

DESCRIPTION OF THE KVDPA PROJECT:

HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND SCHOOL UNIFORM SUPPORT PROJECT IN KARAGWE.

Background of the project.

Karagwe is one of the 8 districts of the Kagera Region of Tanzania. It is bordered to the North by Uganda, to the East by the Bukoba Rural District, to the Southeast by the Muleba District, to the South by the Ngara District and to the West by Rwanda, which is divided by the River Kagera.

Karagwe is mountainous 1500-1830m above sea level with fertile soil. The district covers an area of 6700sqkm of which 2000 AC are under cultivation. According to the 2002 Tanzania National Census, the population of Karagwe District was 455,476.

Throughout the 1890s, Karagwe was ravaged by local wars, epidemics, and pests. The outbreak of rinderpest and smallpox reduced human and livestock population. Tribal wars were eventually settled by the German authorities in Bukoba). Around 1900, commercial coffee growing was introduced by the Germans, which was further developed under British rule. Coffee production was mainly sold in Great Britain. In 1935, coffee processing industries in Bukoba were established by the Indians. During and after the Second World War, the first farmer associations were established and many farmers migrated from Bukoba to Karagwe.

People

There are many sub-groups but the main tribe in Karagwe is Nyambo, who call themselves Abanyambo. They can also be referred to as Wanyambo and they speak Kinyambo.

During the late 1990s, Karagwe received more than 165,000 refugees from Rwanda and they were divided over five camps in the Karagwe District. This led to spread of various diseases including HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is still affecting and infecting many people here in Karagwe as a whole. Karagwe is one of the most hit District with HIV/AIDS disease, many children are left Orphans thus they stand big chances of vulnerability. Major impacts seen so far many Girls have been forced to drop out of School education systems so that they could take care of the family affairs. It is well known that HIV/AIDS Cannot infect and kill a victim in a day. Long illness has brought many family costs burden to the extent Girls are seen as the best solution in provision of care and support. By having too much work to do most of the Girls as pointed earlier had no option or alternative rather than discontinuing with their studies and it had led to many girls to involve in prostitution.

KVDPA has raised awareness to various community members at Village and Ward levels by conducting training, Workshops, Seminars and Conferences regards youth and women in health, self-Employment, self-awareness and vocational training . The overall aim is to have a Community which is just, fair, equity and free from HIV/AIDS.

According to KVDPA records and community shows Matrimonial disputes does the first comprise about 65% of all complaints attended community care Department?

The second is Inheritance issues comprising about 38%, and the third problems is Rape and Contract cases which comprises about 17%. The above data suggests that Children with parents are more likely to experience more problems than Orphans Children. However, the reality on the ground shows that most of Girls Orphans are the ones who face major problems in accomplishing their education.

Let it be known that in Tanzania Primary School Education system from Standard one up to standard seven educations is provided freely by the Government. Besides the fact that Education is free of charge, Orphans side there are number of obstacles that hinder their full enjoyment of access to education because of *uniform, stationaries and food*.

According to our official records at KVDPA among many problems received we have found that, there are many factors causing HIV/AIDS in Karagwe and these factors are Hindering Education and women development in Karagwe District such as;

Matrimonial Disputes

Matrimonial problem creates a lot of problems and HIV/AIDS increases to the entire family. However, Girls faces many challenges during such instances. The said data shows that many Women are beaten, and if she is serious injured then Girls becomes in charge of all domestic work i.e. nursing her sick mother, preparing food for the family, washing and fetching water and firewood's also Girls are not given school uniforms and other requirements as boys. Therefore, if that particular family has a Girl or Girls who are still schooling then they will never go to School until their mother feel able to perform domestic works or those girls engaging in prostitution to get money for her family and School .

