

Katosi Women Development Trust



(KWDT)

Development in our hands

Annual report

2012

Inspired by
the vision

- Empowered rural women with productive livelihoods in healthy communities.

Guided by
the mission

- To enable rural women effectively manage their social, economic and political development processes for improved livelihoods.

Table of Contents

1. Year of Awards	3
1.1. 3 rd Kyoto World Water Grand Prize.....	3
1.2. Women’s Rio+20 Good Practice Award	3
2. Acknowledgments	4
2.1. From the Coordinator.....	4
2.2. A moment with the Board Chairperson	4
3. About Katosi Women Development Trust	5
Prioritising women	5
4. Economic Empowerment	6
4.1. Integrated sustainable agriculture	6
4.1.2. Fish farming.....	6
4.1.1. Animal revolving scheme	6
4.1.3. Tree planting:	7
4.2. Micro credit	7
4.3. Entrepreneurial development.....	8
4.3.1. Soap making:	8
4.3.2. Mushroom growing:.....	8
4.3.3. Bio-gas production:	8
4.3.4. Solar Energy:.....	8
4.3.5. School enterprise:	9
5. Health	10
5.1. Water, hygiene and sanitation Program:	10
5.1.1. Harnessing access to clean safe water	10
5.1.2. Access to communal and household sanitation facilities	10
5.1.3. Capacity building in WASH	11
6. Leadership and Political participation.....	11
6.1. Women advocacy Clubs (WACs).....	12
6.2. Community dialogues.....	12
7. KWDT is a member to.....	12
8. KWDT organizational Chart	13
9. 2012 Financial overview	14
10. Leadership Challenge Project	14
11. Lydia Kateregga, hers is a story of intrigue	15

1. Year of Awards

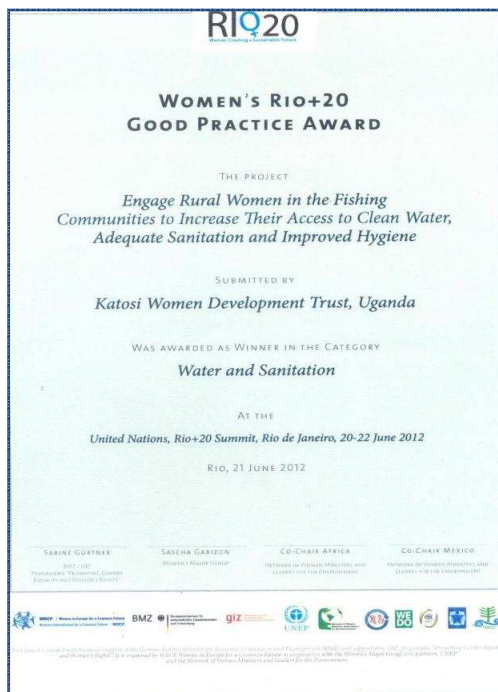
1.1. 3rd Kyoto World Water Grand Prize



On 17th March 2012 during the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille France; KWDT was declared the winner of the 3rd Kyoto World Water Grand Prize; for engaging rural women in increasing their access to clean safe water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene at household and in the community

http://www.katosi.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=18&Itemid=50

1.2. Women's Rio+20 Good Practice Award



Later in the same year on the 21st June 2012, KWDT also won the 1st prize for women's RIO+20 Good Practise Award during the United Nations Rio +20 Summit at Rio de Janeiro.

http://www.wecf.eu/download/2012/june2012/RIO_AWARDS -DruckversionAnsicht18.06.pdf

2. Acknowledgments

2.1. From the Coordinator

It has been a terrific year for us, recognising the role of women in increasing rural access to clean safe water, improved hygiene and adequate sanitation!

Katosi Women Development Trust with sincere gratitude wishes to thank donor agencies and individuals who have continuously supported our work and contributed to this achievement.

“The prizes recognise KWDT’s role and importance of engaging women in addressing water and sanitation issues and a call for greater involvement of women in WASH programs for sustained rural development.



It has been enriching to experience how an empowered woman can transform her life and that of her community.

Margaret Nakato

2.2. A moment with the Board Chairperson

It is with great pleasure that I present the annual report for the year 2012

I am happy to report another very eventful and succesful year. I congragulate KWDT board, staff and members upon this success.

