To Globalgiving.

**REF: APPLICATION FOR FUNDING**

On behalf of LAFA, I wish to provide you with the application for funding in form of the project proposal hereby attached for your necessary action.

Our biggest concern as LAFA in Africa is to promote Justice and human right for Women Gender and with the focus of on wealth creations, thus including Young Girls and not biased to Boys too, especial on skills acquisition in ICT.

The major part of the project is of putting up the Institute for training purposes for different skills especially entrepreneurship for the target groups, in order to feel the ownership, engagement and empowerment as key component for the improvement of their livelihood.

We have also emphasised much on health care which is also essential in Africa both reproductive health and HIV/AIDS which affects our economy at large, and preventive measures is very crucial at this point, and therefore making us address holistic issues to meet our goal .

We shall embrace partnership with our grassroots groups as our target, thus the Self Help Groups, as an essential and promising development approach.

The proposal looks large but is due to the fact that we have included the matrix, work plans and budgets which could have been referred as “Annex” .

Kindly we look forward for your consideration as we want to improve the living standards of the communities in africa particularly the poor young girls and women.

Attached please do also find a profile for our organisation too.

**Yours Faithfully,**

**MAGE DEBORA OKECH**

**DIRECTOR**

**LOVE –LINE AID FOR AFRICA –C. B. O**

**PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**Title of applied Project: WOMEN AND GIRLS ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL SETTINGS UNDER SOCIAL INTEGRATION SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

**Total amount requested: - Dollars 520,000( five hundred and twenty thousand dollars only)**

**Funding Agency :**

**Project site Migori Central /East**

**Postal Box P.O. SUNA MIGORI**

**Telephone : +254 0722912316**

**County: : Migori**

**Province: : Nyanza**

**Contact Person: : MAGE DEBORA OKECH**

1. **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

LAFA has programme office operation in Africa, and the Secretariat for East Africa is situated in Migori in Kenya at Euro Smart offices and the Regional offices are placed in the regions in which LAFA is running projects ;Kisumu,Masara kabobo in nyanza province, Tana River Coast Province, Randa ,Shirati Sota in Tanzania and Busia in Uganda

Migori, in Kenya being the Coordinating centre office, and is set to spread out in peace meal to the said other East African countries within its time frame and based on the needs assessment, and which will be recognized as among the most deprived, in terms of high level of poverty, mobility and mortality and given these constraints**.**

The project under Love- Line Aid for Africa -CBO concentrates on six interrelated areas of activities which will enhance living conditions of the communities within Migori in Kenya , and help to create the conditions for democratic participation and opinion –forming for young girls and women .These areas are joint economic development, education and training for Kenyan women ,environmental education and establishment of formal training centre for young girls and intercultural education.

**MISSION AND GOALS**

To act as a focal point for solidarity and collective bargaining action for communities living within in a bid to enhance the attainment of positive development through sound management and utilization of available resources towards :- 1..,Basic education for orphans ,2.Vocational training programmes including ICT,tailoring,Beautyfication,Welding and carpentry for youth school leavers, 3.Street children and total orphans home center., 4. HIV/AIDS youths program with emphasis on prevention measures.5Young men and women training in for sustainable agriculture and livestock production –poultry ,piggery ,rabbit, 6.Promotion of health services to the communities to improve their health status., 7. Engage in water health and sanitation programmes Church to turn their lives spiritual,8. Business and micro financial boosting programmes technologies (village banking Empowering women and Girls with skills and resources for entrepreneurship development

**Broad objectives**

To provide and create a platform for members of different communities within the regions to access available opportunities for growth and development in the spiritual, social and economic spheres as outlined in the bible, constitution and other legislations**.**

The organisation’s focal points are basically to enhance the ownership of the process, hence the need to capture the voices of the women and to help them tackle issues towards sustainable livelihood.

Poverty alleviation efforts must address the poverty spirit .the material resources are essential yet they re alone control generate aviation of the full measures on human prosperity,

In Kenya wealth creation and eradication of poverty is one of the core issues that have taken the centre stage in the government priorities of the government’s of Kenya. The government’s efforts in some two fronts are clearly articulated in the economic recovery strategy for wealth and employment creation (2010-2017) and poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) respectively (GOK 2015.

In its efforts to promote development, the GOK recognizes the role played by men and women which is an important role in development, in general especially in poverty reduction.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030 and targets which the Kenyan government committed itself, to call for among many other things the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by the year 2015 of the past MDGs with no much success and also to promote gender equality by empowering women including “young women” and for the sake of this project we wish to achieve the goal by playing active role in achieving it..

East and West Migori are the project areas to be embarked within Migori County in Nyanza the Western part of Kenya. About 1/4 of it is ,within peri-urban of Migori town where the head office is established as a rapidly growing tow with a lot of urban influence and is bound to face a lot of challenges related to families and child welfare, as the community struggles for survival in hardship. Lack of meaningful employment though near the boarder of Kenya and Tanzania coupled with lack of knowledge in development issues has retarded development within the community environment to some extent. Our interventions will provide some insights to active participations in a diverse manner. The community therefore faces a lot of challenges for looking for alternative means of utilizing its resources to the maximum towards self reliance in the alleviation of poverty particularly effective contribution by young women as the most vulnerable.

We have cross departmental thematic units which provides a form of implementation tracking experience sharing and accessing problem solution. These Thematic units have the role of spearheading and coordination the implementation of LAFA activities and achievement of target outputs and out covers in their respective key Thematic areas consistent broad a strategic results.

The programme coordination office – supports the entire affairs at secretarial level in the management committee. To this end the mission may be conceived as ensuring the lively effective and sustainable implementation of LAFA's policy e.g. including assurance, technical advice and operational support to implement unit products.

Financial management – plays the roles of matters related to finances, procurement and reporting and also to identify the capacity gaps for effective implementation for financial management.

Partnership – is also extended to our affiliated 50 Self Help Groups as partners , who assist in dissemination of information. The project shall utilize their resources fully especially in identifying OVC, new clients/young women in need of training, mobilization of community for development projects for sustainability**.**

Today young people especially girls are the AIDS generation. They have never known a world without HIV. Millions already have died. In the HIV/AIDS epidemic among youths remain largely immiscible to adults and to young people themselves and for the sake of this project the young women. Stopping HIV/AIDS requires comprehensive strategies that focus on youths**.**

This is the co-issue while addressing the objective of this project as it affects poverty to some extent. We have to look into areas of mitigation to overcome the obstacles to livelihood. Young women are several times more likely than young men to be infected with HIV. In 20 African countries including Kenya 5% or more women aged 15-24 are infected. Such statistics under score the agent need to address HIV/AIDS among youths and therefore prevention measures on HIV/AIDS is very necessary as we address economic empowerment in this project as well.

The socio-economic intervention in alleviation of poverty becomes the primary concern so that the young women should not be lured with money or any other material for exchange of sex, they should understand their rights, take note of knowledge that may lead to better life without stress and realize their potential to contribute to meaningful life socio-economically and to remain active actors to the community economically on gender equality.

Quite a number of interventions in our approach include: building support, addressing cultural and social norms, making services as friendly, reaching out, promoting condoms for dual protections, offering education and communication will be the key elements to realize our ultimate goals.

In all our programmes that we shall undertake including ;Construction of the training Institute, microfinance , Vocational Training and Cortege Industry, IGA etc all will be geared towards addressing economic and social differences, strategic focus for youth including adolescent behaviour which increases vulnerability, poverty and deprivation, how to improve the lives of young people, providing and enabling environment, peer education, developing partnership involving parents and families, parent to child communication, developing programmes for youths with special needs, community mobilization, mitigation of economic and social hardships and strengthen financial commitment. All these are components of our strategic approach.

