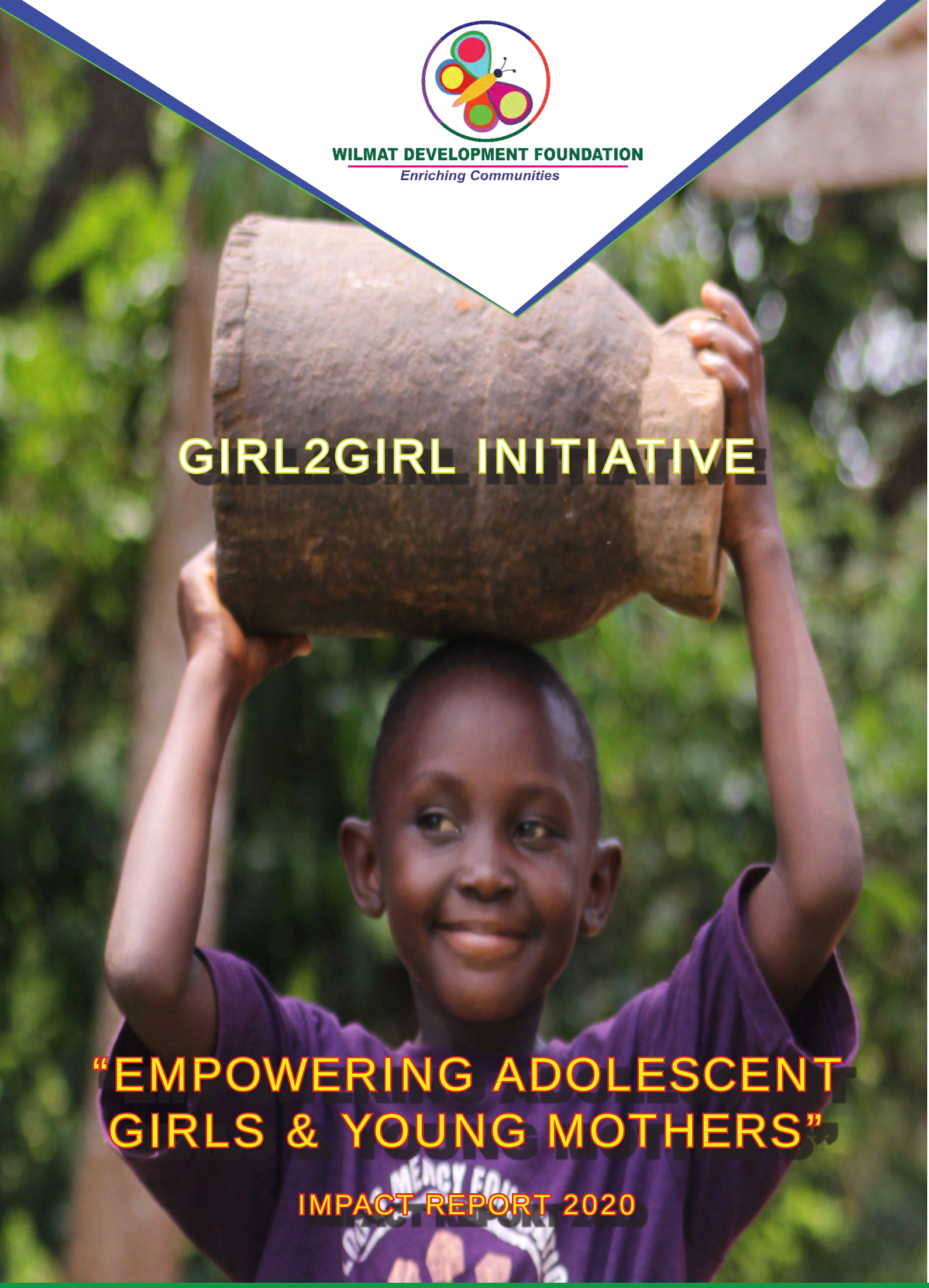
WILMAT DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Enriching Communities

GIRL2GIRL INITIATIVE



"EMPOWERING ADOLESCENT GIRLS & YOUNG MOTHERS"

IMPACT REPORT 2020

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY]

Dear Reader,

We are excited to present the Annual Performance Report for the Girl2Girl Initiative "Empowering Adolescent Girls & Young Women" as Wilmat Development Foundation celebrates another year of intervention in most rural and semi-urban communities of Uganda. We would like to say thank you to all participants, Peer to Peer Educators and those in the diaspora who have continued to support our work at the grassroot to ensure that we touch and change the socio-economic status of communities, transform the lives of children, girls and elederly towards bringing hope to millions of people in the region.

