

Namayingo-Iceland Development Partnership WASH Development in Fishing Communities Phase One, 2021-2023

Project No. UGA 14030/21-02

PROJECT DOCUMENT



© Namayingo-Iceland Development Partnership for WASH Development in Fishing Communities, 2021-2023 – Phase I (Project Document No. UGA 14030/21-02)

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Cover page Illustration: Map of Namayingo district showing location of fishing villages and rural growth centres targeted by the WASH Project.

¹ See Annex 10: List of technical officials of Embassy of Iceland and Namayingo District Local Government involved in the preparation of the WASH Project Document.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHAST	Child hygiene and sanitation training
CLTS (H)	Community Led Total Sanitation (Plus Hygiene)
CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (Policy)
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DALYs	Disability -Adjusted Life Years
DDP III	Third District Development Plan
DEA	Directorate of Environment Affairs
DLG(s)	District Local Government(s)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSDP	District Strategic Development Plan
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resource Management
EO	Environment Officer
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GoI	Government of Iceland
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
LC1	Local Council One (Village level)
LG(s)	Local Government(s)
LLG	Lower Local Governments
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDDP-FC	Namayingo District Development Programme for Fishing Communities
NDLG	Namayingo District Local Government
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NFA	National Forest Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NGP	National Gender Policy
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NR	Natural Resources

NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OECD-DAC	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Aid Committee
PIMT	Programme Implementation Team
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PSOs	Private Sector Organisations
QAFMP	Quality Assurance for Fish Marketing Project
RWSSD	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department
SAS	Situation Analysis Study
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals (UN Agenda 2030)
SSIP	Sector Strategic Investment Plan
ToT	Trainer/Training of Trainers
TSU	Technical Support Unit
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD/US\$/	United States Dollars
USP	Uganda Sanitation Fund
UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (latrines)
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSDFs	Water and Sanitation Development Facilities

Glossary

This glossary covers definitions of key terms on standards for new ‘service ladders’ for monitoring SDG6 targets on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)².

Service type	Service Ladder	New JMP service ladders
DRINKING WATER		
Improved Drinking Water	Safely Managed Service <i>(Accessibility, availability, and quality)</i>	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
	Basic Service <i>(Collection time not more than 30 minutes; accessibility, availability, and quality likely to be affected)</i>	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
	Limited Service <i>(Collection time more than 30 minutes; accessibility, availability, and quality likely to be significantly affected)</i>	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
Unimproved Drinking Water	Unimproved (No Service)	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
	Surface Water (No Service)	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal
SANITATION*		
Improved Sanitation	Safely Managed <i>a – emptying of on-site facilities b – treatment and disposal of excreta from on-site facilities [c – treatment of wastewater]</i>	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite <i>(There is full sanitation service chain to ensure that human waste is contained, conveyed, treated, and reused or disposed of safely and sustainably)</i>
	Basic Service	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households <i>(Minimum standard is at least a basic latrine with a slab or platform for ease of cleaning, and not shared)</i>
	Limited Service	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households (meets standard for basic service but one of “not shared”)
Unimproved Sanitation	Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open Defecation (OD)	No Service	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces, or with solid waste
HYGIENE		
Improved Hygiene Versus Unimproved Hygiene (Facility)	Basic Service	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
	Limited Service	Availability of handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
	No Facility (No Service)	No handwashing facility on premises
Definition of other terminologies		
Critical times for hand washing	After defaecating; after cleaning child’s faeces; before eating food before feeding a child; and before food preparation	
“Hard to reach”	These are remote areas recognised as difficult to reach and stay owing to many factors such as lack of transport, high cost of leaving, poor services, or hostile environment, like fishing villages.	

² Core questions on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene for household surveys: 2018 update. New York: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization, 2018 (<https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2019-03/JMP-2018-core-questions-for-household-surveys.pdf>). Also see elaboration of sanitation by Uganda’s Ministry of Health Guidelines on Sanitation in Annex 12.

Project Information Sheet

Country	Republic of Uganda
Programme	Namayingo District Development Programme for Fishing Communities (NDDP-FC) 2021-2023
Project Name	Namayingo-Iceland Development Partnership for WASH Development in Fishing Communities, 2021-2023 (“WASH Project”) Phase One
Location	Namayingo District, Busoga Sub region, Eastern Uganda
Partners	Government of Iceland, Government of Uganda, and Namayingo District LG
Implementing Agency	Namayingo District Local Government
Project Description	
Development Objective	To Contribute to Namayingo District Development Programme for Fishing Communities (NDDP-FC) 2021-2023 Goal: “To Reduce Poverty and Improve Livelihood and Quality of Life of Fishing Communities in Namayingo District”
Immediate Objective	To Increase Access and Utilisation of Safe WASH Facilities and Services for Improved Public Health of Population in Fishing Communities in Namayingo District
Project Outputs	<p>100 Infrastructure and Facilities for Safe Drinking Water Serving Fishing Communities Developed:</p> <p>110 Six new protected springs developed, and 50 hand pumped boreholes rehabilitated.</p> <p>120 Plans and designs for safe drinking piped water developed and approved for implementation in next WASH project phase</p> <p>200 Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities for Public and Institutional use Developed.</p> <p>300 Institutional and Human Capacity Developed for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery in Fishing Communities.</p> <p>400 Community Led Approaches to Improve Sanitation and Hygiene in Fishing Communities Promoted.</p> <p>500 Community Mobilisation and Sensitisation for Social-Cultural Mindset Change Conducted for Uptake of Improved WASH Services</p> <p>600 Human Rights, Gender, Environment & HIV/AIDS Promoted as Specific Objectives and Mainstreamed as Crosscutting Issues in WASH.</p> <p>700 Programme Coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthened to guide project strategy, operations, and learning.</p>
Target Area Population and Actual Beneficiaries	Overall project target area is Namayingo district with focus on fishing communities in three sub-counties with population estimated at 132,000 people; the actual beneficiaries are broken down below:
	Under the water component, the target is to access 16,200 people to improved water sources (50 boreholes rehabilitated and 6 new spring wells constructed)
	Under household sanitation and hygiene promotion, the targeted beneficiaries are the household population of about 8000 people.
	Under construction of institutional sanitation and hygiene facilities, the targeted institutional population is 10,000 (3,200 in schools, 600 in health facilities, and 6,200 floating population in rural growth centres)
Donor	Government of Iceland, through Iceland Embassy, Kampala
Type of Aid	Grant Aid for Programme/Project Support at District Level
Sector/DAC Code	14030
Estimated Budget	2,000,000 USD
Government of Iceland Grant	1,720,000 USD (86%)
Contribution by GoU/NDLG	280,000 USD (14%)
Project Duration	1st November 2021 to 31 st December 2023

Executive Summary

Introduction and Background: The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is a priority area of cooperation between the Government of Iceland and Government of Uganda as stipulated in the Partnership Agreement for support to Namayingo District Development Programme for Fishing Communities (NDDP-FC) 2021-2023 signed by the two partner countries on 29th April 2021. The NDDP-FC is a Basic Services Programme supported by Iceland, through Embassy of Iceland in Kampala. The goal of the programme is “to reduce poverty and facilitate improvement in livelihood and living conditions of the population in fishing communities of Namayingo district”. The WASH Project is one of the core projects of NDDP-FC; others are Education Project and General Capacity Development Support to the District Local Government (DLG).

The core problem addressed by WASH project is, “*inadequate access and utilization of safe WASH facilities and services among fishing communities*” and its contribution to poor public health and other dimensions of poverty and poor living conditions of the population. The core problem was identified by stakeholders representing Namayingo district, central government, development partners, civil society, private sector and community members during the situation analysis and strategic planning meetings for the programme. This was informed by evidence from situation analysis studies on WASH, Education and DLG Institutional Capacity Assessment conducted by independent consultants engaged by partners.

Access to WASH services is recognized globally as a human right, with a dedicated UN Sustainable Development Goal No.6 (SDG6) to: “*Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*”. The SDG6 sets ambitious targets to achieve universal access to “safely managed” water and sanitation, improved hygiene, and elimination of open defecation by 2030, whilst prioritizing the poorest and most vulnerable. However, the WASH situation analysis established that for many people in Namayingo district, the right to even a basic level of access remains unmet, especially in the marginalised “hard-to-reach” fishing communities as indicated in table S1.

S/n	WASH Indicator	Status
1.0	Access to safe and clean drinking water	
1.1	% of population with access to safely managed water	<2% (2019)
1.2	% of population with access to basic safe water	46% (2019)
2.0	Access to safe sanitation facilities/latrines	
2.1	% of population with access to safely managed sanitation	<1% (2019)
2.2	% of population with access to basic sanitation	9% (2019)
2.3	% of population with functional latrines (improved/unimproved)	80% (2019)
2.4	% of population practicing open defecation	20% (2019)
3.0	Access to improved hygiene facilities	
3.1	% of population with hand washing facility with water and soap	22.4% (2019)
4.0	Disease Burden – Rate of diarrhoea in >5 children	27.7% (2019)

WASH Project Strategy: The project strategy (intervention logic or theory of change) is described by the hierarchy of objectives; development objective, immediate objective, and process results (outputs), which are to be achieved within the available project budget and timeframe. The priority is on increased access and utilisation of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and services, and elimination of open defecation, access to improved hygiene behaviour and practices, and capacity for sustained delivery of improved WASH services.

Note on WASH Project Priorities for Water Supply

During the project phase one (2021-2023), priority for infrastructure development will be limited to rehabilitation of existing hand pumped boreholes (50) and construction of a few protected spring wells (06), necessary to meet immediate needs for basic safe drinking and adequate clean water to improve hygiene in response to COVID-19 pandemic. In the next phase of the project, the priority will be on piped water supply aligned to SDG6 2030 and Uganda Vision 2040 target of universal (100%) access to safely managed drinking water. The feasibility study and the plans and designs for development of infrastructure and facilities for piped water supply to scaleup access to safe basic water and move up the ladder to safely managed water have been included in this project phase one, including environment impacts assessment.

Development Objective: To contribute to the programme (NDDP-FC) goal, “to reduce poverty and facilitate improvement in livelihood and living conditions of the population in fishing communities of Namayingo district”.

Immediate Objective: The purpose of WASH Project is “to increase sustainable access to and use of improved safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene facilities and services for improved public health among fishing communities in Namayingo district”.

Key Outputs: The key outputs planned to be delivered within the available project budget and timeframe are summarised in table 2.

Table S2: Summary of Key Project Outputs

No.	Key Outputs
100	<i>Safe Drinking Water Infrastructure and Facilities Developed or Rehabilitated</i>
110	Six new spring wells constructed, and 50 existing hand pumped boreholes rehabilitated.
120	Plans and designs for new piped water supply produced and approved (key process output) for scaling-up access to basic water and moving-up the service ladder to safely managed water in three targeted sub-counties, in the next WASH project phase.
200	<i>Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities Developed</i>
	25 sanitation facilities (15 water borne toilets and 10 lined latrines) for public use in rural growth centres constructed
	16 line five-stance VIP latrines for pupils in primary schools (8 for boys and 8 for girls) constructed.
	Three (3) lined five-stance VIP latrines with stances for males and females constructed in three health centres.
300	<i>Institutional and Human Capacity Developed for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery</i>
	200 WASH committees trained (100 water user and 100 sanitation user committees)
	75 technical staff trained (50 in maintenance of boreholes and 25 on water quality testing/surveillance).
	District level and sub- county level advocacy meetings held
	Basic equipment and tools procured (1 water testing kit, 2 GPSs, 7 motorcycles and 3 kits)
400	<i>Community Led Approaches to Improved Sanitation and Hygiene in Fishing Communities Promoted</i>
	LGs officials oriented and trained, and communities sensitized on community led total sanitation and hygiene.
	Six villages and six primary schools pre-triggered, triggered and post triggered
	Six villages and six primary schools assessed, certified, and declared open defecation free (ODF)
	Mechanisms for Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Strengthened
500	<i>Community Mobilised for Social-Cultural Mindset Change for Uptake of WASH Services in the District</i>
600	<i>Human Rights, Gender Equality, Environment, and HIV/AIDS) mainstreamed in WASH as crosscutting issues</i>
700	<i>Programme Coordination and Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthened</i>

Project Area and Target Population: The programme area are the fishing communities of Namayingo district defined as island sub-counties in Lake Victoria or mainland sub-counties bordering the lake. WASH project interventions will be phased until the point when at least 95% of households in selected areas have gained access to improved WASH before scaling-up to other areas. The WASH project interventions will start with three sub-counties of Banda, Buhemba and Mutumba, which had a population of 113,301 or about 22,660 households in 2014 (UBOS, NPHC 2014), projected to have increased to 131,842 people (2,368 households) in 2021 (representing about 66% of the population in all fishing communities and about 53% of the entire population of Namayingo district. Within the three sub-counties the actual population targeted by the WASH project is outlined below:

- **Targeted population to benefit from water facilities is about 16,200 people:** They will access water from improved sources (50 boreholes rehabilitated and six new springs wells installed) across all the three sub-counties; the number of beneficiaries is estimated based on water supply capacity of the installed water point sources (bore holes expected to serve 300 people, and protected spring well expected to serve 200).
- **Targeted household population to benefit from sanitation and hygiene is 8,000 people:** The interventions on improved sanitation and elimination of open defecation, and improved hygiene at household level will focus on six

villages (Buchumba, Busiro, Sinde central, Bukewa west, Bumeru A, and Mutumba), selected from six parishes (Buchumba, Bujwanga, Sinde, Bukewa, Buchimo and Mutumba), with a population of about 8,000 people. The six villages will exclusively receive extensive support for promotion of household sanitation and hygiene to achieve open defecation free status, among other interventions supported by WASH Project. This is akin to the principle of “all for some”.

- **Targeted Institutional population to benefit from Sanitation and hygiene facilities is 10,000 people:** The construction of institutional and public sanitation facilities will benefit institutional population in schools of 3200 (based on 40 people per latrine stance) institutional population in health centres of 600 people (based on 50 people per latrine stance) and floating population in rural growth centres of 6,200 people (based on 50 people per latrine stance). The schools, health centres and RGCs will largely be located in six villages receiving extensive support, but some will be outside in areas receiving basic WASH services based on the principle of “*Some for All*”, not “*All for Some*”.

Expected Results: The expected outcome of the project is increased access of targeted population to safe water and sanitation and elimination open defecation, and improved hygiene facilities and services. The expected impact is improved public health and impacts on education outcomes, as outlined in summary table S3.

Table S3: Expected Project Outcome and Impact

No	Expected Project Outcome and Impact
A	Expected Outcome
1.0	Increased access of targeted population to safe drinking water and adequate clean water for hygiene
1.1	Population with access to basic drinking water service increased by 12% (16,200 people) from 40% (52,140 people) to 52% (68,340 people) in three focal sub-counties by 2023.
1.2	Plans and designs for piped water supply produced and approved for scaling-up access to basic safe water and move-up the ladder to safely managed water aligned to SDG6 target for 2030, in the next phase of WASH project. (This is not an outcome but a key process result)
2.0	Increased access of targeted population to improved basic sanitation service
2.1	100% (3,200); about equal number of boys and girls, as well as children with disabilities of institutional population in eight selected government aided schools benefit from 16 child friendly, gender responsive and inclusive sanitation facilities (this is in addition to over 5,000 children in five schools benefiting from similar sanitation facilities supported under the Education Project); and 100% (600 male and female clients) of institutional population in three selected health centres benefit from three gender responsive sanitation facilities.
2.2	At least 6,200 of public population, that is about 3059 (49%) male and 3141 (51%) in selected rural growth centres benefit from gender responsive sanitation facilities (10 lined VIP latrines and 15 water closets).
2.3	65% (about 1000 households or 5,000 people) gain access to household managed own basic sanitation promoted by the project in the six villages selected for extensive support, including 20 vulnerable households to benefit from pro-poor support to basic sanitation improvement.
3.0	Increased access of targeted population to improved hygiene facilities and services
3.1	At least 65% of all households in focal villages and 100% of institutional population have access to hand washing facilities with soap and water.
3.2	100% of all six villages selected for extensive support have eliminated practice of open defecation.
3.3	100% of all six schools supported under the programme have eliminated practice of open defecation.
4.0	Sustained Local Capacity for WASH Service Delivery
4.1	Local Governments and partner service delivery agencies have acquired institutional and human capacity for sustainable management, operation, and maintenance of WASH services
4.2	Communities, households, and individuals have increased awareness, knowledge, positive attitudes, and behaviour towards uptake of improved WASH services.
B	Expected Impact
5.0	Improved public health outcome among targeted fishing communities
5.1	50% reduction in diarrhoea cases among under-5 children in fishing communities over programme period

No	Expected Project Outcome and Impact
	(aligned to Uganda CSP 2021-2025).
6.0	<i>Improved learning and education outcomes in targeted fishing communities</i>
6.1	Learner attendance increased by 32% from 53% (2019) to 85% (2025), with gender parity, over the period the programme period (aligned to Uganda CSP 2021-2025), with gender parity.
6.2	Learner retention increased by 30% from 25% (2019) to 55% (2025) (or dropout rate reduced by 30% from 75% (2019) to 45% in 2025), with gender parity over programme period (aligned to Uganda CSP 2021-2025).

Project Cost Estimates: The inputs required to implement activities and deliver outputs planned under WASH project phase one (2021-2023) have been estimated to cost 2.0 million USD. The Government of Iceland will contribute 1.72 million USD (86%) in grant aid, inclusive of overhead costs while the Government of Uganda and Namayingo District Local Government will contribute 280,000 USD (14%) in kind, in terms of the wage component for LG staff committed to project implementation work, and cost of securing land and/or easements.

Project Organisational Arrangements: The modality for development support to the NDDP-FC is devolved at sub-national level. Accordingly, the WASH project will be implemented by Namayingo District Local Government, with support from the Embassy of Iceland in Kampala. The project will be coordinated and implemented in accordance with programme organisation arrangements stipulated in the Partnership Agreement for NDDP-FC, which emphasizes alignment with and use of existing laws, structures, systems, and process, which govern local governments in Uganda, and conform with Government of Iceland requirements and international best practices.

1 INTRODUCTION

This section gives an introduction of the WASH project, under Namayingo programme, and covers mandate for project preparation and links with partners development policy frameworks, development partners involved in WASH development in Uganda and Namayingo district and the project preparation process.

1.1 Overview of Namayingo Programme and WASH Project

1.1.1 Namayingo District Development Programme

The Government of Iceland and the Government of Uganda signed the Partnership Agreement on 29th April 2021 for support to “*Namayingo District Development Programme for Fishing Communities (NDDP-FC) 2021-2023*”. NDDP-FC is a Basic Services Programme owned and implemented by Namayingo district Local Government with support from Government of Iceland, through the Embassy of Iceland in Kampala. The programme is intended to address development constraints related to deficiencies in basic services and their ramifications on the quality of life of people in fishing communities in Namayingo district. The goal of the programme is **to reduce poverty and facilitate improvement in livelihood and living conditions of the population in fishing communities of Namayingo district**. The Government of Iceland (GoI) has committed 8,000,000 (Eight million) US dollars to support the NDDP-FC programme, which will be implemented through the Education Project (approved on 27th May 2021, with budget of 5,780,000 USD), WASH Project (allocated 1,720,000 USD), and General Capacity Development Support to the District Local Government, including situation analysis studies in fisheries sector and development of strategic plan for economic empowerment of fishing communities focusing on women and Youth, and implementation of components of District Strategic Plan on Community Mobilisation for Social-Cultural Mindset Change (allocated 500,000 USD). The programme and its project components will promote human rights, gender equality and environment issues as specific objectives or mainstreamed as crosscutting issues.

1.1.2 Namayingo WASH Project

The Namayingo-Iceland Development Partnership for WASH Development in Fishing Communities 2021-2023 (WASH Project) is one of the core projects of NDDP-FC, which specifically addresses the core problem of inadequate access to sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and its impacts on public health of the fishing communities in Namayingo, particularly children and women. The purpose of the WASH Project is to **increase access to and utilization of safe and adequate clean water, safe sanitation and hygiene facilities and services for improved public health of the population in fishing communities**.

The project immediate objective will be achieved through seven key outputs:

- 100 Infrastructure and Facilities for Safe Drinking Water Serving Fishing Communities Developed:
 - 110 *Six new protected springs developed, and 50 hand pumped boreholes rehabilitated.*
 - 120 *Plans and designs for safe drinking piped water developed and approved for implementation in next WASH project phase*
- 200 Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities for Public and Institutional use Developed.
- 300 Institutional and Human Capacity Developed for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery in Fishing Communities.
- 400 Community Led Approaches to Improve Sanitation and Hygiene in Fishing Communities Promoted.
- 500 Community Mobilisation and Sensitisation for Social-Cultural Mindset Change Conducted for Uptake of Improved WASH Services
- 600 Human Rights, Gender, Environment & HIV/AIDS Promoted as specific objectives/mainstreamed as crosscutting issues in WASH.
- 700 Programme Coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthened to guide project strategy, operations, and learning.

The expected outcome of the project interventions will be measured by increased access and utilisation of safe and clean water by household and institutional population, increased access by household and institutional population to improved basic sanitation and elimination of open defecation, increased access to

improved hygiene facilities and services, and sustained functionality of WASH facilities and services. The expected impact of WASH project is improvement in public health outcomes indicated by reduction in diarrhoea cases among children. Others are WASH impacts on education outcomes for girls, gender equality and women empowerment, protection of environment, and other social-economic outcomes.

1.1.3 Structure of Project Document

The WASH Project Document is structured into five sections, plus the annex and references. Section one has presented the introduction of the project. Section two elaborates on the WASH background and context from the global, national, and sub-national perspectives. Section three presents the synthesis of the problems to be addressed by the programme, and the core problem and priority issues addressed by the WASH project. Section four covers the project strategy (further elaborated in the logical framework matrix in annexes 1-2) comprised of development and immediate objectives, key outputs, activities and inputs, contributions from key stakeholders, expected results, and performance indicators. Section five covers the project coordination and implementation arrangements, and risk analysis and mitigation measures.

1.2 Mandate for Project Preparation

The mandate for preparation of the WASH project is derived from the Partnership Agreement signed on 29th April 2021 for support to NDDP-FC 2021-2023, which established the programme, spelt out its goal and focus areas and defined the framework for the partnership. The Partnership Agreement provides, among others, that project documents, in this case the WASH project document, would be prepared and approved by partners giving details and cost implications of the programme. The NDDP-FC and the WASH Project have links to the partners' development policy frameworks, as well as the global development agendas, which are elaborated in sub-sections 1.3 to 1.4 below.

1.3 Links with Iceland Development Frameworks

The Government of Iceland (GoI) development cooperation with Government of Uganda (GoU), with devolved partnerships at district level is guided by three main instruments:

- The General Agreement on Forms and Procedures for Development Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Iceland and the Government of the Republic of Uganda, which was signed on 27th September 2000, is the legal framework guiding bilateral cooperation between the two governments. Under the agreement, Iceland undertook to provide development assistance for promotion of economic and social development of Uganda. The General Agreement is implemented by partners, represented by Ministry of Finance (Uganda), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Iceland) through the Embassy of Iceland in Kampala.
- The Iceland's Strategy (Policy) for International Development Cooperation 2019-2023: This defines Iceland's policy international development cooperation. The policy is aimed at contributing to global efforts to achieve the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs). The focus is on poor countries (communities), including Uganda, with development partnerships devolved at sub-national (district) level. It identifies basic services and social infrastructure, including WASH, among the priority sectors, with human rights, gender equality and environment as specific objectives and cross cutting issues.
- The Iceland Country Strategy (CSP) for Uganda: The CSP is the strategic framework guiding Iceland's development cooperation with Uganda. The first CSP for period 2014-2017, extended to 2014-2020, expired in December 2020. The new CSP for period 2021-2021 is under preparation and will intertwine the visions and strategic frameworks of the two partner countries as spelt out in the Iceland policy for International Development Cooperation 2019-2023; and Uganda's development policies stipulated in Uganda Vision 2040, and Third National Development Plan. To the extent that the WASH Project has been aligned to the partners' development policy frameworks for the medium term, then the project would remain contextually relevant to the new CSP.

1.4 Links with Uganda Development Frameworks

The development framework in Uganda is guided by the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) Policy, which was adopted by Government in 2007³. The CNDPF policy is operationalized through the following long-term vision statement, medium term national development plans (and corresponding sector development plans and Local Government District Development Plans), and the short-term planning frameworks (Annual Budgets and Work Plans) as outlined below:

- **The Uganda Vision 2040:** The 30-year vision (2010/2011-2039/2040) defines the long-term focus and strategic direction towards attaining the shared vision statement of “*A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 Years*”⁴. This implies a change from a predominantly peasant low income to medium income country within 30 years, which is indicated by, among others, increasing GDP per capita to USD 9,500, reducing proportion of population living below poverty line to 5%, and specifically for WASH, increasing the population with access to piped water to 100%. WASH contributes to the human capital development, which is recognized as one of the fundamentals necessary to exploit Uganda’s potential in key growth opportunities. The Vision 2040 also aims to protect human rights, gender equality and environment.
- **The National Development Plans:** The National Development Plan (NDP) stipulates the country’s medium-term strategic direction, development priorities and implementation strategies, and government-development partner relations, alignment of development assistance and accountability for development results. The WASH project will be implemented under the Third National Development Plan (NDP III) 2020/21-2024/25⁵. The goal of NDP III is to increase household income and quality of life of Ugandans and is designed to propel the economy into middle income status with GDP per capita of 1,300 USD⁶. WASH contributes NDP III development objective No. 4 on Increased Productivity and Wellbeing of Population, and human capital development programme aimed at increase productivity of population for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all. Its objective is to improve the foundations for human capital development, which include, improved population health, safety, reduced vulnerability, and reduced gender inequality. The expected results include access to safe WASH services, improved child and maternal health outcomes, and increased years of schooling.
- **Sector Development Plans and Local Government Development Plans:** At National level, the development plans for WASH are spread across sector ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) with shared mandate for WASH development and service delivery in Uganda. These include the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) Sector Strategic Investment Plan, the Health Sector Strategic Plan and Education and Sports Sector Development Plans, which are aligned to the NDP III and the SDGs. At the local Government level, Namayingo District Local Government is implementing the 3rd District Development Plan (DDP III), which aligned to the NDPIII. The Namayingo DDP III is the overall strategic framework guiding all development interventions for improved service delivery under the mandate of the DLG in its area of its jurisdiction. In addition, the Namayingo District WASH Sector Strategic Development Plan for Fishing Communities was developed with support under NDDP-FC to address gaps in the DDPIII and as an affirmative to action for fishing communities.

