

**INCOME GENERATING PROJECTS FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH
HIV AND AIDS IN KAMPALA DISTRICT, UGANDA.**

A Thesis

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**In partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the
degree of Masters in project planning and management**


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July, 2011.

DECLARATION A

"This Thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".

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DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my/our supervision".

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this entire work to the almighty God, parents and my dear wife, Vastine, Catherine Ayebare and Sir John Agaba for their support and encouragement throughout the course of my study. I hold you in high esteem.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	AIDS Control program
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy.
ARV	Anti-retroviral.
BFE	Beads for Education
CARE	Relief and Development NGO(client)
CHAI	Community-led HIV/AIDS Initiative
DASOZ	Dashicare AIDS Service organization in Zimbabwe
DDO	District Development officer
DFID	Department for International Development
ED	Executive Director
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
FORO	Friends of Reach Out.
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund For Agricultural Development
IGP	Income generating project
KHC	Kawempe Home Care
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
MFI	Micro-finance Institutions
MOH	ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	Persons Living with HIV and AIDS
ROSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Associations
SACCO	Savings and credit cooperatives
SIDA	Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
TB	Tuberculosis
UDI	Unilateral Declaration of Independence
UWESO	Uganda Women's Effort to save the orphans
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VS&L	Village savings and Loan
WHO	World Health Organization
ZANU	Zimbabwean African National Union
ZANUPF	Zimbabwean African Union-Patriotic Front
ZAPU	Zimbabwean African People's Union

ABSTRACT

According to Ministry of health report 2005 and the 1st joint monitoring and evaluation exercise that was conducted in 2007 by Kawempe home care; the implementation of Income generating projects are still constrained by inadequate funds to meet the increasing numbers of people living with HIV and AIDS, The study also highlighted that Most of the PLWHA are extremely poor and lack basic necessities (KHC report 2009). Their financial stability would therefore enable them to buy the medicines, food, educate the already orphaned children on top of donations or without donations.

The poor quality of life of the affected people of Kampala district (Kawempe and Central division). experience inadequate health infrastructure, unemployment, cheap labour, and commercial sex as a source of income to earn a living.

Kawempe Division has a high HIV prevalence of 8.9% compared to the national average of 6.4% (MOH, 2005). Because of very low incomes, if any, when the people fall sick of opportunistic diseases, they lose their means of survival and cannot afford medical care. The purpose of the study was therefore to find out whether the income generating projects in Kampala district increased the income of the beneficiaries (PLWHA). The overall objective was to find out if the projects have created positive impact on the lives of persons living with HIV and AIDS.

The researcher found out that the income generating projects indeed increased the income of the beneficiaries (PLWHA) but there is a big challenge of under funding, poor policy implementation and extended families. The researcher therefore recommends that the government develops the funding for such projects and proper policy implementation, training, monitoring and evaluation should be promoted to check the gaps in the implementation of the projects.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Globally there are 40 million people living with HIV and AIDS, 75% of them live in Africa and currently there are more than 2 million people living with HIV Aids in Uganda. (Ministry of Health HIV AIDS strategic plan 2011). Global fund and the United States government have been funding the treatment and prevention of HIV and AIDS spread for the last 10 years. Funding for HIV and AIDS has reduced due to the global economic crisis that is sweeping across Europe and American countries, yet the spread of HIV with its associated problems continues to rise especially in Sub-Saharan Africa including Uganda. Most of the PLWHA are extremely poor and lack basic necessities (KHC report 2009). Their financial stability would therefore enable them to buy the medicines, food, educate the already orphaned children on top of donations or without donations.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to Ministry of health report 2005 and the 1st joint monitoring and evaluation exercise that was conducted in 2007 by Kawempe home care; the implementation of Income generating projects are still constrained by inadequate funds to meet the increasing numbers of people living with HIV and AIDS, The study also highlighted the poor quality of life of the affected people of Kampala district (Kawempe division) as one of those divisions experiencing inadequate health infrastructure, unemployment, cheap labour, and commercial sex as a source of income to earn a living.

Kawempe Division has a high HIV prevalence of 8.9% compared to the national average of 6.4% (MOH, 2005). Because of very low incomes, if any, when the people fall sick of opportunistic diseases, they lose their means of survival and cannot afford medical care.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.

The purpose of the study was to find out whether the income generating projects in Kampala district indeed increased the income of the beneficiaries (PLWHA) and to find out if the projects have created positive impact on their lives.

RESEARCH OVERALL OBJECTIVE.

To find out if the income generating projects created a positive impact on the target group.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

- i. To find out if the projects were successfully implemented by the beneficiaries.
- ii. To find out whether the projects increased income for the beneficiaries.
- iii. To investigate if the income from the projects was used specifically for the purpose for which the projects were initiated.
- iv. To find out if the projects created a positive impact on the PLWHA.
- v. To find out challenges encountered during implementation of the projects.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

1. Were the Income Generating projects implemented successfully?
2. Did the income generating projects increased income for the beneficiaries?

3. Were the income generated from the projects used specifically for the purpose for which the projects were initiated?
4. Did the income generating projects create a positive impact on the targeted group?
5. What were the challenges faced in the implementation of income generating projects?

SCOPE OF THE STUDY.

This study covered the whole of in Kampala district (As shown on page 45). The district is composed of 5 Divisions. The study focused on the funds allocated for the implementation of the income generating projects for the people living with HIV and AIDS in Kawempe division from 2008-2010.

The area has a total population of 262,165 people and a population density of 5081 persons/km² with a growth rate of 3.7% per annum and (2002, Uganda Population and housing census).

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.

The study is important because the information generated will benefit Kawempe Division to know whether the income generating projects are achieving the intended objectives. It will help Kawempe Division to know whether the IGP are creating impact on people living with HIV and AIDS. The lessons learnt from the findings will act as a stepping stone for people who wish to start income generating projects in limited resource areas. And finally it will help decision makers especially the government to decide whether IGP should be supported and mainstreamed in the health care programs.

OPERATIONAL KEY WORDS/TERMS.