This report is a result of cumulative months of planning and input from members (Staff and Volunteers) and beneficiary feedback at all levels of the organization as well as the external stakeholders.

The report shows the progress we have achieved as we drive the organization forward in an environment experiencing transformation and empowering adolescent girls and young mothers to amplify their livelihoods and household incomes through Village Savings and Loans Association Model that has been executed by the WDF in various communities (Mayuge, Kasese, Kampala, Luwero, Kamuli and Budaka districts) of Uganda. The report was formulated with the vision, mission, goals and the core values of the organization in mind.

The report findings provide the evaluation and impact of the Girl2Girl project in areas of Uganda for the year 2020. The purpose of these engagements was to equip adolescent girls and women with the necessary skills and knowledge on how to overcome the different challenges that they face during their stage of development to adulthood specifically addressing the poor Menstrual Hygiene Management and its related challenges in the year 2020.

These included skills on how to make circular reusable sanitary pads to over 300 participants and awareness to the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence activities where girls and women are a victim. The project also included young mothers with in the community who had to make the trainings effective within the community.

The report further stresses how adolescent girls in Mayuge District in Eastern Uganda and Kasese District in Western Uganda were reached out with various health kits, especially in response to the absence of Safe and health Sanitary Towels during the 2020 Lockdown in Uganda.

I look forward to seeing where God will take us and more people transformed in the coming years.
May God bless all of us.

Jockas Matte
Executive Director

[ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND]

Founded in 2014, **Wilmat Development Foundation (WDF)** is a Youth-led Non-Profit Organization acting for social cohesion and local development in Uganda and Africa at large. The vision is to realize enriched societies based on social equity for all. With several interrelated programs focused specifically on children, youths and women, we seek to contribute to the creation of resilient and self-reliant communities by placing people at the forefront of change. Through collective efforts situated in the three thematic areas of: Livelihoods, Advocacy and Education, we work to empower marginalized people through mobilization and training to provide practical skills for sustainable livelihoods.

[OUR VISION]

To Build Resilient and Self-reliant Communities.

[OUR MISSION]

Empower Underprivileged Communities With Practical Skills For Sustainable Livelihoods.

[OUR OBJECTIVES]

- To promote Entrepreneurship Engagements of communities and allies globally.
- To increase agricultural productivity to enhance food security and incomes of rural women and youth.
- To enhance Child Protection through facilitating Advanced Childhood Effects trainings and CIVIC education.
- To empower Adolescent Girls and Young Women to engage in policy advocacy and good governance to establish favorable economic and health policies.
- To enhance access to appropriate knowledge and skills development for school going children and youth at all institutions of learning.
- To develop effective management capacity building through skills and knowledge development, information management and networking.

SCOPE OF WORK:

- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
- Women Empowerment Initiative (WEI)
- Youth Empowerment Initiative (YEI)

OUR TARGET GROUPS:

- Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC)
- Vulnerable Women and Widows (VWW)
- Young Mothers & Elderly Women
- Vulnerable Youth (Girls & Boys)
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

“ENDING GBV”

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENT]

This Report was compiled by Wilmat Development Foundation (WDF) staff with support from implementing Partners on board in favor of the Girl2Girl Empowerment Project in Ugandan Communities. As a WDF team we are grateful for the support we received from the WDF Volunteers, Interns, Partners, various institutions and individual donors throughout the project cycle. We are grateful to the donators of this project; WDF Clubs, Rescue Women Foundation, among others. Without your financial support, this project implementation would never have been possible.

We are particularly indebted to the Executive Director, Trustees, the Secretariat team, (volunteers and interns) for the exceptional leadership and guidance during the course of this project implementation and report. In the same way we are grateful to a team of Peer Educators and Trainers who provided initial insights into the implementations and review of this project impact.