The new information communication technology equips women especially our young girls to go along with knowledge accusation as can as well assist them in the fight against violence and protect them from violence in their local communities and this also happens globally. IT has provided unprecedented employment opportunities compared to other sectors. It is estimated that 26% of the IT work force are women, which is higher than their participation in the general economy which stands at 13%.

The project will make a trial plan subject to evaluation on the introduction of micro-finance through revolving funds and repayment system with an impact by groups saving and loaning. Development and long term performance of financial services also must be assessed in terms of non-economic benefits while poverty is extreme and other profound threats loom, such as; HIV/AIDS programmes that are truly beneficiary-driven must take into account their performance in terms of social engagement and asset building for vulnerable sub-groups.

The effectiveness of the project shall be evaluated through pre and post intervention surveys, among the participants and any control who will be selected on the basis of their similarly to participants in terms of age, residence, education and work, marital and child bearing status.

1. **RATIONALE FOR PROJECT AND TARGET GROUPS**

The beneficiaries includes the partners who are the Self Help Groups as partners from within the catchment areas of project operations of East and west of Migori ,as we target mostly women and young girls as women empowerment includes atilt to participate equally in existing markets and to Control very productive resources ,access to decent work and work meaningful ,participation in economic decision making at all .

Addressing early marriages in areas of high HIV prevalence will be another factor in order to delay marriages and support girls in urban and peri-urban within East and West of Migori. Evidence demonstrates the negative population of married girls is likely to be vulnerable and in need of support.

Key evidence is that married girls are most likely to have been infected with HIV than the unmarried ones. Early marriage in Nyanza is 34% compared to Coast Province 32%, North Eastern 56% and Rift Valley 35% etc. There are risks to reproductive health for adolescent marriage. Our intervention will go along three categories: those yet to marry, process of getting married and already married adolescent.

Other factors involves: Young people today face many health related challenges, the rate of teenage pregnancy and motherhood is high in Nyanza, our young women are also assisted with antenatal care, over 98% of women have had of HIV/AIDS but many do not know that it can spread through breast feeding 1/3 know that the risk of transmission can be consistent among most parts in Nyanza which 49%, almost 20% of young women and 30% of men are having premarital sex, among this only ¼ of women use condom premarital sex is highest in Nyanza 32% and Rift Valley 33%.

The latest HIV prevalence of 2007 report by NASCOP (National Aids and STD Control Programme) revealed that 74% prevalence rate and that 1.4 Kenyan aged 15-64 years are infected, 83% don’t know their status although they are declined in urban but rose up in the rural from 5.4 to 7.4. ¾ women are treated, 2 are newly infected, 12% of the infected people receive contrimoxazole to prevent opportunistic prevalence, 57% are infected adults have now been tested, 26% think they are not infected. Prevalence in Nyanza 15.3% highest followed by Nairobi 9.0, Coast 7.9, Rift Valley 7.0, Western 5.1, Central 3.8, North Eastern 1.0. For the age of 15-49 years prevalence rate 6.7.

Isolated, traumatized, lonely and hungry and cold are problems faced by OVC compounded by lack of traditional orphan support system, the burden of care of AIDS orphans refuses to get lighter. The scenario has changed dramatically since the advert of the cash economy with all the attendant problems of urbanization and breakdown family units.

OVC should be driven towards self reliance and interest ineffective and willingness to participate in community development projects. In consideration of urban perspective or ideology which has been very challenging considering that each individuals social-economic for long term like sustainability.

This will also lead to better performance in our institutions as many has shown better orientation and good reservoir for effective community leaders in the coming years.

Other challenges are risk of violence in men, beyond women empowerment including rape. HIV spreads fastest and furthest in conditions of poverty, never the less and lack of information conditions which young people live. Infact, AIDS is now largely a disease of marginalized people worldwide the AIDS epidemic is more severe in the poorest countries. Within countries the disadvantaged people with few opportunities services and support system are at a great risk. Among youth (women) as well as, HIV are affected within the poor and the marginalized.

Therefore practical skills coupled with social support from family members and peers are essential for adolescent to achieve the confidence and abilityto refrain from early sexual activities.

Another area as related to both single and young married women, are areas of integrating HIV prevention and care with MCH settings by sensitizing the community about preventing Mother-To-Child Transmission (MTCT). To some extend in the intervention of antreviral to reduce MTCT, as this also affects many young women. Therefore safe motherhood will also be highly emphasized as the low status of women lead to denial of their rights to poor health.

Systematic causes of poverty in Kenya are:

* Imbalance in power relations between the full elites and majority poor and between men and women.
* Inequality in ownership and control over productive service.
* Corruption and culture of impunity.
* Low participation of the poor.
* Poor governance structure and system.
* Discrimination against marginalized groups e.g. women, children PLWAH and disabled persons.

Therefore poverty is caused and perpetuated by a diverse set of power relations that deny life skills, assets and resources to people. These deprive them of their basic needs and are violations of their basic rights. The core casual mechanism for the valuation of right in equity and justice particularly in the distribution of and access to resources.

Women must therefore particularly young women participate in full shaping political economic and social life. Women must have equal remuneration for equal work and enjoy the same chances of advancement as men. Women must be able to decide freely whether they wish to see their lives tasks in their families or in gainful employment or in a combination of all these.

LAFA haste capacity to manage this project in question out of experience and in collaboration with other agencies we shall be able to achieve our desirable goal a we have laid down mechanism from construction level to implementation of all the key thematic project activities with full plan of monitoring and evaluation and reporting system to the donor in time .

