

Project Proposal: TASO Mbale Smallholder Poultry Project for Vulnerable Youth

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Total Cost: Ugandan Shillings 5,456,300
US Dollars 3,030

Duration: One Year (August 2006-July 2006)

TASO MBALE SMALLHOLDER POULTRY PROJECT FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH

ABSTRACT

After spending time at TASO Mbale, two US students, Julian Harris and Kelly Flamos, were exposed to the grim realities of HIV/AIDS and the complex effects the epidemic is having on children. Visits with TASO Mbale's youth clientele and visits to child-headed homes revealed an unfortunate commonality – the consistent lack of access to basic human needs such as food, potable water, clothing, shelter, education, and transportation. Responding to the need of these children, Mr. Harris and Ms. Flamos, along with several TASO Mbale staff, developed a pilot project to help empower, enable, and equip these children with the capacity and capital to generate income in order to meet basic needs. Twenty families were selected as beneficiaries by TASO Counselors. Each family will receive training, 4 hens and 1 cock, supplemental feed, supplies for a simple bird housing structure, and a bicycle. Monitoring will be done by participants and their respective TASO Counselor. Monthly progress reports will be sent to Mr. Harris and Ms. Flamos. At the end of the 12 month pilot project period, Mr. Harris and Ms. Flamos will return to TASO Mbale to review the progress of the project and determine whether or not to continue funding.

Key Characteristics of the Project:

- Sustainable support for child-headed families, HIV+ children through income generating activity (smallholder poultry production – layers)
- not a microcredit scheme
- livestock plays an important role in rural agricultural households in developing countries. Small livestock, like poultry, is more important to poorer households than are large ruminants, mainly because of the limited access to land.
- smallholder poultry production is relatively low maintenance
- introduction of exotic or improved breeds is a useful tool for the genetic improvement of local birds in terms of both productivity and viability if the conditions required for health and nutrition are met
- project based on establishing an enabling environment to generate income
- main inputs are feed, partly as scavenged feed and partly as supplemental feed; bicycle, chickens, and training (these are, for the most part, capital building, one-time inputs)
- semi-scavenging is used for small poultry flocks under partly controlled management condition and where the scavenge feed account for a substantial part of the total feed consumed.
- focus on local market: TASO Mbale identified as one reliable marketplace
- rearing of chickens to produce and sell eggs
- bicycle provided for production/sale of eggs and transport to TASO
- farmer training is considered to be of primary importance; each participating family will undergo training in entrepreneurship, poultry rearing, poultry health/nutrition, vaccination, reporting
- each participating TASO staff will undergo project management training, poultry related training, IGA monitoring and evaluation training, reporting
- based on scavenging and free-range systems with minimal requirements for purchasing feeds.
- reporting will be done by counselors and farmers; evaluation done by project officer, counselors

TASO MBALE SMALLHOLDER POULTRY PROJECT FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH

I. BACKGROUND

Founded in 1987, The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) has become an internationally recognized leader in the prevention, care, and, now, anti-retroviral treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda. TASO's mission is to contribute to the process of restoring hope and improving the quality of life for persons affected and infected by HIV/AIDS in Uganda. In 1992, TASO Mbale began providing prevention, care, and support services to clients in the Eastern region of Uganda in the Mbale, Palissa, Sironko, and Kumi districts. TASO Mbale provides its clients with a range of services including medical care for HIV positive people and their children five and under, food support for clients that meet specified donor requirements, school fees for some needy clients, counseling services, training in income generating activities, community education and outreach, and advocacy. TASO's approach combines center and home-based services. Outreach clinics are also held with a full complement of TASO staff—counselors, doctors, clinical officers, nurses, and pharmacists—in communities with large numbers of TASO clients to increase the convenience and affordability of seeking treatment and support. The organization also provides care for bedridden patients using a network of AIDS Community Workers (ACWs)—themselves TASO clients—and retired nurses who live in the community.