To all the girls, young women and boys who willingly offered their time to train with us and provide their sincerely feedback in all the 6 districts in Uganda, we are very grateful. In the same way we appreciate the district local leaders, in the 6 districts, for permitting us to work in your areas of jurisdictions. Your support was and still of great value to us in spreading the change we all want in creating sustainable communities.

We are also greatly indebted to our strategic partners; Rescue Women Foundation, Einstein Rising, GBV Prevention Network, GBV Prevention Forum among others who have been part and partial of the Girl2Girl project Implementation the highest degree of dedication and professionalism.

We hope that the key insights that are presented in this report will generate concrete actions towards our efforts geared in supporting empowerment of adolescent girls and young women during this untimely covid-19 pandemic and in the aftermath.

"Building Resilent & Self-Reliant Communities Together"

"THE PROMISE"

REPORT LAYOUT:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:……. i
ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND:...……. iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:....…..……...……..…… v
INTRODUCTION:...……..…… 1
ACHIEVEMENTS AT HAND:.....……...…..... 3-11
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:...…….…….. 12
CALL TO ACTION:..……..……...……. 13

“SKILLING GIRLS”

INTRODUCTION:

5 out of 10 girls in Uganda, have limited access to reliable knowledge on what to do and what to use during their menstrual days. This has become a major problem to the girl child especially those in rural areas as most of these girls come from financially unstable families where getting what to feed on in a day becomes a hustle therefore most of these girls have resorted to using leaves , papers and a piece torn from their cloth which is also a danger to their lives because they could contract an infectious disease and yet affording treatment is a problem too.

The report findings provide the evaluation and impact of the Girl2Girl project in the communities of Uganda for the year 2020. The purpose of these engagements was to equip adolescent girls and women with the necessary skills and knowledge on how to overcome the different challenges that they face during their stage of development to adulthood specifically addressing the poor Menstrual Hygiene Management and its related challenges in the year 2020.

Under this Youth Initiative, WDF has designed & adopted relevant programs aimed at training young mothers, adolescent girls and women in selected urban and rural communities of Uganda with life skills, that allow them to create productive ways of earning a living and live decent life, while promoting sustainable development among the communities. So far, WDF has trained 345 beneficiaries in the rural and semi-urban communities of Uganda with the aim of training more as soon as further resources are availed to the foundation. We managed to rescue at least 20 teenage girls who became pregnant in the course of lockdown that was initiated in early March by the Government.

OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

i. To examine the performance of the Girl2Girl Empowerment Project in Communities.
ii. To guide the scaling process needs of skills training scheme to vulnerable girls and teenage mothers in other communities.
iii. To assess the performance of different approaches applied by WDF in response to the skilling empowerment of adolescent girls with in rural communities of Uganda.

STATUS OF GIRL CHILD EMPOWERMENT

Status of adolescent girls, represents more than 10% of the total population moreso among adolescent girls and young mothers who live in rural and semi-urban communities of Uganda who are severely affected by gender discrimination, early marriage, social behaviours, poverty and inadequate opportunities. 50% girls become brides before attaining legal age of 18 years. It affects their life pattern often ending their education and placing a burden on them to start a family at this formative stage of life. 55.8% of the adolescent girls in the age group of 15-19 are anaemic compared to 30% adolescent boys in the same group.

72% girls married before age of marriage received no education. 14% are pregnant during adolescence and up to 70% of these pregnant girls suffer complications during pregnancy or delivery, including death during delivery. This situation guides us to work for adolescent girls with an inclusive approach to engage girls, their families, community, government, entrepreneurs, credit institutions and development agencies in order to create holistic and sustainable impact on indicators related to them.

Amidst the fight to end the widespread of COVID-19 through lockdowns and restrictions of people, the movement has not only led to massive destruction of livelihoods but also affected the attaining of the SDGs by 2030 as most of the resources have been diverted to the struggle. To the dismay, many voices, especially the women and children who have been potential victims of Gender-Based Violence cases in rural and semi-urban communities have remained unheard as the outcry is falling on deaf ears.