This section entails brief definitions of the main concepts used in this research as discussed below.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

It is a medical condition. A person is diagnosed with AIDS when their immune system is too weak to fight off infections. It is a disease in which there is a severe loss of the body's cellular immunity, greatly lowering the resistance to infection and malignancy. The cause is a virus (the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV) transmitted in blood and in sexual fluids. it was first identified in the early 1980s. Today, there are an estimated 33.3 million people living with HIV and AIDS worldwide. (Uganda AIDS commission Report 2010).

Human Immuno-deficiency Virus.

It is a virus that gradually attacks immune system cells. As HIV progressively damages these cells, the body becomes more vulnerable to infections, which it will have difficulty in fighting off. It is at the point of very advanced HIV infection that a person is said to have AIDS. If left untreated, it can take around ten years before HIV has damaged the immune system enough for AIDS to develop

Kawempe Home Care.

it is a Community Based Organization (CBO) founded in July 2007 by a group of devoted health professional with the vision to give hope, love and care to our clients; people living with HIV/AIDS and/or Cancer and TB. (KHC constitution. 2007)

Income

Income Refers to financial gain over a given period of time. Any item a person receives in cash or in-kind that can be used to meet his or her need for food or shelter.

Clients

The word client is used to mean persons living with HIV and AIDS in Kawempe Home Care service area.

A project

A project is a one off- piece of work that involves the use of specific resources, to achieve specific objectives with in a specified period of time and it should maintain a standard of quality that satisfies stakeholders. According to Botes et al. (1992:257), a project is a cutting edge to development as an activity involves human activity or activity for the people by the people.

Income Generating Projects. (IGP)

The term income generating projects to refer to those projects established for the purpose of generating funds to the project beneficiaries for sustainability and self reliant.

DISTRICT LEVEL

The district is the highest level of local government with the district local council, also referred to as LC5, as the highest political office led by the district chairperson elected by universal adult suffrage. Followed by the chief administrative officer as head of Public servants at district level, appointed by the central government Public Service Commission, and responsible for finances and for the implementation of district and central government decisions. Below which are other lower local governments such as municipalities, city councils, town councils and sub counties. Currently there are 79 district councils, one city council, five city division councils, 13 municipal councils, 37 municipal division councils, 98 town councils and 870 sub county councils (Local Government Act of 1997; Bitarabeho 2008:3).

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT.

According to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (2009:1). an analysis of the external environment is an attempt to understand the forces outside the institutional boundaries that play a role in the shaping of the institution. Du Toit & Van del Waladt (1997: 114) concur in stating that the external environment is the environment outside an institution and influences the internal environment as well as activities of an institution repeatedly.

POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

All ministries maneuver within government legislation and regulations making it complicated to divide the political environment from the daily functioning of government ministries. According to Du Toit & Van der Waladt (1997:104), the political environment affects all public managers' activities through systems of government, the constitution, the bill of rights, the nature of dissemination and implementation of legislation. This section therefore analyses the political environment in which Uganda AIDS commission evolves by providing a structure of the policy, principles, stakeholders and the specific legislation and regulations that support or inhibit the development of

IGPs for persons living with HIV and AIDS. The legislation that is discussed includes the Constitution of Uganda 2005, Act 21 of 2005, The Uganda AIDS Commission Act 1992, and the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), 2004/2005-2007/2008. No explicit conceptual link is made between poverty and health but implicit links are identified from the analysis of trends and patterns in poverty which indicates that:

(1) ill-health via its income effect is the main cause of household poverty; (2) ill-health is a key component of human and therefore overall development. The economic status of the household is impacted by both these health factors. Although recommendations were made to promote income generating projects, raise standards of agriculture and technical education, raise the economic status of the household income between 2004 and 2008, little was attained. This was due to the fact that the country underwent a period of massive fight against the spread of HIV and AIDS where focus was put on saving as many lives as possible through the ABC strategy (MOH report 2005). This strategy did not include empowerment of persons with HIV through IGPs.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Hierarchy of needs theory

This was and still is the most familiar theory of motivation developed by Abraham Maslow in 1950 commonly known as the most original thinker on motivation. This theory identified that within every individual there exists a hierarchy of five needs represented on a pyramid from the highest to the lowest need. These needs include physiological needs such as hunger, thirst, shelter, sex and other bodily needs; social needs like affection, sense of belonging, acceptance and friendship; esteem needs comprising of both external and internal factors like self respect, autonomy and status and self-actualization need represented at the peak of the pyramid. For further

understanding of the theory Maslow separated the needs into lower needs covering physical and safety needs and upper needs comprising of social, esteem and self-actualization and can be satisfied internally (Robbins 2003:43). Based on the fact that the implementation of IGP in general involves individuals, it is definite that these individuals have a vast array of needs i.e. social needs, psychological and personal needs all in one way or another influencing their performance. Therefore, for the successful implementation of IGPs to prevail, it is of importance that the hierarchy of need theory is strongly emphasized.

Vroom's expectancy theory

Also *known* as the expectancy theory of motivation, Vroom argues that strength of a tendency to act in a certain way depends on strength of an expectation. Action will always be followed by a given outcome and attractiveness of that outcome. Three variables are included in this theory and cannot be left out which are attractiveness, also meaning the desire one places on the outcome after completion of the job: performance/reward variables meaning the level of performance needed to attain the goals and objectives and; effort variables detailing how much is needed by an individual to reach a certain goal (Robbins 2003:).

I based on the findings represented on tables 1 and 2; it is clear that there is limited motivation for stakeholders participating in the implementation of IGPs. Referring to the Vroom's theory, although motivation to engage in a task depends on how one believes they can accomplish what they attempt to; making such an assumption can lead to disaster in any institution (Robbins 2003). Therefore for the successful implementation of IGPs to prevail, it should be the role of the Ministry of Trade Industry and Economic

development to encourage, motivate and plan carefully for employees and IGP beneficiaries, so that they can believe in themselves so as to perform.

Equity theory

Slightly different from the other theories is the equity theory also grouped with contemporary theories of motivation. It states that the fact that employment does not take place in an enclosed environment means that employees will always compare themselves with others. Employees measure what they put into the institution against what they get out of (outcome) and then compare with the other employees. After the comparison and they are satisfied, equity is reached and justice is served. But when the opposite occurs employees view themselves as undermined, unappreciated and will always want to correct the situation. According to this theory, when dissatisfaction takes place employees may co-opt others to change their outcomes, distort their own input and even quit their jobs all in all leading to low performance rates (Robbins 2003:50-51).

