



Rapid  
Assessment Report on School Feeding  
Situation at  
St. Kizito Kanyogoga Primary School,  
Rakai District – Uganda

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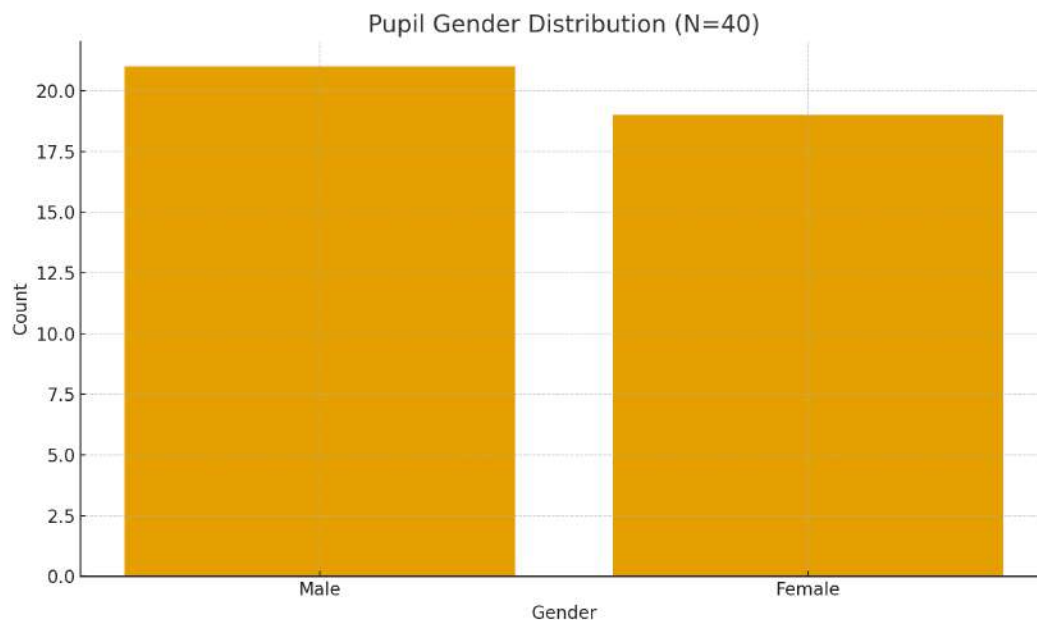
## 1. Background & Methodology

ACFI conducted a rapid assessment at St. Kizito Kanyogoga Primary School (Rakai District) to understand the food and nutrition situation affecting pupils and to inform a school feeding intervention. Data were collected on 15 August 2025 using short questionnaires administered to pupils (N=40, ages 6–16) and parents/guardians (N=15). The pupil tool covered meals, hunger at school, foods commonly eaten at home, attendance, and favourite subjects. The parent tool covered household characteristics, children's daily meals, food sources, hunger and malnutrition history, and expectations for a school feeding programme.

## 2. Sample Description

Pupils: N = 40 (Male: 21, Female: 19).

Parents/Guardians: N = 15. Reported household size typically ranges from 4 to 10 people per household, with monthly household income between UGX 50,000 to UGX 150,000 per month.



