



BUIKWE - ICEIDA DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP
WASH DEVELOPMENT IN FISHING COMMUNITIES 2015 – 2017
ICEIDA PROJECT No. 14030-1501

PROJECT DOCUMENT



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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

BDFCDP	Buikwe District Fishing Community Development Programme
BDLG	Buikwe District Local Government
BIDP	Buikwe – ICEIDA Development Partnership
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DDP	District Development Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gol	Government of Iceland
GoU	Government of Uganda
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Agency
IMT	Implementation Monitoring Team
KDDP	Kalangala District Development Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoH	Ministry for Health
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NWP	National Water Policy
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PPDA	Public Procurement & Disposal of Public Assets Authority
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development- Development Assistance Committee
QAFMP	Quality Assurance for Fish Marketing
SBD	Standard Bidding Documents
SESA	Strategic Environment and Social Assessment
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SIP	Strategic Investment Plan
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
TCT	Technical Coordination Team

TST	Technical Support Team
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-IMT	WASH Implementation Monitoring Team
WASH-SDP	Buikwe Wash Strategic Development Plan
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WUC	Water User Committee

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title:	Buikwe - ICEIDA Development Partnership: WASH development in Fishing Communities 2015 – 2017
ICEIDA Project Number :	UGA 14030-1501
Implementing Agency:	Buikwe District Local Government
Period:	1st May 2015 – 31st December 2017
Sector/DAC code:	140-30
Development Objective:	The development objective of the BDFCDP is to improve livelihood and living conditions of people in fishing communities in Buikwe district
Immediate Objective:	The immediate objective of the project is to increase access and use of safe water and sanitation facilities and hygiene services among the fishing communities in Buikwe district for improved public health
Expected Outputs:	Infrastructure for improved WASH installed/restored comprising of construction of 22 new safe water facilities, 137 sanitation facilities and rehabilitation of 50 safe water facilities Hygiene promotion and education conducted in 19 villages and 29 schools. WASH institutional capacity at district, 4 focal sub-counties, and 19 focal village communities developed/ strengthened for effective WASH service delivery, monitoring and evaluation and sustained operation and maintenance of facilities.
Total Project Budget:	4.023.132 USD
ICEIDA Contribution:	3.780.505 USD (94%)
Buikwe district contribution:	242.627 USD (6%)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND MANDATE FOR THE PROJECT

Uganda (2014) ICEIDA Country Strategy Paper 2014-2017 (CSP) is one of the main policy instruments guiding the implementation of Iceland's International Development Cooperation in Uganda. The CSP which was approved by the two partner countries intertwines Iceland's policies and priorities contained in the Strategy for Iceland's International Development Cooperation (2013–2016) with Uganda's development strategies and priority in the Uganda Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan 2010/11–2014/15. The CSP was basis of the Partnership Agreement for Development for support to BDFCDP, which in turn gave the mandate for the design of the project "**WASH development in Fishing Communities 2014 – 2017¹**" under the Buikwe - ICEIDA Development Partnership. The rest of his chapter elaborates the links to the government of Iceland's strategies and priorities and the government of Uganda and Buikwe District Local Government) strategies, plans and policies and how they have shaped the priorities in the WASH Project. It mentions the partnership agreement for the support to BDFCDP under which the WASH project falls. It then gives a brief explanation of the earlier and on-going work in the sector/area supported by ICEIDA and the current support from other development partners. Finally, it describes the project design process that ultimately resulted into this project document.

1.2 LINKS WITH ICELAND'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGIES AND AGREEMENTS

The CSP Vision states that "Iceland will support the Government of Uganda in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in line with the country's development priorities. Iceland's development cooperation with Uganda will be directed towards reducing poverty and improving livelihoods in selected poor communities where fisheries play a significant role". The official development assistance (ODA) outlined in the "Strategy for Iceland's International Development Cooperation 2013-2016" has three priority areas: Natural resources, social infrastructure and peace-building. Within those areas the focus will be on fisheries and renewable energy, education and health, good governance and reconstruction. Furthermore, special emphasis will be given to gender equality and environmental sustainability considerations as cross-cutting themes.

This is reflected in the CSP where the overall objective of improved livelihood in fishing communities will be achieved through development interventions in the education, health and fisheries sectors. The CSP furthermore identifies district approach or direct development cooperation at local government level as the preferred modality for delivery of Icelandic bilateral development support in Uganda. Buikwe district was selected by the Government of Uganda as the preferred district for Icelandic Development Cooperation in addition to Kalangala district. The latter has been ICEIDA's partner since onset of Icelandic development cooperation with Uganda in 2001.

A "Partnership Agreement between the Government of Uganda and Buikwe District Local Government and the Icelandic International Development Agency for the Buikwe District

¹ The "**WASH development in Fishing Communities 2014 – 2017¹**" project is generally referred to as "the WASH project" or "the Project" in this document.

Fishing Community Development Programme-BDFCDP” (GoU/BDLG/ICEIDA, 2014) was signed in October 2014 and is in effect to end of 2017. The partnership agreement provides a more detailed framework of the extent of the cooperation.

1.3 LINKS WITH NATIONAL, SECTOR AND BDLG DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A number of policy documents deal with issues of WASH at national, sector and local government level. A recently adopted Uganda’s Vision 2040 provides the visionary guidelines for development in Uganda in the coming 25 years and includes components on WASH. The current National Development Plan 2010/11 – 2014/15 (NDP-I) includes sections on WASH and sets the strategies and objectives for government in that period. It will be followed by the proposed NDP-II, which will be in effect from 2015/16 – 2019/20, where there an even stronger emphasis on WASH is proposed. The National Water Policy (NWP) provides guidelines and actions aligned to the NDP. Finally, the District Development Plan (DDP) has components specifically addressing WASH issues at local government level.

1.3.1 VISION 2040

The target for safe water in the recently adopted Uganda Vision 2040 is to increase access to piped safe water from 15% to 100%. Uganda also subscribes to the post MDG sustainable development goal to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030.

1.3.2 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND WASH

The NDP-1 prioritised WASH and set the targets as shown in the table below.

		Status 2010/11	Target NDP I 2014/15	Status 2013/14	Target NDP II 2020
Safe Water Access: % of People within 1000m (rural) and 200m (Urban) of an Improved safe water source	Rural	65%	77%	64%	79%
	Urban	66%	100%	73%	95%
Household Sanitation: % of people with access to improved sanitation	Rural	70%	77%	75%	90%
	Urban	81%	100%	84%	Na

Source: NDP I, NDP II draft, Water and Environment Sector Reviews 2012 and 2014

At the end of 2013/2014 financial year, the coverage had reached 65% for safe water in rural areas, 66% in urban areas while sanitation coverage of was 70% in rural areas and 81% in urban areas. The functionality of installed safe water supply nationwide is estimated at 84% for rural areas and 87% for urban areas at the same time. It is thus not likely that the targets of the NDP-I will be achieved by mid-year 2015, and an increased effort is required to make a significant improvement.

The effective period for NDP-I will close on June 30, 2015 and it will be succeeded by the NDP-II² which will be operational for five years from FY 2015/16 to FY 2019/20. WASH remains a high priority area in the NDP-II and the GoU with its development partners have agreed to jointly strive to increase funding to WASH to overcome the stagnation in rural services. The targets for WASH in the proposed NDP-II are 79% for safe water coverage in rural areas, 95% in urban areas and 90% sanitation coverage in rural areas by 2020.

1.3.3 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) is responsible for the National Water Policy (NWP). The current NWP is aligned to the objectives of the NDP-I and it recognises the social and economic value of safe water and provides for an integrated approach to water management and guidelines for allocation of water and its associated investments. The policy is based on the following guiding principles:

- Integrated management of water resources and waste to protect the environment and safeguard health.
- An integrated approach with full participation of women.
- Community management of services.
- Financial viability of public utilities.
- Provision of services through demand driven approaches, where users are fully involved and contribute to costs so as to promote ownership.

1.3.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Uganda Local Government Act (CAP 243) places the primary responsibility for development planning at the local government level, where it should be carried out in a decentralized and participatory fashion with involvement of local administrative units CSOs, private sector organisations and community members. Separate sector development plans are developed for each sector, with guidance from the relevant line ministries at central government level and subsequently compiled into a comprehensive DDP. The DDP is thus produced for five-year periods aligned to the NDPs and integrates Sector Development Plans at district level and incorporates plans of lower local Governments and Councils.

The current DDP in Buikwe is coming to an end in June 2015. The process of developing a the five-year DDP for 2015/16 – 2019/20 has already been started by Buikwe District Local Government (BDLG) and this will be approved concurrently with the NDP-II

1.3.5 BUIKWE DISTRICT WASH STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In preparation for the WASH sector of the DDP, a consultant was contracted in September 2014 to facilitate BDLG in the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan for WASH in fishing communities of Buikwe (WASH-SDP). The WASH-SDP covers 39 villages with 51 Fish Handling Sites³ in the sub-counties of Najja, Ngogwe, Nyenga and Ssi, along the shore of Lake Victoria. It includes an update of population statistics, the current status of WASH in the communities,

² NDP-II - Draft 5. September 2014

³ A Fish Handling Site is any location that fish is being handled including Landing Sites, Fish Markets and Processing Sites.

methodology for categorizing and prioritizing WASH development in each of the sub-counties and strategic approach in developing WASH in the period 2015-2020. The WASH-SDP has a wider scope in terms of time and activities than ICEIDA is likely to be involved with, but sets the course for ICEIDA’s possible intervention in the WASH in Buikwe district 2015-2017.

1.4 CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES IN WASH

The primary responsibility for WASH in Uganda is with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE). Other ministries however play key roles, e.g. Ministry of Health (MoH) for general sanitation and hygiene and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoE&S) for WASH in schools. At the local government level, the responsibility for WASH is with the District Water Office in collaboration with the WASH team comprising of departments for Water, Community Based Services, Health and Environment.

1.5 PREVIOUS AND CURRENT WORK IN WASH DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

1.5.1 ICEIDA INVOLVEMENT IN WASH DEVELOPMENT

ICEIDA has not been involved in WASH development in Buikwe district in the past, but has funded and implemented WASH projects in various parts of the country through the Kalangala District Development Project (KDDP) and the Quality Assurance for Marketing Project (QAFMP). Through the KDDP a total of five WASH installations, with five public sanitation and four piped safe water supplies, have been installed in five fishing villages and 22 rainwater collection installations at various education and health facilities in Kalangala district. Through the QAFMP a total of 12 WASH installations with public sanitation and piped safe water supply have been constructed at fish handling sites and in the adjacent 11 villages in 12 districts around Lake Kyoga and Lake Albert. One additional WASH installation was constructed in Dei village in Nebbi district in collaboration with UNICEF. ICEIDA’s previous involvement in WASH development has yielded important experience and lessons learned which will be useful in design and of the WASH project in Buikwe district.

1.5.2 SUPPORT TO WASH DEVELOPMENT BY OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The total current WASH budget (up to 2016) from development partners in Uganda is about 675 million . Development assistance from African Development Bank, World Bank, France, and Germany cover 80% of the WASH development budget in Uganda. Urban WASH input is about 66% of the total development assistance and 4% on rural WASH. The table below is a summary of the development partners’ support to the WASH sector in Uganda.