1. **OVERALL OBJECTIVES - LOG FRAME**

**LOGICAL FRAME – GENDER EQUALITY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Intervention Logic** | **Objectivity Verifiable Indicators** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumption** |
| **Overall Objectives** |  |  |  |
| **Socio-economic Intervention in alleviation of poverty through active participation of stakeholders at grass root level** |  |  |  |
| **Project Purpose** |  |  |  |
| **To Secure sustainable improvement in socio-economic status of women and young girls, by increasing the capacity and developing sense of independence and esteem towards their empowerment socio economically.** |  |  |  |
| **Result 1** |  |  |  |
| **Effective, efficient, transparent and accountability stakeholder’s institutions.**  **Sub-results**   1. Improved management and administrative management. 2. Professionalization of staff. 3. Data base establishment. 4. Established affordable cost effective replicable integrated education and health services. 5. Enhanced networking given a professional approach. | * + 60% increase by 2020 in the targeted grass root organizations who implement > 80% of their operational plan on their annual basis.   **Sub-results**   * + 40% increase of stakeholders by 2020 which will be adopted and practiced LAFA policy and administrative capacity.   + 70% increase by 2020 of LAFA stakeholders which implemented training skills plans. | * + Periodic Strategic Plan for 5 years.   + Annual LAFA work plans   + Administrative records and budgets   + Training skills plans   + Training impact assessment and evaluation reports   + LAFA’s unit annual report   + Cost effective improved training programme enhanced   + Participatory rural approval adopted   + 60% increase of LAFA stakeholders who implemented transparent and non-discrematory procedures   + Number of gender sensitization and training programmes developed   + Managers trained in gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women at sub-location levels | * + Plans to chart way forward put in place periodically. -Relevant stakeholders remain independent.   + Sound LAFA’s financial control are in place   + 35% of LAFA publicity increase.   + 70% improved increase of enrolment at vocational training   + 40% improved increase of enrolment ECD |
| **Result 2** |  |  |  |
| **More informed and participative by stakeholders and non-stakeholders**  **Sub-results**   1. Increased availability of information. 2. increased mechanism for participation | * + 60% increase by 2020 and the number of community are satisfied with the information dissemination of their rights and obligation   **Sub-results**   * + 35% increase of the targeted LAFA stakeholder who implement > 80% of their IEC plans.   + Increase in the number of mechanism for community participation established by targeted LAFA stakeholders and utilized by the community 2010. | * + Baseline survey   + Annual LAFA   + Work plan   + IEC plans   + District Development Committee reports   + Kenya Govt   + Involvement of community leaders to avoid social credibility to RH and STI/HIV information   + Involve youths in dissemination of health information by using approaches that appeal to youth   + Availability of gender responsive community actors plans (CAP) in  1. Poverty eradication 2. Employment of women    * Gender sensitivity responsiveness activities at the centres as described by beneficiaries in reports and as observed | * + Increase in group dynamism that affects good leadership with vision.   + Empowering women up to grass root level by promoting gender equity   + Capabilities and leadership status improved   + Recognitions of women rights   + Gender and policy advocacy   + Communication for change   + Poor people organizations strengthened |
| **Result 3** |  |  |  |
| Strengthen the impact of ICT |  |  |  |
| **Result 4** |  |  |  |
| **Enhance greater support of the young women/household headed OVC in meeting challenges of HIV/AIDS**  **Sub-results**   1. Improved awareness of their value of equality and human dignity. 2. Improved in psychosocial and psycho-well being 3. Supported by community 4. Stigma attached and trauma reduce 5. AIDS orphans emotionally and psychosocially well adjusted and be able to face challenges of life with confidence and high esteem | * + 90% ages 5-12years received after school care 5days a week   + 65% OVCs supported for education bursaries   + 70% trained on caregivers management psychosocial and support well being   + 45% self employed and reliance   + 35% young women groups strengthened through networking   + 50% act as play active role in advocacy and awareness   + 30% child mortality rate reduced   + Improved PLWAs health status | * + Involving community leaders to promote acceptance of youth caregivers   + Enhance access to exisisting community services that provide support to PLWAs   + Promotion of local ownership and management to take the programme beyond the research phase and promote sustainability | * + Empower pregnant girls to return to school   + General community support   + Reduction of stigma   + Identification of opportunities and strategies for partnership and intergration of youths care and support of activities into exisisting planned programme   + Increase access to condoms for sexually active youths in urban and per-urban |
| **Result 5** |  |  |  |
| Socio economic empowerment  **Sub-results**   1. Taking challenges of HIV by stakeholders 2. Capacity building strengthened bench making position 3. Better informed choices 4. Established field schools 5. Women and girls taking active role in sustainable agriculture 6. Established effective technical training programme 7. Women and girls taking active role in sustainable agriculture | * + 60% business schemes adopted   + 50% group dynamism improved   + 70% success in sensitization   + 50% funds solicited to support activities including research   + 55% success in needs assessment, for action oriented programmes for effective planning   + 60% joined cooperative societies | * + Involve PLWAs in the design of care/support programme   + Address cultural concern about gender appropriate behaviour during the initial stages of training by promoting discussions among youths and identifying barriers that can be over come | * + Improved knowledge of HIV awareness   + Training that addresses concern makes a difference   + Effects of the intervention of sexual behaviours limited   + Community fully supports OVC efforts |
| **Result 6** |  |  |  |
| **Social –economic Sustainability and stability realized by LAFA and actors**  **Sub-results**   1. Effective monitoring and evaluation. 2. Engagement of effective mentors. 3. Effective marketing and research designed programmes 4. Effective public relation. 5. IGAs intensified according to the demands e.g. crafts. 6. The capacity of females to protect and care for their children strengthened. 7. Provision of educational materials, life skills education and vocational trainings. 8. positive impact by huge enrolment in the technical institute for women and young girls for ICT, tailoring and saloon | * + 40% mentors fully facilitated on monitoring and evaluation.   + 6 educational tours organized including field schools and institutions.   + 40% profit realized per year.   + Strengthening the protection and care of OVC and extended families.   + Increase of annual enrolment to the Institute. | * + Product development design which is in high demand for local and overseas emphasized.   + Expansion of horticultural firm with improved irrigation system.   + Aggressiveness in public relation and marketing.   + Engagement of active young women in transitional workshop.   + Networking strengthened for focus entrepreneurship group already established.   + Engagement of expertise professionals in agriculture and livestock fields.   + ASK shows, symposiums, workshops and trade fares (relevant attended).   + Training community mentors.   + The Institute established after complete construction | * + Poverty reduction at high level   + Stability at all levels of activities/programmes   + Community initiatives supported to enhance livelihood security   + Poor people empowered   + Effective participatory research |

1. **PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS**

Socio-economic intervention in alleviation of poverty through active participation of the stakeholders at grass root levels through holistic approach.

**Indicators**

* To establish an Institute of learning in order to provide education to women and , Youth in an holistic approach on areas of economic development towards their sustainability.
* Organization capacity of Self Help Groups, improve their internal governance structures, finance and management systems, skills, knowledge and abilities for effective delivery.
* Facilitation of substantive links between Self Help groups and LAFA in the process of implementing community projects.
* The poor particularly the young women in all aspects of development are supported through active participation.
* Women and young women have equitable access to LAFA for gaining skill in economic empowerment.
* Resources and projects in support of their interest.
* Harmful cultural practices that violet women rights such as, wife inheritance are challenged.
* Increase capability of poor women to analyze, make decision and self organize for employment as the key to poverty eradication.
* Improved levels of understanding in health issues e.g. HIV/AIDS and malaria.
* Increased food production at household level and control of malnutrition especially on children thus reduction of child mortality.
* More young women become interested in science and technology e.g. ICT and more increase in product development activities for self reliance.
* Improved through LAFA, IGAs among organized member groups to improve the living conditions of women and young women, orphans and PLWAs.
* To provide opportunity for women and young girls to embrace gaining skills in entrepreneurship courses.

A conceptual model of how integrated programme of how and this strategy of AIDS related human suffering is presented below:

**Target Groups**

**Inputs Intervention**

**EXPECTED OUTCOME**

Children 1 – 6yrs

Education, care and support

Child welfare

General public in youths and women

Education, training through seminars

Reduced HIV infections

HIV/AIDS sufferers

House counselling support, community home based care and provision of condoms

Positive living with HIV/AIDS

Orphans, young women and young widows

Creation of income generating activities, materials, support in formal and informal education

