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Panyango Community Development Project **Final** **Baseline Study Report**

May 21, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
Table 1 : The project	3
2.0 FOCUS OF THE STUDY	4
2.1 Purpose Of The Study	4
2.2 Objectives Of The Study	4
2.3 Scope Of The Study	4
3.0 HOW THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED	5
3.1 Data Collection Methods	5
3.2 Data Analysis And Quality Control	5
3.3 Limitation Of The Study	5
4.0 RESULTS	6
4.1 Demographic Characteristics	6
4.1.1 Distribution Of Respondents	6
4.1.2 Demographic Characteristics	6
4.2 Preventive Health Practices	6
4.3 Access To Social Services	7
4.4 Food And Nutrition Security Status	8
4.4.1 Agricultural Practices	8
4.4.2 Household Feeding Practices	9
4.5 Financial Inclusion And Alternative Livelihood	11
4.6 Women Empowerment	12
4.7 Youth Employment	13
4.8 Child Poverty	14
4.8.1 Children Empowerment	14
4.8.2 Child Poverty Using Child Lens	15
4.9 Asset Poverty	16
4.9.1 Asset Poverty Explained	16
4.9.2 Ownership Of Productive Assets	16
4.9.3 Asset poverty status	16
PCDP-PROJECT OUTCOME INDICATORS BASELINE VALUES	17
REFERENCES	18

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) signed a six-year contract with the Kindernothilfe (KNH) for the implementation of Panyango Community Development Project in Panyango sub-county, Pakwach district, Uganda. This baseline study was therefore conducted as part of the project start-up activities.

The completion of this study was through the invaluable efforts of many stakeholders. The study team is grateful to the Project Officers and all the Community Based Facilitators for conducting the data collection. Our thanks also go to the Self-Help Groups (SHG), Cluster Level Associations (CLA) and Community members for their shared information.

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

Dr. Alfred Lakwo and Rev. Request-ray Owiny
May 21, 2020

ACRONYMS

AFARD	Agency For Accelerated Regional Development
CDO	Community Development Officer
CLAS	Cluster Level Association
DLG	District Local Government
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
IGA	Income Generating Activity
LLG	(Lower) Local Government
M+E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCDP	Panyango Community Development Project
PDP	Personal Development Plan
SHG	Self Help Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureaus of Statistics
UGX	Uganda Shillings
US\$	United States Dollars

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) is a local non-denominational NGO formed in July 2000. AFARD's vision is "a prosperous, healthy and informed people of West Nile." Its current 6-year Strategic Plan seeks to "build thriving and peaceful families". To achieve that goal, AFARD secured UGX 1,449,964,781 from Kindernothilfe (KNH) -Germany NGO- to implement a 6-year project in Panyango sub-county, Pakwach district.

Panyango Community Development Project (PCDP) directly targets woman, children and youth. The project will cover 7 parishes, with 3,100 (2,400 women, 500 children and 200 youth) as direct beneficiaries and 6,000 children and men will benefit indirectly. These will be women organized into 120 Self Help Groups (SHGs), and 10 Cluster Level Associations. The project goal is, "extremely poor households and youth in Panyango are empowered and duty bearers' capacities enhanced so that children enjoy their rights, basic needs and live in a community that respects children's rights by 2025". Therefore, the cardinal problem Panyango Community Development Project seeks to address is the high level of deprivation of children to holistic growth and development, resulting from low economic, social and political capacities of households in the sub county.

To attain the envisaged results, the project approach is anchored on using participatory self-reliance strategies, namely:

- SHG Approach for financial inclusion through training in financial literacy and business management so that households set up IGAs to buffer own production shortfalls.
- Peer learning approach to enable sustainable access to best nutrition and agronomic practices.
- Youth skilling through Community based training to enhance youth empowerment.
- Community-managed sanitation approach to ensure that SHG member households have improved sanitation facilities (pit latrines, access safe drinking water and have basic sanitation facilities).
- Stakeholders' engagement with traditional and religious leaders, local governments, and local community structures.