	Description	(Million)	% contribution
1	Urban WASH	444,4	65,9%
2	Rural WASH	26,6	3,9%
3	Safe Water for Production	62,0	9,2%
4	Catchment Management	32,2	4,8%
5	WASH Sector Budget Support	106,3	15,8%
6	Studies and Technical Assistance	3,1	0,5%
	Total	674,5	100%

The District Annual Report 2013/2014 states the following partners as active players in the WASH sector in Buikwe within the focal sub-counties. Child 2 Youth Foundation constructed three public toilets, two in the sub-county of Najja and one in Ngogwe. PresAid Uganda constructed a piped safe water system at Nangunga in Ngogwe sub-county. Vision for Africa drilled three deep boreholes in Tongolo, Nyenga sub-county. UNICEF supported the repair of nine hand pumps and the reactivation of the respective Water User Committees. UNICEF also supported CLTS activities in Kabanga and Sunga parishes. It also supported CLTS follow-ups in Najjembe and Nyenga sub-counties. Water mission Uganda constructed surface pump system at Busaana and Kikondo fish handling sites, Nyenga sub county. World Vision has been active in Ngogwe sub-county where it has protected 14 springs, constructed nine shallow hand-dug wells and drilled six deep boreholes. It has constructed 10-stance latrines at two primary schools and also supported the selection and training of Water User Committees. BDLG, however, notes that none of the NGOs/CBOs have on going activities that target the 39 fishing villages.

1.6 THE WASH PROJECT DESIGN PROCESS

The project design process presented in this project document has progressed through a sequence of activities that can roughly be grouped into three iterative stages: the conceptual stage, analytical and planning stage and the third is the approval stage. The project design was documented at each stage and design process reports were produced for further reference. At each design stage, stakeholders in Buikwe district were involved with active participation of both men and women⁴ in identifying WASH needs and in setting the priorities of the project.

1.6.1 CONCEPTUAL STAGE

During the concept stage, the basic parameters of the project and its further articulation were established. The conceptualisation of the BDFCDP and subsequently the WASH Project component followed these steps:

First step: Following approval of the CSP, the first stakeholders' consultative workshop was held in Njeru Town in Buikwe District in October 2013 with 26 participants (16 men and 10 women) representing different levels of Buikwe district local government, , political leadership, community leaders and civil society ⁴. The purpose of the meeting was to analyse, conceptualize and reach a consensus on the problem(s) to be addressed based on beneficiary participation. The workshop covered problem identification and analysis using the problem tree as diagnostic tool in the situation analysis of the development challenges in education, health and WASH, and fisheries. The stakeholders also carried out the objectives analysis leading to identification of possible projects

The results of this first step were the concept paper and a formal letter of request for development assistance submitted to ICEIDA by Buikwe District Local Government. The appraisal of the request determined that further evidence was required by completing situation analysis studies in education, health, fisheries plus institutional capacity assessment. ICEIDA also accepted the district request for technical assistance to facilitate the development

⁴ A list of participants in all stakeholder consultations and who they represent is attached in Annex 5.

of evidence based District Development Plan and Sector Strategies and Development Plans focusing on fishing communities.

Second Step: BDLG and ICEIDA conducted situation analyses in health, education, fisheries and health sectors plus institutional capacity assessment of Buikwe District Local Government in 2014 using independent consultants in order to address the knowledge gaps identified in the preliminary problem analysis.

Buikwe District with support from independent consultants funded by ICEIDA combined the completion of sector situation analyses and synthesis into the development of Buikwe District Strategic Plan for Fishing Community Development (August 2014) and subsequently the WASH SDP (December, 2014) was prepared. The District Strategic Plan and the WASH Sector Strategy and Development Plan provided the strategic direction that guided the design of the WASH project for fishing community development.

Third Step: The final step in the conceptualisation stage was the preparation of the WASH Project Proposal which was approved by ICEIDA Home Office in January 2015.

1.6.2 ANALYTICAL AND PLANNING STAGE

After the approval of the project proposal, WASH project design proceeded by refining the problem and solution analysis and combining their synthesis into the logframe and project design. This process was facilitated by the ICEIDA and BDLG joint technical Coordination (TCT) and technical support teams (TST) listed in Annex 4. Some of the required analytical work had already been completed in prior stages and the results from these analyses were used as appropriate as presented below:

The initial analytical work was done during the preparation of the CSP whereby the formulation of problems and the results framework was developed at the country strategic level. At this stage the partners identified clearly observable problems based on the geographic area (Buikwe), and particular sector problem areas (fisheries, health, education plus institutional capacity of service delivery agency, as well as cross cutting issues of gender and environment).

Further analysis was done during the stakeholders' consultative work shop held in Njeru Town, Buikwe District in October 2013 using the problem tree and objectives tree as diagnostic tools. This was followed by systematic data gathering and sector situation assessments conducted by independent consultants to provide the required evidence to complete the situation analysis of Buikwe district. Stakeholders at local government and community level participated and suggested possible problems and solutions.

During the preparation of Buikwe Strategic Plan for Fishing Community Development (Buikwe Planning Workshop, Entebbe Town, 2014) and Preparation of WASH SDP for Fishing Community Development (BDLG WASH Planning Meetings, Buikwe 2014) extensive analysis of the Buikwe situation was conducted using the SWOT analysis tool. The emerging issues from these consultations reflected areas of concern that were synthesized into problems and solutions. More analyses were completed in the WASH project proposal which has been refined and elaborated in this project document.

1.6.3 PROJECT DOCUMENT AND PROJECT APPROVAL

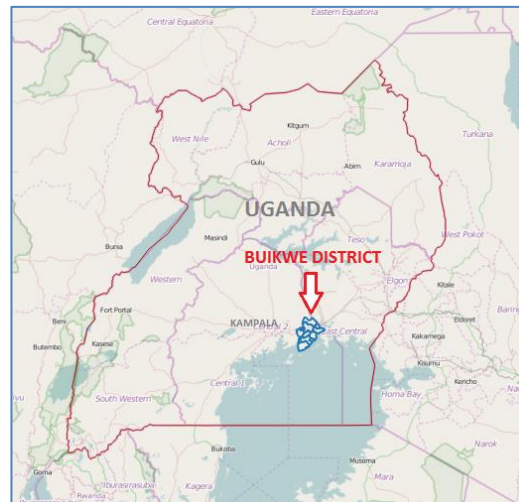
The project document presents the completed project design and serves as the reference document for project approval and subsequent implementation. It provides various analyses that underlie and rationalize the project design. The project document is the baseline for project implementation, adaptation, and evaluation. It defines the development problem to be addressed by the project; provides a description of the intervention strategy and technical approach to be followed during implementation; defines the expected results at the output, outcome and impact level (as presented in the final logical framework including the important underlying assumptions, objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification); outlines the analytical and sustainability considerations; presents an overall project implementation plan, financial plan and budget; and presents the monitoring and evaluation plan.

2. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1 GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND PROJECT AREA

2.1.1 UGANDA

Uganda is a landlocked country in East Africa bordered by Kenya to the east, South Sudan to the north, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the west, Rwanda to the southwest and Tanzania to the south. The country has an estimated population of 35 million with annual population growth of around 3.06%, which is among the highest in the world. The country's population is relatively young with an estimated 55.3% below the age of 18 years in 2015. Average life expectancy at birth is 59.2 years (UNDP 2014). Around 85% of the population lives in rural areas, most of which depends on subsistence farming for their survival. Uganda has enjoyed a steadily high economic growth in the past three decades with annual GDP growth averaging at 7.1% in the period 2002-2011 (adjusted to 2002 prices). Due to high population growth this transforms to about 3.5% average GDP growth per capita for the same period. Hence Uganda is still ranked as one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world, with a Human Development Index of 0.484 ranking number 164 out of 187 in 2013 (UNDP, 2014).



Buikwe district in Uganda

2.1.2 BUIKWE DISTRICT

Buikwe District Local Government (BDLG established in 2009, is one of the 112⁶ districts in Uganda. It is located 50 km east of the capital Kampala, in the central region of Uganda, with a total land surface area of 4,974 km². The district comprises of four town councils, eight sub-

⁵ Uganda Fast Facts, UNICEF July 2012.

⁶ The number of 112 districts includes Kampala City Authority (KCCA)

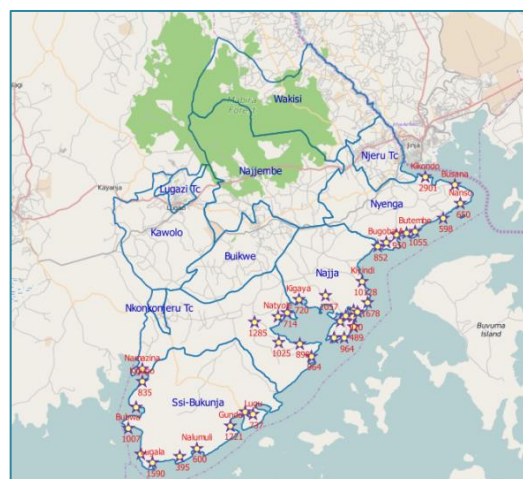
counties, 64 parishes and 464 villages (BDLG, 2012), with a total population of 436,406 people. Around 67% of the people live in rural villages and the remaining 33% in urban areas (UBoS, 2014). Approximately 10% of the population or 46,076 people live in fishing villages and depend on fisheries as a primary source of livelihood (BDLG, 2014b).

Despite its strategic location in the central region, that is relatively developed compared to other regions of Uganda, the rating of Buikwe district in terms of social and economic development is poor⁷. Economically the citizens of Buikwe depend on subsistence farming, small scale farming, retail trade and fishing. The key social development indicators are equally poor. The primary school completion rate is about 40%; the failure rate in primary leaving examinations (PLE) is high ranging between 10% and 20%, and about 20% of the population is illiterate⁸.

According to the MoWE the estimated access to safe water sources in Buikwe district is 69% meaning that 31% of the population do not have access to safe water and are therefore are at a risk of water and sanitation related diseases (BDLG, 2014a). Only ¾ of the water supply systems are however functional today, bringing the effective safe water coverage is around 50%. The access to household sanitation in form of improved latrines stands at 68%⁹ while access to hand washing facilities is estimated 34%.

2.1.3 FISHING COMMUNITIES IN BUIKWE

Four sub-counties, Najja, Ngogwe, Nyenga and Ssi, bordering Lake Victoria, constitute the fishing communities in Buikwe district, in which there are 39 fishing villages bordering the lake and 51 fish handling sites (BDLG 2014b). Socio-economic indicators in the fishing communities, especially in the 39 fishing villages and the 51 fish handling sites in Buikwe district are generally much worse than the district's or national average. With regard to WASH, the safe water coverage in the 39 fishing villages is estimated at 31% (BDLG 2014b), compared to the average coverage of 69% in the district and 64% nationwide. The two largest fishing villages in Buikwe, Kiyindi in Najja sub-county and Ssenyi in Ssi sub-county with a population of 10,128 and 3,447 respectively, have piped safe water supplies, but only 2 out of 8 safe water points in Kiyindi, and only 4 out of 15 in Ssenyi are functional. A similar situation is also found in many of the remaining 37 fishing villages and hence the WASH-SDP estimates that overall functionality is around 30% and the actual access to safe water at around 10%.



Sub-counties and fishing villages in Buikwe district

⁷ Buikwe District Strategic Plan for Fishing Communities 2014 – 2020

⁸ Analysis of UNEB PLE results 2011 - 2013

⁹ MDG target is 77% (BDLG,2014a)

Household sanitation is also a challenge in fishing villages since the commonly used technology for human waste disposal is dugout pits. Currently, 79% of the people in fishing villages have no access to improved latrines (BDLG 2014b) and the construction of dugout pits is the responsibility of each household. Most villages either have a rocky substrate that cannot be dug or sandy soils that collapse in during construction and appropriate solution to human waste disposal is a challenge. Community sanitation including garbage management and storm water drainage are non-existent in the fishing villages.