We have not taken on any new group but have increased membership from 385 in 2011 to 402in 2012. The strategy is to increase membership without increasing operating costs through using existing structures to recruit and train new members on KWDT operatives. We have however expanded to Nama sub county and dedicated to increase the number of women working together for improved rural livelihoods.



The board is very grateful to all our parteners who have contribtued to the successful transformation of rural livelihoods among women of Mukono.

Hon. Najjemba Rose Mary

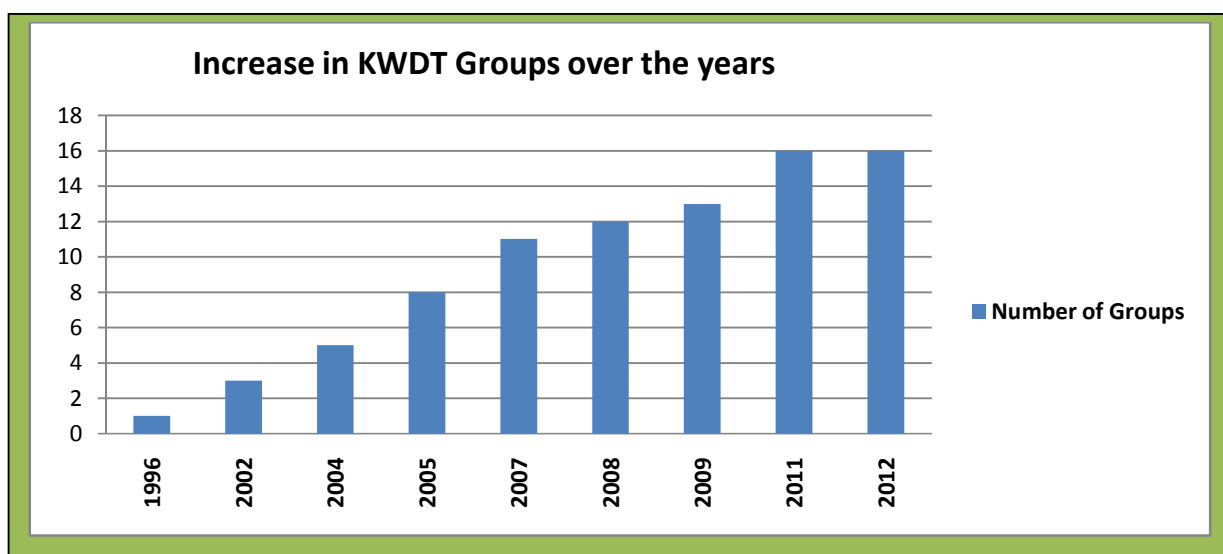
3. About Katosi Women Development Trust

For 16 years, putting women at the forefront has been the focus for KWDT. Started in 1996 as Katosi Women fishing Group to support women enter the lucrative male dominated fishing industry, the group later diversified to support women into land based economic activities, access to clean safe water and adequate sanitation prompting change of name to Katosi Women Fishing & Development Association (KWFDA). Community members were inspired by the developments and the progress in the households of the women in the group and by 2004 other women groups opted to join KWFDA and from then Katosi Women Development Trust was born to network these women groups, a partnership from which groups share resources, skills and knowledge. To date KWDT brings together 16 women groups that bring 402 members to work together for improved rural livelihoods.

Prioritising women

The focus is to organise women into groups and support them to manage their social economic and political development processes. KWDT groups are guided by the 5 principles; Participation, sustainability, gender and cultural equity, transparency and accountability. Groups led by a set of 4 leaders; Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary ensure that members participate in decision-making on access of resources, skills and knowledge. Through bi-weekly group meetings, members monitor and evaluate progress of programs implementation at household as per established norms for each scheme to ensure sustainability. The quarterly Coordination Committee meetings that bring together 4 leaders from each of the 16 groups enable sharing progress of project implementation from the various groups, harnessing learning from each other. KWDT trains group leaders and group members to effectively play these roles and offers extensional support to leaders and individual members.

The dynamic environment enables KWDT staff and volunteers to devise and explore various approaches to engage women in developmental initiatives and we owe our success to the support we receive from the partner networks and development partners. KWDT works with women groups located in Mpata, Mpunge, Nakisunga, Ntenjeru and the newly added Nama sub county of Mukono district, engaging women in the following activities categorised under 4 thematic areas.