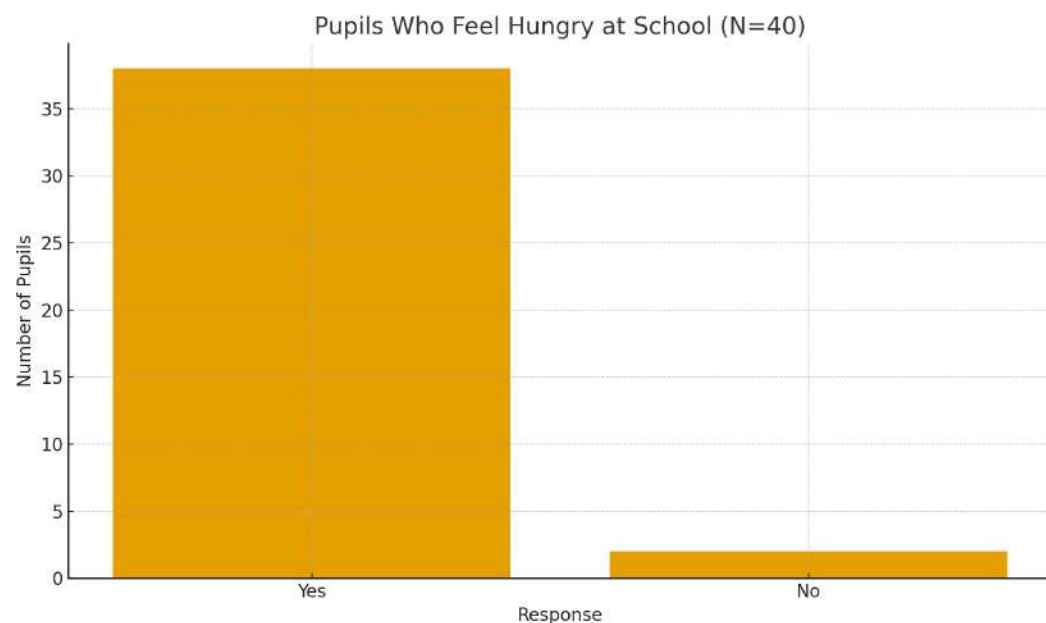
## 3. Key Findings – Pupils

### 3.1 Meals & Hunger

Daily meals reported by pupils:



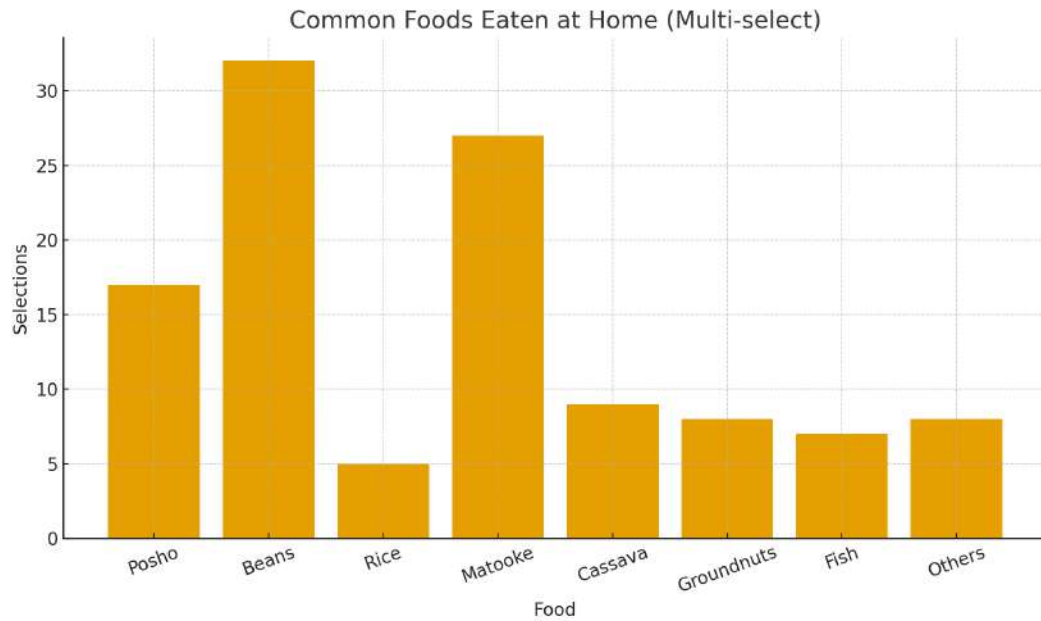
Only 3 pupils (7.5%) report eating 3 or more meals daily; 22 pupils (55.0%) eat only one meal per day.