2.1.4 PROJECT AREA - JUSTIFICATION

The WASH SDP, under the emerging issues in the situation analysis, captures succinctly the justification for prioritizing WASH development in the 39 villages in Najja, Ngogwe, Nyenga and Ssi sub-counties of Buikwe district. It establishes that the fishing communities of Buikwe District are marginalized and far behind in the supply of safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene services, and an affirmative WASH intervention is needed to address the imbalance and lift them to district or national average service standards. The justification is furthermore supported by Uganda's equity principle applied to prioritisation of intervention areas of "SOME FOR ALL and NOT MORE FOR SOME".

2.2 PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED

This project is a component of the wider Buikwe District Fishing Community Development Programme (BDFCDP) which is intended to address development constraints related to inadequate access to basic public services in education, health and fisheries and the ramification of such deficiencies, which are manifested by poor quality of life and poor livelihood conditions of fishing communities in Buikwe. The core problem to be addressed by the project is **inadequate access to sustainable WASH facilities and services** among the fishing community in Buikwe District.

Only approximately 10% of the population has access to safe water and around 21% to sanitation facilities. This is far below the district and national average status and falls far short of the MDG targets for 2015 of 77% for access to safe water and 50% for access to sanitation facilities.

The implication of low access to safe water and sanitation facilities is that majority of the population uses unsafe water and open defecation is common. Under these conditions, the fishing communities are exposed to the risk of transmission of numerous waterborne diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and bilharzia, which have great negative ramification for the population, not least children and women. The disease burden, often WASH related, affects the nutritional status of the children, contributes to their absenteeism from school and affects their ability to learn. Additionally, there is a high burden placed on women and girls who are normally responsible for fetching water for the household and attend to the sick.

Lack of adequate safe water supply to fishing communities also affects availability of clean and safe water for fish production, which affects fish quality for domestic consumption as well as the possibilities for value added processing of fish and thus increased income for the community.

Despite the commitment of Buikwe District to improve the livelihoods of the people of fishing communities, there is insufficient financial, institutional and technical capacity with BDLG to address the problems and facilitate development of WASH in the district.

Problems to be addressed by the project can therefore be summarized as follows:

- Non-existent or non-functional safe water supply.
- Non-existent or non-functional sanitation facilities.
- Poor hygienic behaviour and practices among the fishing communities.
- Insufficient safe water to cater for production needs of the fishing communities.
- Inadequate capacity of BDLG to deal with the WASH challenges.

2.3 PRIORITY ISSUES

The Buikwe District WASH-SDP, approved by BDLG, is the main framework for water, sanitation and hygiene efforts targeting the fishing communities in the district. The following priority issues in the WASH-SDP, which will be addressed by the project, represent a convergence of the target population's greatest needs, Buikwe District's priorities, Uganda's national development priorities and ICEIDA's focus areas as indicated in the CSP:

- To address the lack of safe water supply for community use at household level, for public institutions like schools and health centres, and production at fish handling sites.
- To address the lack of sanitation facilities at household level and in public institutions like schools health centres and fish handling sites.
- To address poor hygienic behaviour and practices at individual, household and community level and in schools among the fishing communities.
- To address institutional capacity issues at district, sub-county and community levels, including establishing and strengthening collaboration and partnership mechanism with other development partners, CSOs and private sectors
- To integrate gender and environment concerns related to WASH.

2.4 PROGRAMME STRATEGY

2.4.1 OVERALL STRATEGY

The overall strategy of the project is to support BDLG to implement its strategy for fishing community development as defined in the District Development Plan, the District Strategic Plan for Fishing Community Development 2014-2020, and more specifically elaborated in the WASH-SDP.

The situation to be changed is defined by the problems identified in the situation analyses and informed by the vision and the mission of the district. The Buikwe District vision is to *have "productive and prosperous fishing communities by 2020"*.

The stakeholders reached consensus that inadequate access to WASH is among the key obstacles stopping the fishing communities from development as manifested by high incidence of WASH related diseases.

The strategy of the project is aligned with district WASH SDP particularly the mission statement: *“to improve the livelihood of the fishing communities through provision and utilisation of WASH facilities and services”*.

The intervention logic of the project is premised on addressing deficiencies in WASH facilities and services, increase their coverage and utilisation, influence change in hygienic behaviour and practices, break the contamination cycle of WASH related diseases and ultimately contribute to improved livelihood and living conditions of the people in fishing communities. The WASH facilities and services will be delivered as a package containing three main elements as identified in the WASH-SDP:

1. Safe Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Development: Construction of new safe water supply systems; upgrading, expansion or rehabilitation of existing safe water supply systems; and development of maintenance systems for adequate and sustainable safe water supply at household level and at public institutions like schools, health centres and fish handling sites. Construction of new sanitation facilities; upgrading, expanding or rehabilitating existing facilities; and development of maintenance systems for their sustainable use at household level and at public institutions like schools, health centres and fish handling sites;

2. Hygiene promotion and education: The Project will support and strengthen capacity Buikwe of the district local government and partner SDAs to scale-up community-led total sanitation (CLTS) and school-led total sanitation (SLTS) activities in the focal fishing communities. The focus will be on achieving open defecation free (ODF) villages and schools by stimulating demand for latrines and generating change in hygiene behaviour at a community-wide level. The key areas that will be strengthened for effective scale-up of CLTS and SLTS include:

- Reinforce district led partnerships with other partner SDAs including NGOs, FBOs, and CBOs involved in implementing CLTS and SLTS,
- Training of facilitators in CLTS participatory approaches and use of participatory tools, and step down training of staff at appropriate lower levels,
- Facilitate provision of training manuals and behaviour change communication (BCC) materials,
- Facilitate initiating of CLTS in communities involving formation and training of committees that are inclusive of men, women and younger people,
- Facilitate regular implementation support to the committee members for progress and maintenance of CLTS in communities.

educational approaches will be used to increase awareness on why and how best to use water and sanitation for public health and production purposes, and to induce safe hygienic behaviour to break the contamination cycle of unsanitary latrines, contaminated water, and unsafe hygienic behaviour and practices. This will include demonstrations of design and construction of sanitation facilities for household and public institutions that minimize the danger of groundwater contamination.

3. Sector and Institutional capacity development: The programme will implement activities to increase the capacity and performance of institutional structures, systems and processes at district and community level, including partnerships and better coordination between stakeholders for sustainability of project interventions and benefits.

Gender and environmental sustainability are cross-cutting issues to be mainstreamed and addressed in all activities by the project.

2.4.2 OWNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY

The project will emphasise alignment to the district systems with Buikwe District taking the lead and ownership of the project and ICEIDA providing financial, technical and M&E support as appropriate. Within the framework of district ownership and leadership, implementation modalities will involve use of district structures, partnerships with other strategic development partners, collaboration with local NGOs and CBOs, and some community led initiative depending on the available capacities and considerations for sustainability of project interventions. In line with MoWE WASH development practises, the population of targeted fishing villages will be required to make a monetary contribution towards the cost of any WASH development. .

2.5 TARGET GROUPS

The primary target group are the people in the fishing villages of Buikwe district. A common denominator for these fishing villages is that there is insufficient access to safe water, inadequate sanitation facilities and the population is among the most vulnerable in the society. The target groups at secondary level are BDLG and its partner NGO's and CBO's that will benefit from the capacity development support from the project.

2.6 TARGET AREA

The first stratum is the district level where sector and institutional capacity development needs will be addressed. The second strata comprises of four focal sub-counties of Najja, Ngogwe, Nyenga and Ssi (which for purposes of this proposal are broadly referred to as the fishing communities). The third strata comprises of 39 fishing villages in the four sub-counties that contain the 51 fish handling sites in Buikwe District. These villages are the most underserved in the entire district in terms of WASH coverage and other basic social service of education and health.

2.7 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

ICEIDA's policies, ICEIDA's CSP for Uganda as well as various policies of the GoU (e.g. National Water Policy (1999), Rural Water and Sanitation Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SIP) 2009 and other sub-sector strategies and guidelines) require that the cross-cutting issues of environment and gender are taken into full consideration in the design and implementation of the project.

2.7.1 GENDER EQUALITY

The *"Gender Equality Policy in Iceland's International Developing Co-operation (MFA & ICEIDA 2013)"* underlines the importance of equal opportunities for women and men to have an impact on, participate in, and enjoy the benefits of projects that Iceland supports. The development strategy defines gender equality as both a cross-cutting and specific theme. The Uganda National Gender policy (2007) and the Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy (2010-15) provide the framework to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to

guide mainstreaming of gender and women's needs in the development process. Buikwe District Local Government adopted the national gender policies into the WASH-SDP to facilitate their implementation at the local level.

In line with the partners' policy frameworks, gender and gender equality perspectives are an integral part of the WASH project and will be mainstreamed in all activities to overcome barriers that prevent women, men and vulnerable groups from equal access to WASH services. The potential impacts of project actions on women versus men have been analysed and strategies to promote active participation of both women and men in decision-making and implementation have been included in the project design. The project will specifically promote the status and empowerment of women as they are at a significant disadvantage in the fishing communities.

The gender review of the SDP shows that women and men are important stakeholders in WASH due to the different roles they play in the management and use of water and sanitation. However, women and children, especially the girl child, are more burdened than men by inadequate provision of WASH services among households in fishing communities. Women and children are the major collectors and users of safe water for domestic purposes. Fetching water is both time-consuming and tiresome, and in some situations it is costly. Women are also the main health care givers in-charge of household hygiene and the upbringing of children. Improvement in WASH therefore benefits women and children and improve their health. Increasing access to safe water within easy reach of households reduces the burden on women, increasing their opportunities to engage in income generating activities to earn an income and have leisure to participate in social activities. It also reduces the burden on children especially the girl child to attend school.

The project will focus on the following gender mainstreaming initiatives:

- Support formulation of gender sensitive WASH plans through inclusive participatory bottom-up planning process aimed at women, men, girls and boys a voice in determining the WASH priorities at the community level and ensure that both men and women have equal access to WASH services according to their needs;
- Strengthening women's decision making power by ensuring equal representation of men and women on WASH committees, with at least one woman holding a key managerial position.
- Strengthen capacity of the district, through training staff in gender analysis, and gender planning and budgeting and create gender awareness at the community level through community sensitization campaigns.
- Develop and implement mechanisms to generate gender disaggregated data to inform planning, programming and evidence based decision making

UN-WOMEN office in Kampala was consulted at various stages of the project development and commented on the gender aspects of the WASH-SDP as well as of the project document. Further consultation with UN-WOMEN and/or other relevant gender experts will be carried out as need arises during the implementation of the project.

2.7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The project will pay particular attention to environmental concerns in the design and management of the WASH Project activities. The key considerations as outlined in the ICEIDA guidelines are:

- Promoting environmental protection and sustainable development by prioritizing economic, social and environmental needs of beneficiaries while simultaneously alleviating poverty. Sanitation activities like latrine construction are aimed at reducing the pollution impact of human wastes on the water resource.
- Strengthening awareness and knowledge about the environment, build capacity, promote cooperation of stakeholders and enhance institutional ability for integrating environmental concerns into development programmes. Campaigns and training activities will address the need for local awareness about the necessity of a clean environment and related benefits.
- It is also required by Uganda law to carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in all development activities taking place in the country. The responsible authorities are MoWE and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). BDLG as the developer has submitted the WASH SDP and project proposal to the National Environment Management Authority for screening and categorization of the site specific needs for EIA.

