



KATOSI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT TRUST (KWDT)

2014 REPORT



Table of contents

Contents

Message from the Coordinator 2

1. KWDT AT A GLANCE..... 3

THE 17 GROUPS 3

STATICS INFORMATION ON PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2015..... 4

OUR METHODOLOGY / HOW WE DO IT 5

2. OUR PROGRAMS..... 7

i. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT. 7

 Livestock. 7

 Milk processing 8

 Micro credit..... 9

ii. HEALTH..... 12

 Rain water harvesting..... 12

 Interlocking Stabilized Soil Blocks 13

 Bio-sand filters 13

 Training of Water User Committees (WUCs) 14

 Sanitation..... 14

iii. LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION 15

 Leadership..... 15

 Community dialogues 15

 Women Advocacy Committees (WAC)..... 16

3. NETWORKING AND PARTNERHIP 17

4. THE FUTURE 18

Message from the Coordinator

Dear our colleagues and partners,

I am glad to have another opportunity to take stock of what has been happening in KWDT in the year 2014, and to look forward for the year 2015.

We have been quite occupied here at the head office, with our partners, in the field, and within the women groups. We have reached new heights, explored new ventures, and achieved what was seemingly impossible. The key message we wish to give to all of you our colleagues, partners and members is that KWDT is strong, stable, growing, and achieving results as an organization.

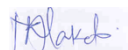
With our well-built ship, a skilled and committed crew, we are ready to move forward and spread our influence, not only in the 5 sub counties in Mukono district, but be a model to many more women in the country and beyond. Our network has grown from 425 women in 2013, to 511 women by the end of the year 2015.

Our agenda now, is to ensure that the positive influence and splendid development that has been witnessed in women households extend to and is sustained in the communities where they live.

I convey my sincere appreciation, first to our development partners, the women members of KWDT, the staff and our volunteers Nicola Klambt your commitment gives us the strength to move ahead with this noble cause!

In this report, we will now share with you some important highlights of what has transpired in KWDT during the year 2014.

Now that we have come this far, nothing can hold us back!



Margaret Nakato
Coordinator KWDT

1. KWDT AT A GLANCE

It is now 18 years, since the women started working together harnessing the benefits of solidarity. Taking charge of their individual household as well as community development and the results have been fulfilling. The number of women has increased to 463, the groups have steadily increased from 1 group in 1996, 4 groups in 2004, and 17 groups by the end of the year 2014.

Working in groups has helped the women to share resources, knowledge and skills that have enabled them to triumph over the last 18 years.

THE 17 GROUPS

NO.	NAME OF GROUP	NO. OF MEMBERS	DATE JOINED KWDT
1	Katosi Women Fishing & Development Association	34	1996
2	Bukwaya Women's group	27	2002
3	Muwumuza Women's group	22	2002
4	Bugoye Poultry Women's Group	23	2004
5	Kisakye Women's Group	34	2004
6	Kalengera Women's Group	21	2005
7	Bugolombe Women's Development Group	33	2005
8	Kulubbi Women's Group	26	2005
9	Bakyala Kwagalana Women's Group	27	2007
10	Bulonda Kisoga Women's Group	26	2007
11	Twekembe Women's Group	23	2007
12	Ntanzi women's group	22	2008
13	Nakisunga Ntakafunvu Women's Group	32	2009
14	Manyi ga balimi Kiyoola Women's Group	32	2011
15	Balabire kuffe Women's Group	28	2011
16	Basooka Kwavula Women's Group	32	2011
17	Muterezanda Women's Group	21	2014

STATICS INFORMATION ON PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2014

TITLE OF PROJECT	PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL AMOUNT	PARTNER/DONOR
Micro credit project	On-going		Foundation Open Swiss hand
Employment opportunities for rural women in the fisher communities through dairy farming	One off (3months)	662,500	Berea Union Church
Promoting Biosand water filtration	6 months	10,484,000	Global Water Women's Initiative (GWWI)
Support transport and communication	One off	57,675,738	MIVA Netherlands
Creating employment opportunity for rural women in fisher communities	on – going	29,386,488	Responsible Fisheries Alliance (RFA)
Creating employment opportunity for rural women in fisher communities	One year	18,912,840	Virginia Gilder sleeve International Fund(VGIF)
Women empowerment for WASH access in rural Uganda	One year	5,430,225	Women for Water Partnership /Nestle
Increase access to clean safe water for marginalized fisher communities	One year	141,699,229	Women for Water Partnership /AQUA for All & Marie Stella Maris
Enhancing the capacity of rural women to engage in management and increasing access to sanitation	2 years	26,981,100	VOLKART Foundation
Support rural fisher communities in integrated agriculture	One off	2,392,575	Katosi Women Development Trust UK
Employment opportunities for rural fisher communities	6 months	24,440,000	Nouvelle Planete
Improvement of WASH conditions in Mukono	One year	35,933,126	arche Nova
Coordination of international network of small scale fisher organizations.		16,550,000	World Forum of fish Harvesters and Fishworkers

OUR METHODOLOGY / HOW WE DO IT

Many partners and colleagues have continued to ask and wonder how we do our work, KWDT continues to rely on the 4 pillars that strengthen all our activities and help to ensure sustainability of the projects and their outcomes in the communities.

