

KAMULI CHILD CARE NURSERY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL
(KACHIKA)
BASELINE REPORT 2023



PREPARED BY
SUNDAY SYLVIA-SCDO UGS

1 INTRODUCTION



Uganda Rural Development and Training (URDT) is an indigenous NGO based in Kagadi District – Uganda, and Kamuli Child care Association (KACHICA) is a Community Based organization based in Kamuli Trading Centre, Kyabiwa Parish Rakai District.

In January 2023, URDT trained 10 members of staff and community members from KACHICA. The training which was centered around Principles of Creating and Systems Thinking ended successfully after five days but URDT continued to support KACHICA through the application process for the grant to support the school implement farming as a business venture for their pupils and their parents. This is aimed at enabling homes have income to support their children with school fees and other scholastic materials while at school.

KACHICA contracted URDT to offer advisory services under the Farming as a Business project to be implemented at Kamuli child care Nursery and Primary school in Which URDT shall support KACHICA to conduct a Baseline survey, Train Teachers and community leaders twice a year in principles of creating as well as give support in Visionary leadership. These Activities were to commence in August and shall end in August 2024.

Based on the above background, URDT under the guidance of KACHICA conducted a survey as the first step towards supporting the school to achieve its vision of enabling 100 families have nutritious meals and school fees for their children through farming as a business.

A survey involving 69 households of Primary five and primary six pupils was conducted under supervision by URDT using an online survey form. The households were from four sub counties that is Ntantamukye, Kibanda, Ndinzi, and Mutukula town council. Out of the 69 respondents, 97.1% were household heads while 2.9% were spouses. In terms of gender 64% were females and 36% males while in terms of age, 99% were aged 36 and above while 1% was between 26 and 35 years.

In terms of marital status of the respondents, 86% are married, 12% widowed, 2% separated and the other 2% never married. In terms of occupation, 63% are mixed farmers, 23% crop farmers and 13% animal farmers. The level of education of the respondents is as follows; primary dropout 36%, those who never had formal education 36%, 12% are P.7 graduates, 9% are S.4 graduates while 7% are secondary dropouts.

2. SURVEY RESULTS



2.1 Income earned per year

Most of the households earn less than one million in a year and this attributes to 54%, 43% earn 1-3 million while 3% earn 4million and above. The income earned is evidenced by the proxy indicators such as cars, televisions, solar, motorcycles and radios. Some households who earn less than one million can afford to buy a radio while others cannot even afford it.

Table 1: Income earned in a year

Income	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1million	43	54
1-3	30	43
4 and above	2	3
Total	69	100

2.2 Size of land

Out of the 69 households verified, 37.7% have above 2 acres of land while 62.3% of the households have 1-2 acres of land. The land owned is used for agriculture that is crop farming, mixed farming and animal farming. Details on the size of land are shown in the table below.

Table 2: Size of land owned by the households

Size of land in acres	Frequency	Percentage
1-2	43	62.3
Above 2	26	37.7
Total	69	100

2.3 Type of house



The survey conducted revealed that 43% of the families live in houses made of mud walls and iron sheet roof, 35% live in house made of mud walls and grass roof. This therefore indicated that 78% households live in semi-permanent houses while 22% live in permanent houses made of brick walls and iron sheet wall. The table below shows the type of house the family lives in.

Table 3: Type of house family lives in

Type of house	Frequency	Percentage
Mud walls/iron sheet roof	30	43
Mud walls /grass roof	24	35
Brick wall/iron sheet roof	15	22
Total	69	100

It was also revealed that the families having animal shelters separated from the main house were 84% while 16% do not have animal shelters. In addition, all families had a kitchen separate from the main house.

2.4 Ownership of communication, light and transport means

The survey revealed that 59.4% families have radios while only 8.7% had televisions. It was further noted that 46.4% had solar for lighting while 8.7% had motorcycles and 2.9% has cars. Table 4 below gives more details on ownership of the communication, light and transport means.

Table 4: Ownership of communication, light and transport means.

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Radio	41	59.42
Solar	32	46.38
Television	6	8.7
Motorcycle	6	8.7
Car	2	2.9

According to the survey, none of the family members in all households visited is member of any social economic club or association. This means that there is lack of information about the importance of social economic associations like SACCOs.

In the households, there are some children who do not go to school yet they have ever been there. The survey revealed that 30% of the households have children not going to school and the main reason is that they lack school fees.

2.5 Health status in the household.



The survey revealed that 74% of the households visited had members of the family having health related problems for the last three months. This affected the productivity of the households in that less work was done on the farm amidst increased expenditure. The main nature of the problem was malaria with 74% followed by headache 23%, diarrhea 20% and lastly dysentery with 1%. When the members learnt of the problem some went to private clinic, government hospital and others used herbs around their home.

2.6 Meals eaten in a day

Out of the 69 households verified, only 7.3% has three meals a day. The rest have two meals and others have one meal a day. The food eaten is got from their garden, some bought, labour for food and others only buy. Details of meals eaten per day and source of food they eat is shown in table 5 and 6 respectively.

Table 5: Meals eaten per day

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Lunch and supper	38	55.07
Breakfast & lunch	17	24.64
Only supper	5	7.25
B/F, lunch & supper	5	7.25
Only lunch	4	5.8

Table 6: Source of food they eat

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Garden/buy some	56	81.16
My garden	9	13.04
Labour for food	2	2.9
Buy	1	1.45

2.7 Land ownership

The survey revealed that 95.6% of the households live on land owned by the house holds, 2.9% of the land is rented while 1.4 is owned by the clan. The land is used by family members in different ways such as food

crops for subsistence, animal/poultry/food, food/cash crops, animals/poultry and rent it to others as shown in table 7 below.

Table 7: land usage

Food crops for subsistence	45	65.22
Animals/poultry/food crops	21	30.43
Food/cash crops	6	8.7
Animals/poultry	3	4.35
Rent to others	1	1.45

Some of the products got from the farm are sold and usually the yields on average are successful. To ensure good harvest a number of agronomic practices are carried out such as; weeding, early planting, mulching, crop rotation, crop spacing, pruning and use of organic manure (animal dung). The table below gives details of how households ensure good harvest.

Table 8: Agronomic practices to ensure good harvest

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Weeding	69	100
Early planting (in time)	64	92.75
Animal dung (goat, cow)	26	37.68
Mulching	18	26.09
Pruning	8	11.59
Crop spacing	4	5.8
Crop rotation	2	2.9

The survey also revealed the following in the are of sanitation and access to clean water for good health;

- a) Households with latrines were 93%
- b) Households with drying rack were 46.4%
- c) Households with rubbish pits were 28%
- d) Households with bathrooms were 13%
- e) Households with water storage facilities were 1.5%

This indicates that a lot of work has to be done by the school in areas of sanitation for good health of the target families

3. CONCLUSION

The survey provided an in-depth understanding of the baseline information and data through which key project indicators were established. The major indicators included income earned, type of house, meals consumed in a day, size of land, ownership of proxy indicators of development and land ownership. It was discovered that most of the homes earn less than four million a year, live in semi-permanent houses and have less than three meals a day.

It was also revealed that slightly half of the households own radios for accessing information but very few own televisions, motorcycles and cars while almost a half of them own solar for lighting. This information will be a good basis for measuring the contribution made by KACHIKA towards transformation of the homes for the pupils at school.