

FINAL SUMMARY/CONCLUSION ON FACTFULNESS RESEARCH

The research aimed to know the wealth levels of the farmers, how the program has improved lives of the farmers within the organization. From the research done; we came up with some of the conclusions that was based to act as indicators for the organization.

The data was collected from 130 farmers.

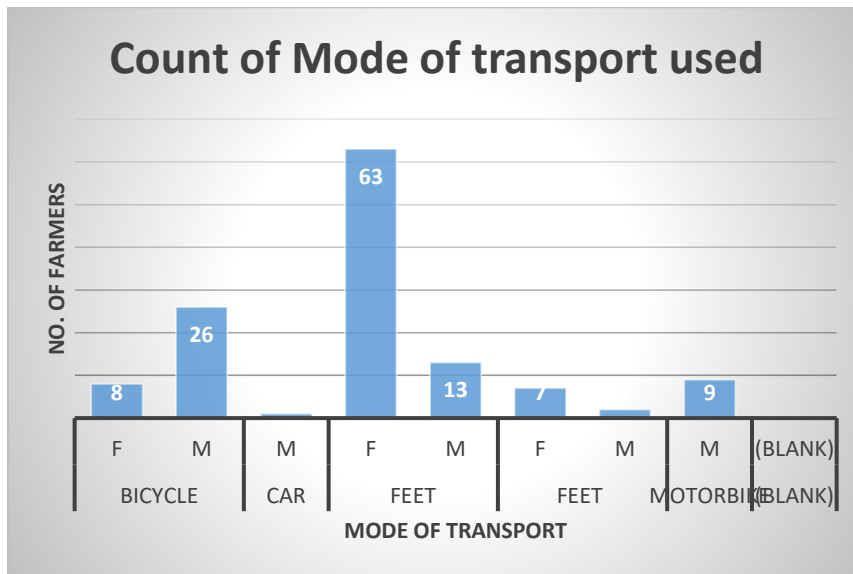
Limitations/challenges from the Factfulness research.

some challenges were encountered during the research period and also when analysing the data collected. Some of these challenges included;

- Most of the farmers were **not aware of the size of their plots** especially what they are using for their crop production and the plots under the hay. This was noticed when the data comparison analysis was done to compare farmers 'responses verses what is recorded in the data from the office records. This meant that the farmers don't know what size of plots they have.
- There is too big difference in the number of the bales the farmers reported selling verses the ones recorded on the Factfulness research.
- One of the major challenges also includes; **lack of proper record keeping** by the farmers which makes them do "blind production". This means that most farmers are not well equipped with the records of what they have produced and sold within different time frames. Lack of record keeping is brought about by the fact that most of the SOAP farmers are aged, this hinders them from being keen and committed to farm records.
 - Failure to keep farm records makes the farmers not to have much plans for the future activities. For example, if to do much from the production or not to.
 - Another factor that has influenced the failure of record keeping is the semilliterate population of SOAP farmers, record keeping has little importance.
- Another contributing challenge from the research was that most of the questions administered during this activity were based on **self-reporting**. Meaning that one had to give a personal response that could not be validated.

Observations made from the Factfulness data;

i. Mode of transport,



Over sixty farmers use feet for transportation. This is mainly because the farmers have not made enough money to purchase the bicycles and motorbikes. Only few percentages are using motorbikes and bicycles. Twenty-six men and nine men are owning bicycles and motorbikes respectively.

Owning a motorbike maybe as a result of the impact of selling hay for some people, but others owned the motorbikes before enrolling in hay production. For such persons, the program is helping them to keep their motorbikes well maintained by providing them with the standard services needed for them and repairs.

ii. Mode of cooking

On the method of cooking, the research records show that majority of the farmers are using three-stone fires with firewood. This is brought about by the culture of the individual. Most of the farmers on my view can afford a 'jiko' with charcoal which simply moves them to another level, but the people tend to have not change the way of cooking on a three-stone open fire. It can be evidenced from those farmers who own cookers and gas cylinders but still choose to cook on open fire.

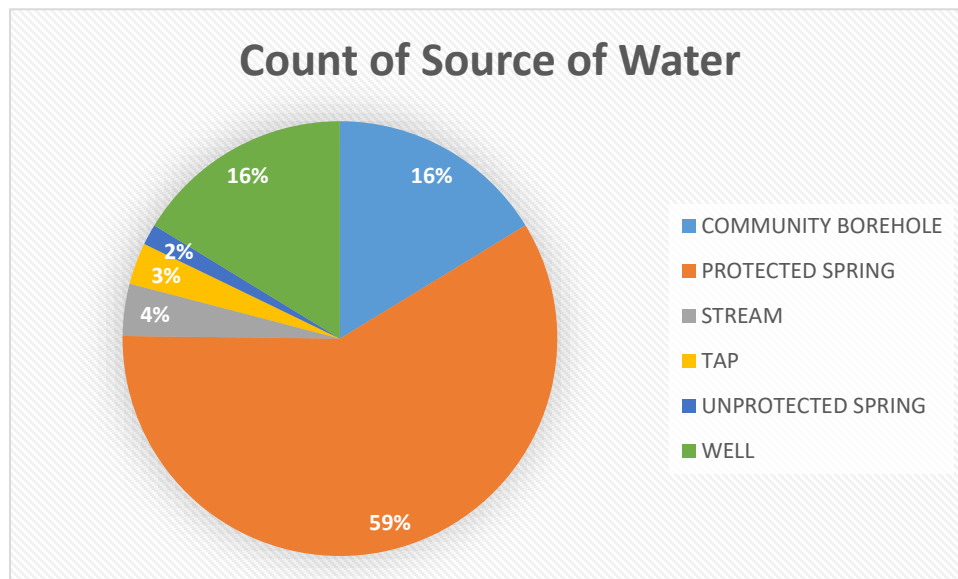
iii. Sleeping

A greater percentage of farmers are owning market beds. Few farmers are also using headboards for sleeping. This is a good indication of the eradicated poverty from the farmers as the greater impact from the program. Most of the farmers revealed that they acquired beds and their furniture from the money they got after selling the hay. Some found the questioned about the beds very personal but as a matter of fact they were delighted to share out their achievement on the fact.