"SOWING SEEDS OF KINDNESS"

COVID-19 RELIEF DRIVE 2020:

Uganda went into a coronavirus-induced lockdown on March 31st, 2020. Despite the easing of the lockdown in late May, the impact of the slowed economy and trade on the lives of ordinary Ugandans remained very alarming. More and more people gave to help ease the burden of the lockdown. We are happy to bring you our achievements of the year 2020.

A Reminder: Periods Don't Stop for Pandemics

Much of life as we know it has changed in the past few months. One thing, though, has not: menstruation in women and young girls continued its regular cycles.

In Mayuge, the locals carried out a Rural Community Empowerment Week, supported by Wilmat Development Foundation, to raise funds for sanitary pads for young girls and women. They used the very platform to also fundraise for masks and other hygiene necessities for girls and women. To draw more awareness to the cause and encourage more donations, a message of hope was spread to the world:

Imagine spending seven years of your life feeling shame for your body and unsure about how to obtain the necessary hygiene products? In the poorer regions of Uganda, young girls miss an average of 2-3 days a month due to a variety of factors related to menstruation.

Some of these factors include the lack of doors in bathrooms or changing areas in schools; little to no access to sanitary pads or tampons, the stigma of being "dirty" that is associated with menstruation, an unpredictable supply of water, and a poor sewage system that contaminates water.

Even in their own homes, rural women face these challenges and more. With the COVID-19 lockdown, there is a decreased supply of hygiene products. To combat their lack of sanitary products, many rural women have succumbed to using stained and dirty strips of old cloth, banana leaves, or other non-traditional items as replacements. This poor menstrual hygiene is known to cause a variety of health risks and increased risk for urinary or reproductive system infections.

To address this need, Wilmat Development Foundation visited rural areas and provided clean sources of water, changing areas, proper waste disposal facilities, and sanitary kits to rural women. They held a Rural Community Empowerment Week (between 20-24th of June-2020) in Mayuge District, and donated 200 masks, 250 bars of soap, and 200 sanitary kits.

We aim at supporting more adolescent girls and young mothers in their future community projects, and will focus on including more hygiene kits and food. They need all the support and partnership they can get to make it possible so that both women and men have basic hygiene products and food to eat.

Male role has become the focus of our intervention into MHM in Uganda. While there is evidence to suggest a correlation between the onset of menses and school dropout rates and the supposition that menstruation is a direct cause of this is contested. Given how complicated menstrual related absenteeism is to measure (based on a sensitive topic and often poor attendance data), girls participation and self-esteem may be a more useful way to ascertain the impact of menses on schooling. There is a need for development practitioners to look beyond sanitary protection handouts and instead provide sustainable access to menstrual hygiene products, education and increase skills training, especially during COVID-19.

Girls and women living in rural areas of Uganda, like the district of Mayuge, experience difficulty with maintaining menstrual hygiene practice due to the high cost of sanitary pads and currently lessened access due to COVID-19 as a lot of INGOs have had to cease their activities in Uganda.

"I DESERVE A SECOND CHANCE"

ENTRY POINT IMPACT:

Menstruation is an integral and normal part of human life, indeed of human existence. Menstrual hygiene is fundamental to the dignity and wellbeing of women and girls and an important part of the basic hygiene, sanitation and reproductive health services to which every woman and girl has a right.

Globally, approximately 52% of the female population (26% of the total population) is of reproductive age. Most of these women and girls will menstruate each month for between two and seven days.

Using the existing women's groups in the Mayuge district to identify interested Vulnerable girls and young women who would like to learn a new skill and gain access to reusable pads instead of relying on INGOs to provide disposable pads which is especially more difficult during COVID-19 struggle across the globe.

Using volunteer Peer facilitators, adolescent girls and young women would be able to partake in a 1-2 months off sewing practice where they are able to learn and be provided with a basic re-usable kit to hand sew their own reusable pads and how to formulate their own small business ventures tailored towards reducing the vulnerability gap and unemployment gap in the community.

During these workshops the facilitators would also use this as an opportunity to teach the women and girls participating in the workshop about the basics of menstrual hygiene and skilling on Reusable pad making process.

More adolescent girls and young women would have the opportunity to finish the session with further education around menstrual hygiene, a reusable pad for themselves and extra materials to continue making them for their friends and family.