Self-reliance social-economic empowerment

1. **RESULTS AND INDICATORS**

**RESULTS AND INDICATORS**

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| **Immediate Objective 1** |  |  |  |
| **Enhance and strengthen capacity and institutional building and technical support at grassroots level** |  |  |  |
| **OUTPUT**  1.1 Socio-economic empowerment | **INTERVENTION STRATEGY**  1.1 Facilitate women and Young Girls through mobilization, participation with stakeholders | **ACTIVITY FOR STRATEGY 1**  1.1 Facilitate community mobilization and participation, advocacy or development consumers for women, girls, strengthen capacity on communities through well trained volunteers for change and development at village levels. | **ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS**  1.1 Level of knowledge and acceptability of key managers within communities. |
| 1.2 Rapid development consciousness | 1.2 Build capacity of staff communication skills, facilitate research (baseline survey) planning and management, monitoring and evaluation, organisation skills | 1.2 Help with technical input and resources to design education materials e.g. IEC for awareness education, comprehensive review of their project strategy as stakeholders of exploring their general means and problems and work out solution participatory. | 1.2 Rapid progress |
| 1.3 Improvement of leadership skills and responsibility | 1.3 Introduce participatory extension and appraisal tools in order to build up facilitation information flow operational in the villages among women groups, and young women | 1.3 Designing and implementing effective strategic and action programmes by stakeholders. | 1.3 Needs assessment and report given out which forms the foundation for producing and reversing poverty eradication strategies. |
| 1.4 Reducing poverty | 1.4 Participatory planning and evaluation | 1.4 engage competent interested stake holders | 1.4 Development consciousnalisation |
| 1.5 Designing and implementing effective strategic and action programmes by stakeholders. | 1.5 Assessment of community needs | 1.5 to prepare work plans and strategic plans for interventions of all pillars | 1.5 Over 1,500 women and girls shall have skills in management in socio-economic from every sessions (10), workshops (5) |
| 1.6 Emphasis on skills and research for enterprises development | 1.6 Collaborating with other agencies of similar interest | 1.6 Engage interns and other students of social work | 1.6 Poverty reduces by 30% per annum |
| 1.7 Strong partnership between the NGO and beneficiaries | 1.7 Looking into means of expanding partnership by strengthening group formations of the self help groups. | 1.7 Initiate forums of engagement with partners and for social dialogue and by promoting human relationship | 1.7 Update with current development |
| 1.8 Acquisition of leadership, skills in resource management | 1.8 Construction of the Technical Institute for various skills in managing leadership and entrepreneurship. | 1.8 to have a good plan for the Construction of the institute with proper well made design and supervision based on the requirement of the Kenya Government, with consideration of the physically challenged’s interest in the infrastructures. | 1.8 Full community and resource mobilization and full use of the the Institute with better results |
| 1.9 Gender equality realized with human rights application in health, legal and land tenure | 1.9 Practical advocating for the equality to ensure full implementation. | 1.9 Applying the principals of equity and equality on gender as far as human right and justice is concerned. | Improvement of women and girls status |
| 1.10 Capacity for counselling of people living with AIDS and the community in East and West Migori strengthened. | 1.10 Identify and mobilise an infected and affected towards same course of working towards sustainability socioeconomically. | 1.10 To work with the health sector and other supportive bodies for one course of improving their standard of living. | Reduction of HIV/AIDS which affects economy and social integration. |

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| **Immediate Objective 2** |  |  |  |
| **To improve food security at household levels by active participation of women for better health standard of their families** |  |  |  |
| **OUTPUT**  1.1 Self reliance on food security through effective participation | **INTERVENTION STRATEGY**  1.1 Creation of research and utilizing mechanism | **ACTIVITY FOR STRATEGY 2**  1.1 Identify mentors for filed work outreach programme | **ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS**  1.1 Improvement of ECD enrolment to 40% due to feeding programme which also contributes to mental health |
| 1.2 Community decides its own destiny | 1.2 Community mobilization and sensitization | 1.2 Provision of tools, equipment, fertilizer, seeds and pesticides | 1.2 Acquisition of skills in horticulture and improvement of land management |
| 1.3 Prevalence rate of diseases such as malaria and anaemia which also contributes to vitamin ‘A’ deficiency reduces | 1.3 HIV education for farming | 1.3 Provide counselling sessions in the context of pandemic | 1.3 Active participation by every household family 305 increase |
| 1.4 Implementing of ECD | 1.4 Capacity building and training of extension workers/mentors | 1.4 Resource mobilization | 1.4 Decline of malnutrition and child mortality rate. |
|  | 1.5 Development of training manuals for fields/workshop  1.6 Strengthened capacity training skills of mentors  1.7 Technical skills and knowledge sharing | 1.5 Conduct monitory and evaluation  1.6 Development of a strategy of working with farmers in each sub-location in East/West Kolwa.  1.7 Analysis of how gender, nutrition and HIV/AIDS impact the livelihood of households and communities  1.8 Identify mentors for girls and peers families | 1.5 Adequate food supplies through local provision by women including storage and food export.  1.6 Access to adequate diet for an active and healthy life.  1.7 Food self sufficient at local level  1.8 Value of other technical experts |
| **Immediate Objective 3** |  |  |  |
| **To respond to the most immediate health care needs of the marginalized member of the community with emphasis of young women by involving the skills and talents of the community while offering information and education on preventive health care interventions.** |  |  |  |
| **OUTPUT**  1.1 Prevalence reduction of STD among general population | **INTERVENTION STRATEGY**  1.1 Psychosocial support for OVCs | **ACTIVITY FOR STRATEGY 3**  1.1 To develop indices for IEC | **ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS**  1.1 Promote establishing of socio support groups for women, men and PLWA |
| 1.2 AIDS awareness, creation, counselling and preservation | 1.2 Facilitate possible community discos on any social problem e.g. HIV/AIDS scourge | 1.2 Provide adequate training for animators at home based care and health system, BBC | 1.2 Promotion of equivalent participation of women, PLWAs, in IGAs |
| 1.3 AIDS and reproductive rights awareness | 1.3 Mobile counselling and VCT programme with emphasis on PMTC | 1.3 Support for people living with AIDS | 1.3 Development guide, skilful life programmes to take care of the holistic needs of female and male and OVCs. |
| 1.4 Improvement on knowledge of response on MTCT | 1.4 Mitigation of socio-economic impact | 1.4 Psychosocial support for OVCs | 1.4 OVC emerged as key concern for adult clients and caregivers  1.5 More members of the community especially women come for VCT  1.6 Youth reported high level of absence  1.7 Reported condom use increased only among trained youths caregivers  1.8 Female youth in the intervention are increasingly believed that they are at high risk of HIV.  1.9 Report by youth in decrease perceived community stigmatization of female affected by HIV/AIDS  10.0 Change in stigmatization among trained youths |
| 1.5 Rights to privacy and confidentiality | 1.5 Provision of reproductive health, traditional herbalist and family planning. | 1.5 conduct full baseline survey |  |
| 1.6 Behaviour change | 1.6 Creation of IGAS | 1.6 Child education in nutrition, growth monitoring, immunization and antenatal services | 1.6 Drastic improvement in health status. |
| 1.7 Community based financial support developed | 1.7 Advocate of change of attitude and towards responsible sexual behaviours | 1.7 Adolescent grounds get empowered | 1.7 Knowledge acquired . |
| 1.8 Decentralization of community participation and partnership | 1.8 Discourage wife inheritance | 1.8 Training of mentors and traditional birth attendance | 1.8 Knowledge improved on bad practices |
| 1.9 Reduction of negative socioeconomic impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic by women participation | 1.9 Create awareness through IEC | 1.9 Support mechanisms extended to the support groups too. | 1.9 Change of community on negative attitude to the infected |
| 1.10 Positive living with HIV/AIDS | 1.10 Home based care and training community workers to provide social support to PLWAS | 1.10 Given the necessary support including psycho social and well being support. | 1.10 Great improvement |
| 1.11 Economic support for people living with AIDS | 1.11 identification of the infected HIV/AIDS | 1.11 Support mechanism extended to the support groups too. | 1.11 improvement of economic empowerment amongst the infected |
| **Immediate Objective 4** |  |  |  |
| **Support women initiative towards socio-economic empowerment including human rights** |  |  |  |
| **OUTPUT**  1.1 Participatory development | **INTERVENTION STRATEGY**  1.1 Train for empowerment through capacity building of communities | **ACTIVITY FOR STRATEGY 4**  1.1 Participate actively | **ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS**  1.1 Gender inequality understood as limiting food security.  1.2 Implementation progress of food security intervention by women and young women.  1.3 Sustainability and replication of this model of extension.  1.4 Food security intervention increased knowledge and developed  1.5 Changes in gender relations by informants include; improved capacity for joint planning and decision making by husbands and wives. |
| 1.2 Problem resource identification – needs assessment | 1.2 Use of participatory techniques through role play, drama, poems, songs etc | 1.2 Create social and economic sustainability | 1.2 Sustainability realised |
| 1.3 Property ownership and empowerment of women, (vulnerable) groups in communities | 1.3 Technical and financial assistance | 1.3 Network and disseminate information and collaborate with other agencies | 1.3 Change of attitude observed. |
| 1.4 Self reliance | 1.4 Chipping in some essential activities to facilitate the loans, participation and contribution towards their projects | 1.4 To foster harmony capacity building / empowerment in order to identify problem, analyze them, plan, implement their own development activities and control them to their desirable destiny | 1.4 Cohesiveness improved and sense responsibility achieved. |
| 1.5 Knowledge of rights including cultural set backs for land rights, civic etc | 1.5 Creation of income generating activities and employment opportunities e.g. art and crafts, including young girls attending cottage industries | 1.5 To impact more skills for adjustment in living standard | 1.5 Behaviour improved. |
| 1.6 Recognize rights of mentors | 1.6 Democratic rights applied | 1.6 To impact more skills for adjustment in living standard | 1.6 Empowerment achieved |
| 1.7 Coming up with all their action plans | 1.7 Democratic rights applied | 1.7 To impact more skills for adjustment in living standard | 1.7 Empowerment achieved |
| 1.8 Fundraising and manage their own projects | 1.8 Work plan established | 1.8 collective responsibilities | 1.8 ownership fulfilled |
| **Immediate Objective 5** |  |  |  |
| **To encourage women to take up challenge of technical skills including ICT for employment opportunities and for their economic uplift in general** |  |  |  |
| **OUTPUT**  1.1 Empowerment of women on technical skills on ICT and sources for entrepreneurship in urban and rural diversity. | **INTERVENTION STRATEGY**  1.1 Retrogressive cultural and traditional and practices discrimination discarded | **ACTIVITY FOR STRATEGY**   * 1. Provision of training in ICT | **ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS**  1.1 Poverty level of chronic affected by HIV/AIDS especially home based decreased |
| 1.2 Young women give opportunity to earn an income | 1.2 Description by stakeholders of types of women entrepreneurial system of credit system options as compared to men | 1.2 Financial measures mobilized | 1.2 Number of women with access to ICT e.g. computers and mobile phones |
| 1.3 Women become visionary and be able to make a difference in their families, communities and their generations | 1.3 Description by stakeholders of women participation formal or informal Jua kali(working under the sun) economic and business activity as compared to men | 1.3 Information and communication education programmes developed | 1.3 Level of education/literacy by gender |
| 1.4 Young women empowered to take care of their siblings and children | 1.4 Gender sensitizing on the content of the reports as perceived by gender experts | 1.4 Number of disabled women supported in IGA | 1.4 Number of women participation in networking |
| 1.5 Impact of ICT programme strengthen and provide means of sustainability | 1.5 training of ICT applied | 1.5 Frequent meetings and resources | 1.5 Great improvement of ICT knowledge |

