



# Youth and Education Project

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## Baseline Study Report

Rudolf Batliner based on the reports of Nicholas Kabare  
(July 15 and September 6, 2013)

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We are also indebted in great measure to the team of enumerators that consisted of: Samuel Muwanga, Patrick Muhumuza, Sarah Nabulobi and Joseph Kawuki. They made the data collection possible and showed commitment and dedication during the entire exercise. Finally, We would also like to thank Phiona Uringi for keying in the data.

Above all, our heartfelt gratitude goes to the youth from Mityana district for participating in this important endeavour. Their cooperation and generosity in sharing information lend legitimacy to the data collected.

Nicolas Kabare and Rudolf Batliner

## **Acronyms and Words with Unfamiliar Meaning**

- CFAU: Coffee Farmers Alliance in Uganda
- DC: Depot Companies. These are the second tier of the organizations that link producer organisations (POs) to the apex organization, the UCFA. Their primary mandate is to market coffee for the producer organisations.
- HRNS: Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung, the Foundation implementing the CFAU Project.
- PO: Producer Organizations. These are the primary organizations comprised of individual coffee farmers numbering between 25 to 35.
- FFS: Farmer Field School

# **I. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Structure of the Report**

This baseline report has 5 Chapters. Chapter I introduces HRNS AF and the scope of this study. Chapter II describes the analytical framework underpinning the study. Chapter III covers empirical findings of this study and related discussions. Conclusions and recommendations follow in Chapters VI. Appendices to the report appear in Chapters V.

It is important to point out that this report should be read alongside the project document that gives other pertinent project details.

## **1.2 Description of the Project**

In Uganda, HRNS AF has been working in Mityana, Mubende, Masaka, Luwero, Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Kasese districts under the 'Building Coffee Farmers Alliances in Uganda' (CFAU) Project.

The project aims at improving the livelihood of 53,000 farmers through an improved production system and by raising productivity, product quality, and efficiency.

To achieve this vision of success, five specific objectives being addressed are as follows: To,

- establish and strengthen two-tiered farmer organizations as transparent and professional service providers to their farmer members
- enable farmers to significantly improve coffee production and overall farm management in a sustainable way
- enhance coffee quality through improved practices and management
- improve the overall marketing performance of producer organizations through value addition and efficient linkage to marketing agencies, exporters and international traders
- empower men and women in coffee growing households to meaningfully participate in and benefit from coffee supported interventions, production and marketing for equitable and sustainable development

To add on to the comprehensive approach adopted by HRNS AF a pilot project on Youth and Education is being implemented in Mityana district. If successful the concept will be mainstreamed in the other project locations.

The ultimate outcome (long term outcome) of the Youth and Education Project is that 'Youth contribute to and benefit from improved rural livelihood.' To achieve this ultimate goal the project will address several intermediate (medium term outcomes) and immediate outcomes (short term outcomes), which are as listed below:

Intermediate outcomes:

- Involvement of youth in agriculture along several value chains increased
- Participation of youth in administration & operations of Farmer Organizations increased
- Business of youth developed and employment opportunities created