- i. **Group methodology.** We work with the women organized in groups. For any community member or community institution to benefit from our programs, they have to go through the group located closer to them. This helps to ensure that the groups own every program and they take charge in follow up. The groups too, have a uniform structure led by 4 people (the chairperson, vice chairperson, treasurer and secretary).
- ii. We ensure that meetings are conducted on the same day in the groups various locations following a similar agenda.
- iii. Groups conduct meetings on the same day but in their various locations and follow a similar agenda.

- iv. **The cost recovery revolving scheme.** Over the years, KWDT has built a strong system of the revolving fund, which governs access to all resources within the groups. Here the group selects the first beneficiaries who have to pay back the whole cost of the resource and the funds are then used for the benefit of the next beneficiary. The fund revolves from one household to another until all members of the group have benefited. Due to the fact that new members keep joining the groups, the revolving scheme never ends. Through this, more and more households have benefited from resources that would otherwise have benefited only a few. Resources have been sustained and programs are all kept alive through the scheme.

- v. **Community ownership.** Women are always at the center of deciding who the next beneficiaries should be, which institutions (such as schools or health centers) need support, as well as new programs the organization needs to embark on. For instance, after realizing that a lot has already been achieved at the household level, the women proposed of raising their voices to the sub county levels to influence change, therefore, the

Advocacy program and the Women Advocacy Committees (WAC) came into existence. Empowering women and letting them take charge of the projects reduces the workload of KWDT staff on following up on community work.

- vi. **Capacity building.** Everything, including instilling a spirit of ownership among the women, has required huge sums of time investment to build the capacity of women. Working in groups owning and taking charge of their development at the household, community and higher levels, as well as venturing in new income generating programs, have all resulted from strong capacity building and training them in every aspect.



KWDT IT Support Officer training the group leaders Esther Owor of Nakisunga Women group and Nalongo Musoke of Muwumuza Women Group on how to use cameras to take records and document development initiatives in their day to day activities especially during the microcredit program where they have to keep record of the borrowers 'security

2. OUR PROGRAMS

2.1. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.

Empowering women economically has proved to be the magic bullet and the center of all other forms of empowerment. Until a woman has enough food to feed the children, then she will be able to think of other members and the community members, which health center needs a tank or which group member needs a toilet. Until she is able to take her child to school, then she will be interested in improving the school sanitation and access to water by the school children. Economic empowerment therefore is key to other forms of empowerment such as social and political.

This year, the program has mainly engaged women in integrated sustainable agriculture (livestock), micro credit, as well as other entrepreneurship projects such as bakery, milk processing and soap making.

Livestock. More households have acquired cows through the revolving scheme and through the support of our partners. This brings the total number of households having cows to 85 approximately benefiting a total of 595 people. For some women, the cow is the only source of livelihood. On average, women get 8 litres of milk a day, giving them an average of UGX 240,000 a month. This income has helped women in paying schools fees for their children, and in many cases the same income acts as security when a woman needs to acquire other resources such as a tank or a toilet since they have a reliable source of income to pay back the resource. In total, KWDT women own 255 cows to date.



Supporting households to acquire productive resources to sustain rural lives, create employment in the community and food and nutritional security from access to milk and improved agriculture productive with the use of cowdung.

Maintaining the cow revolving scheme necessitated coming up with strict rules on how to manage and keep the cows within the groups. Members acquire the cows at half the price and KWDT pays the other half. The implication of this has been that the individual owns the cow, but the group still has a stake in ensuring that this cow is taken care of in the best way possible.

Milk processing. Women have a milk cooling plant where they collect and sell their milk to the community. The yoghurt making business has been enhanced, with women having more skills now in making strawberry, vanilla and orange flavored yoghurt. The yoghurt is now sold in nearby shops, at the milk cooling plant and during KWDT general meetings and trainings.

Micro credit. By the end of the year 2014, KWDT loan portfolio had risen from UGX 233,417,200 to UGX 333,817,200 serving 1733 households, as opposed to 985 households in 2013.

The loan repayment rates are improving, presently, over 98% of the loans given out to the women are paid back on time. Other than repayment, we care about the impact of these loans in the lives of the women, and our major drivers of success is the positive change that comes to the women when they borrow money from the program.

Although a few women still borrow money to solve immediate financial problems, majority of the borrowers are engaging in income generating projects. Below, we share with you two great examples of women that have been able to successfully utilize the micro credit program to engage in income generating activities and projects.

