



NGOs in the water and sanitation sub-sector in Uganda

# Performance Report for FY 2015/16

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### WHERE WE WORK



## Foreword

I am delighted to present to you the NGO Performance Report for the Financial Year 2015/16. The report indicates the Civil Society contribution to the Water and Environment Sector under the umbrella, Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) and the respective trends over the previous years.

In Uganda, the population with access to safe water stands at 71% in urban areas and 67% in the rural areas a notable increase of 2% from the last financial year. However, the functionality for rural water supplies has reduced to 86%, from the 88% which was reported in June 2015 (SPR, 2016). With regard to sanitation, access to rural sanitation has only increased by 2% from 77% to 79% while challenges in improving school sanitation standards still abound as evidenced by the decline of the pupil to stance ratio from 67: 1 in 2014/15 to 70:1 in 2015/16 (SPR, 2016).

Civil Society Organizations under their umbrella, UWASNET have continued to complement government efforts in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services contributing up to UGX44.4 Billion in the FY 2015/2016. The investment has been made to meet Water and Sanitation related needs through: access to sate water and sanitation, water quality monitoring , water for production, promotion of the equity and inclusion principles , mainstreaming WASH, gender in Integrated Water Resources Management, coordination and collaboration, Good Governance and Advocacy and Sector Learning. For the FY 2015/16, UWASNET members have invested most in rainwater harvesting and management. community Efforts have been made in increasing their contribution to Integrated Water Resources Management compared to the previous years. The report also provides highlights of the key sector challenges and corresponding recommendations for service delivery improvement in light of the National Development Plan (NDP) II targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

It is our sincere hope that the report will be resourceful to the different sector stakeholders and add value to existing and future sector programmes and plans in pursuit of the welfare of Ugandans, attainment of the National Development Plans and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Every person, everywhere, has a right to quality sanitation and hygiene. UWASNET remains fully committed in partnership with other stakeholders to make that right a reality, and to transform the lives of Ugandans.

#### Doreen Kabasindi Wandera

Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET)

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# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

| ACF     | Action Against Hunger   |
|---------|---|
| ACORD   | Agency for Corporation and Research in Development            |
| Ecosan  | Ecological sanitation   |
| AEE     | African Evangelistic Enterprise                               |
| ARUWE   | Action for Rural Women's Empowerment                          |
| AMREF   | African Medical Relief  |
| ATC     | Appropriate Technology Centre                                 |
| AFARD   | Agency for Accelerated Regional Development                   |
| CBMS    | Community Based Maintenance System                            |
| CBO     | Community Based Organization                                  |
| CIFOVUP | Community Initiative For the Empowerment of Vulnerable People |
| CLUES   | Community Led Urban Environment Sanitation                    |
| CLTS    | Community Led Total Sanitation                                |
| CMOs    | Catchment Management Organizations                            |
| CSOs    | Civil Society Organizations                                   |
| CHW     | Community Health Worker                                       |
| DEA     | Directorate of Environmental Affairs                          |
| DESS    | Department of Environmental Support Services                  |
| DOM     | Department of Meteorology                                     |
| DWD     | Directorate of Water Development                              |
| DWRM    | Directorate of Water Resources Management                     |
| DWSCCs  | District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees         |
| DWSDCG  | District Water and Sanitation Development Conditional Grant   |
| ecosan  | Ecological Sanitation   |
| EHD     | Environmental Health Division                                 |
| enr     | Environment and Natural Resources.                            |
| FBO     | Faith Based Organization                                      |
| FORUD   | Foundation for Rural Development                              |

| FSSD      | Forestry Sector Support Department                         |
|-----------|--|
| FY        | Financial Year   |
| Gfs       | Gravity flow scheme  |
| HEWASA    | Health through Water and Sanitation                        |
| HPMs      | Hand Pump Mechanics  |
| IAS       | International Aid Services                                 |
| IIRR      | International Institute of Rural Reconstruction            |
| ISH       | Improved and Sanitation Hygiene                            |
| IWRM      | Integrated Water Resource Management                       |
| JESE      | Joint Effort To Save The Environment.                      |
| KDF       | Kyakulumbye Development Foundation                         |
| KWDT      | Katosi Women Development Trust                             |
| lGs       | Local Governments  |
| lvbc      | Lake Victoria Basin Commission                             |
| MADDO     | Masaka Diocese Development Organisation                    |
| MEMD      | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development                 |
| MHM       | Menstrual Hygiene Management                               |
| MGLSD     | The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development      |
| MoES      | Ministry of Education And Sports.                          |
| MoFPED    | The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| МоН       | Ministry of Health   |
| MWE       | Ministry of Water And Environment                          |
| MWUWS     | Mid Western Umbrella for Water and Sanitation              |
| NAPE      | National Association of Professional Environmentalists     |
| NEMA      | National Environment Management Authority                  |
| NETWAS -U | Network for Water And Sanitation Uganda                    |
| NFA       | National Forestry Authority                                |
| NGOs      | Non-Governmental Organizations                             |
| NWSC      | National Water And Sewerage Corporation                    |
| O&M       | Operation and maintenance                                  |

| ODF     | Open Defecation Free                                   |
|---------|--|
| OIDO    | Orungo Integrated Development Organization             |
| PHAST   | Participatory Hygiene and sanitation Transformation    |
| PTA     | Parent and Teachers Association                        |
| SBMIS   | School Based Management Information System             |
| SHC     | School Health Clubs                                    |
| SMCs    | School Management Committees                           |
| SCWSCC  | Sub-County Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee |
| TEMEDO  | Temele Development Organization                        |
| UDDT    | Urine Diversion Dry Toilet                             |
| UMURDA  | Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association            |
| UNFCCC  | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  |
| UWASNET | The Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET)  |
| VHTs    | Village Health Teams                                   |
| VSLA    | Village saving and Loan Association                    |
| VAD     | Voluntary Action for Development                       |
| WASH    | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene                          |
| WESWG   | Water and Environment Sector Working Group             |
| WEDA    | Wera Development Association                           |
| WfP     | Water for Production                                   |
| WFP     | Water for People                                       |
| WMD     | Wetlands Management Department                         |
| WPC     | Water Policy Committee                                 |
| WSC     | Water And Sanitation Committee                         |
| WSS     | Water supply and Sanitation                            |
| WSSB    | Water supply and Sanitation Board                      |
| WSSWG   | Water and Sanitation Sector Working Group              |
| WUC     | Water User Committee                                   |
| YODEO   | Youth Development Organization                         |

# Glossary and definitions

| Development<br>Partner (DP)          | Bilateral, multilateral and international organizations and agencies providing support to Government of Uganda or CSOs.   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| The<br>Arbo-loo                      | The Arbo-loo (also known as Eco-pit) is a form of ecological sanitation technology<br>for human excreta disposal. The technology involves a slab mounted on a ring<br>beam of bricks or concrete and a shallow pit is dug inside the beam. A simple<br>structure for privacy made from locally available materials is then built around<br>the slab. Flies and unpleasant odours are controlled by regularly adding soil,<br>wood ash and leaves into the shallow pit. By adding the soil, ash and leaves,<br>the excreta in the pit turns into compost. Once full, the slab and superstructure are<br>moved to a new place. It is then possible to grow a fruit tree or banana on this<br>compost.   |
| Community Led<br>Total Sanitation    | Community-[led Total Sanitation is an approach to sanitation and hygiene<br>promotion which brings about collective community decision to reject open<br>defecation and strive to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status (see ODF).  |
| The Fossa<br>Alterna                 | Fossa Alterna is another form of ecological sanitation. This is a simple alternating<br>twin pit system designed specifically to recycle humus for use in agriculture. The<br>pits are managed in such a way that excrement is changed into humus through<br>decomposition, after 12 months. After the decomposition, the humus is dug out<br>and taken to gardens. This is facilitated by the regular and generous addition of<br>soil, wood ash and leaves during use. The pits of a fossa-alterna are shallow,<br>about 1.2 m deep, maximum of 1.5 m deep.   |
| Ecological<br>Sanitation<br>(Ecosan) | Ecological Sanitation often referred to as Ecosan is a holistic approach to sanitation<br>and water management based on the systematic closure of local material flow-<br>cycles. It introduces the concept of sustainability to sanitation by its basic principle<br>of closing the (nutrient) loop between sanitation and agriculture. The main objectives<br>are, (i) to reduce the health risks related to sanitation, contaminated water and<br>waste, (ii) to prevent the pollution of surface and ground water, (iii) to prevent<br>the degradation of soil fertility and (iv), to optimize the management of nutrients<br>and water resources. The concept can be implemented through a great variety of<br>technologies. In small towns, the concept can be implemented through a variety<br>of technologies that include the Arbo-loo, the Fossa Alterna, and Urine Diversion<br>Dry Toilet (UDDT), among others. |
| Household<br>Sanitation              | Household Sanitation refers to private or domestic facilities that are installed and managed by the households.   |

| Sanplats                                   | A movable washable sanitation platforms (sanplats) made of cement, fine<br>aggregate, and wire-mesh to cover the squat area of a pit latrine   |
|--|--|
| Open<br>Defecation<br>Free (ODF)           | A sanitation and Hygiene related concept that relates not only stopping open<br>defecation but encompasses breaking the faecal – oral transmission routes or<br>'stopping eating faeces.' A community is ODF if there are no faeces in the open,<br>the latrines are fly-proof (do not allow flies to carry faeces from the latrines/toilets to<br>food), and there is provision and evidence of hand washing with soap/ash.   |
| Public<br>Sanitation                       | Public sanitation refers to communal toilet facilities installed in public places like<br>markets, health centres, taxi or bus parks or any other public places. In small towns,<br>the common facilities used are waterborne toilets (where there is a piped water supply<br>system) and VIP latrines. Often the public sanitation facilities are privatized for effective<br>O&M.  |
| Institutional<br>Sanitation                | Sanitation and hygiene promotion at institutions that include schools, barracks, prisons, or any clearly defined centres that are not open to the public. Much of the NGO intervention however targets schools.  |
| Sanitation<br>Marketing                    | Sanitation Marketing (SanMark) is a viable mechanism for increasing sanitation coverage by supporting efforts to enhance the capacity of the private sector to supply desirable sanitation products, encourage the public sector to develop a supportive enabling environment, and also develop the capacity of the NGOs and local governments to stimulate demand. Sanitation Marketing also focuses on demand creation through media and communications campaigns. |
| Urine<br>diversion<br>Dry Toilet<br>(UDDT) | This is the most common form of ecological toilet known in Uganda. This toilet<br>consists of two (faecal) vaults, built above ground and a toilet superstructure. Urine<br>and faeces are collected separately, the faeces are collected in the faecal vault<br>under the slab; and the urine is collected in a container, e.g. a tank or jerry-can, but<br>sometimes it can be infiltrated into the ground.  |
| Software                                   | An umbrella term used to cover the activities of awareness creation, community sensitisation, mobilisation and post-construction follow-up with respect to water supply and sanitation. These activities are undertaken to change behaviour and attitudes towards hygiene and sanitation and to ensure community management of improved water supply facilities.   |
| Urban<br>and Rural<br>population           | In Uganda, the city of Kampala, all municipalities and town councils are classified<br>as urban areas. All other areas are classified as rural. All district headquarters are<br>classified as town councils. The formation of new districts has resulted in the default<br>creation of new town councils, even though they were not classified as such previously.  |
| Valley tank                                | Water reservoir excavated in a valley to catch the run-off from the catchment<br>either directly in the drainage channel or as a diversion of the water from the<br>drainage channel.  |

#### Overview

Prepared by the Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET), the NGOs in the Ugandan Water and Sanitation Sector Performance Report presents a detailed account of the civil society organisations (CSOs) contribution to the Ugandan Water and Sanitation Sector. The report contributes to the sector monitoring framework addition to promoting in accountability and transparency among CSOs and is based on data submitted by CSOs in response to a data collection tool. As in the previous years, CSO reporting has been aligned with the Government of Uganda Financial Year. This report reflects on the period July 2015 to June 2016 based on data received from 112 of the 200 active CSOs (56%).

#### Investment

During the FY 2015/16, CSOs made a total investment of UGX 49.30 billion in the areas of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion, activities related to Community Management, Water for Production and Integrated Water Resources Management. Most investments were made for water supply (UGX 24.72 billion). Investment in sanitation was UGX 11.6 billion, in Community Management UGX 6.95 billion, in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) UGX 1.11 billion and for Water for Production UGX 0.02 billion.

#### New water sources

New water sources include 59 springs, 361 boreholes, 376 shallow wells, 808 rainwater harvesting facilities and 998 water filters installed). Eighty eight percent, 96%, and 91% of the springs, boreholes and wells, respectively shallow were constructed for community water supplies. Sixty seven percent of rainwater harvesting facilities were constructed at community level while most water filters (71%) were installed at institutions. Total population served is estimated at 236,940 people.

## Contribution to functionality of water supplies

To ensure effective O&M, CSOs conducted a range of activities including formation and training of Water User Committees (WUCs), training and equipping of Hand Pump Mechanics (HPMs) and follow up on management structures to monitor performance. A few NGOs facilitated the formation of Sub-[] County Water Supply and Sanitation Boards. NGOs formed and trained 3,781 Water and Sanitation Committees (WSC). WSC training largely focused on roles and responsibilities in O&M of water facilities, simple record keeping, financial and conflict management and key components of preventive maintenance. A total of 5,701 committee members (2,460 female, 3,615 male) were trained. A total of 662 HPMs (156 female, 551 male) were trained. The purpose was to ensure that water points are regularly maintained and repaired in a timely manner to reduce the period of nonfunctionality. Training covered theory and practical work. Sixty six artisan/masons (18 female, 48 male) were trained by various NGOs for water facilities' construction and maintenance.

## Sanitation and hygiene promotion

The NGOs' services ranged from promotion of appropriate technologies, direct construction of facilities, promotion of appropriate behaviour change and training for effective and sustainable management of sanitation and hygiene facilities. CSOs are championing the promotion of the fossa alterna ecosan toilets. Latrines continue to be build at household levels targeting vulnerable groups. Sanplats (4,370No.) and slabs (211No.) were produced and supplied to communities.

promoted Many CSOs Community-Les Total Sanitation (CLTS) as a means of improving sanitation aiming at attaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. A total of 3,113 villages were triggered; of these 417 (15%) attained ODF status. Despite the few number of villages declared ODF, all triggered villages registered an increase in number of sanitation facilities constructed.

School sanitation and hygiene promotion continues to be a key area for CSO intervention. Areas of focus include development of sanitation and hygiene facilities and menstrual hygiene management. NGOs also engaged in Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) as a way of keeping girl-children in school and promoting their dignity.

## Community dialogue meetings

Dialoques and community meetings to sensitise communities about their roles in WASH service delivery and also get their views on how to improve the WASH situation were held. During the year, 7,748 dialogue meetings were held. The meetings trigger awareness of community members' rights, with community members learning who to hold accountable to improve service delivery. The community dialogues have become reference points where members quote commitments of

the leaders made during action planning after the dialogues.

#### Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming has continued to be a key factor during the formation of WUCs. During community sensitization much emphasis was put on the importance of equitable gender representation; women and men were encouraged to fully participate in all project activities including airing out their views. As such, all WUC had women while representatives some NGOs included slots for youth and children. School Health Clubs (SHCs) were also formed putting into consideration the gender distribution. Women and girl children were empowered to take on positions of leadership.

#### Promotion of Equity in Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation Services

Equity is fairness or justice in the way people are treated or services are offered. Some NGOs have consciously provided their services in an equitable manner. This ranged from making use of the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCC) meetings which act as a platform to share the different services provided by the different stakeholders thus reducing duplication of services and resource wastage. Some NGOs e.g. Water for People made systematic initiatives to support districts in planning and advocacy by providing

updated data on levels of water service in communities, schools and clinics in order to enable allocation of new infrastructure to the underserved.

#### Key observations and Lessons Learnt

- Although most existing sector policies and implementation quidelines are welldeveloped, most of them are not effectively implemented. There is still a challenge of lack of awareness by local leadership of sector quidelines. However, some sector policies have helped to guide smooth implementation of WASH services, for instance NGOs regularly make reference to sector provisions while engaging with the community especially around issues of O&M, access to a water facility, land issues when siting a water points, providing school sanitation facilities, etc.
- The District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant (DWSCG) guidelines provide a clear process for planning and budgeting for Water and Sanitation activities, with an explicit formula for allocation of resources for different cost categories i.e. capital expenditure, operation and maintenance, capital expenditure maintenance and direct support. However, there is no strict adherence to the guidelines.

- The current sector monitoring framework (Golden Indicators) is very helpful for national stakeholders to take decisions and remedial actions. However, they provide little information on the potential sustainability of water facilities, and do not capture the key background indicators that can be used assess the reliability, to the actual levels of water services being delivered to the population in rural areas, user satisfaction and technical backstopping to service providers.
- Sanitation interventions of actors mainly focus on two areas, i.e. demand creation and production of latrines, leaving out key stages in the sanitation value chain like marketing and distribution of different sanitation options to consumers. Business development has also been largely left in the hands of masons who do not have the required entrepreneurial capabilities to take their operations to scale.
- Household rainwater harvesting has proven to be more sustainable because it enhances a sense of ownership thus eliciting regular maintenance. The Government should come up with policies which will

support scaling up of water harvesting technologies in households and institutions.

 ODF attainment is not the finish line, emphasis on post ODF support for communities are important during the planning phases. The unit cost of ODF attainment is a virgin area to compare across NGOs and Government led ODF. A combination of CLTS and household improvement campaigns vields better results. lt enables villages to have homes with all requirements of an ideal homestead. CLTS alone mostly leads to latrine attainment with fewer results on other requirements of hygiene and sanitation.