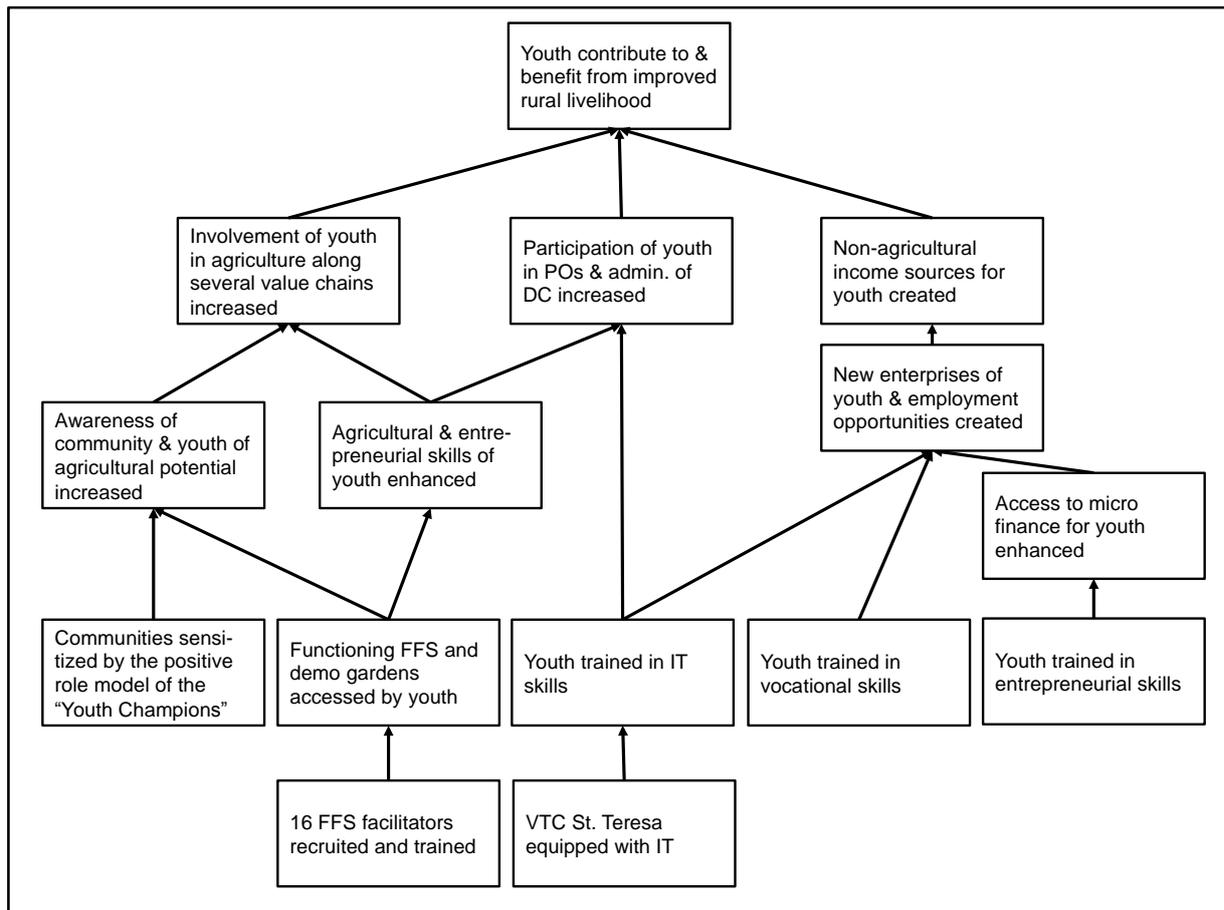
Immediate outcomes:

- Awareness of community & youth of agricultural potential increased
- Agricultural & entrepreneurial skills of youth enhanced
- Viable business ideas developed
- Access to (micro) finance for youth enhanced

Below is the result chain for the Y+E project. The result chain captures the main aspects this project is addressing and shows how the various elements are linked to each other.

For more information on the project, please refer to the [Project Fact Sheet](#) on the Jacobs Foundation webpage.

## Result Chain



### 1.3 Objectives of the Baseline Study

The objective of the baseline study is to strengthen the framework and methodology for evaluating the performance of the project. Specifically, the study aims at establishing baseline data sets for the Performance Measurement Framework.

## **II. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK: METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS**

### **2.1 Theoretical Construct/Survey Instruments**

According to the result chain, the Y+E project consists of two intervention lines for two different groups of beneficiaries:

- The first group attends Farmer Field Schools that are organized all over the intervention area of the project. The aim is to engage the participating youth in agricultural activities along different value chains and to create a positive attitude towards agriculture as a decent and gainful way of life.
- The second group has the opportunity to attend vocational training. The aim is to create income sources outside the traditional agricultural production activities.