Given the fact that the provision of loans and grants to beneficiaries of IGPs in Kampala districts involves people engaged in different projects receiving different amounts of money from different funders and other benefits; comparison is bound to happen in one way or another among the project beneficiaries. Therefore for the successful implementation of IGP's to prevail within an appropriate management framework focusing on planning and organizing, is very important.

RELATED STUDIES

INCOME GENERATING PROJECT IN UGANDA -BEAD FOR LIFE.

Bead for Life (BFL) is one of the Income generating projects operating in central North and Eastern Uganda . They training poor people in making, soap, sheer batter, and

beads which are sold to the local Ugandan market and United States of America. Bead for Life is currently working with almost 300 members different IGPs affected by HIV in Uganda. According to the Beads For Life Evaluation Report 2008, 99% of members said life has improved since they joined Bead for Life.

- The members' average monthly income more than doubled and their savings amount increased more than seven times over the past two years
- 85% of members opened a business, built a home, or both during their membership in Bead for Life
- 91% of members' have improved their housing situation since joining Bead for Life
- 88% of members believe they can get out of poverty

On the part of Income Generation and Savings; It is clearly stated that the average monthly incomes of the Beaders doubled over the past two years.

- In 2005 the average earnings were 160,000 shillings per month (\$100)
- In 2006 the average earnings were 185,000 shillings per month (\$115)
- In 2007 the average earnings were 363,000 shillings per month (\$227)

The above study shows that IGP can turn around the incomes of poor people from earning very little or nothing to earning great profits. Therefore a similar approach should be advocated for in empowering persons living with HIV/AIDS instead of waiting for donors handouts to cater for their basic needs.

IGP FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN RURAL ZIMBABWE

According to the study done in Zimbabwe, microfinance industry is capable of engaging in HIV/AIDS mitigation efforts based on two fundamental characteristics of microfinance programs. First, because the microfinance industry's client base is disproportionately vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, MFIs have access to the households most in need of assistance; this is something that other development sectors lack (Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development, 2005). MFIs interact with vulnerable individuals and households at the grassroots level, putting them in a position to offer services to those

truly in need. Second, MFIs are founded with the goal of sustainability in mind, and therefore are well suited to help in what is certain to be a very long fight against HIV/AIDS (Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development; Donahue, 2000).

MFIs are uniquely suited to assist affected households in mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS because the household's ability to cope with illness depends largely on the state of its resources before, during, and after the onset of illness (Donahue, 2000;10 McDonagh. 2001). MFIs has helped affected households both to prepare for and to cope with illness by supporting and strengthening the income generating Projects of clients, and by helping clients to diversify income sources and to smooth income flow (Donahue, 2000; Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development; Parker, 2000).

MFIs also provided opportunities to clients to build savings that are secure, easy to liquidate when needed, and that retain their value even in the face of high inflation.

By assisting clients to prepare for, cope with, and recover from illness in the household, MFIs enable clients to avoid the types of destructive and often irreversible coping strategies which they might otherwise employ (McDonagh, 2001; Donahue, 2000; Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development, 2005).

Individuals and households with access to microfinance services are less likely than those without to engage in activities such as selling productive assets, borrowing money at exorbitant exchange rates, reducing household consumption in the areas of health, nutrition, and education, or breaking up the family (Donahue, 2000; Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development; McDonagh, 2001). Additionally, by providing affected households access to microfinance services, MFIs can help households to avoid risky income generating activities such as prostitution that increase the household's likelihood of becoming affected by HIV/AIDS.

In addition to strengthening clients' economic safety nets, MFIs helps HIV/AIDS affected households to mitigate the effects of the disease by facilitating support networks among MFI clients. Participation in a microfinance program often brings

affected individuals into contact with others, especially in the context of group based services.

The microfinance industry projects in Zimbabwe are well positioned in to engage in prevention activities because of its inherent grassroots level reach into affected communities, and its emphasis on reaching large numbers of individuals through economies of scale mechanisms (McDonagh, 2001). Microfinance activities usually bring clients in contact with other members of the community, either other clients (in the context of group-based services) or staff. By virtue of these facts, MFIs have the potential to reach large numbers of people with prevention-oriented activities at a relatively low cost.

In addition to simply opening up lines of communication, microfinance projects has been used as an opportunity to share knowledge. Group-based programs that bring clients together on a regular basis provide an opportunity for the exchange of information among clients or between the MFI and its clients (Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development, 2005; McDonagh, 2001). Group-based microfinance is an excellent opportunity for low cost education schemes in which non formal adult education techniques that has been used to promote behavior change (Dunford, 2001; Parker, Singh & Hattel, 2000). In addition to providing education and information sharing in the context of group meetings, MFIs can also use these opportunities not to provide education directly but to link clients to services that can offer additional information, education, or prevention services.

In Zimbabwe Many of the poor people involved in Income generating projects, keep their savings at home, invest in "in-kind" savings (products with value) and engage in reciprocal lending practices. They also participate to a lesser extent in semi-formal savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs), housing societies, and only rarely in institutionally managed microfinance programs (Chigara & Mutesasira, 2001).

INCOME GEGERATING PROJECTS IN NIGER

CARE's income generating projects in Africa are based on the successful model of *Mata Masu Dubara* (MMD), meaning "Women on the Move" in Niger. MMD operates by helping women to organize into groups of approximately 30 members, who then elect a management committee. While only women are involved in the financial transactions, the support of men in the village is sought in preliminary meetings with a CARE trainer. This trainer also works with a designated Village Agent, who attends meetings with numerous groups in an area, and is directly responsible for overseeing and training the management committees.

Over a period of eight months, the Village Agent gradually scales back her attendance at weekly group meetings, until the groups "graduate," at which point they are considered self-sufficient. Meetings begin by members going over the rules and expectations of their association, followed by the counting of contributions. After four or five weeks, loans start to be disbursed to individuals, usually on a four-week period with 10% interest. Records are usually kept orally, although sometimes written records are kept if members are literate. At some point after a year, the entire collection of funds is equally distributed among the members, when savings have usually doubled due to the added interest payments.