Loss of Parents

Loss of one or both parents. Principally, it is loss of the family direction. Karagwe Community still practices Patrilineal Inheritance system thus Women and Girls are viewed as second-class citizen. In most cases once a head of the family (Men) pass away, and then it's the beginning of problems to the deceased family. It is an opportunity for greedy and unscrupulous brother in laws to grab some of if not all matrimonial properties acquired during the subsistence of his matrimonial life and the girl will be forced to drop from school. Once the properties are illegally taken the Women and Girls becomes most vulnerable within the entire community. Therefore, it is not possible for a Girl to continue with her studies; however Tanzanian Government has taken many initiatives by enacting laws like Village Land Law, which tries to address issues of gender inequality. But still its applicability poses many challenges to Women and Girls this leads them to prostitution.

Separation/Divorce of Parents

Women and Men (family) during or after separation or Divorce lives under hardships it took them time to cope with that new life. And it is during that period many children's are left out without basic needs, you will invariably find a Woman facing financial problems due to inadequate access of resources it

should be understood that 80% of Karagwe People are peasant and pastoralists. Surprisingly, in most cases Women are forced to leave the Matrimonial Home during separation and Divorce among the reasons being Inheritance Land, fear of being killed etc. the children will be chased away from school because of school Uniforms.

Elderly Parents/Irresponsible Parents

Girls, who live with elderly or irresponsible parents, found themselves their dreams of pursuing education at stake. It is not possible for Girls to attend in School regularly and frequently due to the big volume of Work which they are supposed to do. This kind of situation facilitates their poor performances in the final exams. Therefore, are not selected for higher learning studies. In some cases when the family is too big, then division of available resources regards education between girls and boys is based on gender discrimination. Generally, as it is expected Girls receives the little share while Boys takes the Lions share this causes many girl's to run away from their home into street.

Poverty

Karagwe community like many other Tanzanian communities still faces poverty as one of the greatest enemy. Generally, Women and Girls are the chief producers of various farm products like Coffee, Banana, Maize, Beans, Sorghum, Millet and animal feeding etc. But when it comes to access and use of available resources Men still predominantly gives the order of the day. That's, why you will invariably find many Women and Girls deeply embodied in abject poverty besides the fact that Karagwe District is rich in natural resources i.e. it has very beautiful arable land. Due to poverty some of the Girls are involved in Petty business after School hours. And therefore much of their time is spent on preparation and selling of petty business rather than studying.

Child Labor

Most of the children comprise about 87% of all House Girls and house boy in Karagwe District. And these are the ones expected to be in Schools. Many of them are not aware of their rights let alone to know the exact age for entering into an employment contract be it for wages or salary. And majority of town's people likes children for taking care of their little Children while they are way for official or business activities. Equally, they say children's are trustful compared to mature who are easily convinced to steal from their employees. Above all children do not demand for their salaries provided they get food, second hand clothes and little amount of money which can not a afford to attend school or buying school uniforms.

Early Pregnancy

Amongst the most embarrassing and humiliating is early pregnancy. Many pregnant Girls who came in our offices asking for support have been facing major problems during such kind of situation. Traditionally, Girls are expected to behave decently until they marry to the right man if at all there is one. It gives much respect to a family which raises their Girls to the extent of

celebrating an official marriage is it Christian, Islamic, Civil or Customary marriage. KVDPA has learned that most parents and guardians lack sexual and reproductive education. That's, why most of them keeps threatening Girls that if she becomes pregnant without being married usually means chasing out yourself from that particular family. In many instances family members never bother to ask or inquire on how she becomes pregnant. By so doing this has been an easy escape track for the culprits. However, even many Girls themselves are not aware on sexuality and reproductive issues.

Gender Inequalities

Traditions, Customs and Taboo still predominantly play very big major roles in day-to-day life of Karagwe Community. It is still practices that cooking, washing, fetching water and firewood etc is for Girls and Women. This kind of gender stereotype keeps much work on Girls thus hindering their full access to education. However, some of the Community members have started to change slowly, admittedly the speed is very slow and it is not easy to measure or see the impact this cause many orphans and girls to run away their family and become street children or others they work to get money for school uniform.

