



Jangokoro Food Security Project

Baseline Study Report

Prepared by:
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Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
(AFARD)

November 30, 2011



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Acknowledgement

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However, AFARD takes full responsibility for the views and errors expressed herein.

Dr. Alfred Lakwo
Executive Director

Acronyms

AFARD	=	Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
FO	=	Field Officer
LLG	=	Lower Local Government
UGX	=	Uganda Shillings

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Executive Summary

Why and how the baseline study

Manos Unidas extended a small grant (Ref # UGA 64941 AFARD) to AFARD for a 1-year Jangokoro Food Security Project. This project, AFARD envisaged, will improve the food and economic security status of the people in Jangokoro Sub County through increasing sustainable access to improved agro-technologies and improving safe nutrition practices. For a relevant entry now and succinct accountability at the end of the project, it became important to establish the current status of recommended agricultural and safe nutrition practices and food security among benefiting households. That is why this baseline study was conducted.

The survey that covered all the project benefiting households in the three community based groups of Nyagak, Cana, and Canbithum was conducted under the supervision of AFARD staff. Data was collected by local trained personnel who reached out to all community group members' using a questionnaire designed to capture household and individual information. Data entry, cleaning, and analysis followed by report generation were then conducted within AFARD offices. Below are the findings.

Finding 1. Project beneficiaries

The expanded project covers the beneficiary groups of Nyagak, Cana and Canbithum that are located in Nyagak, Cana and Angolyero villages in Patek and Abaji parishes, Jangokoro Sub county, Zombo district. These groups have 150 members (50% females) with 1,082 people (50.3% females) who are mainly married (89%) but with no education (41%) and primary education (40%) and depend entirely on farming (93%) for a living. Majority of project beneficiaries live in temporary housing units (97.4%). They use: the smoky paraffin local lamps for lighting (51.3%), unimproved firewood cook-stoves (97.3%) for cooking, and they depend on their foot as the main means of transport (87.3%). Economically, they have low purchasing power for both basic goods and services. They also have limited asset holding capacity with which to buffer livelihood shocks should they occur.

Finding 2. Food security

The main source of extension information remains community meetings (44.0%) followed by radio (33.3%). Thus, there is almost exclusive reliance on local crop varieties and livestock breeds and indigenous knowledge. Yields per acre are therefore low ≤ 100 Kgs for almost all crops grown. Group members sell the little they produce unprocessed, soon after harvest, in bits, in order to meet the pressure for daily necessities. As such only 70% and 17% of the households had income from crop and livestock farming respectively. As a result, balanced diet is only eaten by 34% of the household. Meanwhile only 1 in every 10 households is food secure.

Finding 3. Microenterprise development

Few households are doing businesses (3.3%), such businesses are solely agri-business that are operated from either homes or the local markets and informally without any best practice. While these businesses were started with both loan (57%) and own (43%) fund, they are basically survivalist enterprises with low stock level and daily sales. No wonder, the size of cash savings now made is a dismal UGX 43,333.

Finding 4. Community health

There is high exposure to disease vectors. Only 63% of the households have access to safe water, 67% have latrines although only 13% are using hand washing facilities. Such poor sanitation and hygiene practices led to 27% malaria incidence rate among other sicknesses which 16% of respondents referred to as witchcraft. Overall, 52% of the people fell sick for on average 1.2 days and spent UGX 2,624 on average on treatment.

Finding 5. Organizational development

In terms of organizational development, the groups are all still very young. They lack institutional basis for operations and are with members who are not tuned to collective risk pooling.

Conclusion

The project has targeted typical poor peasant and food insecure farmers who are using traditional technologies to eke a living from small pieces of land. The way forward for the project to achieve its goal will require that:

- In food security the beneficiary households should be provided with improved agro-technologies (inputs together with the requisite knowledge) and practical knowledge about proper nutrition and safe practices. This should go hand in hand with improving produce marketing systems, strengthening of the group loan scheme, and skills enhancement for income generation.
- Education and enforcement of safe water and sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Institutional development and organizational strengthening so that group members take collective risk but with dedication to an agreed upon goal, tasks and responsibilities.

1 Introduction

1.1 Why the baseline study

On July 15, 2009, AFARD signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Manos Unidas for a 1-year funding support towards Jangokoro Food Security Project. The success of this project led to the up-scaling from 2 beneficiary groups into 5 groups in 2011-12. The goal of the project is summarized below:

GENERAL OBJECTIVE	To contribute to the improvement of food security and family income in the rural population of Jangokoro sub-county.
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	To improve the participating families' well-being by means of increasing food production; the elimination of hunger and of diseases associated with inadequate hygiene and poor nutrition.
RESULTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Harvests will increase both in terms of quantity and in the variety of crops produced, in order to provide a balanced diet for the 332 project beneficiary families.2. The practice of not permitting women and children to eat various nutritious foods will have been virtually eliminated (in about 80% of cases)3. Family incomes will have increased and around 50% of the beneficiaries will have started a small business (earning about 700 per annum).4. The number of cases of as well as the days lost to illness related to poor hygiene will have decreased

This study was conducted in order to:

1. Establish the beneficiary households' status at the beginning of the project with respect to access to, and utilization of, recommended agro-technologies, food and nutrition security and practices, small businesses, income levels, and sanitation and hygiene practices and health status;
2. Use the findings to improve intervention strategy; and
3. Fine-tune monitoring and evaluation framework for the project.