1.5 Prior and Ongoing Development Cooperation in WASH

1.5.1 Development Partners in WASH at National Level

The development partner mapping database provides an overview of all project and programme commitments by different development partners over the eleven-year period 2012 to 2023 (see table 1 below). The largest commitments have come through the French, Danish and German bilateral development agencies, with significant investment finance provided by the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

³National Planning Authority (2013): The Uganda Vision 2040.

⁴Ibid

⁵GoU-NPA: The 3rd National Development Plan (NDP III) 2020/21–2024/25.

⁶ The NDP II (2015/16-2019/20) target of propelling economy to a lower middle income of GDP per capita of 1,039 USD was missed.

Latterly, USAID has entered the sector, supporting market-based sanitation initiatives as part of its Sanitation for Health Program. The only other major development partner funding for rural sanitation comes via the Ugandan Sanitation Fund (USF). The USF is funded by the Global Sanitation Fund and implemented through the Environmental Health Division of the Ministry of Health.

Table 1: Summary of development partner commitments to the WASH sector for period 2012-2023⁷

Development Partner	Off-Budget (US\$ millions)	On-Budget (US\$ millions)	Total (US\$ millions)
1. French/AFD	0.0	462.7	462.7
2. Denmark	59.7	67.2	127.0
3. World Bank	0.0	115.2	115.2
4. AFDB	0.0	109.8	109.8
5. Germany/KfW	0.0	94.9	94.9
6. European Union	7.6	35.7	43.3
7. Germany/GIZ	34.6	0.0	34.6
8. USAID	32.5	0.0	32.5
9. UNICEF	21.6	0.0	21.6
10. Austrian Development	1.9	8.6	10.5
11. FAO	0.0	4.7	4.7
12. Japan/JICA	4.4	0.0	4.4

The above mapping does not include off-budget support Iceland has provided in human development assistance through UNICEF and UNHCR, and direct project support to WASH development to districts amounting to over 8 million USD (support to WASH project in fishing communities in Buikwe district, piped water supply to Dei fishing village in Pakwach district and committed funding for support to WASH project in in Namayingo district.

The other partners are CSOs coordinated through UWASNET. The World Vision has a large programme of work across water, sanitation, and emergency WASH. Other large NGOs include the Danish Refugee Council, Water Missions Uganda, International Health Services, Welthungerhilfe, AMREF Health Africa, Samaritan's Purse, Uganda Red Cross, Action Against Hunger, Evidence Action, Water for People, UMURDA, Life Water International, Living Water International, Plan International, Busoga Trust, Link to Progress, Water Mission Uganda International life fund and Water Aid, among many others (UNICEF, September 2019, *ibid*).

1.5.2 Development Partners in WASH at Local Level

The key partners involved in WASH development and promotion of related activities that compliment WASH in Namayingo district include GOAL Uganda, Water Mission Uganda, Water School, Gormic Uganda Ltd, Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association (UMURDA) and Africa Water Solutions, among others (see the list of local partners in annex 4). According to the Uganda Water Supply Atlas Database, non-state partners (NGOs and Private sources) at local government level contributed to 45% (253/561) of all water facilities in the district, as captured in the Namayingo district data on water for period ended June 2019/2020.

⁷ Source: UNICEF (September 2019), The State of Wash Financing in Eastern and Southern Africa; Uganda Country Level Assessment. Authors - Peter Burr, Oxford Policy Management, in collaboration with Agua Consult and Blue Chain Consulting, Oxford, UK.

1.6 Project Preparation Process

The WASH project was jointly developed by Namayingo District Local Government and Embassy of Iceland in accordance with the Partnership Agreement. The preparation and design process was informed by evidence from lessons learned, findings from the situation analysis studies, and the outcome of the district strategic planning process for the programme (basic education and WASH development in fishing communities), which was undertaken with support from independent consultants. The planning process involved extensive consultations and participation of key stakeholders representing Central Government, Embassy of Iceland and other partners, Namayingo District Local Government, Civil Society Organisations (NGOs/CBOs), Private Sector Organisations and community members. Hence, the project goals and strategies are derived from the District Strategic Development Plans for WASH development in fishing communities (WASH SDP-FC)⁸. The draft project document was reviewed by MFA in Iceland and the responses to the comments raised were incorporated in the final project document.

⁸ The Namayingo District WASH Strategic Development Plan for Fishing Communities, which was formulated with support by an independent external consultant engaged under NDDP-FC, was intended to address the gaps in the DDP III and was construed as an affirmative action for prioritising fishing communities.

2 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

This section elaborates on the WASH situation analysis from global, national, and sub-national contexts and identifies key challenges, which inform section three on synthesis of problems and priority issues to be addressed by the project.

2.1 Global and National Context for WASH

2.1.1 Global Context

The United Nations (UN) recognizes the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right⁹ that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) of UN Agenda 2030 have SDG No. 6 dedicated to: “*Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*”. Ensuring access to improved WASH services also has impacts on other SDGs: reduced poverty, no hunger, improved health, improved quality of education, gender equality, and protection of environment, among others. The SDG 6 sets an ambitious target to achieve universal access to “safely managed” water and sanitation and improved hygiene, and elimination of open defecation by 2030, defining a higher level of service, whilst prioritizing the poorest and most vulnerable. However, in many countries and for most people, the right to even a basic level of access remains unmet. The estimates by UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 show that much remains to be done to meet SDG 6 targets for 2030¹⁰ as summarised in table 2 (see more details in summary of progress on SDG6 in annex 5).

Indicator (%/No. of population lacked access)	Status (2017)
Percentage lacked access to safely managed water	29% (2.2bn)
Percentage lacked access to safely managed sanitation	55% (4.3bn)
Number still lacked access to basic drinking water	785 million
Number still lacked access to basic sanitation	2 billion
Number still practiced open defecation	673 million
Percentage still lacked access to basic hygiene	40% (3bn)

2.1.2 National Context

The Uganda Constitution (1995) defines access to water and sanitation services as fundamental right for all Ugandans. The Uganda Vision 2040 aspires to achieve 100% access to piped water by all people by 2040, a decade later than the timeframe for achieving safely managed WASH in SDG6. However, the status of Uganda’s WASH service delivery is still very poor with wide gaps to reach SDG6 targets of 100% for safely managed water and sanitation and improved hygiene and elimination of open defaecation, with a significant percentage of the population even still lacking access to basic WASH facilities and services. Based on available data, only about 7% of rural population had access to safely managed water (2018), while 68% of rural population had access to basic water (2020). Regarding sanitation, only 7% of rural population and 39% of urban population had access to safely managed sanitation in 2020, while 18% of rural population and 45% of urban population had access to basic sanitation in 2020. About 22% of rural population and 12% of urban population still practiced open defaecation in 2020; while only 38% of households had hand washing facilities with water and soap in 2020. Regarding water quality management, rural water source compliance with national standards on biological safety (E-coli) was 67%, with water safety by technology type at 81% for boreholes, 55% for shallow wells and 37% for protected springs. The quality compliance level for small towns water was at 94%.

⁹ The United Nations (UN) General Assembly, under Resolution No. 64/292, **The human right to water and sanitation**, adopted on 28 July 2010.

¹⁰ UN-Water, Summary Progress Update 2021 – SDG 6 – Water and Sanitation for all. Version: 1 March 2021. Geneva, Switzerland.

The national WASH status and targets and their links to the medium-term development objectives and goal (NDP III level) and long-term development aspirations (Uganda Vision 2040 level) are indicated in table 3. (See more details in tables in annex 7 and annex 8).

Table 3: Selected Indicators of WASH Development Results Linked to NDP III 2025, SDG 2030, and Uganda Vision 2040

Selected SDG and Vision 2040, and NDP III Results and Indicators Linked to WASH	Baseline ¹¹		NDP III Target 2025	SDG Target 2030	Vision 2040 Target
	Status	Year			
NDP III Development Goal: Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life					
Per capita income (USD)	864	2017/18	1301	ND	9500
Population below the poverty line (%)	21.4	2017/18	15.5	10.5	5
Reduced income inequality (Gini coefficient)	0.41	2017/18	0.39	ND	0.32
Population growth rate (%)	3	2017/18	2.5	N/A	2
NDP III Development Objective No.4: Increased Productivity and Wellbeing of Population					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.3	2017/18	ND	N/A	85
Infant mortality rate, No. per 1000 live births	64	2017/18	ND	ND	4
Maternal mortality rate; No. per 100,000 births	336	2017/18	299	<70	15
Under 5 mortality rates; No. per 1000 live births	64	2017/18	52	25	8
Child stunting of under 5 years (%)	ND	ND	20	0	0
Total fertility rate (number)	5.4	2017/18	4.4	N/A	3.0
Average years of schooling (number)	6.1	2017/18	11	N/A	18
National WASH Coverage against National and Global Targets (%)					
Safely managed water, and basic safe and clean coverage					
Safely managed piped water coverage (%) - rural	7	2017/18	ND	100	100
Safely managed piped water coverage (%) urban	57	2019/20	100	100	100
Basic safe water coverage (%) – rural	68	2019/20	85	100	100
Basic safe water coverage (%) - urban	71	2019/20	100	100	100
Safely managed sanitation and basic improved sanitation, and improved hygiene coverage					
Safely managed sanitation coverage (%) – rural	7	2019/20	ND	100	ND
Safely managed sanitation coverage (%) - urban	39	2019/20	ND	100	ND
Basic improved sanitation coverage (%) – rural	18	2019/20	40	100	80
Basic improved sanitation coverage (%) - urban	45	2019/20		100	100
Population practising open defecation (%) - rural	22	2019/20	>5	0	0
Population practising open defecation (%) urban	12	2019/20	>5	0	0
Hygiene (hand washing) coverage (%) – rural	38	2019/20	50	90	90
Hygiene (hand washing) coverage (%) - schools	58	2019/20		90	90
Water related environment eco-system					
Forest cover of total land area (%)	9.5	2017/18	18	24	24
Wetland cover of total land area (%)	10.9	2017/18	12	13	13

2.2 Namayingo District Context

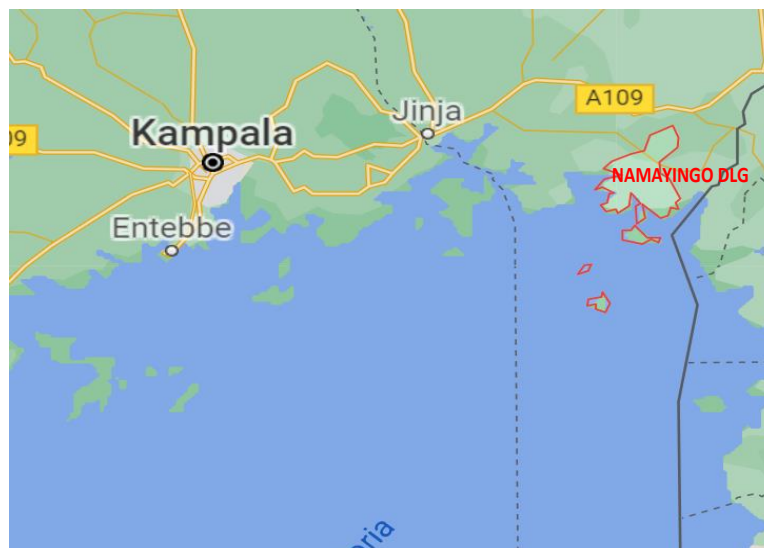
2.2.1 District Profile

Namayingo district is one of 135 districts of Uganda, located in Busoga subregion in the eastern region (see map 1). It is one of the poor districts in Uganda based on multi-dimension poverty indicators of income, education, health, WASH, and living conditions. Namayingo is in Busoga subregion where poverty is more clustered and is (Busoga sub-region) the leading contributor to Uganda's poverty accounting for 14% of the country's poverty (UNHS, 2019/2020). The district itself has a high dependence ratio on substance farming as

¹¹ Baseline year 2017/18 is for data from NDP III (except for safely managed water where the source is SSIP 2018-2030; and baseline year 2019/20 refers to updated data from Water and Environment Sector Performance Report (SPR). The abbreviations **ND** represents **No Data**, while **N/A** represents **Not Applicable**

the main source of livelihood at 76%, with a growing pressure on natural resources (land, lake, and forests). The district population structure of Namayingo mirrors the national structure with a high proportion of young population. According to the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (UBOS: NPHC 2014), Namayingo district had a population of 215,443 people; 50% of the district population was below 15 years, 58% was below 18 years and 78% was between 0-30 years. The district also has high growth rate of 3.3% with high rates of early marriages at 9% among female children aged 10-17 years and childbearing at 13% among female children aged 12-17 years. The district population projection was about 237,000 people in 2020 (representing 0.57% of Uganda’s population at 41,583,600 people) and was projected to reach 240,600 people in 2021 (representing 0.56% of Uganda’s population at 42,885,900 people).

Map 1: Location of Namayingo District



2.2.2 Institutional Arrangements for WASH

The Uganda’s Constitution (1995) and the Local Governments Act (CAP 247) transferred responsibilities for basic public services delivery to local governments. Namayingo District Local Government Council is therefore the planning authority with mandate to plan, coordinate and harmonise the delivery of basic services, including rural WASH services supported by donors, to the citizens under its jurisdiction. The Namayingo Local Government DDP III 2021/22-2024/25 and the WASH Strategic Development Plan for fishing communities (WASH SDP-FC) approved by the LG council are the main guiding frameworks for all efforts directed at WASH development and service delivery in the district. The DDP III and the WASH SDP-FC are aligned to the legal, policy and development frameworks for WASH development under NDP III and Vision 2040 and the SDGs for UN Agenda 2030. The key institutions responsible for WASH service delivery in Namayingo district include the district and lower local governments, civil society organisations (NGOs, CBOS and FBOs), private sector and the community (*see details of WASH Institutions in Uganda in annex 6*). The mandates for WASH include the following:

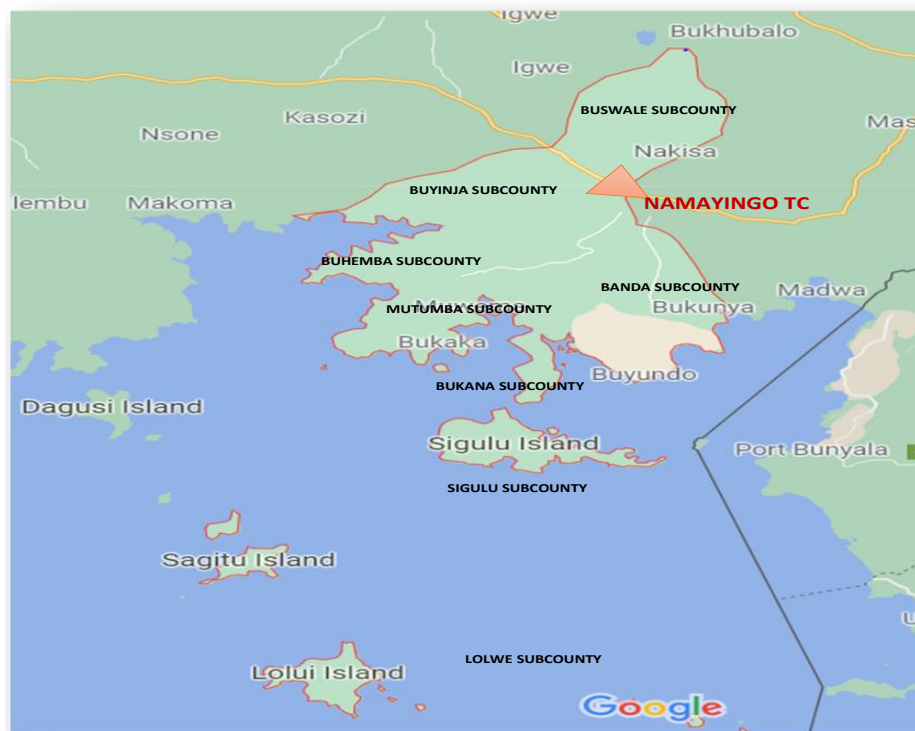
- **Rural water supply:** This covers communities or villages (LC1) with scattered population settlements up to 1,500 and Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) with populations between 1,500 and 5,000. The district local governments are responsible for WASH service delivery in rural communities within areas under their jurisdiction.
- **Water Supply in Small Towns:** The small urban water provision was the responsibility of the local authorities (town councils) until 2017. Since then (July 2017) Small town schemes have been gazetted for direct management by the Umbrella Authorities (UAs).

- **Sanitation and Hygiene Provision:** The provision of sanitation and hygiene services in rural areas and small towns is the responsibility of local governments, especially sanitation and hygiene facilities for public and institutional population. The individual households are responsible for provision of their own sanitation and hygiene facilities with support from LGs, NGOs, CBOs and PSOs.

2.2.3 Namayingo Fishing Communities

Fishing communities of Namayingo district are defined, under the WASH Project, as comprising of three sub-counties of Bukana, Lolwe and Sigulu in Lake Victoria, and four sub-counties of Banda, Buhemba, Buyinja and Mutumba (and inclusive of newly created town councils of Banda and Mutumba) bordering the shores of Lake Victoria as indicated in the map below (see Map 2). These sub-counties had a population of about 150,000 people, with about 30,000 households representing about 70% of the district total population of 215,000 people, with about 43,000 households (UBOS, 2014). The poverty levels in Namayingo district are more pronounced in the fishing communities, which are recognised as “hard to reach”, and have the worst WASH service delivery indicators with wide gaps to reach the district and national average performance and even wider gaps to reach targets for NDPIII (2025) and SDGs (2030).

Map 2: Location of Namayingo Fishing Communities (Sub-counties)



2.3 The WASH Situation in Namayingo Fishing Communities

A comprehensive review and analysis of WASH status in Namayingo district, including the fishing communities, was undertaken through the Situation Analysis Studies (SAS) that was followed by the district stakeholders planning meeting for preparation of the District WASH Strategic Development Plan for Fishing Communities in Namayingo (WASH SDP-FC), which were supported by independent consultants. The Situation Analysis Study Reports and the approved WASH SDP-FC form part of the supporting documents for further reference (see details under references). This section therefore presents a synthesis of WASH status in fishing communities, which are covered under access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation, and improved hygiene (see summary status in table 4 below).

Table 4: Status of WASH in Namayingo District

Key Indicators (ND = No Data; NA = Not Applicable)	Status Based on Database ¹²			Status Based on NDLG SAS ¹³		
	Data	Source	Year	Data	Source	Year
1. Improved (basic) drinking water coverage (%)	61%	Database	2020	46%	NGLD WSAS	2019
2. Drinking water functionality (rural) (%)	83%	Database	2020	NA	NA	NA
3. Drinking water functionality (urban) (%)	59%	Database	2020	NA	NA	NA
4. Safely managed drinking water coverage (%)	2.5%	NPHC	2014	1.1%	NGLD WSAS	2019
5. Per capita investment cost USD)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6. Solid waste disposal coverage (%)	36.6%	NPHC	2014	39.4%	NGLD WSAS	2019
7. Improved (basic) sanitation coverage (%)	ND	ND	ND	9.11%	NGLD WSAS	2019
8. Safely managed sanitation coverage (%)	ND	ND	ND	0%	NGLD WSAS	2019
9. Handwashing at home coverage (%)	ND	ND	ND	22.4%	NGLD WSAS	2019
10. Handwashing at school (%)	ND	ND	ND	11%	NGLD ESAS	2019
11. Handwashing at health centres (%)	ND	ND	ND	24%	NGLD WSAS	2019
12. Drinking water quality standards compliance	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA
13. Management	89%	Database	2020	NA	NA	NA
14. Gender	81%	Database	2020	NA	NA	NA
15. Wetland coverage (%)	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA
16. Forest coverage (%)	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA
17. Incidence of diarrhoea diseases among >5 years	NA	NA	NA	27.7%	NGLD WSAS	2019

2.3.1 Access to Safe Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is essential for human health, welfare and productivity and is recognized as a human right. Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on health. While improving water quality is critical to prevent the transmission of diarrhoea and other diseases, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is also important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for collecting water from distant sources. Namayingo district has made considerable progress in increasing access to improved water services over years. However, the safe drinking water coverage is still low with wide gaps to reach targets for NDP III (2025) and SDG6 (2030).

Summary of Safe Drinking Water Status

- **Safely managed drinking water coverage:** Namayingo safely managed drinking water coverage was established at 2.5% by the 2014 National Population and Housing Census but the WASH SAS found that piped water was utilized by 1.1% of the population in November 2019. This implies a gap of over 98% to reach the target for SDG6 2030.
- **Basic drinking water coverage:** Whereas the National Water Supply Atlas Database indicates that the basic drinking water coverage for Namayingo was 61% (June 2020), the WASH SAS household survey conducted in November 2019 indicated that only 46% of the household population had access and utilized basic drinking water. This indicates that there is still a gap ranging from 24%-39% to reach the NDP III target of 85% by 2025.
- **Disparities in basic water service coverage:** The WASH SAS household survey established that apart from the low coverage, there are area disparities in access to quality drinking water service between easy to reach sub-counties and the hard-to-reach fishing communities, coupled with the challenge of providing safe drinking water services to the rapidly expanding small towns and rural growth centres. As indicated in table 5 below, access to improved drinking water sources was at 28.3% in fishing communities compared to 71.7% in non-fishing communities.

¹² Data sources used are mainly the following: Database= National Water Supply Atlas, Ministry of Water and Environment, June 2020; NPHC= National Population and Housing Census, 2014; DWO, NLG = District Water Office, Namayingo Local Government.

¹³ Data sources used are mainly the following: WSH/SAS = Namayingo District WASH Situation Analysis Study for November 2019.

Table 5: Area Disparities in Safe Drinking Water Services based on WASH SAS Household Survey Data (2019)

District and LLG	Category of Sub-county	Coverage of safely managed water	Coverage of improved water	Population using unprotected water	Total
Namayingo TC	Non-fishing Comm.	0.7%	91.4%	7.9%	100%
Buswale SC	Non-fishing Comm.	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Buyinja SC	Fishing Community	0.0%	98.1%	1.9%	100%
Mutumba SC	Fishing Community	0.0%	32.9%	67.1%	100%
Banda SC	Fishing Community	0.2%	19.8%	80.0%	100%
Buhemba SC	Fishing Community	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	100%
Sigulu SC	Fishing Community	0.2%	2.3%	97.5%	100%
Lolwe SC	Fishing Community	0.0%	20.8%	79.2%	100%
Bukana SC	Fishing Community	0.0%	13.6%	86.4%	100%
Namayingo District Average		1.1%	46.0%	52.9%	100%
Average Fishing Communities (7)		0.1%	28.2%	71.7%	100%
Average Non-Fishing Communities (2)		0.4%	95.7%	4.0%	100%

2.3.2 Access to Safe Sanitation

Safe management of human excreta is vital for public health and is widely recognized as a human right. Inadequate sanitation is closely associated with diarrhoeal diseases, which exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths, as well as parasitic infections such as soil transmitted helminths (worms) and a range of other neglected tropical diseases. While access to a hygienic toilet facility is essential for reducing the transmission of pathogens, it is equally important to ensure safe disposal of the excreta produced. Sharing of sanitation facilities is also an important consideration given the negative impacts on dignity, privacy, and personal safety, especially for women and girls.

Summary of Safe Sanitation Status

- **Safely Managed and Basic Sanitation Status:** The coverage of safely managed sanitation was zero percent, and basic sanitation coverage was established as 9.11% in 2019 (current data for three sub-counties of Banda, Buhemba and Mutumba shows that access to basic sanitation is less than 5%).
- **Open Defecation Status:** Households that had any form of latrine (improved plus unimproved latrines) was 80% implying that 20% did not have any form of latrine at all, hence they practiced open defecation; 12% percent of households with young children admitted to disposing children’s faeces in open environment and 36% took children to defecate in the open fields (the faeces of children are often regarded as less harmful than for adults, which is not the case) in 2019.
- **Waste Disposal Practices:** Only 39.4% of the households had the waste pit disposal facilities, hence majority of households (61.6%) lacked waste disposal pits in 2019.
- **Institutional Sanitation in Schools:** The 94% (79/84) of all government aided primary schools were assessed during WASH SAS, and they had a pupils stance ratio of 70:1 (boys to stance ratio of 72:1, and girls to stance ratio of 67:1) in 2019 (NDLG WASH SAS, November 2019); to the national standard recommend a pupil to stance ratio is 40:1, while national performance status was 72:1 (June 2020).
- In schools assessed, 90% (71/79) of government aided primary schools had waste pit disposal facilities.
- **Institutional Sanitation in Health Facilities:** The NDLG WASH SAS household survey established that only 12% of the health centres had access to toilets in 2019.