Accordingly this baseline study uses two different survey instruments: The first group is interviewed based on the Mityana Y+E Baseline Survey Questionnaire (see annex 6.1) that consists of three parts:

- Individual bio data (e.g. Name, year of birth)
- Quality of life (e.g. household assets, housing type, etc.). Quality of life is considered a reflection, albeit in part, of how well the household is doing in terms of having a decent life.
- Statements regarding attitudes towards agriculture

For the second group the Pre-tracer Study Questionnaire (see annex 6.2) is applied. It is an abbreviated version of the Tracer Study Questionnaire Graduates, which will be applied after finishing the training.

### **2.2 Sampling**

Due to a misunderstanding the sampling for the survey with the first instrument is done in two steps. The total number of interviewed persons is 123. The first round in July includes 80 participants of the Y+E project (treatment group), the second round in early September 43 persons from outside the project and project area (control group).

The sample of the 80 respondents of the treatment group is done in the following way: 20 participants each are drawn from Nabumbugu DC, Kalangalo DC, Miseebe DC and Maanyi DC. 20 FFS are selected at random and visited by the enumerators. From those who attend the session 4 young persons are picked at random. For consistency purposes, the list of participating youth is arranged in alphabetical order and the total number of participants divided by 4 to establish the interval to use. The first on the list is interviewed as well 3 more following the established interval.

The sample of the 43 respondents of the control group are from is drawn from Tana, Kakindu and Busiki DCs, all participants of the concluded CFAU project as well as from Butayunga, which was not part of the CFAU project. The respondents are 12 each from Kakindu and Tana DCs, 9 from Busiki DC and 10 from Butayunga.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Control</b>
Age (Average)	26 years	25 years
Women	36.3%	27.9%
<b>Educational level</b>		
Never went to School	not asked	30.2%
Incomplete Primary	not asked	25.6%
Complete Primary	32.4%	18.6%
Incomplete Secondary	42.6%	16.3%
'O' Level	16.2%	9.3%
'A' Level	8.8%	0.0%

Table 1: Educational level of treatment and control group

In the case of the Pre-Tracer Study no sampling is required. All 44 persons take part in the survey. The average age is 20.4 years and 50% of the participants are women. In the second year another group of 44 persons with similar characteristics will start a one-years vocational training.

## 2.3 Data Collection and Analysis

This baseline study utilizes in-house resources in order to minimize costs on data collection. The Field Officers serve as enumerators during the study. Besides the accruing cost advantage nearly all Field Officers have a good understanding of the local area, have no language barriers, and have already established rapport with the local communities.

Before the enumerators are sent out into the field, they are taken through the instrument, which they reflect upon, discuss, and give their input or comments, which is subsequently incorporated where necessary. This does not only make the enumerators comfortable with the tool but also makes the tool more relevant to the benefit of those directly interfacing with youth that are interviewed.

Field team is800/ composed of Samuel Muwanga, Patrick Muhumuza, Sarah Nabulobi and Joseph Kawuki. The collected data are keyed in by Phiona Uringi and analysed by Nicholas Kabare using SPSS software.

### III. EMPIRICAL FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Bio Data and Educational Attainment

The bio data presented in chapter 2 about the treatment and control group call attention and need to be discussed. Table 1 compares age, sex and educational level. Regarding the age and distribution of sexes the differences are within non-critical ranges. However, there is a striking difference in the educational level between the control and treatment group. In the control group there are a very high number of persons who have either not gone to school or dropped out of primary school. This difference calls for a validation<sup>1</sup> and - if confirmed - thorough considerations in the interpretation of the data.