NEMA has noted that *“the two documents have important baseline information for a detailed EIA for the proposed projects but since the EIA has its own standalone procedure and format, these may not act as EIA. So it is important that before the planned strategies are implemented, an EIA or EIAs be undertaken”*. The EIAs will highlight the need for mitigation, compliance and indicate possible improvement of the environment through project activities. BDLG environment action plans will be adhered to in sites where EIAs are not necessary.

Environment coordination links have already been established between BDLG, Directorate of Environment of the MoWE and ICEIDA for guidance on appropriate actions to be taken by the project to comply with legal requirements. BDLG will make sure that the outcome is aligned with the ICEIDA, 2012, guiding principles for addressing environmental sustainability issues (respect, protection and sustainability).

3 ICEIDA - BUIKWE DISTRICT WASH PROJECT

The WASH project is integrated with other projects in the BDFCDP, all contributing to one development objective: to facilitate improvement in livelihood and living conditions of people in fishing communities in Buikwe. Through situation analyses in education, fisheries, and health sectors in Buikwe district, WASH has been identified as a priority area that cuts across all above sectors and it has been agreed between the partners to give WASH development a high first priority under the BDFCDP. The logframe for the project is found in Annex 1.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The Project will contribute to the BDFCDP development objective: *to facilitate improvement in livelihood and living conditions of people in fishing communities in Buikwe district.*

3.2 IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

The immediate objective of the project is to increase access and use of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH) among the people in fishing communities in Buikwe district for improved public health.

3.3 OUTPUTS

The outputs outlined below are based on requirements for WASH installations in Buikwe fishing villages as presented in the Buikwe district WASH SDP, and the associated cost estimates drawn from guidelines provided by the MoWE. A detailed survey of requirements at each site will be carried out in the early stages of the project and work plans and budgets adjusted accordingly. The overall financial framework for the WASH project is the defining factor controlling the extent of activities to be undertaken and thus the final outputs. The selected sites and anticipated outputs may thus change with more detailed consideration and these will be processed through the formal administration mechanism of the project.

Based on analysis and recommendations of the WASH-SDP the project outputs are clustered into three main categories:

1.	Infrastructure for improved WASH installed and/or restored
1.1.0	22 new improved safe water facilities developed
1.1.1	17 piped water systems constructed
1.1.2	5 new borehole facilities constructed
1.2.0	50 existing safe water facilities rehabilitated,
1.2.1	17 piped water supply stand pipes upgraded
1.2.2	15 borehole water facilities rehabilitated
1.2.3	18 spring well water facilities rehabilitated
1.3.0	137 Improved sanitation facilities constructed
1.3.1	103 Communal multi stance VIP latrines for rural growth centres constructed
1.3.2	29 multi stance VIP latrines for primary schools constructed
1.3.3	5 multi stance VIP latrines for health centres constructed
2.	Hygiene promotion and education scale-up to 19 focal fishing villages and 29 schools supported
2.1.0	LGs and partner SDAs supported to scaling up hygiene promotion and education in project area
2.1.1	District level and step-down training/refresher training of CLTS facilitators supported
2.1.2	Printing and dissemination of CLTS manuals and behaviour change communication (BCC) materials supported
2.1.3	Grants to non-state partner SDAs involved in CLTS implementation provided
2.2.0	Hygiene promotion and education supported to scale-up in 19 Villages
2.2.1	19 Village hygiene improvement plans developed and incorporated in LG plans
2.2.2	CLTS triggered and scaled-up in 19 Villages
2.3.0	School hygiene education and promotion supported to scale up in 29 primary schools

2.3.1	27 school hygiene improvement plans developed and incorporated in LG plans
2.3.2	SLTS triggered and scaled-up in 29 schools
3.	WASH Sector capacity to manage and sustain service delivery developed at all levels
3.1.0	District Coordination and M&E in relation to WASH strengthened
3.2.0	District Water Office and the district's WASH team equipped and skilled to perform its work
3.3.0	Community structures and systems for sustained operation and maintenance (O&M) of WASH established in 19 fishing villages

3.4 ACTIVITIES

The skeleton schedule of the main project activities has been included in the project document. The detailed work breakdown structure will be completed as part of the annual work planning. This will give flexibility for adaptive management during implementation. Reservations described at the beginning of section 3.3 do equally apply for the projects activities. The main project activities foreseen with cost estimates as detailed in section 4.2 are shown in the table below. The list is not exhaustive and will be revised based on detailed planning during the project implementation:

Code	Activity	Cost USD
100	Development of WASH infrastructure/facilities in fishing communities	3.265.255
110	Construction of 22 new improved safe water facilities in 19 fishing communities	1.196.424
120	Rehabilitation of 50 safe water supply points in 19 fishing communities	
130	Construction of 137 ventilated improved pit (VIPS) latrines for communal use in rural growth centres (RGCs), schools and health centres	2.068.831
200	Scaling up Hygiene promotion and education in 19 fishing villages and 29 primary schools	263.652
210	Facilitate LG and partner SDAs to scaling up hygiene promotion and education using CLTS approach	
220	Facilitating scaling-up of hygiene promotion and education in 19 villages using CLTS approach	
230	Facilitating scaling-up of hygiene promotion and education in 29 schools using SLTS approach	
300	Develop institutional capacity for WASH coordination, O&M and M&E	204.225
310	Develop district capacity for WASH coordination, monitoring and evaluation	
320	Develop capacity of District Water Office and WASH team to deliver and sustain WASH services	
330	Establish community structures, systems and capacities for sustained operation and maintenance of WASH	
400	Project Management and M&E	290.000
410	Hold programme steering committee meetings covering WASH Project held	20.000
420	Conduct baseline survey	60.000
430	Carryout project implementation support and monitoring missions	100.000
440	Undertake on-going project process evaluation surveys/studies	50.000
450	Conduct final project evaluation	60.000
	TOTAL	4.023.132

3.5 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:

3.5.1 ICEIDA

In accordance with article 3 of the partnership agreement, ICEIDA will provide the following:

Financial resources to:

- Fund capital expenditure in construction of safe water and sanitation facilities and rehabilitation of existing safe water facilities. The cost centres will include investment servicing costs (designs and procurement), works contract price inclusive of necessary quality tests, and contract supervision costs.
- Fund training activities and other capacity building interventions of local government staff planned under the project.
- Fund provision of commodities (equipment and materials) needed for the implementation of the project's activities.
- Fund payment of approved allowances and transport for local staff to attend scheduled project events or activities. Eligible allowances under this agreement will be in conformity with approved Local Development Partner Group (LDPG) adopted by ICEIDA.

Technical support in the following areas:

- Technical assistance and short-term consultancies to facilitate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Technical assistance for strengthening of relevant Management and Information systems (MIS) and reporting mechanisms in the district.
- Short term consultant(s) for external midterm review and evaluation of the project.

3.5.2 BUIKWE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The ownership of the project is with Buikwe District and project activities are an integral part of the districts development plans. Buikwe District Local Government will provide the following:

- Committed BDLG staff as required to carry out implementation, supervision and monitoring of the sector activities throughout the project period.
- Salaries for BDLG staff involved in the project.
- Ensure and be responsible for proper use and maintenance of property and equipment provided by the project.
- Cover the costs for mobilization and sensitization in the district's communities as required by project activities.
- Cover the cost for preparations and production of sector annual plans and budgets and progress reports.
- Cover the costs of internal audits of project activities as required.

- Cover all expenditure arising from securing land for WASH facilities and installations by the project as well as cost of physical planning activities where required.
- Cover the costs for coordination of interactions with central government and building partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations and other development partners as required.
- Funds for recurrent operations and maintenance of WASH facilities as back-up support to lower local governments and the community based maintenance systems.

3.5.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

In accordance with the partnership agreement, the Government of Uganda through relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) will provide the following:

Through Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development:

- Responsibility for overall monitoring and implementation of the project through the programme steering committee, either directly or by delegated responsibility to relevant MDA.
- Ensure that ICEIDA's support is reflected in national plans, budgets and accounting.
- Ensure that project accounts are audited.
- Oversee procurement procedures.

Through the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG):

- Guidance on policy framework for local governance and overall supervision and monitoring of the BDFCDP and WASH project in accordance with its mandate.
- Provide administrative and institutional support to the project and support sustainability of project activities.
- Coordinate monitoring and supervision of the project in collaboration with the lead sector Ministry and liaise with ICEIDA as appropriate.

Through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE):

- Guidance on national policies, standards and priorities for WASH development and management, development of public sanitary facilities and promotion of good practices of hygiene and sanitation in rural areas.
- Monitor and evaluate local government programmes to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- Technical support in designing of specific WASH solutions.
- Technical support to districts through the regional technical support units.
- Guidance on environmental sustainability in the project.
- Approval of WASH designs in accordance with the Water Act.

3.5.4 COMMUNITY

The people and leadership of target fishing villages will provide inputs into the project including:

- Participation in planning and selection of sites for new WASH installations.

- Assist with monitoring of contracts for construction works.
- Mobilization of communities for hygiene promotion and education.
- Contribute towards cost of operation and maintenance of WASH facilities.
- Land for WASH facilities
- Financial contribution towards cost of WASH installation.

3.5.5 CIVIL SOCIETY

Active civil societies in the district will be actively solicited and will provide inputs into the project in appropriate focus areas:

- Sensitization and training people on WASH issues.
- Provide technical support.
- Monitoring public development projects.
- Collaboration and networking.

3.5.6 OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Other development partners, including International organizations, NGOs and religious organizations are active in WASH development in Buikwe and may be partners in implementation and funding of activities relevant to the project.

3.6 KEY INDICATORS

The main indicators defined for monitoring the WASH project outcomes are the Ten Golden Indicators developed under the performance measurement framework (PMF) for Uganda's water and sanitation sub-sector. They provide the minimum scope for assessing current performance and longitudinal framework for comparisons over time. The Ten Golden Indicators are:

1	Access to safe water	The percentage of the rural population within 1km and urban population within 0.2 km of an improved safe water source
2	Functionality	The percentage of improved safe water sources that are functional at the time of a given spot-check
3	Investment cost	The average cost per beneficiary of a new safe water and sanitation scheme
4	Access to sanitation	The percentage of people with access to improved and basic latrines
5	Water for production	The percentage increase in cumulative storage capacity of water for production
6	Water quality	The percentage of samples complying with established national standards
7	Equity	The mean parish deviation from district average in population per improved source
8	Access /use of hygiene practice	The percentage of the population with access to hand-

		washing facilities
9	Gender	The percentage of women holding key positions on water users committees
10	Community capacity development	The percentage of safe water points with an active water user committee

The golden indicators have been synthesised into key project outcome and impact indicators as shown in the table below (more details are provided in the M&E Framework Matrix in Annex 3).