#### **Recommendations**

- It is important to consistently engage the science and sanitation teachers, as well as the senior women teachers to assess the level of hygiene and sanitation practice adoption among the pupils. The existence of these clubs can be threatened by absence of effective patrons. The headteachers would do well to appoint all science teachers as patrons for these clubs.
- More investment should be put in piped water supply. These make more sense in

reaching people with water closer to their homes.

- All stakeholders implementing in a district should agree on financing mechanisms for O&M. They should agree that payment is made for O&M and capital maintenance (e.g. through VSLA, pay as you fetch, pre-paid cards) and facilitate communities to understand the life cycle costs to assist in tariff setting.
- NGOs, through Senior Women Teachers, should teach the girl-child how to make re-usable sanitary pads from appropriate material. This will minimize the cost of access to sanitary pads and further improve menstrual hygiene management. The re-use is also environmental friendly.
- The ongoing review process of the Sector Investment Plan should look into what it will take to reach everyone with WASH services by 2030 as stipulated in the Sustainable Development Goals. As part of this process, districts will need support from TSUs to enable them develop their respective District Investment Plans for Universal Coverage of WASH services. The plan could then be used as tools to guide coordination and resource allocation at district level

## 1.0 Introduction

#### 1.1 Context

Prepared by the Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET), the NGOs in the Ugandan Water and Sanitation Sector Performance Report presents a detailed account of the civil society organisations (CSOs) contribution to the Ugandan Water and Sanitation Sector. The report contributes to the sector monitoring framework in addition to promoting accountability and transparency among CSOs and is based on data submitted by CSOs in response to a data collection tool. As in the previous years, CSO reporting has been aligned with the Government of Uganda Financial Year. This

report reflects on the period July 2015 to June 2016.

#### 1.2 Reporting CSOs

Data was received from 112 of the 200 active CSOs (56%) reflecting a slight decrease on NGOs reporting from 59% in FY 2014/15. Figure 1-1 reflects active NGOs reporting since FY 2008/9.



#### Figure 1-1 Percentage of active NGOs reporting since FY 2008/9

As evidenced by Figure 1-1 there has been no significant change in CSOs reporting. Since FY 2012/13 when there was a highest percentage of CSOs reporting (68%), consecutive years have all recorded less than 60% activities CSOs reporting. CSOs were asked to provide information on the regions in which they operate Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3 reflects the distribution of CSOs reporting by category and by regional area of operation respectively.

## Figure 1-2 Distribution of CSOs reporting by category



## Figure 1-3 Distribution of CSOs reporting by region.



From Figure 1-2, the majority of the reporting CSOs (55%) are local NGOs, 21% are NGOs, international 19% are faith-based organisations (FBOs), while 5% are community based organisations (CBOs). There was no significant change from CSOs reporting during the FY 2014/15 where 56% were local NGOs, 20% are international NGOs, 14% FBOs, while 6% were CBOs. From Figure 1-3, 23% of the reporting CSOs indicated they operated in the Lango Region, 15% in the Mid Eastern, 15% in the Central Region, with the least score of 10% for each of the regions of Teso, Karamoja, and West Nile.

#### 1.3 Structure of the Report

Having presented the background to the report in Chapter One, Chapter Two of the report presents the institutional framework for the Water and Sanitation Sector, the key coordinating bodies and how CSOs through UWASNET, as the umbrella organisation, link to the framework. Chapter Three highlights CSOs investment during the reporting period, while Chapter Four presents CSOs contribution against the sector Golden Indicators. Lessons learnt, challenges and recommendations are presented in Chapter Five.

#### 2.1 Introduction

Water and Sanitation is a sub-sector of the Water and Environment sector; the other sub-sector being the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sub-sector). The Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector comprises Water Resources Management, Rural Water Ssupply and Sanitation, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation, and Water for Production.

#### 2.2 The Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

#### 2.2.1 National Level

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) has the responsibility for setting national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management. It also monitors and evaluates sector development programmes to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. MWE has three directorates:

i. The Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) is responsible for developing and maintaining national water laws, policies and regulations as well as managing, monitoring and regulation of water

through issuing resources water use, abstraction and wastewater discharge permits. It's also in charge of Integrated Water Resources (IWRM) Management activities, coordinating Uganda's participation in joint management of transboundary waters resources and peaceful cooperation the Nile within Basin riparian countries.

- ii. The Directorate of Water (DWD) Development is responsible for providing overall technical oversight for the planning, implementation and supervision of the delivery of urban and rural water and sanitation services across the country, including water for production. DWD is further responsible for the regulation of provision of water supply and sanitation and the provision of capacity development and other support services to Local Governments, Private Operators and other service providers.
- iii. The Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is responsible for environmental policy; and regulation, coordination, inspection, supervision and monitoring of the environment and natural resources as well as the restoration of

degraded ecosystems and mitigating and adapting to climate change. DEA works in collaboration with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) is a parastatal that operates and provides water and sewerage services for 23 large urban centres across the country including Kampala. NWSC's activities are aimed at expanding service coverage, improving efficiency in service delivery and increasing labour productivity. Key amonq its objectives is to plough back generated surpluses for infrastructure improvements and new investments.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is responsible for regulatory the functions and activities that focus on compliance and enforcement of the existing legal and institutional frameworks on environmental management in Uaanda. NEMA's mandate covers both green and brown issues of environmental management. It oversees the implementation of all environment conservation programmes and activities of the relevant agencies both at the national and local Government level



The National Forestry Authority (NFA) is responsible sustainable management for Reserves of Central Forest supply of (CFRs), quality seeds and seedlings, and provision of technical support to stakeholders in the forestry sub-sector on contract. NFA is a semi-autonomous business entity and generates most of its own revenues and finances its activities, i.e. NFA's support is contingent upon payment for its services.

**The Ministry of Health (MoH)** is responsible for hygiene and sanitation promotion for households through the Environmental Health Division (EHD).

The Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) is responsible for hygiene education and provision of sanitation facilities in primary schools. It also promotes handwashing after latrine use in the schools.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is responsible for gender responsiveness as well as community development and mobilisation. It assists the sector in gender responsive policy development, and supports districts to build staff capacity to implement gender-sensitive sector programmes.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) spearheads agricultural development. This includes the on-farm use and management of Water for Production (irrigation, animal production and aquaculture).

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development was created in June 2006 and is responsible for the management of land affairs including physical planning, surveys and mapping, valuation, land registration, urban development and housing as well as the Uganda Land Commission.

Uganda Wildlife Authority under Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI) manages the forests in National Parks and Wildlife Reserves, especially under the Uganda Wildlife Act, 1996 (CAP 200).

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED), mobilises funds, allocates them to sectors and coordinates development partner inputs. MOFPED reviews sector plans as a basis for allocation and release of funds, and reports on compliance with sector and national objectives.

The Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) is a national network organisation established in 2000, with the aim of strengthening the contribution of NGOs/CBOs in achieving the Water and Sanitation Sector goals. Currently it has an active membership of over 180 active NGOs and CBOs. There is a strategic framework for cooperation between local Governments and NGOs for water and sanitation. It guides Local Governments and NGOs on how to jointly plan and implement community mobilization/software activities with respect to water supply and sanitation. It also provides guidance to districts on how to procure NGOs to undertake software activities.

#### 2.2.2 District Level

**Local Governments** (districts, councils, sub-counties) town are empowered by the Local Governments Act (2000) to provide water and sanitation services and manage the environment and natural resource base. District local aovernments receive District Water Sanitation and Development Conditional Grant (DWSDCG) for water supply and sanitation development. Local Governments can also mobilise additional resources for water and environment-related activities.

**District Water and Sanitation** Coordination **Committees** (DWSCCs) were established in almost all districts. The DWSCC membership consists of administrative and political leaders, technocrats and NGO/ CBO representatives at district level. The role of the DWSCC is to oversee the implementation of WSS programmes, strengthen collaboration and coordination with other sectors (health, education, social development and agriculture) and other players (private sector, NGO and CBOs and civil society).

#### 2.2.3 Community Level

Communities are responsible for demanding, planning, contributing a cash contribution to capital costs, and operating and maintaining rural water supply and sanitation facilities. A water user committee (WUC), which is sometimes referred to as a Water and Sanitation Committee (WSC) should ideally be established at each water point.

#### 2.2.4 Private Sector

Private Sector Firms undertake design and construction of water supply and sanitation under contracts with local and central Government as well as NGOs. Private handpump mechanics and scheme attendants provide maintenance services to water users in rural and peri-urban areas. Private operators manage piped water services in small towns and rural growth centres. Private Forest Owners (PFOs) including local communities with registered forests are legal forest management authorities. In addition, the private sector plays an important role in commercial terms of tree plantation development as well wood-based promoting as industries and trade.

#### 2.3 Coordination Activities

The Annual Joint Government of Uganda - Donor Water and Sanitation Sector Review, known as the Joint Sector Review (JSR) is a forum for performance assessment, budget and policy guidance and allows a broad spectrum of stakeholders to get insight into, discuss and influence sector developments. It draws conclusions and makes recommendations on the overall developments in the sector. It is not a decision-making body. The Water and Sanitation Sector Working Group (WSSWG) makes binding decisions during the JSR, such as endorsing formal undertakings. The JSR is attended by representatives local governments, from development partners, CSOs, government Ministries and other stakeholders.

Inter-District Meeting (IDMs) enable districts to share implementation experiences and mechanisms of cooperation, usually at regional or multi-district level. They are facilitated by MWE and DWD personnel and held bi-annually. The IDMs bring together political and technical heads of the local governments, Private Sector, and NGOs. They enable MWE and DWD to explain policyrelated issues and provide an interface between DWD and the local governments where views that affect implementation are explained and shared.

**The Annual General Assembly** is intended for analyzing operational progress and constraints and defining the way forward for local governments. The objectives include review of operational and performance issues in the sector, identification and prioritization of areas to be addressed for improved sector performance and providing recommendations for consideration at the Joint Sector Review (JSR). The General Assembly is held annually and participants include Local Government (chairmen, CAO, DWO, DHI and Town clerks) as well as line ministries, MWE and DWD, development partners and NGOs.

Joint Technical Reviews (JTR), attended by representatives local Governments, from development partners, CSOs, government ministries and other stakeholders meets six months after the JSR. The JTR undertakes a mid-term assessment of progress in regard to the sector undertakings agreed upon in the JSR. As under the JSR, there is limited time and resources to facilitate effective learning at ITR.

## 2.4 Linkage of UWASNET to the Sector

The MWE spearheaded the formation of UWASNET after recognizing that only a wellorganized civil society sector would constitute strong а stakeholder, and contribute to sector development. Currently the National Umbrella Network has a membership of over 200 NGOs and CBOs in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Uganda. The membership is coordinated at the regional level by 10 Regional Coordinators. UWASNET has Working leadership Groups whose comprises selected member organisations with each of the members belonging to at least two of the Working Groups structured along thematic areas in WASH as indicated below;

- i. Good Governance / Policy Advocacy Working Group
- ii. Hygiene and Sanitation Working Group
- iii. Water and Sanitation for Women, Children and the Vulnerable Groups
- iv. Water and Sanitation Technologies Working Group
- v. IWRM, Climate Change and Environment Working Group
- vi. Urban Water and Sanitation Working Group

Working Groups The are mandated to share experiences of members' activities, best practices and innovations; drawing and building on NGO practical experiences and lessons to inform the sector policy and research. They aim at creating a platform for learning and meaningful dialogue; as well as to demystify unclear concepts and disseminate success and failure stories, thereby acting of information centres as generation. In addition to being avenues for collecting disseminating and relevant information, Working sector Groups are expected to be actively involved in verifying the need and shaping the contents of UWASNET's organized

training courses and workshops, as well as learning government policies and guidelines for use in implementation, advocacy and documentation. Working Groups enable UWASNET to influence sectoral operations and to promote dialogue.

positions The views and presented by the UWASNET working groups originate from the UWASNET Working Group UWASNET meetings and national and regional fora, spearheaded by the regional coordinators with support from the Secretariat. Views and CSO positions are presented and discussed at Sector Working Groups.

### 3.0 CSO Investment in the Water and Sanitation Sector

#### 3.1 Overview

This chapter presents the CSOs contribution to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) subsectors during the FY 2015/16. It presents an overview of financial investments in water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, Water for Production (WfP), Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and community management. It should however be noted that investments here presented is based on data from only 56% of the active CSOs that are members of UWASNET, consequently much CSO investment into the sector remain unreported.

## 3.2 CSO Investments in WASH

During the FY 2015/16, CSOs made a total investment of UGX 49.30 billion in the areas of water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, activities related to community management, water for production and integrated water resources management (Figure 3-1).





Most investments were made for water supply (UGX 24.72 billion). Investment in sanitation was UGX 11.6 billion, in community management UGX 6.95 billion, in integrated water resources management (IWRM) UGX 1.11 billion and for Water for Production UGX 0.02 billion. Figure 3-2 reflects total CSO investment in WASH for the last four years.





Since FY 2012/13, highest investments have been made in water supply, with least investments being made for water for production facilities. There has been a steady increase of total investment; from UGX 29.4 in FY 2012/13 to UGX 37.9 billion in FY 2013/14, and to UGX 49.31 billion in FY 2014/15. However FY 2015/16 reflects a reduction to the current UGX 44.4 billion. One possible explanation to the reduction is that less CSOs submitted data (117, as compared to 112 for the period under review).

#### 3.2.1 Investments in water supply

Investment in water supply by technology is reflected in Figure 3-3





The highest investments were made in boreholes construction, totalling to UGX 9.47 billion. Other significant investments have been made in extension/ construction of pumped and piped water systems (UGX 5.62 billion), shallow well construction (UGX 2.72 billion), rainwater harvesting (UGX 2.09 billion), construction/extension of gravity flow schemes (UGX 1.77 billion), and effecting borehole repairs and rehabilitation (UGX 1.06 billion). Figure 3-4 reflects investment for the domestic water supply as opposed to investing in water supply for institutions,



#### Figure 3-4 Institutional and Domestic Water Supply Investments

#### 3.2.2 Investments in sanitation and hygiene

Figure 3-5 reflect investment in sanitation and hygiene components in terms of actual investments (UGX billion).



#### Figure 3-5 Investment in Sanitation

Highest investment was in construction of school sanitation facilites (UGX 7.87 billion) while constructed of household sanitation and public sanitation facilities had investment of UGX 1.02 billion and UGX 1.26 billion respectively.

#### 3.2.3 Investments in Community Management

Community management activities range from establishment of a community based management system of developed facilties, capacity building, targeting vulnerable groups, formation and training of various community based organisations as in health clubs, or handpump mechanic associations, among many others. CSOs engage in a wide rage of activities that include preparing communities to own water and sanitation facilities, conducting mobilisation activities for community participation and involvement, and a host of activities that target sustainability of programmes/projects or facilities developed. Figure 3-6 presents CSOs investments in community management.



#### Figure 3-6 Investment in Community Management activities

Under community management, highest investment was in training in CLTS facilitation (UGX 1.53 billion), community meetings (UGX 1.31 billion), and in training of WUCs/WSCs (UGX 0.98 billion).

# 4.0 Performance of NGO and CBOs against the WASH Sub-Sector Golden Indicators

#### 4.1 Access to Improved Water Supply (Golden Indicator No.1)

The National Development Plan II (2015/16-2020/21) prioritises the increase in access to safe water in rural and urban areas. CSOs complement Government efforts to improve access to safe water sources. Figure 4-1 reflects the number of new water sources constructed by CSOs during FY 2015/16.



#### Figure 4-1 New water supply sources developed FY 2015/16

New water sources include 59 (No.) springs, 361 boreholes, 376 shallow wells, 808 rainwater harvesting facilities and 998 water filters installed). Eighty eight percent, 96%, and 91% of the springs, boreholes and shallow wells, respectively were constructed for community water supplies. Sixty seven percent of rainwater harvesting facilities were constructed at community level while most water filters (71%) were installed at institutions.

Figure 4-2 presents the estimated population served by the new water sources, based on the number of new water sources developed and the sector estimate of population served by various water supply technologies<sup>1</sup>



Figure 4-2 Estimated population served

<sup>1</sup> Average number of people served per water supply technology: Borehole 300, shallow well 300, protected spring 200, Water kiosk 150, house connection 6, rainwater jar 3, rainwater tank 6.

# Case Study

Case Study Improving access to safe water and improved sanitation one house at a time: Ms. Jovulet Kemitooma's testimony

#### By Agency for Cooperation Research for Development (ACORD)

Jovulet Kemitooma lives in Nyabugando village, Kashaka parish in Bubaare Sub County Mbarara District. Aged 52 years and widowed, Jovulet is the household head, looking after ten children.

Before ACORD supported her to improve her access to safe water and improved standards of sanitation and hygiene standards, the sanitation situation in her home was poor. The latrine was poorly constructed with gaping holes, with neither door nor roof. As a result, the children practiced open defecation.

This poor sanitation state exposed her family to sanitation related illnesses including diarrhoea.

In November 2013, with support from Bread for the World, ACORD Uganda implemented a rainwater harvesting project titled, "Scaling Up Community Initiatives in Domestic Rainwater Harvesting, Hygiene and Sanitation for Improved Livelihoods in Mbarara and Kiruhura Districts – South-Western Uganda." The project aimed at increasing access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable households in Mbarara and Kiruhura districts.