One of the major challenges TASO faces is addressing the needs of the orphans—some of whom are also HIV positive—who have been left in the care of elder orphan siblings or adult relatives, particularly grandmothers and aunts. In the former case, the oldest sibling is often forced to drop out of school to care for the younger children and to attempt to earn money to feed and educate the younger children. In most cases, this proves to be an overwhelming if not impossible task without external support. Some of these children have been displaced from their family's land by neighbors or relatives and have little foundation upon which to establish even a modest degree of subsistence. In one such household described below, one 15 year-old boy is caring for five younger brothers, one of whom is HIV positive. In another household, six children have been placed in the households of six different neighbors and relatives after their land rights were usurped by a relative. There is some concern that the girls may be exploited sexually and that some or all of the children are being treated as servants in the houses where they have been placed. In many cases, a relative steps to care for the children but finds the task of feeding and educating additional children overwhelming. In one such household described below, an HIV positive woman and her elderly mother are caring for 11 children orphaned by the death of her brother and both of his wives.

"The silence that surrounds children affected by HIV/AIDS and the inaction that results is morally reprehensible and unacceptable. If this situation is not addressed, and not addressed now with increased urgency, millions of children will continue to die, and tens of millions more will be further marginalised, stigmatised, malnourished, uneducated, and psychologically damaged" ¹ - Carol Bellamy, Director, UNICEF

These scenarios are repeated time again in Uganda and other countries that have been ravaged by the AIDS epidemic. There are an estimated 940,000 AIDS orphans in Uganda alone². TASO Mbale provides various forms of support to orphans including school fees, food support, and training in income generating activities; however, many children are left out. For example, due to cost constraints, TASO is only able to pay school fees for one child per household. Similarly, constraints on TASO's food schemes make it difficult for some

¹ Speech : 'Urgent Action for Children on the Brink', Carol Bellamy, www.unicef.org/media/media_9403.html

² UNAIDS, UNICEF, USAID 'Children on the Brink 2004: A joint report of new orphan estimates and a framework for action' www.unicef.org/publications/index_22212.html

families to receive support beyond six months. The goal of this project is to ameliorate the dire situation these children find themselves in, a situation of hunger, sickness, despair, and hopelessness by empowering them to become self-sufficient through active participation in an income generating activity. The skills, confidence, and prosperity gained from dedicated, responsible participation in this program will fulfill the values and mission statements of TASO, an organization contributing to a process of restoring the quality of life of persons and communities infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

II. Needs Assessment:

The vulnerable children serviced by TASO Mbale have been identified as such because of their lack of access to basic necessities, which include food, shelter, clothing, education, transportation, healthcare, and sometimes, psychosocial support. With the assistance of TASO Mbale counselors, Charity, Robert, Sylvia, and Margaret, 20 families with the most immediate needs and potential to successfully implement the income generating activity were identified. These children have lost one or both of their parents to AIDS, are living with HIV, or are orphaned and HIV+; however, for the purpose of this memorandum, the children have been classified as “Orphaned by AIDS” or “HIV+.” Brief explanations of need for each family of orphans and each HIV+ child have been provided by the four aforementioned TASO Mbale counselors and included in this proposal.

III. Project:

In assessing the many needs of these children, we have decided that ensuring their food security is the priority of this child support venture. Indeed, school fees and other incidental costs are of utmost importance; however, without adequate and regular access to food, the prospects of benefiting from education are dubious. Therefore, we believe that it is imperative that we first empower these families to become self-sufficient and capable of earning an income to ensure the adequate and regular availability of food in the household. In order to provide these families with sustainable, hopefully long-term food security, a grant style income generating activity has been developed. This project is called the TASO Mbale Smallholder Poultry Project for Vulnerable Youth (SPPVY) and will be implemented at the TASO Mbale center by the Counseling Department and the Project Officer (PO). We plan to empower the selected families to become self-supportive with the provision of several chickens, food for the chickens, and supplies to build a structure to cage the chickens. Unlike other income generating activity schemes implemented by TASO in the past, this project is not based on credit or loan-making; rather, participants are given the chickens and supplies in kind, and are under no obligation to reimburse TASO for these supplies.

Each family, along with participating TASO Mbale staff, will undergo a thorough training in smallholder poultry farming; the following topics will be covered: understanding common chicken diseases, administering vaccines, supplementing scavenge-fed chickens with supplemental feed, building a “house” for the chickens, getting the product (eggs) to market, marketing strategies, basic business skills, reporting parameters of the project, expectations of project, project prospects and possibilities.

At the training workshop, each family will receive a detailed manual on smallholder poultry production. The manual to be distributed was compiled by the UN FAO and is available for free download and distribution for non-commercial use at: http://www.poultry.kvl.dk/Information_resources/Manuals.aspx

Each family will receive four locally bred hens and one exotic cock for the purpose of getting better egg yield. A common problem for poultry farmers is disease and the premature death of chickens that have not been vaccinated. By supplying each family with vaccinated chickens, general understanding of chicken health, and skills and supplies to administer vaccine to the chickens, it is expected that one of the greatest obstacles to making money from smallholder poultry farming will be thwarted.