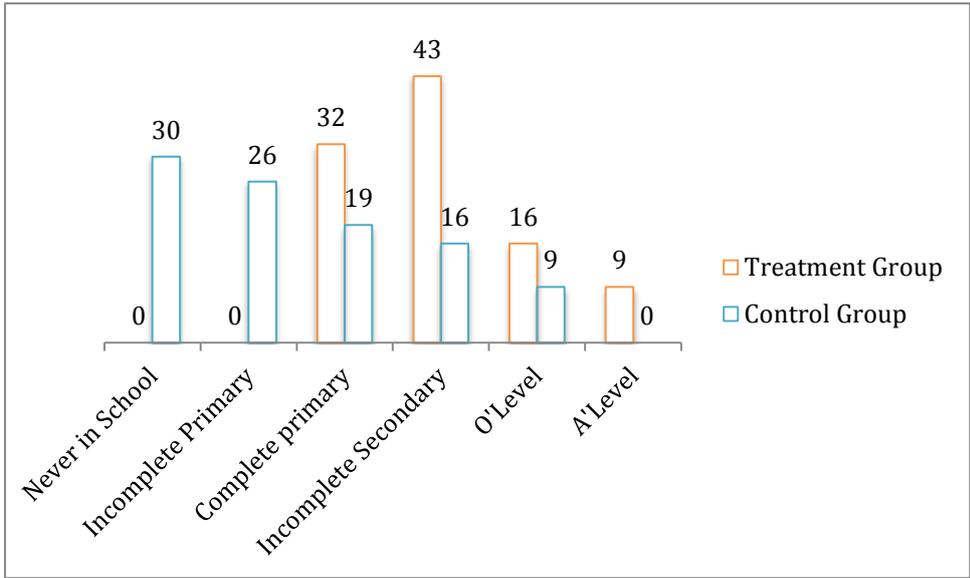


Figure 1: Education level of treatment and control group (in %)

#### 3.2 Quality of Lives of the Youth

To measure how the youth that participates in FFS benefits from the project, we look at their assets. The following proxy indicators should allow a fairly unbiased measurement:

- Types of roofs and walls of the houses owned by youth
- Assets owned by youth like furniture, electronic equipment, means of transportation and farming equipment

<sup>1</sup> A simple measure to validate the educational level of the treatment group is to include in the next survey round the two missing alternative answers.

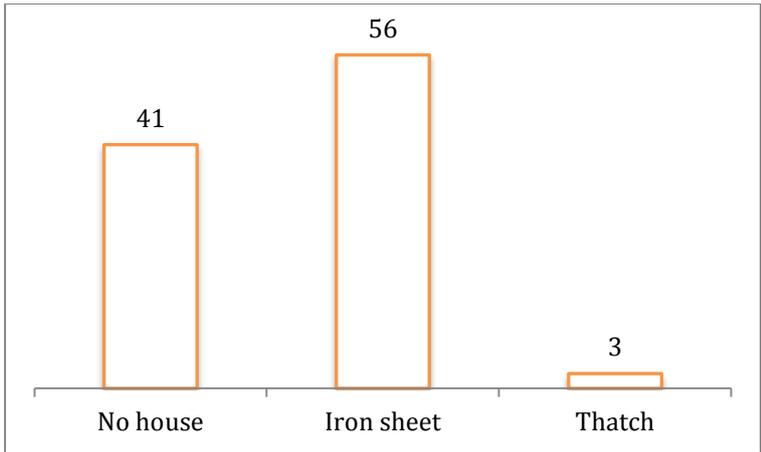


Figure 2: Roofing materials for the houses belonging to the youth

41% of the youth interviewed still live with their parents and do not have their own houses. 56% use iron sheets for roofing where as less than 3% live in thatched houses.