Jovulet was one of the project beneficiaries and was supported with a tank to harvest rainwater at her home. Her family was also supported with construction of an improved latrine and a tippy tap to facilitate hand washing with soap after latrine use. Her family was sensitized on good sanitation and hygiene practices.

#### Results

- Twenty three rainwater harvesting tanks have been constructed for the most vulnerable families in Mbarara and Kiruhura districts. Households can now access safe water without walking long distances.
- There have been improvements in sanitation and hygiene practices at the different households supported under the project.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

- Working with existing community structures like group coordinators, ensures sustainability and continuity of the project regardless of whether funds are released on time or not.
- Cost-sharing during tank construction leads to project sustainability in case the project phases out.
- Community participation and inclusion in identifying their own problems is one of the ways that leads to sustainable development.



Jovulet toilets before and after the intervention

# Case Study

Case Study

2

Extension of the Katunguru-Kasese Safe Water Scheme

The ever-increasing population has led to the increase in demand for safe water. Fontes Foundation Uganda extended the Katunguru-Kasese safe water schemes in South Western Uganda. This safe water scheme is located at the Kazinga Channel. A new steel water tower was constructed next to the old one to elevate the second storage tank to increase the production of safe drinking water. In addition, a second settlement tank was installed and the water treatment container renovated to cover the leaks caused by rust and a proper roof was installed to avoid future rusting of the container.

The implementation of the project was carried out with financial support from the local water committee and the labour from the communities. As a result, the project generated businesses for local engineering companies, painters, welders, and carpenters and further enhanced the skills of the WUCs.

In addition, the implementation through the local community strengthens the feeling of ownership of the community towards the project, which inspires them to take care of properly in the long run.

Relation to WASH Service Delivery

• The installation of an additional settlement tank, the elevation of one of the storage tanks as well as the reconnection of all the pipes

#### By Fontes Foundation Uganda

and connections in a more flexible way have improved the scheme's capability to provide the increasing demand for safe water by nearby communities.

• The close involvement of the WUCs and the local community at large is strengthening the feeling of ownership of the community towards the water project, leading to the outcome that the community realizes that they themselves are responsible for running and maintaining the system without relying solely on external actors like Fontes Foundation. In addition, the gained skills from the water user committee (especially the technicians) will hopefully lead to an improved performance of the water scheme (e.g. fewer breakdowns, less downtime, etc.)

#### **Lessons Learnt**

- An important lesson learnt is to build onto resources within the local community as well as local service providers. This best practice showed that the whole implementation process of such an extension can be done entirely with local capacities with minimum involvement of the Fontes management.
- It is crucial for the successful collaboration between Fontes Foundation, the local water user committee and the community to give explanations why certain things are supposed to be done in a certain way.
- Making a contribution in the form of manpower is another way of strengthening the sense of ownership of the community towards the projects, which is why financial incentives (e.g. paying them money for helping) should be avoided if possible.

#### Challenge

• Donors are more inclined to finance new infrastructural projects as opposed to building the capacity of the water user committees to best manage existing infrastructure.

With funding from the African Development Bank (ADB) and technical support from NETWAS, UMURDA has been piloting rainwater harvesting interventions in Namayingo district since 2007. In 2010, Ministry of Water and Environment supported UMURDA to upscale rainwater harvesting using the revolving fund approach where beneficiaries are supported to install rainwater harvesting tanks. Under this project,



Construction works for the extension

## Lase Study

#### Case Study

Up-scaling domestic and institutional rainwater harvesting using a revolving fund approach in Namayingo district

#### By Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association (UMURDA)

beneficiaries including individuals, households, community groups and institutions in water stressed areas are mobilised, and sensitised about rainwater harvesting options. Willing beneficiaries are thereafter advised to form groups and apply for rainwater harvesting interestfree credit from UMURDA to get a tank of the capacity they wish.

UMURDA has constructed 20 rainwater harvesting tanks at household level.

As a result, UMURDA managed to identify a partner who trained masons from Busoga Trust and UMURDA in skills of constructing tanks of 250,000L and 500,000L. Four masons trained masons in Kenya and now support communities in Eastern Uganda.

#### Lessons Learnt.

- There is need of investing in advocacy and marketing in the technology of rainwater harvesting competitively in order to attract customers.
- The Revolving Fund Approach requires an initial big push of capital in order to cope up with the recovery period and also to cater for project staff.
- When local artisans are used in actual implementation of the project, the trained masons remain in the community and the

project is likely to become sustainable as they can be approached for cleaning and minor repairs at a cost.

Despite the successes of the strategy of the Revolving Fund Approach, the following challenges were encountered;

- Community members are used to subsidies and donations hence changing their attitudes towards the forces of demand and supply needs time.
- The tank sizes that UMURDA could construct were initially limited to 6,000L to 50,000L suitable for individual households not for Institutions and communal rainwater harvesting.



Rain water tanks constructed by UMURDA

#### 4.2 Functionality of Water Supplies (Golden Indicator No.2)

Effective Operation and Maintenance (O&M) is very important in ensuring sustainable functionality of water points. Routine maintenance of facilities greatly minimizes the need for major repairs of water points. To ensure effective O&M, NGOs conducted a range of activities including formation and training of Water User Committees (WUCs), training and equipping of hand pump mechanics and follow up on management structures to monitor performance. A few NGOs facilitated the formation of Sub-County Water Supply and Sanitation Boards<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The SWSSB is the overall O&M provider of rural water facilities and is appointed by the sub-county council to provide management support to WSCs.

#### Case Study

Use of extension workers in Operation and Maintenance of Water Points

#### by Link to Progress

In 2015, Link To Progress (LTP) received funds from the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of water sources in Alebtong and Apac districts. Olec Borehole in Oweoapena village, Akura Alebtong District was Sub-County, selected to benefit from the project. The borehole serves 110 households and a nursery school that has 125 pupils. The borehole had for long been poorly maintained and the community members were using unclean water for domestic purposes.

LTP used sub-county extension staff such as Community Development Officers (CDOs), health assistants and parish chiefs to contribution towards operation and maintenance of water sources. The selected extension staff were trained on operation and maintenance of water sources. The trained staff mobilised the communities to assess the conditions of the boreholes, revamp the water source committees and made actions on repair and sustainable maintenance of the boreholes. This aimed at equipping the committees with knowledge and skills in O&M, preventive maintenance, record management, sanitation and hygiene among others. The extension staff linked the community members to the different VSLA groups, to sub county water boards and to other financial institutions. "We need local responsibilities for the functionality of our borehole. Local responsibility is key for operation and maintenance of water sources..." said

Mr. Orada Calvin of Oweoapena village Akura Sub-County Alebtong District

#### Results

- Olec borehole now runs all year round without breaking down. Before it breaks down, a hand pump mechanic is always called to fix the problem.
- The borehole has helped 110 households and Olec nursery school to access clean water.
- By laws have been set to guide the water users which have contributed to an improvement in collection of funds for operation and maintenance.
- The water users formed a Village Savings and Loan's Association (VSLA) group for keeping Operation and maintenance fees.



Community members fetching water

#### **Challenges faced**

The transfer of extension staff by the local government interferes with the project since new extension staff requires additional training which is not cost effective.

#### Lessons learnt sub-county extension staff and community leaders has Involvement of the entire increased the level of follow community from the up and monitoring. This has inception of the activity improved the operation and to its handover increases maintenance of boreholes their participation and in the area and the general ownership; this has made household sanitation, them responsible for their hygiene and cleanliness of boreholes and a key for the water points. operation and maintenance fee collection. Since by laws have been of their water sources. put in place, water sources The engagement of the are now fenced, households 4.2.1 Formation and Training hand pump systems Pallisa, Kibuku and of WUCs/WSCs in Katakwi districts, following water supplies. NGOs formed and trained the shift from of use 3,781 Water and Sanitation galvanised iron (G.I) to Committees (WSC). WSC use of UPVC and stainless training largely focused on steel pipes in rural areas roles and responsibilities in promote sustainable to O&M of water facilities, simple functionality. The training, record keeping, financial and covered both theory and conflict management, and practical components to key components of preventive enable participants clearly maintenance. A total of 5,701 appreciate the differences committee members (2,460 modified between U3 3,615 male) were female, UPVC and other hand trained. This led to improvement pump types and also to in maintenance of the water have hands-on application sources and improved record of the knowledge. Supply and keeping. AMREF trained HPMs to **4.2.2 Hand Pump Mechanics** contribute to improving (HPMs) operation and maintenance of the water points. In Busoga Trust A total of 662 HPMs (156 addition AMREF formed female, 551 male) were trained. a Hand Pump Mechanics maintenance The purpose was to ensure Association (HPMA) that water points are regularly which further improved maintained and repaired in the capacity of HPMs to ot different a timely manner to reduce the carry out their functions.

**WaterAid** built the capacity of 34 HPMs (31 males and 3 females) on U3 modified Un-plasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (UPVC)

period of non-functionality.

4.23 Other community structures and Systems

The HPMs have been able

to carry out their functions

and earn a living out of it.

have agreed not to graze their animals close to the water source. This has reduced contamination of the water sources.

Women are more involved in the management of the water sources: 60% of the water source committees are women, thereby realising increased user

A number of initiatives were taken to enhance functionality of

- Sixty six artisan/masons (18 female, 48 male) were trained by various NGOs for water facilities' construction and maintenance.
- Water for People established six Sub-County Water Supply and Sanitation Boards for the management of piped water supply and sanitation schemes in Biguli Sub-County in Kamwenge District and provided refresher trainings to two Sub-County Water Sanitation Boards to reinforce their understanding of their roles and responsibilities.
- trained masons in construction and shallow of wells, construction of rain facilities water harvesting technologies e.g. water jars and Ferrocement tanks. Trainees with exceptional skills and interest have been taken up as organisation artisans and technicians.

# Case Study

Case Study

5

Improving communities through better community based water source maintenance; a case study of Ajepet community

WEDA has been implementing a project titled, "Equitable and Sustainable access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene for poor communities in Post Conflict areas of Uganda" funded by European Union Water Facility and WaterAid Uganda since 2011. The project was designed to strengthen community based management of water sources to ensure sustainability of water supply. The operation and maintenance of water sources in most communities supported by WEDA had a challenge due to a number of factors including mode of collection of water user fees and lack of accountability of monies collected.

To realize the impact, WEDA built the capacity of the community-based management structures to function effectively and efficiently through the Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA) model.

#### A Case Study of Ajepet Community

Ajepet community is located in Ajepet parish, Gogonyo sub-county in Pallisa District with a population of 779 people and 81 households. Before the intervention, only 21 households out of 81 had latrines. The majority of the community members were defecating in the bushes and drinking water from swamps. This led to a wide spread of WASH related diseases such as diarrhoea.

In 2011, Wera Development Agency

#### By Wera Development Agency (WEDA)

(WEDA) started implementing the WASH project using the umoja approach that combines the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and the cluster system approach. The community members were sensitised on the dangers of open defecation and the benefits of practising good sanitation and hygiene practices in their community. Community members were trained to support other community members to construct and demonstrate good hygiene and sanitation practices as well as help improve their sanitation standards. The community that emerged winner in promoting good sanitation and hygiene standards was rewarded.

Out of six targeted villages in Gogonyo Sub-County where the project is being implemented, Ajepet community emerged winners and they were rewarded with a protected water source for the excellent sanitation and hygiene standards practiced by the community members. "We were frequenting the health centre at the Sub-County and hospital for treatment especially for our children because of diarrhoea." noted Ms: Akol Bena a WUC member of Ajepet A. "We worked so hard after being told that we would get a water source. To speed up the process of improving our sanitation, we divided ourselves into clusters of 10 households each under one cluster head. This simplified everything as each household was able to have a latrine of their own" said Mr.Oumo Bosco the Local Council one chairperson. WEDA sensitized Ajepet A community members on the importance of saving collections for operation and maintenance for a water source through the VSLA approach. This enhanced ownership and participation of community members in operation and maintenance of water supply systems. Community members agreed to pay UGX500 as a

monthly user fee per household. The entire WUC was trained on the water source savings and loans association. The LC 1 of the village embraced the innovation and mobilised other community members to form the VSLA.

"After the sensitization from WEDA we decided to mobilise other community water users and we registered our water source as a member of our village savings and loans association. The water source only saves and is entitled to interest; the water source will only borrow money from the group for repairs if it breaks down. At the moment our water source collections in the saving scheme is three hundred sixty thousand shillings (UGX 360,000) At the end of the cycle we share out the money for other group members but water source money and its interest will

be put back into the group for the next cycle. Last year during the month of December 2015, the community shared out UGX 3,050, 000," reported Mr Arikosi, the Chairperson of the WUC.

The community members appreciate the innovation of collecting the water source funds in form of a village savings and loans association methodology as they easily have funds for repairing the water source and also easily access money from the VSLA. "The village savings and loans association has helped to improve on the household income because we borrow the money to start off small business, we also borrow to use for educating our children." said Akol Bena – a WUC member. The water source is well kept "Our borehole is always clean and we have no problem when

it comes to repairs because if we ever want money for repairs, we can get it from the group" said Mr.Arikosi, Chairperson of the WUC.

#### Lessons Learnt:

- Munity empowerment approaches and capacity building of community structures strengthened if multi stakeholders' with support can help to ensure project sustainability of results
- Building on community knowledge is very important in enhancing sustainability.
- WASH focused VSLA helps to diversify operation and maintenance funds mobilisation and improves the living conditions of the community.



Water users learn how to best manage their water point

#### 4.3 Water Quality Monitoring

NGOs engaged in water quality assurance initiatives including testing, filtration and purification. Box 4-1 presents some CSO initiatives that address water quality monitoring.

#### Box 1 CSO initiative to undertake water quality monitoring

- Water Missions ensured that water sources constructed are chlorinated and water quality testing is done on a monthly basis. Filtration is conducted based on water quality analysis results.
- Busoga Trust trains WSCs and water users about sources of contamination, promotes construction of pit latrines away from the uphill side water sources, promotes sanitation and hygiene around the water point and tests for E. coli before commissioning a water source. Periodic water quality tests are carried out after construction.
- Katosi Women Development Trust provides 2 bio-sand water filters at household and 23 at institutional level. Awareness on the use of the bio-sand water filtration has increased usage and adoption of the technology and positively changed community perception and behaviour of consuming

unsafe water.

- Diocese of Kigezi conducts tests on potential water sources for safety from chemical contaminations before protection. Thereafter, routine testing is undertaken to ensure that the water is continually safe for human consumption.
- The water quality AMREF interventions by focused have on improvement in operation and maintenance of water sources. Measures taken include planting 'Paspalum' grass in the catchment area to prevent soil erosion and discouraging pit latrine construction around and near water points.
- All 37 boreholes constructed by WaterAid during this reporting period were tested for water quality against national standards. The results from 35 wells had satisfactory water quality for both human and livestock

consumption; however 2 in Karamoja region that included; Toyeptoto and Lokapelkoko showed high fluoride content. In addition, water quality monitoring was conducted for microbiological parameters for 15 boreholes drilled in financial year 2014/15 in Amuria district. The three boreholes that had showed traces of E.coli were chlorinated and communities were sensitized about the safe water chain.

Voluntary Action for Development tested 46 communal water points for both physical bacteriological and contamination. The results were shared with users, WSCs and local leaders. During the disseminations of the findings users are encouraged adopt to other methods of water purification / treatment. This will contribute to improved health with reduced expenses of WASH related diseases.
## 4.4 Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

NGOs are increasingly mainstreaming IWRM into their WASH programmes. Box 4-2 presents examples of CSOs involvement in IWRM activities while Case study: 1 shares a project experience on improving community livelihoods through sustainable water management.

## Box 2: CSOs in IWRM

- ACORD have attended various fora organised by Government to further appreciate IWRM. ACORD is a member of the Rwizi Catchment Management Committee, a structure which was set up by Government to operationalize IWRM. ACORD staff participated in the quarterly meetings to agree on the way forward of the activities under taken by the different contractors, and also participated during the visioning of the River Rwizi catchment management plan. The knowledge gained therein is mainstreamed in the organization activities.
- Diocese of Kigezi focused

more on catchment protection, prevention of soil erosion and promoting energy-saving measures. The specific activities included constructing 3.6 kms of soil and water conservation channels, 276 percolation pits, 7,436 square metres of bench terraces, supporting 40 apiary (bee) farmers and making 46 household and institutional energy-saving stoves. Communities are practicing good catchment management practices like construction of bench terraces, conservation channels, percolation pits as well as energy-saving stoves. In addition, tree nursery beds were established and 130 local environment

committees members were trained.

Water For People conducted whilst various activities mainstreaming IWRM in its programmes. They include water safety planning, water source protection, borehole gardening – to facilitate recharge of wasted water back into the water aquifers, water troughs promotion to tap all the wasted water and use it for watering tree nursery beds near the water and conducting source, studies on surface and aroundwater distribution inform catchment to management planning and siting of production wells.

Case Studv

0

Improving Community Livelihoods and Sustainable Water Management on River Rwizi Catchment

#### By International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The Improved Community Livelihoods and Sustainable Water Management Project implemented by IUCN is using a communitybased approach to IWRM within the River Rwizi catchment area. The project, through a public-private partnership championed the application of a sustainable microfinancing mechanism to promote sustainable natural resource management by supporting community livelihood. The seed money is a grant given and accessed by communities who directly participate in the implementation of their Environment Action Plans for the sustainable use and management of their resources.

The findings of the assessment conducted from June 2015 to March 2016 indicated that the wetlands in the upper catchment were encroached on by communities through wetland reclamation and poor agricultural practices, which drastically reduced outflow of water towards downstream communities and the River Rwizi catchment especially during the dry season.