1.2 Data collection methods and processes

In order to collect relevant data to meet the above objectives, the critical questions asked were:

To what extent were benefiting group members' households:

1. Using recommended agro-technologies and safe nutrition practices? What was their food security status?
2. Involved in small businesses and with what income levels?
3. Practicing safe sanitation and hygiene practices and with what health status?

Answers to these questions were considered critical in identifying the strengths and gaps in existing practices. They were also considered helpful to improve the intervention strategy as well as the design of the project M+E.

In answering these questions, the following were done:

- **Design of project effect indicators:** To ensure that a clear M+E data needs was in place, an M & E framework used during phase one of the project was reviewed with the new project staff (as the field supervisor).
- **Questionnaire production:** That the M&E framework and its core indicators was in place, the baseline questionnaire was developed to capture demographic and household information with regards to the core indicators. A Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment (POCA) tool was also adopted for the purpose gauge the capacity of the groups' for self management and interaction with outsiders with a view to building self-reliance and sustainability.
- **Interviewer identification and training:** The interviewers were identified and trained by AFARD Field Officer basing on their past performance in similar surveys with AFARD.
- **Household interviews:** After the interviewers training, they embarked on collecting data from all households benefiting directly from the project. Respondents were interviewed on dates set with them and in their homes. During this process, the project staff provided supervision through periodic reviews of questionnaires as well as mentoring the interviewers.
- **Data entry, cleaning, and analysis:** Once data collection was finished, data entrants were identified (from the old team AFARD has been working with). They were briefed on the data entry requirements and norms. After the team accomplished their task, the data was cleaned of entry errors and analyzed concurrently with the report generation by AFARD staff.
- **Feedback meeting and final report generation:** Once the draft report was produced, it was shared internally for discussions within AFARD. Later, a feedback meeting was organized with the project beneficiaries where the critical findings were discussed and an "action plan" – the way forward in this report, was agreed upon. The conclusions arrived at therefore provided the basis for the production of this final report.

1.3 Structure of the report

This report is structured in 6 parts, namely:

- Part 1 gives the background information to the baseline study.
- Part 2 presents the characteristics of the beneficiary households and population.
- Part 3 examines the current sustainable agricultural practices.
- Part 4 is devoted to an analysis of food security status basing on AFARD's 4As- food security pillars (food availability, adequacy, affordability, and acceptability).
- Part 5 presents the project M& E Framework.
- Part 6 explores the most effective way forward.

2 About the Project Beneficiaries

This part presents the general characteristic of the project beneficiaries. It provides both the basic demographic and household information.

2.1 Project Outreach

The expanded project covers the beneficiary groups of Nyagak, Cana and Canbithum that are located in Nyagak, Cana and Angolyero villages in Patek and Abaji parishes, Jangokoro Sub County, Zombo district. These groups have 150 members (50% males and 50% females). As table 1 below shows, these member households have 1,082 people (49.7% males and 50.3% females) who are mainly married (89%), have no education (41%) and primary education (40%) and depend entirely on farming (93%). However, the average number of people in these households (7.2) is bigger than that of the district (5.3) because of the increasing number of orphans (10.4% over and above the district estimate of 1.4%).

Table 1: Outreach demographic characteristics

Characteristics	Total
Total population (Number)	
Males	538
Females	544
Total	1,082
Orphans	112
Persons with disabilities	54
Mean household size	7.2
Age-group (%)	
Less than 25 years	7.3
25 - 50 years	80.0
Over 50 years	12.7
Total	100.0
Marital status of household heads (%)	
Single	8.0
Married	89.3
Widow(er)	2.7
Total	100.0
Education status of household heads (%)	
None	41.3
Primary	40.0
Secondary/Post-secondary	18.7
Total	100.0
Main source of livelihoods (%)	
Farming	93.3
Business	3.4
Employment income	2.0
Others	1.3
Total	100.0

2.3 Beneficiary household characteristics

As table 2 below reveals, generally the project beneficiary households live in temporary housing units (97%). Majority of them use the smoky paraffin local lamps and wood for lighting (88%), unimproved firewood cook-stoves, and they depend on their foot as the main means of transport (87%). Economically, they have low purchasing power for both basic goods and services (less than 20% can pay for basic needs). They also have limited asset holding capacity with which to buffer livelihood shocks should they occur.

Table 2: Household characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Total
Type of housing	
Permanent units	1.3
Semi-permanent units	1.3
Temporary units	97.4
Total	100.0
Source of lighting	
Electricity	-
Paraffin lantern	12.0
Tadooba	51.3
Firewood	36.7
Total	100.0
Cooking technology	
Charcoal cook-stove (sigiri)	2.0
Local 3-stone firewood cook-stove	97.3
Improved firewood cook-stove	0.7
Total	100.0
Means of transport	
Foot	87.3
Bicycles	12.7
Total	100.0
Household facilities	
Have a vehicle	-
Have a motor cycle	2.7
Have a bicycle	17.3
Have a radio	31.3
Have a mobile phone	12.7
Have chairs with cushions	4.0
Have raised bed with mattress	49.3
Have good kitchen wares	76.0
Have best clothes (for occasions)	84.0
Household economic abilities	
Buys food with ease	18.7
Buys cloths with ease	16.7
Pays medical bills with ease	19.3
Pays school dues with ease	14.0

3 Food Security

This part explores how the beneficiary households ensure food security from farming- their key livelihood activity. It delves into how best farming practices are utilized, and what returns are attained from current farming practices. It ends by showing how food secure the households are.