4. Economic Empowerment

Poverty is a rural phenomenon; women in fisher communities are no exception. Lack of opportunities to enter formal employment, access to productive resources, high levels of illiteracy have all put women in a more vulnerable position. The aim of the program is thus to empower women into economic activities, KWDT thus supports women into diverse economic activities that complement each other. These activities include;

4.1. Integrated sustainable agriculture



4.1.1. Animal revolving scheme

The scheme supports women households to access cows in a revolving manner. The fund has been supported by the Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund with 4 cows increasing the scheme by 4 cows bringing the total number of cows from 112 in 2011 to 120. The number of women households rearing cows has increased from 90 to 97 of the 402 members.

Upon calving, female calves are passed on to the new beneficiary who is democratically identified by group members. Management of the scheme is harnessed through capacity building trainings coupled with trainings in use of cow dung and urine to make fertilizers, integrated agricultural skills for maximum benefits from the small plots of land owned by women.

Cows create minimal household incomes of UGX 124,000 (US \$ 47) per month from milk sales.

1 -2 Litres of milk is consumed daily in households with cows supplementing nutritional household requirements

Cow dung and urine is used to generate biogas and the Bio slurry is utilized to sustain production from the small plots of land owned by women as manure.

25% of the 402 KWDT women households have been supported to acquire cows

4.1.2. Fish farming

KWDT with support from Responsible Fishing Alliance under the Lake Victoria project empowered 3 groups to take lead in management, supervision and monitoring of the aquaculture activities. Four brooding ponds were constructed in Bakyala Kwagalana women's group, which sold fingerlings to two fish farmer groups in Karagi – Mukono.

The activity aimed to diversify livelihoods and meet demand for fish, the activity still faces a couple of challenges at every stage. Among them are; the lack of secure tenure of land for permanent investment, fluctuating feeds prices and vulnerability of the women fish farmers in the market coupled with physical challenges of theft and prolonged dry spells.

4.1.3. Tree planting: KWDT promotes planting of fruit trees with 194 fruit trees distributed among the groups. Animal fodder trees are among other trees planted. Fruits supplement household nutrition and incomes as members harvest for the market.

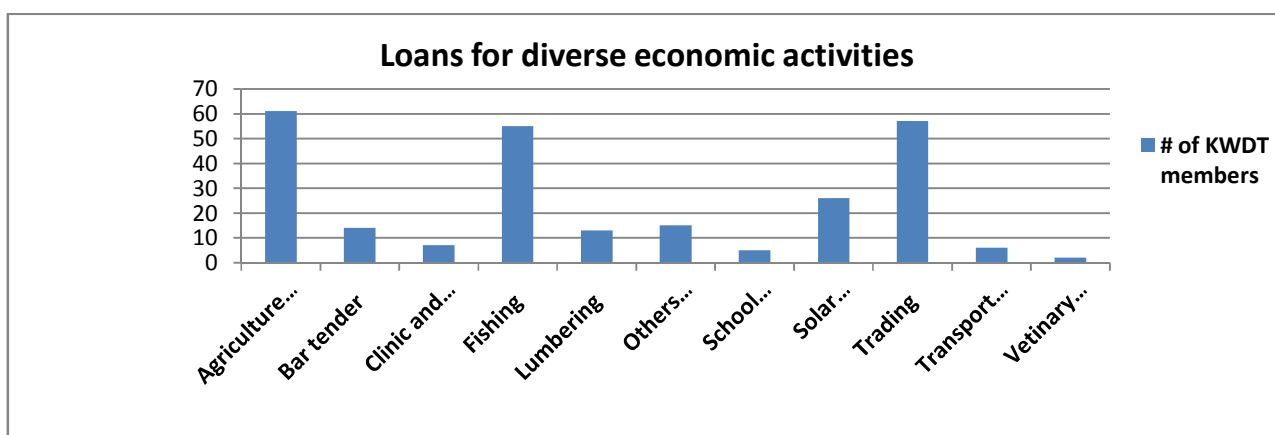
KWDT ensures that members easily access quality fruit tree seedlings, distributing to groups that later distribute to their members enabling KWDT staff to buy in bulk and deliver to the groups.



Distributing fruit trees among KWDT groups, while those harvesting are marketing

4.2. Micro credit

KWDT has steadily increased the number of women who access credit to support entrepreneurial activities and increase their sources of income. Supported with funding from SwissHand, this year, the micro credit program has supported access to loans ranging from 50,000UGX-500,000with a total of 129,910,000 UGX disbursed.