Impact indicators	
Public health outcomes contributing to improved livelihood and living conditions	Percentage of the population in project area that perceive improvements especially in better public health dimension of livelihood and living conditions
Outcome indicators	
Public health outcomes - measured by reduced WASH related diseases	Percentage change in incidence of diarrhoea diseases among the under five children in the target fishing communities; and
	Percentage change in incidence of bilharzia (<i>schistosomiasis</i>) in the target fishing communities, especially school children.
Hygienic behaviour and practices	Availability of hand washing facilities close to latrines, with soap or ash for washing. Percentage of households practicing hand washing at critical time;
	Percentage of households practicing hygienic use of water – safe water chain
	Percentage of the target fishing villages certified open defecation free (ODF)
Increased access and use to improved safe water facilities	Quantity and quality - per capita consumption of safe water improved to 20 litres per capita per day, and percentage of protected and treated safe water supplies meeting national water quality standards;
	Distance and usage - the percentage of rural households with access to safe water within a distance of 1 km, and 200 metres for rural growth centres households, schools, health centres and fish handling sites, and water collection time reduced to less than 30 minutes;
	Equity and affordability - Equal gender representation on water user committees and at least a woman in key position on the committees (chairperson, vice chairperson secretary or treasurer); and all the people including the poor can afford cost of water and sanitation;
	Functionality and management - percentage of non-functional safe water facilities and Water User Committees (WUC) significantly reduced and maintained at less than 10%;

	Investment cost - cost per person of WASH facility investments maintained within nationally accepted and comparable range.
Increased access and to improved sanitation facilities	Sanitation in public institutions - At least 95% of primary schools and health centres in target fishing villages have gender separated access to improved VIP latrines and associated hand washing facilities in compliance with national recommendation of 1:40 latrine stance to pupil ratio;
	Community sanitation – % of households with access to improved communal VIP latrines with stance to household ratio 1:10, within a distance not exceeding 50 metres;
	Sanitation facilities at household level - % of basic latrines at household level increased. Targets to be set in WASH Improvement Plans for each village.

3.7 EXPECTED OUTCOME AND SUSTAINABILITY

3.7.1 OUTCOME

The outcome of the project interventions has been conceptualised at three levels as described below:

Immediate Outcome

The immediate outcome will be increased access to improved WASH services by people in fishing communities in the 19 villages. This will entail increasing coverage of improved water facilities from 10% to at least 95% sufficient to serve 34.423 people (projected to be 46.606 people by 2025) in 19 target villages, 29 schools, 5 health centres and selected FHS; increased coverage of improved sanitation facilities from 21% to at least 95% for the population using communal (shared) VIP latrines in public institutions (29 primary schools, five health centres and FHS); and increase coverage of hygiene promotion and education by CLTS in the 19 target fishing villages and SLTS in 29 primary schools to complete coverage.

Intermediate outcome

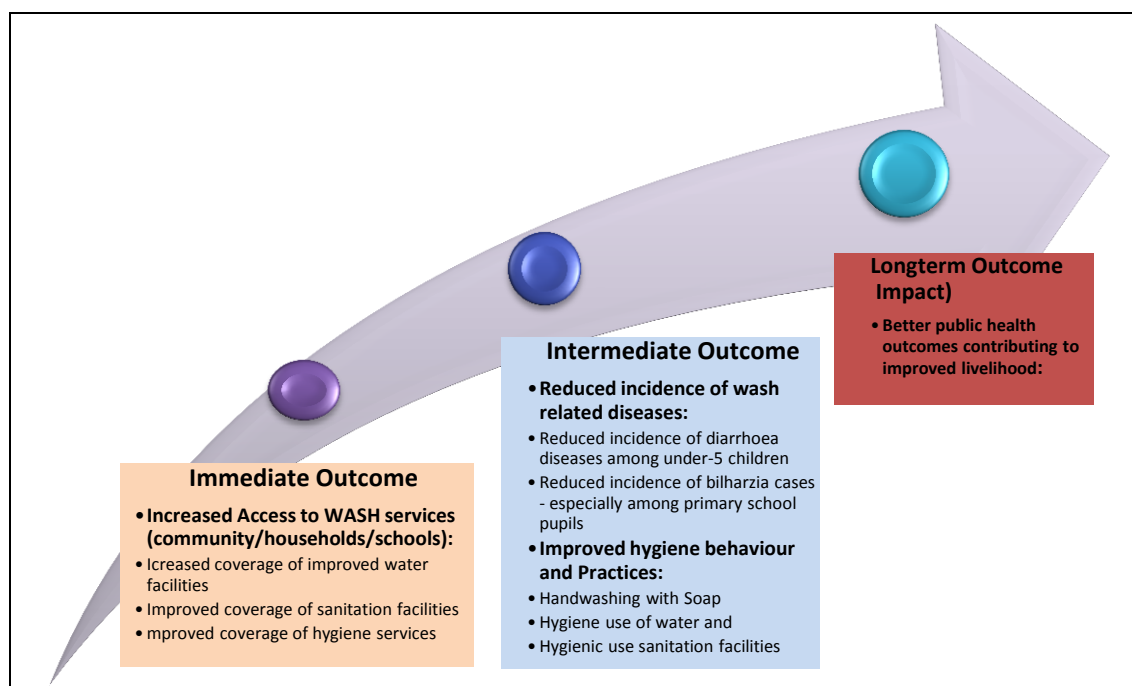
The intermediate outcome is improved hygiene behaviour and practices covering improved personal hygiene – mainly hand washing with soap or ash at critical times (after visiting toilet/latrine or cleaning the child’s excreta, before eating or feeding a child, and before preparing food); hygienic use of water-safe water chain; and hygienic use of sanitation facilities resulting in open defecation free (ODF) status. This will break the contamination cycle of WASH related diseases which are prevalent in the fishing communities e.g. diarrhoea and bilharzia cases.

The long-term outcome (impact)

The long-term outcome is improved health that directly results from reduction in WASH related diseases. Other potential outcomes include: savings on cost and time spent on treating diseases, savings on time and cost of fetching water by women and children and thus more available time for income generating activities by women. School attendance and drop-out rate by children is likely to improve due to availability of sanitation facilities at schools.

These outcomes will contribute to the programme impact of improved livelihood and living conditions among fishing communities in Buikwe district. At the district and national level, this will contribute to attainment of MDG 7 and MDGs 1, 2, 3, and 4; as well as the post MDG sustainable development goals relevant to WASH.

The three levels of outcomes are illustrated in the diagram below:



3.7.2 SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability in the context of this project focuses on on-going service delivery of WASH service systems installed by the project. It is thus defined as the maintenance of an acceptable level of service throughout the design life of the safe water supply systems and sanitation facilities, as well as on-going hygiene education and promotion services. The success of the project will therefore be judged not only by the quantity and quality of outputs delivered but also by the capacity created for sustainability and continuity of WASH services. The measures taken by the project to assure sustainability of WASH services are categorised into institutional, technical and financial aspects as described below:

Institutional aspects:

WASH facilities, even though well-constructed, need proper institutional arrangements to keep them functioning over time. They require operation, routine maintenance and preventive maintenance, which need various inputs. Since rural systems are shared by a number of households, they require structures, systems and people with adequate capacities at all levels to manage, support, monitor and oversee the operation and maintenance, and to collect money to cover the costs of these services.

- Sustainability will be enhanced by emphasizing institutional arrangements that engender ownership of WASH facilities by local governments and the user communities. Formal ownership of the WASH facilities will be with sub-county local governments on behalf of the user groups. User communities will be empowered through the elected WASH committees to actively participate in bottom-up planning, selection of sites, implementation and monitoring and supervision of the WASH services. The participatory approaches for hygiene promotion and education, as well as planning for WASH interventions will be integrated into formal local government processes from the village to the district level.
- Furthermore, sustainability will be enhanced by empowering the communities to adhere to the principles of the **“National Framework for Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply”**. The project will strengthen the community based maintenance system (CBMS) through mobilization and capacity development of district and lower local government staff, non-state actors such as NGOs and private sector organizations, the WASH and other relevant village committees and community members. The village WASH committee will be trained in drawing a three-year Community Operations and Management Plans (COMP for sustainable operation and management of the safe water supply system. This will include a tariff structure approved and set by the community aiming at cost recovery from end-users to ensure continued safeguarding and functionality of the installed facilities.
- Finally the capacity of the District Water Office (DWO) and related field staff at sub-county to supervise and monitor functionality and quality of WASH services will be strengthened through the project.

Technical aspects:

Design, choice of technology option and quality of infrastructure are key determinants for sustainability of WASH service delivery. These technical aspects will be closely monitored to assure sustainability of WASH services.

- The project will monitor quality of designs of WASH facilities to minimize the danger of design flaws that may cause reduced functionality or mal-function of installed WASH facilities.
- The selection of technical solutions and design of facilities will take into the investment cost as well as the operation and maintenance cost of the WASH facilities to ensure affordability of services and the ability and willingness by the community to pay for the services.
- Infrastructure development will be closely supervised and monitored to ensure that quality of construction meets accepted national standards and does not lead to failure of the WASH facility before the end of its design life.

Financial aspects:

The sustainability of WASH services requires willingness of users to provide the necessary time, money and labour to maintain functionality of WASH facilities. This willingness is affected by socio-economic factors such as income level, community homogeneity, social cohesion and willingness to work together. Willingness also depends on consumer satisfaction with the service compared to the previous sources in the community. The following strategies will be used to facilitate financial sustainability:

- Community mobilization and sensitization to promote social cohesion, cooperative effort and ownership responsibility;
- Continuous improvements of WASH service provision so that there is continuity of service and users are satisfied and more willing to pay for O&M.
- Establishment of a cost recovery mechanism to sustain operation and maintenance of WASH services.
- Promotion of transparent and accountability mechanisms for O&M funds where eventual revenue collected from WASH services deposited in escrow accounts opened at appropriate levels and ring-fencing of the funds for WASH O&M to minimize danger of diversion to other unrelated activities.

4 COST ESTIMATES AND BUDGET

4.1 COST ESTIMATES

The WASH-SDP provides details of existing WASH installations in fishing villages in Buikwe district, assessment of functionality and the need for new installations and/or renovations. WASH development by the district is prioritised using population size as the primary criteria and guidelines by the Directorate of Water Development of MoWE to group fishing villages into population categories that can be served with different technology options:

- **Urban Area (UA):** Population >5000 to be served under the urban piped water supply system
- **Rural Growth Centre (RGC):** Population 2000-5000 where limited mechanized water system is proposed
- **Transient Rural Growth Centre (TRGC):** Population 1000-2000 that can be served as Rural Growth Centre if resources allow
- **Rural Village (RV):** Population <1000 to be served with point water sources

In addition the district follows the principle of ***“Some for All and not More for Some”*** which influences the strategic approach in prioritising interventions.

Information and data from the WASH-SDP were used as a basis for estimation of cost of new installations and renovation of existing but non-functional installations for each of the 39 fishing villages in Buikwe district. This includes WASH for community use as well as WASH for public institutions like schools, health centres and Fish Handling Sites.

The unit costs applied are derived from a variety of sources and include standards provided by the District Development Plan 2010-2015, the GoU Rural Water and Sanitation Strategy and Investment Plan 2000-2015, from implementing partners as well as best estimates of market prices where specific costs for items were not available. It should be noted that the estimates for any given location are indicative and are subject to modifications when detailed surveying and calculation of costs of work is carried out during planning in the early stages of project implementation.

The estimated total direct cost of installing and/or renovating WASH installations in the 39 fishing villages in Buikwe district, with appropriate technology as described above, is 5.175.875 USD. The detailed cost estimates for installation of WASH facilities at each of the 39 fishing villages are shown in Annex 2.