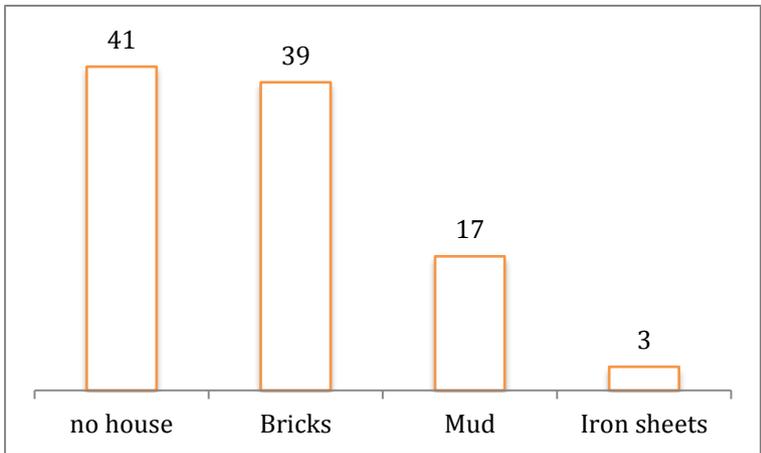


Figure 3: Wall material for the houses belonging to the youth

Nearly 39% of the youth live in houses with brick walls, 17% in houses with walls made with mud and 3 in houses with walls of iron sheets.

The figures 4 to 7 show assets owned by the youth. The assets looked at were categorized into 4 broad categories namely furniture, electronics, transport vehicles and farm tools. Each of these is shown separately on figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively.

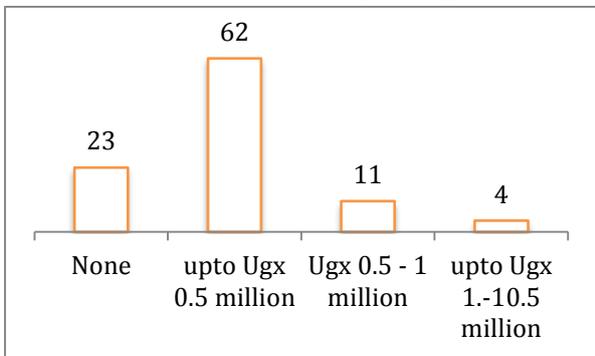


Figure 4: Value of furniture owned by the youth

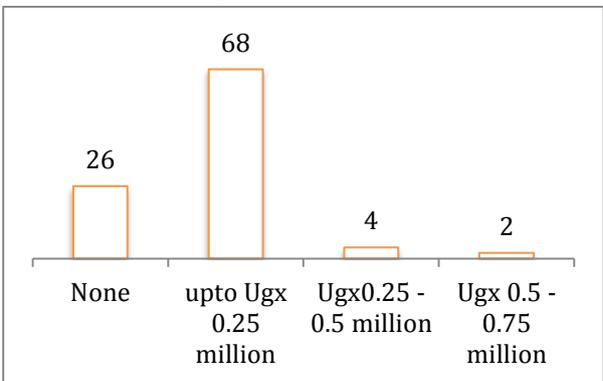


Figure 5: Value of electronics owned by the youth

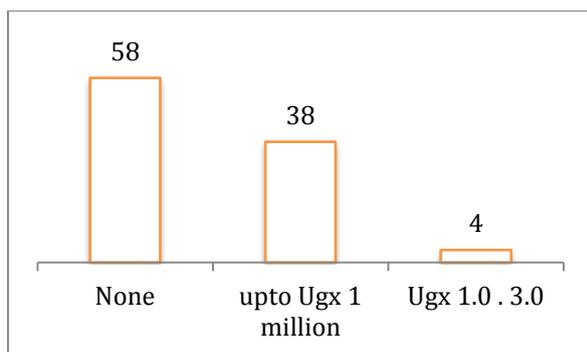


Figure 6: Value of transport vehicles owned by the youth (Bicycles and Motorcycles)

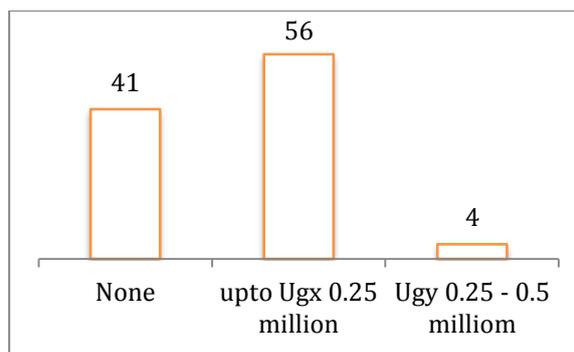


Figure 7: Value of farm tools owned by the youth

22.5% own no furniture, 26.3% own no electronics, 57.5% own no Transport vehicles and 41.3% own no farm tools. The value of the assets owned by the youth is relatively low in all the 4 categories. However, the facts that almost 40% of youth own brick houses and 55% have iron sheet roofs suggest that they have income from somewhere else.

