

## APPENDICES

## Appendix i. Letters of Introduction / Acceptance

JONARDA J. NGISSA  
P.O. Box 11987  
MWANZA  
October 14, 2005

THE CHAIRPERSON,  
MWANZA OUTREACH GROUP,  
P.O.BOX  
MWANZA.

Dear Sir/Madame

RE: EXPRESSION OF INTEREST TO WORK WITH YOUR ORGANISATION

The heading captioned above is referred.

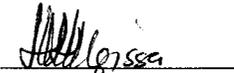
I am a Tanzanian lady working with TANESA here in Mwanza but also a student recently joined Community Economics Development Programme (CED) by The Open University of Tanzania in Collaboration with The New Southern Hampshire University.

One of the course requirements is to develop a project with one Community Based Organization. I have considered working with your Organization in a Voluntary basis for about 18months from now and therefore I would like to express my interest to work with one of your CBOs. I have vast experience working with community, and experienced working in Projects at various levels e.g. project design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In my working experience I also gained various skills including Facilitation skills, communication skills, report and proposal writing skills etc. Further more I have dealt with cross-cutting issues in community development such as Gender, environment and HIV/AIDS. Through these experiences I hope your Organization will be fostered with institutional and organizational development through technical assistance and capacity building to the management team as well as to the members.

I believe when addressing community challenges and their needs in participatory, sustainable community development can be achieved when done in a collaborative and partnership approach.

I will be glad if you will accept me as Volunteer, and if you will respond to this letter in writing and express specifically on the Technical Assistance needed by your CBO.

Thanks in advance  
Yours faithful

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jonarda J. Ngissa

**MWANZA OUTREACH GROUP (MOG)**

P. O. BOX 10899, MWANZA, TANZANIA (BASED AT P.O. Box  
Pamba Ward, Bugurika - Solom Street, Plot 1476, Block E, Mwanza City  
E-mail: mwanzaoutreach@hotmail.com



\_\_\_\_\_

Ref MOG/GEN CORR

26/10/2005

MS JONARDA J. NGISSA  
P.O. BOX 11987  
MWANZA

Dear Madame

**RE: EXPRESSION OF INTEREST TO WORK WITH MOG**

The above heading refers.

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 14/10/2005 on the above mentioned request. Field attachment for the period indicated in your letter is accepted.

Hopefully your experience will assist us in organizational development and particularly capacity building to the management team and members in general.

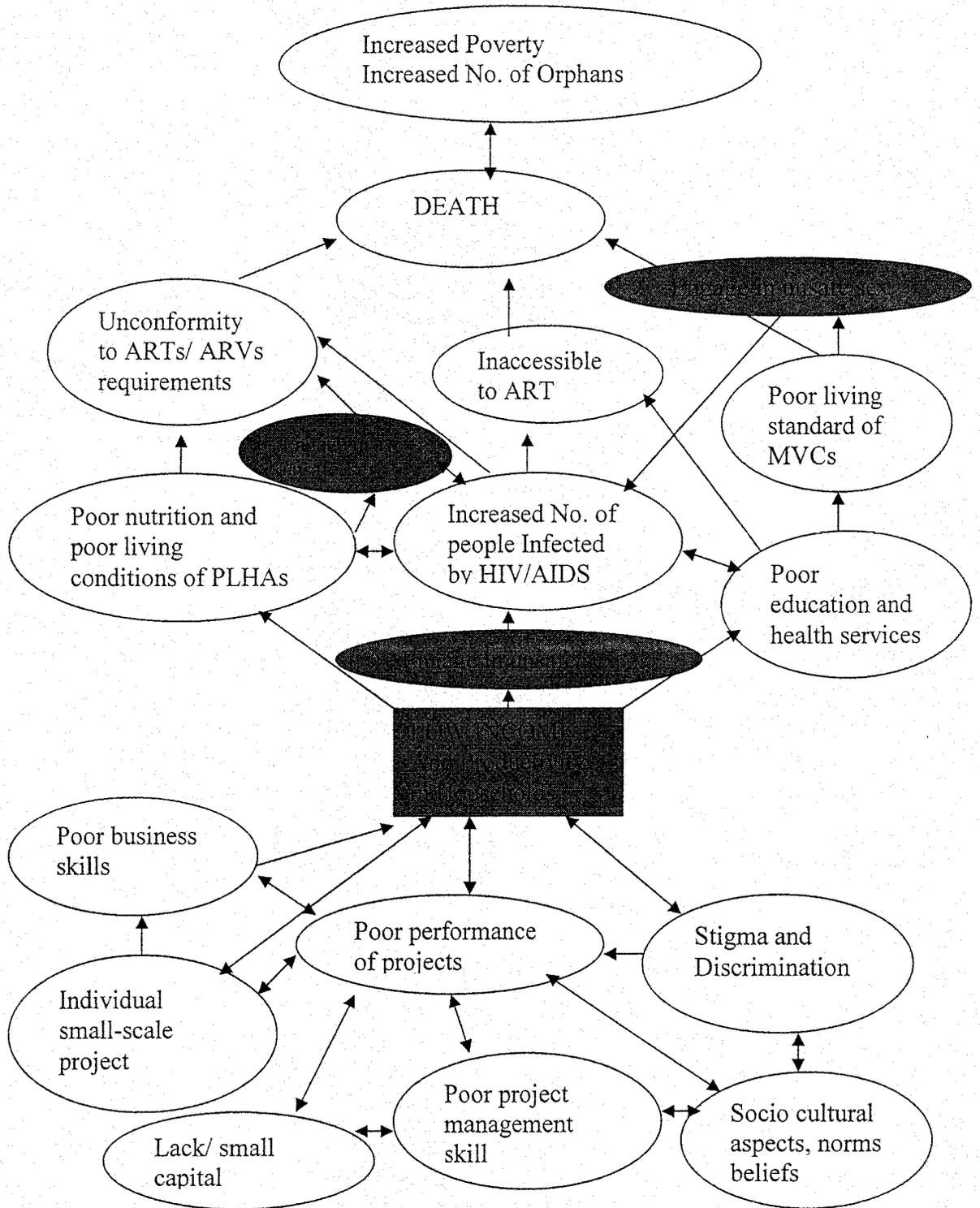
**Haindo S Elsa**  
Executive Secretary  
Mwanza Outreach Group