3.1 Main farming support systems

Table 3 below shows the main farming asset base. Majority of the households (83.3%) have 2.5 acres of land, which if tapped well, can sustain the food security of the beneficiaries. Such potential has not been optimally used because of poor access to effective extension services. No government or NGO extension agent provides services to the project group members, hence their main source of extension information remains community meetings (44.0%) followed by radio (33.3%). In a community where almost everybody is relying on indigenous technical knowledge, these methods of extension remain less effective since they do not provide hands-on demonstration or skills related learning.

Table 3: Percent distribution of farming support systems

Characteristics	Total
Land size owned	
Only 1 acre	7.3
2-5 acres	83.3
> 5 acres	9.3
Total	100.0
Main source of extension information	
Radio	33.3
Print media	1.3
Community meetings	44.0
Mobile phones	1.3
Neighbors	20.0
Extension staffs	0.0
Total	100.0

3.2 Varieties of crops being planted

Evident from Table 4 below are the facts that despite having adequate land, many food and income security crops that do well in this agro-ecological zone are not grown by many households. Further, for those crops being grown only a marginal number of households are growing improved varieties of beans and maize leaving majority of the households to grow local varieties. Thus, lack of access to improved seeds and planting materials is a critical limiting factor to households' increased productivity and food security.

Table 4: Percent distribution of varieties of crops grown

Varieties	None	Improved	Local	Both	Total
Irish potatoes	99.3			0.7	100.0
Cassava			93.3	6.7	100.0
Groundnuts	99.3			0.7	100.0
Simsim	99.3			0.7	100.0
Beans		2.0	94.0	4.0	100.0
Maize		2.0	94.0	4.0	100.0
Rice	100.0				100.0

3.3 Breeds of livestock being reared

Table 5 below shows that there are very few livestock in the project area and the few that are there are local breeds. Many households do not own cows (64%) and poultry (44%). These are critical assets that besides being easily convertible into cash are used for social and traditional issues. Bride price depends on cows while poultry is used for feeding of visitors. It is actually a shame to receive visitors and not slaughter for them a chicken.

Table 5: Livestock breeds and quantity reared by district

		Total
Livestock distribution (Number)	Total number of cattle	110
	Cattle per household	0.7
	Total number of improved goats	96
	Improved goats per household	0.6
	Total number of local goats	231
	Local goats per household	1.5
	Total number of poultry	224
	Poultry per household	1.5
Number of cattle (%)	None	64.0
	Only 1 cow/bull	2.0
	2-5 cattle	33.3
	>5 cattle	0.7
	Total	100.0
Number of local goats (%)	None	-
	1-5 goats	100.0
	5+ goats	-
	Total	100.0
Number of poultry (%)	None	44.0
	1-5 birds	50.7
	>5 birds	5.3
	Total	100.0

3.4 Utilization of best farming practices

Asked whether they were utilizing any recommended best practices for at least any one crop they grow or on the animals they keep, table 6 below shows the responses. Evident is that generally there is selective use of improved agronomy and livestock husbandry. Beneficiary households are tied to traditional farming methods.

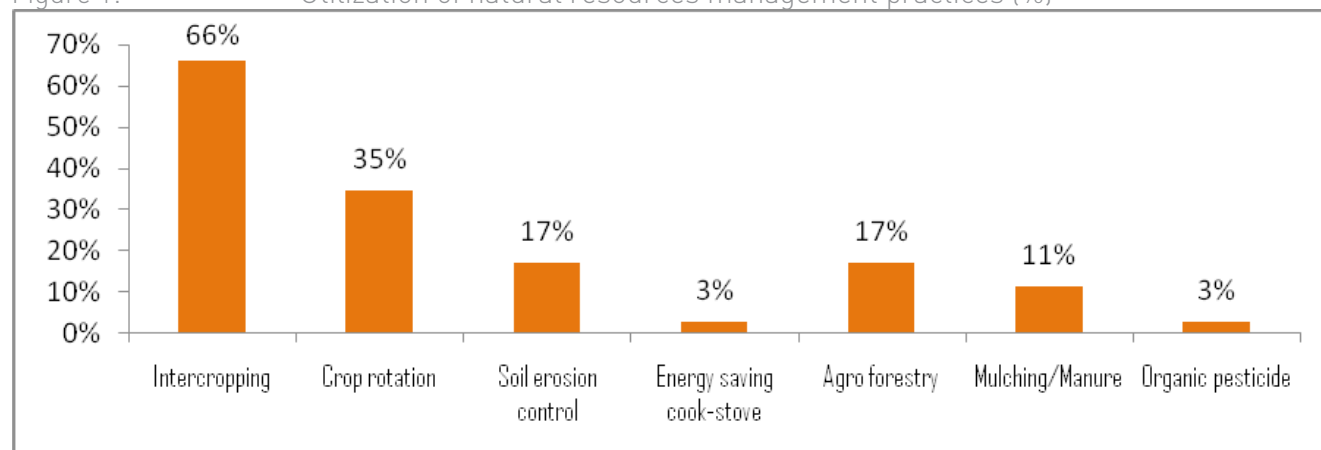
Table 6: Utilization of best agronomic and livestock husbandry practices (%)

	Total
Agronomic practices	
Early land opening	85.3
Correct spacing	40.0
Soil and water conservation	8.0
Organic pest and disease control	0.0
Improved postharvest handling	5.3
Proper farm records	2.7
Livestock husbandry practices	
Livestock housing	16.0
Cross breeding	5.3
Supplementary feeding	7.3
Parasite & disease control	7.3
Routine work	4.7
Livestock records	3.3

3.6 Natural resources management

Findings for natural resource management is presented in figure 1 below and it is clearly evident that le agrarian farmers, only intercropping is practiced by a significant number of farmers (66%) Practices that conserve the soil and enhance its fertility are largely not used. This means that the farmers are simply mining the soil without caring about its sustained productivity in the future. Unless addressed, such practices will undermine the drive for sustained food security and income generation from farming.