A question about what the kids sleep on would have been the best tool to act as an indicator to the data but unfortunately, the age of the farmers wasn't giving in the question because most of them were never having their children at their homes. This means that they never had little children anymore.

iv. Source of water

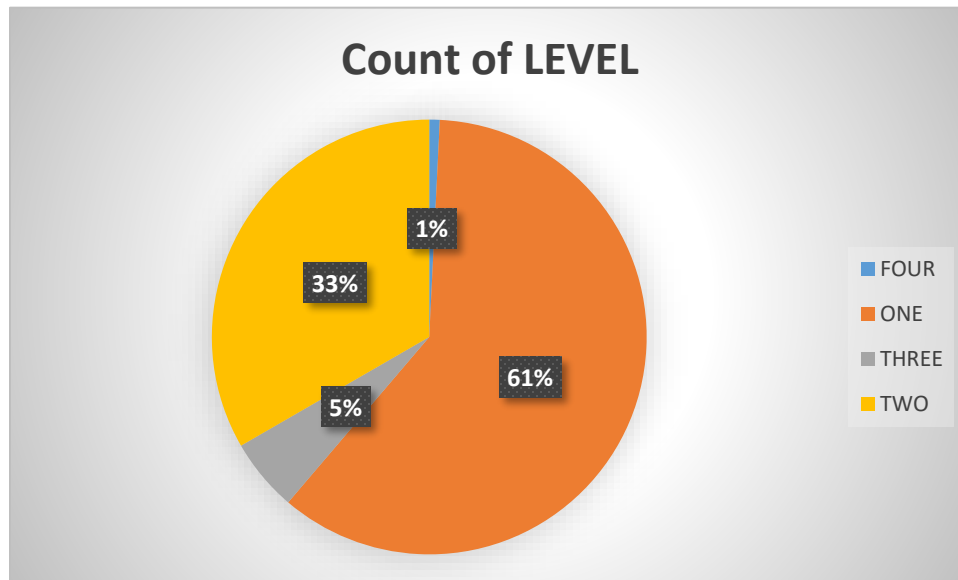
From the research it was noticed that 59% of the farmers use the water from the community protected springs. This indicates that most of the SOAP farmers clean and safe water for drinking. Only a few percentages use the water from unprotected spring and running streams.



v. General conclusions

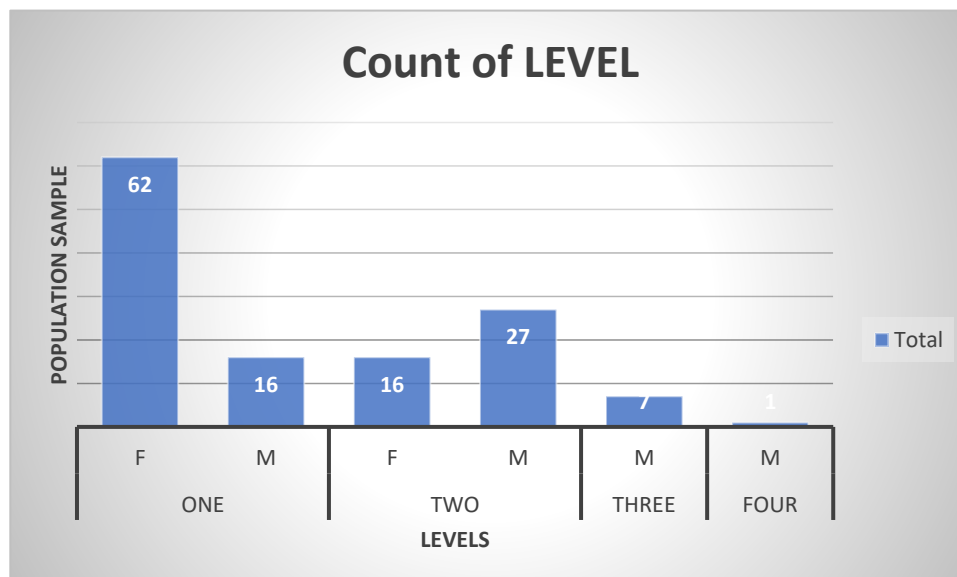
- Majority of the farmers about 90% depend on SOAP program for paying school fee for their children and grandchildren, 99% depend on the program for food.
- The main reason why it takes a long period of time for the farmers to move from level 1-level 2 is because most of the farmers have basically concentrated on improving their lives in other different ways that were not among the determinants used to identify their wealth levels. For example, some farmers have renovated their houses, built new ones, bought metal front doors, bought livestock.

A good number have bought sheep, chicken, cows and many other things. If the data questionnaire could have included these other things as indicators, maybe a different curve on the wealth levels could have been noticed.



Count of LEVELS by gender

There are sixty-two women in level one and sixteen men on level one. Only men are found on level three and level four.



Impacts of the research

Despite the fact that the research may have contained several limitations, the research has also brought in some new ideas. The main impact is that the research has given the organisation a baseline on its operations across the sub-location. The data has also made the farmers notice what is expected of them by the organisation. In conclusion, the data enables every individual to take each and every responsibility in cubing out the poverty in the environment. This gives us both reason for hopes and a call to action.