Cc: Executive Committee  
Mwanza Outreach Group

**Appendix ii. Needs Assessment**

Needs assessment conducted using various groups of members and beneficiaries, problems facing the organisation are the inability to generate or attract financial resources from within and thus over dependence on external sources. Another problem is inadequate skills for resource mobilisation as well as supporting PLHAs with sustainable IGAs. Sustainable IGAs are needed and technical assistance also needed especially on HIV/AIDS related issues, because every time there is some new aspects and learning's on the pandemic and how to deal with ARVs use vis-a-vis nutrition, accessibility and so forth. The decisions were made in a participatory way by using a problem tree during the discussions as presented below:

**Problem tree for PLHAs regarding IGA**



**Formulated basing on discussion made by MOG leaders and Target groups for problem identification.**

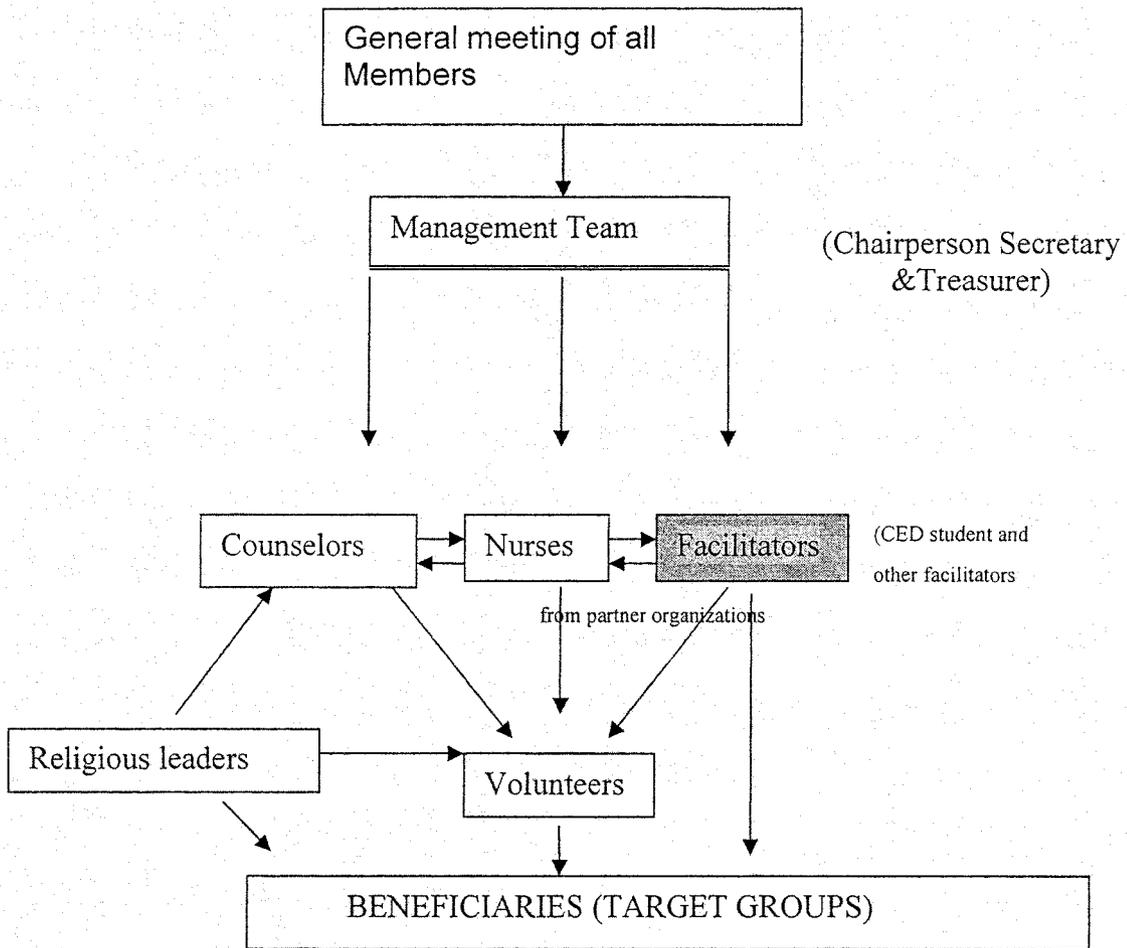
**KEY:**  $\longleftrightarrow$  Two ways of cause and effects