Figure 1: Utilization of natural resources management practices (%)



3.7 Yields from crop farming

Respondents were also asked about how much produce they harvested during the last harvest season (December 2010). Evident from their responses in Table 7 below is that the average yields from their local varieties are extremely low. Many of the harvests were up to 100Kgs per acre only. This does not compare favorably with yields of the older groups that benefited from improved varieties and training– cassava 689Kgs, beans 204Kgs, and maize 255Kgs. The low yield registered in the survey can therefore be directly attributed to the use of local varieties and low use of recommended practices.

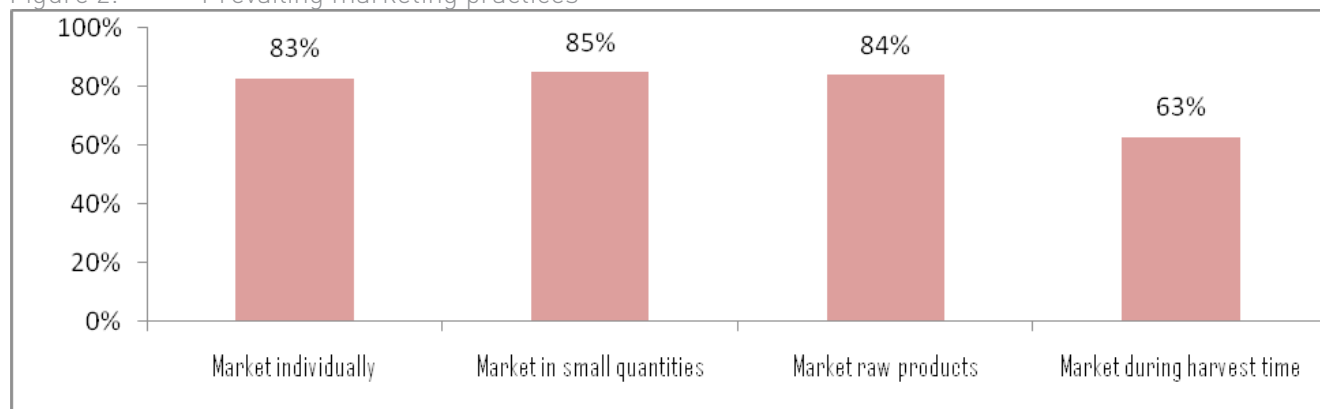
Table 7: Crop yields last season (December 2010)

	Irish potato	Cassava	Groundnuts	Simsim	Beans	Maize	Rice
Mean	0.03	28.25	0.04	0.01	12.93	17.87	0.03
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	2	150	2	2	150	200	2
Sum	4	4,238	6	2	1,940	2,681	4
None	98.7	13.3	98.0	99.3	34.3	36.0	98.7
Up to 100 Kgs	1.3	84.0	2.0	0.7	65.1	62.0	1.3
101-500 Kgs		2.7	-	-	1.3	2.0	-
> 500 Kgs		-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Marketing practices

Farming can improve income of poor households if practiced as a business with marketing being an important element. Asked how they marketed their produce, figure 2 below shows that group members sell their produce raw, soon after harvest, in bits, in order to meet the pressure for daily necessities. Yet, selling small unprocessed produce during harvest time simply brings in little money as many households will be rushing to sell at cheaper prices too.

Figure 2: Prevailing marketing practices



3.9 Income from farming

Table 8 below shows, into dismal household incomes, and average of about 58,000 Uganda shillings (15 Euros) per season from crops and about 10,000 Uganda shillings from livestock (goats and poultry). This low income can be attributed to the factors already explored above- small acreage, use of poor varieties and breeds, low use of improved farming practices and traditional marketing system. Farmers also prioritize consumption over sale of produce given the low production.

Table 8: Income from farming (as at December 2010)

Income category	Farm enterprises	
	Crops	Livestock
Mean	57,843.3	9,111.7
Minimum	0	0
Maximum	600,000	450,000
Sum	8,676,500	1,367,500
None	30.0	83.3
Up to UGX 100,000	1.3	9.3
Over UGX 100,000	68.7	3.7

3.10 Nutrition practices

Asked about their feeding practices, table 9 below shows that apart from serving food when hot and safely storing food, in many households the practice of safe food and nutrition is lacking. Balance diet is not eaten by many households. Equally, the recommended time for cooking is not well practiced; something that makes most of the foods cooked to lose their food values.

Table 9: Utilization of safe nutrition practices (%)

Eat balance diet	34.0
Eat food at the recommended timely	31.4
Cook food within the recommended time	28.7
Serve food when hot	72.0
Store food safely	78.7

3.11 Food security concept

AFARD sees food security as based on 'Equitable and sustainable 4A's – Availability, Adequacy, Acceptability, and Affordability of quality foods at all times by all household members regardless of social categorisation.' This implies that people should, always, be able to either produce or buy the right food they need. And given that own production is marginal in respect of 'all food needs' people should access other foods from the market. In addition, food utilization should be without discrimination against especially women and children.

