**PROJECT SUMMARY**

**ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS**

**PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**SUBMITTED TO:** **GLOBAL GIVING FOUNDATION USA**

**PROJECT AREA**: **BUTAMBALA DISTRICT**

**SPECIFIED LOCATION:** **KAALO VILLAGE**

**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** **KYAKULUMBYE** **DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

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**PROJECT BUDGET:** **12,000 US DOLLARS (42 million Uganda shillings)**

**ATTACHMENTS: CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**

**OPERATING PERMIT**

**BUDGE OF RECOGNITION 2016 AND 2019**

**BACKGROUND**

Kyakulumbye Developmewnt Foundation is a local non-governmental organization formed through a participatory process to supplement government’s effort in development services. It was registered in1993 and it has gone through series of strategic planning since its inception to date. The project will be implemented in Butambala District located approximately 68 kilometers (42mi ) southwest of Kampala, Uganda’s capital and largest city. Butambala district is one of the newest districts in Uganda. Created by the act of parliament, the district became operational on 01July 2010, having been split off from Mpigi district, together with the neighboring Gomba district. The district has a total population of 98,200 (48,400 males, 49,800females). The district has six (6) sub counties of Budde, Bulo, Kalamba, Kibibi , Ngando and Gombe town council.

**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

The one year project of Economic Empowerment of Women Living With HIV/AIDS Project aims at improving the income status of women in Kaalo village Bulo subcounty Butambala district in Uganda. The planned efforts include; empowerment of women by providing innovative income generation alternatives for the women and girl child living with HIV/ AIDS. The success of this project requires community participation which is a key strategy to sustainability. Kyakulumbye Development Foundation (KDF) in collaboration with other stakeholders i.e. beneficiaries, local leaders, women and girls will work closely for its success and for the purpose of its sustainability. Since 1997 KDF has been involved in projects geared towards improving social amenities to improve the livelihood in the rural areas of Mpigi, Gomba, Butambala districts and other districts.

KDF came up with a baseline survey on women survival strategies in Butambala district. While other social amenities like water have improved in the region, the lessons learnt and various innovations need to be extended to other areas. It is a basis that KDF sees a window of opportunity to further its activities in other related areas like household income of the women of Kaalo village which forms the basis of our submission of this proposal.

**VISION**

To enhance development, strengthen partnerships, foster active participation of the community and build networks across all sectors.

## Mission

A rural based local non-profit making organization promoting community development through effective service delivery

## Principles and values

* Respect
* Hands on approach
* Community participation
* Team work and commitment
* Trustworthy
* Accountability
* Good governance and equity
* God fearing
* Transparency

**Strategies**

* Community mobilization
* Networking with other stakeholders
* Collaboration with local authority and existing institutions in the area
* Information sharing / exchange and disernation
* Organization development
* Community surveys
* Service delivery

**THE GENERAL CONDITIONS IN UGANDA**

Uganda is a small landlocked country bordered by Kenya, Tanzania, Southern Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. With Kampala as its capital city, Uganda’s population is about 45 million people. It gained its independence in 1962 and the current government under Yoweri Kaguta Museveni came into power in 1986 through a protracted war. Prior to 1986, a long period of political instability, turmoil and civil strife led to the virtual collapse of Uganda’s economy and governance institutions including the army and the civil service. Since then the government has put a lot of effort in building national institutions of democratic government and sound economic management. The government has worked closely with its partners to bring about macroeconomic stability, economic recovery and gross. Despite Uganda’s good performance in several areas, the country still faces many development challenges. Notable revolutionary achievements in the last three decades include the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and fight against AIDS.

Economic empowerment of women living with HIV/AIDS. The project is aimed at improving the social economic status of women living with and affected y HIV/AIDS as well as their households in Butambala district.

**PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

The project activities will include; training women in business skills and entrepreneur management, provision of 120 chicken (local) to 30 women households and distributions of sewing machines to 30 women.