$\longrightarrow$  One way Cause and effects



## Appendix iii: Organizational Chart

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR MWANZA OUTREACH GROUP



Source: MOG Reports



## Appendix v. Staff Job Descriptions

### A. MOG Management (Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer)

- Perform all the management activities for the CBO
- Perform duties as per their designee:
  - Chairperson – to chair all the group meetings
    - approve all issues as appropriate for his/her position
  - Secretary – write all reports and keep all the organizational records
  - Treasurer – Financial Book keeping and reporting

### B. Trained Counselors

- Provide counseling services to the clients (PLHAs, MVCs, Care takers HBCs, Family members etc.
- Provide psychological support
- Referring clients to other services providers

### C. Field Officers

- Provide Community Based Counseling
- Mobilize community leaders
- Ensure effective communication between community and the Office in all stages of activity implementation.
- Conduct field visit.
- Write field reports

### D. Volunteers

1. **Home-Based Caregivers (HBC)** – Provide home based care services (home visits, first aid /drugs, basic counseling, referral of patients to either hospital or spiritual services, provide/distribute support to basic needs e.g. food, soap, and act as a link the patients with others
2. **Facilitators** – Facilitate all the necessary activities as per needs and according to the capability or area of specialization and give technical support.

NB: Other important stakeholders are not regarded as staff, however their contribution are very important for the staff to perform their duties e.g. Community leaders and target group are the beneficiaries of the project.

## Appendix vi. Project Budget

**BUDGET FOR THE STUDY. (Tshs.)**

<b>S/No</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Requirement breakdown</b>	<b>Amount (Tshs.)</b>
1.	Preparation and presentation	stationery	150,000
2.	Data collection:	Transport 2000 x 2times x 30days	120,000
		Lunch 2000 x 30days	60,000
3.	Data analysis/discussion	Stationery Printing , and Photocopying	500,000
4.	Monitoring and evaluation	Transport 2trips to the field per month Tshs. 3,500 x 2trips/day x 4days	28,000
		Stationery	50,000
5.	Contingency:		200,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,108 000</b>

## Appendix vii. Project PowerPoint Presentation

1. 

**FINAL PROJECT REPORT**

**ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY  
OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES FOR  
PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN MWANZA CITY  
TANZANIA**

Prepared by: Ngissa, Jonarda. J.

January 2007
2. 

**Report outline**

  1. Introduction
  2. Project context and objectives
  3. Problem identification
  4. Objectives of the study
  5. Research questions
  6. Methodology and Implementation
  7. Findings /Results
  8. Monitoring and evaluation
  9. Sustainability.
  10. Recommendation
  11. Conclusion
3. 

**Background**

  - Income Generating Activities for People Living with HIV/AIDS are supported by the a CBO-Mwanza Outreach Group (MOG) in Mwanza City (in Pamba, Igogo, Mkuyuni and Mbugani wards) Nyamagana District in Mwanza region
4. 

**Project context**

  - The project consists of 17 CBO members and amongst the group there are those who tested HIV positive. The target groups for the CBO are the 236 families of PLWHAs and orphaned children of different age group (young children, adolescents and youths below 18 years of age). The CBO members form the management and they are normally who provides the services to the other target group in various ways.
  - The mission statement of the CBO is: Mwanza Outreach group committed to improve the quality of life for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families
5. 

**Project Objectives**

MOG Goal: To provide social support to the people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

For example: Through Home-Based Care (HBC), Psychological support, Counseling, Medical assistance for treatment of opportunistic infections; Continuum of care and referral for Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) as well as legal and spiritual referral when necessary. Social Support e.g. provision of food supplies to improve nutrition; Support (IGA) to PLWHAs; Educational and school related support to Most Vulnerable Children such as uniforms, school fees; Creating community awareness on Stigma and discrimination reduction campaigns, behaviour change communication.
6. 