Table 1: The project

Project name	Panyango Community Development Project	
Location	Pakwach District, Panyango Sub-county	
Beneficiaries	Direct: 3,100 people (2,400 women, 500 children and 200 youth)	
	Indirect: 6,000 children and men.	
Goal	“Extremely poor households and youth in Panyango empowered and duty bearers’ capacities enhanced so that children enjoy their rights, basic needs and live in a community that respects children’s rights by 2025”	
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children from 75 % of SHG member households eat 3 diversified meals a day by 2025 • 80 % of SHG member households report improved sanitation (have pit latrines, access safe drinking water and have basic sanitation facilities) • % of children who feel that they live in an environment that is safe for children, meets their basic needs and respect their rights. • % of CBT ex-trainees who earn UGX 100.000 per month and improve their personal / household assets. 	
Specific objective outcome	Result 1: strong people’s Institutions: 85% members are socially, economically and politically empowered to sustainably provide children basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% of SHG members saved weekly by 2023 • 95% of SHG members took business loans by 2023 • 95% of SHG members owned IGAs by 2024 • 75% of SHG members adopted GAP by 2023 • 85% of SHG members are aware of nutrition practices by 2023 • 85% of school-going aged children at SHG households attending school. • 75% of SHG member households having three meals per day. • 90% of children of SHG households accessing medical care from qualified medical personnel
	Result 2: Duty bearers and right holders capacities increased: 80% of children claim their entitlements and their rights are protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% of children aware of children rights by 2023 • 95% of women aware of children rights by 2022 • 75% of local government leaders are aware of children rights by 2022 • At least 03 bye-laws/council resolutions are made by Panyango LLG (food security, sanitation, and youth employment) by 2022 • 80% of community with functional and sustainable child protection safety nets established. • 75% of children abuse cases reported to duty bearers and concluded using the right procedure. • 90% of children aware of existing child protection structures & utilizing the structures.
	Result 3: youth Empowerment: 80% of vulnerable youth equipped with marketable skills and sustainably increase their household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 youth groups are registered with LLGs by 2022 • 90% of youth group members save weekly by 2023 • 95% of youth groups members take business loans by 2023 • 95% of youth established income generating activities by 2023 • 75% of youth use good business management practices

2.0 FOCUS OF THE STUDY

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Although the project was developed in a participatory manner, it had no baseline study. This study was therefore conducted primarily to determine the baseline status for the project performance indicators in order to guide the project implementation processes (planning, monitoring and evaluations) with: (i) Pre-intervention status of the beneficiaries; (ii) Implementation strategy review, if needed to achieve maximum effect; and (iii) Effective monitoring and evaluation system based on a clear results chain

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the above aims, the study objectives were to assess the:

- a) Demographic characteristics of the project beneficiaries;
- b) Preventive health practices such as sanitation and hygiene;
- c) Access to social service
- d) Food and nutrition security
- e) Financial inclusion and alternative livelihoods;
- f) Women empowerment;
- g) Youth employment
- h) Child poverty
- i) Income security and [asset] poverty;
- j) To fill the project log frame (using a standard M+E framework).

2.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The internal terms of reference agreed upon for this study team spelt out that the team will: 1) Conduct the study in all the project parishes in Panyango Sub county including Self Help Group member households and non-SHG households; and 2) Develop, collect and analyze the data using standard tools aligned to the study objectives and the result chain.

3.0 HOW THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED

3.1 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

To elicit comprehensive information from the respondents, the study team used a mixed (qualitative and quantitative) method approach of data collection and analysis as below:

- Literature review was conducted of a number of documents, namely, the project proposals and log frame; and Panyango sub-county development plan.
- A quantitative individual survey using structured questionnaire was conducted among the Women, Children and Youth in SHG households and non-SHG households. Research assistants were recruited from among the Community Facilitators. They were trained in and supervised during data collection. Daily data collection questionnaires were reviewed by the Project Team to ensure completeness, correctness and validity. Correctly filled questionnaires were then collected and delivered for data entry with the hired data entrant.

3.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND QUALITY CONTROL

The team analyzed the data collected using mainly quantitative (descriptive) method by use of SPSS software. However, to ensure high data quality control, the following were adhered to:

- A joint study instruments design and review was conducted by the project team to build consensus on baseline indicators and ensure that the study design was relevant and consistent with the project data needs.
- Data collectors were trained together and they undertook a mock session to improve on their skills in question interpretation, and recording.
- Data collectors sought for consent from respondents before data collection.
- Statement of confidentiality was provided to the respondents.

3.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The baseline study had some drawbacks. It was conducted when the SHGs were only formed in 03 out of 07 parishes of Panyango sub-county. To avoid the biases of assessing the baseline status from only SHG households, non-SHG households were also included in the data sample frame. This helped to present a true situation on the ground since during the pilot project formulation phase some key information on SHG operations were already disseminated in the community (a potential source of bias).

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1.1 Distribution of respondents

Data was collected from 621 people in the seven parishes of Panyango. Majority of the respondents were from the parishes of Padoch (23.3%), Pakia (22.5%), and Lobodegi (18.4%). Pacego (9.3%), Andibu and Pamitu (8.9% each) and Pokwero (8.7%) were parishes with few populations. Females (67.7%) were also the majority of the respondents as compared to 32.3% male. In addition, majority of the respondents (65.5%) were married, as compared to 22.2% that were single and 12.3% widow(er).