KUPFUMA ISHUNGU-ZIMBABWE

Kupfuma Ishungu (KI), is an income generating project which roughly translates as "for you to get rich you have to be persistent," was first implemented in Zimbabwe in 1998, funded by the Government of Austria. After initial problems due to unmet expectations of external funds being lent to groups, the program returned to its original plan based on MMD. It originally operated in three districts of the Midlands Province, and was further funded by DFID and SIDA. Modifications to MMD's methodology include the formation of much smaller groups, consisting of as few as five people, as population density is low in rural Zimbabwe and people are required to travel long distances to meetings. Also for this reason, meetings are held monthly instead of weekly, and several groups meet together at the same time and place. These strategies free up training field officers so that they can work with several more groups.

These strategies have contributed to the rapid growth of KI and its sister programs in the country, which were reaching over 15,000 clients in 2002. A one-year evaluation of the program from 2001 to 2002 found that despite an annual inflation rate of 123%, the total return on KI group savings increased in real terms by an average of 15%. No other financial institution in the country could match this performance indicator. In fact, returns in the formal sector were -50% and falling at the time of the evaluation (Allen, 2002). An end of term evaluation revealed very high levels of success, even outside of economic indicators. While the program did not limit participation to women, over 90% of members were female. Before the program, most of these women contributed less than 50% to household income, and KI Project changed this for most of them, some significantly so. Members stated that they had improved their status both within the households and in communities. The groups on a whole were "extremely cohesive and highly motivated," and there is "clear evidence of personal pride," positive signs that members gained a sense of empowerment from working together and managing the funds themselves (Allen et al., 2003, p. 13). Group records were also maintained at very high and consistent standards.

KI project had positive effects on families affected by HIV/AIDS, mostly through increased income available for food, treatment, and hospitalization. It was also estimated that KI members were less likely to be forced into prostitution than non-members. While KI had no discreet policy towards HIV/AIDS, the manager saw a problem in the sense that KI was clearly being affected by the epidemic, yet relied entirely on AIDS service organizations to address the issue without any input from KI or CARE.

INCOME GENERATING PROJECTS IN PAKISTAN.

In many of the flood-stricken areas of Pakistan the land which once provided people with their livelihood has now become infertile. A cost effective project has been developed to help victims support their families. Villagers are being provided with donkeys and carts to help them earn a living. In the 2010 floods in Pakistan, many families saw their livelihoods washed away. Providing the breadwinner of a beleaguered

family with a donkey and cart is a great way for them to generate income for their continued survival. The total cost of a donkey and cart is £200.00 (Donkey cart: £120 + Donkey: £80)

INCOME GENERATING PROJECTS IN SOMALIA

Crippling droughts in southern Somalia have killed much of the livestock, destroying the livelihoods of thousands of farmers. With no form of income, farmers and their families end up hungry and thirsty as water scarcity pushes up prices, leaving them with no money to educate and treat their children. (IFAD Report. 2010) An Income Generating Project has been initiated in Somalia where a family is given ten goats each, with which they can generate an income, through the sale of milk, meat and newborns. 1 She Goat = £25 (Somalia) 5 She Goats = £125 (Somalia)

INCOME GENERATING PROJECTS ELSEWHERE

In Bangladesh lack of land for farming is perhaps the severest constraint faced by the rural poor, and one that affects more women than men. In rural areas, there are very few employment opportunities; moreover, work as casual and seasonal labourers in agriculture or construction may not be an option for women. For those with little or no land, some of IFAD's projects have provided strong support for non-farming activities, such as marketing, processing, and other microenterprises. Self-employment in small-scale businesses presents a constructive option for income generation. In many developing countries, a high percentage of small-scale business projects that cater to local needs are controlled or owned by women.

In Latin America, most income generating projects are owned by women. Women own between one-third and one-half of all small rural enterprises. Women's enterprises tend to be relatively small, have informal structures, flexibility, low capital needs, modest educational requirements, high labour intensity, and depend on local raw materials. They are also characterized by their dependence on family labour and limited technical

and managerial skills. Commonly, these enterprises are not registered, maintain no business records and do not have access to credit from formal credit institutions. (Staff Working Paper, No. 18, Technical Issues in Rural Poverty Alleviation, IFAD, December 1994) Rural women are active participants in retail trade and marketing, particularly where trade is traditional and not highly commercialized.

In many parts of Asia, women market foods such as vegetables; in West Africa, they distribute most major commodities; and in the Caribbean, women account for nearly all local marketing. Through their marketing efforts, women provide valuable links among farmers, intermediaries and consumers. Petty trade, often thought of in the past as non-productive, in fact serves to stimulate the production and consumption linkages in the local economy. This is the reason why IFAD has successfully facilitated a variety of microenterprise developments among the rural poor living with HIV and AIDS by helping both men and women form income generating projects in order to gain access to services, including credit that created financial independence and freedom.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the research design, research population. Sample size, sampling procedures, and the research instruments used for data collection.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design and methods used were developed within a qualitative and qualitative research paradigm. Data generation and analysis was informed by a constructivist conceptual framework (Denzin & Lincoln, 1998). The data in this study was collected mainly through Review of existing information, Direct observation /brainstorming and Self-administered questionnaire approach was used guided by the consideration that "interviews as a principal method of gathering information can be used to suggest assertions and as a means of following-up some interesting and unexpected behaviour" (Silverman, 2001, p. 113). It was intended that the findings of the interviews in this study, which are exploratory will inform the design of further research to examine income generating projects effectiveness. Using the above approach, data was generated through semi-structured interviews using, Executive directors, manager of community and social support, projects accountant, and the beneficiaries, questionnaire. Multiple sources of data and data collection allowed for triangulation and crosschecking of emergent assertions from the data collected.

The theoretical framework for the methodology for this study was derived from the literature on the implementation of income generating project, and quality of life of persons living with HIV and AIDS. We sought information on DHO, CDO, LCs,

community Health teams and community that might be important to explain the state of income generating projects in Kawempe Division.