2.3.3 Improved Hygiene Service

Access to improved water and sanitation facilities alone is a necessary condition but it is not sufficient to lead to improved health. There is very clear evidence showing the importance of hygienic behaviour to health improvement, especially hand washing with adequate clean water and soap at critical times (especially after defecating or cleaning child’s faeces, and before eating or preparing food or before feeding or breast feeding

a child). The other hygiene behaviour necessary for reducing WASH related childhood illness and death is effective use of latrines by all and to stop the practice of open defecation in open environment (fields, bushes, and water surfaces), ensuring safe drinking water chain and proper food hygiene. Hand washing hygiene is a critical barrier to faecal-oral disease transmission pathway. The district has poor hygiene status indicated by low very levels of access to hand washing facilities with adequate water and soap for households and institutional population as summarised below:

Summary of improved hygiene Status

- Only 22.4% of the households had hand washing facilities with water and soap in 2019, far below the 50% NDPIII target for 2025.
- Only 24% of health facilities had hand washing facilities with water and soap in 2019, which sets a bad example to the community members.
- Only 11% (9 out of 79) of primary schools assessed had hand washing facilities with water and soap on both boys' and girls' latrines and 10% (8/79) had hand washing facility with water only; this also sets a very bad example to learners.
- It should be noted that hand washing facilities with water and soap have been installed in all public institutions and public sanitation facilities in response to COVID-19 pandemic. However, availability of adequate water and soap remains a challenge.

2.3.4 WASH related Burden of Disease

Poor WASH conditions are major causes of preventable illness and death throughout the developing world and are the leading causes of diarrhoeal death of children. Globally 64.2 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are attributed to unsafe WASH practices, of which 82% (52.5 million) DALYs are in developing countries. The burden of disease falls heavily on children under 5 years accounting for 88% (over 46 million) of DALYs in low-income countries. Poor sanitation and hygiene account for about 19% of all deaths of under 5 children in low-income countries, and diarrhoea is the second biggest killer of children under 5 years worldwide. Diarrhoea episodes also contributed to malnutrition, reduced immunity to infections, and when prolonged it leads to impaired physical and cognitive growth and development as well as school readiness and performance. In Namayingo district, the incidence of diarrhoea diseases among children under 5 years was established by the WASH SAS household survey at 27.7% in 2019.

2.4 Crosscutting Issues

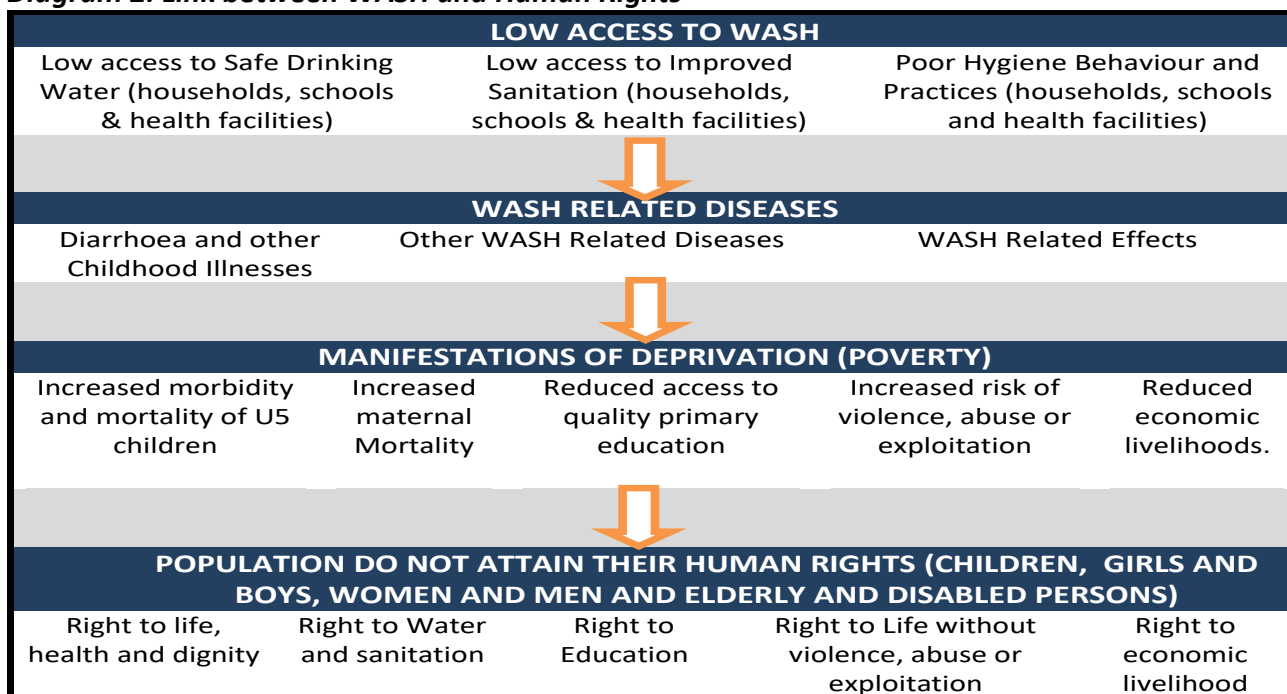
Central to the project concept is the integration of human rights, gender equality, protection of environment, and mitigating impacts of disease pandemics such as HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 into water, sanitation and hygiene as elaborated in the following subsections.

2.4.1 Human Rights Issues in WASH

The analytical framework premised on the human rights approach, identifies the logical link between WASH and human rights through the intervening link between WASH and manifestations of deprivation or poverty, as illustrated below (see diagram 2):

- There is a direct link between five (5) manifestations of deprivation (poverty) and human rights.
- There is a direct link between WASH and the five (5) manifestations of deprivation (poverty)
- There is therefore a link between WASH and human rights.

Diagram 2: Link between WASH and Human Rights



The above linkages show that reversing the bad situation to restore people’s basic human rights entails increased access to improved water and sanitation and practice of good hygiene behaviour. This will lead to reductions in manifestations of deprivation, including reduced U5 mortality, reduced maternal mortality, increased access to quality primary education and reduced risk of violence, abuse or exploitation of children and women. Ultimately the human rights of the population will be attained including their rights to water and sanitation; rights to life, health, and dignity; right to education; and right to a life without violence, abuse, or exploitation.

Overall, the project addresses equity and inclusiveness in access to WASH through an affirmative intervention in marginalized fishing communities. The project has made a provision under output component 400, output 454 for pro-poor support to be extended to **“20 vulnerable families headed by persons with disability, women, and children) would be supported to construct latrines”**. Other pro-poor interventions are imbedded in the planned development of basic water sources (new spring wells and rehabilitation of boreholes), which are designed to be affordable.

2.4.2 Gender Equality Issues in WASH

The project addresses critical constraints affecting gender equality among rural communities as spelt out in National Gender Policy and Sector Gender Strategy. The project will result in increased safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene coverage. This will result in reduced walking distances to water points, and alleviate work burden on women and children, especially girls with respect to fetching water. The project would also result in reduced WASH related diseases among children and vulnerable groups, which will reduce the burden of care for patients usually borne by women and girls. Communities will be sensitised and trained to create awareness on human rights based participatory development planning approach, and gender mainstreaming issues. This will engender effective participation in decision-making and empower women and men to voice their constraints and priorities with respect to WASH for appropriate solutions. The project will promote minimum requirements for community participation in project activities (decision-making, management, operation and maintenance, and monitoring) of at least one third must be women. For

community-based structures (water and sanitation committees or water user committees) the requirement is that at least 50% of members must be women, and at least one woman must hold an executive position (chairperson or treasurer) on the committee.

The WASH project has a provision under two outputs to promote gender equality. First, output component 500 on community mobilisation for social-cultural mindset change to increase uptake of improved WASH services, it has been recognised that cultural norms and practices affect men and women differently. Whereas men are required to construct latrines, they may prefer to spend their time on other activities, as they are not as much inconvenienced as women by the absence of latrines. For women and the vulnerable, latrines need to provide privacy, security, and hygienic conditions. The community mobilisation strategy addresses social-cultural issues, which mainly affect the human rights of women, girls and children in wider community context including WASH. Second, output component code 600 provides for mainstreaming gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) in WASH. Specifically, local government staff will be trained in gender mainstreaming, gender planning and budgeting and gender disaggregated data collection; and community sensitisation meetings will be held on promotion of GEWE.

Finally, the infrastructure designs have mainstreamed gender issues, which include provision of institutional sanitation facilities in schools with separate latrines for boys and girls. The girls' latrines will include washroom and incinerators for menstrual hygiene management. The institutional sanitation at health centres and public sanitation in rural growth centres have a provision for toilets/latrines with separate stances for males and females, and the wing for females also has a provision for washrooms and incinerators for menstrual hygiene management.

2.4.3 Environment and Climate Change

The project will support development of small water supply and sanitation facilities at the level of institutions (schools and health centres), and rural communities, including rural growth centres (RGCs), which will not significantly affect sensitive environmental areas or social issues. The water facilities are based on groundwater with simple means of abstraction (spring well protection and rehabilitation of existing hand-pumped boreholes); while the construction of latrines and toilets are for on-site sanitation. Some of the environmental concerns associated with these developments include protection of water point sources from pollution from latrines and animals to ensure water quality compliance with national standards for biological safety (E-coli) for drinking water; wastewater management focusing on proper drainage to prevent water stagnation developing into breeding ground for mosquitoes and other insects and groundwater contamination; and proper safe water chain. These are aimed at reducing transmission of WASH related diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, among others.

The Environment Office under the District Natural Resources Department, will prepare environment and social assessment project briefs for each site to capture any environment and social issues that may arise, including land and land easements issues and the mitigation plans to address their impacts. The environment office and users will implement the mitigation measures and monitoring activities in the project briefs as part of the routine tasks of the department, with support from the Environmental Committees. The training on environment issues for district officials was undertaken under pre-programme General Capacity Building Development support to the district, and more capacity building training are planned under the project. The project will support the district to build capacity for water quality monitoring by providing a water quality monitoring kit and train staff (**Output code 300**).

In addition, the project will support the district to mainstream the following major environment issues into project interventions in line with partners' policies:

Environment Impact Assessment for Piped Water Systems: Under the feasibility studies, plans and designs for development of piped water supply systems, which were still on-going, include social and environment impact assessment (SEIA). The cost of finalising the planning, designs and SEIA have been incorporated into the project (**Output code 120**).

Forest and Wetland Degradation, and Climate Change: De-forestation remains the major challenge which has led to decline of forest cover in Uganda from 24% in 1990 to 12.4%, while the wetland coverage on the surface area of Uganda has reduced from 15.6% (1994) to 8.9%. This degradation is attributed to expansion in population and the associated pressure from agriculture, industry and urbanization. The threats of climate change and environmental degradation hamper the country's ability to meet water demands, raising the risk of water stress. Namayingo is located in the Lake Victoria basin and has been affected by the impacts of climate change arising from more intense precipitation and the rising of Lake Victoria water levels and its damaging and life-threatening floods, which are projected to continue over the next 10 years¹⁴.

The priority of WASH project is to create awareness about the dangers of environment degradation and climate change to awaken the community to make concerted efforts to minimise forest and wetland degradation and restore and protect the natural resources eco-systems, particularly the water catchment ecosystems, through the following interventions:

- Support household construction of energy saving cooking stoves to reduce pressure on cutting of trees for firewood (**Output code 450**).
- Integrate critical elements of the climate action plans focusing on protection and restoration of water catchment eco-systems (**Output code 640**).

2.4.4 HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 Pandemic

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a key driver for vulnerability in fishing communities. The rates of infection are higher than national level and its impacts on women, youth and children is debilitating. The situation is worse when the affected person is a woman because the burden falls on another woman (who may have her own family to care for) and a girl child. Women and girl children bear the burden of caring for persons with poor health. The challenge is to ensure the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS and their families, which include access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the vulnerability level of many people (including women and youth) in fishing communities. Apart from direct threats to life and health, the following are [COVID 19 Pandemic impacts on WASH](#):

- Decline in access to, and increased prices for WASH commodities and safe service delivery, due to interruptions in global supply chains caused by restrictions or no movements of goods and essential consumables, affecting continuity of services.
- Disruptions in WASH assistance to populations that were already affected by pre-COVID-19 marginalization or humanitarian situations.
- Decline in quality of response due to restricted or no movement, limiting due diligence and quality assurance by essential WASH staff and other humanitarian workers.
- Inability to promote handwashing and cleaning in water-stressed contexts.
- Diversion of funding by government and donors away from on-going WASH to support COVID-19 response.
- Decline in financial viability of WASH services due to loss of revenue and subsidies, income loss by households, limiting ability to pay for WASH commodities and services.
- Ultimately increase in disease outbreaks (e.g., cholera) and resurgence of COVID19 due to weak WASH sector.

¹⁴ The monitoring of the status of lakes and rivers showed that Lake Victoria levels have continued to oscillate above the long-term average of 1134.37 metres above mean sea level (11.48 metres above the local datum) since the end of 2013. Lake Victoria recorded a new highest daily level of 13.49 metres on the afternoon of 19th May 2020 (MWE- SPR 2019/2020).

3 PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED, JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE

This section presents the synthesis of the problems to be addressed by Namayingo district development programme for fishing communities (NDDP-FC) and then drills down to the core problem and priority issues to be addressed by the WASH project, and the justification and rationale for targeting the population in fishing communities in Namayingo district.

3.1 Problems Addressed and Priority Issues

The NDDP-FC is designed to address problems of inadequate access to basic services, which include education and WASH) by the population in fishing communities in Namayingo district and the ramifications on poverty, livelihoods, and quality of life of the population.

The WASH project is specifically designed to address the following **core problem**:

- ❖ ***Low access and utilization of WASH facilities and services resulting in poor public health and other negative socio-economic outcomes among the population in fishing communities of Namayingo district.***

The WASH project priority issues are focused primarily on WASH impacts on **public health outcome** (particularly for children and women) and secondary on promotion of other basic rights. As illustrated in the F-Diagram below, poor WASH increases an individual's exposure to faecal pathogens through multiple pathways. The main pathways are faecal contamination of the environment by germs from human and animal faeces, and then the faecal-oral route of transmission of disease from the contaminated environment, through fluids (water), flies (houseflies and other insects), fingers (hands), fields (vegetables or fruits) and contaminated food. The five carriers begin with letter "F" hence the name F-diagram. Diarrhoeal diseases are characteristically transmitted via the faecal-oral route; over 80% of the cause of diarrheal deaths is unsafe drinking-water, poor sanitation, and insufficient hygiene. When WASH project is conceptualized from the public health standpoint, then the following facets of the problem stand out:

3.1.1 Safe Drinking Water Barrier

There is low access to safely managed drinking water (1.1%), with significant population (54%) still lacking basic water service at household and institutional level in schools and health centres. This requires development of new water facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities to increase access and utilization of safe drinking water from improved water sources by all throughout the year.

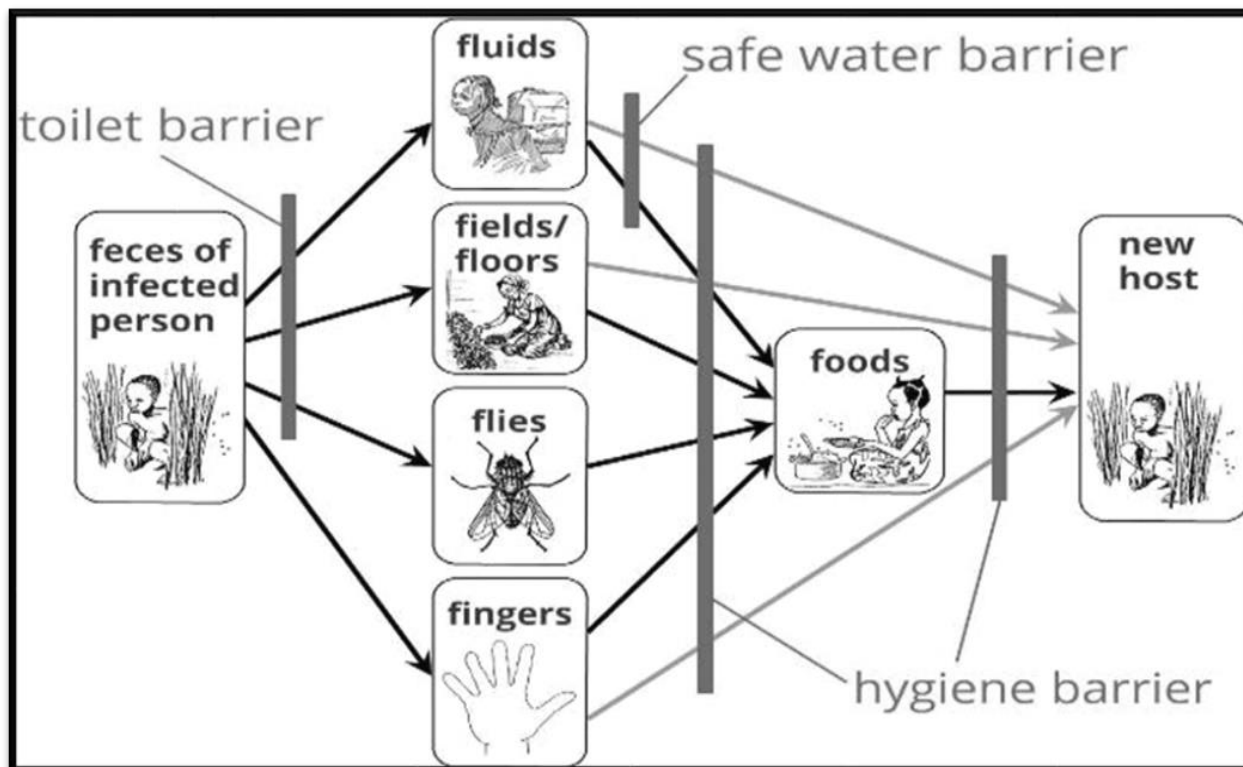
3.1.2 Safe Sanitation Barrier

There is low access to basic sanitation facilities and services (11%) with significant levels of open defecation (20%) at household and institutional level; this requires increased construction of sanitation infrastructure for institutional use and promotion of household basic latrines to increase access and use of improved sanitation facilities (toilets/latrines) by all, and all the time to eliminate open defecation in open fields and bushes, open water surfaces like lake, rivers, and ponds to stop contamination of the environment with germs that cause diseases.

3.1.3 Improved Hygiene Barrier

There is low levels of hygiene behaviour and practice at household and institutional level in schools and health centres; this requires installation of hygiene facilities for institutional use and promotion of the same at household level to increase access and use of hand washing facilities.

F-Diagram for Disease Transmission



3.1.4 Other Priority Issues

Low institutional and human capacity for efficient and effective delivery of sustainable WASH services in fishing communities of the district coupled with low levels of community awareness and negative social-cultural mindsets affect sustained uptake and utilization of improved WASH services; while low prioritisation of crosscutting issues, including human rights (including equity and inclusiveness), gender equality empowerment of women and girls, environment, and HIV/AIDS prevention in fishing communities increase disparities and exacerbate poverty of marginalised groups.

3.1.5 Trade-off Between Safely Managed and Basic WASH Services

In recognition of the high bar set by SDG6 for safely managed water, sanitation, and improved hygiene, yet most people in the project area have not achieved basic level of service, the project has been designed to support efforts of the district to increase access to basic WASH services, and gradually scaleup the WASH services to the up ladder of safely managed WASH over the medium to long-term timeframes. The core accountability of the project is therefore to act and demonstrate results where poor people do not have even a basic level of service; and then move progressively to address the more ambitious goal of “safely managed” services embedded in SDG 6, which is critical to addressing inequalities and sustaining the gains. That is why the project has made provision at the early stage, to finalize plans and designs for piped water systems that will not only increase access to basic safe water in three sub-counties but will also increase the momentum for scaling to safely managed water and sanitation. This trade-off is aligned to Uganda’s policy shift from the use of point water sources to introducing piped water supply systems in the medium and long term, which is expected to be sustainable and will address water needs for both rural and urban areas. This policy shift includes the following:

- a) Development of large gravity-fed piped water supply schemes with river-based sources in mountainous regions to serve large areas across district boundaries or motorized piped water schemes from surface water sources such as lakes and rivers to supply the underserved communities in rural areas.
- b) Development of solar-powered mini-piped water schemes to supply more persons than otherwise would be served using point sources with hand pumps.

The balance between interventions focusing on starting with provision of basic level of service in the first phase of the project and then work on plans to moving people up the ladder of safely managed services has been informed by the specific situation in the project area, limited funding, the short project implementation timeframe of three years, and the imperative of responding to COVID-19 pandemic.

3.2 Justification and Rationale

3.2.1 Justification

The project is relevant to the partners' development policy frameworks, which are directed to realise the human rights to WASH, which is only essential for life and health, but also contributes to other SDGs on reduced poverty, no hunger, quality education, gender equality, and environment, among others. The project contributes to Uganda's Vision aspiration to achieve universal access to piped water by all Ugandans by 2040; NDP III goal of increased household income and improved quality of life; NDP III development objective No.4 of increased productivity and wellbeing of population; and NDP III targets for 2025 of 85% access to basic safe water, 40 percent access to basic sanitation and 50% access to improved hygiene.

Poor hygiene, open defecation, and lack of access to safe water and sanitation facilities are the leading causes of child mortality and morbidity, contribute to under nutrition and stunting, and act as barriers to education for girls and to economic opportunity for the poor. WASH is essential in health care facilities and schools. At the same time these institutions offer platforms for engaging children in actions that promote behaviour change related to hygiene, sanitation, and water.

Namayingo fishing communities have extremely low levels of access to WASH facilities and services, which make thousands of children very sick and at risk of death. According to UNICEF diarrhoea alone, is one of three major killers of children in Uganda, killing 33 children every day. In most cases, children get the disease by drinking unsafe water, or encountering contaminated hands (their own or those of their parents or caregivers), which have not been washed with clean water and soap. Early childhood diarrhoea is not only deadly, but also contributes to Uganda's high levels of stunting, which in turn affect children's cognitive development and performance at school. In schools, lack of proper sanitation facilities also leads to high absenteeism and dropouts, especially for girls.

3.2.2 Rationale

Uganda is one of the countries with high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR); the under 5 Child Mortality rate is high at about 64 per 1000 live births, and there is high maternal mortality rate of 336 per 100,000 births (NDP III, 2020). Over 75% of premature deaths in Uganda result from preventable water borne diseases, like diarrhoea. Improved hygienic practices and sanitation have been recognized as key to reduction of IMR and under-five mortality rates, and ultimately in achieving SDG and DDP III targets on health.

There is evidence that improvements in WASH lead to significant reduction in diarrhoeal diseases among children. The evidence suggests that improving water quality at the point of consumption can reduce diarrhoea by 34%; and improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by 28%; while handwashing with soap has a significant effect on health and reduced diarrhoea in community-based interventions in low or middle-income countries by 32%-48%. (Cited in SHARE & UNICEF, 2013)

There is also good evidence that all WASH investments have significant health, economic and development benefits and provide excellent value for money in all contexts, with the economic value of returns greatly exceeding costs. For every S\$1 invested in WASH, an average of at least \$4 is returned in increased

productivity. The WHO estimates that poor WASH led to economic loss of about 260 million USD per year. In developing countries, poor WASH cost their economies as much as 6% of GDP every year (WHO 2012).

Finally, the provision of adequate and quality WASH has been prioritised by Government in the NDP III and at sector level. Despite this recognition, WASH is given low priority in Local Governments where 73% of rural population live and a significant proportion of the 23% of urban population live in small towns. The funding that goes to local government is small with the meagre budget allocated to MWE split between water resources management, water for production and institutional development. The Ministry of Education and Sport (MOES) responsible for promotion of hygiene and provision of sanitation services in schools, has limited budget with a significant backlog of schools without adequate water and sanitation facilities.

The project is expected to provide the much-needed resources to bridge the gap, but more fundamentally, the cooperation under the project will advocate for increased funding for WASH, especially for operation and maintenance of WASH facilities by both central government and local governments and by the community and private sector through user fees payments.