Current epidemiological data:

A total of 13,285 AIDS cases were reported to the NACP from 21 regions during the year 2005. This resulted into a cumulative total of 205,773 reported cases since 1983 when the first AIDS cases were in Tanzania. In 2003, Tanzania Mainland was estimated to have about 1,840,000 people living with HIV (860,000 males and 980,000 females) (HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Report no. 19). A total of 16,430 AIDS cases were reported to the NACP from 21 regions during the year 2004. This resulted into a cumulative total of 192,532 reported cases since 1983 when the first AIDS cases were in Tanzania. In 2005, Tanzania Mainland was estimated to have about 1, 1,770,383 people were living with HIV. Of these 656,180 are from urban and 1,114,203 are from rural areas (HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Report no. 19).

Karagwe district is among the victim this is because it has faced the problem of refugees from Rwanda, Burundi and the political stability of Uganda and Congo DRC. According to the report given by the District counsel of Karagwe district the department of social and community Development HIV transmission has increased in Karagwe the current data shows. In 2011, Karagwe was estimated to have about 4.8% of people living with HIV (2.3% males and 2.5 females). In 2012 Transmission data has increased more to 4.92% this shows that there is a need of serious education and assistance to help fighting the transmission of this HIV/AIDS.

The current data shows that among 10 youth in Karagwe 4 has affected by HIV/AIDS and the research made by KVDPA shows that among 6 girls 2 got pregnant while at school and they are to the street to look for shelter and care for themselves and their children which lead to prostitution.

In Karagwe there are 102 primary schools and 41 secondary schools. In 2012 most of the secondary students performed badly in Final exam this is because of many problem as mentioned above but lacking of school uniforms is one of the problems.

In Karagwe, Tanzania, KVDPA (*Karagwe Vimaka Vocational training Development and Poverty Alleviation*) is open to anyone who wishes help to care for affected and infected with HIV/AIDS disease. He/she will contribute the need to the AIDS-affected families like carry out house cleaning counseling, stigmas and Provide school uniforms and clothes. However such programs have limited local resources for sustainable services, and need external assistance in the form of food supplements, school uniforms, clothing, bed riding and revolving funds to enable AIDS-affected families to start schemes such as vegetable production, raising poultry and cattle, and tailoring training.

KVDPA and volunteers will get involved as leaders, planners, fund-raisers and press agents to help HIV/AIDS patients, orphans, women and disabled people by supporting them through providing clothes, uniform, Vocational training and other materials needed by the affected people.

This is done by:

- Increasing number of vocational training and entrepreneurship programs to provide self-employment.
- cooperative day care and nutrition centers to assist women cope with their work load;
- orphan support in the form of nutritional and educational assistance;
- home care and visits to orphans and HIV/AIDS patients ;
- preparation and distribution of school uniforms;
- apprenticeships and training in marketable skills to orphaned adolescents;
- agricultural projects at various levels to increase output;
- labor sharing; income-generating projects to produce food and cash;
- forming HIV/AIDS clubs at primary school and secondary school
- Conducting seminars and provide education about HIV/AIDS

Volunteers from all backgrounds are invited to participate in KVDPA's HIV/AIDS Prevention and School Uniform support Program in Karagwe community. It is designed for individuals who are interested in acquiring in-depth knowledge of international development through first-hand experience working with community and their projects.

During first week in KVDPA, volunteers will attend orientation conducted at the KVDPA office, which includes Swahili lessons, information on safety, culture, and the history of Tanzania and the environment, as well as guest lectures on gender issues, home-based care, and living with HIV/AIDS the 8-weeks (minimum) Community Development Program in Tanzania consists of participation in the four-week short-term program in KVDPA's HIV/AIDS Prevention and School Uniform support. This Community Development Program includes one or two weeks of orientation and technical training, followed by two to three weeks of community training. At this time, you will also receive technical training to prepare you to educate the local community about HIV/AIDS, health, and nutrition. After completing orientation, you will find yourself

prepared with the knowledge and tools needed to help conduct workshops in the community in conjunction with KVDPA's team of experts. Beginning with week 10, program participants are assigned to work with a community to assist program implementation.