4.1.2 Demographic characteristics

Table 2 below shows that:

- Each household had an average of 06 people. Of this number, an average of 4.4 are youth and children aged between 5-24 years.
- Of the children and youth aged 5-24 years, on average 2.5 were able to read and write in any language; 02 were enrolled in schools (with near gender parity) and another 02 had completed their studies.
- The cost of education was too high averaging UGX 1.1 million in a year far above the household mean financial net worth of UGX 448,802.

Table 2: Household size and educational status of households

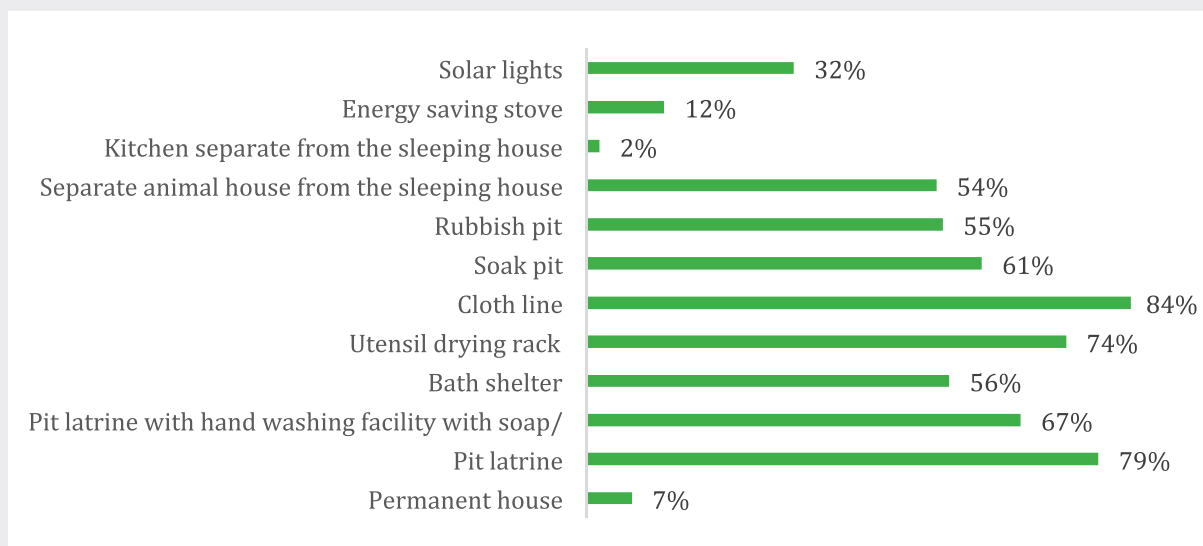
	SUM			MEAN		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Household size	1,778	1,791	3,569	2.9	2.92	5.8
Household size by Age 5-24 years	1,202	1,152	2,354	2.01	1.96	4.4
Enrolled in school (5-24 years)	583	492	1,075	1.19	1	2.19
Completed studies (5-24 years)	574	517	1,091	0.98	0.88	1.86
Able to read and write (5-24 years)	739	428	1,167	1.19	0.69	2.53
Money spent on education (UGX)	678,849,302			1,131,416		

4.2 PREVENTIVE HEALTH PRACTICES

- The project seeks among other things to improve the health welfare of the population. To assess the current knowledge and practices in the project area, respondents were asked “are you aware of safe sanitation and hygiene practices” and 91% responded yes. However, this knowledge was not matched by the presence of safe sanitation and hygiene facilities. Figure 1 below shows that:
- Few respondents (7%) have permanent house and 2% still used rooms that are share as bedrooms and kitchens and 46% sleep in the same rooms with animals.

- While 79% of the homes had pit latrines, only 67% had pit latrine with hand washing facilities thereby exposing people to open defecation and disease vector spread.
- Other safe hygiene facilities are also not widely available (56% had bath shelter, 74% had drying rack, 84% have cloth line, 61% soak pit 61.4%, and rubbish pit 55%).
- Few members use green energy as only 12% use energy saving stoves and 32% solar lights.