247

Women from 15 KWDT groups accessed credit enabling women enter diverse economic activities.

4.3. Entrepreneurial development

To create rural employment opportunities, KWDT has supported group initiatives that include;

- 4.3.1. **Soap making:** The project is managed by 6 members of Katosi Women Fishing & Development Association who through training have acquired skills to produce quality liquid soap. More so improved access to credit has enabled the team access credit to invest in their project.
- 4.3.2. **Mushroom growing:** KWDT has engaged 2 more women groups in mushroom growing with special focus on the elderly as the activity is less labour intensive. Acquisition of seeds in bulk, refresher training, group marketing have all strengthened group activities.
- 4.3.3 **Bio-gas production:** In partnership with SNV and Uganda Domestic Bio Gas Production project KWDT supported women to access biogas digesters at subsidized prices. KWDT has supported construction of 7 bio gas plants for 7 women households from 3 groups. The women now have more time for productive activities other than searching for firewood and relieved of the burden! Biogas produced is mainly used for lighting and cooking.



Lighting up and cooking with biogas generated from the cow dung and urine.

- 4.3.4. **Solar Energy:** In partnership with Solar Sister, KWDT started solar marketing enterprise among women. The enterprise generates income for 32 women with 2 from each of the 16 groups who sell solar lights to their communities. KWDT members educate and sell the lighting equipments among community members.

4.3.5. School enterprise: The aim is to instil entrepreneurial skills among children at their tender ages. These activities develop and diversify the school's curriculum. Pupils of Katosi Church of Uganda Primary School have gained skills and knowledge in piggery related activities. This activity attracts d visitors from the community and other



schools.

KWDT's strategy is to harness working in groups for women to access resources, as well as enhance their participation in decision-making at various levels.

Group managed records for repayment of various resources that include cows, tanks, toilets, wheel barrows, milk cans and cow sheds.

DATE	KATEREAGA DETAILS COW INS.	LYAIA AMOUNT	BALANCE	SIGN.	DATE
			2500,000		
20. 12. 2011		90,000	146,000	Kiyol.	
7. 2. 2012		50,000	360,000	Kiyol. H-1	
2. 3. 2012.		10,000	100,000	Kiyol.	
4. 2012		20,000	80,000	Kiyol.	
05.		10,000	70,000	Kiyol.	4
6- 2012		10,000	60,000	Kiyol.	7
7. 2012		10,000	50,000	Kiyol.	
8. 2012		10,000	40,000	Kiyol.	
9. 2012		10,000	30,000	Kiyol.	
10. 2012		10,000	20,000	Kiyol.	
			10,000	Kiyol.	

5. Health



Fisher communities are characterised by lack of access to clean safe water, adequate sanitation and the multi cultural population exacerbates the hygiene and sanitation situations. KWDT's prioritized activities under health to promote rural livelihoods include:

5.1. Water, hygiene and sanitation Program:

5.1.1 Harnessing access to clean safe water

KWDT has continued to support access to clean water at household and in the community through construction of the domestic rain water harvesting tanks at household, schools and shallow wells in communities.

This year with support from Waterloo Foundation and Kyoto Grand water prize, 32 domestic rain water harvesting tanks have been constructed benefiting approximately 352 people while 2 school rain water harvesting tanks benefit over 720 pupils. Drop in the Bucket project has enabled construction of 9 school shallow wells in Nama Sub County serving clean water to over 2,647 pupils in the 9 schools.

Through construction and promotion of use of bio sand water filters, KWDT has increased access to clean safe drinking water in schools and homes. The activity also creates incomes for the women masons, who were trained in partnership with Global Women's Water Initiative.

5.1.2 Access to communal and household sanitation facilities

KWDT has continued to support member households to go up the sanitation ladder through access to sanitation facilities that observe privacy. A community toilet was constructed in Mpunge Sub County to serve 80 households and the trading centre with support from Waterloo foundation.

234

Households have rainwater harvesting tanks that benefit 1,638 people

21

schools have access to water tanks benefit 10,461 pupils

21

School shallow wells benefit 6,470 pupils

30

communal shallow wells benefit 11,742 people

99

households have accessed ecosan/VIP toilets benefiting 1,089 people

1

Communal toilets benefit over 880 people

8

School toilets benefit 2,578 pupils

5.1.3 Capacity building in WASH



39

Women representatives of the 16 KWDT groups have been trained in good governance, lobbying and advocacy.