**Objectives of the study**

*Overall Objectives*

  - To assess the impact of the Income Generating Activities to PLWHAs supported by MOG in terms of quality, effectiveness and sustainability by January 2007

*Specific Objectives*

  - This study seeks to determine the contribution of income generation activities among PLWHAs as their household's sources of income as well as improvement of nutrition of PLWHAs under ARVs.

**Specific objective(cont.)**

- Assessing the projects and recommend on the possible ways of improving the organization capacity to achieve its main goals and adhere to its mission of improving the quality of life for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Use of the findings of the study in establishment of sustainable income generating activities to document and Make suggestions through proposal writing to internal and external donors to continue and sustain IGAs to PLHAs.

7.

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

- Poverty level is increasing at household level especially of PLHAs as well as in entire community.
- The support provided in IGAs to PLHAs is inadequate and sustainability of the current implemented projects is questionable
- PLHAs under ARVs experience problem of continuing with the treatment without good and proper nutrition as advised by medical practitioners

10.

**The target community:**

- The study targeted the communities in the four wards: Pamba, Igogo, Mkuyuni and Mbugani wards. The CBO (Mwanza Outreach Group-MOG) has 17 members (10 females and 7 males) who are involved in managing the CBO and were involved in the study directly and indirectly;
- Total number of 236 families of PLHAs and 659 Most Vulnerable Children (MVCs) as target group of beneficiaries who are registered by MOG.

8.

**Research Questions**

1. How many PLHAs and Orphans are supported and available for supporting their households?
2. What are the existing systems and strategies used to ensure the effectiveness of transfer of knowledge and skills for self support to the beneficiaries?
3. What type of resources used in IGAs for impact mitigation of HIV/AIDS effects to the beneficiaries and entire community?
4. What are the achievements, obstacles and challenges those were experienced during implementation of those IGA projects as HIV/AIDS response? How the challenges are dealt with
5. What are the opinion of target group on sustainability o IGAs in the households and community at large? And who is responsible for the interventions' sustainability?

11.

**Needs Assessment**

- Conducted using various groups of members and beneficiaries and problems facing the organisation are the inability to generate financial resources from within and thus over dependence on external sources
- Sustainable IGAs are needed and technical assistance also needed especially on HIV/AIDS related issues

9.

**Literature review**

1. In relation to the problem: The epidemic threatens the economic, social growth and the nations' stability in addition to the human sufferings it causes. (NACP - HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Reports, Number 17(2003), 18 (2004) and 19, Issued: October 2005; UNICEF Report on HIV/AIDS 2004 and various UNAIDS reports, and HIV/AIDS Implication for Poverty Reduction, UNDP 2001).
2. In relation to research theories (Kothari C.R. (1992)
3. Various policies including National HIV/AIDS policy and Small and Medium Enterprises, Dev. Policies.
4. Similar projects studies (UNAIDS and UNDP reports, books and *Journal Article* by various authors).

12.

### Survey Design and Implementation

- Cross sectional design was used to gather information at a single point in time from a sample selected to represent some larger population.
- The reason for choosing this design was simply because: it was flexible, economical and according to the nature of this study, it minimized bias and maximized the reliability of data collection and analysis.
- The study design was descriptive since the study provides information that are on groups and phenomenon that already exists.

13.

### Methods (Cont.)

4. Focus Group Discussion was based on key questions determined by the researcher, but also based on prior information gaps identified when going through the existing documents used for secondary data.
  5. Observation of the activities and projects was also done during field visits
- The decisions on the conclusions on the specific information were made and agreed on in a participatory way and especially during the focus group discussion to allow the study population to tell things about their own experiences, feelings and perceptions.

16.

### Methodology

- Survey was conducted using various information-gathering methods including:
  1. Document review of relevant secondary records such as Mwanza region profile, MOG records,
  2. In person interviews and FGD to PLHAs, and some representatives of the orphans using structured questionnaires and key questions. In this exercise, male and female household heads were eligible for interview as well as boys and girls.

14.

### How the questions were scored

- Where possible the information was disaggregated into gender, ethnicity, location (wards) and asset categories (very poor, poor, intermediate, and wealthy)
- Contents of the information gathered was done using various tools such as tables, graphs and charts, frequencies, percentages and averages, mean, mode and standard deviations, minimum and maximum ranges

17.

### Methods (Cont.)

3. Self-administered questionnaires were used for questioning of the respondents using both closed and open-ended questions. Used to the community leaders, and to CBO staff (management volunteers and members)
- The questionnaires were formulated in English were translated into Kiswahili to facilitate easy communication during data collection

15.