1. **IMPACT ON TARGET GROUPS AND PROJECT ENVIRONMENT**

* Improved well being of the poor particularly women and children among the communities with whom we work.
* Improved delivery of services to poor and marginalize people to their satisfaction.
* Improved functioning of self-help groups and cohesion between them.
* Increased number and improved quality of stakeholders in pro-poor policy research and advocacy.
* Increase number of women and women organizations taking charge and controlling development initiatives and projects.
* Improvement in the share or resources between men, young women and women at the local levels.
* Greater recognition and respect for young women and their rights from both men and women.

**6.0 ACTIVITY PLANNED AND WORKING METHODS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACTIVITY/ITEM** | **RESPONSIBILITY** | **TIME PLAN** | **REMARKS** |
| **Activity 1** |  |  |  |
| **Capacity Building** |  |  |  |
| * + For 15 Staff   + For Management of Self Help Groups, HIV/AIDS and counselling, child welfare policy, product development, micro-enterprise, sustainability programmes. | * + LAFA to coordinate in collaboration with partners   + In collaboration with Government, parastatal and other institutions.   + A consultant to be engaged. | * + First and six month 8 days each. | * + the entire staff shall be trained on how-to manage the project and monitoring and evaluation.   + It is envisaged that we shall reach out 50 – 70 Self Help Groups and that the venue of the programme shall be within LAFA’s promises.   + Project objectives spelt out for digestion and implementation   + Leadership skills for women organized to explore their leadership style, plan strategies and increase their own leadership potential, identify skills and attitudes. |
| **Activity 2** |  |  |  |
| **Baseline Survey** |  |  |  |
| * + To be conducted within Migori East District, East and West (designed in a quantitative form to target 200 youth respondents to determine impact of micro-finance as a alternative option in employment opportunities by mainstreaming microfinance in HIV/AIDS programme. | * + LAFA to coordinate in collaboration with partners | Second month | * + Services of the statistics programmes shall be needed at the household levels research. Result to provide basis of entry point.   + 10 volunteers, 2 supervisors and 1 coordinator to be involved.   + Honorarium to be given out. |
| **Activity 3** |  |  |  |
| **Workshop** |  |  |  |
| * + For mentors, Self Help Groups and young women. Educational tour to be incorporated e.g. Kericho, Homabay, Busia | LAFA | Third month – 3 weeks | * + Distribution of flayers pamphlets and booklets |
| **Activity 4** |  |  |  |
| **Purchase of Equipments and Materials/Construction of Play Ground (improvement to get a standard of ECD).** | LAFA | Third month | * + Provision conducive environment for ECD programme |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 5** |  |  |  |
| **Income Generating Activities** |  |  |  |
| * + Purchases of dairy goats and cattle and management of horticultural firm | LAFA | Fourth month | * + Intensive integrated sustainable agriculture within LAFAs premises as a field school |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 6** |  |  |  |
| **Micro-finance Pilot Scheme** |  |  |  |
| * + Credit facilities/revolving funds   + Micro-credit has a multi-dimensional vulnerability to target young women as a reduction of the adolescence to adverse social and reproductive health outcomes, including HIV/AIDS infections by improving their livelihoods options. | LAFA | Fourth month | * + Target 200 beneficiaries on monthly basis   + Loan repayment within a year   + Long term strategy for cooperative society for measure   + Credit officer to be fully engaged   + The adolescent girls capacity for development, livelihood and for participation and self protection. |
| **Activity 7** |  |  |  |
| **Sustainable Agriculture** |  |  |  |
| * + Distribution of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, poultry layers and broilers and LAFA to purchase the Hatchery to be able to distribute chicks to beneficiaries and for its own sustainability. | LAFA and livestock technical experts | Sixth month | * + Active community participation in agriculture through technical support in technology of better land and farm management |
| **Activity 8** |  |  |  |
| **HIV/AIDS** |  |  |  |
| * + Community mobilization and education care and support   + With the increasing level of poverty and HIV/AIDS taking heavy toll there is need for education as it becoming a major challenge especially to young women. | LAFA | Fifth month – twelfth month | * + Awareness of HIV/AIDS, change of sexual behaviours and social-economic mitigation   + Involvement of youth in care and support for PLWAs.   + Provision of training in the formulization of care and support activities to increase their adoption of protective behaviours including stigma attached. |
| **Activity 9** |  |  |  |
| **OVC support and care** |  |  |  |
| * + Identification of OVCs for psychosocial and economic support | LAFA | Fifth month – twelfth month | * + Full community support in OVC including child headed at community based level |
| **Activity 10** |  |  |  |
| **Vocational training** |  |  |  |
| * + Identification and training of young women | LAFA | Sixth – twelfth month | * + Intensive technical training including ICT by encouraging young women in science and technology |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 11** |  |  |  |
| **Cortege Industry** |  |  |  |
| * + Identification and training of young women focus on young women’s talent for an improvement, towards acquiring technical skills for job creations and self reliance. | LAFA | Sixth – twelfth month | * + Promotion of product development/marketing   + Market research.   + Economic empowerment and formal learning environment. |
| **Activity 12** |  |  |  |
| **Monitoring and evaluation** |  |  |  |
| * + Project assessment and final report   + Application of funding including levels of outputs produced by LAFA and management factors to determine output of organisations productivity and performance to be applied by the end of the project. | `LAFA | First – twelfth month | * + Effective monitoring and evaluation with an impact for way forward and lessons learnt.   + Utilize the resources effectively and produce outputs that are consistent with his objectives and relevant for its users |
| **Activity 13** |  |  |  |
| **Administration** | LAFA |  |  |
| * + Purchase of materials for building the institute and other logistics, office stationary and equipment for project facilitation. | LAFA | First – twelfth month | * + Provision of conducive environment for the management of the project life cycle |