KWDT Water User Committee visits Local Government Water User committee; exchange and share experience in the management and maintenance of communal water sources.

Sharing Experience

To enhance the capacity of women to effectively take up leadership roles, monitor, evaluate and transfer good hygiene practices, women are equipped with knowledge and skills.

Skills development

KWDT women masons are trained and given refresher trainings, equipping them with new knowledge and skills in the construction of rain water harvesting tanks, toilets, and bio-sand water filters.

KWDT enables members to effectively transfer, share and promote good hygiene practices enhanced through TOT. Also, group leaders monitor use and construction of water, hygiene and sanitation facilities among community and group members.

Four trainings for Water User Committees and 2 exchange visits among water user committee leaders were carried out to enhance their capacity to effectively manage the water resources and learn from each other.

6. Leadership and Political participation

Prioritising the leadership of women

KWDT women have climbed the socio-economic ladder, with many desiring to take up leadership roles to participate in decision-making. KWDT has supported women occupy key positions both in politics and on various committees in the community.

KWDT ensures that women are equipped with leadership skills so as to enable them effectively occupy leadership positions.

The KWDT Good Governance project supported by DANIDA - NGO fund through NETWAS- UG has empowered rural women to promote good governance in their communities through trainings in good governance, advocacy and lobbying. KWDT group leaders are not only responsible for managing issues at the group level but also engaging their members in the management of communal water sources.

6.1. Women advocacy Clubs (WACs)

Women advocacy clubs established in 2009 among KWDT members have further been strengthened to perform their roles through advocacy, lobbying and good governance trainings done. The Women Advocacy Club members advocate and lobby the local leaders and community members for their community concerns especially in WASH improvement at sub county and village levels. This has enabled them to influence and participate in decision-making processes.

6.2. Community dialogues

KWDT has also enabled women groups to engage in 4 community dialogues in 3 sub counties of Mpunge, Nakisunga and Ntenjeru. These dialogues have given a platform for community members to voice out their concerns especially on issues concerning water, hygiene and sanitation rights before their local-government leaders.

258

Community members have engaged in four community dialogues on what they would like to see done to improve access to water



7. KWDT is a member to

National

- Uganda Rain Water Harvest Association
- Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO
- Mukono NGO Forum