### Psychometric: Reliability and Validity

- To ensure validity and reliability, the first draft of the survey instrument (questionnaires) was pre-tested to 10 beneficiaries and necessary corrections were done prior to final administration
- **Reliability:** Stability of respondents was measured by observation from time to time and ensured that the survey conducted and completed on the time as scheduled to every group of respondents, and the descriptive information obtained in interviews were analyzed at the end of each day

18.

**Validity**

- **Validity:** Review and or assessment of performance of each IGA group through the questionnaires was done by the experts (statistician and demographer) who acted as research assistant who are not part of the study.
- Using both qualitative and quantitative data allowed the increase confidence in the validity of their results
- Qualitative methods like interviews helped to generate descriptive data
- Quantitative method helped to address the correlations between variables

19.

**How sample size was chosen**

- The choice of this sample size was dictated by the limitations of the study population (236 beneficiaries' households) time, resources, accuracy and the need to ensure sufficient numbers for meaningful subgroup analysis.
- The sampling of the households were randomly selected, and the FGD respondents purposely sampled by sex among the PLHAs and giving priority to men who are few in the groups which adequately represents the study population

22.

**Sampling**

In this study, the study population was in the wards (Igogo, Pamba, Mkuyuni and Mbugani) which was surveyed by selecting three streets from each using multistage random sampling methods. (Kothari C.R. (1992) pp 81.) The survey involved the volunteers, and the households of the beneficiaries (PLHAs and the orphans) and leaders at CBO and community level

20.

**Data Analysis and processing**

- Quantitative data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 11. Data analysis was done basing on the data mask developed for entering the completed questionnaire after being pre-tested;
- Qualitative data were analyzed using discourse analysis for detailed understanding of the issues and challenges faced by PLHAs in implementing their income generating activities.

23.

**Sample Size estimates**

It was estimated that 100 participants will be involved in this study. In each ward the following will be selected to participate in the study:

- 50 PLHAs (10 from each ward and 5 from CBO volunteers; and 5 PLHAs who are not involved in IGAs)
  - 38 Orphans (17 boys and 17 girls);
  - 5 CBO leaders
  - 8 Community leaders (street leaders from the selected 3 streets in each ward).
- 100 but actual 90 respondents were reached

21.

**Data Analysis and processing**

- More open and interactive tools to collect descriptive and detailed information from respondents or a group of respondents used. The tool answered the questions why?
- Qualitative data were processed, categorized, summarized and presented in tabular form.

24.

25.

**Results**

- In general, programme activities aim at achieving quantitative results, expressed by some of the micro projects or income generating Activities that includes:
  - Livestock keeping** These are in form of *Loans in kind* provided to animal keeping groups. (goats and poultry keeping projects)
  - Merry-go-round schemes**- These plays a double role.
    - As self-help initiatives, in groups of people involved in various kinds of petty businesses. Also substitutes the micro-credit schemes which were associated to cause stigma and discrimination.
  - Petty businesses** -
  - Grants mobilization** -Done by MOG staff for direct support to the most ill people and orphans. This is in terms of cash to address to specific issues e.g transport to the hospitals, food distribution and school materials.

28.

**Results (Cont.)**

- The survey revealed that more than 20. 4% of the beneficiaries use their plots for the IGAs
- IGA projects created employment opportunities. The survey indicated that 52.2% of the PLHAs are actively participating in IGAs.
- 70% of PLHAs under ARVs involved in IGAs are consume nutritious products they produce (goat milk, eggs and chicken meat, fruits and food items they sell)
- IGAs is a chief contributor to the health status in line with nutrition and ARVs for improving life longevity, improve household income as well as improve the regional income in Mwanza

26.

**Results (cont)**

- The results showed that IGAs are among the higher income earning strategy to PLHAs in comparison with other activities.
- PLHAs were provided with short-term primary training on the project and the household were given start-up grant get small amount of income, nutrition accessible and hence improve quality of life on short-term basis;

29.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Project implemented, monitored and evaluated. Monitoring of the project implementation process was done accordingly to ensure that the project are implemented as per planned activities. The project used a detailed and systematic monitoring plan, review, discussion and meetings. Field visit and simple survey was the main monitoring techniques applied
- The implementation of the IGAs, monitoring and evaluation will have to be done by the end of the 18 months.

27.

**Comparative Statistics on Household Income**

Ward	% Households earning >1000 Tsh per day	% Pop. Below National Poverty Line	Measure of inequality*
Igege	26.3	45.0	30.0
Pamba	68.7	33.1	52.6
Micoyani	19.9	38.7	38.2
Mhogaani	17.7	57.2	36.1

The closer the number to 0, the more equally distributed income among households.  
The closer the number to 100, the more unequal distribution.

30.