**Key results will include;**

* Improved income as they are provided with various income generating activities including rearing local chicken, tailoring by providing sewing machines.
* The improvement in income will enable beneficiaries to meet their household necessities including food, medication, school fees and other related education needs for their children.
* The women’s capacity in entrepreneurship and management improved and this will lead to sustaining the project outcomes.

This project is necessary to reduce vulnerability among women living with HIV/AIDS in Butambala district by empowering them through income generating activities to enable them earn an income to take care of themselves and their families. Women living with HIV/AIDS in Butambala district are among the most vulnerable groups due to poverty, high illiteracy levels and absence of appropriate inheritance policies, violation of land rights which render women with inaccessibility to land. The district lies in the central region of Uganda with a high HIV prevalence. The AIDS scourge has greatly devastated these areas affecting the social safety nets leaving most of these women poor and survival for food, income, school fees is through casual labor.

**Problem statement**

A survey conducted by Kyakulumbye Development Foundation in 2019 on *Women Survival strategies, vulnerability* and the impact of HIV/AIDS on households in Butambala county, revealed an alarming situation that needed immediate intervention. Out of 350 targeted women respondents, 21 (6%) had been affected by HIV/AIDS and did not have any gainful economic activities to support their households. Their survival strategies ranged from supplying causal labor, food vending on heads with support of children in local markets. Some of them had re-married as a survival strategy, did not access care and treatment services and had children whose HIV status was not known.

The situation is compounded by the fact that these women live without any income and have to take care of their family’s needs such as education, medical care, shelter and food. It is from the above background and situation that Kyakulumbye Development Foundation (KDF) is planning project intervention in Butambala district aimed at empowering these women through income generating activities to enable them earn an income to take care of themselves and their families and thus improve their lives. The project will build on KDF’s earlier interventions with the community as well as trying out new innovations that can improve the livelihoods of those women living with HIV/AIDS.

The project targets vulnerable and poor rural women living with HIV/AIDS in Butambala district. The project also targets the households of affected women as they are directly responsible for meeting household needs including food, school fees for OVC’s and medical care. Orphans under their care will be a resultant target. The project aims at uplifting their socio-economic situations through skills building and provision of income generating activities (IGAs). This will result in improved incomes that will eventually lead to improvement in health, increased household food, school fees and scholastic needs of children.

**Key benefits of women PLWHA and OVC will include;**

* Improved income as they are provided with various income generating activities including rearing local chicken, tailoring by providing sewing machines.
* The improvement in income will enable beneficiaries to meet their household necessities including food, medication, school fees and other related education needs for their children.
* Reduced vulnerability among women and female in terms of engagement in causal labor to get income.
* The women’s capacity in entrepreneurship and leadership skills will be built thus enabling them participate in community development activities and be useful citizens.

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Indicators** | **Means of verification** | **Assumptions** | **Responsible party** | **Time schedule** | | | | |
| **Q1** | | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** |
| **Project objective: To enable HIV/AIDS affected women generate income aimed at improving their welfare and that of their households through income generating activities** | | | | | | | | | |
| Selection of project beneficiaries  Train women living with HIV/AIDS in business management and entrepreneurial skills. | Develop a selection criteria for the project beneficiaries  60 targeted project beneficiaries invited and briefed about the project | Lists of targeted and selected beneficiaries | Those that will be selected for the project will be ones that will meet the selection criteria | KDF staff |  |  | |  |  |
| 60 women living wIth HIV/ AIDS targeted for training | Training reports  List of trained women | Women need skills in business management and entrepreneurial skill to be able to manage and sustain the project results | KDF staff |  |  | |  |  |
| Provide income generating activities to women (PLHAs) and HIV positive female youth out of school. | 120 chicken (local breeds purchased and distributed ) to 30 women PHAs and their households | List of supported women (PLWHAs) | Targeting and supporting women households will support the entire family | KDF staff |  |  | |  |  |
| 30 tailoring machines purchased and distributed to 30 OVC HIV positive women | List of supported women (PLWHAs) supported | Women will be given sewing machines. | KDF staff |  |  | |  |  |
| Conduct regular monitoring of the ongoing project activities | No. of monitoring visits conducted quarterly | Quarterly reports | Monitoring the ongoing progress is a pre-requisite for proper management and achieving the intended goals / outcomes. | KDF staff |  |  | |  |  |