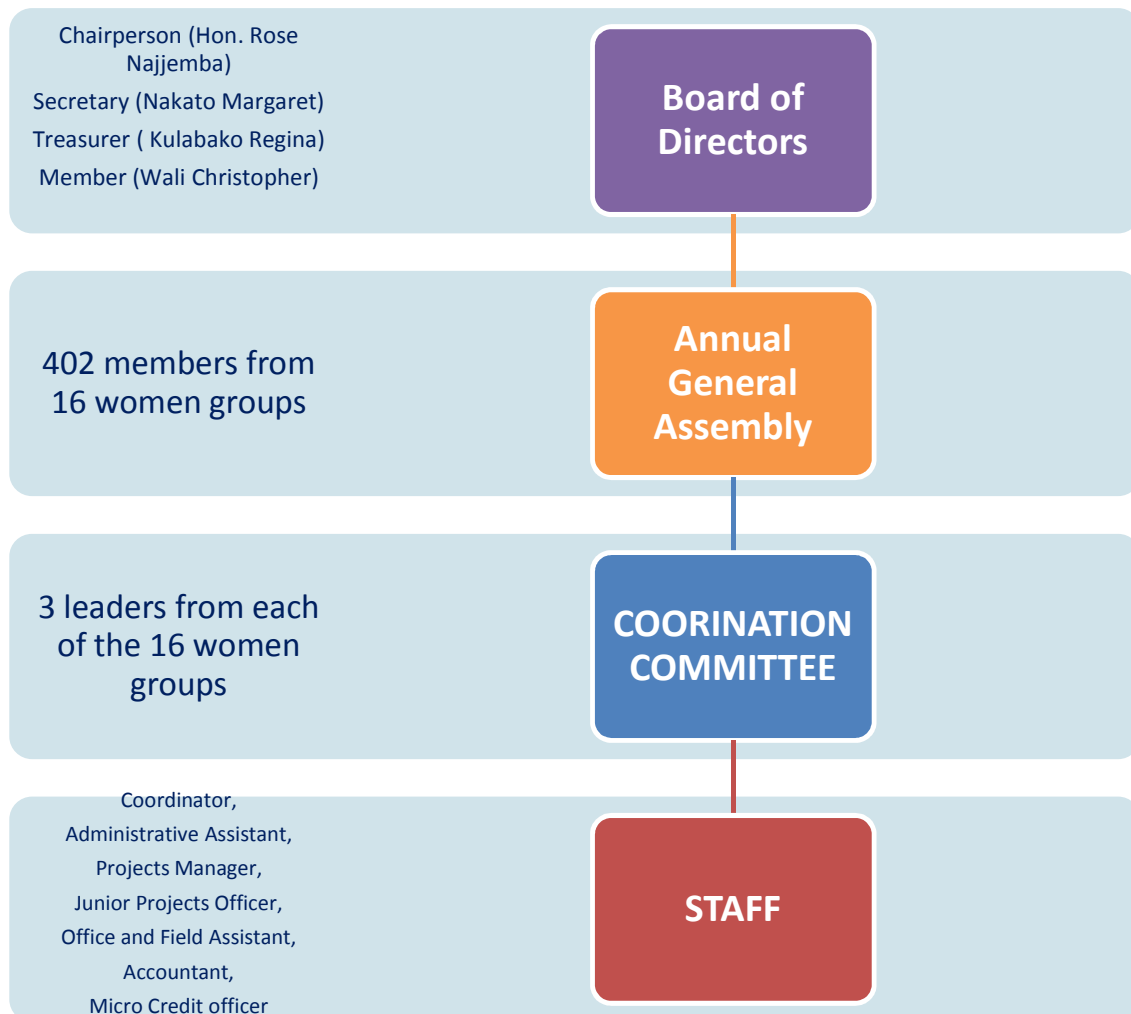
International

- World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers (WFF)
- Responsible Fishing Alliance (RFA)
- Women for water Partnership (WfWP)



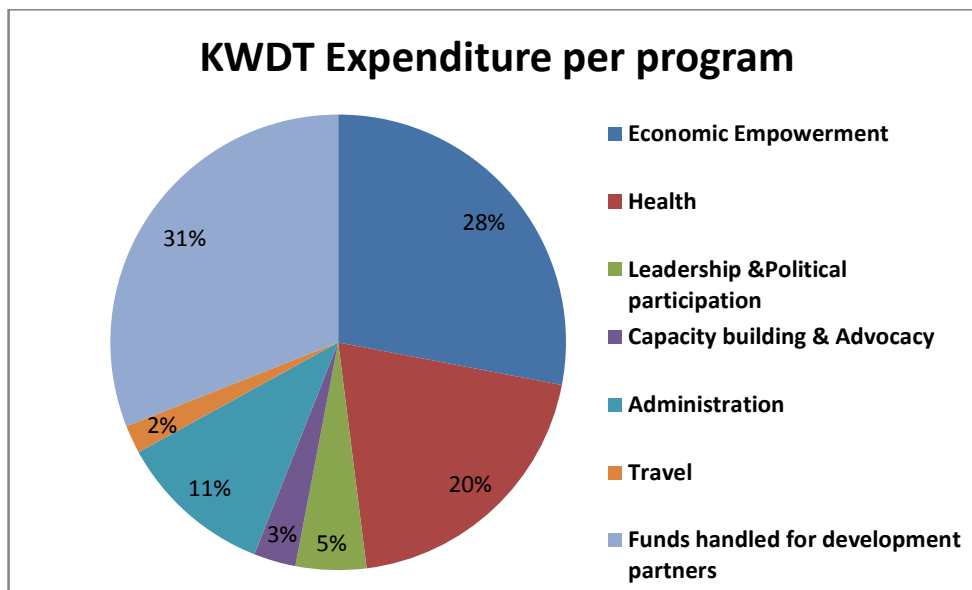
Hosted the International training and General Assembly of the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers Kampala Uganda in November 2012

8. KWDT organizational Chart



9. 2012 Financial overview

KWDT Income for 2012	Total Grant
Berea Union Church	1,007,400
Drop in the Bucket	89,630,600
Kyoto 3 rd World Water Prize	90,261,577
Global Women's Water Initiative	24,932,640
Responsible Fishing Alliance	20,091,100
SwissHand	35,730,869
The Waterloo Foundation UK	38,550,000
DANIDA NGO Fund	24,296,000
International travel and conferences	7,426,820
Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund	18,527,850
WFF General Assembly	186,302,034
Kenya IGSSF	24,932,640
Grand total	561,689,530