3.3 Project Focus Areas

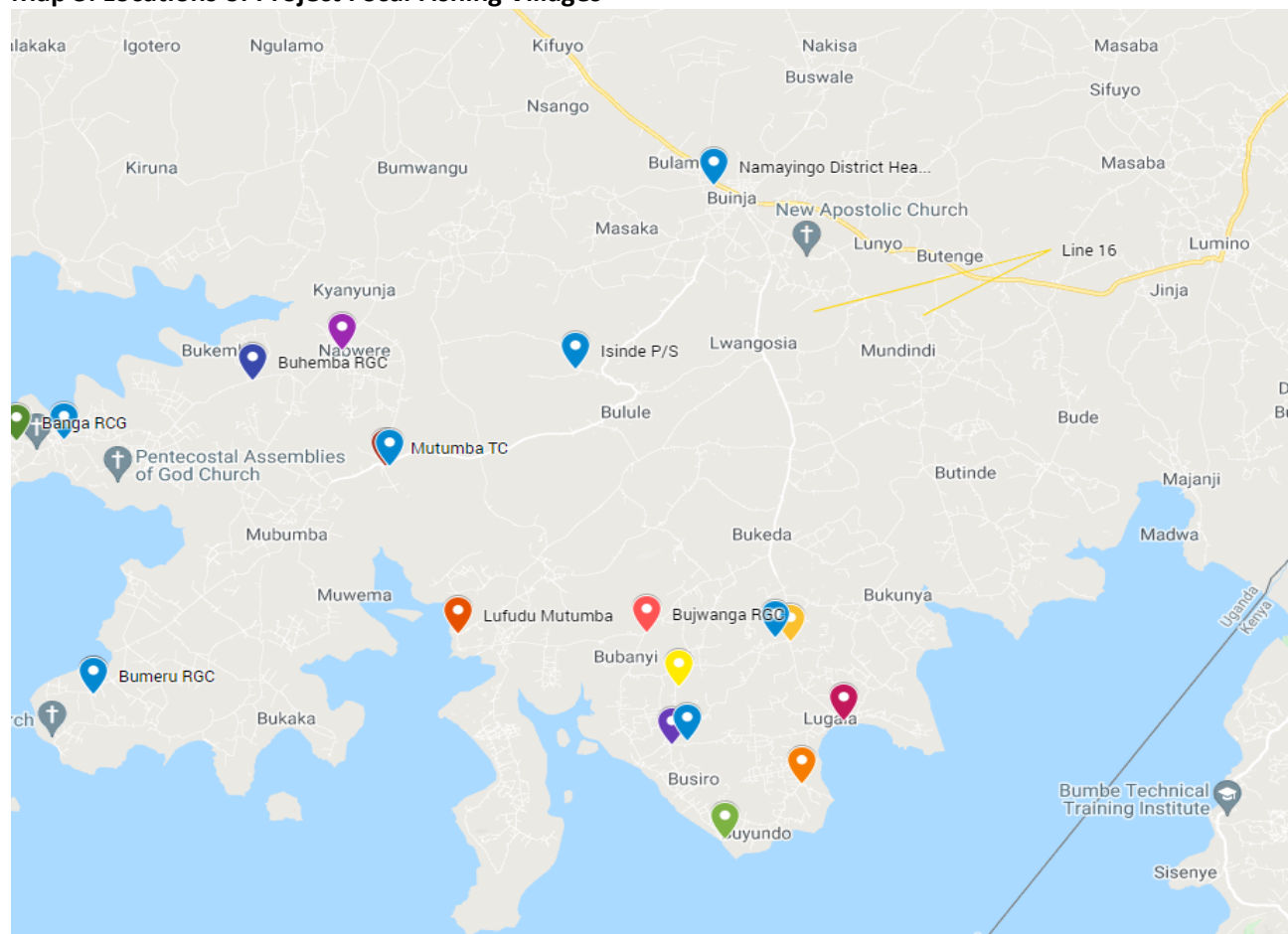
The geographical remit of NDDP-FC covers fishing communities, which have been defined as three island sub-counties in Lake Victoria and the four mainland sub-counties bordering Lake Victoria. The WASH project adopts a particular strategy with regard to geographical focus; owing to the constraint of resources and time, WASH project interventions will be phased until the point when at least 95% of households in selected areas have gained access to improved WASH before scaling-up to other areas. Overall, the WASH interventions will start with three sub-counties of Banda, Buhemba and Mutumba. The interventions for basic drinking water will be spread all over the three sub-counties. Within the three sub-counties, interventions on improved sanitation and elimination of open defecation, and improved hygiene will start with six villages (Buchumba, Busiro, Sinde central, Bukewa west, Bumeru A, and Mutumba), selected from six parishes of Buchumba, Bujwanga, Sinde, Bukewa, Buchimo and Mutumba (see locations of the focal fishing villages in Map 3 below).

The six villages selected for phase one of the project will receive **Extensive Support**, which is defined as concentration of a full package of WASH interventions to meet the necessary and sufficient condition rule for increased access to improved basic WASH services (basic water, basic sanitation and elimination of open defecation and improved hygiene) reaching at least 95 percent of the target population. In effect, the extensive support entails “*Giving More to Some*”. This is justified on three grounds; the areas selected are below the district average in WASH service delivery hence the interventions address equity and is an affirmative action for the poor; the resources are limited and cannot be applied everywhere; and there is need to create impact. The population served must reach at least 90% so that it is plausible to attribute the impacts (e.g., health impacts like reduction in diarrhoea cases among children under five years) to WASH.

Some areas outside the project areas, will receive **Basic Support**¹⁵ to address the human rights dimension of meeting people’s critical basic needs for WASH services that cannot wait (especially in schools and health facilities), based on the principle of “**Some for All**”, not “**All for Some**”.

¹⁵ Extensive support is defined as concentration of virtually all WASH interventions in small area (in this case six villages) in order to create impact – which entails increased access of WASH facilities and services to at least 95% of the target population (“all for some”). Basic support is application of limited interventions to address critical needs that cannot wait, without reaching the critical access of at least 95% for WASH health impacts to be attributed to project interventions (“some for all”).

Map 3: Locations of Project Focal Fishing Villages ¹⁶



3.4 Target Population

The population in the three sub-counties (Banda, Buhemba and Mutumba)¹⁷ was 113,301 people or about 22,660 households in 2014 (UBOS, NPHC 2014) and is projected to be about 131,842 (2,368 households) in 2021, based on the data in the National Water Supply Atlas Database for 2021¹⁸. This represents about 66% of population in all fishing communities and about 53% of population in Namayingo district. The population in six focal villages is about 8,000 people.

3.4.1 Population targeted for safe water supply

In the first phase of the project, the population targeted by the project is limited to what the available point water technology supply options can offer, and the imperative of balancing the short-term needs for basic water service from water point sources and shift to piped water supply in the next phase of the project to scale up access to basic safe water supply and move up the service ladder to safely manages water. The

¹⁶ See detail in the map on this link, <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1kZDj7zvv5CpwIDUc-UzKzXp10mDUqnJO&usp=sharing>

¹⁷ The three mainland subcounties of Bukana, Lolwe and Sigulu and one mainland sub-county of Buyinja, which are also defined as fishing communities will not be covered in both WASH Project I and the envisaged WASH Project II, interventions in phase I and probably in the next phase aligned to the CSP 2021-2025.

¹⁸ Note that UBOS Projection for 2021 for Namayingo district is slightly lower than indicated in the Water Supply Atlas Database but the later has been used under this section for harmonization in reporting.

project will target to access 16,200 people to basic safe water through construction of six spring wells and rehabilitation of 50 existing boreholes as show in table 6 below.

Table 6: Target Population for safe drinking water service

Description	Banda	Buhemba	Mutumba	Total
People Served Based on Data in National Water Supply Atlas Database 2019/2020				
Population	50,417	32,124	49,301	131,842
Households	10,083	6,425	9,860	26,368
Population Served*	22,914	19,557	28,287	70,758
Access to safe drinking water**	45%	61%	57%	54%
Existing Functional Improved Safe Water Supply Sources & People Served (Baseline)¹⁹				
Protected springs	0	1	0	1
Shallow wells	33	7	22	62
Deep boreholes	24	43	52	119
Rainwater harvesting tanks	21	36	13	70
Kiosk/tap stands	4	15	0	19
Piped water yard tap/house connection	128	0	0	128
Current People Served***	15145	16930	20065	52,140
Current Percentage Access****	30%	53%	41%	40%
Planned Improved Safe Water Supply Sources & People Served added by Project				
New Protect Springs Installed	2	2	2	6
Deep Boreholes Rehabilitated	15	15	20	50
Expected Change in People Served	4900	4900	6400	16,200
Expected Change in Percentage Access	10%	15%	13%	12%
Cumulative people served	20,045	21,830	26,465	68,340
Cumulative % in Access	40%	68%	54%	52%

Legend

- * Population served with safe water based on data in Water Supply Atlas.
- ** Percentage of people with access to safe water based on data in Water Supply Atlas.
- *** Revised number of people served based on functional of existing water facilities only.
- ****Revised percentage of people with access to safe water based on data of people served by functional facilities.
- FC – Stands for Fishing Communities
- Dist. – Stands for District

3.4.2 Population targeted for safe sanitation and improved hygiene

Household Population: In the initial project phase, the project will provide extensive support to six villages with a population of about 8,000 people (about 1600 households). At household level, the project will facilitate promotion of household managed and funded construction of basic latrines targeting increasing access to 65% (1010 households or 5050 people) in the six villages as shown in 7 table below.

¹⁹ Number of people served by each type of water source: Protected Spring Well (200); Shallow Wells (200); Hund Pumped Deep Boreholes (300); Household Rain harvesting tanks (5); Public Stand Tap (150); Yard or House Connection to piped water (5).

Table 7: Target Population for Sanitation

WASH STATUS AND TARGETS IN FOCAL VILLAGES							
Subcounty	Banda	Banda	Buhemba	Buhemba	Mutumba	Mutumba	Total
Parish	Buchumba	Bujwanga	Sinde	Bukewa	Buchimo	Mutumba	
Village	Buchumba	Busiro	Sinde C.	Bukewa W.	Bumeru A	Mutumba	
Rural (<1500) - Nos	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
R.G C (1500-5000) - Nos	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Primary School Supported	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Health Facilities in village	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
Households	211	231	201	149	432	331	1,554
Male population	536	549	501	391	1038	800	3,815
Female Population	519	604	503	355	1123	853	3,957
Total Population	1055	1153	1004	746	2161	1653	7,772
HH with Basic Sanitation	137	150	131	97	281	215	1,010
HH with HW+W+S	137	150	131	97	281	215	1,010
Population with Access	686	749	653	485	1405	1074	5,052
Percentage with Access	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%

Institutional Population: In addition, the project will provide funding to construct sanitation facilities serving institutional population of about 10,000; this is comprised of institutional population in schools of 3,200, in health centres 600 and floating population in rural growth centres of about 6,200 people – (See details in table 9).

4 WASH PROJECT STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

This section covers the project strategy, comprised of the hierarchy of objectives; development and immediate objectives, and key outputs, activities, and inputs (see further elaborated in the logical framework matrix in annexes 1-2). It also gives highlights of contributions from key stakeholders, expected results, and key performance indicators.

4.1 Overview of the Project

The vision of Namayingo WASH project is the realization of the human rights to water, sanitation, and hygiene for all the people in the fishing communities of Namayingo district and thus contribute to the district, national and global efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 6 and the broader SDGs for agenda 2030. The WASH Project strategic focus is on water, sanitation and hygiene in households, institutions, and communal settlements in rural growth centres. The Project Strategy is guided by national and global development frameworks, knowledge on what works based on lessons learned from previous programmes, evidence from research and consultations of stakeholders and experts in WASH. The salient ones are outlined below.

- **Guided by national and global overarching objectives and targets:** These include the aspiration in Uganda Vision 2040 to increase pipe water supply to 100% of all Ugandans by 2040, and the SDG 6 targets: (a) Target 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; (b) Target 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- **Positioning WASH as a human right with impacts on human capital development:** The project priority is to help all or majority of the people in the fishing communities to gain access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene, including in schools and health centres; these contribute to key outcomes across the life-cycle stages of human capital development whereby WASH, health and education systems reinforce each other to deliver wider public health outcomes and improved education outcomes. It signals increased engagement in human rights, gender equality and environment aspects, services in small towns and rural growth centre settlements.
- **Key lessons learned:** The project strategy builds on lessons learned from existing programmes and projects, which include the following: a). Greater engagement with MWE and other partners in planning, development, management and operation and maintenance of piped water systems based on their life cycle; b) Mainstreaming risk-informed programming to mitigate the impact of climate change and emergencies; c) More extensive involvement of private sector and other new partners to encourage innovation and programming at scale; d) emphasize establishing strong links with national systems, effective local government sector institutions, and a strong accountability framework recognizing that these are key pre-requisites for the long-term sustainability of WASH services.
- **Introducing new areas of emphasis** based on lessons and evidence from studies and consultations: a) the project will focus on supporting community empowerment of poor people to claim their rights, to help government become more responsive to the voices of the marginalized, and b) strong community mobilisation and social-cultural mindset change for increased uptake of Improved WASH services among fishing communities.

4.2 Theory of Change

The theory of change that maps out Iceland's contribution to assist Uganda in achieving SDGs has at its heart a commitment to support Namayingo partner district to achieve universal access to (at least) basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services in the medium term (3-5 years), and gradually move to the upper ladder of safely managed WASH services in the long run (10 years). Success at district level will be used to provide the necessary proof of concept for adoption and replication of lessons learned in other districts and countries. The project theory of change is described as follows:

- **Problem Context:** First, there is a situation the stakeholders wish to change indicated by low levels of access and utilisation of WASH facilities and services with negative impacts on public health, which contribute to poverty and poor livelihood and living conditions affecting children, women, and men in fishing communities, as described in the situation analysis in section 2.
- **The project strategy:** The understanding of the situation led to the design of the project plan as presented in the hierarchy of objectives with casual links (means to ends causal relationships) from lower to higher objectives and the assumptions that must hold true for the intended results to be realised. The project plan is presented in this section 4 and summarised in the project logframe (annex 1), output budget and work plan (annex 2), including the monitoring and evaluation framework (annex 3).
- **The project theory of change:** It postulates that: If Inputs (2 million USD) are released and pre-conditions are met, then activities will be implemented; If activities are implemented and pre-conditions are met then outputs are produced or delivered; If outputs are delivered and they meet *necessary and sufficient condition rule*, then the expected project outcome will be achieved; If the outcome is sustained, it will contribute to the programme impact.

4.3 Development Objective

The WASH project is designed to contribute to the programme (NDDP-FC) goal:

To reduce poverty and facilitate improvement in livelihood and living conditions of the population in fishing communities of Namayingo district.

The development objective is aligned to Uganda’s aspirations in the Vision 2040 to achieve middle income status, NDPIII Development Goal to increase income and quality of life of people, and the SDGS to reduce poverty and hunger and achieve socio-economic development.

4.4 Immediate Objective

The purpose of the WASH project is:

To increase access and utilization of safe WASH facilities and services for improved public health among of population in fishing communities in Namayingo district.

The project immediate objective is aligned to the SDG6 targets, which are: (a) By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; (b) By 2030 achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. It also aligned to Uganda’s medium targets for WASH as spelt out in NDP III and WASH sector Development Plans.

The main components of the project strategy, which are designed to achieve the immediate objective are categorised under safe and clean water, basic sanitation, improved hygiene, WASH institutional capacity development, community mobilisation to improve uptake of improved WASH, and mainstreaming of human rights, gender equality, environment, and HIV/AIDS as crosscutting issues.

4.4.1 Safe and Clean Water:

Guided by the Uganda Vision 2040 target of piped water coverage of 100% and the SDG6 target to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030, the project will balance the current need for basic water service versus the aspiration for safely managed water. According to MWE

Strategic Investment Plan, safely managed will not be achieved by 2030 even under the moderately high funding scenario. The priority is therefore to provide basic safe drinking water and adequate clean water for people to improve their hygiene habits.

- ❖ **Basic Water Supply:** This component involves the rehabilitation of existing water supply facilities and constructing of new water facilities in order to increase the percentage of population served in the three sub-counties of Banda, Buhemba and Mutumba by 12% (16,200 people), that is to increase access from 40% (52,140 people) at the end of 2020 to 52% (68,340 people) by end of 2023 in the three focal sub-counties. The Technology options for the point water supply facilities to be funded by the WASH project and the people they are expected to serve are given below (table 8):

Table 8: Technology Options for Water Supply

Water Supply Technology	Project Intervention	Number of Units	People served ²⁰ per Unit	Total People Served
1. Protected Springs	New Construction	6	200	1,200
2. Hand Pumped Boreholes	Rehabilitation	50	300	15,000
Total People Served by Project Intervention				16,200

- ❖ **Safely Managed Water:** This component involves finalizing feasibility study, designs and plans, and securing funding for phased development of piped water supply system, with installed capacity expected to increase the percentage of people with access to basic water on public stand taps to 95%, in three sub-counties of Banda, Buhemba and Mutumba, in the second phase of the WASH project. The estimated population expected to be moved up the water service ladder to safely managed water will be computed during the design of the next WASH project phase, after determining the available funding and the extent of phased implementation.

4.4.2 Safe Sanitation Facilities

Guided by SDG6 target for 2030; to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, and in line with Ministry of Health *“The Roadmap for Elimination of Open Defecation in Uganda by 2025”*, the WASH project will primarily focus on basic sanitation paying special attention to the needs of women and girls for privacy and dignity, and menstruation hygiene and the needs of those in vulnerable situations, as outlined below.

- ❖ **Institutional Sanitation Facilities:** This component involves the construction of sanitation infrastructure in selected institutions (8 schools and 3 health centres) along with the required improved hygiene promotion, to increase basic sanitation coverage in focal institutions to 100% (3800 people) and eliminate open defecation by 2023.
- ❖ **Public Sanitation Facilities:** This component involves the construction of sanitation infrastructure at public places (markets/fish handling sites) in selected Rural Growth Centres along with the required improved hygiene promotion, to increase basic sanitation coverage to at least 95% (close to 6,200 people) and eliminate open defecation by 2023.

²⁰ Population served per type of water supply technology: The protected spring serves a population of 200, Deep borehole 300 each, kiosk 150, Rainwater Harvesting Tanks between three to six, house connection six and institutional connection 100 persons (MWE SPR-2015)

- ❖ **Household Sanitation Facilities:** The project will provide extensive support to promote sanitation and hygiene activities aimed at increasing household managed basic latrines and improved hygiene facilities in selected communities (villages and rural growth centres), using the community led approaches to total sanitation and home improvement campaigns and through a comprehensive community mobilisation programme to address social cultural issues the negatively impact uptake of improve WASH services generally.
- ❖ **The sanitation technology options:** The type of technology for toilets/latrines to be constructed with funding from the project and types to be promoted for household managed construction, together with the expected number of people to be served are shown in the table below (table 9).

Table 9: Technology Options for Basic Sanitation and People Served

Sanitation Technology Options	Location of Service	Number of Units	Standard Stances	People Served per Unit/Stance		Total People Served
				Unit	Stance	
A. Household Sanitation						
Basic Sanitary Platform Latrines	Households	1010	2020	5	N/A	5,050
B. Institutional Sanitation						
Institutional VIP Latrines for Schools and Health Centres	School - Boys	8	40	N/A	40	1,600
	School - Girls	8	40	N/A	40	1,600
	Health Centres	3	15	N/A	40	600
C. Public Sanitation						
Public VIP Latrines	Rural Growth Centres	10	50	N/A	50	2,500
Public Water Closet Toilets		15	75	N/A	50	3,700
Description of Sanitation Technology Options						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Sanitary Platform Latrines: Cheap to construct and do not need water but require a tradesman to install slabs. More durable, safer, and more hygienic. Used by about 9% of the household population in the district. Institutional Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School Latrine for Boys: Lined 5-stance VIP latrine, with urinal, and one stance for learners with disabilities, with hand washing facility and source of water. - Schools Latrine for Girls: 5-stance VIP latrine, lined with urinal and one stance for learners with disabilities, with two hand washing facility, and source of water. - Health Centres Latrine: 5-stance VIP latrine, lined with two separated stances for males with a urinal, two separated stances for females with a shower room and incinerator, and one separated stance for persons with disabilities, with two hand washing facility and source of water. Public Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public VIP Latrines: Public Use in Rural Growth Centres; 5-stance VIP latrine, lined with two separated stances for males with a urinal, two separated stances for females with a shower room and incinerator, and one separated stance for persons with disabilities, with two hand washing facility and source of water. - Public Water Closet Toilets: Public Use in Rural Growth Centres; 5-stance Water-borne Toilet with two separated stances for males with a urinal, two separated stances for females with a shower room and incinerator, and one separated stance for persons with disabilities, with two hand washing facilities and with pipe water source. 						

- ❖ **Safely Managed Sanitation Service:** It is widely recognized that more attention needs to be given to the full sanitation service chain to ensure that human waste is contained, conveyed, treated, and reused/disposed of safely and sustainably. The plans and designs for piped scheme under preparation have a component for the Sewerage Treatment facility to facilitate the upgrading of basic sanitation services to the upper ladder of safely managed in the medium to the long-term.

4.4.3 Other Project Components

The other project components include institutional capacity development for sustainable wash service; community mobilisation to change negative social-cultural mindsets for improved WASH uptake, and promotion of human rights, gender equality, environment issues, and HIV/AIDS both as specific and crosscutting issues.

4.5 Key Outputs

The key outputs of the WASH project are presented under seven components, including programme coordination, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) as described below (*see details in project Logframe matrix in annex 1, and output-based budget and work plan in annex 2*):

- **Output 100. Safe Drinking Water Infrastructure and Facilities Development or Rehabilitated:** The outputs include the following:
 - Construction of 6 new spring wells and rehabilitation of 50 hand pumped boreholes.
 - **Plans and designs for piped water supply in three sub-counties finalised for implementation in the next project phase.**
- **Output Component 200. Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities Development:** The sanitation facilities include construction of 15 water borne toilets and 10 lined latrines for public use in rural growth centres; 8 lined five-stance VIP latrines with urinals for boys and 8 lined five-stance VIP latrines with washrooms and incinerators for girls in primary schools; and 3 lined five-stance VIP latrines with separated stances for males and females and one stance for people with disabilities in three health centres.
- **Output Component 300. Institutional and Human Capacity Developed for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery:** The key outputs include 100 members of water user committees, and 100 members of sanitation user committees trained; 50 LG technical officials and mechanics trained in preventive maintenance of boreholes; 25 LG technical staff trained on bacteriological water quality testing/surveillance; District and sub-county WASH advocacy meeting held; 01 bacteriological water testing kit (Pota kit) reagents procured, 02 GPS for WASH geographical data recording procured; 07 motor cycles, 4 for WASH Team and 3 for hand pump mechanics procured; and Four motorcycles for WASH staff (water, health and NR) for support supervision procured; and 03 kits for hand pump mechanics in 3 focal sub-counties provided.
- **Output Component 400. Community Led Approaches to Improved Sanitation and Hygiene in Fishing Communities Promoted:** District officials sensitised and CLTSH team trained involving 02 orientation meetings held, 25 LG staff trained, 06 Subcounty meetings held, 12 village facilitators trained; CLTSH Pre-Triggering and Triggering conducted in 06 villages and 06 schools - criteria for selecting villages developed, 06 villages selected, 06 schools selected, six villages/schools visited for CLTSH pre-triggering introduction and building rapport, village profiling of sanitation and hygiene status conducted, 06 village community appraisal and analysis conducted, 06 -village community plans of action developed, 06 village community mapping for monitoring facilitated; *Post Triggering in CLTS in Six Villages/schools conducted* - 288 follow-ups on community plans of actions conducted by facilitators, 24 technical support follow-up support visits conducted; six villages assessed for ODF certification, and six/villages declared ODF and award ceremonies held; and *Mechanisms for Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Strengthened* - 20 local artisans trained in affordable latrine construction and washable concrete slab production; social marketing campaign for installation of 200 affordable washable concrete slabs for latrines in 6 villages; 02 sanitation marketing exhibitions conducted; 20 vulnerable families supported to construct latrines; 24 home improvement campaigns; 37 child hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) conducted in schools; 18000 pamphlets on hand washing with water and soap developed; One meeting held to engaged stakeholders
- **Output Component 500. Community Mobilisation for Social-Cultural Mindset Change Conducted for Uptake of WASH Services:** The key outputs included 24 radio programmes aired on improved WASH uptake; and 24 community mobilisation and sensitisation campaign meetings held by district multi-sector team.

- **Output Component 600. Crosscutting Issues mainstreamed in WASH Project (Human Rights, Gender, Environment, and HIV/AIDS)²¹:** Promotion of Human Rights and Inclusiveness in WASH involving 25 LG WASH team trained on human rights-based approach to planning in WASH, and 06 Community sensitisation and advocacy meetings for human rights and inclusiveness in WASH conducted; Promotion of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) in WASH involving 25 LG staff trained in gender mainstreaming, planning, budgeting and data collection, and 06 community sensitisation meetings held on promotion of GEWE; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS Issues in WASH in Fishing Communities - 25 LG WASH team trained on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in WASH, and 06 Community sensitisation meetings on WASH Impacts on HIV/AIDS; and Promotion of Environment Issues in WASH-33 Environment and Social Impact Assessment of WASH Infrastructure sites conducted; 03 environmental compliance inspections and audits conducted; 03 wetland or water catchment management plans for three sub counties developed; 10 communities around wetlands and in catchment areas sensitised on environmental protection; 15 youth trained as trainers of trainers (TOTs) in construction of energy saving stoves using local materials; and 120 households trained to construct energy saving cooking stoves using local materials designed to reduce on deforestation
- **Output Component 700. Programme Coordination and Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthened:** The key outputs under programme co-ordination and management, and Monitoring and Evaluation include 06 Programme Steering Committee held; 06 project Budgets and work plan produced and reviewed by PSC; 06 Cumulative project reports produced and reviewed by PSC; 12 Project quarterly reports produced and reviewed by district/PIMT; and 2 project quarterly budgets and work plans produced and reviewed by district/IMT; and project baseline data on key WASH outcome indicators established and updated annually; 12 field monitoring missions conducted to assessing project performance; 06 cumulative biannual project monitoring reports produced and reviewed by PSC; 12 project monitoring reports produced and reviewed by partners; and one project mid-term evaluation conducted as part of NDDP-FC midterm evaluation.

4.6 Activities and Cost Estimates

The project cost estimates have been developed based on the broad cluster of activities, inputs, and cost centres for delivering the planned project outputs as indicated in the logframe (*annex 1*), and output-based budget and work plan (*annex 2*). Overall, the project is estimated to cost 2.0 million USD. The Government of Iceland will contribute 1,720,000 USD, while the Government of Uganda and Namayingo District Local Government will contribute 280,000 USD (*see details of GoU/Namayingo district contribution in annex 11*). The detailed breakdown structure of project activities will be prepared and produced in biannual budgets and work plans, which will be presented to the PSC for approval in accordance with the Partnership Agreement for NDDP-FC.

4.7 Key Stakeholder Inputs

The main input categories required for project implementation are financial resources, commodities (equipment and materials), human resources, and technical support. The partners are committed to provide the following inputs during the implementation period as indicated in table 10.

²¹ There is more focus on training build capacity in the first phase. More activities are planned under the envisaged project of on economic empowerment of fishing communities focusing on women and youth employment, after the on-going study on fisheries situation analysis and preparation of the strategic plan and Project on Economic Empowerment of Fishing Communities have been finalised.