As such, food security is interlinked with a household's ability, at all times, to produce enough, purchase what it cannot produce, and accept to eat equitably diverse foods as is shown below.

Focus	Component	Variable
Ability to produce enough food needed in the household	Food Availability	Have food throughout the year
	Food Adequacy	Number of meals eaten per day
Ability to purchase what a household lacks from the market	Food Affordability	Buy enough required category of foods(carbohydrates, protein and vitamin)
Ability to share food equitably and diversify foods eaten	Food Acceptability	Eating nontraditional food as a main meal
		Eating culturally forbidden foods by children and women
		Equal sharing of food among all household members

3.12 Food security status

Using the above criteria, overall, the project beneficiary households are largely food insecure. Table 10 below shows that only 1 in 10 households is food secure. The critical situations are that food is not always available between farming seasons. What many households have are too inadequate for every household members' consumption. Besides, the food purchasing power is limited.

Table 10: Food security status by district

	Key variables	Total
Food availability	Have food all year round	10.0%
Food adequacy	Eat at least 3 meals a day	33.31%
Food affordability	Able to buy required foods	13.3%
Food acceptability		43.3%
	Eat non-staple food for a main meal	34.7%
	Eat traditionally forbidden foods	39.3%
	Share foods equally	56.0%
Total		25.0%

4 Microenterprise Development

Besides farming as a core livelihood activity it is important that households diversify their activity and income portfolio in order to be able to build resilience in the face of livelihood shocks and stresses. One such strategy is through engaging in small businesses which this part therefore focuses on.

4.1 Business management

Beneficiary households were asked about their engagement in businesses and whether or not they were using best practices. Table 11 below shows a summary of the findings. While very few households are doing businesses (3.3%), such businesses are solely agri-business that are operated from either homes or the local markets and informally without any best practice. While these businesses were started with both loan (57%) and own (43%) fund, they are basically survivalist enterprises with low stock level and daily sales. No wonder, the size of cash savings now made is a dismal UGX 43,333 (10 Euros).

Table 11: Small business development

	Total
Households with a business (%)	3.3
Types of business (%)	
- Produce marketing	20.0
- Fish mongering	-
- Food vending	80.0
- Multipurpose retail trade	-
- Sales of alcohol	-
Business location (%)	
- Home/Local market	98.0
- Town	1.3
- Mobile	0.7
Use of best business practices (%)	
- Business is legally registered	0.0
- Have business plan	1.3
- Keeps business records	2.0
- Have business bank account	3.3
Access to and use of loans	
- Took group loans (%)	16.7
- Total amount of loan taken (UGX)	475,000
- Average amount of loan taken (UGX)	27,941
Business growth and profitability (UGX)	
- Total startup capital	493,000
- Average startup cost	49,300
- Estimated current stock level	664,000
- Average current stock level	51,077
- Estimated daily sales	653,000
- Average daily sales	59,364
- Total amount saved in cash	260,000
- Average cash saved now	43,333

5 Community Health

To be productive, one has to be healthy. It is a known fact that the leading causes of sicknesses and deaths are from otherwise preventable causes. This part focuses on how sanitation and hygiene impacts on the community.

5.1 Sanitation and hygiene practices

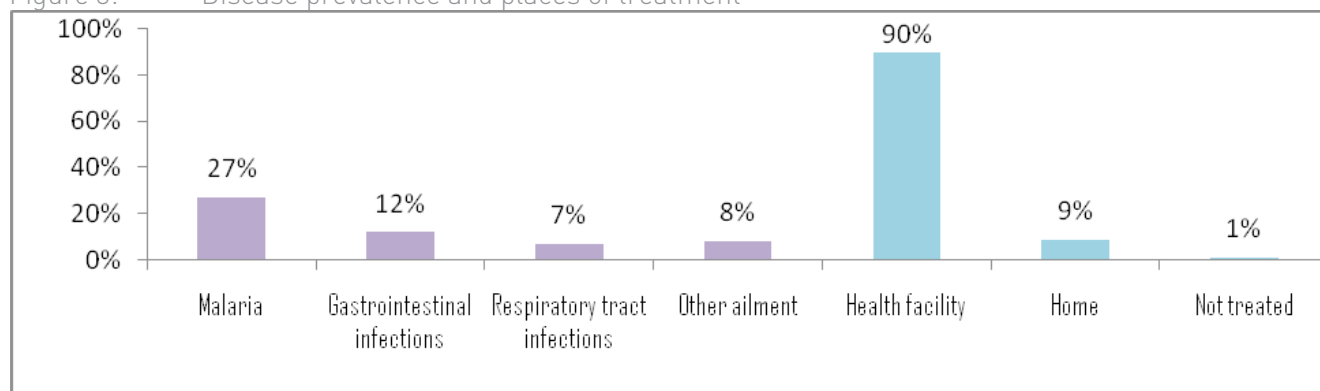
The beneficiary households were asked about their sanitation and hygiene practices and the result is shown in table 12 below. Only 63% have access to clean water. Latrine coverage is at 67% but the hygiene associated with the latrines is poor as seen from the fact that only 18% of the latrines have associated hand washing facilities. Other sanitary facilities were also present in about 50% of households. Therefore, generally the people are highly exposed both as individuals and a community to disease vectors from the inadequate handling of human faeces, solid and liquefied waste and personal hygiene.