Figure 1: Households that have and use safe sanitation facilities (%)

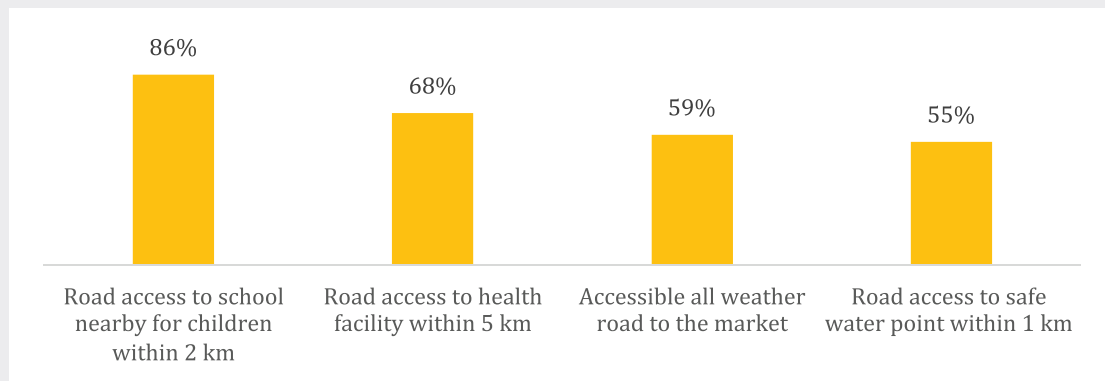


4.3 ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

For children to grow and develop well, access to social services is critical. The study found a huge challenge in this area as figure 2 shows:

- Only 86% of the children have access roads to education within 2Km.
- Only 68% of the community have access roads to health facilities within 5Km,
- Only 55% of the villages have safe roads leading to water points
- Only 59% of the roads leading market are all weather roads.

Figure 2: Access to social service



4.4 FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY STATUS

Another impact area of PCDP is to enable the provision children basic needs through improved food security in SHG member households. To assess this indicator, respondents were asked questions related to farming practices (crop, livestock and trees) as well as household feeding practices. These are explained below.

4.4.1 Agricultural practices

Asked about their farming practices, table 3 below shows a high use of traditional farming method that is less resilient to climate change as:

- 49% of the respondents open their land late, only 32% use improved seeds, 45% correct spacing, 28% integrated pests and disease control, 27% organic pesticides and 46% better postharvest handling.
- Tree planting was also not common as on average a household had only 7 trees and mainly for firewood.
- While only 30% of the respondents kept poultry, the practices used was also largely poor methods. It was evident that few of poultry farmers had poultry houses (22%), provided supplementary feeding (17%), had routine vaccination (23%) and parasites and disease control (24%).

Table 3: Use of improved farming practices

Agronomic Practice	%
Early land opening	51.2
Used improved seeds/plating materials	31.7
Correct spacing	44.9
Integrated pest and disease control	28.2
Organic pesticides	26.9
Crop rotation	56.4
Intercropping with cover crops	41.5
Mulching/ Manure application	30.9
Improved postharvest handling (better drying & storage facility)	46.1
Number of firewood trees	4.2
Numbers of timber trees	1.7
Number of fruit trees	1.4

Poultry Management		
Do you keep poultry – chicken, ducks, turkey, guinea fowls?		29.8
If you are keeping poultry, do you use the following?	Poultry housing	22.2
	supplementary feeding	16.9
	Routine vaccination	22.5
	routine parasite and disease control	23.7
	Programmed hatching	19

4.4.2 Household feeding practices

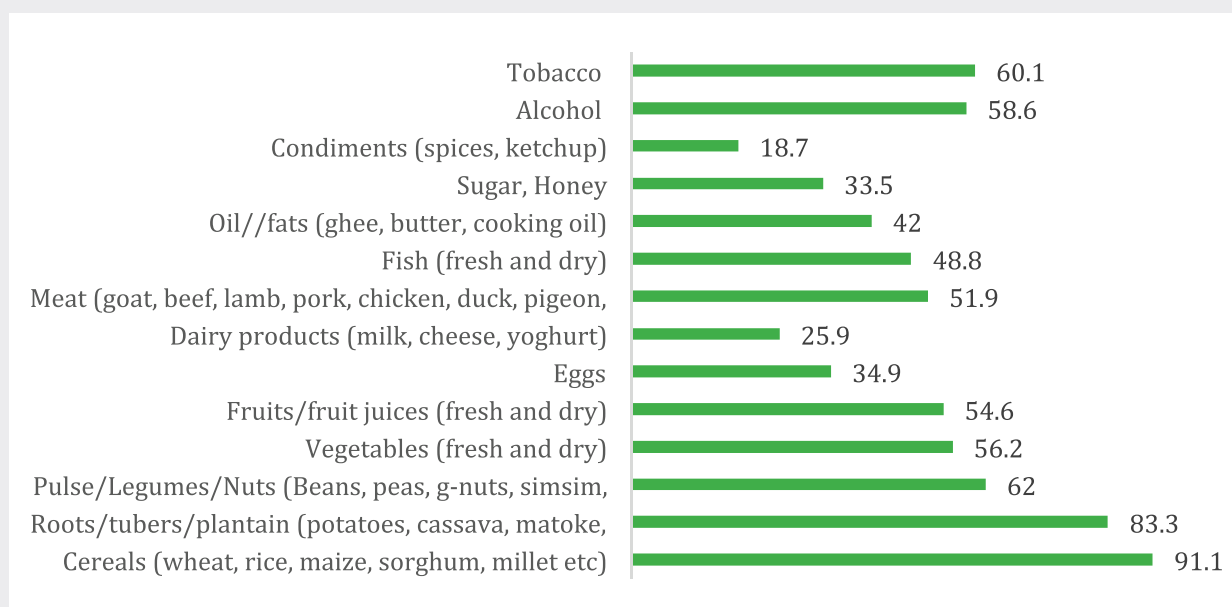
Regarding the household feeding practices, table 4 and figure 3 show that:

- There is low food adequate (only 46% of the respondents had food all year round and 44% eat at least 3 meals of diversified food daily).
- Few families share food in as a family (55%) with discrimination against women and girls.
- Although many of the households know safe food preparation and preservation practices, dietary diversity is low. Only 44% of the households had kitchen gardens and few families ate vegetables given that they grew and ate amaranth, pumpkins, pawpaw and moringa in their diet. The common food types eaten were cereals (91%), roots/tubers (83%) and pulse/legumes (62%). Meat (52%), fish (49%), eggs (35%), sugar (34%), dairy products (26%) and condiment (19%) were considered luxury foods.
- There was high consumption of alcohol (57%) and tobacco (60%) especially among males.

Table 4: Use of improved farming practices

Household feeding practices	%
Do you have food all year round?	46.0
Do you eat at least 3 meals of diversified foods daily?	44.0
Do you eat or share same food as a family?	54.6
Do you have a kitchen garden to supply green vegetables?	43.5
Did you grow pumpkin in 2019?	50.9
Did you grow pawpaw in 2019?	59.5
Did you grow amaranth in 2019?	38.9
Did you grow and eat Moringa in your diet in 2019?	46.8
Do you use safe food preparation method e.g. hygiene, full cooking?	86.0
Do you use improved food preservation method e.g., drying, smoking?	92.4
Do you use improved food storage method free from contamination?	84.5

Figure 3: Households that ate diversified foods in the last 7 days (%)



4.5 FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD

The SHG approach works with the poorest of the poor in a community to socio-economically transform their livelihoods. To do so, it in part creates opportunity for financial inclusion and alternative livelihoods while building capacity for better business management practices. To assess the community status in these areas, the study asked some questions that are summarized below in table 5. It was evident that:

- Agriculture (66% farming and fishing) was the main source of livelihoods. Trade (6%), migrant labour (3%), and formal employment (1%). Yet, 24% of the respondents reported that they had no form of livelihoods.
- Only 26% of the respondents had a personal and family development goal/plan to guide their purpose for work
- Only 24% had alternative income generating activity. These businesses were managed informally as only 4% had their business registered, 12% had business plans, 9% did sales promotion, and 21% separated their business from personal finances. In addition, the businesses earned meagre monthly income (UGX 7,836), and provided only 3 hours of work daily and 3 days of work weekly.
- Only 43% of the respondents were saving an average of UGX 5,500 a month.

Table 5: Business and financial management practices

Business management Practices	
Is the business legally registered?	4.4%
Do you have a written business plan?	9.8%
Do you conduct sales promotion?	8.9%
Do you separate business & personal finances?	18.7%
Do you keep business records?	7.0%
Does this business link with others for inputs, skills, funds, market?	7.8%
Do you have a bank account?	3.9%
Do you have a personal/family development goal/plan for which you work?	25.9%
Financial Management practices	
Start-up capital (UGX)	24,728
Current business value (UGX)	61,568
Monthly income (UGX)	7,836
Number of employees	0.4
Number of hours worked in a day	3.0
Number of days work in a week	2.8
Monthly wages paid to employees (UGX)	1,100
Monthly saving (UGX)	5,500
Amount taken as a business loan (UGX)	55,054

4.6 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The SHG approach also works primarily with women as its epicenter for local development. This strategic women empowerment requires that a number of discriminatory norms and practices are challenged and changed. Therefore, respondents were asked a number of critical questions and table 6 shows that:

- Many women (77%) are productively engaged in earning income to support their families. These women also own properties (88%), participate in both family decision-making (89%) and community affairs (82%), and are free from gender-based violence (82%).
- Many of the women (ranging from 71% - 84%) were aware of their children rights to deprivations that cause child poverty.
- However, few of these women participated in local government affairs where development agenda are set and public resources are shared. Only 59% of the respondent attended village planning meeting; 31% parish meetings; 21% sub-county meetings; and only 12% participated at the district level meetings. In addition, only 17% benefited from the local government projects. To ensure that women gain adequate space and voice, their participation in decision-making should transcend beyond the family level into local governance.