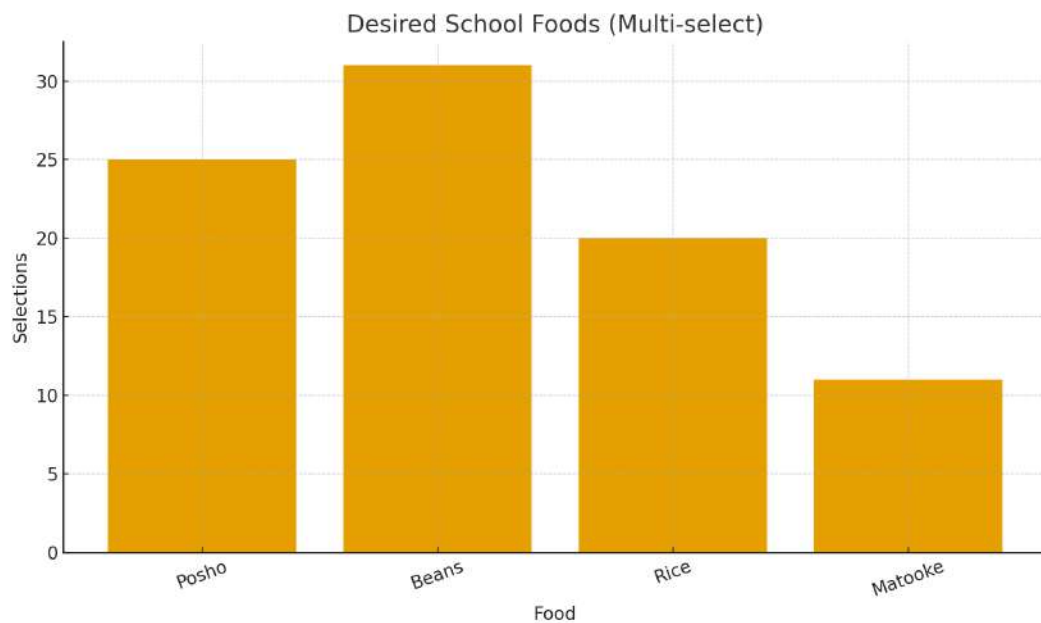
A striking 38 of 40 pupils (95.0%) feel hungry at school.

### 3.2 Foods Eaten at Home & Desired at School

Common foods eaten at home (multi-select):