Table 10: Summary of Stakeholder inputs

Key Stakeholder	Contributions
1. Namayingo District Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Ownership: Provide effective structures, systems, and processes, and committed management and implementation staff, land for infrastructure development, office facilities and equipment and tools and facilitation for staff. - Project Management and implementation: Plan and implement, supervise and monitor, report and account and communicate about the project results in accordance with its mandate under the laws of Uganda and responsibilities under Partnership and Implementation agreements for NDDP-FC
2. Embassy of Iceland, Kampala	<p>Main Development Partner: Provide financial and technical support to programme and WASH implementation, monitoring and evaluation as agreed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide fund for direct budget of all project outputs and agreed upon activities - Provide funding for overheads cost for support to the programme by the Embassy, including technical assistance, as indicated in the project budget - Advocacy for district through soft diplomacy - Collaboration with the relevant MDAs in accordance with Partnership Agreement
3. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall coordination and oversight over bilateral development cooperation matters of the NDDP-FC, in accordance with the and Partnership Agreement (April 2021). - Overall oversight over financial management of Iceland grant aid for NDDP-FC in line with Partnership Agreement, and the Memorandum of Understanding for Financial Management of Iceland Grant under Uganda public financial management systems, including appropriation of Iceland grants in national and district budget, receipt of transfers from Embassy, authorisation of releases to Namayingo district for implementation of project activities and reporting and accountability of project funds.
4. Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsibility for all delegated functions over NDDP-FC implementation coordination, monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the Partnership Agreement and Implementation Agreements - Provide administrative support to the districts, monitoring and evaluation as per the Ministry's own mandate. - Chairing of the NDDP-FC Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meetings - Coordination, communication with relevant MDAs on programme implementation issues within their mandate.
5. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	<p>Responsible Line Ministry for Water supply provision in Uganda and for Sanitation and Hygiene in rural growth centres and small towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support in policy interpretation, planning and budgeting, quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation. - Directly or through de-concentrated agencies (TSU and UAs) provided technical guidance and support, and support supervision during project implementation, including expertise in promotion and mainstreaming environment issues and climate change mitigation - Appraise and approve all designs and plans for new WASH interventions supported by the project in the district, and may source and provide extra funding for implementation of jointly agreed WASH Schemes - Provide support in processing of approval of environment impact assessments where required
6. Ministry of Health (MoH)	<p>Responsible Line Ministry for Sanitation and Hygiene in households and health facilities in Uganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support in policy interpretation, planning and budgets, quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation of safe sanitation and hygiene improvement interventions - Provided support to technical support to the district in assessment of project performance on sanitation and hygiene improvement, including tracking of WASH related diseases and mortality, assessment and certification of open defaecation

Key Stakeholder	Contributions
	status of communities and institutions (schools and health centres).
7. Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)	Responsible Line Ministry for Sanitation and Hygiene in schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support in policy interpretation, planning and budgets, quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation of safe sanitation and hygiene improvement in schools in collaboration with the MoH
8. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	Responsible Line Ministry for Community Mobilisation, Mindset Change and Community Empowerment, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment and Social Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support in policy interpretation, planning and budgets, quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation of safe sanitation and hygiene improvement interventions - Provided technical support to the district in the implementation of the CMMC. - Provide technical backstopping in gender planning and budgeting and promotion of gender issues in WASH,
9. Other Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration through District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCDC), support the district in provide funding for WASH infrastructure and capacity building interventions, and strengthening community participation, monitoring and Evaluation
10. CSOs (NGOS, FBO and CBOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration through DWSCDC, provide funding as service providers, community mobilisation, strengthening community participation and monitoring and review
11. Private Sector Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in various ways: provide funding as service providers, service provision as consultants, service provision as operators, provision of service as works contractors
12. Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand rights to water, participate in WASH planning and implementation and monitoring, utilize improved WASH services, contribute to WASH sustainability through user fees or other forms of contribution, membership on user committees and other avenues of participation and community-based maintenance systems.

4.8 Expected Results and Key Indicators

The project will support Namayingo district to deliver an integrated package of improved WASH infrastructure and services to communities and public institutions (schools and health facilities), with due consideration for human rights, gender and environment issues, and capacity building activities for the main stakeholders, within the framework of local priorities aligned national and global WASH priorities. The project will provide measurable improvements in living conditions for a significant percentage of population of over 130,000 people comprised of children and youth (boys and girls) and adults (men and women) living in three fishing communities focusing on sub-counties of Banda, Buhemba and Mutumba.

4.8.1 Community Approaches to Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement

Behaviour change is the key to increasing the practice of hand washing with soap and ending open defecation. The change can be accomplished through motivation, information, and education. The project supports community-led total sanitation (CLTS) and home improvement campaign (HIC), which are combined processes of mobilisation and sensitization, education, and communication to help change behaviour and mindsets. The project will also support institutional sanitation and hygiene in schools and health facilities.

4.8.2 Expected Outcome Results

The project deliverables will lead to increased access to gender-sensitive, child-friendly, and resilient safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities in communities, schools and health facilities, and public places in rural areas and rural growth centres in in targeted fishing communities. It will increase knowledge of hygiene, public health and environmental WASH issues amongst the population, particularly children, youth and women in fishing communities and lead to improved hygiene practices among women, men, girls and boys indicated by

their ability to adopt safe water chain, proper food handling practice at household level and schools, and enhanced capacity of water and sanitation management teams and communities to enforce open-defecation-free practices and by-laws in targeted communities. The project will strengthen capacity of local institutions to sustain the delivery of WASH services in fishing communities in Namayingo district. The details of the specific project outcome are as outlined below:

1. Increased Basic Drinking Water Service Coverage

- **12% (16,200)** more of household population access adequate and affordable **basic drinking water** according to national standards aligned to SDG6, resulting in increased water coverage from 40% (52,140 people) to 52% (68,340 people) in three focal sub-counties.
- **100%** of compliance of drinking water quality with national standards.
- **Plans and Designs for piped water supply** finalized to increase access to safely managed drinking water according to national standards aligned to SDG6 in the next project phases (key process result).

2. Increased coverage of Improved Basic Sanitation Service

- **100%** (3,200 boys and girls, and children with disabilities) of institutional population in eight (8) selected schools benefit from 16 child friendly, gender responsive and inclusive sanitation facilities (Note: this is in addition to over 5,000 children in five schools benefiting from similar sanitation facilities supported under the Education Project); and **100% (600)** male and female clients) of institutional population in three (3) selected health centres benefit from three (3) gender responsive sanitation facilities.
- **At least 95% to 100%** of public population (about **6,200**) in selected rural growth centres benefit from gender responsive sanitation facilities (10 lined VIP latrines and 15 water closets).
- **At least 65%** of household population (**5052/7,772**) gain access to household managed and funded basic sanitation promoted by the project in the six villages selected for extensive support, including **20** vulnerable households to benefit from pro-poor support to basic sanitation improvement.

3. Improved Hygiene behaviour and Practice

- **At least 65%** of all household population (5051/7772) in focal villages and 100% of institutional population (10,000) have access to hand washing facilities with soap and water.
- **100%** of all villages (6) selected for extensive support have eliminated practice of open defecation.
- **100%** of all schools (8) supported under the programme have eliminated practice of open defecation.

4. Sustained Institutional and Human Capacity for WASH Service Delivery

1. Strengthened capacity of the Local Government institutions and local officials in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of human rights based, inclusive, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly WASH services.
2. Strengthened Statistical Capacity and WASH data collection and management to facilitate effective planning and monitoring and evaluation of WASH service delivery.
3. Enhanced capacity of Local Government and Community Structures for Management and operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, in collaboration with and/or supported by government and other partners.
4. Local governments empowered, through funding, to execute responsibilities assigned to them thus increasing their legitimacy
5. Enhanced participation of local communities, including children, youth and women and men in WASH Service delivery and protection of WASH related Eco-systems.

5. Private Sector Development and Job Creation for Youth and Women Employment

- The private sector (construction companies and consultants) will benefit by participating in direct implementation of infrastructure, provision of spare parts and repairs, provision of training and consultancy services, and management contracts for operation and maintenance of the WASH facilities hence facilitating development of the private sector in Namayingo district and the country.

- The CSO (NGOs and CBOs) are expected to actively participate in the implementation, operation, and maintenance of the facilities, and in doing so they will create jobs for local people especially the female headed households and the unemployed youth in the rural areas who have a chance to increase their income.
- The project will directly support capacity building through skills training for the youth to construct and maintain safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities in communities, schools and health facilities thus providing employment opportunities to them to the youth
- The project is expected to create 150 jobs for youth and women directly employed at project construction sites or indirectly to those supplying local materials, labour and food and other supplies to the contractors.

4.8.3 Expected Project Impact

The project is expected to have significant measurable and perceived socio-economic impacts that contribute to the poverty reduction, improved livelihoods, and quality of life of the population in the fishing communities of Namayingo district. Access to safe water and sanitation by the population is one of the indicators of poverty reduction. The immediate impact of the project is reduced burden of WASH-related diseases among children (especially the under five years) and the entire population (girls and women and boys and men) in the fishing communities in the district. Ultimately, majority of the people will be healthy and happy, no more diarrhoea, especially among children, children's academic performance will improve since they spend more time in school.

This in turn contributes to improving NDPIII indicators such child mortality rates and school enrolment rates for children, especially the girl-child. Several hours usually spent on water collection can be saved and this effect is of greater importance to women and children. Women can devote the time thus saved for other activities, especially for income generating activities to help raise their standard of living and improve the health and wellbeing of their families, while children, especially young girls, will have more time for their schoolwork. A high proportion of girl children drop out of school because of inadequate sanitation facilities and to help their families with domestic chores, including water collection. This will contribute to easing the burden of women and children who are responsible for fetching water.

The key impacts of the WASH project are outlined below:

❖ **Measurable WASH impacts on health and education outcomes**

- 50% reduction in diarrhoea cases among under-5 children in fishing communities, over the programme period (aligned to CSP 2021-2025).
- 32% more learners attend school regularly raising attendance rate from 53% to 85%, especially for girls, - over the programme period (aligned to CSP 2021-2025).
- 30% more learners are retained in school increasing retention from 25% to 55% (reduced dropout rate reduced from 75% to 45%), especially for girls, over the programme period (aligned to CSP 2021-2025).

❖ **Perceived WASH impacts on social-economic livelihood**

- Increased percentage of population reporting improvements in the living conditions attributed to increased access and utilisation of improved WASH facilities and services.

4.8.4 Key Indicators

The performance of the project will be assessed based on the measurement framework of key impact, outcome and process indicators as outlined below (See details in the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Annex 3)

a) Impact Indicators

Assessing the effect on improving health, productivity and quality of the population linking to NDP III Objective No 4 and to the targets for reducing Infant and Maternal Mortality rates and reducing dropout rates.

b) Outcome Indicators:

Hygiene behaviour Indicators

- Outcome Indicator 1. Percentage of households (numbers) in targeted subcounties and focal villages practicing hand washing at critical time
- Outcome Indicator 2. Percentage (numbers) of households with hygienic food handling and safe water chain practices
- Outcome Indicator 3. Percentage (numbers) of population practicing open defaecation in target villages

Accessibility, availability, and quality Indicators

- Outcome Indicator 4. Percentage (numbers) of household population in three focal sub-counties with access to improved drinking water source (at least basic water according to national definition aligned to SDG6),
- Outcome Indicator 5. Percentage (numbers) of institutional population in supported schools and health centres with access to improved water ((at least basic water according to national definition aligned to SDG6))
- Outcome Indicator 6. Percentage (numbers) of institutional population in schools and health centres with access to gender separated improved VIP latrine with hand washing facility meeting national standards (at least basic sanitation according to national definition aligned to SDG6).
- Outcome Indicator 7. Percentage (numbers) of public latrines with hand washing facilities with adequate clean water and soap or sanitizer (at least basic sanitation according to national definition aligned to SDG6)
- Outcome Indicator 8. Percentage (numbers) of population in rural growth centres with access to public sanitation facilities, (at least basic sanitation according to national definition aligned to SDG6).

Other indicators

- Percentage of water samples from improved water sources compliant with national defined quality standards.
- Percentage (number) of population meeting per capita consumption of water of at least 20 litres per capita per day defined as the minimum water requirement for drinking and hygiene.
- Percentage of villages in the target area meeting equity standards in management, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities of Participation of at least 50% of women in WASH, and at least a woman holding key positions on WASH management and user committee.
- Percentage of population accessing affordable WASH Services defined as percentage of household income spent on WASH services.
- Percentage of water facilities functional all year around (routine monitoring indicator is number of WASH facilities functional at the time of assessment).

c) Output Indicators:

These tracks progress of implementation to determine if project implementation is efficient and there is value for money; It assesses whether investments are delivering the results that partners are supporting.

5 PROJECT ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section presents the programme organisational arrangements under which the WASH Project coordination, management, and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting and communication mechanisms are nested. It also covers the risk analysis and mitigation measures.

5.1 Programme Coordination Arrangements

The project will be coordinated in accordance with programme institutional arrangements as spelt out in the Partnership Agreement for support to NDDP-FC or as may be further elaborated in the implementation agreement. All strategic decisions relating to the Country strategic framework guiding the cooperation, including the Partnership Agreement shall be handled at bilateral level by GoU (represented by MoFPED) and GoI (represented by Iceland Embassy). All matters relating to project implementation shall be coordinated in accordance with the Implementation Agreement signed by Ministry of Local Government, NDLG and the Embassy. The coordination mechanisms for management, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of project will be exercised through the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) established by the Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Implementation Arrangements

5.2.1 Namayingo District Local Government

The primary responsibility for planning, implementation and monitoring of the project are vested with NDLG in accordance with its mandate under the Local Governments Act. The implementation of the project will be managed through existing structures and utilizing existing national and local government planning and budgeting, public procurement and disposal, financial management and accounting, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting and communications systems and processes.

- **Chief Administrative Officer:** As head of the technical team and chief accounting officer of the district, the CAO will have overall responsibility for coordination, management, and implementation of the WASH Project under the programme and will be ultimately accountable for project resources released to the district and for achievement of project results in accordance with the project results chain in the logframe, The CAO will be responsible to the partners through the PSC. The CAO (or Deputy CAO as authorized) will be the official channel for all communication from the district to the Embassy on all matters regarding management and implementation of the supported programme and projects.
- **District Water Office:** The District Water Office (DWO), under the Works and Technical Services Department, will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the project. The DWO will be responsible to the CAO for accountability of resources and results of the project. The Senior Engineer/Water Officer in Charge DWO will ensure technical coordination of planning and budgeting, implementation, supervision and monitoring, data collection, and reporting and accountability of the project activities, in collaboration with the WASH team affiliated to DWO. The WASH team will also liaise with the PIMT on a day-to-day basis.
- **Other District LG Departments:** The Works Department- District Water Office will collaborate with the technical departments and units which provide technical and management support services such as Planning Department (planning function), Natural Resources Department (Environment issues), Community Based Services (Community mobilization and sensitization, and gender and women empowerment), Health department (Sanitation and hygiene promotion), Procurement and Disposal Unit (public procurement), and Finance Department (financial management) to perform their roles in accordance with their mandates under the district structure, either directly or through the District Technical Planning Committee chaired by the CAO.
- **Local Government Council Organs:** The Local Government organs, including the LG Council and its committees will perform their roles in line with their mandate under the laws of Uganda, and in conformity with the provisions of the Partnership Agreement and Implementation Agreement for NDDP-FC.

- **Building Partnerships:** The District LG, particularly the District WASH Team, will to the extent practical, engage with and build partnership with other service delivery agencies operating in the district with expertise and demonstrated competence in implementing some of the project components. These may include civil society organisations such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs).

5.2.2 Iceland Embassy

The Embassy of Iceland will provide both direct and external technical assistance to support implementation and monitoring of projects under the programme as agreed upon by partners. The Embassy will specifically, assign a full-time senior programme officer to support programme implementation monitoring at the district level. Other senior programme officers, shared by other supported programmes in other districts, will be available to provide support in supervision of works, financial management, and results monitoring.

The management at the Embassy comprised of the Ambassador/Head of Mission and Head of Cooperation will have the overall responsibility for coordination and direction of financial and technical assistance to the district. All official communication from the Embassy to the district shall be made by Head of Mission or the Head of Cooperation.

5.2.3 Programme Implementation Monitoring Team

The Programme Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) will be established jointly by NDLG, and the Embassy comprised of Senior Programme Officer (SPO) assigned by the Head of Cooperation (HoC) at Iceland Embassy, and a Senior Officer assigned by Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of Namayingo district. The PIMT will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of projects supported under the programme, in this case the WASH Project, but it will not be directly involved in project implementation. It will relate directly with implementing department of Works and Technical Services – District Water Officer and WASH Team, as well as other departments and units that provide technical and management support services, which include Procurement and Disposal Unit, Finance Department. The PIMT may also interact with the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC), when required by CAO. The PIMT members will respectively report, separately or jointly, to HoC of Iceland Embassy and CAO of Namayingo district.

The responsibilities of the PIMT will include the following:

1. Monitoring, review, and validation of WASH Project work plan preparation, including site selection and designs for infrastructure, and processing of the technical proposals and recommendation by District Technical Planning Committee for approval by authorized district organs and programme coordination organs of the partners.
2. Monitoring, review and validation of all procurement functions and processes under the project from preparation of procurement plans, through all procurement stages up to contract approval, and contract management during implementation of works and services and delivery of supplies.
3. Coordinate and facilitate collection of project implementation monitoring data as required by the monitoring and evaluation structure of the project as detailed in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy of the programme.
4. Monitor, review and validate preparation of the project progress reports in accordance with the reporting and communication structure of the project as detailed in the M&E Strategy of the programme.
5. Monitor post-installation, functionality and utilization, and operation and maintenance of education facilities during the implementation period of the project or programme.

Perform any other functions as may be assigned to them by the programme steering committee.

5.3 Financial Management

The financial management of the project, including disbursement and management of funds shall be in accordance with Uganda Country public financial management (PFM) systems agreed upon in the Partnership Agreement. Financial management must fulfil the requirements of GoU PFM systems governing local

governments as stipulated in the Public Finance Management Act and the Local Government Financial and Accounting Regulations in force, which meet international standards and Iceland requirements. Namayingo district is already connected to GoU electronic government accounting system, the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). As such funds transferred for programme activities will be managed under the IFMS, Treasury Single Account (TSA), in accordance with provisions of the Partnership Agreement for NDDP-FC and Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Uganda's Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Iceland Embassy on Management of Funds for Programmes and Projects supported by Iceland in Uganda.

5.3.1 Annual Budgets and Work Plans

In accordance with the Partnership agreement, the project will be implemented based on annual budgets and work plans approved by the PSC. The NDLG and MoFPED will have the responsibility to ensure that the funds approved for the programme for each financial year are appropriated by Parliament and NDLG Council to facilitate processing through the Uganda PFM systems.

5.3.2 Management and Disbursement of Funds

Management of programme/project funds will be under the overall responsibility of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), as the Accounting Officer of the district designated by the MoFPED. The CAO will be accountable to the PSC for management of project funds. The project funds will be disbursed at least on quarterly basis by the Embassy of Iceland based on request by NDLG derived from the approved annual budget and work plans. The Embassy will transfer the funds to the dedicated Treasury Single Account Collection Account for NDLG and will immediately be made available for programme use as provided in the Partnership Agreement and MoU on management of funds for programmes and projects supported by Iceland in Uganda.

5.3.3 Procurement Arrangements

The procurement of works, goods and services under the project will be managed in accordance with Uganda's Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, 2003 (GoU, 2003), and the Local Governments (Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets) regulations (2006), and the procurement guidelines and standard bidding documents (SBDs), as amended from time to time. All procurements under the project will be consolidated in the annual procurement plan and submitted for approval by PSC as a subsidiary plan of the project annual budget and work plan.

The Namayingo District Local Government Institutional Capacity Assessment conducted by the Local Governments Association (ULGA) established that the district has the minimum capacities required to undertake public procurement for the project. However, based on lessons learned, there are gaps that may pose potential risks in some areas of procurement cycle for which appropriate mitigation measures have been included in the project design. In particular, the PIMT will monitor all procurement process under the project, as indicated in section 4.2, to ensure compliance with GoU and GoI requirements. The Embassy SPO (Engineer) will provide support in supervision of works contracts. In addition, a no-objection must be sought from Iceland Embassy for all procurements exceeding the limit stated in the Partnership Agreement of UGX 20 million.

5.3.4 Accounting and Audit

The NDLG Finance Department will keep account for project expenditure in accordance with the requirements of GoI and GoU. A detailed financial report will be prepared quarterly and cumulatively consolidated into bi-annual and annual financial reports. These reports will be submitted as part of the Project Progress Reports. Financial Reports will be reviewed and approved bi-annually by the PSC. The Embassy of Iceland and NDLG Internal Auditor will audit the project accounts independently, on annual basis. The Embassy will be granted unlimited access to project accounts and sites for audit and inspection as required to fulfil this function. The GoU Auditor General will audit the financial statements as provided for in Partnership Agreement and conduct value for money audit of the project as part of GoU procedure for utilization of funds. The NDLG and/or Ministry will share certified copies of the Internal Audit reports and the consolidated Auditor General's Annual Audit Report on NDLG with Iceland Embassy as soon as these are available.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities under the project will be guided by the Programme M&E strategy²² approved by the partners in accordance with Partnership Agreement. The M&E of the project will be pursued systematically with defined spheres of shared responsibilities at every stage of management and decision-making cycle. The managing for results approach will be applied in the entire project cycle, and the logframe results and M&E frameworks will be the foundations for M&E plans of the project. The M&E activities will fall under three main steps or events, which will be further elaborated in the M&E Strategy.

5.4.1 Baseline Survey

The baseline surveys or studies will be conducted during the inception phase of the project to establish the baseline data and information on key project indicators in the project area, which will form the basis or starting point against which subsequent assessment of progress and performance of the project will be compared. The baseline data will also be used for planning purposes in detailing and refining project performance indicators and defining the appropriate methodology to be used in measuring project performance in subsequent longitudinal surveys, reviews, and evaluations.

5.4.2 Monitoring

Monitoring of project implementation will assist the partners in tracking progress and assess performance of the project to generate data for internal quality control, learning through experience, and to guide project strategy and operations for improved performance. The emphasis of the monitoring will be on three routine or regular activities:

- Financial monitoring focusing on inputs and expenditure to track progress of financial implementation, and effectiveness of procurements processes and financial management and accountability systems (to determine whether implementation is on budget and there is compliance with requirements)
- Physical implementation monitoring to track progress of implementation of project activities and outputs (immediate results) in the logical framework of the project and approved in work plans (whether implementation process is on time and efficient in converting inputs into outputs).
- Results monitoring will focus on assessing project performance through collection, update and analysis of data on key outcome indicators (Managing for Results).

²² Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy for NDDP-FC will be developed separately, with detailed M&E Plans for each project.

The monitoring results will be disseminated in progress reports and monitoring reports, to feed into building knowledge and learning, and inform evidence-based decision-making in project management cycle to improve project performance. The monitoring of the project will be a shared responsibility of project partners with NDLG taking the lead and interfacing with Embassy through the PIMT. Furthermore, monitoring will include quarterly monitoring missions and reviews by the partners' teams and joint bi-annual reviews by PSC. The monitoring arrangements will strengthen and support existing local government monitoring mechanism in local governments, DWO office, WASH committees and community level. It will also interface with, and benefit from monitoring arrangements by government MDAs, as well as independent experts.

5.4.3 Evaluation

In view of the short duration of the project, a midterm evaluation will not be appropriate. Instead, an external evaluation of project phase one will be conducted towards the end of implementation period to feed into preparations for the potential next phase. The evaluation will apply the standard OECD-DAC evaluation criteria to determine relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

5.5 Reporting and Accountability

In accordance with the Partnership Agreement, a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) constituted by representatives of the partners, shall meet at least bi-annually to review progress, assess achievement of results, and fulfilment of agreed obligations. The following reports will be produced for review by PSC during implementation and at the end of the project: Baseline report; cumulative quarterly progress reports culminating into biannual and annual reports (including financial reporting); monitoring reports; mid-term evaluation report; project completion report, and final evaluation report. With regard to top-down and bottom-up public accountability as part of the human rights-based approach, there will be links with the communication strategy to establish formal complaints and feedback channels for community members and ensure that they have sufficient knowledge and capacity to use them.

5.6 Communication Strategy

The communication mechanisms shall be based on existing structures of central government and district local governments, as well as the formal communication arrangements established for the programme and the WASH Project. The Programme Steering Committee and the PIMT will follow communications channels formalized in the Partnership Agreement, Implementation Agreement, the M&E Strategy, and this project document. The PSC meetings and the formal reporting regimes will ensure that information about implementation processes reach the highest levels of decision making on a regular basis and that all stakeholders in respective partner government ministries are kept up to date with relevant information.

Regular and formal communication with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Iceland is ensured through quarterly progress reports as well as with participation in regular meetings with leading staff of the Directorate for Development Cooperation at the ministry. The project will also seek to inform the general public in Iceland, who as taxpayers has a stake in the success of the project, through the public relations effort of the Embassy in Kampala, Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Reykjavik, and by liaising with other donors in the sector in information sharing.

The programme and the WASH Project will seek to mobilize beneficiaries at community level to participate in the communications channels pertaining to the implementation of the project and bringing feedback from

communities into the management cycle of decisions. Public information will be disseminated to the beneficiaries through relevant organs of the local government through existing public information dissemination channels, including public notices, mass media, social media, and through the community mobilisation and sensitization platforms under the programme.

5.7 Risk Analysis and Management

There are potential risks that may impede the implementation of the project and have a negative influence on the achievement of results, and sustainability of the benefits. In addition to the political, economic, and general administrative risks identified in the CSP²³. The potential risks of the project are associated with the key assumptions in the logframe. These include the following:

5.7.1 Risks Analysis

- The stability of key management and technical positions of NDLG staff is not maintained over the period of project implementation period.
- Political and technical officials are not fully committed, and the implementing units have low absorption capacity to utilize the project funds.
- Fiduciary risks in the PFM systems, especially in procurement process and use of project funds occur and undermine trust.
- The local governments and communities fail to support community mobilisation for sustained sanitation and hygiene improvement.
- COVID-19 Pandemic is not contained over the project period and negatively impacts WASH service delivery, especially the risk of slippage in the provision of financial contributions by the communities.