Individual borrowers. Nalubega Resty chairperson of Basooka Kwavula, one of the newest KWDT groups, started borrowing from the Micro Credit program in the year 2012. She was initially engaged in maize farming, which was the only income generating activity she relied on although she desired to engage in various income generating activities. Resty borrowed UGX. 500,000 equivalent to \$ 130 and bought 4 piglets, with an aim of starting up a piggery farm. The maize farm was the security for the loan approved by fellow members and at harvest time, she used the income from maize to pay for the first three months of the loan.

After four months two pigs farrowed (gave birth) to a total of 16 piglets. On realizing that she did not have the capacity to take care of all the pigs, she decided to sell 8 of the 16 piglets, at UGX80,000 each. This income of UGX 640,000 was partly used to further service her loan, and the balance was used to support the household.

Currently, Resty's piggery farm has grown to a total of 24 pigs and she has since been borrowing from the loan fund, taking four installments of UGX 500,000 since the year 2012. The waste from the pigs is used to fertilize her maize garden, while the byproducts from the maize is also used as feeds for her piggery farm.

Resty is contemplating of starting up a poultry farm. Resty can do it because she has the zest, determination. She feels proud of her achievements, and she wants to be an inspiration to other women in her group.



Group borrowers. Group loans have also been significant in boosting joint activities by the groups. Balabire Kuffe women’s group has invested in fishing and trading of silver fish.



Members of Balabire kuffe women's group in Mpunge sub county cleaning up their silver fish catch, making it ready for frying

Soap making. The soap making project has further expanded to not only women's groups but even to schools to instill the business mindset in the children but also to enhance good hygiene practices in schools. Income generating activities like diary production, crafts making, bakery have complimented the women's daily income.



Pupils of Katosi Church of Uganda Primary school exhibiting their hygiene products during an exhibition on one of the school activities.

2.2. HEALTH

Rain water harvesting. Harvesting of rain water both at the household and community institutions has continued to be one of the key programs in KWDT. Ferro cement tanks were introduced in this community by KWDT, after an exposure visit in Kigezi 8 women taking lead in the construction of these tanks is still intriguing for majority of the community members, and has been socially and economically empowering for the women engaged in it.

This year, a total of 52 household tanks have been constructed and 4 community tanks, 3 in schools and 1 at a health Centre II.

	Household tanks	Community / institutional tanks
Constructed in 2014 from external funding	32	4
Tanks from the revolving scheme in the year 2014	20	-
Current Total number of tanks for 2014	52	4
Total beneficiaries from the program to date	468	1,300

Interlocking Stabilized Soil Blocks. Four KWDT female masons have been trained in making of ISSB blocks. Every new technique opens new opportunities for the women to earn an income, but also acts as an eye opener to the whole community. Usually new technologies pose challenges to the women due to the fact that communities take time to appreciate and embrace the change, but with training and awareness, such are often adopted and used widely in these communities.

The Ferro cement tank is now a common technology and a total of more than 20 tanks of this nature have been constructed outside KWDT programs. KWDT is proud of this positive influence in the community. Communities have continued to embrace rainwater harvesting thus reducing on soil erosion, silting in the lake and other challenges that come with rain water run off

Bio-sand filters. KWDT women have continued to use and promote the use of bio-sand filters to get clean and safe drinking water. To date, 130 bio sand filters have been distributed within communities, including schools and households. Bio-sand filters too are a source of income to five women that are engaged in their construction and promotion.

Households with bio-sand water filters

	No. of facilities	No of beneficiaries
Households with bio-sand filters	94	658
Schools and institutions	36	9,000
Total	130	9,658

Training of Water User Committees (WUCs)

Sanitation. The construction of latrines especially at the household level, was seeming not an appealing thing to do for the community members in most of the fishing communities where KWDT works. Among other reasons, this could be attributed to factors such as; the absence of an obvious economic gain from the construction of a household latrine, the inter-cultural nature of the fishing communities that brings together various cultural beliefs and practices that often condone open defecation among other poor sanitation practices.

The increased knowledge of making manure from garbage has improved the garbage disposal practices within the communities as well.

	Household latrines	Community / institutional latrines
Constructed in 2014 from external funding	21	3
Tanks from the revolving scheme	0	0
Current Total number	106	16
Total beneficiaries	742	4800

The construction of a communal latrine in Mpunge landing site, saved over 1000 people who had no access to latrine facilities especially during the weekly open market days in Mpunge. The management of the latrine as well as its maintenance have thoroughly been discussed and put in the hands of the community members, with a committee being led by the group members.