### 3.3 Attitude towards Agriculture

Long lasting changes of behaviour usually often go along with changes of attitudes. Therefore the project does a survey on the attitudes of the youth towards agriculture – both for the treatment as the control group. The respondents are asked to indicate their agreement with the statements about agriculture on a scale of 10 points, 10 representing the highest degree of agreement. Table 2 and Figure 8 capture the responses from the attitude statements of the treatment and control group.

STATEMENTS FOR SURVEY ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS AGRICULTURE	project area	non-project area
I am proud of being a farmer	8.3	6.0
I am proud of being a coffee farmer	8.8	4.3
Farming gives us a decent living	8.3	6.6
One or more of my children should become farmers	6.4	3.9
Intelligent people stay on their farms	7.9	5.5
People who understand agriculture are successful	8.8	6.9
With farming alone you can barely survive	4.5	5.9
With coffee farming alone you can barely survive	4.8	6.0
For smallholders there is no future in agriculture	4.9	5.6
I farm, because I have no other choice	3.8	4.9
Farming mainly benefits the middlemen	7.2	7.3

Table 2: Attitude towards agriculture in treatment and control group

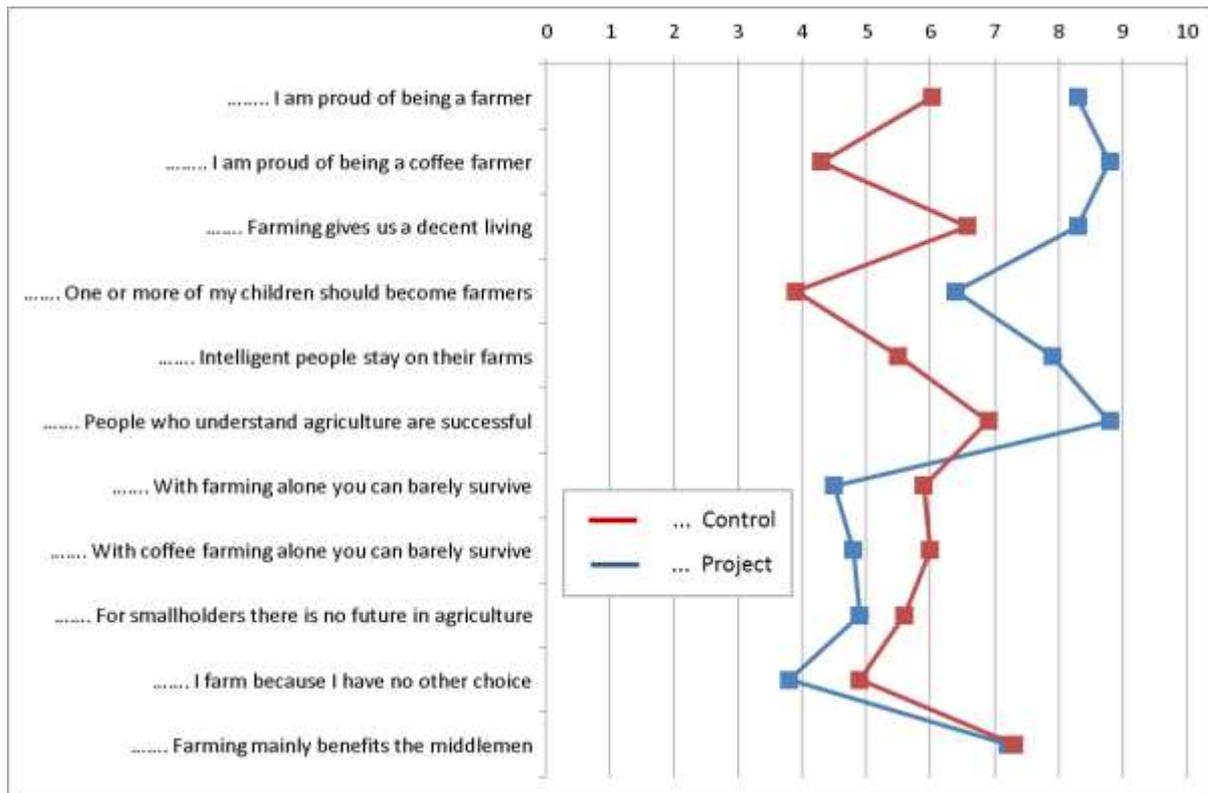


Figure 8: Attitude of the youth towards agriculture

The results show that in general the youth have a positive attitude towards agriculture and that the attitude of the treatment group is consistently more positive than of the control group. Possible explanations could be:

- Validity: One possible assumption is that farmers do not understand the questions or that enumerators ask in a way that provokes overly positive answers. However, as we find consistent differences between treatment and control group and the same enumerators interviewed both groups, it is highly likely that the instrument measures what it is supposed to measure.