In addition to protecting the livestock from disease, it is important to provide the chickens with adequate diet and shelter. In doing so, the participants will rely on the traditional method for poultry feed – scavenging. Supplemental feed (locally purchased) will be provided to each participant, creating a semi-scavenging production method. It is ideal, however, for the chickens to rely heavily on scavenging for diet.

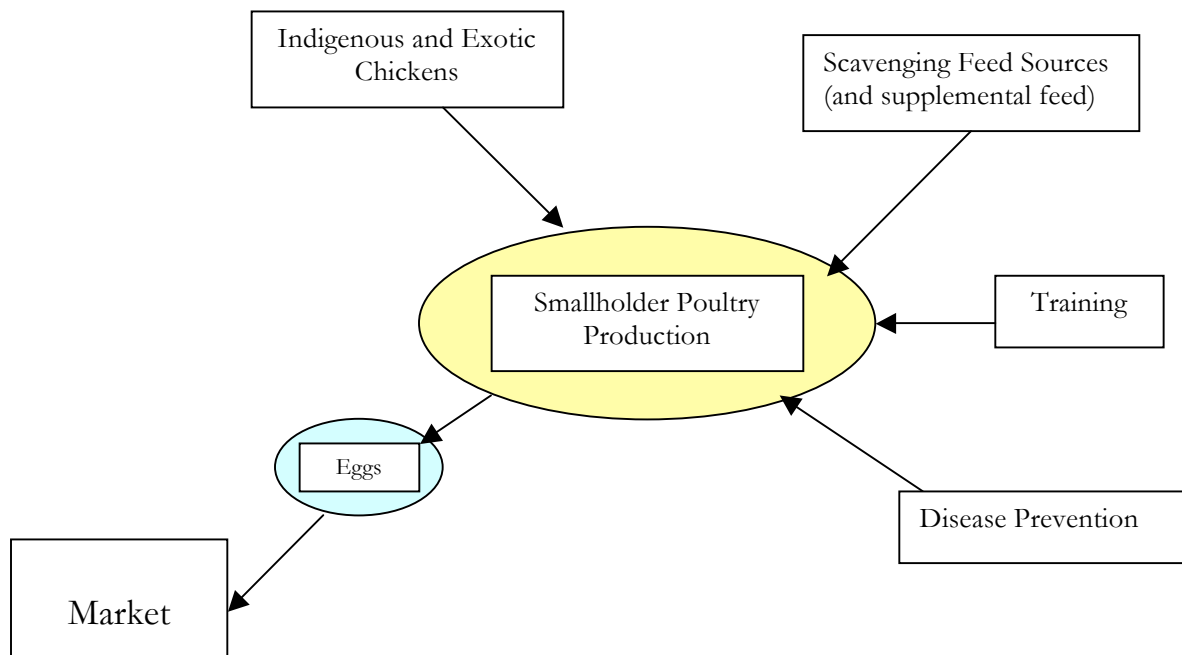
The chickens are to be reared as egg layers, not broilers. Considering the consistent local market demand for eggs, with the proper maintenance and care of the chickens and responsible, informed marketing and sales, each participating family should make enough money to attain an acceptable level of food security and purchase other basic necessities. At time of writing, one egg is sold for 150 USh. in Mbale. One viable market for the eggs will be TASO Mbale. Each clinic day, TASO Mbale provides tea and snack to clients; the snacks are prepared with eggs. TASO Mbale will commit to purchase eggs from these families. In addition, it is expected that participants will be able to sell their eggs in their respective communities/villages.

Finally, to ensure the proper sale and distribution of the participants' products (eggs), each family will receive a bicycle. Without access to reliable transportation, which most of these families lack, participation in this project would be difficult; therefore, bicycles will be provided. In addition to contributing to the success of the poultry project, the bicycles will also provide these families with reliable transportation to TASO Mbale for appointments, to school, to the hospital, etc.

The chickens and supplies (supplemental feed, chicken coop supplies, bicycle, vaccines) will be purchased and distributed to the families by TASO, to ensure that the allocated funds are used appropriately. The cost of the chickens and supplies are outlined in the budget section below.