Most of the communities being close to the lake use both the Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine and Ecological Sanitation type of latrine. The later has been very well accepted in most of the communities where KWDT works, although more training is still needed on its use. KWDT has thus continued to reach out to the disadvantaged fisher communities by promoting good hygiene and sanitation practices through trainings, increasing access

to water, hygiene and sanitation. All these are spearheaded by the women in their respective communities.



KWDT trains and supports establishment of school sanitation clubs responsible for promoting good hygiene at school and transfer of knowledge from schools to homes.

2.3. LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Leadership. Women have extended their influence to intervene in community leadership and management of resources in their communities. They are increasingly taking up leadership positions with an overall aim of improving service delivery in their communities.

Community dialogues. Women organize community dialogues to discuss pertinent issues in their villages. The dialogues help to bring together village members and their leaders, and offer platforms on which several grievances can be settled as well as finding local solutions to their local problems. The dialogues are led by the women and sometimes with support from KWDT staff. It is from these community dialogues that ideas of constructing communal sanitation facilities arose and now being implemented. The

dialogues also have increased transparency and coordination between local people and their leaders.

Women Advocacy Committees (WAC). KWDT continues to mentor and build capacity of the WAC members, who have helped in voicing the concerns of the community members as they participate in planning meetings at the sub counties. In each sub-county 4 women are re-trained as WAC members. They are given knowledge and gain skills in community based advocacy and lobbying. As a result, 4 water points have been repaired in Ntenjeru and Nakisunga sub county for example. These women are also reliable sources of information to the sub county leaders on what is happening on ground, for example on functionality of water sources.

Leadership training:

With a big percentage of women who are illiterate, it is imperative to equip them with desired skills to build a strong foundation to manage and maintain strong women's groups that can transform communities. KWDT trained women leaders from 17 KWDT women's groups in leadership skills to enable them carry out their responsibilities. The leaders trained in good leadership skills to enable them guide and strengthen fellow group members for continuity.

Group members training:

Equipping women with knowledge and skills in working as a team was the undisputable way of strengthening groups and empowering women to collectively work together in addressing common challenges in their communities. KWDT trained 465 women, members from all KWDT groups to strengthen synergies. The trainings enhanced group cohesion and gave the women the courage they needed to spearhead desirable change in their communities. The trainings increased group performance as a result of increased meeting attendance. After the group training there was significant increase in repayment of resources, an indication of revitalisation of member responsibility.

3. NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIP

KWDT continues to be a member of the following national and international networks

At International level KWDT is a member of:

- ✓ World Forum of Fish harvesters and Fish workers (WFF) an international network of small-scale fisher people and KWDT hosts the secretariat in Uganda
- ✓ Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) a Netherlands based international organisation
- ✓ Gender Water Alliance (GWA)

At national level KWDT is a member of:

- ✓ Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) and chair of the working group for children, women and vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Uganda Rain Water Association (URWA)

KWDT hosts the secretariat of the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF)



KWDT staff carry out site inspection to assess WaSH needs in the communities and to prepare communities for the proper use and maintenance of facilities.

4. THE FUTURE

KWDT envisages to have a home of our own, a well-established Centre where all the women can learn and share together in a very conducive environment. The Centre will include a conference room for the training and meeting of the various committees organized under KWDT, demonstration for new technologies to enhance their adoption that will contribute to improved rural livelihoods.



Imparting women with skills and knowledge to enter diverse economic activity, Nicola Klambt a volunteer with KWDT has trained women into fish processing, candle making, briquette making, and trained sanitation clubs in schools where children learn of good hygiene practices. Nicola with the women of Katosi Women Fishing & Development Association during the production of mosquito repellent candles.

HEAR IT FROM THE STAFF



It has been an overwhelming experience, with better and bigger plans to ensure that women gain the power they deserve and stay right there, we are taking small strides everyday but enjoying the outcomes.

Margaret Nakato : Coordinator



"Whenever I interact with women I understand and appreciate even their smallest effort. I am always moved by the way they bear the responsibility to ensure better livelihoods for all in the community. Despite the challenges they emerge as winners. Everyone needs to see their struggle to understand their success!

Vaal Benjamin Namugga: Programs/Administrative Officer.



" I am happy with the program. Loan repayment is at 90% and monitoring is all done by the women. We are getting more loan applicants each day and the rules are adhered to. There is great improvement in membership repayments. I am very happy with the level of organisation that the women have reached.

Viola Nabuguzi: Loans Officer



"I enjoyed the Swissland visit mostly the interaction they had with the groups and KWDT staff were amazing. Although there was a heavy down pour, they were still happy to maneuver the wet and slippery paths in Katosi and their acceptance without hesitation set everything rolling smoothly."

Goerge Katongoole: Field Officer



Working with an organisation full of strong women has challenged me as a young lady. The mothers of this nation deserve all the credit. I have started the struggle right with me to make this world a better place especially for the mothers of this world.

Catherine Nalugga: Office Assistant