- Opportunism: Another assumption is that farmers answer favourably since they expect a reward or the continuation of the project only if they answer favourably. This cannot be fully ruled out. Yet, the majority of the control group farmers have also been part of DCs and should therefore also have an incentive for the continued presence of HRNS. It is unlikely that the observed results are due to opportunism alone.
- Self-selection: A third assumption is that young farmers with a positive attitude are more likely to join the project and that initial capacity building has already contributed to raise expectations. This seems to be the most likely explanation for the results.

A cautious conclusion is that the project successfully attracts youth with a positive attitude towards agriculture.

Three questions arise:

1. What is the influence of the difference in the educational levels of the treatment and control groups on the attitudes towards agriculture?
2. To what extent are the members of the treatment group typical “early adopters”, who are more likely to make good use of the project than others?
3. The average initial attitude of the treatment group seems to be unrealistically high. At the end of the project, how will eventually equal or even decreased values be interpreted?

### 3.4 Vocational Training – Pre-Tracer Study

The pre-tracer study provides the following baseline data

Figure 9 shows the number of trainees enrolled according to the trades selected and Figure 10 what the trainees did before they enrolled at St. Theresa.

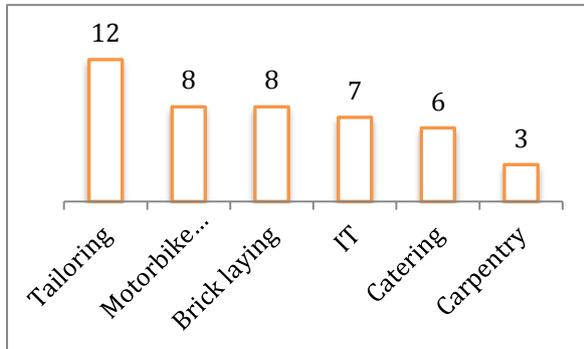


Figure 9: Trades chosen by the first set of students

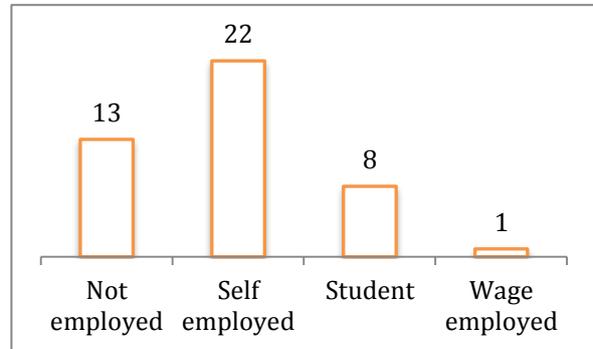


Figure 10: Employment status before enrolment at St. Theresa

Half of the trainees claim to have been self-employed. 13 say that they had been without work and 8 still students. One person was wage employed.