Table 6: Outcome indicators on women empowerment

Earn income/employment?	%
Own property – land, livestock, & assets?	77.2
Participate in family decision making	88.4
Gender violence free family	88.7
Participate in community affairs?	82.0
Awareness of children rights to:	82.0
Awareness of children rights to:	
• Safe food and nutrition	83.0
• Health care when sick	83.7
• Safe drinking water	82.0
• Safe sanitation and hygiene	79.2
• Education	78.4
• Decent accommodation	73.9
• Information	75.1
• Protection from physical abuse	72.9
• Decent clothing	71.8
Participation in and benefiting from public affairs	
• Attended the 2019/20 village planning meetings	59.0
• Attended the 2019/20 parish planning meetings	30.7
• Attended the 2019/20 Sub county planning meetings	21.1
• Attended the 2019/20 district planning meetings	12.0
• Household benefited from local government projects	17.0

4.7 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

PCDP also seeks to empower vulnerable youth in Panyango and equip them with life and marketable skills that answer community service needs and sustainably increase their household income. A total of 394 youth were randomly interviewed from the sampled households. Table 7 shows that:

- There is a high level of youth unemployment (59%).
- Only 9% were members of a saving group in the community and were saving (on average monthly a dismal value of UGX 2,533).
- The 5% petty businesses were not using good business management practices.
- Some few youths have productive assets.
- An analysis of the youth financial net worth found a total UGX 678,534, and therefore poverty status among youth remained high at 92.4%.

Table 7: Youth employment, business management and asset ownership

Types of employment (%)	
None	59.4
Formal employment	1.5
Farming	22.3
Fishing	7.9
Petty trade	4.8
Vocational trade	1.8
Migrant labour	2.3
Business management practices (%)	
Business is legally registered business	0.6
Has written business plan	1.6
Conducts sales promotion	0.8
Separates business & personal finances	2.8
Keeps business records	1.5
Business links with others for inputs, skills, funds, market	2.8
Has bank account	1.0
Asset ownership (%)	
Hard cash	22
Money saved in the Bank, VSLA, SACCO, etc.	9
Land	17
Cattle	6
Shoat (goats, pigs, sheep)	6
Poultry	12
Motor cycles	4
Bicycles	17
Radios	21
Mobile phones	19
Mattresses	17
Solar system	6

4.8 CHILD POVERTY

4.8.1 Children Empowerment

PCDP will also work with children to empower them as rights holders to claim their rights from duty bearers. To do so the study explored the level of awareness, deprivations, and case management of child abuse cases among 316 children. Table 8 below shows that:

- Many children are aware of their rights (high for food, health, water, and clothing and low for information, protection, accommodation, and education).
- The major abuse children faced was in food and nutrition. Cases of low awareness could have also been underreported. For instance, beating is considered as a parent obligation to raise an obedient child.
- Even though 71% of the children felt that they live in safe environments, case management in the community is still a challenge. Only 39% of safety nets/structures in the community were functional. This explains why only 17% of the cases were reported and only 16% of the cases resolved.