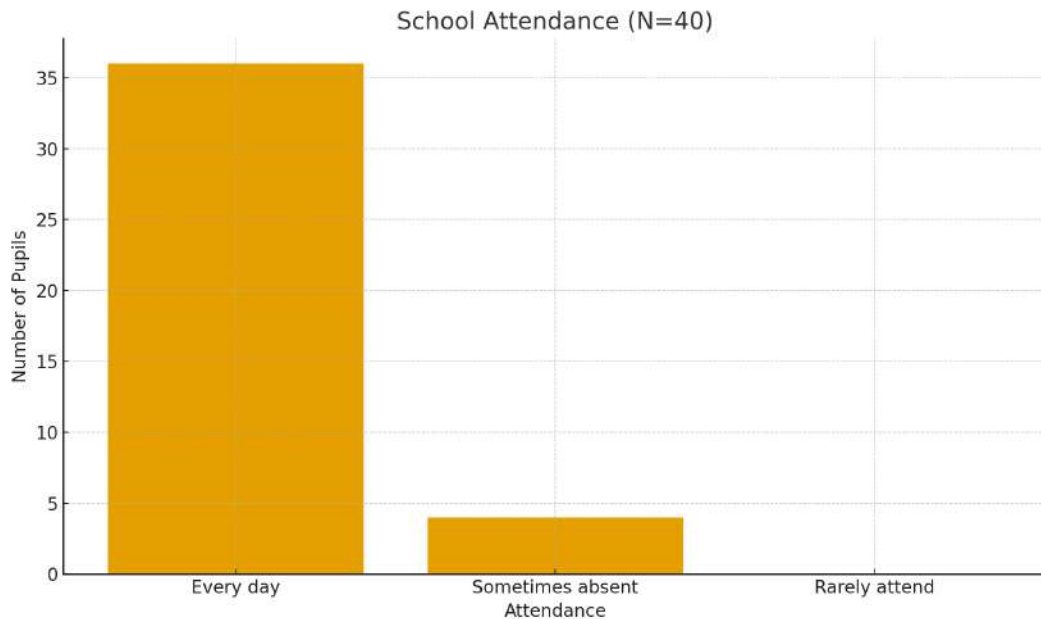


Desired foods at school (multi-select):

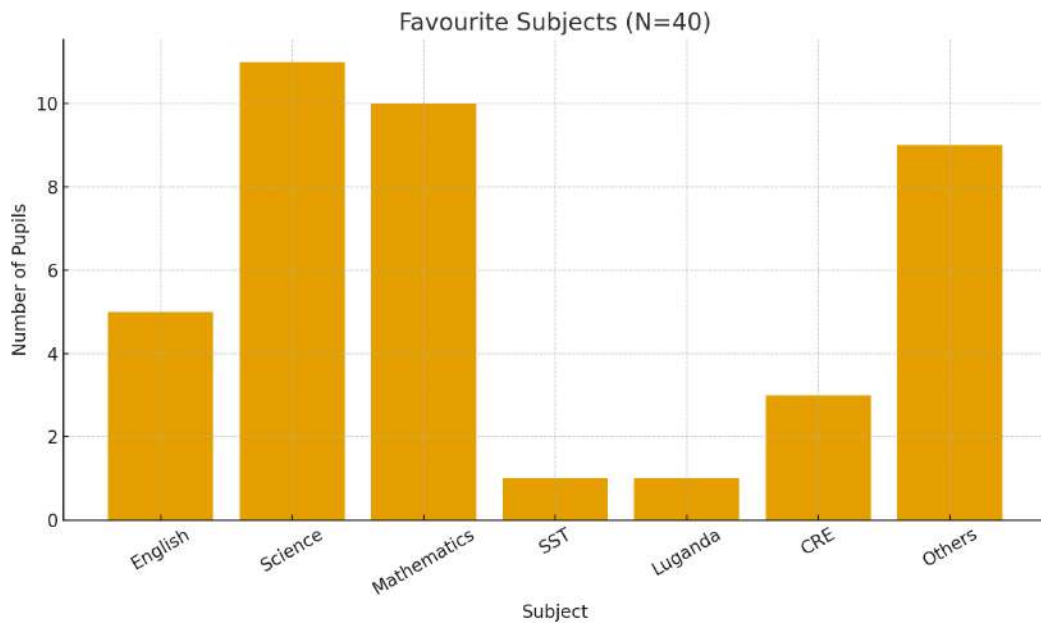


Beans and matooke are widely consumed at home. At school, pupils most prefer beans and posho, with rice as an occasional preference.

### 3.3 School Attendance & Favourite Subjects



Regular attendance is high: 36 of 40 pupils (90.0%) attend daily. However, 4 pupils sometimes miss school, which can be exacerbated by hunger.



Science and Mathematics rank highly among favourite subjects, followed by English.

### 3.4 Vulnerability Notes (from open comments)

1. Nassuuka Princess: post brain surgery; headaches; eye problem; sometimes misses school.
2. Tumwine Dan: frequently sick (poor nutrition & malaria).

3. Nkwangu Fred: eye issues (low vision).
4. Kemiremise Scovia: orphan; lives with mother only.
5. Kasozi Hassan: hydrocephalus; frequent hospital reviews.
6. Mutegaya James: orphan; stays with mother only.
7. Nassemba Anita: paralysis of left hand.
8. Mujuzi Emmanuel: started school at 12; single father with disabilities; child farms to pay fees.
9. Turyarugayo Davis: orphan; lives with mother.
10. Nakasiita Betty: hearing issues.
11. Nagasha Whitney: hearing problem.

