



GGP

***Grant Assistance
for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects***

By the Embassy of Japan

WHAT IS GGP

In 1989, the Government of Japan introduced Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP) in view of the fact that the development needs in less developed countries were increasingly diversifying. The aim of GGP is to provide financial assistance to non-profit, development-oriented organizations so as to implement community development projects, which directly benefit people at a grassroots level. As of April 2016, GGP targets 141 countries and 1 region all over the world. The amount of GGP grant, which bases itself on one-time, single-year financing, does not exceed 10,000,000 Japanese Yen (=approximately US\$100,000 depending on exchange rates).

ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

Non-profit organizations, CBOs (Community-based Organization), local / international NGOs, medical institutions, Educational institutions, Local authorities / governments including sub-county level which has:

1. A minimum of two years experience in implementing development projects
2. Full-time paid staff
3. Track record in handling at least 50% of requested funds

*Individuals and private companies are not eligible.



AREAS OF PROJECT

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water and Sanitation
4. Agricultural Development

※Please inquire about eligibility and applicable sector if your project does not come under any of these.



TYPES OF PROJECT

1. **Construction of structures/facilities**
dormitories, classrooms, science laboratories, maternity wards, infectious disease wards, agricultural produce stores, boreholes and etc.
2. **Provision of equipment and materials**
ambulances, trucks, double decker beds, three-seater desks, processing machines for crops and medical equipment etc.
3. **Technical or educational training/workshops to complement the above two activities.**



GGP IN UGANDA

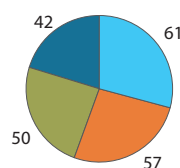
The Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Uganda initiated the GGP in 1992 with a project in Kampala. The number, sector, and region of the GGP have grown and expanded since then. Today, 13 to 14 projects are implemented every year across Uganda. By signing the grant contract with Kibale Secondary School, the number of projects implemented under the GGP scheme has reached 210 in 2016. Our commitments in Uganda have successfully improved millions of people's lives through the construction of boreholes, classrooms, girls' dormitories, maternity wards and infectious disease wards, and the procurement of ambulances, school buses and trucks. The region wise distribution of the 210 projects is almost even - 61 are in Northern Uganda, 57 in Central, 50 in West, 42 in East. The sector wise distribution is 106 in education, 53 in health, 29 in water, 11 in agriculture, and 11 in other.

COMMENT FROM A BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATION (AGRICULTURE)

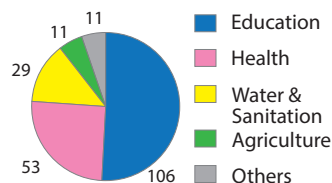
I strongly thank the Embassy of Japan for giving us those items, which have helped us to increase the production using animal draught power technology. It's a technology, which is affordable to farmers in rural areas because tractors are so expensive. We bought the MAIZE MILL MACHINE and every day it makes 20,000 - 30,000 shillings totaling to 600,000 - 900,000 per month.



NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY REGION



NUMBER OF PROJECT BY SECTOR



**Total
210 Projects
So Far**

HOW TO APPLY

The Embassy receives applications anytime throughout the year, but the application selection process is conducted twice a year, with the deadline set on 31st of January and 31st of August every year. Official notification as to whether applications have passed the initial screening will be given approximately 3 months later. The first application of the selection process is done by 3 pages concept paper. We advise applicants to clearly and concisely state the analysis of your project and the reason why requested items are necessary in order to cope with the situation in the concept paper.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Concept Paper
Submission

Interview
(Full Application
Submission)

Pre-Site
Visit
(Attachments to
Full Application
Submission)

Recommendation
to Tokyo
HQs of
the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs,
Japan

**Award
GGP!**

EDUCATION

 = 10 students

Student:Teacher Ratio at Primary



Literacy Rate



National	71%
East	64%
West	75%
Central	80%
North	60%

Student:Classroom Ratio at Primary



Academic Completion Ratio



At Primary	58%
Secondary level	18.5%
(Drop out before completion of O level)	
Secondary O level	15.4%
Secondary A level	3%
University/Tertiary	4.3%