Table 8: Awareness to child rights

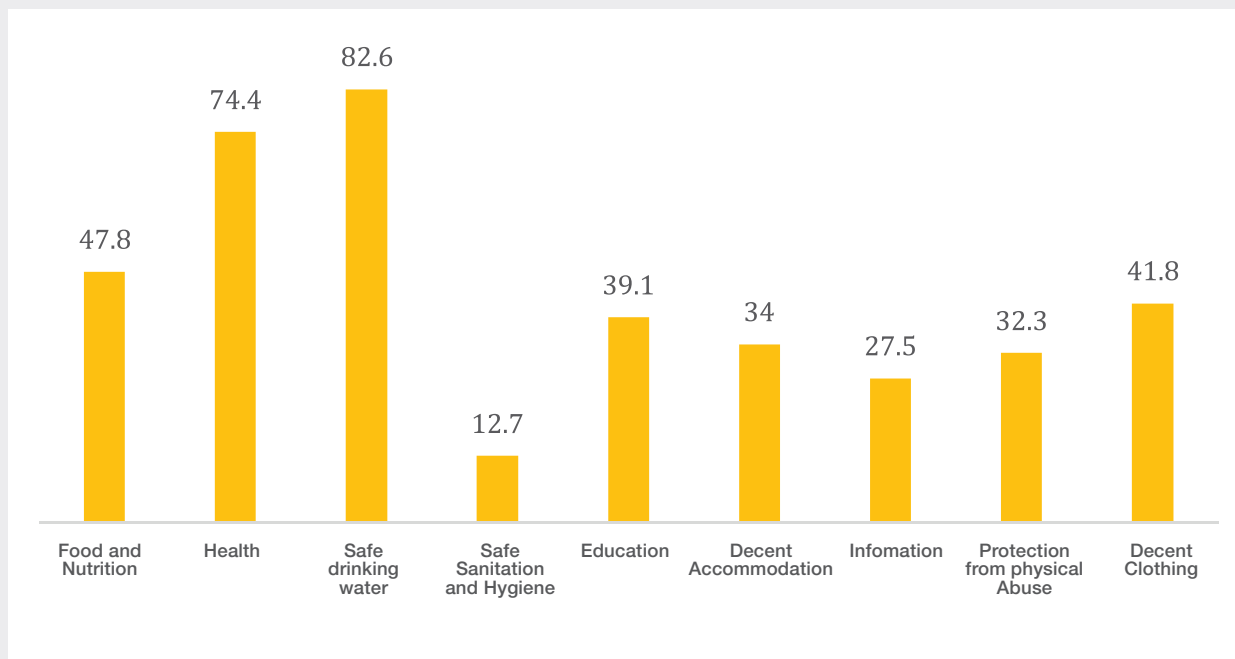
		%
Children awareness of rights to	Safe food and nutrition	84.4
	Health care when sick	86.4
	Safe drinking water	85.2
	Safe sanitation and hygiene	71.4
	Education	66.3
	Decent accommodation	61.8
	Information	61.1
	Protection from physical abuse	65.5
	Decent clothing	84.2
Children exposure to rights abuse last month of the study:	Safe food and nutrition	51.3
	Health care when sick	26.1
	Safe drinking water	26.6
	Safe sanitation and hygiene	29.6
	Education	29.6
	Decent accommodation	22.1
	Information	27.2
	Protection from physical abuse	27.4
	Decent clothing	22.8
Child abuse case management	Are there functional Child Protection safety nets/structures in the community – Child Protection Committee, Police, Children Groups, or CLA?	38.9
	Was any of the cases you experienced above reported?	16.5
	Reported to Family	12.4
	Reported to reported to Child facilitator	0.2
	Reported to Sub-county court	0.2
	Reported to Police	0.7
	Reported to Child protection community and sub-county court	0.2
Was the reported case successfully resolved?	15.8	

4.8.2 Child poverty using child lens

Child poverty in AFARD is based on the Situation Analysis of Child Poverty and Deprivation in Uganda 2014 report (conducted by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, UNICEF, and Economic Policy Research Centre). Unlike income poverty measures, children worry of how: Lack of education erodes their futures; Poor health destroys family livelihoods; Hunger can be devastating; and Experience of violence evaporates hope. The negative lifetime effects of such deprivations are aligned to the international Bristol multidimensional approach to measuring child deprivation that is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Therefore, in Ugandan context, child poverty refers to children deprived in two or more dimensions highly likely to have serious adverse consequences for the health, wellbeing and development of children. These dimensions include: (i) Nutrition; (ii) Water; (iii) Sanitation; (iv) Health; (v) Shelter; (vi) Education; (vii) Information; (viii) Protection; and (ix) Clothing. And extreme child poverty refers to children deprived in two or more dimensions.

Children were asked about their experiences of deprivations. It was found out that there is a very high rate of child poverty (90%). Many children faced deprivations as figure 4 shows. The leading dimensions of deprivations remained in access to safe water (83%) and health care (74%) followed for food and nutrition (48%) and decent clothing (42%).

Figure 4: Children exposure to deprivation (%)



4.9 ASSET POVERTY

4.9.1 Asset poverty explained

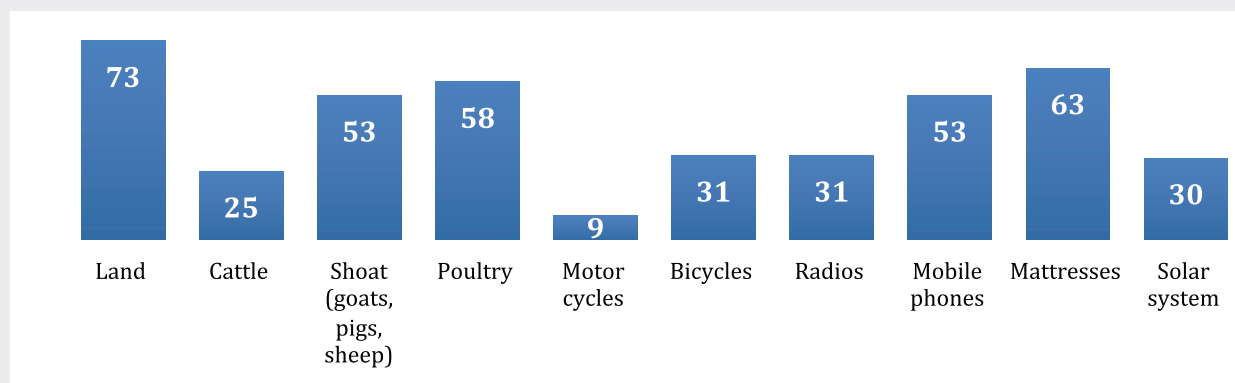
The PCDP also seeks to reduce extreme poverty in the targeted farmers. This was done by use of the asset poverty measurement approach as proposed by Haveman and Wolff (2004). The preference for this approach is because asset poverty measures the economic ability, using productive assets, an individual or household has to sustain a basic needs level of consumption during temporary hard times for a period of 3 months. Leonard and Di (2012: 1-4) stretched this period to 9 months because asset accumulation at levels equal to nine-months' worth of income at the international income poverty level or greater ably improves a family's odd of permanently escaping poverty. By use of this method, a household is asset poor if its financial net worth is unable to meet its consumption needs over a 3-month period. It is considered non-poor if its net worth is able to meet its 9-month consumption needs.