10. Leadership Challenge Project

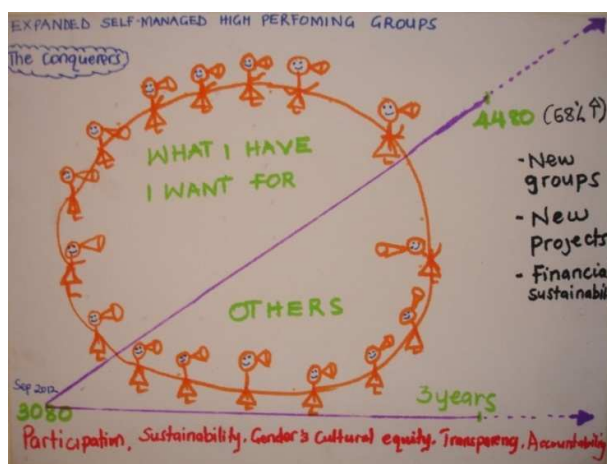
“Improving Organisational Strategy and Management Techniques to Better Serve Rural Communities in Mukono District”

In September 2012 we were among the 10 organizations that benefited from the Leadership Challenge project of Pepal UK that aims to empower nongovernmental organizations from the South with skills to improve service delivery, good governance through pairing them with UK based professional experts.

KWDT was paired with Ms. Anita Woodcock a Senior Management trainer from UK who will work with the KWDT staff to focus on one or more identified areas and develop short and long term solutions for the identified challenges and pilots

in proposed areas. KWDT's specific challenge is "to improve group's performance, increase number of women working together without increasing operation costs".

KWDT Leadership Project Challenge at a Glance



11. Lydia Kateregga, hers is a story of intrigue



At 40 in 2004 I was introduced by Reginato Katosi Women Fishing & Development Association one of the founder groups of KWDT, and fervently supported by my husband. He encouraged me to join the group to achieve my dream of owning a cow one day!

I felt warmly welcomed by the group members. Some people warned my husband of the dangers of allowing his wife to join a women's group. The main danger was being so empowered and thus uncontrollable.

My husband eventually heeded to the warnings from his friends and demanded that I leave the group. When I refused, he even confronted KWFDA group members, to stop working with me. At that time, I had applied for a cow from the group; under such circumstances the group did not feel confident to approve my application. Eventually he got another wife and left us. I continued to work with KWFDA and instead committed more time to the group work. It was a very difficult time, my husband had left me, and the group did not approve me to get a cow because of my family situation. I was devastated, but I stayed and continued to work hard in the group complying to all the group's norms.



I enlisted for training in tank construction and was elected Secretary of the group in 2007. As a leader of the group I attend KWDT Coordination Committee Meetings, crucial for decision making on KWDT programs!

Undeterred, I won the trust of the group members who eventually approved my application to acquire a cow. I got a female calf from Ms. Kidda Phoebe at 4 months, in 2006, which matured and has since given birth 4 times to male calves. I sell on average 6 litres of milk during the lactation period and we consume a litre at home daily. My annual income is at Ug 1,120,000 (US \$ 432) from milk, 250,000 (US \$ 95) from annual sale of male calves and approximately 100,000 (\$32) monthly sell of surplus from the garden.

I am one of the proud 22 masons trained by KWDT to construct domestic rainwater harvesting tanks called engineers in the community. I earn Ug. 190,000 (US \$ 73) from each tank and construct 3-4 tanks per year. I have a domestic rainwater-harvesting tank which I got in 2008; it has eased my household chores. My children no longer fetch water from the well and have time for their studies. I often sell water from my tank as well at ug.200 (US \$0.07) per 20 litres. I have met new people and improved my communication skills.

I recently acquired a biogas digester. Life is good, I simply light up to cook family meals. I will start charging those who flock to my home to teach them how to utilize cow dung and urine from the cow to generate biogas. Of recent the lessons were for free but I have many people asking me to explain the process. I more than glad that I was trained by KWDT.

I receive no support from my husband with whom we have 6 children since 2006; I independently meet my family needs, and life is far better now!