Student:Latrine Stance Ratio at Primary



Ref: Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13: National Population and Housing Census 2014: Statistical Abstract 2015

THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE LABORATORY BLOCK AT ALITO SECONDARY SCHOOL

Alito Secondary School was established in 1985. The school was however faced with the effects of 20-year LRA war in Northern Uganda. The school hosted surrounding displaced schools and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), which strained the infrastructure and general school facilities. After the LRA insurgency was put down around 2005, many IDPs went back to their respective homes and schools. The school was left with major renovation needs to create a normal teaching and learning environment. In the same year, the government of Uganda put in effect a policy that made science subjects, which included Physics, Biology, Chemistry and Mathematics, compulsory in ordinary secondary school level. The school was faced with a challenge to implement this policy since they were already overwhelmed by major renovation for the basic facilities ranging from pit latrines, classrooms, and furniture among others. In order for Alito Secondary School to effectively implement the government science policy, the government of Japan supported the school through GGP funding by constructing a science laboratory. The school is now able to teach all the science subjects as required by the government of Uganda in a modern teaching and learning environment.



THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A LIBRARY AT IGANGA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Iganga Secondary School is the only government aided girls' school in the district. The school was established in 1958, and it is one of the secondary schools in Uganda which adopted inclusive teaching and learning where visually impaired students are given opportunity to study. The number of students in this school has been increasing over the time, but the facility remained without expansion. The most affected was the school library. The poor reading culture in Uganda can best be addressed by providing schools with libraries and equipping them with books. The school in fact had a number of books provided by the government, and parents brought books for their children. However, the books were piled up in boxes, which was hardly accessible for students. The GGP grant scheme came handy to construct a modern library for the school. The books can now be properly stored, accessed and used by students with ease. This has facilitated teaching and learning in the school. The visually impaired students can now store their learning materials including braille machines in the new library. The new library can accommodate comfortably 140 readers at a time as oppose to 20 which was the case in the old library. Construction of the new library by the government of Japan funding has greatly improved the teaching and learning environment in the school.



THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES AT KYAKAYONGA PRIMARY SCHOOL IN NAKASEKE DISTRICT

Kyakayonga Primary School was established in 1977 by the community as one of the 11 schools in the sub-county. The nearest school is 8km away. Kyakayonga Primary School was the only primary school in the area. Nonetheless, the school had only two classrooms, which was just enough to accommodate students of Primary 6. Primary 1 to Primary 5 were using semi-permanent structures made of wooden posts and thatched roofs. Some students did not even have a classroom, so they were studying under the tree. The government of Japan supported the school in its construction of 2 classroom blocks with 6 classrooms in total, and in its installation of 2 water tanks of 10,000 liters each and furniture. This intervention has greatly improved the teaching and learning environment of the school.



HEALTH

 = 100 people  = 10 people

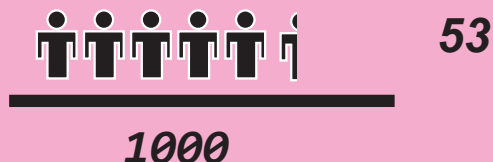
Fertility Rate in 2011

6.05 %

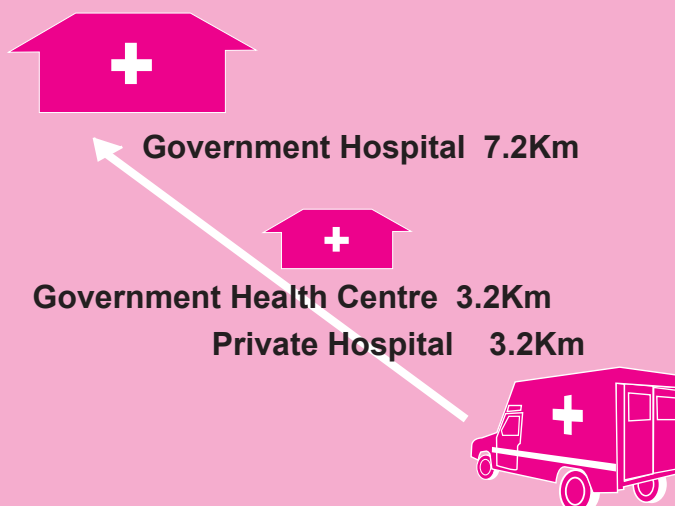
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate in 2015