A) ADOLESCENT STAGE:

In Uganda, "adolescence is defined as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood characterized by physical, psychological and biological changes, and comprises those in the age group from 10-24 years" (National Adolescent Health Policy in Uganda, Government of Uganda (GoU) 2004). Despite of the existance of the covid-19 struggle, we managed to carryout one on one Peer Education sessions that aimed at breaking myths and stigma sorrounding adolescent stage of child growth. We involved 300 girls from various communities.

During these sessions, changes during adolescence in both girls and boys were elaborated on.:

- Changes in girls included: Development in breast, enlargement of hips, menstruation, softening of voice, attractiveness to opposite sex, development of pimples among others.

- Changes in boys include: chest widening, deepening of the voice, weight gain, wet dreams, growth of hair under the armpit and pubic hair.

In addition, challenges during adolescence were discussed. For example, that girls may experience challenges like unwanted pregnancies, early and forced marriages, school dropout, infections such as syphilis, gonorrhea, urinary tract infections, peer pressure, low self-esteem, or abortions. While boys may experience drug abuse, cigarette smoking, taking alcohol, peer pressure, infections, indiscipline behaviors, accidents, or injuries.

B) MENSTRUAL CYCLE:

During these sessions, menstrual hygiene especially personal hygiene among girls during their Menstrual cycle were also described. Menstruation was defined as the monthly flow of blood from the uterus through the vagina as many girls start/begin to experience this change from the age of 9-12 years. The first menstruation in girls is called menarche and the end of menstruation in women is known as menopause and normally from 45 years and above.

In this session, we involved at least 300 adolescent girls in various community settings to brainstorm on pre-menstrual signs and symptoms, which include breast tenderness, waist pains, abnormal cramps, growth of the pimples, nausea and vomiting, and tiredness. This was discussed in a participatory way, as we wanted to create awareness to the girls for early preparation before their menstruation starts and to help them be psychologically oriented that menstruation can start anytime.

We further discussed about the various types of menstrual cycles that differ from each female individual:

- 21 days menstrual cycle,
- 28 days menstrual cycle and,
- 30-34 days menstrual cycle.

Myths & Misconception

- When a girl on menstruation touches a jack fruit, it will rot.

- A girl who is on menstruation should not hold the waist of a young girl who has not yet started her menses because it will make her to also start her menses before her time.

- A girl on menstruation should not carry a newly born baby because she will make the baby to have incurable skin rashes.

Right Information

- Menstruation has nothing to do with external factors since it is a normal biological change.

- Menstruation is a normal process that every girl will undergo when their time comes, especially from 9-12 years of age.

- This is not true as menstruation is natural and the mother of the baby also goes through the same cycle and continues to carry her baby.

Key Messages during the sessions:

- Menstruation is normal and healthy for every girl or woman.
- The beginning of menses does not mean that you should start having sex or be married.
- The beginning of menses does not mean that your body is mature to have children.

C) MENSTRUAL HYGIENE PRACTICES:

Menstrual hygiene management was defined as the ability to have knowledge, skills and positive attitude to use safe and hygienic materials to deal with menstruation safely. There are several types of menstrual materials used during menstruation. Some are considered as good and as others are bad materials. All these were discussed to participants and they includes:

Good materials: There are two types of good materials for menstrual hygiene, which is re-usable and disposable materials. We are renovating a new product called "Butterfly Reusable Pads" to be supplied for free in communities.

Re-usable Materials:-

- Handmade reusable pads
- Reusable pads like Eco-Pads, Afri-pad, So-sure
- Under pants

Disposable Materials:-

- Cotton wool wrapped with gauze
- Pads such as always, silk, feathers

Bad Materials:-

Toilet paper, Plain cotton wool, Sand and mud, News Paper, Sponge or mattress pieces, Leaves, Polythene paper, Rough dirty pieces of clothes (nylon, kaki materials etc.)

It is ideal to always maintain high level of hygiene during menstruation using right and hygienic sanitary materials, bathing, and frequent change of pads at thrice a day. This helps to promote good health, to prevent infections and bad odour, and to ensure confort among peers.

Furthermore, we discussed the handling of menstrual waste disposal. We emphasied that used sanitary pads should be disposed in the pit latrine or be burnt. This helps to keep our environment clean and tidy and it also prevents diseases.