The naturalistic inquiry methods used enabled the researchers to explore complex and covert aspects of the sites as well as particular observations that were identified *a priori*. In fact, Patton (1990) clearly articulated conditions under which interviews are suitable to delve into the interviewee's world.

RESEARCH POPULATION.

This was focused towards the general population set used in this research is made up of the district staff and other stake holders in Kampala district on Income generating project for the people living with HIV and AIDS. The researcher recognized the existence of the following categories of users among the user population, namely, District Health officer (DHO), Executive director, Project managers, Project beneficiaries, and the chief accountant.

Upon this recognition the researcher proceed to construct a sampling frame for each stratum, using names of staff and project beneficiaries obtained from the district development department. The random selection method of the data collection was applied to construct a random sample of a defined size for each stratum. The strata sample sizes was pre-determined in such a way as to ensure a proportional representation for each stratum. The district has 174 income generating projects, is the basis of a decision to deal with 20% of them, which is 34 , and about 18 members of staff, so a sample size of 34 is identified initially. The researcher used the list of income generating projects, as kept at the district division's office. A similar list but for the beneficiaries was requested by the head of development to help in filling the questionnaires and the responses are summarized according to the respective groups – projects visited included, (Kawempe Division) Beads for Education, Tusitukirewamu, Tree planting , carpentry projects. (Central Division) Phone operators, food vending project, Boda boda projects, Owino Aids association, Katwe Market Aids association.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample was comprised of two Divisions out of four Divisions in Kampala district which has 174 income generating projects that received funds for the income generating projects for HIV and AIDS people. Simple random sampling and probability sampling technique was used. This is because the procedure gives each and every participant an equal chance of becoming a respondent regardless of the project. A total of equal number of 18 projects, 34 project managers and project beneficiaries both men and women who are residents of Kampala district was randomly select the responds and only persons involve in planning, coordinating, managing and implementation of IGP in the district.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

In the sampling the respondents, the researcher focused on the following characteristics of the respondents involvement in the planning and budgeting for HIV/AIDS income generating projects in the district , selection of the beneficiaries, monitoring and evaluation of IGP, Community and other stake holders in the whole process.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The researcher used the following instruments for data collection:

- a) For secondary data, the researcher reviewed the existing documents at the district health office.
 - b) For primary data the researcher used Direct observation method, photography
Self-administered questionnaires.
- A. Literature review was conducted to identify the prevalent issues surrounding the implementation of income generating projects in the district.

B. Observation was made and photographs taken especially in regards to the types of income generating projects.

C. The Self-Administered Questionnaire

The self administered questionnaires was designed to provide a descriptive view of the perceptions of district respondents with the content validity of the question items used in this survey was initially established by ensuring that the definitions and concepts addressed is grounded in fact or established by theory as well as verified through stage two.

DATA VALIDITY AND REALIBILITY.

The questionnaires were pre presented in Wakiso district for validity and reliability. Later the questionnaires were cleaned of unclear questions and made ready for data capture.

DATA GATHERING PROCEDURES.

At the district the researcher approached the DHO who later called in the district development officer (DDO) to agree on how to conduct the interviews ,including visiting Income generating projects . The process of data collection, organization, and analysis, writing up, and submitting the report took a period of nine (9) month, in the same area, the researcher was accompanied by at least one LC staff.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was cleaned of errors for qualitative data thematic analysis was used and pictures taken in the field aligned to fit the texts. For quantitative data, the data was arranged in tables as summary to each research question

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A letter indicating the purpose of the research and specifying the kind of cooperation requested from participants (respondents) was written and served as an introductory tool to the District before data collection was started. The letter informed the respondents that the information obtained was for academics purpose and was to be treated as confidential.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Information in this study was obtained through the reviews of the literature and interviews from key stakeholders in the implementation of the IGP in the district. Hard to reach places due to poor infrastructure, some information they regarded sensitive and contradictory to what has been said to the public by heads of departments and national level stakeholders. In relation to documentary review, the main challenge getting hold of documents with full information required. The researcher had to move from one office to another to piece together information that was adequate.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS.

This chapter covers findings in accordance with each evaluated research questions. And the findings of the study is presented in verbal form, graphs and tables where applicable and the findings are to be shared with the organizations and the community after completion for future research and planning

Table 1: Beneficiaries of the successful implementation of the income generating projects.

Projects	2008	2009	2010
Beads for Education (BFE)	450	735	811
Piggery	73	73	73
Trade (small scale business)	110	1070	2000
Mushroom project	60	150	320
Poultry project	25	30	58

As it is shown on the above table, it clearly shows that the implementation of the income generating projects was successful. There was a steady increase from the year 2008 to 2009. However the table also shows that some of the projects were not sustainable and not fit for the improvement of the community well being; for example, the piggery project was not increasing, which means that there was no effect made.



Figure 1: shows beneficiary of Small scale business project in the Market

Table 2: Income generating project beneficiaries from 2008-2010.

Projects	2008	2009	2010
Beads project	50	100	120
Piggery	10	10	0
Trade (small scale business)	18	70	187
Mushroom project	30	50	72
Poultry project	5	6	8

From the table above, it clearly depicts the number of beneficiaries of the project from 2008-2009 as shown in on the table. Beads, trade, mushroom and poultry projects were doing very well and the number of beneficiaries was increasing from time to time. Implying that even the number of the beneficiaries, household income was increasing; but piggery project was not doing well due to religious belief, cost of running the projects are higher and needs a lot of interventions or the project should be changed to something else. The reasons for the choice of trade businesses by PLWHIV are to do with; the small scale business required little capital for the initial investment; Creation of immediate job for the beneficiaries in a shortest period after recovery from the opportunistic infections was also a big factor. The beneficiaries needed immediate cash to pay house rent, food and school fees for their children.

Sustainability for trade business was another consideration. Most beneficiaries could use the profits made to sustain and expand the business. The implication is that the beneficiaries chose projects that solve their immediate financial problems, food, shelter,

medical care and school fees for their children. The findings are in agreement with other research results (Beads for Life Evaluation Report 2009) who found out that over 90% of persons doing income generating projects had improved their deity, healthy and housing situation.



Figure 3: Bead makers displaying their beads on the market day.

The above figure shows clearly how the ladies are happy with their project and it is only more funding to be increased, so that many can join their happiness.