The community trainings not only include information on HIV transmission and prevention, but also cover the treatment of STIs, life skills, stigma and human rights issues surrounding HIV/AIDS, vocational training and the importance of healthy living through good nutrition. In order to provide trainees with additional skills to increase their family's food security, HIV/AIDS trainings include lessons on food preparation and preservation. KVDPA will take the responsibility of these volunteers their security and the accommodation while they are at Karagwe. Also the Kiswahili program will continue 3 days per week until the volunteer will leave. Volunteers will be given chance to visit different historical areas and learning different culture of Tanzania/Africa.

KVDPA assignment options for HIV/AIDS Prevention and School Uniform support participants include assisting in-country staff with AIDS education and prevention program development, supporting Peer Education Health Clubs with HIV/AIDS prevention training and School Uniforms materials to students, working with other local community groups like Women's and workingwithlocalorphanages.

KVDPA will conduct workshops and training through;

1. Public education through Radio program
2. Visiting primary schools and forming HIV/AIDS clubs.
3. Visiting secondary schools and forming HIV/AIDS clubs.
4. Visiting Youth clubs in affected and infected community.
5. Forming women clubs and KVDPA members in village and Town.
6. Increasing the number of vocational Training students and members.

AIMS OF THE ORGANIZATION

1. To raise the standard of living of young girls and woman who are unemployed in Karagwe district Kagera region.
2. To facilitate Karagwe populace with decent clothes especially women, youths and school children.
3. To train women and youth in the sewing skills about 50 girls per year.
4. To prevent or reduce the increase of HIV/AIDS in Karagwe.

PROJECT LOCATION

Exact location of the project area Kayanga and Kihanga these areas are very populated and they are receiving many people from outside their villages of different culture

PROJECT JUSTIFICATIONS

SOCIAL: The girls and youth are very cooperative, Employment is obtained and the rate of HIV/AIDS is reduced.

ECONOMICAL: The Karagwe populace is basically farmers.

POLITICAL: Tanzania is a multiparty country.

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To train young youth in self-employment and weaving skills.
2. To raise the standard of living of young unemployed youths.
3. To enable local community members to buy clothes at a relatively low prices especially uniform garments for school children.
4. To reduce the Transmissions of HIV/AIDS in Karagwe.

PROJECT GOAL

1. Training about 50 youths per year.
2. Enabling about 1000,000 school children per year acquire school uniform at affordable prices.
3. Reduce HIV/AIDS and increase family production and nutrition in the affected and infected community.
4. Orphans to stay a better life and enjoy their studies at school.
5. Increase Self-employment among women and youth in the community.
6. Enabling Students at KVDPA to get learning materials for practical's since Uniforms and clothes will be prepared from KVDPA vocational training and distributed to infected community who are supported by the project.

NEED FOR A PROJECT

At Present there are about 1500,000 jobless youths in the district would be interested in employment and vocational skills.

There is also great demand of school Uniforms and clothes in the whole district.

The organization is running financially problems and material support thus external support is needed for efficient production and tailoring.

The transmissions of HIV/AIDS disease and poverty in Karagwe is increasing Avery day.

LOCAL CONTRIBUTION.

The organization has a land for construction of a workshop and offices about 1 acre worth \$ 3300. The organization has 5 electric sewing machines worth of 3225 and four manual sewing machines worth of 280 also the organization has 9 chairs and 4 Tables which are used in workshop and office.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT

Direct beneficiaries: The affected and infected community, at Karagwe and Kyerwa community is the main beneficiaries of this project i.e. all women, youth, disabled, and orphanage.

Indirect beneficiaries: 100.000 school children (uniforms per year 40,000 other clients per year in community of Karagwe.