Figure 11 shows the factors that motivated trainees to join the program.



Figure 11: Motivation of the youth to join St. Theresa VI

The motivation factors for joining the vocational training by the students were in order of popularity that tuition had been paid for, chances of getting employed would be higher and to improve income. The other motivational reasons asked were not as popular. On a score of 1 to 5 figure 11 gives an illustration of the responses received.

#### **IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

From the results realized in this baseline survey it is clear that the sensitization phase of the project was very successful. The baseline survey that was done after the sensitization process aimed to capture the attitudes of the youth that have accepted to participate in the project. As a result of the positive attitude observed, two recommendations are:

- Additional interviews will be commissioned to test the attitude of youth towards agriculture in an area outside the CFAU project area. This is important as a validation test for the very positive impression observed within the project area.
- In subsequent annual surveys, the same youth interviewed during the baseline study will be re-interviewed and comparisons done to the baseline situation.

The Performance Management Framework will be updated with the baseline values. After the current students graduate Tracer studies will be done alongside the household survey to see what changes occur. Table 2 shows a tentative timeline for performance measurements as discussed during the initial project visit by Dr. Batliner.

## V. Mityana Y+E Baseline Survey Questionnaire

### Questionnaire Number

1 Name of Enumerator	2 Date:	3 Start time:	4 Ending time:
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### SECTION I: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

5 Name of Respondent	6 Gender:	i) Male	ii) Female	
7 Year of Birth	8 DC Name:	9 PO Name:		
10 What is the highest level of education	i). Completed Primary Education	ii). Incomplete Secondary Education	iii). Complete Secondary 'O' Level Education	iv). Secondary 'A' Level
11 What are you doing currently?	i). Wage employed/working	ii). Self-employed (also in agriculture)	iii). In tertiary/professional training	iv). Without employment (including household work, Raising children, unable to work etc.)

### SECTION II: QUALITY OF LIFE

#### A. Own House data

12 Roof type	i). Thatched	ii). Plastic	iii). Iron sheets	iv). Tiles	v). Other equally robust material
13 House walls	v). Mud	vi). Wood	vii). Iron sheets	viii). Bricks	ix). Stone/ Other equal material
14 Is the house wall plastered?	i). Yes			ii). No	

#### B. Own assets

15 Value of household items (furniture, cooking utensils etc)	i). Up to UGX 0.5 million	ii). 0.5-1.0 million UGX	iii). 1.0-1.5 million UGX	iv). 1.5 - 2 million UGX	v). Above UGX 2 million
16 Value of household electronics (radio, tv, mobile phones, etc)	i). Up to UGX 0.25 million	ii). 0.25-0.50 million UGX	iii). 0.50-0.75 million UGX	iv). 0.75-1.0 million UGX	v). Above UGX 1 million
17 Value of households transport vehicles (e.g. bicycles, cars, motorcycles)	i). Up to UGX 1 million	ii). 1 - 3 million UGX	iii). 3 - 5 million UGX	iv). 5 - 8 million UGX	v). Above UGX 8 million
18 Value of farm equipment (tools, wheelbarrows, processing equipment etc)	i). Up to UGX 0.25 million	ii). 0.25-0.50 million UGX	iii). 0.50-0.75 million UGX	iv). 0.75-1.0 million UGX	v). Above UGX 1 million

**SECTION III: STATEMENTS FOR SURVEY ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS AGRICULTURE**

How true is this statement?											Statements
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
											19. I am proud of being a farmer.
											20. I am proud of being a coffee farmer.
											21. Farming gives us a decent living.
											22. One or more of my children should become farmers.
											23. Intelligent people stay on their farm.
											24. People who understand agriculture are successful.
											25. With farming alone you can barely survive.
											26. With coffee farming alone you can barely survive.
											27. For smallholders there is no future in agriculture.
											28. I farm, because I have no other choice.
											29. Farming mainly benefits the middlemen.