The project demonstrated a communityled approach to restore over 350 hectares of degraded wetland systems along the Katara-Kanyabukanja and Kibingo-Kashasha wetland systems in Buhweju and Mbarara districts. The project facilitated the diversification of livelihoods through provision of UGX 121,000,000 (US\$35,400) micro-credit fund for over 1,017 households. The revolving microcredit access has facilitated natural resource management as its access is directly linked to the communities' participation in natural resource management.

#### **Successes**

- Improved water resources availability, quality and use through the restoration of over 350 hectares of degraded wetlands.
- Reported multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits from the restored wetlands like increased fish catch, availability of mulch material from wetlands and improved hydrology.
- Overall improvement in water quality over time in the period 2014-2016.
- Improved stakeholder engagement and capacity enhancement through facilitating, establishing and strengthening micro-catchment management committees.
- Improved monitoring of water and natural resources through joint monitoring and learning missions among stakeholders

#### Lessons Learnt

The proper management of natural resources (especially water) is key in order to ensure availability of water and other important natural resources within the Rwizi catchment. This is based on the fact that there is increasing pressure for the finite water resource coming from various actors such as communities, private sector (industries) and the general public, thus making it unavailable for all in the right quality and quantity. This calls for all actors to come together to plan, manage and monitor the natural and water resources to ensure that they continue to provide the key resources to all stakeholders within the catchment.

 It is critical to address the livelihood component of the communities in order to reduce pressure from the degraded wetlands. The micro-credit access model successfully fits this gap as it provides a microcredit incentive with a direct link to community-led restoration and sustainable management of natural resources.

- Awareness creation is a continuous process which requires innovative communication techniques to ensure capacity building of the key stakeholders.
- Catchment management and restoration needs to be done

holistically in a participatory manner, with involvement of all stakeholders to ensure ownership and sustainability.

 There is need for a policy shift on natural resource management to adopt a consultative and stakeholderdriven approach to ensure sustainable planning, use and management of natural resources.

Case Study Participatory Watershed Management – a Commendable Practice for Sustainable Rural Water Supply

#### By Mushumba Community Initiatives for Development (MCID)

Mushumba rural community, located in Rubirizi District in Western Uganda, experienced a chronic water problem for decades. Efforts by both the central and local governments to avail safe water to this community had not been successful due to its unique topographical challenges. One of the challenges was the underlying rocks which are unable to hold underground water to allow drilling of boreholes.

As a result, most community members had resorted to using water from unsafe water sources that were stagnant and green from algae. Other community members fetched water from a nearer crater lake.

This serious challenge triggered a partnership between Mushumba Community Initiatives for Development (MCID) with the Water Department of the Rubirizi District Local Government of 20 - 60 litres per day, depending on the size of the family.

A Water User Committee was established for each tap stand as well as a paid attendant. Proceeds from the water sales have been used for operation and maintenance and payment of salaries of employed staff as well as extending tap water to two more villages of Karagara and Cheya. In addition, more tree species were purchased and are to be planted along the lake shoreline.



Water users accessing water

with support from the Embassy of Japan to solve the challenges that hinder access to safe water.

A piped water system was constructed to supply safe water to water stressed communities. Water is pumped from the Crater Lake using a diesel powered pump, to 80m3 water tanks constructed on top of the hill overlooking Mushumba and its neighboring villages. From the tanks, water is treated in accordance with the National Water and Sewerage Corporation standards, before it flows down to the distribution taps by gravitational force.

As part of the grant requirements, the community contributed 30% to the total project cost as a sign of their commitment, participation and ownership. This was in terms of providing land, clearing project sites, digging trenches for the water pipes, backfilling trenches with soil, construction of access roads and carrying materials to sites which were inaccessible by vehicles.

In an effort to support proper operation and maintenance of the water facility, community members instituted a user fee of UGX 100 (USD 0.035) per 20 liter Jerry can. Families of extremely vulnerable individuals such as the sick, elderly and child-headed were identified and recorded for the CBO to take care of their water rations

#### 4.5 Sanitation and Hygiene

The NGOs' services ranged from promotion of appropriate technologies, direct construction of facilities, promotion of appropriate behaviour change and training for effective and sustainable management of sanitation and hygiene facilities.

#### 4.5.1 Construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities

Table 4-1 presents sanitation and hygiene facilities constructed by NGOs at households and public places.

Table 4-1 Sanitation and hygiene facilities constructed

| Technology                          | Households | Public |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Traditional latrines                | 140745     | 18     |
| VIP latrines                        | 264        | 27     |
| Ecosan - Urine diversion dry toilet | 1          | 0      |
| Ecosan - Arbo loo                   | 3          | 0      |
| Ecosan - Fossa Alterna              | 109001     | 56     |
| Hand washing facilities             | 4,300      | 166    |
| Water closet                        | 0          | 4      |

CSOs are championing the promotion of the fossa alterna ecosan toilets. Latrines continue to be build at household levels targeting vulnerable groups. Sanplats (4,370No.) and slabs (211No.) were produced and supplied to communities.

Case Study

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aecal Sludge Management in Kampala

#### By Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI)

Faecal sludge management (FSM) is one of the key challenges faced by urban poor in informal settlements of Kampala. This is mainly due to the poor toilet facilities and the high charges of emptying by the private emptiers. With support from the African Water Facility (AWF) through the African Development Bank, CIDI procured three cesspool trucks of capacity 4500 liters to collect faecal sludge in Kawempe Division and surrounding slums.

To effectively undertake FSM management in Kampala, CIDI engaged a consultant who undertook a study on FSM and came up with recommendations. Guidelines for the operations of the cesspool trucks were developed with input from a number of stake holders including Kampala Capital City Authority, NGOs as well as the Private Emptiers Association.

A manual for faecal sludge collection was developed and it has enabled efficient and effective FSM by CIDI in Kampala.

To undertake the FSM, CIDI engaged experienced cesspool operators who wear protective gears and empty latrines in Kawempe and the neighboring slums. The houses pay a minimal fee to cater for fuel and cover dumping fees at Lubigi treatment plant. Today, urban poor communities are grateful for the readily available service at a low cost on top of the technical advice that the CIDI cesspool operators provide to the urban poor communities as they undertake the service.

In an effort to support proper operation and maintenance of the water facility, community members instituted a user fee of UGX 100 (USD 0.035) per 20 liter Jerry can. Families of extremely vulnerable individuals such as the sick, elderly and child-headed were identified and recorded for the CBO to take care of their water rations of 20 - 60 litres per day, depending on the size of the family.

A Water User Committee was established for each tap stand as well as a paid attendant. Proceeds from the water sales have been used for operation and maintenance and payment of salaries of employed staff as well as extending tap water to two more villages of Karagara and Cheya. In addition, more tree species were purchased and are to be planted along the lake shoreline.

As a result of the project, the following have been achieved;

- The practice of opening up filled toilets into drains during the rainy season is gradually reducing leading to improved sanitation and health in informal communities in Kampala
- Flying toilets" (people defecating in polythene bags then tossing them away) are likely to reduce and this will ultimately help to reduce the outbreak of WASH related diseases like cholera and typhoid in the informal settlements of Kampala.

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#### 4.5.2 Application of CLTS in Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Many CSOs promoted Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) as a means of improving sanitation aiming at attaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. A total of 3,113 villages were triggered and of these 417 (15%) attained ODF status. Despite the small number of villages declared ODF, all triggered villages registered an increase in the number of sanitation facilities constructed. For example, the initiative of HEWASA resulted in the construction of 1,083 household traditional latrines and 357 hand-washing facilities in Buheesi and Kasenda sub-counties, Kabarole District.

# Case Study

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# Case Study

Utilizing Recycled Plastic Bottles as Hand washing facilities

In Uganda access to hand-washing facilities is at 33% in rural areas and 38% in urban areas. Hand- washing practices at the critical times is low in Uganda in spite of having the biggest impact on the reduction of diarrhoeal diseases. GOAL is promoting hand-washing practices in the community through tippy tap demonstration and has been using the CLTS methodology as a platform to discuss hand-washing practices. Many households opted to construct handwashing facilities using 3-litre or 5-litre jerry cans. The problem was that people were stealing them to use them for other purposes. Leaders thereafter invented the use of used plastic bottles to construct tippy taps. With time these became durable because no one was interested in stealing them. The rest of the community adopted the innovation to make lasting tippy taps.

GOAL supports communities in the operational area especially Abim, Agago and Kaabong which started using the

#### By GOAL Uganda

innovation in 2014. This came after households were failing to keep their hand- washing facilities due to theft of jerry cans. This affected the number of hand-washing facilities when the field team conducted the follow-up because M&E figures of hand-washing facilities constructed are taken depending on the physical count of the facilities.



Hand washing facility with recycle water bottle

All this came to pass when the leaders and WASH officers started using used oil and mineral water bottles to construct tippy taps. The WASH Officers and the community have expressed joy in using the innovation to promote hand-washing in the operational area especially in places where the jerry cans are often stolen or need to use cheaper technology.

Some of the voices from the community include the following;

"During follow up visits, it was found that the community of Kathimangor had started using empty water and oil bottles to construct hand washing facilities instead of the larger jerry cans that were often stolen..." A WASH officer in Abim "My family has used this facility [bottle] for more than three months unlike the jerry cans which used to stay for only two or three days before they were removed by thieves for other purposes like carrying water and milk" A leader, Opio Ben of Kathimangor village

"This technique has improved hygiene, Acanpenino village adopted the technique and managed to achieve open defecation free status in September 2014. A natural leader in Acampenino"

"I have a hand washing facility near the latrine...both adults and children use it to wash their hands after using the latrine... diseases like diarrhea have reduced because we are now clean and wash our hands with soap." A community member in Dogkee village

The aim of the GOAL WASH programme is to increase community access to and quality of water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices. Since hand washing is inherent in the Community-Led Total (CLTS) approach Sanitation which aims to promote open defecation free communities, without addressing hand washing and other hygiene practices, communities can never become fully ODF since CLTS aims to cut all faecal-oral contamination routes. GOAL has used the innovation to accelerate attainment of ODF status in the community.

## 4.5.3 School sanitation and hygiene promotion

School sanitation and hygiene promotion continues to be a key area for CSO intervention. Areas of focus include development of sanitation and hygiene facilities and menstrual hygiene management. Table 4-2 Presents sanitation and hygiene facilities developed.

### Table 4-2 Sanitation and hygiene facilities developed at schools

| Facility                             | Category of user                | Number |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
|                                      | boys                            | 545    |
| latrine stances                      | Girls                           | 808    |
|                                      | Female teachers                 | 27     |
|                                      | Male teachers                   | 43     |
|                                      | Pupils with disabilities - male | 73     |
|                                      | Pupils with disabilities - male | 137    |
| Hand washing facilties               | All                             | 213    |
| Rainwater harvesting for handwashing | All                             | 419    |

Case Study

Promoting sustainable WASH services in schools

In a bid to improve the operation and maintenance of the WASH facilities in schools, Amref Health Africa organized WASH competitions for 52 targeted schools in Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo and Pader. This was after the implementation of a number of WASH activities including construction of pour flush toilets, drainable Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIP), construction of ferro cement tanks in all the targeted schools. Amref Health Africa also supported the formation and training of school health clubs and school management committees in operation and maintenance of WASH facilities.

The school competitions are done with the objective that pupils understand WASH's contribution to a better and healthier lifestyle both at school and in their everyday lives at home. As part of the competitions, pupils take on activities like writing poems, essays, short stories, poster creation, folk song composition and drama.

Targeted schools in the four districts were engaged in planning meetings of the WASH competitions at the beginning of the year where the theme "Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of all WASH facilities for good health and development" was identified.

A panel of five judges from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and those with experience in Music, Dance and Drama (MDD) were identified to judge the competition.. For a school to get good marks, its WASH facilities (rain water havesting tanks, latrines, borehole,

# By Amref Health Africa

hand washing facilities) had to be functional and well maintained.

Prizes for winners were chosen including a trophy for the best performing school, cows, goats, hand washing facilities, stainless tanks (250 litres for storage of drinking water), jerry cans, basins, T-shirts with WASH promotional messages and plates and cups.

School management committees actively participated by mobilizing resources from parents and fixed non-functional facilities. School Health Club members together with their patrons and teachers in charge of Music, Dance and Drama (MDD) and parents from the host communities were very instrumental in composing poems and folk songs full of WASH promotional messages, making presentations. The District Educational Officer and Inspectors of Schools actively participated in the assessment and monitoring of school WASH activities.

### **Results**

- At least 52 school health clubs have been strengthened and are actively promoting WASH best practices in schools and in surrounding communities through health parades, music, dance and drama and through radio talk shows. This has led to improvement in personal hygiene of pupils with 89% of the total (enrolment) pupils washing hands with water and soap especially after toilet use.
- School management committees are more involved in school WASH activities especially through encouraging parents to contribute to operation and maintenance fund for WASH facilities (UGX 1000/= per head/pupil), inspecting use of WASH facilities.

- 38 rain water harvesting tanks have been restored with missing gutters and taps to serve their purpose. Schools can now harvest and store enough water for cleaning and cooking. This has also resulted into increased hand washing by pupils due to the availability of water.
- Additional 15 WASH facilities including wash rooms and hand washing facilities were constructed and renovation of existing latrines done using the O&M fund raised by active SMCs.
- The schools that won the cows and the goats are breeding them to produce milk which is sold and the money is used to buy consumables needed for the operation and maintenance of the established WASH facilities thus enhancing sustainability.
- In addition, 49/52 schools have developed Operation

and Maintenance plans and recruited caretakers to ensure good operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. A total of 22 out of 28 (79%) boreholes within or surrounding the targeted schools have been developed fenced off to prevent damage.

- Out of 52 schools, 42 have turned into exchange learning centers. For example Vanguard P/S in Gulu and Kitgum Prison School hosting ministers from Southern Sudan, SMCs/PTAs from other schools and local leaders for learning purposes. Pece Primary School and Vanguard P/S have hosted Kawempe Division local leaders including councillors and technical staff for a learning visit on the good M&O WASH of their facilities.
- There is reported increase

in the school enrollment across all the targeted schools for example Kitgum Prison Primary School (P/S) enrollment has increased from 731 by 2013 to 990 (with 521 girls) as of June 2015. This is partly due to improved sanitation facilities in the school that has encouraged children especially the girls stay in school during their menstrual periods.

# Lessons Learnt/ Recommendations

- Greater impacts of school WASH is realised and sustained when the activities target both schools and host communities and this facilitates cost sharing with key stakeholders including parents.
- Early engagement of all stakeholders makes decisions faster and smoother thus activity implementation is much easier.

NGOs also engaged in menstrual hygiene management (MHM) as a way of keeping the girl-child in school and promoting their dignity. Table 4-3 presents key MHM activities undertaken.

### Table 4-3 Menstrual Hygiene Management activities

|  | Participation |      |       |
|--|---------------|------|-------|
| Activity   | Female        | Male | Total |
| Schools staff members trained in sanitation and hygiene    | 224           | 242  | 466   |
| Training of girls and boys on Menstrual hygiene management | 961           | 562  | 1523  |
| Training of teachers on Menstrual hygiene management       | 23            | 25   | 48    |
| Orientation of CSOs on MHM                                 | 25            | 10   | 35    |
| Orietation of VHTs/PDCs on MHM                             | 50            | 60   | 110   |
| School health clubs members trained                        | 1660          | 1791 | 3008  |

Case Study

# Putting girls in contro

About 51% of the female population in Uganda is of reproductive age. The majority of these women and girls do not have access to clean and safe sanitary products, nor to a clean and private space for menstrual hygiene management.

Besides the health problems due to poor hygiene during menstruation, the lack of appropriate and affordable sanitary products and facilities such as changing rooms/ shelters in schools and other public places have pushed girls temporarily or sometimes permanently out of school, having a negative impact on their right to education.

To alleviate this situation, All Nations Christian Care began implementing Menstrual Hygiene Management programmes in the four sub-counties of Amach, Bar, Adekokwok and Agali in Lira district. The approaches used were training parents, teachers and pupils on menstrual hygiene management and how to make re-usable menstrual hygiene pads and liquid soap.

### By All Nations Christian Care

#### Lessons learnt or recommendations

- MHM is a real stumbling block to girl child education.
- There is still lack of awareness on MHM. Awareness creation is needed.
- Both male and female are very willing to break the silence on menstruation.
- Girls drop out are mostly by MHM from upper primary (P.5- P.7)
- Culture and religion still posed a big threat to MHM breaking the silence.



School girls making reusable pads

#### Box 4.3 presents CSO specific examples of MHM activities.

girl-child to experience.

Box 3 CSOs in Menstrual Hygiene Management

 The AEE supported primary schools set up mechanisms for managing menstruation emergencies e.g.: stocking emergency sanitary pads, emergency uniforms, basins and soap. Menstruation periods have been demystified and it is perceived as normal for a WaterAid Uganda interaction with the head teachers during monitoring reveals that interventions on MHM in schools contributed to reduced absenteeism of the girl-child in schools but also contributed to enhanced cleanliness of sanitation and hygiene facilities. However, there is still need to address the issue of disposal of disposable pads in schools and communities.

Katosi Women Development Trust in collaboration with Katosi Church of Uaanda spearheaded hygiene campaigns by specifically promoting soap making as a school enterprise to promote hand washing at critical times. This has awakened other schools to respond positively to the cleanliness campaigns thus changing their environment.