5.7.2 Mitigation Measures

- The program is based on a demand responsive approach by key stakeholders, from government, district local governments up to communities who are fully involved to ensure a sense of ownership and commitment towards the programme; and the Ministry of Local Government as chair for PSC, and Ministry of Water and Environment as line Ministry, are fully engaged in the project and will ensure stability of district management and technical operations.
- The identified risks associated with the weak implementation capacity at district in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project have been mitigated by pre-programme and on-going capacity building to strengthen LGs and communities' implementation capacity through training and provision of basic equipment and office tools.
- Fiduciary risks will be mitigated by transparent planning through output-oriented budget and work plans, training of staff and effective monitoring of project operations and performance by the Embassy and ministries; the program approach offers an opportunity for improvement of management and common arrangements for accounting of funds and monitoring performance.
- The key to ensure sustainability is to engender ownership by the communities where the activities are implemented; the communities, equally represented by both women and men are actively involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities, especially sanitation and behaviour change at community level; in addition, the capacity building, community sensitization and mobilization campaigns will help to ensure a better organization and mobilization of contributions and support.

Based on the above risks and mitigations measures, the overall risk assessment is low-moderate, and with the strong mitigation measures, coupled with lessons learned from previous projects, the project is expected to be implemented successfully.

²³ Risk assessment in the ended CSP for period 2014-2020 or the successor CSP will apply to this project.

6 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: WASH Project Logframe Matrix

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
<p>DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE</p> <p>To reduce poverty, improve livelihood and conditions of living of the population in fishing communities in Namayingo district.</p>	<p>Health Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of diarrhoea diseases among under 5 years children - Under 5 child mortality rates 	<p>Project baseline reports. Project monitoring survey reports. HMIS Database.</p>	
	<p>Education Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attendance rates in primary schools, especially for girls - Retention (dropout) rates in primary schools, especially for girls 	<p>Annual school census. School attendance records.</p>	
	<p>Perceived socio-economic impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of population by sex reporting improvements in social economic status from baseline - Time saved on fetching water by women - Income from engaging in productive work, - Reduced domestic violence against women) 	<p>Project baseline reports. Project monitoring survey reports.</p>	
<p>IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE</p> <p>To increase access and utilization of WASH facilities and services for improved public health of population in targeted fishing communities in Namayingo district</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1: Change in Hygiene Behaviour and Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of villages eliminated open defecation. - Percentage of households practicing safe water chain (methods of collection, transportation and storage that keep 	<p>Project baseline reports.</p> <p>Project monitoring Survey reports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WASH service delivery and facilities are sustained beyond the project period. 2. There is ongoing

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
	drinking water safe). - Percentage of households practicing hand washing with soap at critical times ²⁴		community mobilization and sensitization to sustain behaviour change and practices.
❖ Specific Objective to increase access and utilisation of Safe and Clean Drinking Water	Outcome Indicator 2: Coverage of Safely Managed Water Service. - Percentage of household population with access to safely managed water at household premises (for next phase)	Project baseline reports Project monitoring Survey Reports	3. Sustained political and administrative commitment 4. There are no fiduciary risks in procurement and use of project funds
	Outcome Indicator 3: Coverage of Basic Water Service - Percentage of household population with access to Basic water - Percentage of Institutional Population by sex in schools and health centres with access to Basic Water within 200 metres	Project Baseline reports Project monitoring survey reports	
❖ Specific Objective to increase access and utilisation of Safe Sanitation facilities	Outcome Indicator 4: Coverage of Safely Managed Sanitation - Percentage of Household Population by sex with access to safely managed sanitation (for next phase)	Project baseline reports. Sanitation survey reports.	As above
	Outcome Indicator 5: Coverage of Basic Sanitation - Percentage of Household Population by sex with access to basic sanitation - Percentage of Institutional Population by sex in schools with access to basic sanitation with separate facilities for boys and girls meeting national standard of pupil to toilet stance ratio of 40:1.	Project baseline reports, and Sanitation survey Reports.	As above

²⁴ The critical times for hand washing to stop faecal-oral transmission that cause WASH related diseases are: (a) after defaecation, (b) after cleaning a child's faeces, (c) before eating, (d) before feeding children and (5) before food preparation.

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
❖ Specific Objective to increase access and utilisation of Improved Hygiene facilities and services		Outcome Indicator 6: Coverage of Improved Hygiene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of household population by sex with access to hand washing facility with water and soap - Percentage of Institutional Population by sex in schools and health facilities with handwashing facilities with water and soap. 	Project Baseline reports, and Project monitoring survey reports	As above
❖ Crosscutting Issues of human rights, gender equality and environment		Outcome indicator 7: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of marginalised and poor households in “hard to reach” fishing villages accessing basic WASH services 2. Proportion of income or poor households spent on WASH services 3. Percentage of women and girls participation in WASH committees 4. Percentage of Key WASH management positions held by women 5. Percentage of households in project area adopting energy saving cooking stoves to reduce deforestation 	Project monitoring surveys and reports	As above
S/N	PROJECT OUTPUTS			
100	Safe Drinking Water Infrastructure and Facilities Development or Rehabilitated			
110	New Water Facilities for Safe Drinking Water Developed			
111	One set of plans and designs for safely managed piped water serving three mainland sub counties finalised/approved	Number of plan and designs approved	Project progress/ monitoring reports	Funding secured to implement the plan
112	Three sets of plans and designs for safe drinking water serving three island sub-counties developed and approved	Number of plan and designs approved	Project progress/ monitoring reports	“
113	Two sets of phased implementation plans/budgets for development of safe drinking water produced and approved	Number of Plans/budgets approved	Project progress/ monitoring reports	“

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
114	Six spring wells protected	Number of spring wells protected	Completion Certificates	Facilities sustained
120	Existing Water Facilities Rehabilitated			
121	35 Community afro pumps and boreholes rehabilitated	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Completion Certificates	“
122	Three Health facility afro pumps and borehole rehabilitated	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	“	“
123	12 Primary school afro pumps and borehole rehabilitated	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	“	“
200	Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities Development			
210	Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities constructed for public use in rural growth centres			
211	Fifteen water borne toilets with water supply facility constructed	Number of toilets constructed	Completion Certificates	Facilities sustained
212	Ten lined 5-stance VIP Latrines constructed for public use	Number of latrines constructed	“	“
220	Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities constructed for institutional use in schools and health centres			
221	Eight lined 5-stance VIP Latrines with urinals constructed in primary schools for use by boys	Number of latrines constructed	Completion Certificates	Facilities sustained
223	Eight lined 5-stance VIP Latrines with washrooms and incinerators in primary schools for use by boys	Number of latrines constructed	Completion Certificates	“
225	Three lined 5-stance VIP Latrines with washrooms and incinerators for H/Centres	Number of latrines constructed	Completion Certificates	“
300	Institutional and Human Capacity Developed for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery in Fishing Communities			
310	Institutional Capacity for WASH community-based maintenance systems strengthened at sub-county, parish and village levels			
311	100 members of water user committees for rehabilitated hand pump boreholes trained	No. of committee members trained/ No. of committees functional	Project progress/ monitoring reports	LG capacity sustained to support WASH
312	100 members of sanitation user committees for 25 toilets in rural growth centres trained	No. of committee members trained/ No. of committees functional	“	“
313	50 LG technical officials and mechanics trained in preventive maintenance of hand pump boreholes	Number of persons trained	“	“
314	25 LG technical staff (health and Water office) trained on bacteriological water quality testing/surveillance	Number of persons trained	“	“
315	Six Sub County Water and Sanitation Advocacy meetings conducted	Number of meetings held	“	“
320	District Level Institutional and Human Capacity Developed to Manage and Support Implementation of Sustainable WASH Service Delivery			
321	Two district level water and sanitation advocacy meetings conducted	Number of meetings held	Project progress/ monitoring reports	“

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
322	One bacteriological water testing kit (Pota kit) including reagents procured	Number of kits procured	"	"
323	One GPS procured for WASH geographical data recording	Number of GPSs procured	"	"
324	Four motorcycles for WASH staff (water, health, and NR) for support supervision procured	Number of m/cycles procurement	"	"
325	Three kits for hand pump mechanics in the three sub counties provided	Number of kits procured	"	"
326	Three motorcycles for hand pump mechanics in the three sub counties procured	Number of m/cycles	"	"
400	Community Led Approaches to Improve Sanitation and Hygiene in Fishing Communities Promoted			
410	District officials sensitised and technical and community facilitators trained in community Led total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) Approaches			
411	Two orientation and advocacy meetings for district officials on CLTSH conducted	Number of meetings held	Project progress/ monitoring reports	Trained staff are retained
412	25 LG technical staff (WASH team- health, CBS, Water and NR) in trained on CLTSH Approaches	Number of staff trained	"	"
413	Six subcounty advocacy meetings for CLTSH conducted (two per sub-county)	Number of meetings held	"	"
414	12 village volunteer community facilitators trained for CLTSH triggering in 6 villages	Number of facilitators trained	"	"
420	CLTSH Pre-Triggering Conducted in Six Villages Six Villages			
421	Six villages plus schools selected based on selection criterion for CLTSH	Number of villages/schools selected	Project progress/ monitoring reports	CLTSH and ODF are sustained
422	Six villages visited for pre-triggering introduction and building rapport	Number of village visits held	"	"
423	Six Schools visited for CLTSH pre-triggering introduction and building rapport	Number of school visits held	"	"
430	Six Villages Triggering in CLTS and HIC			
431	Six villages have profiling of sanitation and hygiene status conducted	Number of village profiles completed	Project progress/ monitoring reports	CLTSH and ODF are sustained
432	Six villages have community appraisal and analysis conducted to establish pathways for OD	Number of village appraisals completed	"	"
433	Six village community plans of action developed/facilitated	Number of village community plans of action completed	"	"

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
434	Six village community mapping for monitoring facilitated	Number of villages mapped for monitoring	“	“
435	Six village CLTSH triggering sessions conducted in selected schools in six	Number of CLTSH triggering sessions held	“	“
440	Post Triggering in CLTSH in Six Villages Conducted			
441	288 follow-ups on community plans of actions conducted by facilitators (4 days x 12 months x 6 villages)	Number of follow-up visits conducted	Project progress/ monitoring reports	CLTSH and ODF are sustained
442	24 follow-up support visits on community action plans six triggered village by technical staff conducted	Number of follow up visits done	“	“
443	Six village assessments conducted for verification ODF (District and Ministry Teams)	Number of villages/schools assessed	“	“
444	Six villages plus schools declared ODF and award ceremonies held	Number of villages/schools declared ODF	“	“
450	Mechanisms for Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Strengthened			
451	20 local artisans in affordable pit latrine construction and washable concrete slab production	Number of Artisans trained	Project progress/ monitoring reports	CLTSH and ODF are sustained
452	200 Social marketing campaign for installation of affordable washable concrete slabs for latrines in 6 villages	Number of slabs produced for promotion Number of households installed slabs	“	“
453	Two sanitation marketing exhibitions conducted for affordable sanitation and hygiene technologies	Number of exhibitions conducted Number slabs demanded/installed	“	“
454	20 vulnerable families headed by person with disability, women children) supported to construct latrines	Number of poor households supported to construct latrines	“	“
455	24 home improvement campaigns and follow-up monitoring visits conducted	Number of campaigns conducted/No. of follow up visits made	“	“
456	37 child hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) conducted in schools	Number of CHAST trainings conducted	“	“
457	18000 pamphlets on hand washing with soap for schools, households and rural growth centres developed	Number of pamphlets distributed	“	“
458	One meeting held to engaged and empower other stakeholders (CSOs, CBOs and NGOs) to support the ODF drive	Number of meetings held/ No. of stakeholders engaged	“	“
500	General Community Mobilisation and Sensitisation for Social-Cultural Mindset Change Conducted for Uptake of WASH Services			
510	WASH Components of District Strategy CMMC implemented			

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
511	24 Radio programmes aired on WASH uptake	Number of radio programmes aired	Project progress/ monitoring reports	On-going mobilisation sustained
512	24 Community mobilisation and sensitisation campaign meetings held by district multi-sector team	Number of mobilisation and sensitisation campaigns held/No. of people sensitised	“	“
600	Crosscutting Issues (Human Rights, Gender, Environment and HIV/AIDS)			
610	Human Rights and Inclusiveness in WASH			
611	25 LG WASH team trained on human rights-based approach to planning issues into WASH Plans	Number of staff trained	Project progress/ monitoring reports	Staff retained to sustain advocacy
612	06 Community sensitisation and advocacy for human rights and inclusiveness in WASH	Number of meetings held/No. of people sensitised	“	“
620	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) in WASH			
621	25 LG staff trained in gender mainstreaming, gender planning and budgeting and data collection	Number of staff trained	Project progress/ monitoring reports	Staff retained to sustain advocacy
622	06 Community sensitisation meetings held on promotion of GEWE	Number of meetings held/No. of people sensitised	“	“
630	HIV/AIDS Issues in WASH in Fishing Communities Addressed			
632	25 LG WASH team trained on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in WASH	Number of staff trained	Project progress/ monitoring reports	Staff retained to sustain advocacy
632	06 Community sensitisation meetings on WASH Impacts on HIV/AIDS	Number of meetings held/No. of people sensitised	“	“
640	Promotion of Environment Issues			
641	33 Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of WASH Infrastructure sites conducted	Number of ESIA conducted/Number implemented	Project progress/ monitoring reports	Staff retained to sustain advocacy
642	Three Environmental compliance inspections and audits conducted in all project sites	Number of Compliance inspections/audit done/No. compliant	“	“
643	Three Wetland/water catchment management plans for three sub counties developed	Number of plans approved/implemented	“	“
644	10 Communities around wetlands and in catchment areas sensitised on environmental protection	Number of sensitizations done/No. of people sensitised	“	“
645	Three Dialogue meetings held with civil society and the private to promote environment issues	Number of meetings/No. CSOs and Private sector engaged	“	“
646	15 youth trained as trainers of trainers (TOTs) in construction of energy saving stoves using local materials	Number of youth ToT trained/No. of families supported by each ToT	“	“

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
647	120 households trained to construct energy saving stoves using local materials	Number of households trained/ No. installed the stove	"	"
700	Programme Coordination and Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthened			
710	Coordination and Management			
711	06 Biannual Programme Steering Committee held	Number of sitting	PSC Minutes/Reports	Partners' commitment sustained
712	06 Biannual project Budgets and work plan produced and reviewed by PSC	Number of reports produced	"	"
713	06 Cumulative biannual project report produced and reviewed by PSC	Number of reports produced	"	"
714	12 Project quarterly reports produced and reviewed by district/PIMT	Number of reports produced	Progress Reports	"
715	12 Project quarterly budgets and work plans produced and reviewed by district/IMT	Number of reports produced	"	"
720	Monitoring and Evaluation			
721	01 Conduct Project baseline data on key WASH outcome indicators and have them updated annually	Baseline on M&E data established	Project monitoring reports	"
722	03 M&E surveys/studies/tracking done to update performance data on WASH outcome indicators	Number of M&E data updated	"	"
723	12 Field monitoring missions conducted for assessing project performance quarterly	Number of monitoring visits conducted	"	"
724	06 Cumulative biannual project monitoring reports produced and reviewed by PSC	Number of reports produced	"	"
725	12 Quarterly project monitoring reports produced and reviewed by partners	Number of reports produced	"	"
726	01 Project mid-term evaluation conducted as part of NDDP-FC midterm evaluation	Number of evaluations done/No. of reports produced	"	"
PROJECT ACTIVITIES²⁵				
Code	Activities	Inputs (Cost Centres)	Amount (\$)	Pre-conditions
100	Constructing and rehabilitating Infrastructure and	\$ in cost of consultancy fees, land acquisition	230,685	• Local Government

²⁵ See project output based budget and work plan in annex 2

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification & Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
	Facilities for basic Safe Drinking Water supply; and Finalising Plans and Designs for Piped Water Supply (Safely Managed Water)	or easements, investment servicing costs, contract amount and supervision costs		<p>PFM systems and processes are functional and effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Staff in key district departments and lower local governments are in place. Land required for infrastructure development secured in time, without encumbrances. Development partner provides pledged funding and technical support timely
200	Constructing Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities	\$ in cost of consultancy fees, environment brief, land acquisition or easements, investment servicing costs, contract amount and supervision costs	969,315	
300	Implementing Institutional and Human Capacity Building Activities for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery in Fishing Communities	\$ in cost of residential and non-residential training workshops; sensitisation meetings; supply of goods.	52,055	
400	Implementing Community Led Approaches to Improve Sanitation and Hygiene in Fishing Communities Promoted	\$ in cost of residential and non-residential training workshops; sensitisation meetings; fuel and allowances	90,822	
500	General Community Mobilisation and Sensitisation for Social-Cultural Mindset Change Conducted for Uptake of WASH Services	\$ in cost of residential and non-residential training workshops; sensitisation meetings; fuel and allowances	46,027	
600	Crosscutting Issues (Human Rights, Gender, Environment and HIV/AIDS)	\$ in cost of residential and non-residential training workshops; sensitisation meetings; fuel and allowances	51,507	
700	Programme Coordination and Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthened	\$ in fuel, allowances, and administrative costs for holding programme steering committee (PSC) meetings; programme/ project implementation and results monitoring; consultancy fees for M&E (baselines, monitoring studies/assessments, and midterm final evaluations).	67,726	
<i>Direct Project Budget – Funded by Gol Grant</i>			<i>1,508,137</i>	
<i>Provision for Programme Overhead Costs – Funded by Gol Grant</i>			<i>211,863</i>	
<i>Total Project Budget (Direct + Overheads) – Funded by Gol Grants</i>			<i>1,720,000</i>	
<i>Government of Uganda/Namayingo District Contribution (LG Staff wage & Land Acquisition)</i>			<i>280,000</i>	
Total Project Cost			2,000,000	

6.2 Annex 2: WASH Project Output Based Budget and Work Plan

S/n	Components and Outputs	Qty	Amount UGX	Amount US\$	%
100	Safe Drinking Water Infrastructure and Facilities Development or Rehabilitated		842,000,000	230,685	15.3%
110	New Water facilities Developed and Existing Water Facilities Rehabilitated		702,000,000	192,329	12.8%
111	Six new spring wells protected	6	102,000,000	27,945	1.9%
112	35 Community afro pumps and boreholes rehabilitated	35	420,000,000	115,068	7.6%
113	Three Health facility afro pumps and borehole rehabilitated	3	36,000,000	9,863	0.7%
114	12 Primary school afro pumps and borehole rehabilitated	12	144,000,000	39,452	2.6%
120	Plans and Designs for New Piped Water Supply Systems Developed for Implementation in Phase III		140,000,000	38,356	2.5%
121	Plans and designs for safely managed piped water serving three mainland sub counties finalised/approved	1	30,000,000	8,219	0.5%
122	Plans and designs for safe drinking water serving three island sub-counties developed and approved	3	90,000,000	24,658	1.6%
123	Phased implementation plans/budgets for development of safe drinking water produced and approved	2	20,000,000	5,479	0.4%
200	Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities Development		3,538,000,000	969,315	64.3%
210	Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities constructed for public use in rural growth centres		2,350,000,000	643,836	42.7%
211	Fifteen water borne toilets with water supply facility constructed	15	1,800,000,000	493,151	32.7%
212	Ten lined 5-stance VIP Latrines constructed for public use	10	550,000,000	150,685	10.0%
220	Sanitation Infrastructure and Facilities constructed for institutional use in schools and health centres		1,188,000,000	325,479	21.6%
221	Ten lined 5-stance VIP Latrines with urinals constructed in primary schools for use by boys	8	440,000,000	120,548	8.0%
223	Eight lined 5-stance VIP Latrines with washrooms and incinerators in primary schools for use by boys	8	544,000,000	149,041	9.9%
225	Three lined 5-stance VIP Latrines with washrooms and incinerators for H/Centres	3	204,000,000	55,890	3.7%
300	Institutional and Human Capacity Developed for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery in Fishing Communities		190,000,000	52,055	3.5%
310	Institutional Capacity for WASH community-based maintenance systems strengthened at sub-county, parish and village levels		88,000,000	24,110	1.6%
311	100 members of water user committees for rehabilitated hand pump boreholes trained	100	20,000,000	5,479	0.4%
312	100 members of sanitation user committees for 25 toilets in rural growth centres trained	100	20,000,000	5,479	0.4%
313	50 LG technical officials and mechanics trained in preventive maintenance of hand pump boreholes	50	20,000,000	5,479	0.4%
314	5 LG technical staff (health and Water office) trained on bacteriological water quality testing/surveillance	25	25,000,000	6,849	0.5%
315	Six Sub County Water and Sanitation Advocacy meetings conducted	6	3,000,000	822	0.1%
320	District Level Institutional and Human Capacity Developed to Manage and Support Implementation of Sustainable WASH Service Delivery		102,000,000	27,945	1.9%
321	Two district level water and sanitation advocacy meetings conducted	2	1,000,000	274	0.0%
322	One bacteriological water testing kit (Pota kit) including reagents procured	1	25,000,000	6,849	0.5%
323	One GPS procured for WASH geographical data recording	2	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
324	Four motorcycles for WASH staff (water, health and NR) for support supervision procured	4	40,000,000	10,959	0.7%

S/n	Components and Outputs	Qty	Amount UGX	Amount U\$	%
325	Three kits for hand pump mechanics in the three sub counties provided	3	15,000,000	4,110	0.3%
326	Three motorcycles for hand pump mechanics in the three sub counties procured	3	15,000,000	4,110	0.3%
400	Community Led Approaches to Improve Sanitation and Hygiene in Fishing Communities Promoted		331,500,000	90,822	6.0%
410	District officials sensitised and technical and community facilitators trained in community Led total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) Approaches		41,500,000	11,370	0.8%
411	Two orientation and advocacy meetings for district officials on CLTSH conducted	2	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
412	25 LG technical staff (WASH team- health, CBS, Water and NR) in trained on CLTSH Approaches	25	12,500,000	3,425	0.2%
413	Six subcounty advocacy meetings for CLTSH conducted (two per sub-county)	6	18,000,000	4,932	0.3%
414	12 village volunteer community facilitators trained for CLTSH triggering in 6 villages	10	5,000,000	1,370	0.1%
420	CLTSH Pre-Triggering Conducted in Six Villages Six Villages		18,000,000	4,932	0.3%
421	Criteria developed and used to select six villages and selected schools for CLTSH	6	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
422	Pre-triggering visits made for introduction and building rapport in 6 villages	6	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
423	Pre-triggering visits made for introduction and building rapport in selected schools in 6 villages	6	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
430	Six Villages Triggering in CLTS and HIC		76,800,000	21,041	1.4%
431	06 Village profiling of sanitation and hygiene status conducted	6	60,000,000	16,438	1.1%
432	06 Community appraisal and analysis conducted to establish pathways for open defecation (OD)	6	600,000	164	0.0%
433	06 Community plans of action developed/facilitated	6	600,000	164	0.0%
434	06 Community mapping for monitoring facilitated	6	600,000	164	0.0%
435	06 CLTS triggering sessions conducted in villages/schools	6	15,000,000	4,110	0.3%
440	Post Triggering in CLTS in Six Villages Conducted		75,600,000	20,712	1.4%
441	Follow-up on community plans of actions conducted by facilitators (4 days x 12 months x 6 villages)	288	28,800,000	7,890	0.5%
442	Follow-up support visits on community action plans six triggered village by technical staff conducted	24	12,000,000	3,288	0.2%
443	Assessment conducted for verification ODF in six villages (District and Ministry Teams)	6	24,000,000	6,575	0.4%
444	ODF declaration and award ceremonies held	6	10,800,000	2,959	0.2%
450	Mechanisms for Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Strengthened		119,600,000	32,767	2.2%
451	20 local artisans in affordable pit latrine construction and washable concrete slab production	20	30,000,000	8,219	0.5%
452	Social marketing campaign for installation of affordable washable concrete slabs for latrines in 6 villages	200	12,000,000	3,288	0.2%
453	Two sanitation marketing exhibitions conducted for affordable sanitation and hygiene technologies	2	20,000,000	5,479	0.4%
454	Support vulnerable families headed by person with disability, women children) to construct latrines	20	20,000,000	5,479	0.4%
455	Conduct home improvement campaign and follow-up monitoring visits	24	4,800,000	1,315	0.1%
456	Child hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) conducted in 6 schools	37	14,800,000	4,055	0.3%
457	Develop pamphlets on hand washing with soap for schools, households, and rural growth centres	18000	9,000,000	2,466	0.2%
458	Engage and empower other stakeholders (SCOs, CBOs and NGOs) to support the ODF drive	1	9,000,000	2,466	0.2%
500	General Community Mobilisation and Sensitisation for Social-Cultural Mindset Change Conducted for		168,000,000	46,027	3.1%