Table 3: percentage number relating to if the projects income from 2008-2010 was used for its original purpose .

Projects	% of responds who said (YES)	% of respondents who said (NO)
Beads project	89	
Piggery		5
Trade (small scale business)	72	
Mushroom project	65	
Poultry project	52	

From the above table it is clearly seen that the projects income was used for its intended purposes. However a lot has to be done so that many people can benefit from the projects.

Table 4: Response on project impact on the targeted group.

Category	% of respondents.
Increased income	96%
School fees	84%
Food	96%
Utilities	100%

From the above information a deduction can be made that IGP benefited the project beneficiaries; because the income increased which enabled beneficiaries to get school fees for their dependants, buy food and pay utility bills especially. The implications are that beneficiaries' business are likely to remain at small and very hard to become big scale business since most of its capital is channeled into caring for other family needs.

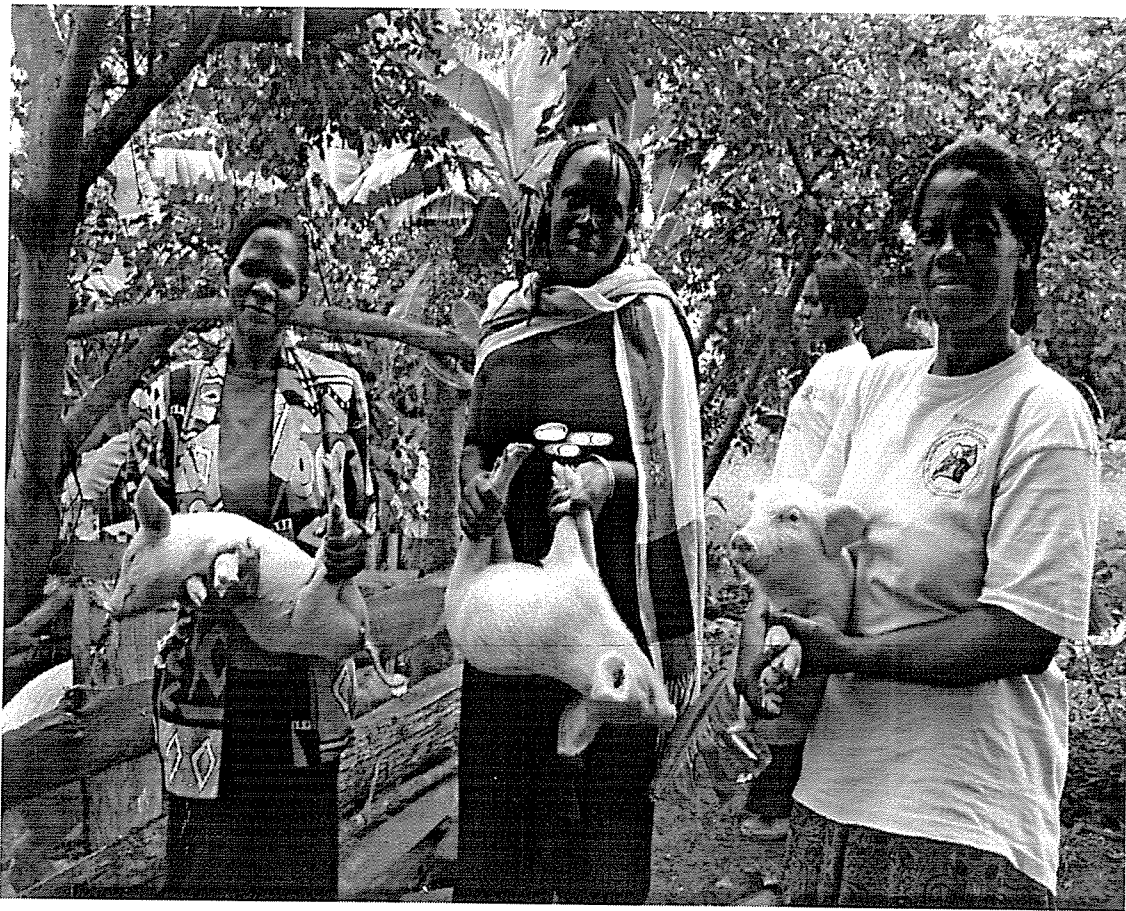


Figure 4; shows beneficiaries of piggery project

Table 5: shows challenges faced in implementation of IGP

Communication challenges	% at Division level that related to lack of funding challenge	% of the Division that related to poor implementation policy and planning challenge	% of the Division the related to extended families challenge
DHO	60%	60%	5%
DDO	70%	90%	10%
LC3	70%	60%	40%
Project managers	70%	20%	"NIIL"
Community Health workers	40%	30%	50%
Community	50%	25%	60%

As it is shown on the above table the implementation of the income generating projects has mate many challenges which has hindered the rapid growth or replication of the projects in some other areas. Out of the responds who were interviewed many identified lack of funding as the main challenge since their income does not allow them to expand on their projects and the beneficiaries are also still few.

Poor policy implementation was also cited in the research as a challenge that has affected the smooth running of the projects. And finally there was challenge of extended families which comes along with extended responsibilities that has affected their daily income and it has increased their expenditure since they can no longer save as it was planned. Beneficiaries have big families that consume a lot of the business profits. This slows down the expansion of the business.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter covers the overall findings from the general study and clearly states the overall results in answer to the specific research questions. It will end with the researcher's recommendations.

FINDINGS

The researcher wished to find out if the income generating projects implemented by PLWHA has indeed achieved their objective of increased income generation an positive impact on the people.

The first finding of the study is that, the projects were implemented successfully by the beneficiaries. Most popular among the projects were small scale business projects. Most beneficiaries chose to implement their projects because, they were the immediate means of survival, and they could bring income in the shortest period possible.

The researcher also found out that the successfully implemented projects generated food and income for the beneficiaries. The income by those who got grants increased for example a woman who had started begging on the streets of Kampala because of poverty earned over one million in 2010 and now earns over 300,000 Uganda shillings per month through making and selling recycled paper beads.

The Loans recovery rate was 100%. Beneficiaries' being patients that received free HIV treatment from projects was attributed to their high compliance in as far as pay back of the loan was concerned.