ICEIDA’s approved budget for the “WASH development in Fishing Communities 2015 – 2017” project is 3.780.505 USD. This is sufficient to covers approximately 70% of the total estimated cost of WASH installations in all Buikwe district fishing villages. The project will provide 100% WASH coverage in four fishing villages in Najja sub county, five in Ngogwe sub county, four in Nyenga sub county and six in Ssi sub county, in total 19 fishing with a current population of 34.423 or projected population of 46.606 people by year 2025¹⁰ or approximately 75% of the total population in all Buikwe district fishing villages.

The total estimated cost for the project is 4.023.132 USD of which 3.733.132 USD is direct WASH installation costs, including administration costs by BDLG, and 290.000 USD are indirect cost of project management and Monitoring and Evaluation. The funding contribution from ICEIDA towards the project is 3.780.505 USD (94%) and 242.627 USD (6%) from Buikwe district. The 19 fishing villages selected for intervention by the project and associated WASH development costs are shown in Annex 2 and summarized in the table below:

Population	Najja	Ngogwe	Nyenga	Ssi	Total	
Current Population 2014	13.827	5.024	6.552	9.020	34.423	
Projected Population 2025	18.721	6.802	8.871	12.212	46.606	
Project Cost in USD	Najja	Ngogwe	Nyenga	Ssi	Total	%
Safe Water	259.128	185.145	188.445	419.507	1.052.225	28%
Sanitation	764.245	266.724	390.018	647.844	2.068.831	55%
Purchase of land	53.200	18.200	25.200	47.600	144.200	4%
Hygiene Promotion and Education	86.727	38.294	49.022	89.609	263.652	7%
Institutional Capacity Development	34.691	15.318	19.609	36.181	105.799	3%
Buikwe District Administration Cost	20.372	25.465	20.372	30.558	96.767	3%
Community Contribution	268	532	632	228	1.660	0%
Total Installation	1.218.630	549.677	693.298	1.271.527	3.733.132	100%
% cost per district	33%	15%	19%	34%	100%	
Project Management – M&E					290.000	
Total Project Cost					4.023.132	

The cost estimates presented above and in Annex 2 represent the best estimates of WASH installation costs based on available information at the time of planning. Variations in actual costs are expected and will materialise during detailed planning and implementation. This will be dealt with by adjusting the number of sites to be developed by the project to keep the total costs within the overall budget of the project. The estimates include cost of construction

¹⁰ 2025 projected population based on population numbers derived from a mini-census carried out as part of the preparation for the project proposal and is used throughout this document (BDLG, 2014b). An official census was carried out in Uganda in late 2014, and refinements will be made to the project plans, when census figures are available and on the basis of more detailed survey carried out at each site during the planning stages of the implementation.

supervision, community mobilisation and training but not BDLG administrative costs. These are detailed below in section 4.2.

4.2 BUDGET

The total budget for the project is estimated at 4.023.132 USD of which ICEIDA will contribute 3.780.505 USD (94%) and Buikwe district 242.627 USD (6%), through district funding and from community contributions. The distribution of estimated annual allocations is shown in rounded figures table below:

Calendar Year	ICEIDA USD	Buikwe district USD	Total per year USD
01.04.2015 – 31.12.2015	1.500.000	96.000	1.596.000
01.01.2016 – 31.12.2016	1.500.000	96.000	1.596.000
01.01.2017 – 31.12.2017	780.505	50.627	831.132
Total	3.780.505	242.627	4.023.132

The above estimated allocations are tentative and subject to annual and continuous revision based on performance and success of implementation. Annual budget will be based on bi-annual work plans developed by BDLG, reviewed by the project’s Implementation Monitoring Team and presented to the BDFCDP PSC for review and approval.

The financial year for the project is the calendar year but work plans and budgets will be prepared and presented to the PSC in 6 month sections to be able to accommodate for the GoU financial year based on the time period 1st July to 30th June.

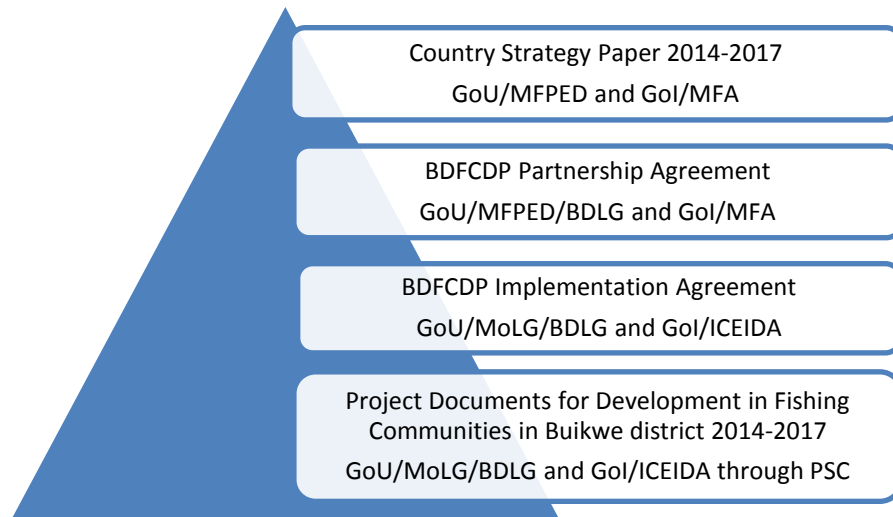
5 ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The institutional capacity assessment of BDLG was conducted in 2014 and it established that the district has the capacity to immediately take on the management and implementation of the BDFCDP provided that the weaknesses in staffing levels were addressed first.

5.1.1 PARTNERSHIP COORDINATION

The GoU through MFPED and BDLG and ICEIDA signed a tripartite Partnership Agreement that lays down a general framework for ICEIDA support to BDFCDP. The Partnership Agreement defines the roles of ICEIDA and the roles of Uganda Government through MFPED and BDLG in the development partnership. It charges the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with overall responsibility for coordination of the BDFCDP. MFPED Has formally delegated GoU responsibility for the BDFCDP to Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), which is established in the BDFCDP Implementation Agreement signed by MoLG, BDLG and ICEIDA. The hierarchical structure for BDFCDP and projects there under is shown below:



5.1.2 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The primary responsibility for planning, implementation and monitoring of the project lies with BDLG in accordance with its mandate under the Local Governments Act. The implementation of the project will be managed through existing national and local government decision making structures and utilizing existing planning, budgeting, procurement, accounting, M&E and reporting systems and processes. ICEIDA will assist with direct and/or external technical support as required and agreed.

A WASH Implementation Monitoring Team (WASH-IMT) will be set up jointly by BDLG and ICEIDA to strengthen the implementation process and create an interface for monitoring. The IMT will oversee day-to-day implementation of the project but will not be directly involved in the implementation. The responsibilities of the WASH-IMT will include:

- Monitoring, review and validation of WASH site selection
- Monitoring, review and validation of proposed technical solutions
- Monitoring, review and validation of processing above by District Technical Planning Committee
- Monitoring, review and validation of procurement preparation process
- Monitoring, review and validation of the procurement process
- Monitoring, review and validation of contract preparation and approval
- Monitoring, review and validation of procedures during implementation of works and services
- Facilitate collection of data as required by the M&E structure for the project and detailed in chapter six, "Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting".
- Prepare quarterly reports for the partners as described in in chapter 6 – Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting
- Monitor post-installation operation and management of WASH facilities during the implementation period of the project.

The WASH-IMT will interact directly with District Water Office, Department of Works and Engineering, District Technical Planning Committee, District Procurement Unit, and other BDLG offices as appropriate. The WASH-IMT reports to ICEIDA and BDLG through ICEIDA Programme Director and BDLG Chief Administrative Officer respectively.

5.2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Articles 4, 6, and 9 of the Partnership Agreement outline the framework for financial management of the project, including funds management, disbursement arrangements and procurement processes. Financial management must fulfil GoI and GoU requirements. The project will make use of the country public financial management systems applied by the local governments in Uganda as stipulated in the Public Finance and Accountability Act, 2002 and the Local Government Financial and Accounting Regulations, 1998 (LGFAR, which meets GoU standards, and standards set by International Accounting Standards Board meeting GoI requirements.

Buikwe district is not yet connected to GoU electronic government accounting system, the Integrated Financial Management System or IFMS. Efforts will be made by the partners to have the IFMS connected to BDLG as soon as possible to create the necessary platform for transparent accountability, secure timeliness and accuracy of financial statements, and the traceability and transparency of transactions. In the interim period, alternative mechanism will be designed and agreed upon by the partners.

5.2.1 MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), who is the Accounting officer of the District designated by the MoFPED has the overall responsibility of managing project and is accountable to the PSC for fund management.

In line with article 4, section 4.7 of the Partnership Agreement, the project will be implemented on the basis of annual budgets and work plans reviewed and approved by the BDFCDP PSC. The annual budget and work plans will be presented to the PSC in distinctive six month periods. BDLG will operate a separate bank account for the programme (BDFCDP) in a qualified commercial bank institution. The CAO will be the primary signatory to the Programme Bank Account and the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) the secondary signatory. The CAO and the CFO may delegate part of their roles to subordinate staff at senior level in line with GoU approved guidelines. ICEIDA will have full access to statements of the Programme Bank Account on demand. The partners will issue specific guidelines to harmonise the interpretation and application of procedures for financial management, accountability and reporting as appropriate.

5.2.2 DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

In principle, project funds will be disbursed quarterly by ICEIDA based on request by the district and the approved annual budget. ICEIDA will transfer the funds to the District General Fund Account and the district will promptly transfer the same amount to the Programme Bank Account. The details of disbursement procedures and cash flow management will be included in the guidelines.

5.2.3 PROCUREMENT

An independent assessment of the financial management system assessed Uganda's public procurement laws, regulations and bidding documents as consistent with GoI procurement procedures and harmonized with those of international development partners. In addition, the assessment of BDLG procurement capacity was undertaken and the findings showed that the district has the minimum capacity requirements to manage public procurement for the project. However the report identified some gaps and potential risk areas in the procurement cycle for which appropriate mitigation measures have been included in the project design.

The procurement of works, good and services under the project will be managed accordance with Uganda's Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, 2003 (GoU, 2003), the Local Governments (Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets) regulations (2006), and the procurement guidelines and standard bidding documents (SBDs). 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 plan and budget.

The WASH-IMT will monitor all procurements under the project as outlined in section 5.1.2. A no objection from ICEIDA must be sought for all procurements exceeding 4.000 (10 million UGX), as stated in the Partnership Agreement Further details on procurement procedures will be included in the guidelines issued by the partners.

5.2.4 FINANCIAL REPORTING AND AUDITING

The Finance Department of the District will keep account for Project expenditure in accordance with the requirements GoI- ICEIDA and GoU. A detailed financial report will be prepared quarterly and cumulatively consolidated into biannual 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 BDFCDP PSC.

Project accounts will be audited independently by ICEIDA and BDLG Internal Auditor. The GoU Auditor General will also audit the financial statements and conduct value for money audit of the project as part of GoU procedure for utilization of funds. BDLG will share certified copies of the Internal Audit reports and the consolidated Auditor General's Annual Audit Report on BDLG with ICEIDA as soon as these are available.

6 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities under the project will be guided by the M&E strategy approved by the partners in accordance with article 8 and 11 of the Partnership Agreement. In principle the project will use the district M&E strategy that meets the requirements of the GoU M&E policy and at the same time conforms to the requirements of ICEIDA M&E policy. The M&E will be pursued systematically with defined spheres of responsibility at every stage of management and decision-making. The managing for results approach will be applied in the entire project cycle, and the logical frameworks and results frameworks of the project will be used.