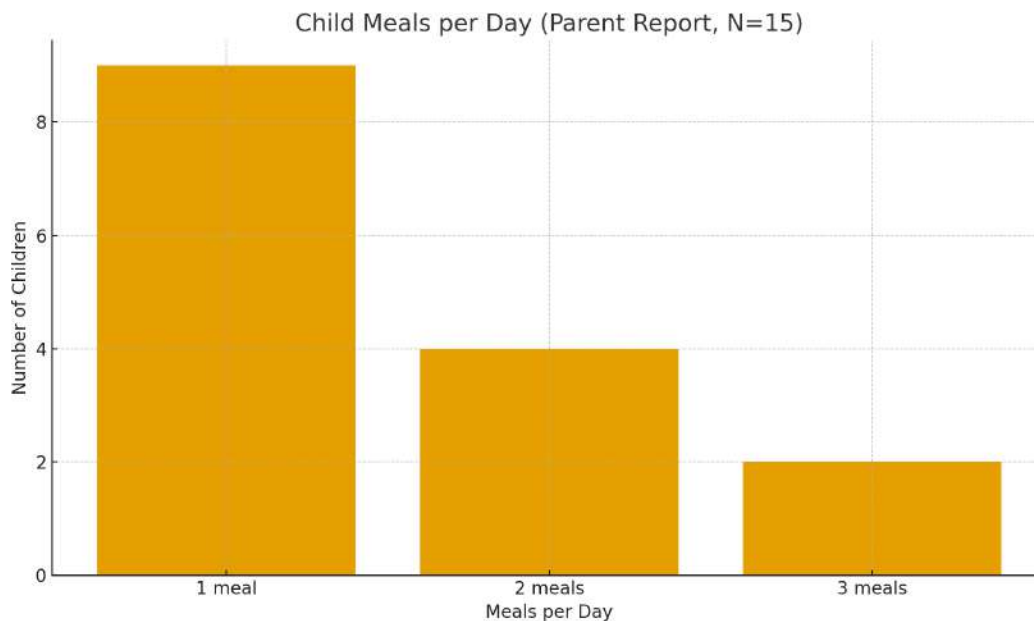
## 4. Key Findings – Parents/Guardians

### 4.1 Household Profile

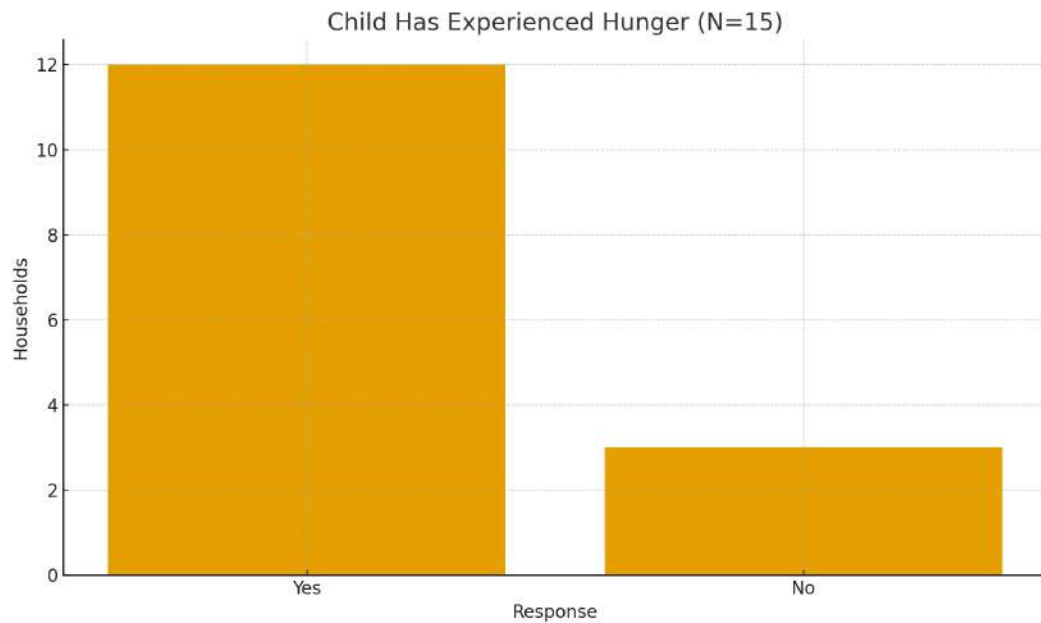
Household size typically ranges from 4 to 10 people per household.