Key Messages during the sessions:

- Good hygiene practice during menstruation promotes good health.
- It prevents other diseases.
- It maintains our environment clean.

D) PRACTICAL SKILLS TRAINING:

Young women and girls in rural settings and in particular girls in schools suffer most from stigma and lack of services and facilities to help them cope with the physical and psychological pains they undergo during their menstrual periods. As a way to ensure replication of knowledge and hands-on skills, the participants were taken throuh the practical session on how to make their own reusable pads, start-up community skilling lessons for adolescent girls and young mothers.

With the support of other strategic partners, we managed to conduct a hands-on skills development training to at least 45 teenage girls in Busika Village, Luwero district Central in Uganda on how to make their own safe Reusable Pads. This helped them to become self-reliant on this aspect. An additional 300 girls and young mothers were incooporated into the skills developemnt trainings conducted by Wilmat Development Foundation and Partners in various communities of Central, Eastern and Western Regions of Uganda respectively.

The training started with demonstration on how Reusable Pads and Disposable Pads differ and how they are used by Peer Facilitators to the participants in various communities that were sampled to benefit from these series of trainings from Theory to Practicle trainings. Depending on the target number per community, Facilitators always divide/cluster the participants into small manageable groups of threes (3) and monitored as they practice as a team while making their own reusable pads collectively. This session enabled the participants to master all the steps involved in the process of making pads so as to make the training effective and knowledge acquisition in keeping a healthy menstrual hygiene amongst young girls.

The training started with demonstration of the facilitators to the entire community where the required requirements were introduced and these included circular plates, cotton cloth, needle, thread, polythene, buttons scissor and a pen or marker.
After demonstrations the participants were divided in groups of three and monitored as they practiced on pads making. This session enabled the participants to master all the steps involved in the process of making pads so as to make the training effective and knowledge acquisition in keeping a healthy menstrual hygiene amongst young girls.

LESSONS LEARNT DURING PRACTICAL TRAININGS:

- During the training, we learnt that most participants are still shy to discuss menstruation issues openly hence need for more capacity building series and follow-up/post-project activities.
- We learnt that in all these communities engaged, there is still lack of adequate sanitary facilities for girls and young women. Say, the private dedicated wash rooms as some young women and girls still share wash rooms with males. This can be risky for them and uncomfortable.
- That parents also had inadequate knowledge on menstrual hygiene management package.
- We also learnt that some of the parents have inadequate knowledge on counseling and good communication skills to the girl child especially those who are at puberty stage.
- We further learnt that most girls learnt best with peer to peer training. This was observed when we engage them in a short recaps every after each session conducted by facilitators.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE TRAININGS:

During the various evaluation sessions, the follwoing were recommended to be put into consideration:-

- More trainings on menstrual hygiene management to other schools that were not considered in this first batch of the training.
- Constant follow up or refresher training to the already trained schools, so as to strengthen the school health clubs.
- Facilitation for community dialogues and sensitization about menstrual hygiene management for girl child.
- We further recommend training the schools on liquid soap making as this will help them to make their own detergents for washing the toilets, bathrooms and provide hand washing soap. This will improve on their sanitation and hygiene.
- We recommend that in the next training, the grant should be released and sent early to allow us plan early and follow the school schedules.

KI COMMUNITY D
ENT INITIATIVES
ME: INVESTING
STAINABLE
UNITY DEVEL
T PROJECTS
ACODI

IMPACT OF #16DaysOfActivism AGAINST GBV:

In sensitizing the communities about the different Gender-Based Violence activities, WDF re-visited Busika Sub County on 30th November 2020 to make clear and certain of the challenges faced by women and girls within families. The engagement included girls, women and district leaders from Busika Sub County where different stories in regards to violence was shared with the community. These sessions of Gender Based Violence awareness with slogan **"#TulimuStruggleToEndGBV"** against women and girls aimed at giving the community different approaches on how to prevent the related activities with in communities.

The awareness workshop was facilitated by Mr. Matte Jockas together with WDF teams and partners, the workshop involved 50 participants including the district representative (secretary), 8 women and 41 girls who are at a high risk of Gender based violence. This included sharing of related stories and facts on the victims of GBV, giving out of brochures, fliers and sharing of reports on GBV with the district secretary of Busika Sub-County who also addressed the community and gave out an updated on GBV related cases which are increasing at the district level.