#### 4.6 Community dialogue meetings

Dialogues and community meetings to sensitise communities about their roles in WASH service delivery and also get their views on how to improve the WASH situation were held. During the year 7,748 dialogue meetings were held. The meetings trigger awareness of community members' rights, with community members learning whom to hold accountable for the improvement of service delivery. The community dialogues have become reference points where members quote commitments of the leaders made during action planning after the dialogues

# 5.0 Cross- cutting issues

### 5.1 Gender

Gender mainstreaming has continued to be a key factor during the formation of WUCs. During community sensitization much emphasis was put on the importance of equitable gender representation; women and men were encouraged to fully participate in all project activities including airing out their views. As such, all WUC had women representatives while some NGOs included slots for youth and children. School Health Clubs were also formed putting into consideration the gender distribution. Women and girl children were empowered to take on positions of leadership.

# lase Study

Case Study

# The role of women in improving access to WASH

KWDT has implemented WASH activities for the last 14 years in the sub counties of Mpatta, Ntenjeru, Mpunge, Nakisunga and Nama in Mukono District. Katosi Women Development Trust (KWDT) currently supports 19 women's groups with 561 members who are oversee WASH needs in their communities. The women through the Women Advocacy Clubs link the community with their local leaders. The women also identify, design, implement and monitor WASH activities to improve health and rural livelihoods. The women are trained in constructing rainwater harvesting tanks, sanitation facilities including tippy taps to increase access to safe water and improved standards of sanitation and hygiene.

The Women Advocacy Club members also sit in the sub county meetings to ensure that WASH issues are given priority in the budgets at local level. This has improved service delivery and

#### By Katosi Women Development Trust (KWDT)

bridged the communication gap between local leaders and the communities.

The women monitor service delivery through the women advocacy clubs at the sub county, this is an opportunity for the community to demand for better service delivery from the duty bearers. The WASH committees mount pressure within the community to practice good hygiene and sanitation practices. This has improved community adoption of good hygiene and sanitation practices.

"I was asked by some of the community members why I supervise the use of the community well yet I am not a Local Council leader. When I explained my role as a volunteer on a WASH Committee of Nakisunga women's group, the community members encouraged me to stand for Woman councilor at the sub-county," says Mrs. Lule.

"I am happy with what I do for my community, people used to ask 'who we are' to question them about sanitation, but now they even call upon us to educate them. They value our effort, sometimes they think that we have been sent by the authorities whenever we carry out WASH inspection in their homes". Hadijjah Kasibante a WAC member of Kisakye Women's group narrates.

For the communities in Mpunge all those who were arrested due to lack of toilets were bailed out by the group of Kisakye attesting that they had applied for a sanitation facility from the group's revolving scheme as reported by Mrs. Muwanga Fridah of Kisakye women's group.

Over 44, 958 people have

# 5.2 Promotion of Equity in Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation Services

Equity is fairness or justice in the way people are treated or services are offered. Some NGOs have consciously provided their services in an equitable manner. This ranged from making use of the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCC) which meetings act as a platform to share the different services provided by the different stakeholders thus reducing duplication of services and resource wastage. Some NGOs e.g. Water For People made systematic initiatives to support districts in planning and advocacy by providing updated data on levels of water service in communities, schools and clinics in order to enable allocation of new infrastructure to the underserved.

In regard to school sanitation, NGOs built gender segregated sanitation structures with provision for pupils with physical disability to cater for the needs of the girl child and those with disability in order to keep them in school in a dignified manner. accessed WASH facilities through the efforts KWDT women.

There is demand for WASH facilities in the communities whenever there has been a training by the women, evidenced by the increased number of WASH resource applicants both members

## 5.3 HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming

People Living with HIV/AIDS have a compromised immune system therefore having access to safe water and a clean hygienic environment is an important element for keeping away opportunistic infections. Box 5-1 presents examples of CSOs involved in HIV/AIDS mainstreaming with water and sanitation improvements.

### Box 4 CSOs in HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming

- Water for People is constructing technologies (piped water) which bring water to the household yards or very near to the people. This means that People Living with HIV/ AIDS and their caretakers can use minimal energy to access enough safe water.
- The Diocese of Kigezi encourages people to test for HIV in order to know their status to manage their health better. Voluntary counselling

and testing is organized and messages on prevention and positive living shared. Every year persons affected by HIV/AIDS and other vulnerabilities benefit from 20 ferro-cement tanks and locating water points into or near homes.

- ACORD mainstreams HIV/ AIDs messages in community hygiene and sanitation dialogues hence improving people's knowledge on the subject.
- VAD has identified and worked with affected people/ families through the provision of rain water jars and improved latrines to increase their accessibility to clean safe water and sanitation facilities hence better health. During the sensitization, HIV/AIDS issues are discussed to enable community members understand facts about HIV/ AIDS.

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### 5.4 Coordination and collaboration

While collaboration emphasizes the coming together of minds to create a shared understanding or plan, coordination is the process of ensuring that groups are executing according to an already-agreed-upon plan of action. Box 0-5 resents examples of coordination and collaboration undertaken.

#### Box 5 CSOs in collaboration and coordination

• AMREF Health Africa member of the а is Uganda WASH Alliance. Under this consortium, AMREF undertakes joint implementation of some activities with AFSRT, another WASH Alliance member. In addition AMREF has supported establishment of WASH Coordination committees in each of the areas (Kawempe project Division, Gulu Municipality, Kitgum Town Council and Pader Councils). Town These committees convene quarterly to review progress of planned interventions, provide solutions to emerging challenges and review and approval plans for subsequent the periods. AMREF Health Africa has also supported joint support supervision visits and targeted learning journeys to enrich the experience of the committee members.

Katosi Women Development • strengthened Trust its collaboration at the district and national level. The Ministry of Water and Environment is currently working with Katosi Women Development Trust, building on the existing efforts to increase access to clean water through promotion of rain water harvesting at households and institutions in Mukono district.

In order to boost coordination and collaboration, Water for People spearheaded the holding of partner reflection meetings conducted with all implementing partners in Kamwenge. The meetings also attracted district political and technical leaders. The purpose of the meetings was to share progress, harmonization of approaches and geographical areas of operation mapping out to avoid duplication. Together with the Kamwenge DLG, MoWE staff, TSU-6 staff and Albertine Water Management Zone, Water for People participated in monitoring construction of piped water supplies and development of catchment management plans and water sanitation and hygiene in schools.

Diocese of Kigezi was elected a member of two Catchment Management Organizations responsible for overseeing water resources development interventions in the two catchments of Ruhezamyenda and Maziba (in Kigezi Region). There has been an increased visibility of Diocese of Kigezi evidenced by the increased requests from other organizations to share and learn from Diocese of Kigezi. The Diocese of Kigezi has maintained an excellent working relationship with Government and other sector stakeholders.

Goal Uganda signed an MOU with Airtel Uganda to provide a mobile banking platform to water user committees, and with Marie Stopes to provide reproductive health services to targeted communities.

WaterAid Uganda has teamed up with Welthungerhilfe, AEE, Environment Alert, WEDA, TEDDO, Karamoja Agropastoral Development Programme, Build Africa, CSBAG, UWASNET and WASH Parliamentary forum. WaterAid promoted inter-sectoral coordination between the district water line office and other departments of health, education, planning, Works and agriculture, Technical Services In Amuria, Napak, Pallisa and Kibuku Districts.

Case Studv

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Public-Private-Partnership leads to increased access to Sanitation and Hygiene in Buheesi Sub County Kabarole District.

#### **By HEWASA**

HEWASA program carried out a baseline survey on latrine coverage and functionality in Buheesi Sub County Kabarole District. The findings showed that 16% of households had acceptable latrines, 45 % lacked latrines while 39 % had latrines with temporally shelter with some not being used as a latrine but as stores for food which led to increased open defecation.

Hand-washing with soap was only at 7%. This resulted into contamination of surface water leading to sanitation-related diseases like cholera and diarrhoea which are known to be the leading killer diseases for children under five. These diseases also lead to school drop outs. Generally all this has a bearing on income and productivity as the community depends on banana farming as an economic activity.

Partnering with local government staff at the Sub County, HEWASA worked with health assistants and parish chiefs on Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering sessions, home improvement visits and village exchange visits. These multiple approaches directly engaged the community members, which in turn encouraged them to change their sanitation behaviors. They perceived it as a government directive since local government officials were directly involved in the activities. House - to- house inspections were carried out focusing on the recommended Sanitation and Hygiene requirements of an ideal homestead such as a Drying Rack, Bath shelter, Rubbish pit and a latrine. This raised awareness among the people and created the desire to take lead in changing their sanitation status using the locally available materials. Sermon letters signed by the Sub county Health Assistant and Sub County chief were given to non-compliant community members as a measure to ensure that they comply with the agreed Sanitation and Hygiene requirements. This led to an increase in the number of latrines being constructed and well used.

By the end of the project, latrine coverage had increased to 89% in the Sub County with 60 % acceptable latrines.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

- Partnering with local government ensures sustainability of project results in the community.
- 2. Local government officials are more forthcoming and supportive when closely informed and engaged in project activities.

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Case <u>St</u>udy

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Online monitoring eases CLTS reporting within communities; A case of SNV Uganda's Sustainable Sanitation & Hygiene Programme

#### By SNV Uganda

SNV Uganda is implementing the DFID funded sustainable sanitation and hygiene project for all (SSH4A) in 69 sub counties. The project which started in April 2014 was launched in 21 sub counties across 15 districts. Project monitoring was initially carried out manually. The promoters working with the village sanitation committees completed the household assessment form manually to generate baseline data of the hygiene and sanitation situation status for the August 2014 reconnaissance report. Demand creation activities were carried out and efforts towards Open Defecation Free for the sub counties initiated. This project covers the entire sub county therefore all villages are reached for the demand behavioral creation activities, change communication, and supply chain promotion alongside governance interventions.

By February 2015; many villages claimed ODF even though in several situations the status differed from the field verification of these claims. Data collection was a challenge. Most of the data was inconsistent and erroneous. This necessitated additional time for data clean up to ensure that the number of villages triggered or houses moving up the sanitation ladder was consistent with what was on the ground. In December 2014, SNV in partnership with OMNI Tech Solutions built an online platform for monitoring CLTS in the field. ODK is an online data kit that simplifies data collection and analysis. The system uses a mobile phone application to replace the manual forms. It is an open source software used to track both activities and follow up progress in households and villages. In March 2015, this platform was introduced across 48 sub counties to enable the partners to gather data from the over 2300 villages prior to intervention for the sanitation and hygiene status at the household. Over 200,000 households were mapped indicating the household sanitary status and the GPS alongside pictures captured.

#### Results

The follow up of the household activities after the trigger sessions was captured and used as a basis to indicate the changes within the community. As with any behavioral change intervention, changes in attitude were not captured on the platform even though the number of people reached with hygiene messages was reported. The proxy presence of a hand wash facility signaled appreciation of the need to eliminate feacal consumption through the hands. Initiatives to report the practice of handwashing on the ladder were also introduced. To date, the system has shown the following possibilities;

- Analysing and reporting by local administrative unit, village; parish; sub county; district and region, the baseline and progress in relation to household sanitary status
- Matching of the baseline status per household to the follow up progress over a specific period

# Challenges

- While the number of people with smart phones has grown, its use and the ease with which people make use of the smart phones' several functionalities is still a new behavior. This calls for regular technical support of the users to ensure that the right information and data is captured during data collection. The cost of purchasing data to submit and analyse the information collected was also α challenge for many users because of the high costs of internet and unreliability of internet connectivity. Abuse of internet provided by management for social media platforms was common which affected the performance of the system since the users did not always submit timely.
- Integrity of data collected can also be compromised by the partners collecting the data. Random field visits will

still need to be incorporated to validate the authenticity of the data collected.

Variances the in data collected against the reports national from organisations such as UBOS creates confusion on the reliability of information generated. There is need to share and reconcile the different data collection tools used and have the data validated by stakeholders at all levels for buy-in of information generated.

# Lessons learnt or recommendations

- Monitoring implementation progress is critical to design the solutions relevant to the rural sanitation and hygiene needs. In the baseline study, knowledge of the sanitation risks enabled the promoters define the suitable demand creation approach for the respective villages.
- Feedback on the progress needs to be timely and

- communicated all to stakeholders, from the dashboard reports it was the clear that partner management involvement within the organisation increased whenever a report was shared.
- Actions to respond to the emerging challenges needs to happen almost immediately. Learning and reflection on the trends helped overcome the need to repeat what did not work. Flexible planning is critical for the successful delivery of the programme and the project team was able to revisit assumptions towards sustainable realizing sanitation
- Costing for the different activities based on time investment with fixed frequency may not always result into the desired outcome results. It helps to be aware of the variations in context and skills as critical inputs to effective triggering.

Case Study

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District Investment Plan (DIP) for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### By Water for People

The DiP is a projection of what is required to achieve 100% WASH coverage in any given district.

The DiP largely relies on the quality of data. It is important to work with stakeholders like Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to get reliable data up to village level. It is important to incorporate all pertinent issues like IWRM, environmental protection, climate change, oil and energy among others. There is need to develop strategies sustainability of proposed investments and develop strategies for resourcing and implementing the

Water For People has been supporting local governments to introduce the Everyone Forever strategy in Uganda so that it becomes a nationally accepted and approved mechanism for ensuring the provision of water and sanitation services to everyone in every community forever.

The focus is on ensuring 100% access and coverage for both water and sanitation in an entire district. All aspects and factors that ensure full coverage, such as: quality, quantity, reduced distances between households and water sources, coordination of sector actors, planning, costs and reliability of the services are given due consideration.

Earlier in 2009, the Ministry of Water and Environment developed a Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SSIP), with the aim of guiding all future investments in the sector so as to improve its fiscal and physical effectiveness for the achievement of sector targets and goals by 2035. A key strategy for the effective utilization of the SSIP was that every district would adapt the SSIP as a way of achieving the set targets.

In that respect, Water For People supported three districts – Apac, Kamwenge and Kotido– to develop their respective District Investment Plans (DIP).

The three pilot districts have each developed projections, basing on the current situation and the desired situation applying to every family, every clinic and every school.

#### 1. Kamwenge District

Stakeholders in Kamwenge estimate that the district requires over USD 10 Million in order to provide water and sanitation services for the entire population in the district. Up to 65% of the investment required is to provide water at family level. The presence of the DIP made it easy for the district level actors to quickly point out the information that Stone Foundation wanted. On its part, Water For People has decided to concentrate on Biguli sub county until everyone there is served. Again the decision was based on the information available in the DIP. The Lutheran World Foundation (LWF) also reports the DIP helped to determine allocation and construction of boreholes that they had budgeted for.

### 2. Kotido District

It is estimated that the district requires nearly USD 4 million to provide water services for every family, every school and every clinic. Total sanitation investment required to cover every clinic was estimated at USD 240,000. Up to 92% of the investment required is to provide WASH services at family level. In Kotido district, the DIP has been completed but has not yet been shared with prospective funders. For now the District is better informed of the gaps in WASH services. The District intends to use the DIP to lobby for funding from partners, guide WASH planning, budgeting and implementation

## 3. Apac District

In Apac district, using baseline data contained in the DIP, actors are in the process of developing the Apac District Water and Sanitation Integrated strategic plan which covers 10 years 2014/16 – 2014/25. The DWO intends to use the DIP to source funding directly without waiting for central government to transfer funds. Appeals have already been made through the DWSSCC. Rotary Lira has already committed to provide 24 deep wells for Apac district.

Recommendations for scaling up

Ownership: The district local government should own the DIP process and outputs. The DWO should present the DIP to the Technical Planning Committee (TPC) for discussion and later sent to the District Executive Committee, for approval and adoption. This will make it a district-owned document. Currently, the process is largely perceived to belong to the NGOs which have been leading it.

- There is need to develop a proper dissemination plan for the DIPs. There is need to write it in a better simpler format.
- In the three model districts, lead actors should ensure that they are covered fully with WASH services, so that they provide lessons for other districts in the country.

For a country with a long term view to WASH services (SSIP projections up to 2035), the DIP provides a clear picture of where resources and efforts should be invested. In order for the DIP to be done well, districts must invest time and funds to enable thorough data collection up to village level.

Community financing of a water supply system

<sup>Case</sup> Study 16

> In 2015 World Vision Uganda in partnership with communities of Biiso rural growth centre in Buliisa district constructed a piped water system covering 09 villages of Busingiro, Biiso and trading centres of Nyamasoga A, Nyamasoga B, Tangala, Kayira), Sitiini, Kayanja, Akimi A and Akimi B. The system was constructed to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water for a projected population of 8,532 people at household level

## By World Vision Uganda

and 5,591 people in institutions by 2029.

The system draws water from a spring through several abstraction structures including sedimentation tank. Water then flows by gravity to an underground reinforced concrete collection tank (100m3 capacity) at the water source. Water is pumped through a distance of 1km from the collection tank to a twin reinforced concrete primary storage tank (120m3 capacity) which is at a higher altitude than the source and other locations served by the system. The scheme in addition to providing water through 18 stand posts and 05 yard taps also boosts the old system with 05 Kiosks.

After analyzing the challenges associated with Operation and Maintenance of community Water Supply Systems through the Community Based Management System, World Vision in partnership with Ministry of Water and Environment established and trained a Water Supply and Sanitation Board for Biiso Water Supply System. The training was packaged in a way that it provided simple and problem oriented sessions meant for inducting WSSB in executing their oversight mandate.

The trained Water Supply and Sanitation Board, the Central Umbrella and World Vision jointly oriented communities on paying for water during stakeholder consultative a meeting. Participants were oriented on the determination of tariffs and the role of the WSSB.