The purpose of the WASH Project M&E strategy is to enable BDLG , Government and ICEIDA and other stakeholders to regularly and systematically track progress of project implementation and assess its performance in line with agreed objectives and performance

indicators. Within the framework of WASH project, M&E will involve three broad steps: a baseline survey, internal monitoring, reporting and external evaluation, midterm review and final evaluation.

The roadmap and milestones for monitoring are summarized as follows:

Timeframe	Milestone	Monitoring process/feedback loop
April 2015	Project approval	ICEIDA/MoLG/BDLG – Follow-up
May 2015	Project Inception	Launch Mission – Follow-up
May 2015	Baseline Survey	ICEIDA/BDLG/MoLG – Follow-up
May/June 2015	Project Implementation starts	BDLG/MoLG/ICEIDA – Monitoring
December 2017	Project Implementation completed	ICEIDA/BDLG/MoLG to monitor closely
March 2018	Project Completion Report	ICEIDA/BDLG/MoLG to monitor closely
.....	Final Evaluation	ICEIDA/BDLG/MoLG – Follow-up

6.1 BASELINE SURVEY

During the inception phase of the project, the partners will conduct a participatory and baseline survey in all of the selected project areas. The baseline survey will clearly establish the current state of WASH in each of the target fishing villages for planning purposes and defining the appropriate methodology to be used in assessing project performance in subsequent longitudinal surveys, midterm review and final evaluation. All baseline surveys data will be gender segregated where applicable and will furthermore be used in detailing and refining of the project performance indicators prior to onset of the project.

6.2 MONITORING

Monitoring during implementation will assist the partners in tracking the progress and quality of the implementation and to support timely modifications and corrective actions where and when needed. It thus generates data for internal quality control, aids learning through experience and ultimately encourages improved performance.

The main emphasis of the monitoring will be placed on inputs, activities and immediate results defined in the logical framework of the project. The results from analysis of monitoring data will feed into the project management cycle for eventual actions and will be communicated in progress reports.

The monitoring of the project will be a shared responsibility among the project partners (ICEIDA, Central Government and BDLG, with participation of the beneficiary communities. The project monitoring mechanism will strengthen and support the existing local government monitoring mandates and responsibilities of the district technical, administrative and leadership institutions. Under this framework the communities represented by elected WASH committees will be involved in monitoring for project activities implemented in their villages and provide feedback and reports on progress and status of the facilities put in place. The local governments including the sub-county and district technical staff supervise and monitor project activities and submit reports on regular basis that will feed into the district quarterly

progress reports. The district water office (DWO) in collaboration with the District Planning Unit will have the technical responsibility for updating the WASH MIS database to facilitate reporting on progress.

ICEIDA will monitor implementation of the project through participation in technical assessments and analyses, systematic monitoring of implementation processes including procurement cycle, participation in technical reviews at district level, and through regular monitoring missions. ICEIDA will also participate in biannual and annual PSC meetings that will review and approve all project plans, budgets and progress reports in accordance with the Partnership Agreement.

MoLG and MoWE are expected to conduct inspection visits to the district to monitoring existing BDLG development frameworks and sector M&E frameworks in line with their mandate under the Local Governments Act (CAP 243). In addition, the MoFPED/MoLG will monitor the project, on behalf of the central government, through participation in the Programme Steering Committee.

6.3 REPORTING

Under article 7 of the Partnership Agreement, a Programme Steering Committee constituted by representatives of the partners, shall meet at least bi-annually to review progress, achievements and fulfilment of agreed obligations. The following reports will be produced under the project:

- Baseline report.
- Cumulative quarterly progress reports including financial reporting.
- Mid-term review report.
- Project Completion Report.
- Final evaluation report.

6.4 METHODOLOGY

The monitoring system will emphasise the following elements:

- Use of existing administrative data generated by the district administration.
- Periodic field visits and surveys to validate administrative data and progress.
- Establish and update WASH MIS database at BDLG;
- Use participatory monitoring approach; and
- Establish strategic partnerships with relevant institutions like UBoS, UN-Women and Directorate of Water Development in MoWE.

6.5 EVALUATION

External and internal evaluations and reviews will be conducted to appraise overall progress, outcome and impact of project interventions. The scope of evaluations will cover the following:

- Process evaluations: The scope of the evaluation will be based, but not limited to, objectively verifiable indicators in the logical framework and the results framework of interventions in question. They can also be broader in scope to

provide deeper insight into the operational mechanisms of interventions and intended or unintended outcomes and impact.

- External final evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project. The evaluation will apply the standard OECD-DAC evaluation criteria to determine relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

7 ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

A number of potential risks may impede the implementation of the project and/or have a negative influence on the achievement of results. In addition to the political, economic and general administrative risks identified in the CSP, the potential risks of the project are associated with the following assumptions:

- There will be stability in the key management and technical positions of BDLG staff during the project implementation period;
- Political and technical officials will be committed and the implementing units will have absorption capacity to utilize the project funds;
- Fiduciary risks in procurement and use of project funds will be minimal;
- The local governments and the communities will sustain an on-going hygiene promotion and education activities, and communities will afford to construct basic sanitation facilities to improve sanitation at household level
- The community structures and contributions to support operation and maintenance of WASH facilities will be sustained and local governments will provide recurrent funds critical recurrent preventive maintenance costs beyond the capacity of communities.

7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

The potential risks, probability of occurrence and their impact and the measures to mitigate these impacts have been analysed as presented in the table below:

Risk	Probability	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Key local Government Staff, especially the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, are prone to erratic transfers affecting stability of top management overall coordination of the BDLG.	Medium	Medium	This will be mitigated by having dialogue with the MoLG, which is the signatory to the implementation agreement of the BDFCDP, to stabilise the top management positions of BDLG since it is responsibility for the deployment of CAOs and Deputy CAOs.
Low absorption capacity of the LG implementing units as a result of weak implementation capacity of the district and LLG units coupled with low commitment levels of political and technical officials	Medium	Medium	In order to mitigate these risks, pre-programme capacity building support was extended to BDLG to address critical capacity gaps identified in the BDLG institutional capacity assessment. The project will address capacity issues to strengthen BDLG implementation capacity. The project will also engender ownership to secure commitment of all stakeholders

Risk	Probability	Impact	Mitigation Measures
There are fiduciary risks in procurement and effective use of project that could result from weak and not-disciplined corruption prone financial management and procurement processes.	Medium	High	The programme will strengthen the financial management and procurement processes. Dialogue with the MoLG to link BDLG with the Government Accounting IFMS will be underscored. With Respect to procurement, the risks will be mitigated through enhanced monitoring and supervision, targeted capacity building and post-procurement reviews.
The on-going hygiene promotion and education is not sustained and household sanitation might lag behind or fail to get off the ground, in a meaningful manner.	Medium	High	The integrated approach used in the design and implementation of the project combines the provision of safe water and sanitation, sensitization and mobilization of the communities, which will enhance the sustainability of the services.
Community structures and contributions for operation and maintenance of WASH facilities are not sustained resulting in inefficient operation and maintenance of safe water supplies and sanitation facilities. The funding by the local governments to support preventive maintenance of WASH facilities is not realised.	Medium	High	The project will build the capacity of WASH committees and LG system to strengthen O&M. It will also support capacity building efforts to promote income generation to fully cover operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. In addition, there will be advocacy for increased sector funding including for O&M at all levels.

7.2 OVERALL RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The overall risk assessment for the project is medium. The mitigation measures built in the project design are sound and likely to minimise the impact of these potential risks. However, they will need to be continuously monitored and updated and risk assessment adjusted, when and if important assumptions underlying the project change.

ANNEX 1 PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	MOV/Information Source	Important Assumptions																																																
Development Objective	Impact Indicators																																																		
To facilitate improvement in livelihood and living conditions of people in fishing communities in Buikwe District	❖ (50%) percentage increase from baseline within the target population in the project area that report in surveys improved quality of life over time based on and with referral to expected outcome indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Baseline Report HMIS Database UBoS Household Surveys Project Survey Reports 																																																	
Immediate Objective	Outcome Indicators																																																		
To increase access to, and use of Improved WASH services among the target fishing communities in Buikwe district for improved public health.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target 2017</th> <th>Baseline 2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Rate of incidence of WASH related diseases among the target population compared to baseline status</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage change in incidence of diarrhoea diseases among the under five children (0-4 years)</td> <td>50% reduction</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage change in incidence of bilharzia in the target fishing communities, especially school children.</td> <td>50% reduction</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Rate of improved hygiene behaviour and practices at household, community and school level from baseline</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage of public latrines with hand washing facilities with soap or ash for washing close by.</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage of households practicing hand washing at critical time</td> <td>50%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage of households with hygienic water use practices (safe water chain)</td> <td>50%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage of target villages certified open defecation free (ODF)</td> <td>95%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Rate of access to improved water facilities at household, community and school level from baseline</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- % of household population with access to improved water facility within 200 metres for rural growth centres and 1 km for other rural villages</td> <td>95%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- % of public institutions (schools, health centre) in the project area with access to improved water facilities</td> <td>95%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- % of the target fish handling facilities (FHS) with access to water for production</td> <td>95%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Rate of access to improved sanitation facilities at household, community and school level from baseline</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage of households with access to improved communal VIP latrines</td> <td>95%</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Percentage of public institutions (schools and health centres) in target FHS with access to gender responsive improved VIP latrine.</td> <td>95%</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target 2017	Baseline 2015	1. Rate of incidence of WASH related diseases among the target population compared to baseline status			- Percentage change in incidence of diarrhoea diseases among the under five children (0-4 years)	50% reduction		- Percentage change in incidence of bilharzia in the target fishing communities, especially school children.	50% reduction		2. Rate of improved hygiene behaviour and practices at household, community and school level from baseline			- Percentage of public latrines with hand washing facilities with soap or ash for washing close by.	100%		- Percentage of households practicing hand washing at critical time	50%		- Percentage of households with hygienic water use practices (safe water chain)	50%		- Percentage of target villages certified open defecation free (ODF)	95%		3. Rate of access to improved water facilities at household, community and school level from baseline			- % of household population with access to improved water facility within 200 metres for rural growth centres and 1 km for other rural villages	95%	10%	- % of public institutions (schools, health centre) in the project area with access to improved water facilities	95%		- % of the target fish handling facilities (FHS) with access to water for production	95%		4. Rate of access to improved sanitation facilities at household, community and school level from baseline			- Percentage of households with access to improved communal VIP latrines	95%	21%	- Percentage of public institutions (schools and health centres) in target FHS with access to gender responsive improved VIP latrine.	95%	21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Baseline Report Project Survey Reports WASH MIS database, and WASH Progress Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained commitment of both political and technical staff and other development partners - The local governments and the communities will sustain an on-going hygiene promotion and education activities, and communities will afford to construct basic sanitation facilities to improve sanitation at household level - The community structures and contributions to support operation and maintenance of WASH facilities will be sustained and local governments will provide recurrent funds for preventive maintenance costs beyond the capacity of communities.
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Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators		MOV/Information Source	Important Assumptions
Outputs		Output indicators			
OUTPUT 1: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR IMPROVED WASH INSTALLED AND/OR RESTORED					
1.1.0	Twenty two new improved water facilities developed	-	Number of people with access to an improved water facility	-	Sustainability of community Structures and community contribution for O&M - Latrine construction technology options are affordable by households - Key technical staff for WASH are retained/ committed - WASH Committees and Mechanics are retained and sustained.
1.1.1	17 piped water systems constructed	-	Average cost per beneficiary of water facility	-	
1.1.2	5 boreholes constructed	-	Number of improved water facilities completed	-	
1.2.0	Fifty Existing water facilities rehabilitated	-	Number of people with access to improved water facility	-	
1.2.1	15 boreholes upgraded	-	Average cost per beneficiary of water facility	-	
1.2.2	17 stand pipes rehabilitated	-	Number of improved water facilities completed	-	
1.2.3	18 spring wells rehabilitated	-		-	
1.3.0	135 improved sanitation facilities constructed	-	Number of people (males and females)with access to improved sanitation facilities	-	
1.3.1	103 Communal multi stance VIP latrines for rural growth centres,	-	Average cost per beneficiary of a new sanitation scheme	-	
1.3.2	29 multi stance VIP latrines for primary schools	-	Number of improved sanitation facilities completed	-	
1.3.3	5 multi stance VIP latrines for health centres constructed built				
OUTPUT 2: HYGIENE PROMOTION AND EDUCATION CONDUCTED IN FISHING VILLAGES AND SCHOOLS					
2.1.0	LGs and partner SDAs supported to scaling up hygiene promotion and education in project area	-	Number district/LLG facilitators trained	-	District WASH Progress Reports Project M&E Reports
2.1.1	District level and step-down training/refresher training of CLTS facilitators supported	-	Number of CLTS manuals produced/disseminated	-	
2.1.2	Printing and dissemination of CLTS manuals and behaviour change communication (BCC) materials supported	-	Number of BBC materials produced/disseminated	-	
2.1.3	Grants to non-state partner SDAs involved in CLTS implementation provided	-	Number of Partner SDAs supported with grants	-	
2.1.0	Hygiene promotion and education conducted in 19 Villages	-	Number of village hygiene improvement plans developed	-	District WASH Progress Reports Project M&E Reports Project Survey Reports
2.1.1	19 Village hygiene plans developed and incorporated in LG plans	-	Number of gender balanced committees trained in CLTS	-	
2.1.2	CLTS triggered and scaled-up in 19 Villages	-	Number of villages CLTS triggered	-	
		-	Number of villages certified ODF	-	
2.2.0	School hygiene education and promotion conducted 29 primary schools	-	Number of school hygiene improvement plans developed	-	
2.2.1	29 school hygiene plans developed and incorporated in LG plans	-	Number of gender balanced SLTS committees formed/trained	-	
2.2.2	SLTS triggered and scaled-up in 29 schools	-	Number of SLTS triggered	-	
		-	Number of schools certified ODF	-	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	MOV/Information Source	Important Assumptions
	- Number of school recognition events celebrated		
OUTPUT 3: WASH SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPED AT DISTRICT, SUB-COUNTY AND VILLAGE LEVEL			
3.1.0 District coordination and M&E in relation to WASH strengthened	- District WASH MIS established & maintained - Number of plans & budgets produced - Number of M&E surveys conducted - Number of reviews and progress reports produced	- LG Assessment Reports - District WASH Progress Reports - Project M&E Reports	
3.2.0 District Water Office and WASH Team equipped and skilled to perform its work	- Number of district strategies for WASH O&M developed - Number of WASH staff trained - Number of WASH equipment and tools provided		
3.3.0 Community structures and systems for sustained operation and maintenance of WASH established in 19 villages	- Number of villages with established mechanism for O&M of WASH - Number of local mechanics trained and equipped - Number of gender balanced committees formed/ trained.		