Table 12: Safe sanitation and hygiene practices (%)

	Total
Households with access to safe water	63.3
Sanitation and hygiene practices	
- Has pit latrines	67
- Cover pits of latrines	18
- Use hand washing facility	13
- Covers water storage facility	78
- Use separate cups for drawing/drinking water	65
- Has garbage pit	53
- Has bath shelter	67
- Has utensil drying rack	54
- Has cloth line	61
- Has kitchen house	81
- Has smart hair	36
- Brush teeth daily	54
- Has clean nails	35
- Bath at least once a day	66
- Has no skin disease	56
- Has clean cloth	63
- Has separate sleeping house	83
- Sleeps on a raised platform	62
- Sleeps under a treated mosquito net	81

5.2 Health status

Figure 3: Disease prevalence and places of treatment



As figure 3 above shows malaria is the leading causes of sicknesses in the households of beneficiary group members. This is followed by gastro intestinal infections. These are sicknesses that are water-based, water-washed, and water-related. It was also found out that 16% of the community members pointed a finger at witchcraft as the causes for the various sicknesses that befell their households.

As table 13 below reveals, the sicknesses affected household productivity negatively as 52% of the household population were sick for at least a day and more than UGX 2,000 spent on treatment. Poor health has affects the capacity of households to engage in economic undertakings.

Table 13: Health costs

	Total
Total population	1,082
Total population that fell sick	568
Proportion of population that fell sick (%)	52
Total days lost (days)	953
Average number of days lost to sickness (days)	1.2
Total amount of money spent on treatment (UGX)	1,490,500
Average amount of money spent on treatment (UGX)	2,624

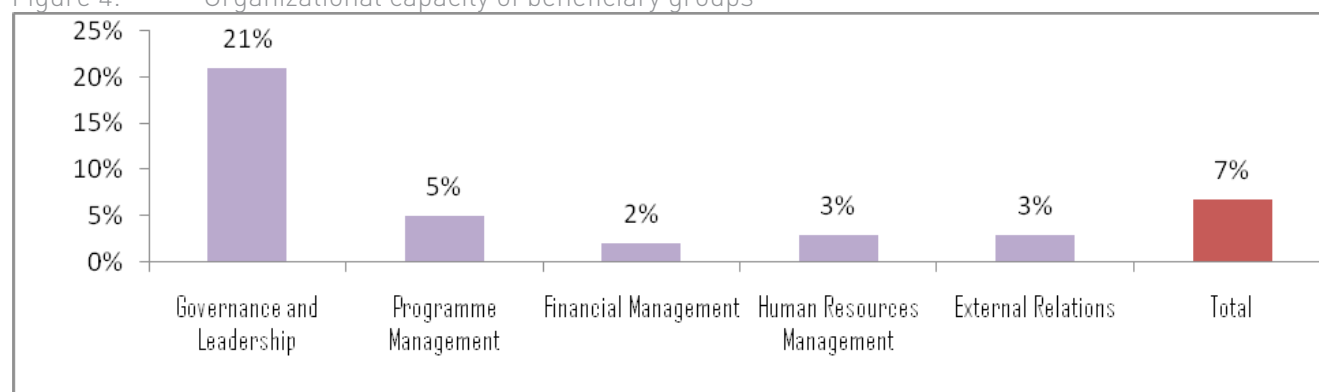
6 Organizational Capacity

Jangokoro Food Security Project is implemented through community groups. For these groups to be effective conduits for development that can deliver benefits to their members they need to have the requisite capacity to mobilize members for a shared vision, share risks, and mobilize resources, among others. This is the focus of this part.

6.1 Institutional status of beneficiary groups

A participatory assessment of the beneficiary groups was conducted with the group members using the AFARD's Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment (POCA) tool. Figure 4 below shows the results which indicates that generally the groups are evolving; a fact that tally with the start of the project. The different members were not found in a group. They were brought together into a group after the discussions help with them by AFARD and local government officials. While a constitution has been developed with the members and they have used this to elect their leaders and register with local government as body corporate, they groups are by and large emerging to start developing and using the critical 40 tests of competency (see annex 2).

Figure 4: Organizational capacity of beneficiary groups



7 Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

In order to effectively monitor and evaluate the project within its implementation span, below is the framework that will be used to ensure that the food security status of the population improves. This framework is designed to help assess the realization of the envisaged changes as well as to account for the efficacy of the project. Worthy to note is that as a complement to the figure-based framework, life stories too will be collected to show the inherent meanings in each change.

Table 14: The monitoring and evaluation checklist and targets

Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2011	Target 2012	Method	Responsible
Impact 1: Household food security status improved				
• Eat at least 3 meals a day	33	100	Survey	PM/FO
• Eat balanced diet	34	100	Survey	PM/FO
• Eat as a family	56	80	Survey	PM/FO
• Food acceptability – eat traditionally forbidden foods (females)	39	80	Survey	PM/FO
Impact 2: Household income security status improved				
• Has cash savings (≥ UGX 1,00,000)	0	25	Survey	PM/FO
• Has diverse asset base				
- A bicycle	17	50	Survey	PM/FO
- Cows (>5units)	1	15	Survey	PM/FO
- Goats (>5 units)	0	35	Survey	PM/FO
- A radio	31	75	Survey	PM/FO
- A mobile phone	13	50	Survey	PM/FO
- Chairs with cushions	4	50	Survey	PM/FO
- Bed with mattress	49	75	Survey	PM/FO
- Good kitchen utensils	76	100	Survey	PM/FO
• Is able to				
- Buy food	19	50	Survey	PM/FO
- Buy clothes	17	50	Survey	PM/FO
- Pay medical bills	19	35	Survey	PM/FO
- Pay education dues	14	35	Survey	PM/FO
Impact 3: Household health security status improved				
• Reduction in malaria case rate	27	12	Survey	PM/FO
• Reduction in days lost to sicknesses	1.2	0.5	Survey	PM/FO
• Reduction in averaged medical costs (UGX)	2,624	1,000	Survey	PM/FO
• Reduction in proportion relating sicknesses to witchcraft	16	0		
Impact 4: Groups organizational capacity improved				
• POCA score status	7	65	Survey	PM/FO
• Average fund saved as per group loan fund (UGX ' million)	0	5	Survey	PM/FO