**Sustainability**

- Technical support is needed in writing project proposal to soliciting funds and resource mobilization from internal and external sources.
- Revolving fund or capital with very simple conditions to allow other beneficiaries to be assisted. For example giving a goat to a new family not initially engaged in goat keeping
- Putting the project designing in the discretion of the community themselves through needs assessment, then ownership and empowerment of the target group will be a good indication of sustainability.
- Ensuring access to OVCs better education , health services and hence better living for future life without rampant poverty

### Challenges

- Stigma affects market of products
- Environment-lack of waste disposal areas
- Insecurity- theft of livestock
- Lack of area for IGA for those who do not own houses
- Weak persons involve children in IGAs hence affect their school attendance
- Sustainability --no savings, inadequate resources, no secondary training or IGA mgt.

31.

- Encourage stakeholders to respond practically to the development needs of PLHAs and empower them so as ensure sustainability of the Projects established and those micro-projects should meet the following criteria:
  - have an economic and social impact on the life of the PLHAs;
  - respond to a proven and noted priority need ;
  - be implemented on the initiative, and with the active participation of both beneficiaries and entire community.
- Analyze and understand how stigma and other related issues experienced by PLHAs and affects their IGAs and suggest solutions to entire community for change of attitude.

34.

### Recommendations

- Capacity building to the CBO as well as support in mobilizing resources is needed e.g. soliciting funds as well as technical support to be provided to the groups of PLHAs implementing IGA for sustainability.
- Stakeholders mobilize resources for the secondary training that should be conducted in order to address issues of management, accounting, marketing, as well as technical topics and organization of work for sustainable IGAs. Interns resource mobilization is important for sustainability.

32.

### Conclusion

- In general, the income variations among the surveyed groups of beneficiaries' households are very insignificant because they are located in the same kind of environment of Mwanza
- The field of income-generating activities is marked by its flexibility, its adaptability, and its evolving and highly competitive nature
- Positive changes that resulted from the IGAs are alternative strategy of improving the standard of living of PLHAs and their dependants, and the orphans who lost one of their parents due to HIV/AIDS.

35.

### Recommendations

- The support provided help to broaden the self help initiative to their families and community at large so as to reduce over-dependency or rather reduce poverty level that contributes to the increase of HIV/AIDS infection.
- Sustainable IGA developed and experience share with other actors. Improved income will provide equitable access to health education and school-based health services for majority of children, even in a low-income household.

33.

### Conclusion

It is high time other stakeholders working on the care of care, support and impact mitigation to HIV/AIDS affected and infected population, recognize that IGAs is one of the pillars of the household and national economy hence, need to support. What is needed is to make use of IGA potential value for which have overlooked for a long time and intimidated by lack of sustainable initiatives.

36.

### Appendix viii : Questionnaires

#### a) Self Administered Questionnaire for Individual IGA Beneficiary Survey

1. Case No: .....

**Background information** (Tick  $\checkmark$  on the right answer)

2. Name of Ward      1. Igogo..... 2. Pamba..... 3. Mkuyuni..... 4. Mbugani .....
  
3. Name of IGA group 1. Dairy goat keeping..... 2. Poultry Keeping.....  
3. Petty business Kiosks..... 4. Others.....
  
4. Gender: 1.Female .....2. Male .....
  
5. How old are you? 1. 18-25 ....., 2. 26-39 ....., 3. 40-60.....4. 61 and above ... ..,
  
6. What is your marital status? 1. Married ..... 2. Single..... 3. Widowed.....  
4. Others (please specify).....
  
7. Education level: What is your highest level of general education?  
1. Completed primary education, ..... 2. Completed "O" level.  
.....  
2. Completed "A" level, .....4. Completed a diploma, .....  
5. Completed degree .....
  
8. What is your occupation?  
1. Civil servant 2. Private employee 3. Petty business 4. Business 5. Unemployed
  
9. Family size: How many people live in your household?  
1. 1-2 people ..... 2. 3-4 people..... 3. 5-6 people..... 4. 7 people and above.....
  
10. How many children live with you?  
1. 1-2 ..... 2. 3-4 ..... 3. 5-6 ..... 4. 7 and above.....

11. Education level of children you live with

1. None 2. 1-2 ..... 3. 3-4 ..... 4. 5-6 ..... 5. 7 and above.....

**IGA production process (referring to the type of your IGA)**

12. Who are person(s) in household primarily responsible for the income generating activities/ project:

1. Yourself. .... 2. Husband. .... 3. Wife..... 4. Children Boy(s).....  
5. Girl(s)..... 6. Other household member..... (Specify) .....

13. What percentage of your time is used for the IGA project production?

1. 25% ..... 2. 50% ..... 3. 75% ..... 4. 100% .....

14. How about for other activities

1. 1-25% ..... 2. 26-50% ..... 3. 51- 75% ..... 4. 76-100% .....

15. Do you have any formal training in your project or related field?

1. Yes, ..... 2. No.....

16. If answered Yes in the above Question who trained you?

1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. Others..... (specify).....