**7.0 SUSTAINABILITY**

The project has its own development towards its sustainability arising from its part experience and bearing in mind the completion within the environment strategies as Migori town grows.

We have to remain focused as *‘True leadership in any field start with vision of possibilities. Vision comes not from genius but by looking beneath the surface floor of vents. Then with careful analysis, one can perceive the underlying forces responsible for the present achievement. From this deeper respectable future needs and possibilities not yet fully viable, can be protected’.*

Fredrick G. Herman synthesis consultant USA on strategic planning world congress on RI Nairobi 1992 accord had this to say above.

Strategy for sustainable and equitable growth is a challenge that our school has to take with serious concern too. If Africa has to avert hunger, and provide its growing population with productive jobs and raising incomes, its economy need to grow by at least 4% a year and the normal source of this growth is agriculture as well as the backbone of the economy in a country like Kenya. From this we can generate our own requirement and for export interest as surplus e.g. horticultural produce, and this cannot only be achieved by dramatically raise the level of the domestic savings and investment but also greatly improved productivity.

This will require enabling environment of infrastructure services and incentives to foster efficient production and private initiative. The long term strategy as recommended by the UN economic Commission for Africa and even FAO, therefore is that it aims to realize the energy of ordinary people by enabling them to take charge of their lives.

According to urban food production workshop organized by RELMA it states that: “urban food production of UFP is first and foremost an expression of the conditions of poverty under which many people live. It has been found that a high proportion of urban households engage in food production to meet its food needs. And although households from all income levels engage in these activities, it is critical for the food security of the poorest.”

The growth of urban areas under conditions of poverty it is an increasingly important aspect of the development/population relation. While urbanization historically has been linked to a transition to small families, urban poverty in Sub-Saharan African is still associated with relatively high fertility. Thus, rapid urban growth is a result not only of migration but also of natural increase. Both of these factors contribute to an increase in the number of poor households in cities and towns.

As stated in the projects goal that is towards socio-economic empowerment through visionary approach in its sect oral dimensions and by empowering the women that is to achieve the long term strategy, there must be a perspective presentation on the impact on poverty with support of the state policy centred around the participatory development as featured in Kenya Vision 2030, within the SDGs 2030 and beyond. From the point of view of the people it is important that the experience an alternative approach to the development.

LAFA with its advantage of continuous relationship with the village relationship with the principles that drive it, and with localized efforts, can help people to build capabilities to manage their own affairs. Stakeholders by its own nature qualify for space that allows it the freedom to decide upon a particular value framework.

Along term support strategy which provides the stakeholders with uncontested space and a fair chance to change conditions on the ground will need to be put in place. The stakeholders will be able to act as an additional window for people to service their development needs. This inherent plurality brings with it decentralization of resources, power and value such as; transparency and accountability.

Comprehensive long term oriented funding and planning which “invest” in the people will be a very enabling factor. LAFA has found that comprehensive planning strategies funding has allowed the organisation to:

* Strive mutual beneficial relationship with village communities and ensure adequate investments in building capacity to manage its interventions.
* To make long term commitment to people such long term investments also allows the organisation to give security to personnel which is a significant motivating factor to stay on and perform.
* To be more flexible and responsible to changes at the field level by taking newer initiatives.

**Livestock – (a) Dairy Goats**

The project will continue to take the leading role of continuing embarking on dairy goat farming arising from the little period of experience with a small stock which calls for expansion of the production due to high demand of its milk within the community and its environment.

We envisage increasing the number to fifteen as cost effective and beneficial. We shall also continue partnering with other development agencies for technical purposes especially in getting for us the best breeds e.g. African now, heifer International, American Breeders and Kenya Red Cross. Within a span of one year the male production will realize over half a million and among its beneficiaries will be OVCs and PLWAs.

**Livestock – (b) Dairy Cattle**

Like the dairy goats similar approach should be applied of increasing the stock from two to six as it has improved to be within an environmental friendly with little problems in the management. This will also act as a field school for the community around in order to encourage them to embark on similar venture unlike the indigenous dairy keeping.

**Livestock – (c) Poultry keeping (indigenous broilers and graded layers)**

This is one of the easiest projects the school can run. We shall engage our selves in two types of units thus indigenous poultry for broilers at least start with 1.000 chicks. The acquisitions of hatchery equipment for the capacity of 1.000 costs of dollar 900 from well recognised firms a firms in Nairobi, who shall to supply us. The hatchery equipment is a viable product that can enable us sustain ourselves socio economically. It is intervention towards poverty alleviation that should be tested.

All in all it is estimated to bring some profit to over 4,800 Dollars per year excluding expenses for labour cost, travelling expenses, medicine and constructions of the shades. Secondly, in the second phase we shall make some orders from Kenchic for the layers chicks which will also be cost effective as after 6 months to 11/2years with low mortality rate at 2%, we shall be able to gain as well over 3,000 Dollars profit.

**Agriculture– (d) Sustainable Agriculture**

This should be another important area on the basis of it being the backbone of economy at any level in the country as the case of the lake region there is lack of knowledge in modern farming include the use of compost manure. The inputs just shall be invested on the project will provide aggressiveness through participatory approach and more also with a proper use of the capacity building and field schools including educational tour to three Counties will provide greater impact to both LAFA and the stakeholders as related to the main project objective of socio-economic intervention we shall have achieved our goal through sustenance from the households to the entire community of our project area, while facing the challenges of poverty, illiteracy and disease within the SDGs as the stakeholders will actively participate in horticulture , and some cash crops like sugar cane commonly grown in the region of lake basin .

key programmes that are run within the institution which mainly focuses or targets the young women through training e.g. Vocational Training and Industry e.g. product.

The key programmes that are run within the institution which mainly focuses or targets the young women through training e.g. Vocational Training and Industry e.g. product. Development like handicrafts ,embroidery will also form the basis of generating income that will be geared towards in its own sustainability and stability with or without donors.

The industry in particular is a major outlet of most of our products for export for the overseas markets though affected temporarily with the global economy we still have hope of continuing reaching out to our customers; due to high demands of competitive development products as we continue making adjustments through market research in terms of designs as well. We have to realize profit margins of over 2,400 Dollars..

On the other hand the other sectors of education thus Early Childhood Development Programme although it is under cost sharing basis at community level with minimal income, we also anticipate to have an increase of enrolment as we shall make an improvement in the facilities to become a model in the community with an impact on the basis of the principal of ECD, Child rights etc.