Note: PM = Programme Manager and FO= Field Officer

8 Way Forward

Thus, the project inputs will go a long way in improving the livelihoods of the people

The findings above present the deplorable food insecurity status the people in Jangokoro Sub county generally are faced with. It justifies Manos Unidas funding to the project by showing that project has rightly targeted typical poor peasant and food insecure farmers who are using traditional technologies to eke a living from small pieces of land. Yet, they have neither the inputs nor the knowledge for sustaining and enhancing the productivity of their natural resources and proper nutrition.

However, beyond the project relevance there is need to ensure that the project achieves its stated objectives. Doing so will require that:

- In food security the beneficiary households are provided with improved agro-technologies (inputs together with the requisite knowledge) so that they can gain yield advantage from their efforts. Practical knowledge about proper nutrition and safe practices must be provided so that people can eat balanced diet for healthy living.
- Households are enabled to diversify their income sources by engaging in gainful businesses that hinge on their local advantages. This aspect will entail first, improving produce marketing as an approach to increasing incomes and capital base for household businesses. Second, it will require the strengthening of the group loan scheme so that each penny generated into the loan portfolio is well managed to the benefit of members and not leaders.
- The health of the group members and their household population is taken care of. The enablement to curtail water and sanitation and hygiene related diseases will go a long way in increasing labor availability for farm work besides saving cash for other household needs – food and asset acquisition.
- The different groups are mentored to share a mutual vision for local development. Self-reliance drives requires that group members take it upon themselves to fight their household poverty through collective risk taking but with dedication to an agreed upon goal, tasks and responsibilities. These require effective people management, goal-focused actions, and transparent operations, among others.

In all, the Jangokoro Food Security Project has targeted to the deserving poor. Its components are in line with the critical needs for building a sustainable household food security status – increasing food production, strengthening purchasing power, improving health condition so that labor productivity and food intakes are worthwhile.

JANGOKORO FOOD SECURITY PROJECT BASELINE SURVEY 2011 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Enumerator: Name of Supervisor: Date of Enumeration:

1. Beneficiary identification & Household characteristics

District..... Sub county Parish Village.....

Name of respondent	Sex 1 Male 2 Female	Age in full years	Marital status 1 Single 2 Married 3 Widow(er)	Educational status 1 None 2 Primary 3 Secondary 4 Tertiary	Number of people in the household		Number of orphans	Number of persons with disabilities	Main source of livelihood 1 Farming 2 Fishing 3 Business 4 Employment Income 5 Property income 6 Family support 7 Sale of labor 8 Others (specify)	What is your main water source for drinking? 1 Borehole 2 Rain harvesting tank 3 Stream, lakes, rivers 4 Others	Housing type 1 Permanent 2 Semi-permanent 3 Temporary	What is the main source of lighting? 1 Electricity 2 Paraffin lantern 3 Tadooba 4 Firewood 5 Candles 6 Others (specify)	What is your cooking technology? 1 Sigiri 2 3-stone stove 3 Improved cook stove 4 Electric cooker 5 Gas cooker 6 Others (specify)	What is your main means of transport? 1 Foot 2 Bicycle 3 Motor cycle 4 Vehicle 5 Boats / Canoes	What is your main source of extension information? 1 Radio 2 Television 3 Print media 4 Mails 5 Community meetings 6 Mobile phones 7 Neighbours 8 Extension staffs 9 Others (specify)	
					Males	Females										
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1. Beneficiary identification & Household characteristics

Name of respondent (Copy from page 1)	What size land (in acres) do you have	Do you have the following? 1 = Yes ; 2 = No										Do you currently find it easy to...					
		A vehicle ?	A motor cycle ?	A bicycles?	A Radio ?	A mobile phone ?	Chairs with cushions?	Beds with mattresses?	Good kitchen utensils ?	Best Clothes ?	Buy food?	Buy cloths?	Pay medical bills?	Pay school dues?			
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2. Food and income security (Farming practices)

Name of respondent (Copy from page 1)	What varieties of these crops are you planting: 0=None; 1= Improved; 2= Local varieties; 3= Both							Are you practicing the following in crop farming for any of the crops ... (1= Yes 2= No)						Are you practicing the following in livestock farming for any of the livestock... (1= Yes 2= No)						What was the quantity of your harvest last season?							How many of these livestock do you have now?				
	Irish potatoes	Cassava	Groundnuts	Simsim	Beans	Maize	Rice	Early land opening	Correct spacing	Soil and water conservation	Organic pest & disease control	Improved post harvest handling	Proper records keeping	Housing	Cross breeding	Supplementary feeding	Parasite & disease control	Routine work e.g, curling, scoring	Records keeping	Irish potatoes (in basins)	Cassava (in 100kg bags)	Groundnuts (in 100kg bags)	Simsim (in 100kg bags)	Beans (in 100kg bags)	Maize (in 100kg bags)	Rice (in 100kg bags)	Cattle	Improved goats	Local goats	Poultry	
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Food and income security (Farming practices) (continued...)

