99.540		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
26. The government should build more bridges	0.855	0.848	-0.007	0.671
0-4	4.760	1.380		
5	3.900	4.150		
6-10	91.340	94.470		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
27. The government should raise narrow bridges.	0.835	0.827	-0.008	0.602
0-4	5.190	1.840		
5	6.930	3.690		
6-10	87.880	94.470		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
28. New buildings must have high floors in low land areas.	0.835	0.821	-0.014	0.402
0-4	4.370	1.390		
5	5.680	6.480		
6-10	89.950	92.130		
(DK/NA)	(1.29)	(0.46)		
29. Communities should build ladders in the highlands where there are not roads.	0.368	0.379	0.011	0.767
0-4	55.500	54.110		
5	10.550	11.590		
6-10	33.950	34.300		
(DK/NA)	(6.03)	(4.61)		
30. The government should build one-class schools for elementary education in remote areas	0.857	0.839	-0.018	0.318
0-4	4.310	2.760		
5	4.740	5.990		
6-10	90.950	91.250		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
31. The community should encourage girls to go to school as well as boys	0.923	0.917	-0.006	0.599
0-4	1.290	0.460		
5	1.290	0.920		
6-10	97.420	98.620		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
32. Communities should create more technical schools for both girls and boys	0.783	0.743	-0.040	0.084*
0-4	12.550	8.290		
5	8.230	14.290		
6-10	79.220	77.420		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
33. The government should enforce the minimum age requirement for marriage of 18 years old	0.840	0.881	0.041	0.032**
0-4	5.190	2.760		
5	7.790	2.760		
6-10	87.020	94.480		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
34. Families should consider their resources in planning the size of their families	0.777	0.779	0.001	0.942
0-4	6.060	3.230		

5	9.520	11.980		
6-10	84.420	84.790		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
35. Offer more education about family planning	0.800	0.823	0.022	0.200
0-4	5.680	3.230		
5	6.990	4.150		
6-10	87.330	92.620		
(DK/NA)	(1.29)	-		
36. Health Center IIs should be established in small villages	0.897	0.894	-0.003	0.842
0-4	3.900	0.460		
5	3.030	4.150		
6-10	93.070	95.390		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
37. Which option do you prefer?	0.612	0.462	-0.150	0.000***
Spend money on more roads, fewer bridges 0-4	16.440	45.160		
In the middle 5	39.560	38.250		
Spend money on more bridges, fewer roads 6-10	44.000	16.590		
(DK/NA)	(3.02)	-		
38. a. Diversifying crops would improve livelihoods	0.879	0.873	-0.006	0.635
0-4	1.740	1.840		
5	3.040	2.300		
6-10	95.220	95.860		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
38 b. Diversifying crops would improve nutrition	0.878	0.879	0.000	0.972
0-4	2.610	0.920		
5	3.040	1.380		
6-10	94.350	97.700		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
39. In which months are floods most likely to occur in Butaleja District?	-	-	-	-
Correct				
40. Which of the following statements is correct? [Females are permitted by law to get married when they reach 18 years of age.]	0.690	0.776	0.086	0.045**
Correct	68.970	77.590		
41. Knowledge question: Which percentage of the Region has access to safe water? [Below 25%]	0.284	0.207	-0.078	0.026**
Correct	28.40	20.690		
42. On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all serious, 10 is completely serious, and 5 is exactly in the middle, how serious or not serious do you think the government will take into account your views and suggestions provided in this event?	0.781	0.757	-0.024	0.309
0-4	6.850	7.140		
5	17.810	22.860		
6-10	75.340	70.000		
(DK/NA)	(5.60)	(3.23)		

43. On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all confident, 10 is completely confident, and 5 is exactly in the middle, how confident are you the government will use the results from this event?	0.719	0.717	-0.002	0.930
0-4	10.190	6.190		
5	23.610	23.330		
6-10	66.200	70.480		
(DK/NA)	(6.90)	(3.23)		
44. On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all confident, 10 is completely confident, and 5 is exactly in the middle, how confident are you the community will use the results from this event?	0.705	0.700	-0.005	0.827
0-4	11.360	7.980		
5	19.090	24.410		
6-10	69.550	67.610		
(DK/NA)	(5.17)	(1.84)		
45. a. "Most people do not know much about public affairs, decision making is best left to experts, community leaders and government officials."	0.706	0.670	-0.036	0.148
0-4	14.220	15.280		
5	19.110	18.980		
6-10	66.670	65.740		
(DK/NA)	(2.60)	(0.46)		
45. b. "I have opinions about my community that are worth listening to."	0.790	0.783	-0.007	0.731
0-4	4.820	3.240		
5	13.600	9.260		
6-10	81.580	87.500		
(DK/NA)	(1.30)	(0.46)		
46. a. Making one's own choices	0.621	0.692	0.071	0.005***
0-4	22.610	14.810		
5	15.650	13.430		
6-10	61.740	71.760		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	(0.46)		
46. b. Not having to worry about food or shelter	0.620	0.642	0.022	0.490
0-4	27.950	25.460		
5	13.970	10.190		
6-10	58.080	64.350		
(DK/NA)	(0.87)	(0.46)		
46. c. Having a safe community	0.891	0.886	-0.006	0.710
0-4	3.490	1.840		
5	1.310	0.920		
6-10	95.200	97.240		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
46. d. Making sure everybody has clean air and water	0.913	0.883	-0.030	0.042**
0-4	2.170	0.920		
5	0.870	3.230		

6-10	96.960	95.850		
(DK/NA)	(0.43)	-		
46. e. Earning as much money as possible	0.855	0.836	-0.019	0.260
0-4	4.740	0.920		
5	9.480	9.220		
6-10	85.780	89.860		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
46. f. Making sure that government does what the people want	0.882	0.865	-0.017	0.209
0-4	1.740	2.300		
5	4.350	4.610		
6-10	93.910	93.090		
(DK/NA)	(0.86)	-		
46. g. Promoting economic growth	0.901	0.885	-0.017	0.166
0-4	2.160	0.460		
5	1.290	1.380		
6-10	96.550	98.160		
(DK/NA)	-	-		
46. h. Having a well educated society	0.920	0.934	0.014	0.188
0-4	1.290	0.000		
5	0.860	1.380		
6-10	97.850	98.620		
(DK/NA)	-	-		