17. How can you rate the quality of the training provided?

1. Very good..... 2. Good..... 3. Intermediate ..... 4. Poor..... 5. Very poor.....

18. Would you like more training to be conducted?

1. Like very much..... 2. Like ..... 3. Neutral..... 4. Dislike..... 5. Dislike very much

.....

19. If you like more training to be provided, mention the specific training you need

1. Basic knowledge about the project.....,
2. Project management (production and marketing) .....
3. Financial management.....,
4. Others.....(Specify).....

20. If you keep livestock (goats or poultry) as your project, how many of the following:

Types of livestock	Number
Goats	1. 1-10 ..... 2. 11-20..... 3. 21- above.....
Poultry - Laying hens	1. 1-10 ..... 2. 11-20..... 3. 21- above.....
Broiler Chicken	1. 1-10 ..... 2. 11-20..... 3. 21- above.....

21. Do you have problems with your project? 1. Yes, .....2. No. ....

22. If Yes what are those problems

1. Pests ..... 2. Diseases ..... 3. Space/feeding..... 4. Pollution..... 5.
- Others..... (Specify) .....

23. What measures do you take?

1. Treat .....2. Control .....3. Increase space.....
4. Others..... (specify).....

### **Extension and information transfer**

25. Where do you currently get the information on the best ways of implementing the

IGA? 1. Family, .....2. Friends, .....3. neighbours/ person experience, .....

5. Extension agents, ..... 5. MOG (facilitators/counselors).....

6. Reading brochures, ....., 7. Others..... , please specify.....

26. Do government employed urban development /livestock extension agents visit you to give advice on production? 1. Yes, .....2. No.....

27. What are the main constraints of the projects? Please rate them on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is most serious and 5 least.

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....
- 5) .....

28. Do you think the projects have any impact at household level? Please mention by rating according to their importance to you, where 1 is the most important and 5 the least.

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....
- 5) .....

### **Products usage and marketing process**

29. Do you consume the products produced in your IGA at home?

1. Yes, .... 2. No.....

32. In your opinion what is the importance of IGA to you and your children?

1. Improve nutrition to you and children.....
2. can foster learning, hobby and can help inspire them to be involved in the future.....
3. Economic importance of IGA products (contribute for their living school materials/fees.....),

33. In the table below name the products that you sell per month and the money earned per month?

Type of Products	Quantity(liters, numbers kg )	Price in (Tshs)	Revenue (Tshs)	Place sold	Remarks

34. If you sell mention the places/people you sell to? .....neighbors, .....kiosks, .....itinerary vendors, .....to the city retail markets, .....to restaurants/hotels, .....others, please specify .....

35. Do you organize marketing of your products with other producers? .....Yes, .....No.

#### **Households' income from the IGA versus other activities/business**

36. Does the family operate other activities e.g. petty business kiosk/grocery?

1. Yes ..... 2. No.....

37. What is your annual household income from the IGA?

1. <Tshs 10 000, ..... 2. 10 001-30 000, ..... 3. 30 001-50 000, .....

4. 50 001-700 000, .....5. 70 001-90 000, ..... 6. 90,001-100,000,

7. 100 001 and above (figures in Tshs)

38. What is your annual household income from other business besides IGA projects?

1. <Tshs 50 000, ..... 2. 50 001-100 000, .....3. 100 001-200 000

4. >200 001

## 39. Household expenditure

Household expenditure item	Amount	Source of Income (activity)
1.To procure food for family		
2. Pay house rent /procure construction materials		
3. To pay school fees for children		
4. Clothing for the family		
5. Family Medical Care (treatment)		
6. Saving		
7. Any other developmental expenditure		

## Organization Structure

40. Are there any kind of groups or organization that exist in your community in which people join their common interest? 1. Yes, .....2. No. ....

41. If there are any organizations , are they different for women and men, infected or uninfected?

1. Yes, .....2. No.....

42. How do they differ?

.....

43. Which benefits do you get from the organization/group?.....,

44. Who has the final say in earnings from the IGAs:

1. father ....., 2. Mother, .....3. both .....4. family .....  
5. Group leaders .....6. CBO .....

**“Thank you very much for your co-operation.”**

## b) Guiding Key Questions For In Person Interview

**Introduction:** “ Thank you for being willing to take part in this interview’ I assure you that you will remain anonymous and no records of the interview with your name will be kept or shared. The information will only be used for recommendation for the improvement of the projects and services provided to you.

1. Are you involved in Income Generation activity supported by Mwanza Outreach group?

If Yes – which project?

- How did you come to be involved in this project, what were the selection procedures?
- What are the success of the project?
- What are the problems/ challenges do you experience?

If No – Why you are not involve in any project?

- How do you earn your income to support your Family?
- What are the benefits/problems do you think those who are involved in projects get?

2. Have you taken part in any services provided which is related to the project?  
(probe and explain but don't give example at this stage)
3. What services/ advise do you get to improve the project implementation and production in general?
4. How would you evaluate that services?