7.3%

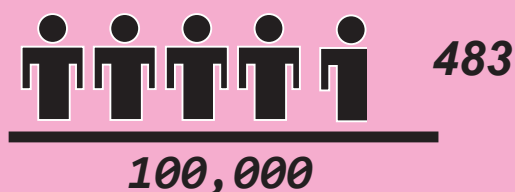
Infant Mortality Rate in 2015



Average Distance to Health Facility Patient Went to



Mortality Rate of Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers



Ref: Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13: National Population and Housing Census 2014: Statistical Abstract 2015

THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN OPERATION THEATRE BLOCK AT KALONGO HOSPITAL

Kalongo Hospital in Agago District in Northern Uganda is one of the major hospitals providing operation services to the population of Agago and Pader Districts. Before the GGP grant came in, the old operation theatre building did not have enough space for providing operation services to the patients in hygienic and safe environment. The Northern region had also just come out of the 20-year LRA insurgency which destroyed social service infrastructure and created over 2 million IDPs. The project enabled the hospital to construct a new operation theatre building benefiting at least 2,400 patients and 400 expectant mothers annually.



THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A MATERNITY WARD AT BUBANGIZI HEALTH CENTER IN MITOOMA DISTRICT

Bubangizi Health Centre in Mitooma District is the busiest Health Centre in the district offering maternity services to a population of over 106,900. The Health Centre had well trained midwives and nurses who could attend to mothers, but lacked adequate space for the services. Even after utilizing spaces in general wards and immunization halls, there still was not enough space for expectant mothers who needed close attention. As a result, mothers would be sent back home only to come back for delivery. This increased the risk of delivering at home by them-



selves and also threatened to increase the death toll of both mothers and babies. The project improved the health service delivery at Bubangizi Health Centre by constructing a maternity ward, providing 2 delivery beds, 18 inpatient beds and 58 mosquito nets for the patients. The project also contributed to reducing the risk of infection spreading, allowing utilization of the general ward and immunization halls for other patients and creating a good environment for both mothers and their babies.

THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A GENERAL WARD AT MBAARE HEALTH CENTRE, ISINGIRO DISTRICT

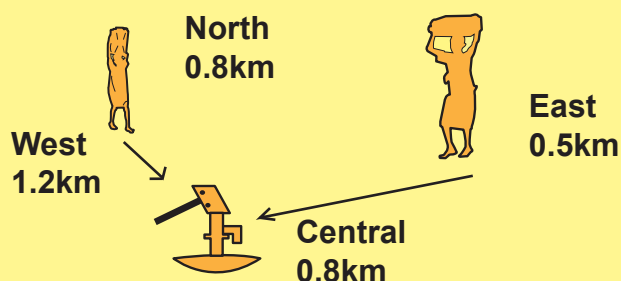
In Isingiro District, Mbaare Health Centre III located at the border with Tanzania did not have a general ward. The Health Centre had only an out-patient and maternity ward. As a result, even seriously ill patients had to sleep in the hallways or in consultation rooms. Sometimes, they were accommodated in maternity wards, with a risk of cross-infection to infants and pregnant women. The expectant mothers did not have the privacy they needed during child birth which made some to shy away from the health centre and instead opted to using traditional birth attendants. The health workers equally did not have enough space to carry out their delicate duties. Through this project, a general ward was constructed and medical equipment, solar power systems and water tanks provided to improve the health service environment for more than 22,900 people in Mbaare Sub-county and neighbouring villages in Tanzania.