Monthly income reported ranges between UGX 50,000 to UGX 150,000 per month.

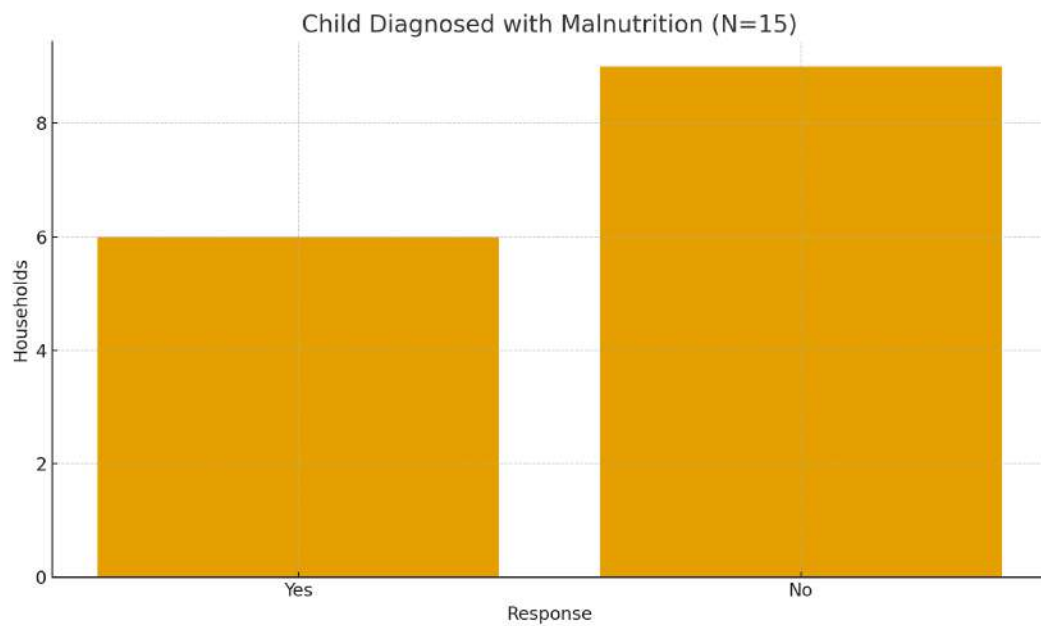
### 4.2 Child Nutrition & Health



According to parents, only 2 children (13.3%) get 3 meals a day; 9 (60.0%) get only 1 meal daily.