Lastly is the issue of Micro-financial concept which is in the pipeline within the LAFA policy for long term strategy but will also feature in this project as a pilot scheme to be tested, and eventually after the loan revolving fund methodology of about 2,400 Dollars from the pool we shall drive the interests of its beneficiaries to for their own cooperative movements under our close supervision within a specific time frame and finally to be evaluated. This will indeed make some improvements in the lives of young women in terms of ownership of their own revolving funds and leadership skills in its management to be able to work out their programmes independently and face the challenges with confidence towards socio-economic empowerment.

* 1. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Effective monitoring and evaluation and the development as an organisation shall enable adjustments to be taken where necessary those objectives.

LAFA will monitor progress against target and the donors with periodic programmes reports of the adjustments the development of LAFA’s capacity as an organisation will monitor regular against target in the project. This will be reflected in its quarterly report. A projection will be carried out at the end of the project a second one will be done in the second year. The results of the evolution will be in cooperated with all the reports in the development which could be applied in the long term programme.

We shall develop different features for which general monitor;

* Target population
* The impact generally to be achieved by providing e.g. in firming patterns or women farmers response to perceive so as to alleviate these constraints
* Expected use of inputs to result to outputs by project e.g. skilled acquisition, crop production.
* How the effects of output will in turn generate effects e.g. health and other social consequences may be expected
* Periodic review of the process of gender sensitivity

The target group shall be actively involved in the monitoring of evaluation through development and application of participatory evaluation methods that include men and women.

Conducting gender audit using appropriate gender analysis tools e.g. for all HIV intervention to develop gender sensitive indicators.

The projects goals will be to improve the social economic status of the households especially the poor and the vulnerable women and young women and their children as this forms the basis of alleviating poverty of which its reduction may control a number of issues e.g. family brake down, school dropouts, malnutrition etc. The project though diversified is expected to provide some design and implementation challenges that might arise due to diversity of stakeholders, of service providers, innovation etc. In that case it will demand very strong and effective management to realize its results, purpose and goals including constant review of efforts being made at all level of implementation to manage the challenges.

Consistent tracking of projects implementation will be central to ensure adherence to plans and remaining alert in case of short fall/ deviations for early action e.g. delays of supplies of materials or other inputs, environment effects meeting assessments/surveillance of our project implementation in relation to target out put. It will ensure required actions are proceeding according to agreed work plans as well as equipping management at all levels with accurate firmly data about progress and performance. At the same time evaluation will form the basis of objective process and systematically, delivering the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of project activities under the objectives or in relations to.

It will also provide information needed to carry out adjustments of the objectives implementations strategies and assumptions. The participation elements shall also apply in monitoring and evaluation. The major focus here will be to formulate lessons learnt for use for future, for improved performance through timely feedback to stakeholders, improved coordination and communication through readily accessible information, greater transparency improve awareness about projects activities, enhance support from LAFA by targeting needs by specific groups like the poor, women and children.

All the cross cutting issues like the gender, HIV/AIDS, OVC will be mainstreamed in monitoring and evaluation framework through the development of the most appropriate performance indicator. All indicators where possible will be disaggregated by gender, socio-economic status, age, geographical occasions to ensure vulnerable groups and not excluded.

Therefore the framework of tracking progress in general mainstreaming in poverty eradication or programmes from a quantitative and qualitative point of view will allow data to be used for monitoring and evaluation of the programme interventions to be collected and analyzed at three levels

1. **PROJECT ASSESSMENT**

The management team will through evaluation exercise for assessment to be providing information for any adjustment or any need for some inputs as by considering the assumptions and risk part.

1. **ASSUMPTION AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

We have developed a risk analysis for the project and have identified where possible means to use and/or manage identifiable risks as categorized below within the factors: Financial and economic risks, political risks and social/cultural risks.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Levels** | **Statement** | **Assumptions** |
| **Overall Objective** | Socio-economic intervention in alleviation of poverty through active participation of stakeholders at grass levels.  Effective monitoring of intervention and development of LAFA as an organisation should enable adjustment and remedial action to be taken where necessary to achieve the objectives. | * Lack of development consciousness and full identification and utilization of available resources to be addressed. * Internal political stability * Networking mechanism to be maintained * External markets to be achieved |
| **Purpose** | Secured sustainable improvement in socio-economic by increasing the capacity and developing sense of independence and esteem towards there independence | * Stakeholders partners to be positive for change and development * The implementing agency to show commitment in its delivery towards realizing its goals |
| **Key Result 1** Effective, efficient, transparent and accountability stakeholders institutions. |  | * A framework of action is maintained in principle by all stakeholders. * Stakeholders partners to show great interest in their contribution. * Relevant organisation review independently |
| **Key Result 2**  More informed and participative by stakeholders and non-stakeholders |  | * IEC programme strengthened with an impact at grass root level * Cultural practices to be maintained. * Provision of IEC tools for dissemination of information * Adjustment made with changes. |
| **Key Result 3**  Strengthen the impact of ICT |  | * The deserving students to get sponsored * The slow learners to be given humble time for adjustment and improvement. * Great increase of interest for young women in ICT. |
| **Key Result 4**  Enhance greater support of the young women/household headed OVC in meeting challenges of HIV/AIDS |  | * The OVCs to have full confidence in the project. * Effective psychosocial support provided. * Thorough needs assessment for OVCs done. |
| **Key Result 5**  Socio economic empowerment |  | * Efforts to establish structures for sustainability are maintained. * Full active participation of IGAs by all sectors. * The Institute well established and Fluctuating prices to affect the inputs to some extend to be maintained. * Percentage increase of income to improve at household levels. * To maintain defaulters in the revolving fund for micro-credit facilities. |
| **Key Result 6**  Sustainability and stability realized by LAFA and actors |  | * All stakeholders to have developed and regular update. * Collaboration between LAFA stakeholders and focus on sustainability is maintained. * Frequent monitoring and evaluation maintained. * Political goodwill maintained. * Non-active members to be maintained. |