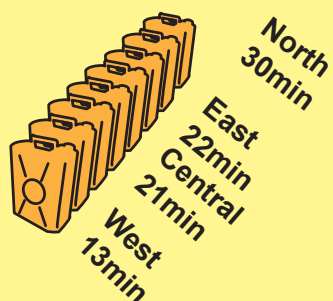
WATER & SANITATION

Access to Safe Water at National Level
72.2 %

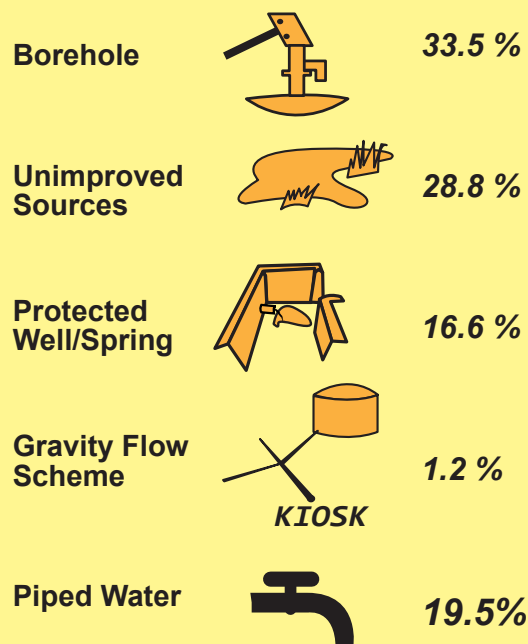
Average Distance to Water Source



Average Wait Time at Source



Distribution of Household by Main Source of Water at National level



Ref: Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13: National Population and Housing Census 2014: Statistical Abstract 2015

THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IN MANAFWA DISTRICT

Initially there were only 8 boreholes, 2 streams and 3 protected springs for over 30,000 people living in Butiru sub-county. Women and children were forced to walk for a long distance to fetch water, which was consuming their school time. This project implemented by Elimination of Hard Core Poverty Foundation (ELOHACOPO) for construction of a gravity flow water system using solar power and a generator for pumping, as well as a construction of 11 tap stands. The project contributed to improving the access to safe water of 11 communities in Butiru Sub-county benefiting over 4,600 people.



THE PROJECT FOR INSTALLING RAIN WATER HARVESTING TANKS IN KISORO DISTRICT

Nyarusiza sub-county has a population of 28,700; however they initially had only 1 existing water system with 5 tap stands making the congestion at each tap stand very high, forcing people to use unsafe water from ponds and swamps. Securing water became extremely difficult during the dry season and improvement in water infrastructure was an urgent need. The project implemented by InterAid Uganda for construction of 8 water harvesting sheds and to install 2 water tanks in each shed, 15 water tanks in 5 primary schools, as well as 1 water tank in the 3 major churches and 2 water tanks in Gasovu health centre. Total of 36 rain water harvesting tanks were installed through the project and contributed to improving the access to safe water in Nyarusiza sub-county.



THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IN 17 SCHOOLS IN KOBOKO DISTRICT



Koboko District is situated in North-western Uganda, known as West Nile region, facing its borders to South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with population of about 210,000. In the 1970s, West Nile regional infrastructure was fairly developed. However, during the war that disposed the Idi Amin regime, most of the infrastructure was destroyed and many people fled to neighboring Sudan and DRC. With the return of peace and people back to their villages, there was an urgent need to improve social infrastructure including schools and access to safe water. Through this project, implemented by Associazione Centro Aiuti Voluntari, 17 boreholes were drilled in 17 schools to improve the learning environment and access to safe water of over 11,510 pupils and students.

AGRICULTURE

Poverty Rate

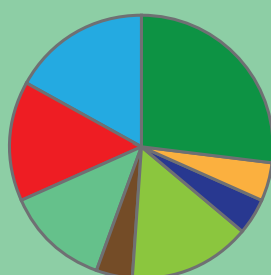
19.7%
6.7 million people

Subsistence Agricultural Worker in 2014

67% of total population

Household Consumption by Item in 2015

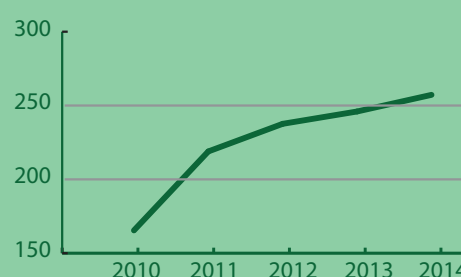
Food	27.1%
Beverages	4.7%
Clothing & Footwear	4.4%
Rent, Fuel & Utilities	14.8%
Household & Personal Goods	4.5%
Transport & Communication	12.8%
Education	14.7%
Health, Entertainment & Others	16.8%