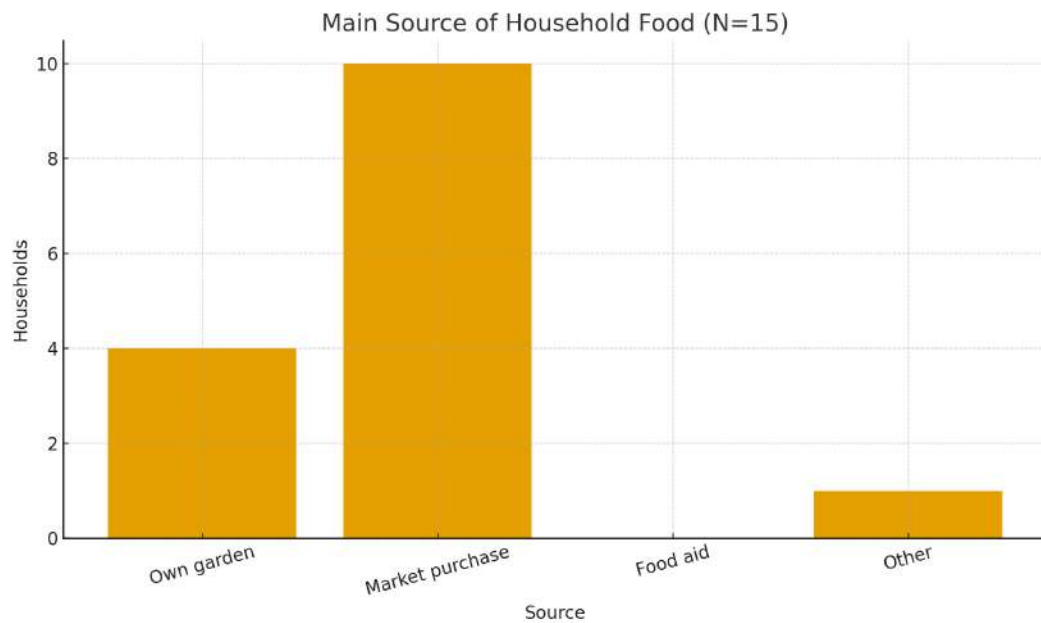


12 of 15 caregivers (80.0%) report the child has experienced hunger.



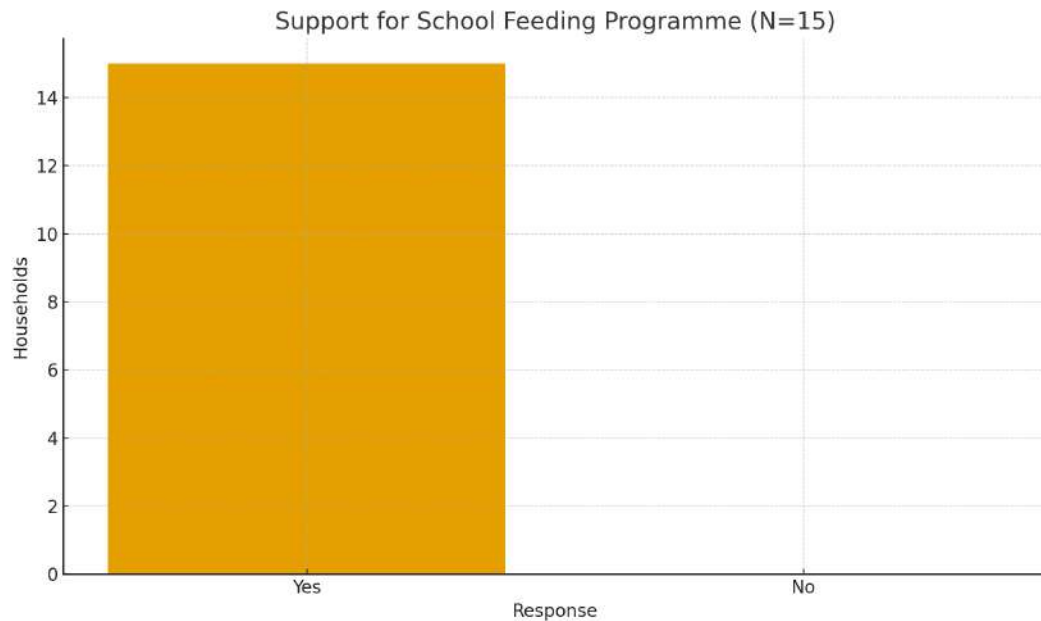
6 of 15 children (40.0%) have been diagnosed with malnutrition (some with ophthalmic conditions).