S/n	Components and Outputs	Qty	Amount UGX	Amount U\$	%
	Uptake of WASH Services				
510	WASH Components of District Strategy o CMMC implemented		168,000,000	46,027	3.1%
511	24 Radio programmes aired on WASH uptake	24	96,000,000	26,301	1.7%
512	24 Community mobilisation and sensitisation campaign meetings held by district multi-sector team	24	72,000,000	19,726	1.3%
600	Crosscutting Issues (Human Rights, Gender, Environment and HIV/AIDS)		188,000,000	51,507	3.4%
610	Human Rights and Inclusiveness in WASH		18,500,000	5,068	0.3%
611	25 LG WASH team trained on human rights-based approach to planning in WASH Plans	25	12,500,000	3,425	0.2%
612	06 Community sensitisation and advocacy for human rights and inclusiveness in WASH	6	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
620	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) in WASH		18,500,000	5,068	0.3%
621	25 LG staff trained in gender mainstreaming, gender planning and budgeting and data collection	25	12,500,000	3,425	0.2%
622	06 Community sensitisation meetings held on promotion of GEWE	6	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
630	HIV/AIDS Issues in WASH in Fishing Communities Addressed		18,500,000	5,068	0.3%
632	25 LG WASH team trained on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in WASH	25	12,500,000	3,425	0.2%
632	06 Community sensitisation meetings on WASH Impacts on HIV/AIDS	6	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
640	Promotion of Environment Issues		132,500,000	36,301	2.4%
641	Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of 33 WASH Infrastructure sites conducted	33	16,500,000	4,521	0.3%
642	Environmental compliance inspections and audits conducted in all project sites	3	30,000,000	8,219	0.5%
643	Wetland/water catchment management plans for three (3) sub counties developed	3	30,000,000	8,219	0.5%
644	Communities around wetlands and in catchment areas sensitised on environmental protection	10	20,000,000	5,479	0.4%
645	Dialogue meetings held with civil society and the private to promote environment issues	3	9,000,000	2,466	0.2%
646	15 youth trained as trainers of trainers (TOTs) in construction of energy saving stoves using local materials	15	9,000,000	2,466	0.2%
647	120 households trained to construct energy saving stoves using local materials	120	18,000,000	4,932	0.3%
700	Programme Coordination and Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthened		247,200,000	67,726	4.5%
710	Coordination and Management		24,600,000	6,740	0.4%
711	06 Biannual Programme Steering Committee held	6	18,000,000	4,932	0.3%
712	06 Biannual project Budgets and work plan produced and reviewed by PSC	6	600,000	164	0.0%
713	06 Cumulative biannual project report produced and reviewed by PSC	6	600,000	164	0.0%
714	12 Project quarterly reports produced and reviewed by district/PIMT	12	1,200,000	329	0.0%
715	12 Project quarterly budgets and work plans produced and reviewed by district/IMT	12	4,200,000	1,151	0.1%
720	Monitoring and Evaluation		222,600,000	60,986	4.0%
721	01 Conduct Project baseline data on key WASH outcome indicators and have them updated annually	1	80,000,000	21,918	1.5%
722	03 M&E surveys/studies/tracking done to update performance data on WASH outcome indicators	2	50,000,000	13,699	0.9%
723	12 Field monitoring missions conducted for assessing project performance quarterly	12	36,000,000	9,863	0.7%
724	06 Cumulative biannual project monitoring reports produced and reviewed by PSC	6	600,000	164	0.0%

S/n	Components and Outputs	Qty	Amount UGX	Amount US\$	%
725	12 Quarterly project monitoring reports produced and reviewed by partners	12	6,000,000	1,644	0.1%
726	01 Project mid-term evaluation conducted as part of NDDP-FC midterm evaluation	1	50,000,000	13,699	0.9%
	Total Direct Project Budget – Funded by GoI Grant		5,504,700,000	1,508,137	100%
	Provision for Programme Overhead Costs – Funded by GoI Grant		773,300,000	211,863	
	Total Project Budget (Direct + Overheads) – Funded by GoI Grants		6,278,000,000	1,720,000	86%
	Government of Uganda/Namayingo District Contribution (LG Staff wage & Cost of Land Acquisition)		1,022,000,000	280,000	14%
	GRANDT TOTAL		7,300,000,000	2,000,000	100%
		Exchange Rate Used	3650	1	

6.3 Annex 3: WASH Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Indicator Definition, Targets and Baselines			Data Acquisition			Data Uses
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target (2023)	Baseline ²⁶	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Freq.	Analysis & Use
A. Project Impact Indicators (Development Objective: To reduce poverty, improve livelihood and conditions of living of the population in fishing communities in Namayingo district.							
01. Rate of incidence of WASH related diseases among the target population compared to baseline status - Percentage incidence of diarrhoea diseases among children aged 0-4 years (Under 5 years)	Diarrhoea is defined as three or more than three loose stools passed in a twenty-four-hour period. The measure is the percentage of children in each sample who have diarrhoea at the time of evaluation or anytime in the two preceding weeks (when information is collected).	<i>50% reduction to 14%</i>	<i>27.7% (2019)</i>	HMIS Database, Project survey report.	Data compiled from HMIS database will be validated by periodic population-based survey of a sample of households.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
02. Attendance (participation) rates in primary education, especially for girls	Percentage of attendance by sex (boys and girls) is defined as numbers of days children attend schools as proportion of total school days in school calendar multiplied by 100	<i>Increased to an average of at least 85% with gender parity for boys and girls</i>	<i>Average 53% Worst school 30% (2018)</i>	Secondary Data from Education Reports	Use data from Monitoring results for Education project on same indicator	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
03. Retention (dropout) rates in primary education, especially for girls in fishing communities	Percentage of a cohort of children by sex (boys and girls) registered in grade one in any given year who reach grade five (P.5), and final grade seven (P7) or otherwise dropout	<i>Increased to at least 55% with gender parity for boys and girls</i>	<i>Total 25% Boys 27% Girls 22% (2018)</i>	Secondary Data from Education Reports	Use data from Monitoring results for Education project on same indicator	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
04. Proportion of population reporting perceived improvements in their social-economic conditions or living conditions	Percentage of population by sex reporting improvements in their social economic livelihood attributed to access and utilisation of safe WASH facilities and services (<i>Time saved on fetching water by women, more leisure and social networking from saved time, more income</i>)	<i>Target* (*Target to be determined after the BD has been established)</i>	<i>BD</i>	Project baseline reports. Project monitoring survey reports.	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports

²⁶ Baseline year is end of 2020 unless stated otherwise.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Indicator Definition, Targets and Baselines			Data Acquisition			Data Uses
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target (2023)	Baseline ²⁶	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Freq.	Analysis & Use
	<i>from engaging in productive work; reduced violence against women and girls, reduced stress from fear of violence, etc)</i>						
B. Project Outcome Indicators (OI): (Immediate Objective: To increase access to, and utilisation of improved WASH services among the targeted fishing communities in Namayingo District for improved public health of the Population)							
OI 1. Percentage of households practicing hand washing at critical time	Practice of Hand washing behavior is defined as knowledge of, and practice of washing hands with water and soap (or sanitizing as per COVID-19 SOPs) at critical times (after defecation, after cleaning children's excreta; before food preparation; before eating; and before feeding children).	50%	BD ²⁷	Baseline Survey Report, Project Survey Reports.	Population survey based on sample of households and schools. Hand washing after defaecating or cleaning a child faeces and before eating or feeding a child to be prioritised in the analysis	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
OI 2. Percentage of households with hygienic food handling and safe water use (chain) practices	Hygienic handling of food is defined as ensuring proper food storage, while safe drinking water chain involves collection, transportation, storage until final use)	50%	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
OI 3. Percentage of population practicing open defaecation in target villages	The percentage of household and institutional population effectively using hygienic sanitary latrines (basic latrines); and villages without observable faeces in the open – Certified Open Defecation Free (ODF)	<5%	>20% (2019)	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools, and Village & Institution ODF assessments	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports

²⁷BD represents missing baseline data that will be provided or updated by baseline survey or routine data collection.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Indicator Definition, Targets and Baselines			Data Acquisition			Data Uses
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target (2023)	Baseline ²⁶	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Freq.	Analysis & Use
OI 4. Percentage of household population in three focal sub-counties with access to improved drinking water source	Safe drinking water definition are according to national standards aligned to the WHO/UNICE JMP definitions for SDG6 on safely managed water, basic water service, limited service	<i>Basic Service District 70%</i>	46-61%	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
		<i>Basic Service Focal S/C 52% (68,340)</i>	40% (52,140)				
OI 5. Percentage of institutional population in supported schools and health centres with access to improved water	Improved water source within school or Health compound or within 200 metres according to national standard aligned to JMP (as for OI 4 above).	<i>Primary schools 100% (3,200)</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Institutional Survey based on sample of schools and health centres.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
		<i>Health Centres 100% (600)</i>	BD				
OI 6. Percentage of institutional population in schools and health centres with access to gender separated improved VIP latrine with hand washing facility	Institutional VIP latrines for schools are defined as separate blocks for boys and girls with stances for PWDs at pupil to latrine stance ratio (LSR) of 40:1; and with hand washing facilities with water and soap; plus washrooms and incinerators for menstruation hygiene management	<i>Primary Schools > 95% (about 3,200 learners) (LSR 40:1)</i>	BD (LSR 70:1)	As above	As above	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
		<i>Health Centres >95% (about 600 clients)</i>	BD				
OI 7. Percentage of public latrines with hand washing facilities with adequate clean water and soap or (sanitizer).	All public sanitation facilities are required to have water and soap or hand sanitizer (hand sanitize is in response to COVID-19 Pandemic)	100%	BD	Baseline Survey Report, Project Monitoring Reports.	Data will be collected directly through the monitoring of the project	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
OI 8. Percentage of population in rural growth centres with access to public sanitation facilities (Including markets and fish handling sites)	Shared VIP latrines have separated multi-stances for males and females with population to stance ratio of 50:1; plus washrooms and incinerators for menstruation hygiene management sites)	>95% (about 6,200)	BD	Baseline Report HMIS Sanitation Survey report	Annual sanitation survey conducted by Health Department.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
OI9. Indicators of Crosscutting Issues of human rights, gender equality and environment - Percentage of marginalised and poor households in “hard to reach” fishing villages accessing basic WASH services		WP	BD	Baseline Survey Report, Project Monitoring	WASH Assessment Surveys	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Indicator Definition, Targets and Baselines			Data Acquisition			Data Uses
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target (2023)	Baseline ²⁶	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Freq.	Analysis & Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of income of poor households' income spend on WASH services - Percentage of women and girls' participation in WASH committees - Percentage of key WASH management positions held by Women - Percentage of households in project area adopting energy saving cooking stoves to reduce deforestation 				Reports. Project Surveys report			Reports
C. Project Output Indicators							
Output Component 100. Infrastructure and facilities for basic water and plans and designs for piped water delivered	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		Project Monitoring Reports, Completion Certificates,	Document Review, Review Meetings, and Field Validation Visits	Quarterly	Quarterly and Biannual Monitoring Reports
Output Component 200. Infrastructure and facilities for basic sanitation delivered	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		Project Monitoring Reports, Completion Certificates	Document Review, Review Meetings, and Field Validation Visits	Quarterly	Quarterly and Biannual Monitoring Reports
Output Component 300. Institutional capacity building trainings, equipment and tools delivered	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		Project Monitoring Reports, Activity Reports Goods Received Notes	Document Review, Review Meetings, and Field Validation Visits	Quarterly	Quarterly and Biannual Monitoring Reports
Output Component 400 Capacity building and community sensitisation for CLTSH to trigger improved sanitation and hygiene delivered	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		Project Monitoring Reports, Activity Report	Document Review, Review Meetings, and Field Validation Visits	Quarterly	Quarterly and Biannual Monitoring Reports
Output Component 500 Community mobilisation and sensitisation for social-cultural mindset change delivered	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		Project Monitoring Reports, Activity Reports	Document Review, Review Meetings, and Field Validation Visits	Quarterly	Quarterly and Biannual Monitoring Reports
Output Component 600 Capacity building and sensitisation for promotion of crosscutting issues delivered	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		Project Monitoring Reports, Activity Reports	Document Review, Review Meetings, and Field Validation Visits	Quarterly	Quarterly and Biannual Monitoring Reports

6.4 Annex 4: Partners in WASH at LG Level

Name of Organisation	Date /MOU	Location	Areas of Focus	Current Status
GOAL Uganda	2013 Yes	Buyinja, Buhemba, Mutumba & Buswale	Construction of small piped systems& Rehabilitation of Boreholes	Direct implementation. Major partner that has contributed to improved safe water coverage
Water Missions Uganda	Yes	Banda &Buhemba	Small scale solar powered pumps and treatment of lake water.	A good technology for sustainability. Not active this Financial Year
Water School	Yes	Banda and Mutumba	Water systems in Schools	Small scale operations
Gormic Uganda Ltd	Yes	Lolwe & Sigulu	Small scale piped water systems and public toilets. Users pay for the Service	Has improved hygiene and sanitation at Gorofa and other Sites.
Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association (UMURDA)	March 2015 Yes	Buhemba, Banda & Buyinja	Rainwater Harvesting Project as a self-Supply Technology using a revolving fund under MWE	Targets Vulnerable households that can contribute local materials.
Africa Water Solutions		Banda and Mutumba	Water & Sanitation activities	Activities on Going
Hukeseho		Buyinja	Operating a Health Facility at Lwagosia	Lacks qualified staff
Rays of Hope-Hospice Jinja	Yes April 2018	Banda, Mutumba HCIII and Buyinja HCIV	training of HWS and VHTS I palliative care	No reports shared yet
Mother to Mother	Yes April 2018	Banda, Mutumba HCIII & Buyinja HCIV	Training mentor mothers & establishment of Disability clinic	No reports shared yet
UDHA (Uganda Health Development Associates	June 2016	Lolwe, Sigulu and Mutumba	HIV/AIDS Prevention activities	Global Fund SR-TASO Good service and support provided
BRAC	Yes	Not Specified	Community Based Primary Health Care Services, Micro Finance & agricultural support	Workplans and reports not shared
Compassion International	No	Banda, Mutumba and Buyinja	OVC- Education, child sponsorship, Health & Spiritual Development	Extends Support through Child Development Centres (CDCs)
MARPS Network Ltd	Yes 13/5/2016	Not specified	Improve access to HIV/AIDS Services for populations Most at Risk	Global Fund (sub-Recipient through TASO.
Marie Stopes Uganda	2017	All Health Facilities on the Mainland	Family planning services & promoting ANC attendance by Voucher System	Reports not shared Periodically
SIWAO	October 2017	Sigulu	Advocacy and sensitization on HIV prevention	Sub granted by RHITES-EC
Uganda National Association of Community and Occupation at Health (UNACOH)	2018	Bukana	Mercury free Gold Mining Project	Workplan and Report not shared.
Multi Community Based Development Initiative (MUCOBADI)	December 2017	Sigulu, Mutumba & Namayingo Town Council	Better Outcomes project for children and YOUTH affected by HIV/AIDS	Coordinates with District and Sub County
KIBO Group	February 2015	Buhemba and Buswale	Wood saving stoves, home care, water and basic hygiene	Workplan and reports not shared periodically
Forum for Women in Development (FOWODE)	October 2018	Namayingo Town council	Women and youth empowerment for leadership and women Rights	Just Entry
JDNS Ministries Uganda	July 2018	Lolwe	Support School programmes, water and livelihood of the care givers	MOU not yet signed
Swiss Contact	2017	Buswale, Buyinja &Buhemba	Supports Youth in Farming	No MOU
STIR Education	August 2017	All Schools	Teacher Change maker programme	No workplans and reports shared.

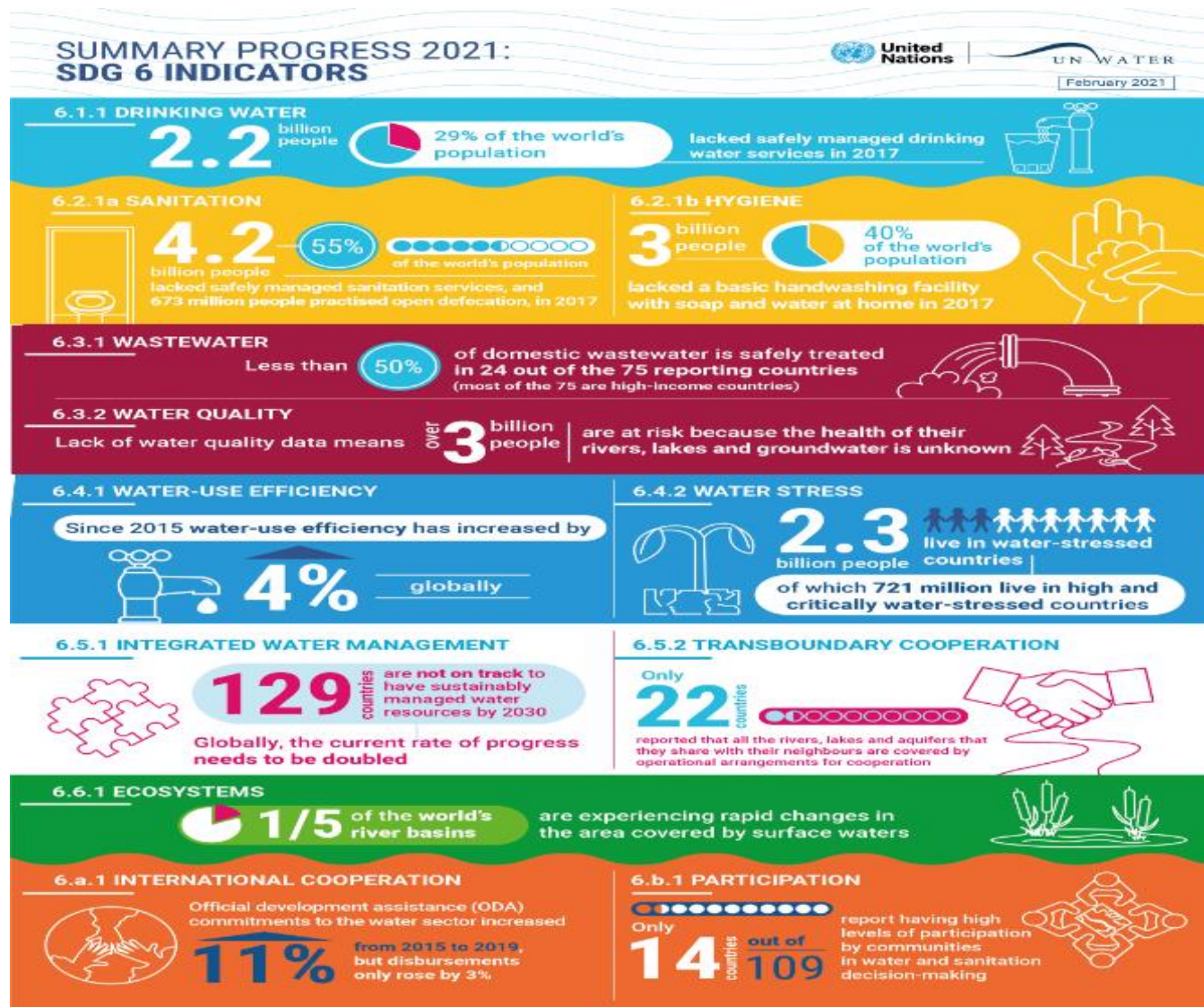
6.5 Annex 5: Summary of Progress on SDG 6

Table A5: Data on Global Status of SDG 6

Global Target	Global Indicator (2)	No. Countries with Data	Baseline Status	Latest Status	Status Summary and Priority Areas for Acceleration
6.1, By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (100%).	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	117	70% (2015)	71% (2017)	Achieving the SDG global target 6.1 by 2030 will require a four-fold increase in the current rate of progress. 7 out of 8 SDG regions are currently off track. 785 million people still lack even basic drinking water services. Among these, 8 out of 10 live in rural areas and nearly half live in Least Developed Countries. Since 2000, the number of people without safely managed drinking water in Sub-Saharan Africa has increased from 531 to 747 million
6.2, By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all (100%) and end open defecation (0%), paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	96	44 (2015)	45 (2017)	Achieving the SDG global target 6.2 by 2030 will require a four-fold increase in the current rate of progress. No SDG region is currently on track. 2 billion people still lack even basic sanitation services. Among these 7 out of 10 live in rural areas and 3 out of 10 in Least Developed Countries. 673 million people still practice open defecation, and 61 countries still have open defecation rates >5%
	6.2.1b Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home	78	60 (2017)	60 (2017)	There are currently insufficient data to estimate global trends in access to basic handwashing facilities. Over half of the population in rural areas and nearly three quarters of the population of Least Developed Countries lack handwashing facilities with soap and water. In Sub-Saharan Africa 2 out of 5 people have no handwashing facility at all.
6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater (-50%) and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated	75	----% (2015)	----% (2015)	There are currently insufficient country data to estimate global status or trends. Data coverage is very poor outside of Europe and North America. Improving data coverage is an essential first step to accelerating efforts in wastewater collection and treatment.
	6.3.1 Proportion of industrial wastewater flow safely treated	2	---% (2017)	---% (2017)	There are currently insufficient data to estimate global status or trends. Data coverage is very poor. Improving data coverage is an essential first step to accelerating efforts in wastewater collection and treatment.
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	89	---% (2017)	---% (2017)	There are currently insufficient country data to estimate global status or trends. Out of 48 countries reporting both in 2017 and 2020, 21 are on track to improve water quality. Urgent action is necessary to improve monitoring systems for both surface and groundwater and to define water quality standards. Ambient water quality needs improving regardless of national socio-economic status, including through trans-boundary cooperation.
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	88	22.5 USD/m3 (2015)	23.4 USD/ m3 (2017)	Most reporting countries have improved their water use efficiency between 2015 and 2017. The global value increased by 4% between 2015 and 2017. Improved data coverage is needed to fully assess water-use efficiency. Accelerated efforts are especially needed in agriculture, the thirstiest economic sector.
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	178	17.1% (2015)	17.3% (2017)	Globally and in 6 out of 11 SDG sub-regions, less than 25% of available water resources are being withdrawn, and they are not considered water-stressed. Within the Northern Africa and Western Asia region, many countries withdraw all their renewable water resources (100%) or even more (up to 1,000%), relying on non-renewable resources that eventually
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels (100%), including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate	. 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100%)	187	49% (2017)	54% (2020)	Despite some progress, three quarters of countries and 5 SDG regions are not on track to meet the global target. The current rate of progress needs to be doubled. Priority needs to be given to the 46% of countries with low and medium low implementation of IWRM. Implementation levels are lowest in Latin America and the

Global Target	Global Indicator (2)	No. Countries with Data	Baseline Status	Latest Status	Status Summary and Priority Areas for Acceleration
					Caribbean, Oceania, Central and Southern Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.
	6.5.2 Proportion of trans-boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	87 (out of 153 sharing transboundary waters)	59% (2017)	59% (2020)	Only Europe, North America and Sub-Saharan Africa are on track to meet the global target and only 22 countries have met the target as of 2020. Many rivers, lakes and aquifers are lacking operational arrangements for water cooperation, especially in Latin America, North Africa and Western Asia, Central and Southern Asia, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	6.6.1 Proportion of river basins showing high surface water extent changes	185	12% (2015)	21% (2020)	All seven SDG regions contain some river basins experiencing high change in the extent of their surface water. High increases and/or declines in surface water area are most notable in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, Central Asia and Southern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2000, mangroves have declined globally by 4.2%. Lake water with significant turbidity conditions is found in Western Asia and Northern Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received	144	8.98 billion USD (2015)	9.25 billion USD (2019)	Both commitments (+11%) and disbursements (+3%) of ODA to the water sector have increased in real terms during the 2015 to 2019 time period, including an additional US\$ 644 million to Sub-Saharan Africa. Disbursements for WASH have risen with 13% from 2015 to 2019 while disbursements for other water sector areas such as agricultural water resources and hydro-electric power have decreased by 10%. The increase in water sector ODA is mainly due to increases in concessional lending, e.g. by 82% in low-income countries from 2015 to 2019, while ODA grants have increased only by 19% during the same time period
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	6.b.1 Number of counties (or areas) with a high level of participation by users/ communities, across sectors	109	1 (2016)	14 (2019)	Participatory procedures are increasingly recognized in national policies and laws while the levels of participation have seen moderate improvement. Approximately 6 out of 10 countries reported that human and financial resources were less than 50% of that needed to support community participation, indicating that increased resources are essential to accelerating progress.

Diagram 1: UN Water Info-graphic Illustration of Progress on SDG 6



6.6 Annex 6: Institutional Arrangements for WASH Development in Uganda

The legal, policy and sector strategic frameworks guiding WASH development in Uganda consist of the following: The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), which defines access to water and sanitation services as fundamental rights for all Ugandans; the Local Government Act (1997), which provides for decentralization of basic services, which include WASH in rural areas; National Water Policy (1999), which promotes an integrated approach to water resource management, the realization of all Ugandans' right to safe water (the social value of water as well as economic value), participation of all stakeholders, including women and the poor, in the planning, implementation and management of the water and sanitation sector; and National Health Policy (1999) that promotes and support to local governments and authorities to improve sanitation and general hygiene. The sector policy framework also includes National Gender Policy (NGP), which promotes affirmative action to ensure gender equity in national socio-economic activities; and School Health Policy that promotes health and WASH in schools. The legal frameworks include the Water Act (1995) and its accompanying regulations; Environmental Management Act, National Water and Sewerage Act; and the Children Statute (1999), among others.

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The Government of Uganda has developed a comprehensive framework for improved WASH service delivery in the country with clearly defined mandates and roles. The key institutions responsible for WASH at central government level are Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFED), Ministry of Local Government (MOLG), and Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES); while at the local level the institutions are District and lower Local Governments (LGs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), private sector organisations and communities.

The MWE, through its directorates, departments, and autonomous agencies, is the lead sector ministry responsible for determining priorities, setting policies and standards for water development, and regulating water resource activities, and water and sanitation services. The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) under MWE is responsible for providing overall technical oversight for planning, implementation, and supervision of the delivery of urban and rural water and sanitation services across the country, including water for production. The responsibilities of the MWE extend beyond water and sanitation to include broader water resource management through Directorate of Water Resource Management (DWRM) and environmental issues through the Directorate of Environment Affairs (DEA), as well as through the autonomous agencies such as the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), National Forest Authority (NFA), and Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA).