**Sustaining the changes:**

The project will empower women through training them in entrepreneurship and leadership skills as well as setting up of income generating activities. The beneficiaries will be involved in the project planning and implementation. This is meant to promote leadership, accountability, commitment, transparency and ownership of the project for sustainability. Women will be required to provide land for construction of chicken houses and labor. KDF will give some financial support towards construction. The beneficiaries will be required to sign an agreement to keep the project with KDF endorsed by local leadership. KDF staff will regularly perform monitoring and evaluation of the project. The community leaders and volunteers will also be given skills to strengthen their capacity to manage, implement, monitor, evaluate and sustain the community projects.

The financial returns from the project will help to sustain the project and also lead to a bigger multiplier effect to the beneficiaries. The income generated by women from sale of chicken and earnings from tailoring will be used to buy more chicken, piglets and expand their business. This will be boosted y business training at the start.

For this upcoming project on Economic empowerment of women living with HIV and their households, KDF will directly work with the beneficiaries to implement this project. Identification and selection of women to benefit from the project and their households will be done by KDF. Key partners will be local leaders in the villages who will be instrumental in identification and selection of these women and households. The selection criteria will be developed by KDF for the targeted women and households using the past experience and best practices.

**Organization capability statement**

Kyakulumbye Development Foundation (KDF) is a fully registered non-governmental organization with NGO board under Reg. No. 5914 /809. Therefore Kyakulumbye Development Foundation operates legally. It currently has its operations in the districts of Butambala, Mpigi and Gomba, Mityana, Mubende, Luweero, among others. Set up in 1993, KDF has accomplished much ever since its initiation 23 years ago. KDF has been involved in interventions that are geared towards improving the livelihoods of the community guided by its mission, vision and the underlying values.

**Experience in implementing community and donor funded projects**

KDF has implemented a number of activities including: community water and sanitation managed projects, STI project funded by world bank through Mpigi district, Nutrition and early childhood funded by world bank; HIV/AIDS awareness in Mpenja sub county funded by Global Fund through BUCADEF, Safe and sustainable drinking water for the poor funded by SMAVI Netherland, Economic empowerment of women through income generation funded by combined IRELAND, Clean water and sanitation for schools funded by Water Can Canada and community managed water funded by Eric and Nancy from USA.

Good practices: in 2006, Kyakulumbye Development Foundation (KDF) received ***Best Practice award*** from European Union and Government of Uganda for its exemplary work towards improving lives in rural communities.

Governance: Kyakulumbye Development Foundation (KDF) has a board of five professional members with vast experience in humanitarian and development work.