A tariff of uqshs100/= per 20 liter jerry was decided upon to be paid by water users. While collecting money for water usage, the WSSB issues out vouchers to beneficiaries known to be extremely vulnerable on a monthly basis.

In Biiso sub-county, the Water Supply and Sanitation Board collects at least 700,000/= (Seven hundred thousand Shilling) per month. On a monthly basis the committee pays 250,000/= for electricity.

challenge The major to Community based management of water sources was communities' inability to finance their own water sources.

The creation of WSSB approach enabled the communities to pay for the water they use and were able to hold the Board accountable for non-functionality of water sources.

An improved Community Based Management System has been realized. Peoples demand for self owned water points has increased. For instance more 10 private household connections have been done by members of the community using their Piping own resources. of water and establishment of a WSSB increases self supply, a strategy government is applying to increase operation and maintenance of water sources.

Increased community ownership

of the system and accountability, where communities ask the Board to replace parts of the system that are not functional and also do maintenance in case of breakdown, which is immediate, thus reducing risks of water related disease outbreaks.

### **Lessons Learnt**

World Vision by piping of water and establishment of a Water Supply and Sanitation Board has been able to learn the following;

Establishment of a WSSB and increasing access to safe water for communities by piping is the best approach that ensures community management of their constructed infrastructure.

The cost of training WSCs is reduced as training of the Board only focuses on a few members for the Whole scheme who are supposed to either sale water or make connections.

Ownership and demand for water increases. Some people connect their own private connections while other pay for the quantity of water taken which makes them demand for the service once not provided.

Functionality increases as all







Communities supported to maintain their water source

stakeholders become fully engaged in meeting their roles at all levels.

Availability of safe drinking water to communities has a direct correlation to the reduction of water related disease outbreak. For instance cholera outbreak was very common in Buliisa, however, through World Vision intervention Cholera seems to be forgotten more particularly in Biiso.

Case

Study

The best approach to promotion of self supply and equitable access to safe drinking water can be achieved through piping of water closer to communities encouraging households to make private connections but also reducing the distance moved to water sources to less than 1 KM which also causes strain to people with disability also involved in collection of water. Increasing access to safe water to distances less than 1 KM saves time for both women and children most involved in collection of water. This gives opportunity for other community development initiatives to take root. For instance a group of women can be mobilized and trained in urban faming which then become a source of livelihood and improved nutrition for the family.

Improved WASH interventions at landing sites

#### By Protos

Kayinja is a small landing site at the shores of Lake George in South-Western Uganda where people mostly depend on fishing in lake George for their livelihood. The fishing communities are faced with many problems due to risky work on the lake, no saving culture and high migration. The challenges are many with regard to health and hygiene, water and sanitation and community welfare.

In 2014, after 8 years of presence in the entire Sub County, Protos and JESE decided to focus intensely on this landing site by working mainly on hygiene and sanitation related issues. Promoting CLTS in an unconventional way and combining it with a selection of relevant IWRM measures taught us that it is indeed possible to transform a landing site in a remarkable way.

The efforts and investments on hygiene and sanitation were not limited to personal hygiene and sanitation at household (HH) level. In the case of Kayinja, where fishing is the main economic activity, it meant that there was also an important need for investments to improve the fish-handling hygiene and the sanitation in public areas. Therefore the landing site was fenced, 2 fish slabs, an anti-erosion wall and a public ecosan were constructed and more is planned for this year including a fish cleaning unit and fish smoking cilns.

"Those days people were preparing and selling the fish on the bare ground, in the dust." (Alleluya Didas, CLTS-member in Kayinja)

"Dropouts from school would have gone fishing before the existence of the fence. Now it's not allowed anymore." (Flaha Zaam, Youth CLTS member in Kayinja)

#### Unconventional CLTS

CLTS was used as an approach to improve the sanitation situation in the landing site and has shown impressive results, thanks to dedicated presence on the ground and a close follow-up. The success of the approach is partly based on the fact that it triggers the feeling of honor, as people always try to avoid shame.

In the case of Kayinja landing site another

aspect of honor was triggered as well. A big variety of ornamental and fruit trees were planted within the landing site and along the main roads, 10 metal benches for sitting were added within the fenced area and along the fence the beach management unit (BMU) planted small green shrubs for beautification purposes. This created ownership and triggered pride. When people from neighboring villages now visit Kayinja landing site they call the place "smart".

## Win-Win

Kayinja has become a much cleaner and safer place during the last year: water from the lake is said to be more often boiled before consumption, latrines have been constructed (both pit latrines and eco-sans), garbage is disposed through garbage pits at household level, animals are no longer wandering around in the village and dirty bushes, former open defecation hotspots, have been transformed.

The results are impressive. Today, Kayinja is ready to be declared open defecation free (ODF), which was unthinkable when the work was started in 2014. Even the neighboring villages are influenced and encouraged by the change. Thanks to the dedicated work of the CLTS committee in Kayinja, other committees have been established around to do a similar work in their own communities.

"In the past I was having some bad experiences with OD (open defecation) and there was plastic everywhere in town. I didn't like it. In the beginning I was critical about the interventions at the landing site, but now I'm happy with the garbage disposal, the toilets and the fact that there are no bushes anymore." (Namwkwaya Arima, living in Kayinja)

"Kayinja used to be a bushy and dirty place with only one [public] toilet [in a bad state]. We wouldn't use the toilet to defecate, but go to the bushes or the lake instead. For drinking we would use the water from the same lake without boiling it. People were often sick." (Kerere Jamada, CLTS-member in Kayinja)

A behavioral change can be noticed since people in Kayinja are now even willing to invest cash in their own sanitation. This was confirmed through the experiences of a social marketing pilot of household ecosans, where 30 improved HH ecosans were sold to HH directly.

A number of related IWRM interventions as soil and water conservation structures uphill, energy saving stoves, waste pits, livestock management, protection of the riverbanks, has been put in place as well.

## Challenges

During the implementation of CLTS in Kayinja, the importance of involving youth was soon realized. Despite some efforts to engage them, a clearly identified and delimited role for the youth was not defined. This resulted in duplication of work, and some young people got wrong and high financial expectations.

The sudden abolishment of the BMU's (a presidential statement during election time) and thus the absence of official local leadership at the landing site made it difficult to get engagement. Good enough this is partly taken care of by the established CLTS committee and an assured, intensive presence of field staff on the ground.

A landing site typically has a big number of non-residents, which makes it challenging to change something in the long term. Therefore it was realized to be essential to identify those people who are more residential to start the work with them.

# Lessons learnt or recommendations

When working on a landing site, it is important to keep in mind the main economic activity and thus, when investing in hygiene and sanitation, to make a link with the core-business of that area. It was an essential trigger for interest in topics as H&S also at HH level.

In order to realize change, enough time and attention are crucial. This means that there is a need for field staff to be on the ground for a long time in the area in order to get to know the real residents of the place. By doing this the community started to take things serious and it became easier to involve them. This in turn increased the sustainability of the interventions, the ownership and the extent to which interventions are adapted to a specific environment (for instance public sanitation in a Muslim community needs a provision for anal cleaning to be useful).

Despite landing sites are often considered as hard or even impossible areas to create change, it can be done! The approach however needs to be specific and integrated.

Case Study Environmental conservation through community based IWRM

#### By International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR- Uganda)

Community Environment Conservation Fund (CECF) is an initiative that involves supporting community group members through a grant to supplement their livelihood and promote environmental conservation through water shed management.

The fund is administered to group members through their Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) platform. The fund is made available to every community member upon meeting communally agreed criteria for the sustainable management of natural resources.

Communities within a designated area receive the fund. Members borrow from the fund and are charged a modest and affordable interest. Members who access loans are required to invested in conserving environment in activities such as water source rehabilitation, tree planting, tree nursery establishment, river bank expansion, river de-silting etc.

IIRR piloted the CECF model/practice with funding from UNDP on the project: "Community Risk Management and Adaptation Planning Project" to enhance sustainability of the project life span, management of natural resources and building of livelihood resilience to disasters.

The initiative is implemented through organized community group members/farmers who are thoroughly trained and mentored. These groups should be registered with Local Government and their activities are monitored by the district Local Government.

As a result of CECF, communities have sustained their livelihood that has reduced natural resources based pressure for survival, water for production and domestic use have been made available since community members use the interest on the loan to facilitate the management of the water sources that were constructed, river banks and other water sources have been protected with tree plantation that reduces the cases of floods, natural resources conservation have been promoted.

### Lessons learnt.

Proper mentoring of group members to whom the grant is to be administered is required. Groups that are not mentored well will not follow the guidelines in implementing CECF principles.

The role of Local Government should be stated clearly on Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to avoid conflict of interest.



Community members participating in the management of a water resource

Case Study Sustainable Wash Interventions in Schools in Emergency Situation

International Aid Services (IAS) has been implementing humanitarian in emergency WASH interventions in Rhino camp, Arua district since February, 2014. According to statistics from the Office of the Prime Minister, Rhino camp hosts 32, 167 people.

This massive influx has contributed to water, hygiene and sanitation crisis because the available facilities cannot support the population in Rhino camp.

Efforts to improve the levels of hygiene and sanitation among the refugees and nationals in Rhino Camp met with several bottlenecks. However, amidst all these challenges, IAS shares remarkable successes in 8 primary schools supported to use best practices which are holistic and sustainable.

With funding from Malteser International and Swedish Mission Council, IAS runs a School WASH program in Ocea, Odobu, Olujobu, Tika, Wanyange, Ariwa, Siripi and Yoro primary schools. Remarkable successes have been registered majorly because the approach addresses both the hardware and software aspects in the school sanitation chain.

IAS employed the philosophy of mindset transformation as a precursor for sustainable transformation. School and community dialogues were very instrumental, both teachers and pupils were trained in proper hygiene and sanitation practices including making reusable sanitary towels and a selected team trained in Child Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST). Under the hardware component, IAS constructed drainable latrines with bathrooms in the 5 targeted schools; Bathrooms were constructed for girls to use during their menstruation. This

## By International Aid Services (IAS)

has reduced absenteeism rates among the girl children, overcrowding and girls sharing latrines facilities with teachers.

IAS trained learners and teachers how to make liquid soap and demonstrated how to wash hands with soap. IAS drilled 4 boreholes (3 within schools and 1 for the community) to increase access to safe and 30 member school health clubs in each of the 8 schools to champion hygiene and sanitation in their schools.

#### Results

- The schools were trained on how to make soap
- 9,515 pupils (both refugees & nationals) have been reached in the 8 schools.
- IAS has effectively achieved hand washing with soap in 08 schools and the girls are training their fellows how to make reusable menstrual pads

### Lessons Learnt or Recommendations

Children are a great partner in hygiene and sanitation improvement when their knowledge, attitude and practice are enhanced. Making them champions of hygiene and sanitation is key to behavioral change and sustainability.

The use of liquid soap in enforcing hand washing with soap in schools is an effective, cheap and sustainable approach. All schools have managed to sustain this using their UPE fund.

Training pupils and teachers in liquid soap and reusable menstrual pads making is "two birds hit by one stone" improved hygiene and income generation to the participants.



School children learning how to hand wash with soap

Case Studv

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# Telling the story of Rural Water Services from the Users perspective

#### **By HEWASA**

### Introduction

This case study presents summary findings from three years (2013 -2015) of monitoring rural water services in Kabarole and Lira districts. The monitoring was done using a frame work of Service Delivery Indicators (SDIs) that was developed by IRC Uganda for use by the sector to broaden the scope of the existing national monitoring system, the golden indicators, beyond tracking performance of systems to actual services delivered. The SDIs were developed based on sector norms, standards and guidelines set by the Ministry of Water and Environment.

The purpose of the survey was to get a better understanding on the status of rural water services and the perception of users towards service delivered. The survey covered 264 point water supply facilities and 2200 water users. Users of the sampled facilities were interviewed on the level of service delivered, and their of satisfaction. Interviews were also conducted on performance of service providers and Authorities.

### Methodology

The survey focused on point water supply facilities (Hand Pumps and Protected Springs). 11 water facilities were randomly sampled from each of the rural sub counties (15 for Kabarole and 9 Lira). The sampling frame was based on the updated Water Supply database accessed from the districts. Hand Pump Mechanics (14) were identified and trained on the data collection protocol and on use of mobile phones for collecting data. The choice of selecting mechanics for the data collection process was based on a decision to use already existing structures for easy replication of the approach. A total of 2640 water users (10 per water facility) were interviewed as they collected water. Water and Sanitation Committees for all sampled facilities were also interviewed.

# Summary of Findings Functionality

Functionality is one of the golden indicators used to monitor water services. It is defined as the percentage of improved water facilities that are functional at the time of Spot check. As at June 2015, the national average for functionality was 88% from 85% in June 2014. (MWE 2015)

This study showed that there was a steady increase in functionality of rural water supply systems over the three years in both Kabarole and Lira. Functionality increased from 80% to 84% in Kabarole and from 73% to77% in Lira during the period 2013 to 2015 as shown in Figure 1. The major reason attributed to the increase in functionality was the increased budget allocation for rehabilitation of water supply facilities In Lira the budget allocation for capital maintenance was increased from 2% in 2012/13 to 12% in 2014/15 and in Kabarole from 12% to 14%. Other reasons advanced include increased proportion of Water Source Committees (WSCs) conducting preventive maintenance and water user fee collection especially in Lira.

In a bid to get better understanding of the functionality indicator at water system level, data was collected on the reliability of the systems. The national norms set 95% as the acceptable



level for reliability of water supply systems. This implies that any water system should be functional for at least 347 out of the 365 days in a year. Both districts realized increase in functionality between 2014 and 2015 yet there was a rapid decline in reliability in the same period.

Kabarole data for 2015 shows that functionality improved by 2% while reliability declined by 14%. At district level 2% increase in functionality reflects a good achievement. However, the 14% decline in reliability shows that 40,000 users did not have access to the water source they frequently use because it had broken down and had to walk for a longer distance to access an improved water supply facility.

### Level of Service delivered

The level of service delivered was derived by computing the proportion of water supply facilities that complied with national norms on; Water Quality, Quantity, Reliability, and Accessibility. In both Kabarole and Lira the proportion of facilities that met the national norms for rural water services stagnated at 32% to 34%.

## Water User satisfaction

The level of user satisfaction was determined by asking water users at the different water points surveyed to rate their level of satisfaction with the different water service parameters; Quality, Quantity, reliability, and Accessibility. The water users were most satisfied with the quantity of water delivered.

In Kabarole the level of user satisfaction with the quantity of water they were able to access from the water facilities increased from 91% in 2013 to 94% in 2015. This shows that users are happy with the quantity of water they are able to collect. In Lira user satisfaction with quantity of water declined from 86% to 84%.

Users were least satisfied with Reliability of the water systems especially in Lira where level of satisfaction drastically dropped from 73% to 34% in 2014 then to 30% in 2015. Reliability of the systems dropped by 2% between 2013 and 2014 satisfaction however. user drastically dropped to 34%. Showing that irrespective of the scale or level of decline, water users were not happy with the reliability of the systems.

Kabarole data on satisfaction with reliability presents a challenging reality. Reliability of water systems dropped from 94% to 80% between 2014 and 2015 yet the level of satisfaction with reliability increased by 1% point. Implying that users are still unaware of the standard of service they are supposed to receive.

User Satisfaction with the quality of water showed a

declining trend in both districts. This indicator focused on user satisfaction with colour, taste, and odur of water. No tests were conducted on the biological properties of water. Seasonal variation was identified as one of the main factors affecting user satisfaction with water quality. The findings show that more than 20% of the water systems are not able to deliver water of standard quality in both the dry and wet seasons.

## Conclusion

Functionality of water systems in Kabarole and Lira is relatively high and has shown gradual improvement over the three years. However, the level of service delivered is still very low with only 34% of the systems compiling with national service norms on quality, quantity, reliability accessibility. and These findings show that the current definition and methodology used to monitor functionality does not capture the challenges that water users face due to unreliable water systems.

## Recommendation

There is need for MWE to use the 'window' of the ongoing review of the sector performance monitoring framework to adapt the golden indicators to capture data on the actual level of service delivered to users to ensure planning and monitoring is based on actual services delivered.

Case

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technologies

Water For People a global non-profit organization with headquarters in the USA and a country office in Kampala aims at improving people's quality of life by supporting the development of locally sustainable drinking water resources, sanitation services, health and hygiene education programs.

Water For People has been working in Uganda since 2008. "We have been slowly working on developing new collection systems, pit emptying and treatment technologies in Kampala for the last two years and have learnt, through experience that the most effective way is integrating technology development into sanitation development," says Cate Nimanya, the Country Director.

The Kampala Sanihub project is a sanitation technology development initiative that was started by Water for People in collaboration with Engineers Without Borders based in the UK.

In Uganda, the Sanihub project comprises of team members from different organizations and entrepreneurs making a living out of sanitation as a business, regulators from National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), manufacturers and suppliers of equipment, research engineers, and students from Makerere University, Business Development Specialists and researchers from WATSAN Appropriate Technological Centre.

A number of technologies have been developed under the Sanihub project namely;

#### **By Water For People**

The Durasan toilet made of standard construction materials to ensure quality. Water for People facilitates local masons to design, make and supply the materials to construct the Durasan toilet. This toilet is believed to be strong because of the material used.

The tin latrine is one of the sanitation innovations made under the Sanihub project designed to cater for areas of high water table as is the case at landing sites and lake shores. It is a toilet made of wood and a corrugated steel latrine structure, and a sub structure made of a series of plastic drums. The tin latrine was meant for rural SAAB not necessarily for high water table areas. The barrel septic tank system came in as another component to cater for high water table areas and can be used even under durasans. N:B barrel septic tank system should be independent of tin latrine since we can have tin latrine with a normal pit.