1. **Arrangements for Rural Areas:** Rural Water supply provision covers communities or villages (LC1) with scattered population settlements up to 1,500 and Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) with populations between 1,500 and 5,000. The Department for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSSD) is responsibility for provision of safe water and sanitation services in rural areas across the country, through coordination and utilization of District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grants to DLGs, providing support to planning and development of water supply and sanitation projects (large gravity flow schemes, large motorized piped water schemes and solar powered mini-piped water systems) and promotion of appropriate technologies and sanitation practices in rural areas. The Technical Support Division, under RWSSD works more closely to provide specialized support to the DLGS through the 10 regional technical support units (TSUs) established as deconcentrated structures across the country. Namayingo DLG falls under the regional TSU based in Mbale.
2. **Arrangements for Urban Areas:** The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), an autonomous public utility owned by government under the MWE, is responsible for the provision of urban water and sanitation services in large urban areas (cities, municipalities and large towns), and an increasing number of small towns. The NWSC geographical coverage increased from 253 towns as of 30th June 2019 to 258 towns as of 30th June 2020. NWSC is responsible for the existing sewerage network and associated treatment infrastructure. However, sewerage coverage remains extremely limited, and the expectation is that most households will invest in on-site facilities and pay for collection faecal sludge for treatment.

3. **Arrangements for Small Towns:** In small towns not served by the NWSC, local authorities (town councils) were responsible for service delivery until 2017, whereby they acted as water authorities, either by choosing to provide services directly, utilize community-based organizations or employ private companies. However, since July 2017 a total of 434 schemes (service areas) were gazetted for direct management by the Umbrella Authorities as of June 2019, and 220 schemes were effectively taken over. The new UA management model is intended to professionalize the management of small-piped schemes serving small towns and rural areas. The MWE operations are deconcentrated to two sets of regional bodies focused on service delivery of piped systems in small towns and rural growth centres:
4.
 - (a) **The Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDFs):** The WSDFs are MWE units that receive support from both government and development partners for infrastructure development and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems serving small towns and rural growth centres; and
 - (b) **Umbrella Authorities:** These are established as legal entities (companies limited by guarantee) but are functionally considered deconcentrated units of the MWE. They take charge of the piped water schemes constructed by WSDFs in their region of operation. The regional Umbrellas are gazetted as water authorities and are also in process of taking over management of faecal sludge management systems. This in line with a new framework developed for O&M of rural water supply infrastructure (May 2019), which describes the anticipated development from community-based management systems to professional area-based management approaches.
5. **Institutional arrangements for sanitation and hygiene:** Three ministries directly involved in the delivery of sanitation and hygiene services are MWE, MoES and MoH. Their mandate for sanitation and hygiene activities are stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by them plus MoLG. The MWE is responsible for service infrastructure in urban areas, and the MoU limits its role to development of public sanitation and promotion of hygiene in small towns and rural growth centres. The MWE supports the construction of public sanitation facilities through the District Water and Sanitation Development Grant, District Sanitation and Hygiene Conditional Grant, and centrally implemented projects such as construction of faecal sludge treatment facilities. Ministry of Health is responsible for hygiene and sanitation promotion for households through the Environmental Health Division (EHD). Accordingly, the WASH- Sanitation Fund is administered through the MoH. Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for hygiene education and provision of sanitation facilities in primary schools. It also promotes handwashing after latrine use in schools.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR WASH IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

1. **Local Governments:** The Local Governments at district and lower local government levels (sub-counties and Town councils) are responsible for provision and management of WASH services, in liaison with the ministries responsible for WASH services and community mobilization. At district level the District Local Council is the decision-making body acting on plans from sub-county Councils. The district council or its relevant sub-committee of works, health, education and social services take decisions on water and sanitation activities and priorities of sub-counties. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is the head of the civil service in the district. At the Sub- County level, the Subcounty Council is the decision-making body, acting on information and action plans from the Lower Local Councils (parish and village). The sub-county Council or its relevant subcommittee take decisions regarding water and sanitation implementation and prioritizes projects.
2. **District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee:** The District is mandated to have a District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCC) as a platform for coordinating and overseeing the activities of the water and sanitation sector in the local government area and strengthen collaboration across sectors and facilitates extended interaction with representatives of NGO/CBO, Private Sector and Community. The DWSCC is chaired by the CAO and comprises of heads of sectors dealing with WASH activities: Works and Technical Services (Water Office), Health Services, Natural Resources (Environment), Education and Sports, Community Development, District Planning Department (including M&E officer), and District Executive Committee representatives and reports to the District Executive Committee.
3. **The District Water Office:** The District Water Office (DWO) is the lead office for technical co-ordination, management, and implementation of WASH activities in the district. Under the district structure, the District Water Office falls under the Works and Technical Services Department headed by the District Engineer. The District Water Office is head by the Senior Water Officer (Civil Engineer) supported by water officers (at level Civil Engineer or Assistant Engineer). The DWO collaborates with technical departments on the WASH team to prepare development plans, sensitize, train and support communities in management of new infrastructure development, manages data and inventory of rural water supplies and water resource management. To ensure results and adequate administration and service delivery of water and sanitation services, the District Water Office needs to be equipped with relevant tools and its staff trained in methods of work to be able to execute their tasks more effectively).

WASH Technical Team

The WASH technical team is affiliated to the Water Office and is responsible for technical coordination, management and implementation of WASH services at the local government level. It combines expertise from representatives of departments mandated to implement WASH in community and public institutions (schools and health facilities), and community mobilisation. These include **Health Services Department** represented by the Assistant District Health Officer charged with promotion of sanitation and hygiene and enforcement of public health standards, through health inspectors and health assistants; **Education and Sports Department** represented by Senior Inspector of Schools who coordinates sanitation activities in schools; **Community Based Services Department** represented by Senior Community Development Officer, responsible for coordination of community mobilisation, promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, and community empowerment and inclusiveness through Community Development Officers; and **Natural Resources Department** represented by the Senior Environment Officer responsible for ensuring integration of environmental concerns in the project, and promoting environmental awareness and community participation in natural resources and environment activities.

4. **Community Structures:** The implementation and sustainability of water and sanitation activities are heavily dependent upon the participation of the user communities in planning and implementation stages through to Operation and Maintenance (O&M). The planning process for WASH at the village level starts with the Village Local Council (LC1), which is responsible for facilitating planning and development at the grassroots level. The next level is the Parish Development Committee, which has been revamped with the introduction of the Parish model to development. These plans feed into lower local government plans at sub-county or urban councils and finally into the higher local government plans at District level. The structures and institutional arrangements at local level include, elected councillors, technical staff, NGOs and CBOs, Village Health Committees, WSCs, WUCs, Mechanics and their associations: The communities form water and sanitation committees for management of the facilities and collection of O&M funds (user charges). The national O&M guidelines mandate that water user committees (WUCs) determine user fees and supervise day-to-day use of the water infrastructure. Creation of a WUC for each improved point water source is a key requirement before water infrastructure installation.
5. **Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations:** The private sector is involved in the design, construction, operation, maintenance, training, and capacity building for WASH activities. There is sufficient capacity of contractors at national level for water development construction as well as- provision of consultancy services to meet the needs of district. Consultants are used mainly for preparation of district development plans, hydro-geological surveys and supervision of drilling contractors, design of piped schemes and, for construction supervision of piped water supply schemes. For small works like springs protection contractors are mainly district or sub-region based. The NGOs/CBOs/FBOs play an important role in the WASH service delivery in the district as outlined in section 1.5.2 above. They supplement the public sector efforts and ensure that concerns about the underprivileged are incorporated in the development process. Their role is like that of the private sector but in addition, they mobilize and provide financial and planning support to communities and local governments. The capacity of NGOs varies from strong international and national NGOs and generally weak district-based NGOs. The general capacity development support to the district and under the WASH Project will also benefit eligible NGOs/CBOs and FBOs based in the district.

6.7 Annex 7: Uganda's Water and Environment Sector Strategic Investment Plan 2018-2030

The Water and Environment Sector of Uganda developed a Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SSIP) to guide annual investments in the sector out to year 2030. In order to meet the sector's targets across 24²⁸ indicators measuring the key activities of the sector, including U.N. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) commitments, the sector will need a large increase in funding over nine times current levels. In the absence of this funding increase, the sector will have to make strategic trade-offs between investments to best use the limited funds available. The table below presents the results of the SSIP study on investment requirements to meet targets and strategic investment planning under limited funding scenarios: **BAU** (Business as usual): Annual funding maintained at current levels (800 UGX bn²⁹ in 2018); **MOD-L** (Moderate I): Annual funding increased by 50% of current levels (1200 UGX bn from 2018); and **MOD-H** (Moderate II): Annual funding triple current levels (2400 UGX bn from 2018)

Sector Indicator Performance under Three (3) Funding Scenarios

Indicators	Baseline	Target	2030 OUTCOMES			GAPS TO 2030 TARGETS		
	2017/18	2030	BAU	MOD-L	MOD-H	BAU	MOD-L	MOD-H
1. Village water supply	66%	100%	90%	100%	100%	10%	0%	0%
2. Functional rural water sources	85%	100%	88%	93%	98%	12%	7%	2%
3. Improved drinking water	70%	100%	71%	80%	97%	29%	20%	3%
4. Safely managed drinking water	7%	100%	10%	16%	35%	90%	84%	65%
5. Per capita investment cost (USD)*	32	Report	55.02	69.3	99.24			
6. Urban water service functionality	92%	100%	99%	100%	100%	1%	0%	0%
7. Solid waste disposal	68%	90%	75%	81%	87%	15%	9%	3%
8. Improved sanitation**	19%	100%	50%	68%	96%	50%	32%	4%
9. Safely managed sanitation	9%	100%	13%	19%	39%	87%	81%	61%
10. Handwashing at home	37%	90%	38%	49%	70%	52%	41%	20%
11. Handwashing at school	35%	90%	53%	66%	81%	37%	24%	9%
12. Drinking water standards compliance	64%	90%	73%	80%	87%	17%	10%	3%
13. Wetland coverage	11%	13%	11%	12%	13%	2%	1%	0%
14. Forest coverage	9%	24%	10%	10%	13%	14%	14%	11%

²⁸ Note that in the table only indicators relevant to WASH Project at District Local Government Level have extracted and included in the above table.

²⁹ Note that exchange rate used in this project document is **1 USD = 3650 UGX**.

6.8 Annex 8: National WASH Performance Data, MWE SPR, June 2020

Performance Indicators (n/a = not applicable, ND = No Data)	Location	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Water Supply (Rural and Urban Water)						
1. Basic water: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source	Rural	67%	70%	70%	69%	68%
	Urban	71%	71%	77%	79%	70.5%
2. Safely managed water: Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises	Rural	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Urban	n/a	ND	20%	57.2%	57.11%
3. Percentage of villages with a source of safe water supply	Rural	n/a	64%	66%	66%	68%
	Urban	n/a	ND	ND	28.3%	33.5%
4. Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the house connection tariff in the service area	STs	n/a	ND	38%	31%	31%
	NWSC	n/a	ND	83%	ND	ND
5. Functionality - rural: % of water sources functional at time of spot-check	Rural	86%	85%	85%	85%	85%
b) Functionality - Urban: % piped water service availability	STs	n/a	92%	93%	94.3%	81%
	NWSC	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND
6a. Management - rural: % of water points with actively functioning Water & Sanitation Committees	Rural	87%	88%	89%	89%	90%
b) Management – piped schemes: % of piped water schemes with formal contract-based management structure	STs	n/a	ND	ND	100%	100%
7. Percentage Non-revenue water (piped schemes)	STs	n/a	ND	42%	33%	37.78%
	NWSC	28%	31.3%	30.7%	30.73%	33.5%
b) Customer satisfaction: NSWC’s customer satisfaction index	NWSC	88%	84%	85%	86%	77%
8. Financial Sustainability: Ratio between total revenue collection and O&M costs	STs	n/a	ND	158%	79%	ND
9. Per Capita Investment Cost: Average cost per beneficiary of new water and sanitation schemes (USD)	Rural	32	32	68	75	72.6
	Urban	65.5	54	58	58	58
10. Drinking water quality: % of water samples taken that comply with national standards (Point water sources / Piped schemes)	Rural	41%	59%	64%	59%	59%
	STs	n/a	ND	89%	93.3%	91.6%
	NWSC	99%	99.6%	99.3%	99.6%	98%
Sanitation and Hygiene						
11. Basic sanitation: Percentage of population using an improved sanitation facility not shared with other households	Rural	n/a	ND	ND	16.6%	18%
	Urban	n/a	ND	36.3%	42.8%	44.8%
12. Safely managed sanitation: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services	Rural	n/a	ND	ND	7.1%	7%
	Urban	n/a	ND	26%	37.4%	39.2%
13. Open defecation: Percentage of population practicing open defecation	Rural	n/a	ND	8%	22.9%	22%
	Urban	n/a	ND	12.6%	12.1%	12.1%
14. Hand washing: Percentage of population with hand washing facilities with soap and water at home	Rural	36%	37%	36.5%	36%	38%
	Urban	39.1%	40%	39.6%	40%	61.1%
15 Schools: Percentage of pupils enrolled in schools with basic hand washing facilities	Rural	34%	35%	40%	42%	58%
Natural Resources, Environment, and Climate Change						
Percentage Uganda’s land surface area covered by forest	National	10-11%	9%	9%	9%	12.4%
Percentage of forest area under management plans	National	35%	36%	34%	34.4%	34.4%
Percentage Uganda’s land surface area covered by wetlands	National	10.9%	10.9%	10.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Percentage of wetland area with approved management plans	National	11.3%	11.3%	18.4%	18.4%	20.3%
Percentage of districts with functioning early warning systems	National	n/a	28%	29%	48%	53%
Percentage change in budgets for Climate Change adaptation	National	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Percentage change in Uganda’s climate change index	National	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cross-Cutting Issues						
Gender Equality: % of Water User Committees/Water Boards/ Environmental Water catchment management committees with women holding key positions	Rural	86%	86%	85%	85%	86%
	Urban	67%	82%	ND	ND	ND
CSOs’ contributions: % Districts’ budgets that reflect CSOs’ contributions	Sector	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Adequacy of Sector Funding: % of sector funding needs (SIP) covered by actual budget releases	sector	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND
External Funding: % of sector expenditure covered by GoU budget	Sector	n/a	ND	19%	ND	31%
Reporting: % of districts and piped water schemes complying with reporting obligations	Rural	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND
	STs	n/a	ND	56%	100%	100%

6.9 Annex 9: Namayingo District WASH Performance Data³⁰

a) WASH Indicators for Namayingo District and National Average

Selected Indicators	NDLG	National
Total Population	250,746	41,184,937
Rural Population	232,453	32,993,869
Urban Population	18,293.0	8,191,068
Total Population served	152,344	27,593,137
Rural Population served	141,896	22,565,611
Urban Population Served	10,448	5,027,537
Total Access	61%	67%
Rural Access	61%	68%
Urban Access	57%	61%
Functionality rural	83%	85%
Functionality Urban	59%	85%
Equity	334	118
Management	89%	90%
Gender	81%	86%
Software Status		
Total No. of Sources	674	140,192
No. in Analysis	674	140,192
No. Communal Managed	387	66,851
No. WSC Established	377	61,046
No. WSC Functional	336	54,931
No. WSC with Woman in Key Position	299	52,396
Management (%)	89%	90%
Gender (%)	81%	86%
Access by LLG		
Bukana	15%	N/A
Buhemba	61%	N/A
Banda	45%	N/A
Buswale	89%	N/A
Buyinja	95%	N/A
Lolwe	34%	N/A
Mutumba	57%	N/A
Namayingo	57%	N/A
Sigulu Islands	64%	N/A
Functionality per LLG		
Bukana	100%	N/A
Buhemba	84%	N/A
Banda	85%	N/A
Buswale	68%	N/A
Buyinja	86%	N/A
Lolwe	93%	N/A
Mutumba	86%	N/A
Namayingo	62%	N/A
Sigulu Islands	64%	N/A

³⁰ Data Source: Uganda Water Atlas Data Base, SPR 2019/2020

b) **WASH Facilities in schools**

Indicators	No	%	Source	Year
Total number of schools	84		NDLG ESAS	2019
Number and percentage of schools in analysis	79	94%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Pupil latrine stance ratio		70	NDLG ESAS	2019
Of which ratio for boys		72	NDLG ESAS	2019
Of which for girls		67	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with hand washing facility at boys' latrines with water and soap	9	11%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with hand washing facility at boys' latrines with water only	8	10%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools without hand washing facility at boys latrines	62	78%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with hand washing facility at girls' latrines with water and soap	9	11%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with hand washing facility at girls' latrines with water only	8	10%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools without hand washing facility at girls' latrines	62	78%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with washrooms and rest rooms for girls	3	4%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with washrooms only	17	22%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with rest rooms only	2	3%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools without washrooms and without restrooms	57	72%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with waste pit	71	90%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools engaged in environmental activities	15	19%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with water source as borehole	43	54%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with water source as water tap	3	4%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with water source as water tank (rain)	6	8%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools without a water source	27	34%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with water source within compound	62	78%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with water source within 100-200 metres	2	3%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with water source within 500 metres	5	6%	NDLG ESAS	2019
Schools with water source within 1+km	19	24%	NDLG ESAS	2019

6.10 Annex 10: List of Joint Technical Team Members

S/n	Name	Sex	Designation and Department	Organisation
1	Finnbogi Rútur Arnarson	M	Head of Cooperation (Project Document Editor)	Embassy
2	Edith Namayega	F	Chief Administrative Officer (Project Document Co-Editor)	NDLG
3	Ben Twikirize	M	Senior Programme Officer,	Embassy
4	Pius Ichariat	M	Senior Programme Officer,	Embassy
5	Samuel Lutwama	M	Senior Programme Officer,	Embassy
6	Alex Busagwa	M	District Natural Resources Officer, Natural Resource Department	NDLG
7	Auma Brenda	F	Physical Planner, Natural Resources Department	NDLG
8	Betty Mubiita Nandudu	F	District Community Development Officer, CBS	NDLG
9	Geoffrey H. Ouma.	M	Senior Education Officer (Inspection), Education Department	NDLG
10	Godfrey Kirya	M	District Engineer - Works and Technical Services Department	NDLG
11	Harriet Kakai	F	Senior Procurement Officer, Procurement and Disposal Unit	NDLG
12	Hellen Namtumba	F	Borehole Maintenance Officer	NDLG
13	Humphrey Ouma	M	Senior Inspector of Schools	NDLG
14	Humphrey Oundo Makokha	M	Principal Health Inspector	NDLG
15	James Kitizo	M	Education Officer	NDLG
16	Joshua Wabusa	M	Water Officer (Engineer)	NDLG
17	Kaawo Kawere	M	District Education Officer, Education Department	NDLG
18	Martin Mangeni	M	Acting Senior Planner	NDLG
19	Mathias Mangeni	M	Ass. District Health Officer	NDLG
20	Mildred Adundo	F	CDO-Mutumba	NDLG
21	Mildred Nyanja	F	Assistant Water Officer, Mobilisation	NDLG
22	Patrick Magoola (Dr.)	M	District Health Officer, Health Services Department	NDLG
23	Robert Wakateta	M	CDO-Banda Subcounty	NDLG
24	Steven Lumala	M	Senior Accountant, Finance Department, NDDP-FC Coordinator	NDLG
25	Sylvia Auma	F	CDO-Buhemba Subcounty	NDLG
26	Thomas Maloba	M	Education Officer (Inspection), Education Department	NDLG
27	Vincent Makali	M	Senior Education Officer Education Department	NDLG

6.11 Annex 11: Government/Namayingo DLG Contribution

Job Title	Salary Scale	Proportion of Time	Monthly Wage Bill	Annual Wage Contribution	Total USD
A. Local Government Staff Wage					
Office Chief Administrative Officer					
Chief Administrative Officer	U1SE	0.2	2,369,300	5,686,320	1,558
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer	U1SE	0.2	2,231,341	5,355,218	1,467
Administration Department					
Communication Officer	U4	0.2	601,341	1,443,218	395
Information Officer	U4	0.2	2,200,000	5,280,000	1,447
Finance Department					
Chief Finance Officer	U1E	0.2	1,718,007	4,123,217	1,130
Senior Accountant	U3	0.2	1,018,077	2,443,385	669
Planning Unit					
District Planner	U1E	0.2	1,728,000	4,147,200	1,136
Senior Economist	U3	0.5	2,300,000	13,800,000	3,781
Statistician/ Planner	U4	0.2	2,200,000	5,280,000	1,447
Production Department					
District production and Marketing Officer	U1E	0.1	2,700,000	3,240,000	888
Senior Fisheries Officer	U3	0.1	2,300,000	2,760,000	756
Works and Technical Services Department					
District Head of Works/District Engineer	U1E	0.2	2,300,000	5,520,000	1,512
Superintendent of Works	U4	0.5	2,200,000	13,200,000	3,616
Water Officer	U3	0.7	2,200,000	18,480,000	5,063
Assistant Water Officer	U3	0.7	2,200,000	18,480,000	5,063
Assistant District Water Officer-Mobilization	U4	0.7	1,200,000	10,080,000	2,762
Borehole Maintenance Supervisor	U7	0.5	560,000	3,360,000	921
Education and Sports Department					
Senior Education Officer/Inspectorate	U3	0.2	990,589	2,377,414	651
Inspector of Schools	U4	0.2	984,891	2,363,738	648
Education Officer	U4	0.2	758,500	1,820,400	499
Primary school Teachers in Six schools	U4	0.2	3,608,046	8,659,310	2,372
Community Based Services Department					
District Community Development Officer	U1E	0.2	1,690,780	4,057,872	1,112
Community Development Officers	U4	0.2	781,000	1,874,400	514
Natural Resources Department					
Senior Environment Officer	U3	0.2	2,300,000	5,520,000	1,512
Physical Planner	U4	0.2	2,200,000	5,280,000	1,447
Forestry Officer	U4	0.2	2,200,000	5,280,000	1,447
Internal Audit Unit					
District Internal Auditor	U2	0.2	1,700,000	4,080,000	1,118
Internal Auditor	U4	0.2	905,000	2,172,000	595
District Health Services					
District Health Officer	U1E	0.2	4,600,000	11,040,000	3,025
Ass. District Health Officer (Maternal Health)	U2	0.2	2,312,000	5,548,800	1,520
Ass. District Health Officer (Environmental Health)	U2	0.5	3,500,000	21,000,000	5,753
District Health Inspector	U3	0.5	2,300,000	13,800,000	3,781
Principal Health Inspector	U2	0.5	2,300,000	13,800,000	3,781
Procurement					
Senior Procurement	U3	0.2	990,589	2,377,414	651
Procurement	U4	0.2	876,000	2,102,400	576
Sub-County Local Governments					
Sub-county Chief (SAS) x 3	U3	0.2	923,017	6,645,722	1,821
Community Development Officer	U4	0.2	781,000	1,874,400	514
Sub-county Health Inspectors x 3	U5	0.2	1,200,000	8,640,000	2,367
Administrative Assistant x 6	U7	0.2	723,868	5,211,850	1,428
Drivers	U8	0.2	340,282	2,450,030	671
Annual total LG staff wage cost				133,673,870	36,623
Total LG staff wage cost for 2.5 years				334,184,676	91,557
B. Cost of land and easements					
		Acres	Cost	Amount UGX	USD
Cost of land/easements in rural growth centres		25	16,000,000	400,000,000	109,589
Cost of land/easements in schools		18	16,000,000	288,000,000	78,904
Total Land Cost				688,000,000	188,493
Grand Total A+B				1,022,184,676	280,051
GoU/NDLG Contribution Total Corrected to				1,022,000,000	280,000
			Exchange Rate Used	3,650 UGX	1 USD

6.12 Annex 12. Ministry of Health, Sanitation Service Levels (General Guide)

Ministry of Health- Environmental Health Division (MoH-EHD) tracks sanitation service indicators in line with WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) service ladders, which provides for assessment and classification of sanitation as either improved or unimproved.

- Unimproved sanitation includes –open defaecation (OD) and latrines without pit latrines without a slab or platform (e.g., traditional Pit latrines)
- Improved sanitation includes Safely managed, Basic and Limited Sanitation. EHD is interested in primarily Basic Sanitation in line with the **“The Roadmap for Elimination of Open Defecation in Uganda by 2025”**
- Improved sanitation is tracked at both Institutional (Health Centre Facilities and Schools) and Community (Household) levels.

A. Sanitation Services in Health Centres

- Basic Sanitation Services in Health Centre Facility- Improved sanitation facilities are usable with at least one toilet for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility. (As Required by JMP-UNICEF/WHO)
- Limited Sanitation Services in Health Centre Facility- At least one improved sanitation facility, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
- Basic hand Hygiene in Health Centres- Defined by two main criteria: (1) either alcohol hand-rub or a basin with water and soap are available at points of care, and (2) hand washing facilities with water and soap are available at the toilets.
- Basic Services for HCW- Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.
- Limited-Service levels for HCW- There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for basic service are met.

B. Sanitation Services in Schools

- Basic Sanitation Services in Schools- Schools with improved sanitation facilities which are single-sex and usable at the time of sanitation assessment (usable refers to toilets or latrines that are accessible to pupils)
- Limited Sanitation Services in Schools- Those using improved sanitation facilities which are either not single-sex (do not separate sexes) or not usable.
- No Service level- The school has unimproved latrines or no latrines at all

Hand washing (Hand Hygiene)

- Basic Hygiene Services for Schools – School has hand washing facilities with water and soap.
- Limited Hygiene Service for schools – School has hand washing facilities with water but no soap.
- No Services - No hand washing facilities at the school or hand washing facilities with no water

C. Sanitation Services in Communities (Households)

- If the excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not safely managed, then people using those facilities will be classed as having a basic sanitation service (*Calculation = Population with access to basic Sanitation divided by total population in a district X 100%*)
- Limited Sanitation Services – Households are using shared latrines although such latrines are improved (this is common in rented houses in urban areas) (*Calculation = Population with access to limited Sanitation divided by total population in a district X 100%*)
- Open Defecation (OD)- People are disposing human waste in open spaces, water bodies etc. (*Calculation = Population practicing OD divided by total population in a district X 100%*).

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