5. Take respondents to the following list and ask them if they are aware of the services, what is provided, if they have had direct experience, and if they had how would they rate that experience. (Omit to the list any service covered in question 3 & 4)
  - 1) Primary Training (starting the project)
  - 2) Book keeping/ household budgeting
  - 3) Cooperatives / working in groups
  - 4) Business skills
  - 5) Cross cutting issues e.g. stigma, environment
  - 6) Advise on how to plan and or implement the project effectively?
6. What kind of services could be provided that would help you personally improve your household income as well as improving your living standard? Probe on the meaning of improved living standard and its benefits
7. Do you find your present income adequate and fair?
8. Some people see the community we live in as a ladder to climb to greater rewards, others see it as divided between the haves and the have not. How do you see the society? (Probe on social imagery, stigma and discrimination)

**c) Other guiding Research Questions at the heart of this study during discussion:**

1. How many PLHAs and Orphans are supported and available for supporting their households?
2. What was the task of volunteers and other trainers?
3. What was the effectiveness of transfer of knowledge and skills from trainers to the beneficiaries?
4. What type of resources that were used during IGAs to People Living with HIV/AIDS?
5. Were the training materials understood and applied by the trainees or the target group?
6. What training methods were used by the partners' organizations at the initial stages of establishment of the projects?
7. How many people benefits from the IGAs?
8. What HIV/AIDS impacts being responded through the IGAs to the community?
9. What are the achievements of the IGAs on HIV/AIDS response?
10. What obstacles and challenges those were experienced during implementation of those IGA projects?
11. What are the PLHAs opinion on sustainability of IGAs in the households and community at large?

12. Who is responsible for sustainability of IGAs intervention activities in the households and at community levels?
13. What is the community perception about their role in supporting the projects?
14. What is the existing mechanism for collaboration among stakeholders?
15. What are the PLHAs comment on leadership commitment and support?

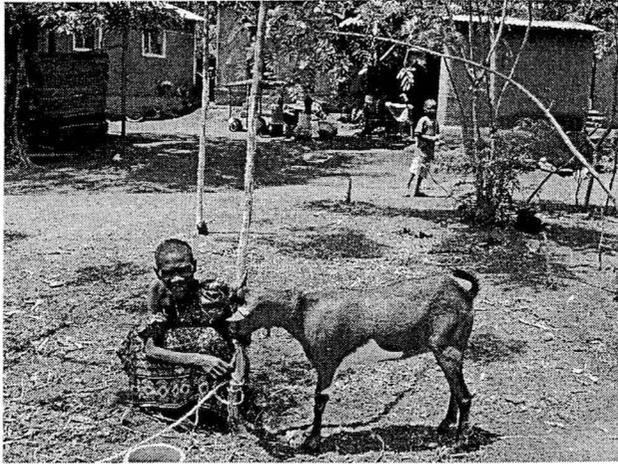
## Appendix ix: Mwanza Population Characteristics

	1978	1988	2002	2012(projected)
Size	1,443,379	1,878,271	2,942,148	4,155,000
Av. H/hold size	6.0	6.4	5.9	n.a
% Annual growth	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4
% Share of Mainland Population	8.5	8.3	8.8	9.0
Sex Ratio	99.6	97.7	98.4	n.a
Population Per sq. km.	71.8	93.5	146.4	206.8
Dependence Ratio	100.6	99.2	?	n.a
Urbanisation %	10.2	18.1	n.a	30.0 (2003)

## Population and Household Size of Nyamagana District in Mwanza City

	Ward/	Type	Population (Number)			Household	
			Male	Female	Total	Number	Average Size
	<b>District Total</b>		<b>105,316</b>	<b>105,419</b>	<b>210,735</b>	<b>49,138</b>	<b>4.3</b>
1	Mkuyuni	Urban	6,644	6,699	13,343	3,416	3.9
2	Nyamanoro	Urban	20,853	21,878	42,731	9,647	4.4
3	Igogo	Urban	14,682	13,888	28,570	7,289	3.9
4	Pamba	Urban	11,718	11,828	23,546	5,130	4.6
5	Nyamagana	Urban	3,091	2,760	5,851	1,236	4.7
6	Mirongo	Urban	2,700	2,632	5,332	1,109	4.8
7	Mbugani	Urban	19,004	18,518	37,522	9,111	4.1
8	Isamilo	Urban	8,831	9,085	17,916	4,096	4.4
9	Kirumba	Urban	10,695	10,947	21,642	4,989	4.3
10	Kitangiri	Urban	7,098	7,184	14,282	3,115	4.6

Appendix x. Photographs



One of the PLHAs preparing for milking the goat



The goats are kept in the cages during the day time.



Petty business mainly done by children of the bed ridden PLHAs