

13.1.1 Description of Photos conducting the HEILCo Project;

After KAP Health Committee identifying the 60 beneficiaries/households, KAP Health Committee organized a 2 (two) days training workshop both theoretical & practical in order to equip the beneficiaries with skills related to raising pigs organically, construct pig sties, collect manure for organic fertilizers and how they can utilize the piggery project to improve their standards of living.



Identified Piggery project beneficiaries having a theoretical training at KAP model Farm



Dr. Moses the veterinary officer training the beneficiaries on storage of pig feeds during dry seasons



Practical training on how to construct a pigsty and its maintenance



Project Coordinator-Steven helps in the offloading of the pig sties building materials at KAP model farm



Jessica the KAP Health Committee Chairperson helping to enter the pig sties building materials at KAP farm



KAP Community Director-Joseph helping in the construction of the pig sties at KAP model farm



Pig sties at their completion stage at KAP model farm



selected beneficiaries started setting up pig sties as they wait to receive piglets



Some pigs are conceived and some delivered as you may see in the above photos



The veterinary doctor makes regular visits to the farm for medical checkups and treatment. The pigs are free from swine fever. He recommends cleanness in the farm and its surroundings as the best way of preventing infection.



Piglets outside the sty eating the natural feeds as a way of promoting organic rearing



Some of the beneficiaries receiving the piglets



Some of the beneficiaries are very happy with piglet received from KAP model farm.

13.2 Photos of the local project responsible parties along with explanations of the local situation;



Local Situation

Kyamulibwa is a sub county of Kalungu district in rural part of Uganda about 113kms southwest of the capital city Kampala. The Climate of Kyamulibwa is tropical in nature; the rainfall pattern is two seasons with dry spells between July and August, and January to March. However, this has changed and the climate has become so unpredictable.

Kyamulibwa Sub County is 56.3km² with 53 villages and a total population of over 34,000. The females are slightly higher than the males. The average household size is 5 members per household. The most owned means of transport is bicycles. Motorcycles are mainly used for transportation of people and goods and such transportation is referred to as boda boda transport.

Agriculture is the most done economic activity and subsistence crop farming is the main source of income by households. Paraffin candle is the common energy source for lighting and firewood is the common energy source for cooking. Pig rearing is the most common livestock type.

The road to Kyamulibwa from the nearby city Masaka is 37kms and 23kms of this is murrum. There are no paved roads throughout Kyamulibwa. There is a major hospital in Kyamulibwa on the foundation of the Catholics. There is also a Health Centre administered by the local government. In addition, there is a Medical Research Centre the research field station belonging to the Medical Research Council/Uganda Virus Research Institute (MRC/UVRI) with main headquarters in Entebbe which includes a medical clinic and laboratory. There are many schools founded on different religious backgrounds; primary schools, secondary schools and vocational schools.

13.3. Photos of the actual beneficiary with statements / reports;

Beneficiary's name: Nampeta Lydia

I would like to thank KAP for bringing this project to our community. I feel so proud of our pig that my family and I have started to get some of its benefits

I currently stay with six of my grandchildren. Some of them are orphans. We mainly rely on farming to earn a living. In the previous two to three years, we were attacked by the changes in weather and this affected our seasons for farming thus leaving us with less food. As a result, some food could no longer be planted and we remained to rely mainly on cassava and maize flour. With the little money we could get from relatives i.e. my siblings, we could buy some source to match cassava and posho (wheat flour).

From the trainings, we got through KAP under the HEALTHY EATING AND INCOME LEVELS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES (HEILCo) project; we were equipped with skills of raising pigs organically, construct pigsties, collect manure for organic fertilizers and how we can utilize the piggery project to improve our standards of living. We learnt that we could actually construct a pigsty using our natural resources and that we can feed our pig on our green pasture i.e. leaves of sweet potatoes, cassava and the like. We were above all trained to keep our pigsty clean to avoid dangerous diseases that could infect our pigs.

My grandchildren are also involved in the project; it is everyone's responsibility at home that they look for the food of the pig, clean the pigsty and apply the pig waste to our plants.

I am happy that ever since we received the pig in July 2019, it has grown at a great speed that on the 25th, Dec. 2019 it has produced eleven piglets: five females and six males. Our project has attracted many people from the neighboring villages and developed the idea of doing the same project.



Lydia after constructing a pigsty



Lydia is very cheerful with the piglet from KAP



Lydia with her pig after delivery



Lydia's banana plantation without the pig waste



Lydia's grand children are proud of their banana plantation which is looking very nice when applied with the pig waste by family joint effort.

KAP has also helped us to find market for the piglets. Therefore, we hope to sell our piglets at a good price and earn some money to meet most of our family basic needs. It is also in our plan to enlarge our project by adding one pigsty at every delivery of our pig.

I am so grateful to the funders of this project for supporting us in improving our standards of living.