**PROVISIONAL LINE ITEM BUDGET IN UGANDAN SHILLINGS AND CONVERTED TO US DOLLARS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Administrative costs** | | | | | |
| **Description /details** | **No. of units** | **Per month** | **Frequency** | **Unit cost** | **Sub-total** |
| Project coordination (travel, administrative) | 1 | 12 | 1 | 200,000 | 2,400,000 |
| Allowances (volunteers and staff) | 4 | 12 |  |  | 2,000,000 |
| **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  | **4,400,000** |
|  | | | | | |
| 1. Contractual services |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Description / details** | **No. of unit** | **No. of days** | **Frequency** | **Unit cost** | **Sub-total** |
| None | - | - | - | - | 2,000,000 |
| **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  | **2,000,000** |
|  | | | | | |
| 1. **Program costs** | | | | | |
| **Activity 1: Train women PLWHA in business management and entrepreneurship skills** | | | | | |
| **Description / Details** | **No. of units** | **No. of days** | **Frequency** | **Unit cost** | **Sub-total** |
| Facilitators’ allowance | 2 | 2 | 1 | 100,000 | 400,000 |
| Meals for participants and facilitators | 42 | 2 | 1 | 10,000 | 840,000 |
| Hall hire | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Participants’ tea | 42 | 2 | 1 | 5,000 | 420,000 |
| Notebooks | 42 | 2 | 1 | 2,000 | 84,000 |
| Pens | 42 | 2 | 1 | 500 | 21,000 |
| **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  | **1,965,000** |
| **Activity 2:Identify needy PHAs and provide them with IGA**   1. **Purchase and distribute chicken(local) to women PHAs** | | | | | |
| **Description / Details** | **No. of units / households** | **Items** | **Frequency** | **Unit cost** | **Sub-total** |
| Purchase of chicken for women PHAs | 30 | 120 | 1 | 30,000 | 4,800,000 |
| Transport and distribution of chicken | 1 | 1 | 1 | 150,000 | 300,000 |
| Construction of a shelter | 30 | 30 | 1 | 300,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Medicine / vaccination of chicken | 30 | 120 | 1 | 10,000 | 1,200,000 |
| **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  | **15,300,000** |
|  | | | | | |
| 1. **Purchase and distribute tailoring machines to affected OVC girls out of school** | | | | | |
| Description / Details | No. of units | Items | Frequency | Unit cost | Sub-total |
| Purchase of sewing machines for women living with HIV/ AIDS | 30 | 1 | 1 | 450,000 | 13,500, 000 |
| Purchase of cloth for training | 30 | 30 | - |  | 1,935,000 |
| Over lock | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Transport and distribution | 1 | 1 | 1 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Purchase of sowing kits for women | 5 | 1 | 1 | 200,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Tailoring trainers’ allowance | 2 | - | 6 months | 300,000 | 3,600,000 |
| Regular services and maintenance. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  | **17,135,000** |
| 1. Other expenses | | | | | |
| Description / Details | No. ofunits | Items | Frequency | Unit cost | Sub-total |
| Monitoring and evaluation project | 1 | 12 | 1 | 100,000 | 1,200,000 |
| **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  | **1,200,000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Grand total** |  |  |  |  | **42,000,000 (12,000 US dollars)** |

Appendix 1

**WOMEN’S PERCEPTION OF WOMEN’S DAY CELEBRATION IN KAALO VILLAGE, BULO SUCOUNT, BUTAMBALA DISTRICT**

The interview was done a few hours ahead of the international women’s day celebration of 8th March 2020. Uganda’s national celebrations are to be hosted in Mbale district in the eastern part of the country a few kilometers from the Kenyan border. The theme for international women’s day 2020 is “IAM GENERATION EQUALITY: REALISING WOMEN’S RIGHTS”.

I understand women’s day as a day for celebration of a woman’s success. Women’s voices started being heard in communities, *one can stand up and say something in a meeting and it is considered as sensible.* “kati osobola okuyimirira mu meeting nebakuwuliriza”

Continued celebration of women’s day *will increase women empowerment.* “ kijja kuyamba abakyala okwekulakulanya.” *We started being recognized as important in the society* “ abakyala twava emanju”. Domestic violence and abuses in marriages and communities at large are reducing. *We can now go to work and earn a living.* “ kati twekolerera.”

The government should start up projects for the women in our communities. These will help to foster development in our areas. The government does not normally fund individuals hence has to provide funds through our groups and associations. “obuyambi babuwe ebibiina by’abakyala tutuule mu nkiiko tukubaganye ebirowoozo ku ngeri y’okubukozesaamu fena tuganyulwe” *We can sit as members and find a way of utilizing the money provided so that we can all benefit from it*.

We also have an issue about land rights. Women should be granted the right to own land. On a sad note it is still happening in villages that men are entirely making decisions about land on behalf of the whole family. You can grow your coffee or maize on family land then the husband decides to give you 10% of the produce and he takes the rest. Yet, you, the woman, put in all efforts –energy, time and resources *– you hustle and suffer* “ gwe obonabona” to ensure that the crops grow. The husband just sits to wait for the harvest. A law should be passed to address that challenge in communities.