The trainings at Busika Sub County were ranked highly in impacting the lives of the community according to the evaluation forms that were given out to the participants and their performance as well. The pads making workshop supported girls and women when it comes to public working engagement as well as reducing their stigmatization through counselling and sharing of their experiences.

Furthermore, the G2G engagement at Mayuge and Kasese districts made a faster response to the absence of Safe and health Sanitary Towels during the 2020 Lockdown in Uganda which helped adolescent girls to face the lock down with confidence.

In summary all the engagements recorded in this report were evaluated and it was found that there is improved knowledge and perception on MHM within the engaged rural communities.

This GBV awareness workshop aimed at sensitizing the community on how girls and women can overcome GBV where women were encouraged to address the needs of their children as well as avoiding discrimination or neglecting of girls that are victims of GBV in societies.

With the increased back up of mother's participation in the awareness workshop and district leaders, the participants were encouraged to report related cases of GBV in their communities which gave the engagement more importance and worth engaging.

[GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS]

There is clearly a need to have a further call of action for creating more awareness on hygeniec menstrual management in Uganda. We believe that these recommendations could also help to contribute in bridging some of the existing gap.

The following key elements need to be focused on to bring attention of key players:

TO THE ORGANIZATION:

- Need to extend organizational MHM Programs to other communities.
- Seek for stable Funding opportunities to sustain project activities and scalability.
- Opt for strategic partnerships before implementation and scaling of MHM approaches.
- Identify Grants and funding opportunities in favor of MHM approaches.
- Train more Peer Educator for sustainabilty of the program activities.

TO THE GOVERNMENT:

- Need to understand the broader societal responsibility for addressing MHM to communities.
- Inclusion of reproductive health education and life skills in the school curriculum targeting girls and boys.
- Lowering of taxes levied on menstrual facilities like pads such that they become affordable to all.
- Health inspectors should make menstrual hygiene management part of their periodic inspection and report to the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee on a quarterly basis.
- Proper budget allocation to MHM Approaches conducted by CSOs.

TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY:

- Allocate funding opportunities to women and girl empowerment projects and programs by CSOs.
- Strengthening of reporting systems for MHM programs for CSOs..
- Inclusive advocacy campaigns on the effects and coping mechanisms around MHM to policy makers.
- Avail capacity building opportunities to support National CSOs performance.

TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR:

- Increase budget allocated to Community Social Responsibility towards MHM Programs by CSOs.
- Need to provide friendly user manuals for sanitary pad usage.
- Improving the standards of the RUMPS and up-scaling them in rur al schools and communities.
- Explore further possibilities of manufacturing and marketing innovative low-cost sanitary towels.

TO THE COMMUNITY:

- Address the needs of girl child survivors including interventions to disrupt the GBV & SGBV cycle.
- Breaking community stigma against girls and young mothers through dialogues.
- Increased parental responsibility towards the girl child empowerment and growth.
- Creation of safe spaces for adolescent girls, young women and young boys as champions of change.

TO THE BENEFICIARIES:

- Active participation of girls and boys in MHM Programs availed to them through CSOs.
- Breaking stigma as champions of change to other girls and boys in the communities.
- Inclusive participation in school health clubs and GEM clubs on menstrual hygiene.
- Peer support should be available for the girls to help them understand menstrual hygiene management.

[OUR CALL TO ACTION PLAN]

To serve our communities better, we request you to take a moment and choose what you would do in support of our engagements in communities. Remember, your generosity is what we believe in towards Enriching Communities.

- Donate (Financial Support)
- Donate (Material Support say sewing machines, Training Manuals e.t.c)
- Voluntary support
- Promote our Initiative
- Be a Monthly Donor
- Sponsor a Girl Child
- Take a Pledge
- In-Kind Giving

"May God Bless every hand that has kept on supporting our ministry since day one."

"I STAND FOR OTHERS"

P.O.Box 6982, Kampala (U)

info@wdfug.org | wilmatfoundation@gmail.com

+256 (0) 392 174 244 | +256 (0) 789 936 029

www.wdfug.org