1. **PROJECT BUDGET DETAILED PERIOD – ONE YEAR**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item Expenditure** | **Unit** | **No. of Unit** | **Unit Rate Dollars** | **Dollars** |
| 1. **Activity 1**   **Capacity Building**  1. Staff of LAFA  2.Self Help groups | **8 days**  Semi Annual  2days allowance  2days allowance | 15  70 | 10  10 | **300**  140 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **440** |
| 1. **Activity 2**   **Baseline survey and evaluation**  1. Stationery  2. Photocopy  3. Meals for researchers  4. Meals for supervisors  5. Meals for coordinator  6. Data collection  7. Data processing  8. Data Analysis | **5 days**  Per day  Per day  Per day  Per day  Per day  Per day  Per day | East/West Migori | 10  10  10  10  10  10  10 | 100  200  250  250  250  250  250  250 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **1,800** |
| 1. **Activity 3**   (**a) Educational trip to Homa-Bay/Busia/Kericho Self help groups/Mentors**   1. Transport hire for 60 people 2. Meal 3. Video | **3 days** |  |  | 1,200  1,800  150 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **3,150** |
| **(b) Workshop**  1. SHGs Young Girls and W omen, mentors  2. Meals  3. Travel reimbursement  4. Stationary  5. Telephone/Fax  6. Resource person allowance  7. Video hire  8. Printing of brochures | **6 days**  Six day  Six day  Six day  Six day  Six day  Six day  Six day  Six days | 90  90  90  -  -  3  1 | 3  2  -  -  20  15  - | 1,620  1,080  100  100  360  900  1,000  200 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **5,360** |
| 1. **Activity 4**   **Support for Education/Child welfare**  1. Purchase ECD materials  2. Purchase of materials for abandoned children  3. Installation of play ground  4. Allowance for teachers | **1year** | 4 |  | 200  666  900  1,440 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **3206** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Activity 5**   **Income generating activities**  1. Purchase of dairy goats from Heifer International  2. Purchase of dairy cattle from Heifer  International  3. Horticulture -  (a) Purchase of seeds for variety e.g.  kale. Tomatoes, onions, peppers  (b) Purchase of pesticides  (c) Purchase of fertilizers  4.Poultry keeping  (a) Purchase of broilers  (b) Purchase of layers  (c) Purchase of feeds  (d) Purchase of medicine  5. Construction of poultry shade  6. Purchase of poultry hatching  equipments  7. Purchase of poultry incubator | From Kenchic Ltd  Iron sheets, timber, cement | 15  15  500  - | 150 | 2,250  6,750  1,700  1,500  3,000  1,850  2,000  1,200  4,000  1,800  900  6,000 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **32,950** |
| 1. **Activity 6**   **Food Security**  1. Purchase of seeds  2. Purchase of fertilizer  3. Purchase of pesticides  4. Mentors allowance for meals and  allowances  5.(a)Distribution of indigenous poultry  (layers)  (b) Cockrakes | **2 Months**  For communities of East/West Migori | 3  1,000  10 |  | 3,750  2,800  2,790  300  5,000  100 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **14,740** |
| 1. **Activity 7**   **HIV Programme**  1. Stationery  2. Purchase of drugs  3. Transport outreach (fuel) for  educational counselling  4. Meals/allowance | **3 Months**  “  ”  ”  10 |  |  | 200  2,820  1,500  2,160 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **6,680** |
| 1. **Activity 8**   **Cortege Industry**  1.Constrction of cottage industry  2.Purchase of material  2. Purchase of equipment  3. Purchase of furniture  4. Allowances for staff | **1 Year** |  |  | 18,495  2,000  1,000  1,500 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **22,995** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Activity 9**   **Institute Training Centre**  1.Construction work  2. Purchase of equipment  2. Purchase of materials  3. Purchase of furniture’s  4. Purchase of computers  5. Purchase of Saloon (driers)  6.Tailoring machines  7.Hospitality equipment | **1year** | 20  10  20 | 350  150  150 | 243,001  10,000  15,000  10,000  7,000  1,500  1,500 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **388,901** |
| 1. **Activity 10**   OVC school/community based Care/Support center  1. Education bursary  2. Purchase of text books  3. Purchase of uniforms  4. Purchase of medicine  5. Allowance for social workers volunteers | **6 Months** |  |  | 12,455  200  140  1,500  480 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **14,775** |
| 1. **Activity 11**   Micro-finance- revolving fund  1. Orientation training allowance  2. Distribution of loans/revolving fund  3. Allowances for credit volunteer  Workers | **1year**  2 days  6 months  6 months | 100  200  1 | 10 | 1,000  100,000  5,000 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **106,000** |
| 1. **Activity 12**   Project Running test  1.Allowances for payroll Staff allowances  2.Stationery  3.. Printing  4. Photocopy  5. Travel re-imbursement  6. Telephone | **12 Months**  5 |  |  | 18,000  120  500  470  600  144 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **19,834** |
| 1. **Activity 13**   Monitoring and Evaluation  1. Stationery  2. Printing  3. Report writing  4. Evaluation allowance fund report | **1year/Monthly**  1 week | -  -  2 |  | 75  50  100  180 |
| **Sub-Total** |  |  |  | **405** |
| **Grand Total** |  |  |  | **520,000** |

**BUDGET SUMMARY DOLLARS**

1.0 Capacity building - 440

2.0 Baseline survey and evaluation - 1,800

3.0 (a) Educational trip - 3,150

(b) Workshop - 5,360

4.0 Education/Welfare (ECD) - 3206

5.0 Income generating activities - 1 32,950

6.0 Food security 14,740

7.0 HIV/AIDS Programme - 6,680

8.0 Cortege Industry - 22,995

9.0 OVC – Support and care - 4,775

11.0 Micro finance revolving fund - 106,000

12.0 Construction of the technical institute 388,901

for women and girls

14.0 Monitoring and evaluation 405

13.0 Project running cost - 19,834

**GRAND TOTAL (DOLLARS) 520,000**

1. **PHASE OUT PLAN**

LAFA assistance to communities is undoubtedly limited and independent upon variety of social economic and political factors. It is not permanent and it is not sufficient for the participation of people to be limited to the development programmes which the NGO makes available. It must be expected to their participation in indigenous economic, social and economical processes that will stay alive after the NGO pulls out. As a result the policy or participation becomes both a means and an

**ANNEX 1**

[**CHILD FORCED MARRIAGES/EARLY MARRIAGES**](http://wwwgirlchildeducationinafrica.blogspot.com/2011/11/child-forced-marriagesearly-marriages.html)

**How do we define Child/Early Marriage?**

Article 1 of the convention on the Right of the Child defines Child/Early marriage as any marriage of a child younger than 18 years old. Though generally child marriage affects both genders, we have to admit that girls are the ones affected the most because they are the majority of the victims in our continent, countries and communities. As a result of early marriage, girls are denied their right to access education, thereby compromising their overall development leaving them socially isolated with no education, skills and opportunities for employment and independence. Africa is now beginning to realize and recognize that child/early marriages is a violation of children’s rights, which is a direct form of discrimination against the girl child who as a result of the practice is often deprived of her basic right to education, health, personal development and equality in the society.  Some African traditions, cultures, practices, religion and severe poverty continues to fuel the practice of child/early marriages, despite its negative effects on the reproductive health of the girl child together with depriving her of her right to education.

**Why do many parents prefer to marry off their daughters at an early age instead of educating them?**

**Poverty and Economic Reasons**

Poverty is a chief reason why many parents in Africa encourage their young and underage daughters to marry. Where poverty is severe, young girls are regarded as an economic burden and therefore married off to much older, sometimes even elderly men as a way to benefit the young girls and their families both financially and socially. In many African communities where child/early marriage is being practiced marriage is normally regarded as economic transaction, often benefitting a family significantly financially. Many families suffering due to severe poverty may consider their daughters as the only “commodities” left to trade in order to settle debts or to acquire wealth in terms of dowry. A girl's marriage may also take place as a perceived means of creating stability. During times of problems, uncertainties and challenging times such as poor harvest conditions or war, a family may opt to ensure “safety “of their daughter and entire family economically through early marriage. In this scenario, parents marry off their young daughters believing that the family of her husband will take good care of her economically and also pay her bride price inform of cows, goats and sheep which benefit her entire family.

Marriage in Africa is linked with the monetary value of bride price or in other words bride wealth. Bride price is a sum in terms of cash money and in terms of cows, goats and sheep, used to “purchase” a bride for her labor and fertility.

Early marriage can be encouraged by the practice of paying bride price in the context of poverty. Many poor parents marry off their young daughters, a resource with which they can attain greater wealth, for the bride price and also as a way of lessening their economic struggles and burdens. **Idea of morality and honor**

Dominant ideas of morality and honour are important factors facilitating the practice of child/early marriages. These are fuelled greatly by the importance placed on protecting 'family honor' and the high value placed on a girl's virginity. It is believed that shame would be cast upon a family if a girl losses her virginity before being married. Therefore, in order to ensure that a girl's virtues remain intact, girls are married earlier, in order to ensure their virginity. Underage girls are also encouraged to marry older men, due to the perception that an older husband will be able to act as a guardian and to protect her against behaviour deemed immoral and inappropriate.