Men; Women ratio is 100% as all group members are girls.

ETHNICS GROUP OF BENEFICIARIES;

Mixed groups as the project area borders republics of Uganda and Rwanda.

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

Since the nature of the project is a productive and training one the funds obtained from sales of products will enable its sustainability also the trainees will replicate the same model in their localities.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

GENDER

Gender discrimination has been an obstacle to many projects since men are the main owner of means of production and women are mostly committed to the production which leads the decrease of man power which affects the project. Therefore women should be empowered by providing opportunities to own means of production, participating them in decision making equally as men in order to increase manpower in production as well as to increase economic status to them.

HIV/AIDS

In production health and strong people are mostly needed and HIV/AIDS affect mostly youth and women who are the main producers and mostly needed to develop this project hence the project may be affected due to the loss of manpower. Therefore people should be given health education in order to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS so as for the project to be strengthened due to healthier and strong people

CORRUPTION

On the process of the project implementation, corruption may be one of the obstacles that because there is the situation of misuse of resources and unfair distribution of subsidies for production that may occur among the HIV/AIDS affected. Also amount of fund which is given for implementation will not directly reach the targeted area, favoring some people. Therefore education should be provided to the people on the effects of corruption in order to reduce and eradicate corruption.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

In our project of HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND SCHOOL UNIFORM SUPPORT IN KARAGWE, there are various stakeholders who are involved to the success of this project. Among the significantly stakeholders are **stakeholders** who will put a lot of contribution to the success of the implementation of project activities, these will be government, Non-government Organization (NGO's), Partners, donors, Private sectors and Financial institutions who will be considered by providing full support to this project at Karagwe and Kyerwa districts.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The two things go together in projects. In our project monitoring process will be done by the project team of this project these includes the administrators and other project staffs. These members will be given different responsibilities to do in their respective field of the project and monitor these activities usually so as to smooth the implementation of these activities hence the goal and objectives set of the project would be achieved.

Also evaluation in this project must be done so as to assess or measure the achievements of the project through the activities or objectives made. Hence the evaluation process of this project at Karagwe districts will be done through periodic reports. The project prepares the reports to show at what extent does the project achieve its activities and the objective made. Also may do by assessing the performance indicator of the project if they have achieved or not. Therefore monitoring and evaluation is very important stage in our project since it helps to improve project operations.

BUDGET LINE

S/ N O	ITEM DESCRIPTION	LOCAL CONTRIBUTIO \$	MANOS UNIDAS \$	LOCA GOVERNMENT \$	TOTAL AMOUNTS \$
1.0	ADMINISTRATIV E COST	100	300		400
2.0	Conduct research	200			200
3.0	Conduct training/ Visiting community	200	1300	250	1750
4.0	Uniform material		6200	200	6400
5.0	public education	100	500		600
	Monitoring and Evaluation		1000	200	1200
	GRAND TOTAL	600	9300	650	10550

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VIEW PHOTOS



WORKSHOP OF TAILORING

CLOTHES DESIGNING



KVDPA MAIN OFFICE IN KAYANGA TOWN-KARAGWE.



KVDPA FRONT VIEW KEIKA IS THE WORKSHOP NAME WHILE YIMAKA IS VIJANA NA MAENDELEO KARAGWE.



MAIN OFFICE INFRONT VIEW OPOSITE DOOR IS RESERVED FOR COMPUTER STUDIES.



THIS WORD MEANS WE ARE DESIGNING DIFFERENT MATERIALS



FABRIC MATERIALS READY TO BE MADE ONE OF TRAINEES IS TAILORING CLOTHES USING NEW MACHINES



OLD MACHINES WITH SOME OF NEW MACHINES IN LEARNING WORKSHOP



VOLUNTEERS FROM AMIZADE WITH THE DIRECTOT OF KVDPA IN THE TAIROLONG WORKSHOP. KARAGWE TANZANIA