The income got by those who received grants helped them only to acquire only food. The funds given were too little to turn their situation around. The researcher found out that KHC had to give them a loan later as an addition to boost their business.

The third finding was that the IGP created positive impact among the beneficiaries. Impact was measure in form, number of children being educated by project beneficiaries. There are 89 (KHC annual report 2010) children who were directly getting school fees as a result of Beads for Education IGP.

The researcher also found out that many beneficiaries could hardly afford one meal a day but after the start of IGP all the project beneficiary could at least afford three meals a day. These indicators clearly show the impact IGP has had on the community.

IGP Increased Self-Confidence, Pride, and Independence. Purchasing household items that make them feel "dignified," such as plates or blankets. A woman from Bwaise said that, "the program has changed a lot in our lives; we're no longer ashamed of the way we dress or our homes. *"Because of the beads project, we can all look after our children and buy our own plates like real women."* A woman in Bwaise.

The researcher also investigated the challenges faced by the beneficiaries as they implemented their projects. The challenges were mainly external and had nothing to do with their HIV status. The major challenge emanates from the capacity of the providers of the support.

The funds available are far less than the demand and as a result many deserving people are left and there is rationing of thee amount disbursed for each project per person, even if the project appraisal indicates a need for more funding.

The projects are also faced with the challenge of family expenditures due to large extended families. As a result, funds which should plunge back into the business for growth is spent in family for daily survival.

The researcher found out that Aids Service Organizations in Kampala focusing on income generating projects are the most needed, but they are currently the least funded. AIDS prevention and treatment efforts are often hindered by a lack of income in the communities they are trying to benefit. People often cannot comply with recommendations regarding healthier lifestyles when they face the more pressing problem of finding their next meal.

CONCLUSIONS

From the above findings, the researcher arrived at the following conclusions.

PLWHA are active partners in the generation of income to look after themselves and their families. Instead of handouts, they need start up capital and some training to implement some income generating projects of which they can use to pay for their treatment, looking after their families and to expand their business.

The KHC projects were successfully implemented by both categories of beneficiaries. ie. the grantees and he loans. Those who got grants used the funds to uplift their financial status. Some of them like bead makers (90%) moved from the category of very poor to active poor. This means that they can now receive Loans instead of grants.

The KHC IGP created positive impact among the beneficiaries and probably the community according to the indicators recorded above. The income for bead maker moved from 0 to 300,000 shilling and above per month, the number of meals per day

moved from hardly one to three and above and Beneficiaries of IGP can now pay school fees using income generated by their projects.

There are a number of challenges which the implementations of Kawempe Home Care income generating projects face. They are mainly lack of adequate funding and large family expenditures which reduce project incomes which otherwise would be used to expand their business. High levels of illiteracy were another challenge. Most project beneficiaries had no or little knowledge about how to run their own businesses and Kawempe Home Care did not have enough funds that could facilitate business trainings.

In conclusion therefore, the problem statement which suggests that When PLWHA fall sick, they lose their means of survival and cannot therefore afford treatment costs and that the IGPs enable them to be financially self reliant is true. Due to the evidences presented above, I stand to say that the hypothesis of this study which states that "Income Generating Projects have had a positive impact in persons living with HIV and AIDS in Kawempe Home Care target group" is also collect and acceptable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study findings, the researcher makes the following recommendations;

It is recommended that Kawempe Home Care explores more possibilities of financial empowerment and support to PLWHA through IGPs than focusing on handout and grants. This will lead to sustainability of activities implemented by PLWHA themselves.

For greater impact of the support of IGPs, It is recommended that Kampala district could partners with other national funding bodies like family planning. UACP, AIC, TASO, international NGO like USAID, CDC and governments to create awareness among PLWHA about the need to have few children for the family and the benefits there from.

It is also recommended that for future studies, researches should find out if impact among a group of project beneficiaries in a given community (in this case PLWHA) has a multiplier effect on the whole community (for example in the whole of residents of Kawempe Division).

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www.beadforlife.org

www.ifad.org

APPENDECIES:

APPENDIX I

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS.

Questionnaire for the Executive Director.

Dear Sir/Madam

I am kindly requesting you to participate in this exercise as a respondent and write your answers in the space provided for each question but if this proves to be insufficient, please write answers on extra sheets of paper. This exercise is purely academic and the questions raised herein are for the same purpose. Your answers will be treated with the confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation

Date:.....Time.....

1. Where do you get the funds to support the projects of the people living with HIV and AIDS?
2. How many people are funded

Projects	2008	2009	2010

3. What is the level of funding?
4. Do you request them have bank accounts before stating IGP?
5. What are the criteria of selecting project beneficiaries?
6. Has the IGP increased the income of the beneficiaries?

Questionnaire for the Project Accountant

Dear Sir/Madam

I am kindly requesting you to participate in this exercise as a respondent and write your answers in the space provided for each question but if this proves to be insufficient, please write answers on extra sheets of paper. This exercise is purely academic and the questions raised herein are for the same purpose. Your answers will be treated with the confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation

Date:.....Time.....

1. What is the level of income for the income generating projects.
2. On what basis do you give the funds
3. How much do you allocate for each beneficiary and for which projects.

Year	Type of project	Amount
2008		
2009		
2010		

4. What is the purpose of funding the projects

Questionnaires for the project Manager

Dear Sir/Madam

I am kindly requesting you to participate in this exercise as a respondent and write your answers in the space provided for each question but if this proves to be insufficient, please write answers on extra sheets of paper. This exercise is purely academic and the questions raised herein are for the same purpose. Your answers will be treated with the confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation

Date:.....Time.....

1. What is your role planning for income generating project.
2. How do you select projects and how many beneficiaries

Projects	2008	2009	2010

3. How do you ensure the project beneficiaries are doing the right thing?
4. Were the income generated from the projects used specifically for the purpose?
for which the projects were initiated? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
5. What challenges do did you face in project implementation.
6. What advise can you give to people who wish to begin a similar project

Questionnaire for L.C 3

Dear Sir/Madam

I am kindly requesting you to participate in this exercise as a respondent and write your answers in the space provided for each question but if this proves to be insufficient, please write answers on extra sheets of paper. This exercise is purely academic and the questions raised herein are for the same purpose. Your answers will be treated with the confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation

Date:.....Time.....