This is a pilot project with funding for one year, starting 1 August 2006 through 31 July 2007. After careful review of the project's progress, success, strengths, and weaknesses, continuation of the project will be decided.

Smallholder Poultry Project Input/Output Model:



****Addendum***

As aforementioned, school fees will be provided for three children identified by Julian Harris. These children have exhibited the potential and desire to continue their education. Obviously, these children are not alone in their desire to pursue education; unfortunately, under the parameters of this project, school fees are not provided to all participating families. The funds for these children will be allocated by their respective counselors. Mr. Harris will be updated monthly on the academic, medical, and emotional progress of these children by their counselors. At time of writing, these scholarships are for one year, starting 1 August 2006 through 31 July 2006; however, the provision of additional funds in the future may result in ongoing scholarships for these children.

IV. Beneficiaries

This project was developed to alleviate the devastating effects of poverty on some of TASO Mbale's most vulnerable young clients. These clients are either orphaned by AIDS, HIV+, or both. This project will not initially, during its trial phase, reach out to all the vulnerable children. In order to access the viability and sustainability of this project, it is best to start small. That said, twenty families have been identified by the Counseling Department to participate in this project, with emphasis on focusing on the families in most need. The families being considered for participation are listed below.

NOTE: At time of writing, not all 20 families have been identified. Also, the families will first undergo a home visit by Ms. Flamos, Counseling Department Staff, and/or other participating TASO Mbale staff to access the potential and capability of each family for participation in this project.

Children Orphaned by AIDS

1. Family of the late Kwapi, Peter & Anurut, Jane (Counselor: Robert)

- 1) Kedi, Ben S7 drop out
- 2) Okello, Joseph S? Ngora HS
- 3) Ibiot, Sandra S2 Mugwamya, Summit College
- 4) Kwapi, Paul p6 Kaceda Primary School
- 5) Adikot Jacob p3 : “
- 6) Acan, Faith P1 and HIV positive

Guardian: Acan, Christine. Kachede immediately, after the Primary School near Oked “Emala's” place. These children lost all their parents to HIV/AIDS and the last born child called Acan Faith is HIV positive and on Septtrin Prophylaxis. They do not have hopes of realizing their dreams of achieving high academic attainments as they lack school fees. All three who were supposed be in secondary school have dropped out and the three in secondary school have access because of UPE but lack necessities like uniforms and scholastic materials.

2. Family of the late Anguria Martin & Anguria, Janet (Counselor: Robert)

- 1) Celina P7 Kobaale Primary
- 2) Stella P6 Kakoni Primary
- 3) Scovia P4 Koreng PS
- 4) Vincent P4 Kabaale Primary School
- 5) Grace. P2 Kabama Primary School
- 6) Martin at home (too young for school).

These children lost their parents to HIV/AIDS and have been scattered among various neighbor's home because their grandfather has take over the land that belonged to their parents but refused to care for them. They own another piece of land to which they have clear rights, but there is no house on the site. They are asking for a house so that they can live together as well as an income generating activity so that the eldest daughter can earn funds to support the younger siblings.

3. Family of Late Akol, Tedelo & Itupail, Jennifer (Counselor: Robert)

- 1) Okevi James Peter – (?)
- 2) Ebengal Emmanuel – P5 Kobaale PS
- 3) Ikokole Michael – P3 Kobaale PS
- 4) Ojangola Patrick – P2 Kobaale PS
- 5) Mens (?) Julius Herbert – P1 Kobaale PS

Okevi James Peter, 15 yrs, who left school to care for his four younger brothers. They live in a home built with support from Save the Children Uganda and Red Barnet(?), a Danish NGO. The home sits on a decent piece of land. They are requesting support to launch and maintain an income generating activity for the eldest son to support his younger brothers as well as ongoing financial support for school costs (fees, uniforms, and scholastic materials).