To compute a household's net worth first, all its productive assets are valued at the current market price. Second, the asset value is added to the current cash savings (i.e., cash at hand, bank, and debt lent to others). Third, the current value of debts taken from other people/firms is deducted from the asset and cash savings value to get a financial net worth. Finally, the financial net worth is subjected to the required household consumption at the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90 per person per day. At USD 1= 3,700, this means a household of 6 people needs UGX 42,180 per day or UGX 15,184,800 annually).

4.9.2 Ownership of productive assets

The respondents were asked about their ownership of productive assets. Figure 5 below shows that apart from land (73%), other assets are scarce. Those that need more money to buy (cattle, motor cycles, and solar systems) had even less ownership.

Figure 5: Household asset ownership (%)



4.9.3 Asset poverty status

Using the above analysis, the baseline study found out that the average total financial net worth was UGX 448,802. This amount can barely afford a monthly cost of living for a household of 6 people. No doubt, 99.8% of the respondents were asset poor. Experiences has shown that often women toil without asset ownership.

PCDP-PROJECT OUTCOME INDICATORS BASELINE VALUES

Impact	Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets 2025
“Extremely poor households and youth in Panyango empowered and duty bearers’ capacities enhanced so that children enjoy their rights, basic needs and live in a community that respects children’s rights by 2025”	% of Children from SHG member households who eat 3 diversified meals a day by 2025	47.8	85
	% of SHG member households report improved sanitation (have pit latrines, access safe drinking water and have basic sanitation facilities)	67.1	80
	% of children who feel that they live in an environment that is safe for children, meets their basic needs and respect their rights.	71	80
	CBT ex-trainees who earn UGX per month and improve their personal / household assets.	6,561	100,000
OUTCOME 1			
85% members are socially, economically and politically empowered to sustainably provide children basic	% increase in income of SHG households (7,836)	-	95
	% of PIs scored well on participatory grading and audit assessment by 2023	-	95
	% of SHG members saved weekly by 2023	43	85
	% of SHG members took business loans by 2023	27	95
	% of SHG members owned IGAs by 2024	24	95
	% of SHG members adopted GAP by 2023	40	75
	% of SHG members are aware of nutrition practices by 2023	52	85
	% of SHGs formed by CLAs	-	40
	% of SHG members are aware of safe sanitation practices by 2025	91	95
	% of CGs functional in line with CG guidelines by 2022	-	75
	% of school-going aged children at SHG households attending school.	85	95
% of children of SHG households accessing medical care from qualified medical personnel	74	95	
OUTCOME 2			
80% of children claim their entitlements and their rights are protected	% of children aware of children rights by 2023	74	85
	% of women aware of children rights by 2022	57	95
	% of local government leaders are aware of children rights by 2022	65	75
	% of bye-laws/council resolutions are made by Panyango LLG (food security, sanitation, and youth employment) by 2022	-	03
	% of community with functional and sustainable child protection safety nets established.	39	80
	% of children abuse cases reported to duty bearers and concluded using the right procedure.	16	75
% of children aware of existing child protection structures &utilizing the structures.	17	90	
OUTCOME 3			
80% of vulnerable youth equipped with marketable skills and sustainably increase their household income	% of youth groups are registered with LLGs by 2022	-	15
	% of youth group members save weekly by 2023	9	90
	% of youth groups members take business loans by 2023	6	95
	% of youth established income generating activities by 2023	5	95
	% of youth use good business management practices	2.8	75
	% of ex-trainees who started their individual enterprise within a year after pass out from CBT	-	85
	% of ex-trainees youth practicing acquired skills	-	85

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