

# KAMULI CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION (KACHICA)



## Kamuli Childcare Nursery and Primary School

P.O. Box 208, Kyotera - Uganda

Mobile: +256701605152 / +256789111975

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### KACHICA – FARMING AS BUSINESS THROUGH THE -2 GENERATION APPROACH AT KAMULI CHILD CARE NURSERY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR HOME AND COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION

#### END OF YEAR ONE NARRATIVE REPORT

##### 1.0 Introduction

Farming as a Business through the 2-generation approach is a three year project under Kamuli Childcare Association (KACHICA) and implemented at Kamuli Childcare Nursery and primary school with funding from Wilde Ganzen foundation in partnership with Mirembe Foundation.

The purpose of the project is to create effective change agents by creating conditions for people to improve their lives, transform their communities and increase their capacity for self-generating and sustainable change. Central to the project is the deliberate and intentional transfer of knowledge and newly gained competencies and mindsets to the members of the learners' homes, while at the same time the adults bring their experience to the table. The learners are trained at school on issues of leadership, gender consciousness, nutrition and regenerative farming as a business

##### 1.1 Project objective

1. To create effective change agents by creating conditions for people to improve their lives, transform their communities and increase their capacity for self-generating and sustainable change.

##### 1.2 Sub objectives.

- i. To enable vulnerable children get equal opportunity to education
- ii. To empower vulnerable families get opportunity to educate their children at affordable costs

### 1.3 Indicators of change

- By the end of **year one** all the 10 members of Kachica management committee and 18 staff members shall be able to communicate using digital means including zoom, Google meet and whatsapp monitored by virtual meetings.
- By the end of year **two** of the project, 18 staff members should have attended 3 Trainings on communication, result oriented management and report writing and shall be in position to manage the project and write project reports.
- By the end of **year two**, 90% of the 70 households shall have increased their household income by 60% and be in position to produce enough food to give good nutrition to their children and sale to get money to pay at least half of the school fees by the first week of the term.
- By the end of **year three** 90% of the targeted 100 learners from 70 Households supported with income generating activities through farming as a business shall have improved their income through school fees payment to be monitored at school

Following receiving of project funds on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2023, a work plan was developed and the following activities were implemented

#### 2.1 Training for farming as a Business.

A planning meeting was conducted on 2<sup>nd</sup> August where the 70 homes where the project was to be implemented were selected.

A parents and pupils training was conducted on 9<sup>th</sup> August which was attended by 154 people including 68 Parents, 83 pupils and 3 Agricultural staff the beneficiaries were sensitized on the objectives of the training, their expected input and the proposed activities. The Training was attended by the agriculturalist who is supposed to offer extension services to the project beneficiaries.



**Parents and pupils attending the training**

## 2.2 Purchase of inputs for school and Home progress

This was done to enable households and students get the desired nutrition and get money from the sale of surplus food,

The seeds for the 70 homes were procured and distributed to the beneficiaries and these included:

- 700 kgs of improved maize seeds
- 700kgs of improved bean seeds
- 2 tins of cabbage seeds
- Improved potato vines
- 50 Local chickens were procured and a poultry unit was established.
- 2 dairy cows were got and these have provided manure to support the school gardens and soon they are producing calves and the milk shall support the school nutrition program as well as providing a training unit for pupils in animal husbandry



**Procured improved seeds**



**Seed distribution to parents**



**Dairy cows**



**Local chicken**

In addition cabbage gardens were established at school to improve the school children feeding program



**Cabbage garden**



**nursery bed**

### **3.0 Management and administration**

#### **3.1 Baseline survey**

In order to know the status of the community a baseline survey was conducted and it was led by URDT and the following results were obtained:

##### **3.1.1 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          |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>69</b> | <b>100</b> |

### 3.1.2 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       |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>69</b> | <b>100</b> |

### 3.1.3 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         |

|                                   |           |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Brick wall/iron sheet roof</b> | 15        | 22         |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>69</b> | <b>100</b> |

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.

### 3.1.4 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 |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Radio</b>      | 41        | 59.42      |
| <b>Solar</b>      | 32        | 46.38      |
| <b>Television</b> | 6         | 8.7        |
| <b>Motorcycle</b> | 6         | 8.7        |
| <b>Car</b>        | 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.

### 3.1.5 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.

### 3.1.6 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       |

### 3.1.7 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 area 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

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

### **3.2 capacity building**

The consultant conducted the Training needs assessment 18 staff and 7 members of Kachica Management team people attended the Training. The following Training was conducted.

| Training  | Category of participant       | No people attended |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Training needs Assessment on Knowledge gaps         | Teachers and management staff | 20                 |
| Training on effective communication and use of ICTs | Teachers, Management staff    | 25                 |
| Effective communication and use of                  | Kachica management            | 10                 |



|                            |                                      |    |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|
| ICTs                       | team                                 |    |
| Result oriented management | Kachica Management team              | 15 |
| Strategic planning         | Teachers and management team         | 20 |
| Monitoring and Supervision | Kachica Management team              | 08 |
| Training on Budgeting      | Kachica management team and Teachers | 12 |



**Kachica ICT Training workshop**



**Management staff Training**

#### **4.0 Capital Investment**

**The following capital items were procured for the project in year one.**

- A motor cycle Registration no. UFX 263X
- Construction of Chicken and cow shelters
- Purchase of a mini maize milling machine
- Construction of a maize milling shelter
- Fencing of the school.



## 5.0 Project achievements

**5.1 Training for a farming as business - the training achieved 90% of the training objective where 69 households were reached and 160 pupils and parents trained.**

- **During home monitoring 40 households harvested enough food for the family and remained with something to sale**
- **Due to good harvests school fees collection have been improved**

## 5.2 Purchase of inputs

- 80% of the distributed materials were put to good use and 80% of the households harvested enough food



### 5.3 Management and Administration

- Capacity building and training have been provided both to staff and Kachica management team and indicator one have been partly achieved whereby 18 staff members have been trained and 8 Kachica management team members were trained.
- Teachers and management staff each has attended training on result oriented management and ICT communication.

#### Project challenges

Though project has registered a number of successes but it has also faced some challenges

- Due to poor internet connectivity ICT training on virtual communication like use of Zoom was not done well but as we anticipate good internet connection in year 2 of the project this will be achieved.
- Some households did not embrace the project well due to some local politics but this will be achieved through more sensitization.
- The rain pattern in the area was not favorable in some parts hence poor harvests due to late planting.

#### Report compiled by

**Kalanzi Fred Kizito and Godfrey Bukenya**



**A session during a Support supervision**