4. Family of Late Imolot, Moses & his two wives: Otin, Helen & Malinga, Eunice (Counselor: Robert)

- 1) Apiot, Agnes – P7; 17yr; Kacre PS
- 2) Aguti, Rebecca – P7; 16 yr; Kacre PS
- 3) Atabaka, Ben – P6; 13yr; Kacre PS
- 4) Amoding, Pemina – P3; Kacre PS
- 5) Odong, Peter – P3; Kacre PS
- 6) Onello, Geresom – P2; Kacre PS
- 7) Anol, Isaac – P2; Kacre PS
- 8) Cmemen, Majeni – P1; Kacre PS
- 9) Anyonga, Naomi – at home
- 10) Apul, Esther – at home
- 11) Inangir, Deborah – drop out

Guardians: Abello, Grace & Irangir, Pulisikira

These children are currently being cared for by their grandmother and their aunt. Their aunt is a client of TASO and is on an ARV regimen; the grandmother is very old. Due to their compromised physical health, it is difficult for these guardians to provide basic necessities to eleven children. This family is requesting support to launch and maintain an income generating activity for the guardians and ongoing financial support for school costs for each of the eleven children, including fees, uniforms, and scholastic materials.

5. Family of Late Aogon, Simpheious & Isale, Dinah Loy (Counselor: Robert)

- 1) Engole, Jude – S2; 21yr; Theresa's SS
- 2) Iranir, Mary – S2; 19yr; Kamjun Comp. SS
- 3) Aguata, Spioga – P5; 15yr; Ajuher PS
- 4) Hartiut, Christine – P4; 14yr; Ajuher PS

These self-supporting children live in an old home that was built with the support of an Irish priest who had befriended their late father. Their father legally acquired the land through an income generating project grant from the Kanyum Trading Center. They are requesting a new home, support to launch and maintain an income generating activity, and ongoing financial support to cover school costs (fees, uniforms, and scholastic materials).

6. Family of Late Okumt, John & Sepir, Rose (Counselor: Martha)

- 1) Okiria, Charles – P6; 15yr; Akwanikarani
- 2) Opedun, Joseph – P5; 14yr; Akwanikarani
- 3) Okukunar, Robert – P4; 13yr; Akwanikarani
- 4) Okanya, Charles – P4; 11yr; Akwanikarani
- 5) Okumt, Reuben – P1; 10yr; Akwanikarani

- 6) Angura, James – 5yr; at home; HIV+

These self-supporting children are especially burdened with a myriad of problems. They reside in an unsafe, poorly built home, have limited access to food, and responsible for the care of their youngest, HIV+ sibling. They are requesting a new home, support to launch and maintain an income generating activity, ongoing financial support to cover school costs (fees, uniforms, scholastic materials, and a vocational course for the eldest son), and support for the ongoing care of the youngest, HIV+ sibling (transportation to/from TASO, emergency medical costs, nutrition).

7. Family of Late Wabomba Rerosio (spelling?) and Wabomba Aidlah

- 1) Buwule Dina – 13yr; P7; Bulambuli
- 2) Nadunga Mary – 16yr; S3; Buhugu (spelling)
- 3) Wabomba Agali – 14yr; P7; dropped out of school
- 4) Wonuya John – 10yr; P3; Bulambuli
- 5) Dombodo Samon – 15yr; S2; Buyobo SS

Child-headed household

8. Family of Late Naboya Dominic (#5861)

need clarification on this family's circumstance

- 1) Namatake Susan – 12yr; P5
- 2) Mudoba – 14yr; P7
- 3) Napuna Kaube – 11yr; P6
- 4) Naboye John – 16yr; S3; Tunyi SS
- 5) Naboye Robert – 17yr; S4; Tunyi SS

9. Family of Late Bukombo Steven (#5984)

- 1) Wanagwayi Gregory – 9yr; P3
- 2) Numboya Sarah – 6yr; P1
- 3) Nanyema John – 10yr; P3
- 4) Bukomba Metia – 12yr; P5

Child-headed household. Grandfather cares for them.

10. Family of Late Wabyabi and Nabuyse Kesife (#9118)

- 1) Wabyabi – 20yr; S4; dropped out
- 2) Wabyabi – 10yr; P5
- 3) Nafuna Mary – 18yr; P7; dropped out in 2005
- 4) Wabyabi Robert – 8yr; P2
- 5) Wabyabi John – 13yr; P6
- 6) Wanyeze Roreen – 13yr; P6; HIV +

11. Family of Late Musaani Robert and Lunyoro Janet (Counselor: Charity)

- 1) Wabusuma Alex – 20yr; Not at school
- 2) Muhaya Jackline – 14yr; P4; Nashera PS; TASO client on ART
- 3) Nabugasha Marie – 11yr; P3; Nashera PS
- 4) Lunyoro Janet – 8yr; P2; Nashera PS
- 5) Wamunga Brian – 7yr; P2; Nashera PS
- 6) Mafabi Noat – 5yr; P2; Nashera PS