The flapper pan is a low cost plastic squatting pan produce by American Standards and now being locally produced by Crest Tank in Uganda.. This was inspired to meet the World Health Organization (WHO) standards of covering toilets. With a flapper pan, squat holes are covered, no smell, no danger of children falling into the pit, less misuse of the pit by throwing garbage and little quantities of water used.

The fabric latrine is made out of fabric and is designed for temporary settlements like refugee camps. The super structure can be easily moved or relocated to another site when the pit is full.

With over 90% of Uganda's urban population dependent on on-site sanitation namely pit latrines and septic tanks, fecal sludge management is a viable option to explore.

Cate says this inspired Water For People to look at sanitation as a business to inspire more investment in fecal sludge and in the process stop and prevent the contamination of water sources with fecal matter.

In a number of areas in Uganda, fecal sludge management (collection, transportation, treatment and disposal) is a challenge for a number of reasons including

- Lack of access in informal settlements,
- 50% of latrines in informal settlements have been abandoned while 30% are emptied into the environment
- Inadequate fecal sludge transportation and treatment

capacity

- High fecal sludge emptying and transportation charges
- Limited information on the spatial distribution and location of sanitation facilities
- Unregulated fecal sludge collection and treatment services
- Lack of reliable fecal sludge service information centers

To address these challenges, Water For People is leading the way in fecal sludge management. The organization has a DEFAST site (Decentralized Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant) in Nyanama where fecal matter is transformed into functional and economically profitable products like briquettes, biogas and soil conditioners Water For People collects fecal matter from different sites in the city using cesspool trucks, gulpers to the treatment plant. The plant was created mainly using rota mould plastic tanks and has a capacity of 500liters of fecal sludge per day.

Recently, UWASNET members under the Urban Water and Sanitation Working Group (UWSWG) visited Water For People to learn more on fecal sludge management and the different capture technologies.

Most of the members operate in urban areas and identified fecal sludge as one of the biggest sanitation challenges. Members were inspired to seek investments in fecal sludge and create awareness on its profitability as a business. They were inspired by Water For People Sanitation As A Business (SAAB) model.



Some of the products produced by Water For People under SAAB. In the picture is the flapper pan

# 6.0 Key Observations, Lessons and Recommendations

#### 6.1 Observations and Lessons Learnt

- Although most existing sector policies and implementation quidelines are welldeveloped, most of them are not effectively implemented. There is still a challenge of lack of awareness by local leadership of sector quidelines. However, some sector policies have helped to guide smooth implementation of WASH services, for instance NGOs regularly make reference provisions to sector while engaging with the community especially around issues of O&M, access to a water facility, land issues when siting a providing water points, school sanitation facilities, etc.
- District Water and The Sanitation Conditional Grant (DWSCG) guidelines provide a clear process for planning and budgeting for Water and Sanitation activities, with an explicit formula for allocation of resources for different cost categories i.e. capital expenditure, operation and maintenance, capital expenditure maintenance and direct support. However, there is no strict

adherence to the guidelines.

- The current sector monitoring (Golden framework Indicators) is very helpful for national stakeholders to take decisions and remedial actions. However, they provide little information on the potential sustainability of water facilities, and do not capture the key background indicators that can be used assess the reliability, to the actual levels of water services being delivered to the population in rural areas, user satisfaction and technical backstopping to service providers.
- Sanitation interventions of actors mainly focus on two areas, i.e. demand creation and production of latrines leaving out key stages in the sanitation value chain like marketing and distribution of different sanitation options consumers. **Business** to development has also been largely left in the hands of masons who do not have the required entrepreneurial capabilities to take their operations to scale.
- Household rainwater harvesting has proven to be more sustainable because it enhances a sense of ownership thus eliciting regular maintenance. The

Government should come up with policies which will support scaling up of water harvesting technologies in households and institutions.

ODF attainment is not the finish line, emphasis on post ODF support for communities are important during the planning phases. The unit cost of ODF attainment is a virgin area to compare across NGOs and Government led ODF. A combination of CLTS and household improvement campaigns yields better results. It enables villages to have homes with all requirements of an ideal homestead. CLTS alone mostly leads to latrine attainment with fewer results on other requirements of hvaiene and sanitation.

### 6.2 **Recommendations**

It is important to consistently engage the science, sanitation and senior women teachers to assess level of the hygiene and sanitation practice adoption among the pupils. The existence of these clubs can be threatened by absence of effective patrons. The headteachers should institute a policy whereby science teachers automatically become

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patrons for these clubs.

- More investment should be put in piped water supply . These make more sense in reaching people with water closer to their homes.
- All stakeholders implementing in a district should agree on financing mechanisms for O&M. They should agree that payment is made for O&M and capital maintenance (e.g. through Yahura Yehoze/ VSLA, pay as you fetch, prepaid cards) and facilitate

communities to understand the life cycle costs to assist in tariff setting.

NGOs, through Senior Women Teachers, should teach the girl-child how to make re-usable sanitary pads from appropriate material. This will minimize the cost of access to sanitary pads and further improve menstrual hygiene management. The re-use is also environmental friendly.

The ongoing review process

of the Sector Investment Plan should look into what it will take to reach everyone with WASH services by 2030 as stipulated in the Sustainable Development Goals. As part of this process, districts will need support from TSUs to enable them develop their respective District Investment Plans for Universal Coverage of WASH services. The plan could then be used as tools to guide coordination and resource allocation at district level.

# Annex: NGO and CBO in Water and Sanitation

| Name of NGO   | Districts   | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------|
| Abarilela Community Development Organization                    |   |               |                      |
| Action Africa Help (AAH)  |   |               |                      |
| Action Against Hunger (ACF- International)                      |   |               |                      |
| Action Against Hunger (ACF)                                     |   |               |                      |
| Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE)                    |   |               |                      |
| Action For Slum Health And Development                          |   |               |                      |
| Action Line For Development (ALFOD)                             |   |               |                      |
| African Agency for Integrated Development (AAID)                |   |               |                      |
| African Evangelistic Enterprise Uganda (AEE-U)                  | Kampala   | 1,112,905,015 | 927,914,013          |
| African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)                 |   |               |                      |
| African Community Technical Service                             | Mbarara   | 363,291,900   | 380,024,400          |
| AFRICARE  |   |               |                      |
| Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD)             | Nebbi, Zombo, Arua,<br>Yumbe and Moyo.  | 104,880,000   | 101,600,000          |
| Agency For Capacity Development                                 |   |               |                      |
| Agency For Community And Development Welfare                    |   |               |                      |
| Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)      | Mbarara,<br>Rukungiri,Kabale,<br>Isingiro, Kiruhura,<br>Kisoro, Kanungu,<br>Bushenyi, Ntungamo,<br>Ibanda, Bushenyi | 168,321,100   | 166,221,100          |
| Agency For Integrated Rural Development (AFIRD)                 | Wakiso  |               |                      |
| Agency For Integrated Rural Development                         |   |               |                      |
| All Nation Children's Care                                      |   |               |                      |
| Alliance For Youth Achievement                                  |   |               |                      |
| Allied Support For Rural Empowerment And<br>Development(ASURED) |   |               |                      |

| Name of NGO   | Districts  | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|---|--|---------------|----------------------|
| AMREF Health Africa   | Kampala, Luwero,<br>Nakasongola,<br>Nakaseke,<br>Kyankwanzi, Kiboga,<br>Gulu, Kitgum, Pader,<br>Agago, Lamwo,<br>Soroti, Serere,<br>Kabale, Kanungu,<br>Kisoro, Rukungiri,<br>Adjumani | 2,330,063,777 | 1,998,247,364        |
| Ankole Diocese  |  |               |                      |
| Apac Town Community Association   |  |               |                      |
| Appropriate Revival Initiative for Strategic<br>Empowerment (ARISE)                 | Ntugamo  | 17,460,000    | 17,010,000           |
| Aquafund International (U) LTD  |  |               |                      |
| Arbeiter-Samariter Bund (ASB)   |  |               |                      |
| Arua Rural Community Development (ARCOD)  |  |               |                      |
| Association For Social Economic Development   |  |               |                      |
| Association of Uganda Professional Women in<br>Agriculture and Environment (AUPWAE) |  |               |                      |
| AVSI FOUNDATION   |  |               |                      |
| Ayivu Youth Effort For Development  |  |               |                      |
| Bogoriet Tap Kaa Riwo   |  |               |                      |
| Brick by Brick Uganda   | Rakai, Masaka,<br>Lwengo   | 129,079,430   | 98,779,370           |
| Buganda Cultural And Development Foundation (BUCADEF)                               |  |               |                      |
| Build Africa Uganda   | Kumi, Ngora,<br>Bukedea, Pallisa,<br>Kibuku, Masindi,<br>Kiryandongo, Buliisa,<br>Oyam   | 42,000,000    | 43,000,000           |
| Bukedea Development Foundation  |  |               |                      |
| Buso Foundation   |  |               |                      |
| Busoga Trust  | Jinja, Mpigi,<br>Nakaseke, Luwero,<br>Namutumba, Iganga,<br>Mayuge, Luuka,<br>Bugiri, Kamuli   | 1,334,601,300 | 1,255,445,952        |
| Busoga volunteers for community development (Buvocod)                               | Buyende, Kamuli  | 1,176,000,000 | 563,000,000          |
| Butakoola Village Association for Development (BUVAD)                               | Kayunga  | 7,600,000     | 8,005,000            |

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| Name of NGO  | Districts   | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|--|---|---------------|----------------------|
| Buvuma Islands LV & Community Protection<br>Association (BULVECPA) |   |               |                      |
| Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust(BMCT)                           |   |               |                      |
| Canadian Physicians For Aid And Relief (CPAR)                      |   |               |                      |
| Care International   |   |               |                      |
| Care International –Lira   |   |               |                      |
| Caritas Arua Diocese   | Arua Maracha<br>Koboko Yumbe Moyo<br>Adjumani   | 31,150,000    | 31,230,000           |
| CARITAS Gulu diocese   |   |               |                      |
| Caritas Kasese   | Kasese  | 46,218,000    | 63,821,600           |
| Caritas Kiyinda Mityana  | Mubende, Mityana,<br>Kyankwanzi and<br>Gomba  | 1,807,800,000 | 894,220,435          |
| CARITAS Masaka Diocesan Development<br>Organisation (MADDO)        | Masaka, Rakai,<br>Bukomansimbi,<br>Kalungu, Lwengo,<br>Lyantonde, Kalangala,<br>Sembabule | 655,320,000   | 380,840,000          |
| CARITAS Mbarara  |   |               |                      |
| CARITAS Mityana SDD  |   |               |                      |
| CARITAS Nebbi  |   |               |                      |
| Caritas Kasanaensis  | Luwero Nakasongola<br>and Nakaseke  | 337,000,000   | 202,000,000          |
| Caritas Lira   |   |               |                      |
| Catholic Relief Services(RCS)                                      |   |               |                      |
| Centre for Governance and Economic Development (CEGED)             | Arua, Yumbe,<br>Adjumani, Koboko,<br>Moyo, Nebbi and<br>Zombo                             | 165,000,000   | 98,000,000           |
| CESVI  |   |               |                      |
| CESVI UGANDA (Kaabong Field Office)                                |   |               |                      |
| Children Vision Uganda (CVU)                                       |   |               |                      |
| Christ the King Health Care Centre for the Needy                   | Buikwe  | 2,000,000     | 2,000,000            |
| Christian Children Fund  |   |               |                      |
| Christian Engineers In Development                                 | Rukungiri, Kiruhura   | -             | -                    |
| Christian Women and Youth( CWAY) Development Alliance              | Sironko, Mbale,<br>Manafwa, Parisa and<br>Bududa  | 154,080,000   | 1,470,000            |

| Name of NGO   | Districts  | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|---|--|---------------|----------------------|
| Church Of Uganda -Karamoja Dioceses Development<br>Alliance                 |  |               |                      |
| Church of Uganda Teso Dioceses Planning and Development Office (COU-TEDDO)  | Soroti, Kumi, Katakwi,<br>Amuria, Kaberamaido,<br>Serere, Bukedea,<br>Ngora, Napak,<br>Nakapiripirit | 284,001,900   | 275,283,700          |
| Ciforo Women's Association  |  |               |                      |
| Clear Water Initiative  | Gulu, Nyowa,<br>Alebtong and Otuke   | 478,780,000   | 489,000,000          |
| Community Based Options for Social Welfare<br>Responses (Open Palm COWESER) |  |               |                      |
| Community Development Action  |  |               |                      |
| Community Efforts For Child Empowerment(CECE)                               |  |               |                      |
| Community Based Health Care Programme                                       | Kibaale, Kiboga,<br>Mukono, Buikwe and<br>Nakaseke   | 84,480,000    | 27,697,240           |
| Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)                        | Arua, Adjumani,<br>Koboko, Yumbe,<br>Moyo, Maracha,<br>Zombo, Nebbi.                                 | -             | -                    |
| Community Health Concern  |  |               |                      |
| Community Initiative for the empowerment of vulnerable people (CIFOVUP)     | Arua   | 500,000       | 100,000              |
| Community Integrated Development Initiatives(CIDI)                          | Kampala, Katakwi,<br>Amuria, Napak.  | 1,146,563,101 | 657,849,421          |
| Community Shelters Uganda (CSU)   |  |               |                      |
| COMPASSION INTERNATIONAL  | all except In Karamoja<br>region and and<br>Kalangala district                                       | 1,837,986,192 | 2,045,299,000        |
| Concern World Wide  | Pader and Agago  | 566,000,000   | -                    |
| Conservation And Development Of Peoples Initiative (CODEP)                  |  |               |                      |
| Conservation Effort For Community Development (CECOD)                       |  |               |                      |
| Cooperaziona Internazionale   |  |               |                      |
| Deliverance Church Uganda - J.O.Y Drilling Program                          |  |               |                      |

| Name of NGO  | Districts  | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|--|--|---------------|----------------------|
| Development Foundation For Rural Areas                 | Kyenjonjo, Kabarole,<br>Kamwenge,<br>Kyegegwa and<br>Ntoroko | 42,630,000    | 31,995,100           |
| Divine Waters Uganda                                   | Lira, Alebtong   | 1,000,500,000 | 759,700,000          |
| Drop In The Bucket                                     |  |               |                      |
| Ecological Christian Organisation                      |  |               |                      |
| Efforts Integrated Development Foundation              | Mukono, Mubende,<br>Wakiso and Kalangala                     | -             | -                    |
| Emesco Development Foundation                          | Kibaale  | 726,285,000   | 669,722,708          |
| Environmental Teachers Association (ENVITA)            |  |               |                      |
| Fairland Foundation                                    |  |               |                      |
| Faith Action Development Organisation –Teso (FADO-T)   |  |               |                      |
| FARD   |  |               |                      |
| Faith Based Efforts Integrated Development Foundation  |  |               |                      |
| FIRD Kotido  |  |               |                      |
| Fontes Foundation                                      | Kasese and Rubirizi  | 77,159,000    | 72,000,000           |
| Foundation for Rural Development (FORUD)               |  |               |                      |
| FORMER SEMINARIANS INITIATIVE FOR<br>DEVELOPMENT-FOSID | Arua, Adjumani   | 24,120,000    | 18,487,000           |
| Gabula Attude Women's Group                            |  |               |                      |
| General Relief Services (GERES)                        | Tororo   | 35,975,000    | 13,850,000           |
| Gisoro Twibuke Association (GTA)                       |  |               |                      |
| Goal Uganda  | Bugiri, Namayingo,<br>Agago, Abim,<br>Kaboong                | 1,761,095,000 | 1,487,520,000        |
| GOAL-Bugiri  |  |               |                      |
| Good Hope Foundation For Rural Development             |  |               |                      |
| Good Samaritan Community Development Programme         | Kisoro and Kabale  | 35,050,000    | 66,450,000           |
| Grassland Foundation                                   |  |               |                      |
| Health Counterpart International (HCI)                 |  |               |                      |
| Healthy Environment For All (HEFA)                     |  |               |                      |