Name of respondent (copy from page 1)	Natural resource base management							Marketing practices							Do you practice the following Safe Nutrition				How much money did you earn in 2011 from farming from..(in '000 UGX)		Do you exhibit the following Food security status			
	Do you practice/use							Do you?							1= Yes 2= No				Crops	Livestock	1 = Yes 2 = No			
	1= Yes 2= No	Inter cropping?	Crop rotation?	Erosion control?	Energy saving stove?	Tree planting/agroforestry?	Mulching/manure	Organic pesticides?	Market 1 = Alone; 2 = In group?	Market size 1 = in bits; 2 = in Bulk?	Market status 1 = Raw; 2 = Processed	Market timing 1=Harvest season; 2=Off harvest season	Eat balanced diet?	Eat food timely?	Cook food within the recommended time?	Serve food when it is still hot/warm?	Store food in safe places					Have food all year round?	Eat at least 3 meals a day?	Eat diversified foods regularly?
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Food and income security (Income generation practices)(continued...)

Name of respondent (Copy from page 1)	Livelihood diversification			Best practices Do you.... 1=Yes; 2 = No				Access to and utilization of group loan:						Business growth and profitability					
	Do you have a business? 1= Yes 2= No	What is the Type of business? 1=Produce marketing; 2=fishing/ mongering; 3=Food vending; 4=General merchandise retail; 5=Sales of bars or hotels; 6=Others	Where is the business Located? 1= Home 2= Local market 3= Town 4=Mobile	Have a legally registered business	Keep business records?	Have a written business plan?	Have a bank account?	Did you take a loan in the last 1 year? 1=Yes; 2= No	What was the source? 1=Group; 2=VSLA; 3=Moneylender; 4=Bank; 5=All	How many times have you taken the loan?	How much is your current loan (in 'UGX)?	How old is this business now(in years)?	How many people do you employ?	What is the Stock size now (in 'UGX)	What is your average daily business sales (in 'UGX)	What is your cash savings now? (in 'UGX)			
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3. Human development (Safe water and sanitation chain management practices and outcomes)

Name of respondent (Copy from page 1)	How many people in your households (in numbers)						Does you home have...? 1 = Yes 2 = No										Do you practice the following for vector controls? 1 = Yes 2 = No										Health and socio-economic effects									
	Have smart hair?	Brush their teeth once a day?	Have clean nails?	Bath once a day?	Have no skin disease?	Have clean cloths?	A kitchen	A bath shelter?	Utensil drying racks?	Cloth line?	Soak pit?	Garbage pit?	Pit latrine?	Hand washing facility?	Use safe drinking water	Cover water storage facility	Use 2 cups for drinking water	Have separate sleeping room	Sleep on a raised bed (Kitanda)	Cover latrine pits	Sleep under a mosquito net	Serves food on individual plates	All kinds of ailment	Malaria	Gastro intestinal worms	Respiratory tract infections	How many days were they sick?	How many died of malaria?	How many children 4-15 years fell sick?	How many days were children 4-15 years sick?	How many children under 18 year fell sick of malaria?	How many children under 18 year died of malaria?	Did you related the sickness to witchcraft? 1=Yes; 2=No	Where were they treated? 1 Health centre 2 Home 3 =Herbalist 4= All the above 5=None	How much money was spent on their medical treatment (in 'UGX)	
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PARTICIPATORY ORGANISATIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT SHEET

Name of Beneficiary Organization:.....

Date of Assessment Name of Facilitator.....

Governance and leadership	Yes/No
1. A written constitution in place and signed by all the members	
2. All members are knowledgeable about exit conditions in the constitution	
3. Leaders and members make decisions jointly	
4. At least a third of the leadership are women	
5. Over the years leadership positions have been rotated with gender sensitivity	
6. The vision, mission and values are understood by all members	
7. Management provides regular open financial and programme accountability to members	
8. All group members have met their membership obligations	
9. Monthly minuted meetings are held	
10. Has own office space	
Programme Management	
11. There is a written agreed upon annual work plan and budget (AWPB)	
12. Activity schedules are developed for each activity	
13. Routine monitoring of activities is carried out	
14. Feedback on monitoring is provided to all members and stakeholders	
15. Monitoring results is used for planning for the next quarter	
16. Group members are satisfied with group current activities	
17. Has 4 acres of land under cultivation	
18. Has own produce store	
19. Adheres to approved plans	
20. Submits periodic reports on agreed upon time	
21. Effectively manages community wide projects	
Financial management	
22. Approved financial management guidelines exists	
23. A functional book keeping practice in place that is known by all members	
24. The group has diverse funding sources	
25. Disburses group loan fund transparently in the open	
26. Has a loan repayment rate \geq 95%	
27. Has saved \geq UGX 20 million	
28. Are group members quarterly updated about their bank balances	
29. There is an asset inventory which is updated and depreciated	
30. Adheres to Fund Utilization Form	
31. Submits true and correct financial reports	
Human resources management	
32. Members have specialized skills to undertake partner's activities	
33. Members are supportive towards each other	
34. Has at least 5 frontline farmer advisors	
35. Has at least 5 frontline community preventive health advisors	
36. An internal arrangement exists to handle conflicts among members	
37. A guideline for managing member's exit exists	
External relations	
38. The partner has established links with government and other agencies	
39. The partner is fully supported by the community it serves	
40. Effectively engages with lower local government during budgeting processes	