### 4.3 Food Sources



Most households purchase food from the market; a smaller share relies on own gardens. No households reported receiving food aid.

### 4.4 Support for School Feeding



All respondents support a school feeding programme, expecting improved health, daily attendance, better performance, and reliable meals at school.

- Child will look healthier than before.



- Child will attend school daily.
- Improved academic performance.
- Ensures the child eats well at school.

## 5. Interpretation & Implications

Findings from both pupils and caregivers consistently point to food insecurity and frequent hunger among pupils. Very few children report three or more meals per day, and the overwhelming majority feel hungry at school. Parents corroborate experiences of hunger and report a notable burden of malnutrition. Vulnerability notes highlight children with chronic medical conditions, sensory impairments, orphanhood or single-parent care, and poverty-related barriers to consistent schooling.

Given the strong preference for beans and posho, a simple daily school meal anchored on these staples, with periodic inclusion of rice or matooke for dietary diversity, would align with preferences and feasibility. Nutrition-sensitive safeguards (safe water, handwashing, deworming schedules, and referrals for identified medical issues) should complement feeding.

## 6. Recommendations

### **Programme design:**

1. Start a universal daily lunch (posho + beans) with flexibility for occasional rice/matooke. Pair with handwashing and safe water provision at serving points.
2. Establish a vulnerability-sensitive component: identify and prioritize children with medical needs, disabilities, or orphanhood for additional nutrition support and case follow-up.
3. Engage School Management Committee and Parent-Teacher Association to contribute in-kind (firewood, water, voluntary time) and strengthen ownership.
4. Source beans and maize flour through transparent procurement; encourage local sourcing where reliable and cost-effective.

### **Health & protection linkages:**

Coordinate with local health facilities for routine deworming, malaria prevention (ITNs), nutrition screening, and referrals (especially for vision and hearing issues).

### **Education outcomes & M&E:**

1. Track attendance, punctuality, class concentration, and termly performance; log any dropouts or prolonged absenteeism and follow up.
2. Conduct a 3–6-month follow-up survey on meals, hunger at school, and caregiver satisfaction to assess impact and inform adjustments.

## **Sustainability:**

Develop a cost-sharing roadmap with parents/guardians (small termly contributions where feasible), community gardens for vegetables, and partnerships with local leaders for fuel-saving stoves.

## **7. Annexes: Summary Tables**

### *Annex 1: Pupil Gender Distribution*

Category	Count	Percent
Male	21	52.5
Female	19	47.5

### *Annex 2: Pupil Meals per Day*

Category	Count	Percent
1 meal	22	55.0
2 meals	15	37.5
3 or more meals	3	7.5

### *Annex 3: Pupils Who Feel Hungry at School*

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	38	95.0
No	2	5.0

### *Annex 4: Attendance*

Category	Count	Percent
Every day	36	90.0
Sometimes absent	4	10.0
Rarely attend	0	0.0

### *Annex 5: Favourite Subjects*

Category	Count	Percent
English	5	12.5
Science	11	27.5
Mathematics	10	25.0
SST	1	2.5
Luganda	1	2.5
CRE	3	7.5
Others	9	22.5

*Annex 6: Child Meals per Day (Parent Report)*

Category	Count	Percent
1 meal	9	60.0
2 meals	4	26.7
3 meals	2	13.3

*Annex 7: Household Food Sources*

Category	Count	Percent
Own garden	4	26.7
Market purchase	10	66.7
Food aid	0	0.0
Other	1	6.7

*Annex 8: Child Hunger Experience (Parent Report)*

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	12	80.0
No	3	20.0

*Annex 9: Malnutrition Diagnosis (Parent Report)*

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	6	40.0
No	9	60.0

*Annex 10: Support for School Feeding Programme*

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	15	100.0
No	0	0.0