1. Where do you get the funds to support the projects of the people living with HIV and AIDS?
2. How many people are funded ?

Projects	2008	2009	2010

3. What is the level of funding?
4. What are the criteria of selecting project beneficiaries?
5. Has the IGP increased the income of the beneficiaries
6. What challenges do you face in implementation of IGP

Questionnaire for District Development Officer (DDO)

Dear Sir/Madam

I am kindly requesting you to participate in this exercise as a respondent and write your answers in the space provided for each question but if this proves to be insufficient, please write answers on extra sheets of paper. This exercise is purely academic and the questions raised herein are for the same purpose. Your answers will be treated with the confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation

Date:.....Time.....

1. What is the level of income for the income generating projects.
2. On what basis do you give the funds
3. How much do you allocate for each beneficiary and for which projects.

Year	Type of project	Amount
2008		
2009		
2010		

4. What is the purpose of funding the projects
5. What challenges do you face in implementation of IGP

Questionnaire for project beneficiaries

Dear Sir/Madam

I am kindly requesting you to participate in this exercise as a respondent and write your answers in the space provided for each question but if this proves to be insufficient, please write answers on extra sheets of paper.

This exercise is purely academic and the questions raised herein are for the same purpose. Your answers will be treated with the confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation

Date:.....Time.....

1. What did you request the funds for
2. How did you disburse the funds?
3. How many children do you have?
4. What have you benefited from starting the income generating project.
5. What challenges did you faced in starting the Income generating project?
6. Do you recommend IGP for PLWHA? Yes. ☐ No. ☐

Give reasons for your answer

Map of Uganda showing the location of Kampala District.



APPENDIX III

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Profile

Surname: Niwagaba
Other Names: Gerever
Age 11th.June 1979
Marital status: Married
Gender: Male
Nationality: Ugandan
Residence: Kireka Kampala
Contacts: 0782959683.
E-mail: gereverkhc@gmail.com niwagaba111@yahoo.com

Website www.rcidc.org

Educational Background

Master in project planning & Management from Kampala International University (2011)
Advanced certificate in Procurement and Logistic from Center for Procurement 2006
Certificate in HIV counseling from Mild may International, Uganda (2007)
Bachelor of Philosophy from Urban University Rome (2003)
Advanced certificate of Education from St. Gerald's Rukungiri Uganda (1999)
Ordinary Certificate of education from San Giovanni Kanungu Uganda (1997)

Work Experience

2005 -2007 Procurement officer Reach Out Mbuya.

- Ensure stock taking is done monthly and quarterly.
- Ensure that orders are made before any procurement is made and approved by the Project coordinator
- Ensure the tendering committee is in place and follow the right procedures
- Ensure at least three pro forma invoices are obtained before any procurement is made.
- Ensure that all Drugs and other equipment are recorded, in a stock Card
- Write monthly and quarterly reports
- Ensure proper management of drug logistics e.g. ARV's, TB medication and OI drugs
- Communicate regularly with all suppliers of logistics and establish a good relationship
- Ensure proper record for all inventory
- Ensure maximum and minimum stock levels.
- Ensure proper security of all properties of the organization.
- Any other duty assigned by the administration.

2007- 2009 Project Administrative & Human Resource Manager.

Kawempe Home Care

Main Duty: To manage and guide the organization on the matters of Project Planning, Human Resource Management and Development.

Roles and responsibilities.

- Providing advice to the technical departments on the interpretation of KHC constitution, Human resource policy, general planning and management of different projects with in the KHC programme.
- Directly supervise Heads of Departments, staff and volunteers for quality assurance and performance
- Carry Out staff performance appraisals.
- Prepare human resource plans, budgets and submit them to the board of Directors for approval.
- Managing, in liaison with salary section, the administration of payroll and staffing control system.
- Submission for the appointment, confirmation, discipline, transfer and exit of the staff prepared.
- Ensure the organizations legal documents /Records property management are in safe custody.
- Ensuring Staff development programs are well organized and coordinated.
- Human resource management support provided.
- Submission of staff terminal benefits provided for approval.

- Counseling Staff and arbitrating on employment related issues.
- Any other duty assigned by the Board of Directors of Kawempe Home Care.

2010-2011 Deputy Chief Executive Officer:

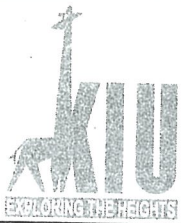
Regional Centre for International development cooperation (RCIDC)

- Providing advice to the technical departments on the interpretation of RCIDC constitution, Human resource & Finance policy, Fundraising, general planning and management of different projects with in the organization.
- Key contact person for the organization.
- Resource mobilization
- General secretary to the board of director
- Manage the finance and entire administration of the organization
- Represent the organization locally and abroad.
- Any other duty assigned by the board of directors.

APPENDIX IV

BUDGET

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Memory sticks of 2GB	2	50,000	100,000
Box of pens	1	30,000	30,000
Box of HB pencils	1	20,000	20,000
Razer	1	10,000	10,000
Ream of papers Zerox A4	5	20,000	100,000
Laptop computer Dell studio	1	3,500,000	35,000,000
Vehicle(4x4w) Double carbine	1	60,000,000	60,000,000
Liters of Fuel	300L	3,000	900,000
Accommodation For a month	30	100,000	3,000,000
Feeding for a month	30	50,000	1,500,000
Airtime for a month	30	20,000	600,000
Printer	1	640,000	640,000
Binding costs	10	100,000	1,000,000
Research dissemination to stake holders	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
Grand total			107,900,000



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**OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)**

Dear Sir/Madam,

August 8, 2011

**RE: REQUEST FOR NIWAGABA GEREVER MPP/42706/92/DU
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of Arts in Project Planning and management.

He is currently conducting a field research of which the title is "**Income Generating Projects for Persons Living with HIV and AIDS by Kawempe Home Care in Kawempe Division Kampala, Uganda.**"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Dr. Roseann Mwaniki
Associate Dean Social Sciences, (SPGSR)