Guardian: Nabudde Sarah; grandmother

Children Living with HIV/AIDS

- 1) Wabukala, Emma – 7yr; P5; Magundo PS (Counselor: Sylvia)**

- i) Lives with grandmother (Nambuya, Julieh), who also cares for three other AIDS orphans.
- 2) Wanambwa, Michael – 10yr (Counselor: Charity)**
- i) Lives with grandmother, Sera, Joyce, and his paternal aunt. He does not go to school because of financial difficulties and persistent illness. Michael is an HIV-positive 10 year old boy whose parents died x years ago leaving him and his sister alone in the care of their grandmother. Michael is severely malnourished, likely secondary to lack of adequate nutrition and a parasitic infection of the GI tract. His grandmother has not been able to afford his school fees, but he has also felt too ill to go to school. However, he is beginning ARVs in July of 2006 and should be able to return to school at the beginning of next term with support for his school fees. His grandmother also needs to be provided with support so that she can provide better nourishment for herself, Michael, and his sister. They requested support in the form of a small poultry business.
- 3) Wosukira, Enock – 9yr; P4 (Counselor: Sylvia)**
- i) Lives with his oldest brother, Womiola, Kololi (23yr), and 4 other siblings. His father died in 2000, his mother in 2001. Kololi dropped out of school to care for his siblings; he sells foods to earn a living.
- 4) Natule, John – 14yr (Counselor: Charity)**
- i) Living with an uncle. He does not go to school, because his uncle must first pay for his own children to go to school. John stays home and tends to the house work. Recently, John sold a donated mosquito net in order to purchase some clothing. He just started ARVs on 19-07-06. Came to TASO on foot, alone. Looks like 8 yr. Does all the housework. The family eats the TASO food –they won't send him to school, though. He goes for water, cleans the compound. He's weak. Recently completed TB treatment. He needs school fees – it's unlikely that he would benefit from the poultry scheme as his guardians are untrustworthy.
- 5) Nagwere, Rashid – 11yr (Counselor: Charity)**
- i) Lives with grandmother and 4 siblings; their mother, a TASO client, abandoned them. The grandmother's main source of income is digging, but because of aging and deteriorating physical health, she can no longer dig. None of the children attend school – cannot afford school costs.
- 6) Hangerange, Andrew – 5 yr (Counselor: Charity)**
- i) Lives with his mother, who is also HIV+ and on ARVs, and his 3 siblings. He has lost two siblings to AIDS. His mother cannot provide the basic necessities. Transportation to the TASO Mbale Center is a problem as well.

V. Budget

<i>Estimates</i>	Ugandan Shillings	Number of households	Total \$
School fees, Uniforms, and supplies for Ben & 1 girl (to be given annually, funds permitting)	600,000 USh	2	\$666
Uniform & supplies for Michael (to be given annually, funds permitting)	90,000 USh	1	\$50
Income generating activity (each family will receive 1 cock & 4 hens; all birds will be vaccinated; birds will be free range, but additional feed will be provided; simple supplies for bird coop, one bicycle to transport goods to market)	131,075 USh Per family	20	\$73 per family
Local Hens (4,000 USh. x 4 per family X 20) 320,000 USh.	320,000		
Exotic Cocks (15,000 USh. x 20) 300,000 USh.	300,000		
Cost of chickens per family: 31,000 USh.			
Vaccination of 100 chickens: 1,500 USh.	1,500		
Supplemental feed (5,000 USh. x 20) 100,000 USh.	100,000		
(consult Max on reasonable amount for 1 family per year – redirect \$ from miscellaneous amount)	100,000		
Coop supplies –wire mesh & wood (5,000 USh. x 20) 100,000	1,800,000		
Bicycle (90,000 USh. x 20) 1,800,000 USh			
Total	(2,621,500 USh)		\$1,456
Miscellaneous (transport to TEDDO to negotiate and purchase birds; monitoring services by TEDDO; transport of birds to families; transport for bi-monthly reporting/monitoring; other costs associated with the maintenance of this project as they arise) 50,490 USh. per family	1,009,800 USh	20	\$561
Training workshop			
Lunch for attendees (3,000 USh x 50) 150,000			
Printed materials (poultry farmer manuals – c.o. UN FAO)(5,000 USh x 25) 125,000	535,000	20	\$297
Transportation reimbursement for attendees (3,000USh. x 20) 60,000			
Veterinarian / Poultry expert (workshop speaker honorarium 100,000 x 2)			
Total	5,456,300 USh	n/a	\$3,030

A preliminary budget for the TASO Mbale Smallholder Poultry Project for Vulnerable Youth has been outlined above. At time of writing, over 3,000 USD has been raised for this project. A portion of the money, as indicated above, will be used to pay school fees for two secondary school children and for scholastic material costs for a primary school child; these children have been selected by Mr. Harris.