Distribution of Household by No. of Meals taken per day (%)

No. of Meals	Rural	National
1	11.9	11.8
2	55.8	51.4
3	30.7	34.6
4/more	1.6	2.1

Consumer Price Index for Food (Base: 2005/06=100)



Ref: Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13: National Population and Housing Census 2014: Statistical Abstract 2015

THE PROJECT FOR SUPPORTING FARMERS GROUPS IN LANGO REGION

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have spread across the country, and social service delivery were destructed in the Lango region due to the LRA insurgency. Although this region has been secured and the resettlement of IDPs has been done successfully, re-establishment of life has been difficult. This project supplied oxen, ox ploughs, cooking equipment, improved seeds, and rice huller to 65 groups of returnee farmers and provided training to maximize their use via Agency For Sustainable Rural Transformation (AFSRT). The project contributed to improving their living conditions and ensuring stable food supply to the region through introducing modern agricultural techniques.



Mr. Ekol Geoffrey

"I have been a very lucky person to be one of the beneficiaries of GGP project. I got the opportunity to learn about 8 good farming practices. VSLA (Village Saving & Loan Association) got seeds and tree seedlings from this project. Annually, I get between 5 to 6 million shillings as a result of planting improved seeds and observing GAP (Good Agricultural Practice). VSLA has helped boost my retail shop as I can easily get a loan to bring more stock in my shop and as per now I have acquired my motorcycle and a pair of oxen."

Okecha Denis

"You see projects come and go but what impact will it leave on you? I did not just relax when GGP project reached our village. I had to tap this opportunity, and as a result I realized many good things ranging from farming skills, improved seeds, VSLA, even business skills and my income has increased. Now I have something to show; my own oxen which I acquired as a result of farming."

THE PROJECT FOR ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY THROUGH COFFEE PROCESSING

Kasese District was seriously devastated in the civil war by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) insurgency during the 1990s. People of Bukonzo County resettled after its subsidence, but their life remained very hard and poor as their farming and infrastructure had not been fully recovered. Bukonzo Joint Cooperative Micro-Finance Society is an organization which has been promoting, for the resettled IDPs in Kasese District, formation of farmers' groups, organic agriculture, group saving and investment in agriculture. GGP provided roasting, grinding and packaging machines to enable Bukonzo Joint Cooperative Micro-Finance Society to sell the processed coffee at much higher price and increase organic farming. This project directly contributed to generating higher income for the farmers in the community.



THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH PROMOTING ANIMAL TRACTION IN 5 DISTRICTS IN EASTERN UGANDA

Busoga region suffers from low agricultural productivity due to relying on man-power agricultural method, thus creating difficulties in meeting an increasing food demand of growing population in the area and placing the people in poverty. This project introduced efficient agricultural techniques by providing oxen, carts, ploughs and technical training to contribute to poverty reduction, improving the productivity and living conditions for the people in the area of 1,160 households via Multi-Purpose Training and Community Empowerment Association (MTCEA). This project impacted livelihoods in various aspects. Oxen owners could generate income from lending oxen to farmers outside the groups. They saved time and cost for transportation and cultivation by using carts and ploughs. With regard to the gender aspect, women became able to cultivate the farm much easier than before by using oxen. Some farmers bought maize mills, ground-nuts threshers, and even houses. This project contributed to strengthening livelihoods of farmers and increasing their resilience against poverty through income generation.





For the People of Uganda

***Embassy of Japan
in the Republic of Uganda***

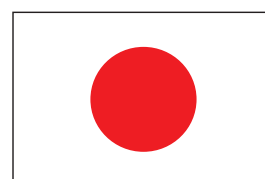
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**From
the People of Japan**