| Name of NGO  | Districts  | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|--|--|---------------|----------------------|
| Health through Water and Sanitation (HEWASA)<br>Programme  | Kabarole, Kyenjojo,<br>Kyegegwa,<br>Bundibugyo, Ntoroko,<br>Kasese, Mubende,<br>Kiboga, Luwero,<br>Masindi, Kibaale,<br>Hoima, Buliisa,<br>Kiryandongo, Ibanda,<br>Bushenyi, Kiruhuura   | 796,214,404   | 777,017,404          |
| Hope for Orphan (HOFO)                                     |  |               |                      |
| Hope for Youth   |  |               |                      |
| HORIZONT3000   |  |               |                      |
| HOW Uganda   |  |               |                      |
| Institute For International Cooperation And<br>Development |  |               |                      |
| Integrated Family Care Support Uganda (IFACASU)            |  |               |                      |
| Integrated Family Development Initiatives (IFDI)           |  |               |                      |
| Integrated Health And Development Organization             |  |               |                      |
| Integrated Rural Development Initiative                    |  |               |                      |
| International Aid Services                                 | Arua, Pader, Agago,<br>Abim  | 450,565,997   | 340,559,239          |
| International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)     | Katakwi, Amuria,<br>Bulambuli, Bududa,<br>Kasese, Ntoroko,<br>Bundibugyo,<br>Gulu,Nwoya, All<br>Karamoja disricts,<br>Lira, Kitgum, Pader,<br>Kanungu, Kisoro,<br>Amuru, Nebbi, Arua,<br>Oyam, Apac, Sironko,<br>Manafwa, Mbale,<br>Soroti, Kumi, Ngora,<br>Kanungu and Kisoro | 21,514,000    | 21,514,000           |
| International Lifeline Fund                                | Apac, Lira   | 794,028,080   | 847,321,257          |
| International Rescue Committee                             |  |               |                      |
| International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)            | Kabarole, Lira   | 9,500,000     | 9,500,000            |
| J.O.Y Drilling Deliverance Church Uganda                   | Gulu, Lira, Dokolo,<br>Alebtong, Otuke,<br>Kole, Luwero, Moyo,<br>Mbarara  | 1,118,830,000 | 400,910,000          |
| Jinja Area Communities' Federation (JIACOFE)               |  |               |                      |
| Jinja Diocese To Save Environment                          |  |               |                      |
| Name of NGO  | Districts  | Budget (UGX) | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|--|--|--------------|----------------------|
| Joint Efforts to Save the Environment (JESE)   | Kabarole, Kyenjojo,<br>Kamwenge, Ntoroko,<br>Kyegegewa                       | 468,590,000  | 444,116,500          |
| Kagadi Women And Development Association (KWDA)  |  |              |                      |
| Kagando Rural Development Centre (KARUDEC)   | Kasese   | 209,059,250  | 62,353,191           |
| Kampala Area Federation of Communities With<br>Funding From Child Fund International   |  |              |                      |
| Kamwokya Community Health And Environmental Association (KACHERA)                      |  |              |                      |
| Kamuli Community Development Foundation  | Kaliro   | 31,770,000   | 18,270,000           |
| Kaproron PHC Programme   | Kween  |              |                      |
| Karambi Action for Life and Development  | Kasese and<br>Kamwenge   | 29,000,000   | 29,000,000           |
| Karamoja Agro-pastoral Development programme   | Moroto and<br>Nakapiripiriti   | 183,343,186  | 182,843,186          |
| Karamoja Dioceses Development Services   |  |              |                      |
| Kasanga PHC/CBHC   |  |              |                      |
| Katosi Women Development Trust   | Mukono   | 140,960,300  | 142,992,700          |
| Kibaale Youth and Women Development Agency   | Kibaale  | 8,900,000    | 6,600,000            |
| Kibuka Rural development Initiative  |  |              |                      |
| Kigezi Diocese Water and Sanitation Programme  | Kabale   | -            | -                    |
| Kinkizi Diocese Integrated Rural Development<br>Programme                              |  |              |                      |
| Kirinda Youth Environment Management and Poverty Alleviation Program Uganda (KYEMPAPU) | Bukomansimbi   | -            | -                    |
| Kisenyi Community Health Workers Association (KICHWA)                                  |  |              |                      |
| Kisomoro Tweyombeke Farmers Association  |  |              |                      |
| Kitovu Mobile Aids Organisation  | Masaka, Ssembabule,<br>Lyatantode, Lwengo,<br>Rakai, Bukomansibi,<br>Kalungu | 34,929,000   | 34,929,000           |
| Kokwech Agro Based Youth Project (KABYP)   | Bukedea  |              |                      |
| Knowledge Support And Research Centre, KSRC  | Tororo   | 11,939,000   | 4,840,000            |
| Ktosiga Community Christian Association for<br>Development (KACCAD)                    |  |              |                      |
| Kokwech Agro Based Youth Project   | Bukedea  | 605,000,000  | 227,000,000          |
| Kumi Human Rights Initiative   | Kumi, Bukedea and Ngora districts  | 9,500,000    | 3,300,000            |



| Name of NGO   | Districts   | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------|
| Kyakulumbye Development Foundation                                  | Butambala, Gomba,<br>Mpigi                                | 2,100,000     | 15,050,000           |
| Kyera Farm Training Centre  |   |               |                      |
| Kyetume Community Based Health Care Programme (KCBHCP)              |   |               |                      |
| Kyosiga Community Christian Association for<br>Development (KACCAD) | Wakiso, Gomba   | 82,700,000    | 27,700,000           |
| Lango Child And Community Development Federation                    |   |               |                      |
| Link To Progress  | Amuria, Alebtong,<br>Lira, Kole, Apac,<br>Oyam, Pader     | 1,886,299,934 | 1,619,234,716        |
| Literacy Action And Development Agency(LADA)                        | Rukungiri, Kanungu,<br>Mitooma                            | 276,455,555   | 33,566,665           |
| Livelihood Improvement Programme Of Uganda                          | Bushenyi and<br>Mbarara                                   | 310,900,000   | 254,690,000          |
| Living water International Uganda                                   | Ntungamo, Kiruhura  | 3,605         | 605                  |
| Lodoi Development Fund  |   |               |                      |
| Lutheran World Federation, Katakwi Sub Program                      |   |               |                      |
| Maganjo Farmers Association (MAFA)                                  |   |               |                      |
| Makondo Health Centre   |   |               |                      |
| Mariam Foundation Centre  |   |               |                      |
| Masiyompo Elgon Movement for Intergral Development                  | Sironko   | 11,600,000    | 1,420,000            |
| Mbale Area Federation of Communities                                | Mbale, Sironko,<br>Butaleja, Budaka,<br>Kibuku, Bulambuli | 53,282,000    | 53,759,000           |
| Mbarara District Farmers Association                                |   |               |                      |
| Medical Assistance Programme (MAP)                                  |   |               |                      |
| Medicine Sans Frontieres Holland (MSF-H)                            |   |               |                      |
| Mission For Water   | Throughout Uganda   | 400,000       | 109,060,600          |
| Mt Elgon Christian Development Foundation (MECDEF)                  | Sironko, Mbale  | 504,000       | 210,000              |
| Mpolyabigere RC   |   |               |                      |
| Mubende Rural Development Association                               |   |               |                      |
| Mukono Multipurpose Youth Organisation(MUMYO)                       | Mukono  | 24,540,000    | 6,090,000            |

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| Name of NGO   | Districts   | Budget (UGX) | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|---|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Multi-Community Based Development Initiative Ltd<br>(MUCOBADI)                | Bugiri, Mayuge,<br>Butaleja, Budaka,<br>Bududa, Kitgum,<br>Abim, Lamwo, Pader   | 26,031,000   | 25,941,000           |
| NAGONGERA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT<br>PROGRAMME                                      | Tororo  | 54,150,000   | 26,600,000           |
| National Association for Women's Action in<br>Development                     | Mbarara, Kampala,<br>Wakiso, Mukono,<br>Buliisa, Kumi,<br>Nakapiripirit, Amuru,<br>Kamuli   | -            | -                    |
| National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)                 | Hoima, Buliisa,<br>Kampala, Wakiso,<br>Buikwe, Mbarara,<br>Kasese,Kalangala,<br>Mukono, Luweero   | 20,560,000   | 20,155,200           |
| Nature For Life Conservation Initiatives(NALCO)                               |   |              |                      |
| Ndeeba Parish Youth Association (NPYA)  |   |              |                      |
| Needy Kids Uganda   | Yumbe   | -            | -                    |
| Network For Holistic Community Development (NEFHCOD)                          |   |              |                      |
| Network for Water and Sanitation (NETWAS) Uganda                              | Kamwnge, Mpigi,<br>Majuge, Ntugamo,<br>Pallisa, Kibuku,<br>Nebbi, Kampala,<br>Kabarole, Lira, Gulu,<br>Kasese, Luwero,<br>Amuria, Kamuli,<br>Tororo, Alebtong | 31,820,000   | 31,230,000           |
| Ngonge Development Foundation   |   |              |                      |
| Noah's Ark Children's Ministry (NACMU)  |   |              |                      |
| North Ankole Diocese Rainwater Harvest (NADS)                                 |   |              |                      |
| North Kigezi & Kinkizi Dioceses Water and Sanitation Programme (NKKD WASTSAN) | Rukungiri & Kanungu<br>(North Kigezi &<br>Kinkizi Dioceses<br>respectively)   | 33,045,100   | 39,851,250           |
| Nutricare International Limited (CBO)   | Yumbe   | -            | -                    |
| Off To Mission  |   |              |                      |
| OPEN PALM COWESER   | Rakai, Masaka, Mpigi  | 43,693,500   | 43,653,500           |
| Organisation for Development and Solidarity (ODS)                             | Soroti, Amuria  | 96,000,000   | 22,250,000           |
| Orungo Integrated Development Organisation(OIDO)                              |   |              |                      |
| Oxfam GB-Uganda   |   |              |                      |
| PAG-Soroti Mission Development Department                                     |   |              |                      |

| Name of NGO  | Districts   | Budget (UGX) | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Paidha Water And Sanitation Association  |   |              |                      |
| Pakele Women's Association   |   |              |                      |
| Pakwach Development Forum  |   |              |                      |
| Pamo Volunteers  | Kumi  | 10,500,000   | 10,500,000           |
| Partners In Community Transformation(PICOT)  | Koboko  | 4,430,000    | 3,250,000            |
| Participatory Rural Development Organisation (PRDO)  |   |              |                      |
| Pentecostal Assemblies of God-Planning and<br>Development Secretariat Kumi (PAG-PDS Kumi)  | Bukedea, Kumi,<br>Ngora, Pallisa Serere,<br>Amuria and Abim<br>districts with the<br>mandate to operate<br>country wide | 81,671,000   | 30,954,000           |
| Plan international Uganda  | Kamuli, Lira,<br>Aleptong, Luwero,<br>Tororo  | 976,612,625  | 903,182,000          |
| Programme For Accessible Health, Communication<br>And Education (PACE-formerly PSI Uganda) |   |              |                      |
| Protos-Uganda  |   |              |                      |
| Rakai Counsellors' Association (RACA)  |   |              |                      |
| Rakai-CBHP   |   |              |                      |
| Relief International Uganda  |   |              |                      |
| Rotary Club Of Masaka  |   |              |                      |
| Rural Gender And Development Association   | Rukungiri   | 1,580,000    | 1,270,000            |
| Rukungiri Women Integrated Development Foundation (RWIDF)                                  | Rukungiri, Mitooma  | 230,300,000  | 150,300,000          |
| Rural Community Strategy For Development<br>(RUCOSDE)                                      |   |              |                      |
| Rural Country Development Organization   |   |              |                      |
| Rural Country Integrated Development Association (RUCIDA)                                  |   |              |                      |
| Rural Health Care Foundation Uganda  | Mubende, Mityana  | 1,580,000    | 1,270,000            |
| Rural Initiative For Community Empowerment West<br>Nile (RICE-WN)                          | Maracha and Koboko  | 50,050,000   | 48,366,559           |
| Rural Welfare Improvement For Development (RWIDE)  |   |              |                      |
| Rwenzori African Development Foundation  | Kasese and<br>Bundibugyo  | 24,700,000   | 24,680,000           |
| Rwenzori Youth Concern Association (RYCA)  |   |              |                      |

| Name of NGO  | Districts  | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|--|--|---------------|----------------------|
| Safe Water Works Association (SAWA)  | Rakai  | 102,650,000   | 7,250,000            |
| Safer World International  |  |               |                      |
| Samaritan's International Relief   |  |               |                      |
| Samaritan's Purse International Relief                                     | Kiruhura, Isingiro,<br>Kyegegwa, Oyam,<br>Apac and Napak   | 1,004,200,000 | 1,010,213,000        |
| Save the Vulnerable and Orphaned Children Initiative                       | Bugiri, Namayingo  | 4,880,000     | 3,765,000            |
| Shuuku Development Foundation  | Sheema   | 299,200,000   | 54,600,000           |
| SNV-Netherlands Development Organisation                                   | Aleptong, Apac,<br>Arua, Dokolo, Lira,<br>Mukono, Mubende,<br>Kibaale, Kabarole,<br>Kasese, Kyegegwa,<br>Kyenjojo, Ntoroko,<br>Maracha, Buliisa,<br>Kampala, Yumbe,<br>Adjumani, Koboko,<br>Moyo, Nebbi and<br>Zombo | -             | -                    |
| Sole Integrated Development Organisation (SIDO)                            | Tororo   | 10,624,000    | 35,724,000           |
| Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development<br>Organisation (SOCADIDDO) | Amuria, Kaberamaido,<br>Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora,<br>Serere and Soroti   | 419,571,414   | 376,710,448          |
| Sustainable Sanitation and Water Renewal Systems (SSWARS)                  |  |               |                      |
| TEMELE Development Organization (TEMEDE)                                   |  |               |                      |
| Teso Environmental Sanitation And Hygiene<br>Improvement Initiative        |  |               |                      |
| The Environment And Community Development<br>Organization                  |  |               |                      |
| Toro Development Agency (Kabarole)   |  |               |                      |
| Tororo District NGO Forum (TONGOF)   |  |               |                      |
| Two Wings Agro-forestry Network (TWAN)                                     |  |               |                      |
| Uganda Association for social economic progress                            |  |               |                      |
| Uganda Cooperative Consultancy Firm  |  |               |                      |
| Uganda Domestic Sanitation Services (UGDOSS)                               |  |               |                      |
| Uganda Environmental Education Foundation                                  | Mukono, Kayunga,<br>Buikwe   | 65,475,408    | 60,098,850           |



| Name of NGO   | Districts  | Budget (UGX)  | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|---|--|---------------|----------------------|
| Uganda Japan Association (UJA)                          |  |               |                      |
| Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association<br>(UMURDA) | Bugiri, Namayingo,<br>Mayuge, Iganga,<br>Mbale, Bududa,<br>Manafwa, Butaleja,<br>Pallisa, Kibuku,<br>Tororo, Busia,<br>Kamuli, Kwen,<br>Bukwo, Kapchorwa,<br>Namutumba, Sironko. | 1,985,910,000 | 1,874,472,000        |
| Uganda Rainwater Association                            | Nation wide  | 12,000,000    | 11,160,000           |
| Uganda Red Cross Society                                |  |               |                      |
| Uganda Society Of Hidden Talents                        |  |               |                      |
| UMREF   |  |               |                      |
| Union of Community Development Volunteers (UCDV)        | Rakai, Lwengo,<br>Kalungu<br>Bukomansimbi,<br>Kampala, Mukono,<br>Masaka, Namutumba,<br>Mubende, Nakaseke,<br>Sembabule, Hoima,<br>Nakasongola, Mbale,<br>Tororo                 | 429,100,000   | 357,200,000          |
| UWESO Masaka/Rakai                                      |  |               |                      |
| Voluntary Action For Development (VAD)                  | Wakiso   | 44,710,000    | 1,125,520,000        |
| Water School Uganda                                     |  |               |                      |
| WaterAid Uganda   | Kampala, Amuria,<br>Pallisa, Kibuku,<br>Nakapiripiriti and<br>Napak  | 7,959,781,530 | 7,246,324,195        |
| Water For People  | Kamwenge, Masaka,<br>Lira, Kitgum, Soroti  | 738,600,000   | 744,800,000          |
| Water For Production Relief                             |  |               |                      |
| Water Missions Uganda                                   | Arua, Adjumani,<br>Buikwe, Buliisa,<br>Buyende, Jinja,<br>Kamwenge, Luuka,<br>Mukono, Mayuge,<br>Masindi, Namayingo,<br>Nebbi, Wakiso,<br>Sheema                                 | 3,263,786,887 | 3,456,793,210        |
| Water School Uganda - Eastern Region                    | Nebbi, Zombo,<br>Soroti, Ngora, Busia,<br>Namayingo, Wakiso,<br>Nakaseke, Kisoro   | 25,679,496    | 86,192,246           |

| Name of NGO   | Districts                              | Budget (UGX)   | Expenditure<br>(UGX) |
|---|--|----------------|----------------------|
| Welthungerhlife                                       |  |                |                      |
| Wera Development Agency (WEDA)                        | Katakwi, Amuria,<br>Pallisa and Kibuku | 388,220,000    | 343,933,040          |
| Women Alliance and Children Affairs(WAACHA)           | Iganga                                 | 41,500,000     | 26,500,000           |
| World Vision – Buliisa                                | Buliisa                                | -              | -                    |
| World Vision – Hoima                                  | Hoima                                  | 228,468,336    | 7,584,138,764        |
| World Vision Bundibugyo                               | Bundibugyo                             | 199,727,100    | 31,860,000           |
| World Vision Kaabong FFK/KLEP                         | Kaabong                                | 160,500,000    | 157,500,000          |
| World Vision Kibaale                                  | Kibaale                                | 256,666,000    | 837,514,000          |
| World Vision Mpigi                                    | Mpigi and Butambala                    | 113,656,740    | 60,000,000           |
| World Vision Nakasongola                              | Nakasongola                            | 2,036,980,000  | 2,051,010,700        |
| World Vision Uganda                                   | Kamwenge and<br>Bundibugyo             | 233,880,000    | 229,600,000          |
| World Vision Uganda                                   | Kotido Kaabong Abim                    | 35,423,681     | 35,584,723           |
| WORLD VISION(BUIKWE)                                  | Buikwe                                 | 426,616,399    | 249,127,610          |
| YES Busia   |  |                |                      |
| Youth Alive   |  |                |                      |
| Youth Development Organisation (YODEO)                |  |                |                      |
| Youth Environment Service                             |  |                |                      |
| Youth Environment Service- yes                        | Busia                                  | 40,000,000     | 34,600,000           |
| Youth Initiative For Development Association (YIFODA) |  |                |                      |
| Youth Social Work Association Uganda (YSA)            |  |                |                      |
| ZOA Uganda  |  |                |                      |
| Total   |  | 48,245,274,242 | 49,303,756,761       |

Key to colours





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