VI. Work Plan

Find below a tentative schedule for project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Proposed Work plan for the TASO Mbale Smallholder Poultry Project for Vulnerable Youth	Time Frame														Responsible Person
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
															Training – Aug 4
Identify Participating Families	■														Counseling (Cs. Dept)
Home Visit to Participating Families	■	■													Cs. Dept, Ms. Flamos
Organize Training Workshop	■	■													Robert, PO, Ms. Flamos
Training Workshop		■													PO, Ms. Flamos, Cs. Dept
Purchase Chickens, Supplies, Bicycles		■													PO, Ms. Flamos, Robert
Distribute Chickens, Supplies, Bicycles		■													Cs. Dept., Ms. Flamos
Counselors Conduct 1 st Follow-up Visit			■												Cs. Dept
Monthly Reporting Visit -Oct				■											Cs. Dept, PO
Monthly Reporting Visit -Nov					■										Cs. Dept
Monthly Reporting Visit - Dec						■									Cs. Dept, PO
Monthly Reporting Visit -Jan							■								Cs. Dept
Monthly Reporting Visit -Feb								■							Cs. Dept, PO
Monthly Reporting Visit -Mar									■						Cs. Dept
Monthly Reporting Visit -Apr										■					Cs. Dept, PO
Monthly Reporting Visit -May											■				Cs. Dept
Monthly Reporting Visit -Jun												■			Cs. Dept, PO
Monthly Reporting Visit -Jul													■		Cs. Dept
Project Evaluation														■	Cs. Dept, PO, Center Mgr, Mr. Harris, Ms. Flamos

VII. Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and evaluation for this initiative will be straightforward since all of the children are already monitored by counselors, field officers, and/or medical personnel. In the case of children whose school fees will be paid, TASO already has a scheme, under which it pays these fees directly, provides the children with school supplies, and monitors their performance. In the case of children whose guardians will be provided with income generating activities such as poultry schemes, the animals will be provided directly along with training in business skills. In the current budget, allocations are only made to provide school fees for the three children identified by Mr. Julian Harris, and IGA support for the 20 families identified by TASO counselors, Charity, Robert, Sylvia, and Margaret.

It is expected that each family will work to ensure the production and sale of their chickens' eggs. The counselors will each monitor and evaluate the progress and success of this project for the five families they have been assigned to. Each month, the counselor will check on each family to assess the progress of the project, answering the following questions:

- Have the chickens produced eggs?

- Have the eggs been sold? Where? At what price?
- Are they having difficulty selling the eggs?
- How much money have they made from the egg sales?
- How is the money being used (detailed accounts)?

The participating families will also be expected to track their progress, and problems, as they arise. Each participating family will be given simple reporting forms to complete each month to easily track their progress.

The counselors, PO, and other TASO Mbale staff involved in the project will maintain frequent communication with Mr. Harris and Ms. Flamos via email. Each month, Mr. Harris and Ms. Flamos expect to receive a progress report on the project from the PO. After following up with the families on a monthly basis, counselors will report back to the PO, who will, in turn, report back to the Center Manager and Mr. Harris and Ms. Flamos.

Recognizing the exceptional amount of interns that TASO Mbale welcomes, this project could benefit with intern support in monitoring the project. We understand that TASO Mbale staff is already overwhelmed with responsibility and we encourage the use of voluntary staff (interns, etc) for monitoring and evaluating this project.

At the end of the project period, August 2007, the project will go under review by all participating parties, including the families, to determine whether or not the continuation of the project is desirable and feasible.

VIII. Vision

If the Smallholder Poultry Project for Vulnerable Youth is successful, it would be ideal to see the project adapted and implemented by other TASO centers across Uganda. The goal of the project is to alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life for the children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in the Mbale region of Uganda. With the committed, passionate, and consistent hard work of the TASO Mbale staff and the participating families, this project has the potential to bring these families out of poverty, and keep them out of poverty.

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