Activity		Inputs
100	Development of WASH infrastructure/facilities in fishing communities	
110	Construction of 22 new improved water facilities 19 fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment servicing costs: technical surveys and designs including consultancies and documentation Procurement costs – advertisement and documentation. Works contract prices inclusive of quality testing, training operators and environment impact mitigation Contract supervision costs – fuel and allowances or consultancies where deemed necessary
120	Rehabilitation/upgrading of 50 water supply points in 19 fishing communities	
130	Construction of 137 ventilated improved latrines (VIPS) for communal use in RGCs, schools and health centres	
200	Scaling up Hygiene promotion and education in 19 fishing villages and 29 primary schools	
210	Facilitate LG and partner SDAs to scaling up hygiene promotion and education using CLTS approach	- Training fees/consultancies, printing training manuals and BBC materials - Grants to partner non-state SDAs
220	Facilitating scaling-up of hygiene promotion and education in 19 villages using CLTS approach	- Workshops for training committees: fuel allowances, venue and meals

230	Facilitating scaling-up of hygiene promotion and education in 29 schools using SLTS approach	- Prizes for villages and schools certified ODF
300	Develop institutional capacity for WASH coordination, O&M and M&E	
310	Develop district capacity for WASH coordination, monitoring and evaluation	- Meetings, fuel and allowances, stationery (inclusive of computer and photocopy consumables)
320	Develop capacity of District Water Office and WASH team to deliver and sustain WASH services	- Consultancies, workshops and short-term training course fees
330	Establish community structures, systems and capacities for sustained operation and maintenance of WASH	- Travel: fuel/transport and allowances
400	Project Management and M&E	
410	Hold programme steering committee meetings covering WASH Project held	- Meetings, travel costs (fuel and allowances
420	Conduct baseline survey	- Consultancy services
430	Carryout project implementation support and monitoring missions	
440	Undertake on-going project process evaluation surveys/studies	
450	Conduct final project evaluation	

ANNEX 2 ESTIMATED DIRECT COST FOR WASH DEVELOPMENT IN 39 FISHING VILLAGES IN BUIKWE DISTRICT

The table below shows estimated cost of WASH development in all 39 fishing villages in Buikwe district as well as the cost of development in the 19 villages selected for interventions through the project. 18% VAT is included where applicable. 7% contingency is included in estimates for Safe Water and Sanitation. Hygiene promotion and education is estimated as 10% of installation cost and Institutional capacity development as 4% of installation cost.

Sub County	Village	Current Estimated Population	Safe Water USD	Sanitation USD	Land	Hygiene Promotion and Education	Institutional Capacity Development	Buikwe District Admin	Capital Contribution	Total Estimated Cost USD	ICEIDA Contribution	BDLG Contribution
NAJJA	KIYINDI	10.128	0	491.277	37.800	41.634	16.653	5.093		592.457	549.564	42.893
	GIMBO	1.678	178.330	99.146	7.000	23.515	9.406	5.093	76	322.565	310.396	12.169
	BUFUMBE	1.057	16.962	103.970	4.200	10.249	4.099	5.093	152	144.726	135.281	9.445
	NAMBULA	964	63.836	69.852	4.200	11.329	4.532	5.093	40	158.882	149.549	9.333
	BUSAGAZI. E	920	47.181	52.896		8.481	3.392			111.951		
	BUYOMBA	852	43.694	34.955		6.665	2.666			87.980		
	KIGAYA	720	27.789	74.993		8.710	3.484			114.976		
	BUYOKA	505	2.374	20.719		1.957	783			25.832		
	BUSIRI	501	3.889	35.706		3.355	1.342			44.292		
	GOMBOLOLA	489	26.471	50.365		6.511	2.605			85.952		
	BUSAGAZI .W	383	9.546	15.713		2.141	856			28.256		
	BUSAGAZI .C	317	4.747	16.257		1.780	712			23.496		
	KOKOLA	211	808	8.657		802	321			10.588		
	TOTAL		18.725	425.626	1.074.505	53.200	127.130	50.852	20.372	268	1.751.953	
SELECTED		13.827	259.128	764.245	53.200	86.727	34.691	20.372	268	1.218.630	1.144.790	73.840

Sub County	Village	Current Estimated Population	Safe Water USD	Sanitation USD	Land	Hygiene Promotion and Education	Institutional Capacity Development	Buikwe District Admin	Capital Contribution	Total Estimated Cost USD	ICEIDA Contribution	BDLG Contribution
NGOGWE	MAWOLOBA	1.285	39.494	67.871	4.200	9.099	3.639	5.093	36	129.432	120.103	9.329
	LUKANGA	1.025	5.934	57.204	4.200	5.351	2.140	5.093	380	80.302	70.629	9.673
	NKOMBWE	964	68.559	54.701	4.200	10.446	4.178	5.093	40	147.217	137.884	9.333
	KIWULUGUMA	898	47.409	51.993	2.800	8.424	3.370	5.093	76	119.165	111.196	7.969
	NATYOLE	852	23.748	34.955	2.800	4.975	1.990	5.093		73.561	65.668	7.893
	LUKONDO	714	16.278	74.747		6.171	3.086			100.281		
	NAMAZINA	407	22.032	16.698		2.626	1.313			42.669		
	TOTAL	6.145	223.454	358.169	18.200	47.091	19.716	25.465	532	692.627		
	SELECTED	5.024	185.145	266.724	18.200	38.294	15.318	25.465	532	549.677	505.481	44.197

NYENGA	KIKONDO	2.901	23.106	179.624	11.200	17.180	6.872	5.093	40	243.115	226.782	16.333
	BUWAGAJO	1.510	70.578	61.951	5.600	11.231	4.492	5.093	40	158.985	148.252	10.733
	BUGOBA A	1.086	58.788	59.706	4.200	10.042	4.017	5.093	516	142.362	132.553	9.809
	BUTEMBE	1.055	35.973	88.737	4.200	10.569	4.227	5.093	36	148.835	139.507	9.329
	BUGOBA B	950	148.865	38.976		15.919	6.367			210.127		
	BUSAANA	899	46.104	36.883		7.033	2.813			92.833		
	NANSO	650	23.570	41.819		5.541	2.217			73.147		
	NAMABERE	598	20.755	24.534		3.838	1.535			50.663		
	TOTAL	9.649	427.740	532.230	25.200	81.353	32.541	20.372	632	1.120.069		
	SELECTED	6.552	188.445	390.018	25.200	49.022	19.609	20.372	632	693.298	647.094	46.204

Sub County	Village	Current Estimated Population	Safe Water USD	Sanitation USD	Land	Hygiene Promotion and Education	Institutional Capacity Development	Buikwe District Admin	Capital Contribution	Total Estimated Cost USD	ICEIDA Contribution	BDLG Contribution
SSI	SSENYI A,B,C	3.447	198.860	343.445	26.600	45.958	18.383	5.093		638.338	606.645	31.693
	LUGALA	1.590	75.501	65.233	5.600	11.927	4.771	5.093	40	168.164	157.431	10.733
	GUNDA	1.221	44.486	65.245	4.200	9.299	3.720	5.093	36	132.080	122.751	9.329
	BUBWA	1.007	15.027	41.314	4.200	4.775	1.910	5.093		72.319	63.026	9.293
	MUVVO	920	50.524	68.047	4.200	10.048	4.019	5.093	112	142.044	132.640	9.405
	KIGUGO	835	35.108	64.560	2.800	7.602	3.379	5.093	40	118.581	110.648	7.933
	LUGU	737	28.709	30.237		4.496	1.998			65.440		
	NALUMULI	600	32.480	54.919		6.666	2.963			97.027		
	NALYAZI	485	26.254	50.200		5.831	2.592			84.878		
	BULINYI HCII	395	21.382	31.357		4.022	1.788			58.550		
	BULEBA	320	17.322	13.129		2.323	1.032			33.806		
	TOTAL	11.557	545.655	827.685	47.600	112.947	46.554	30.558	228	1.611.227		
	SELECTED	9.020	419.507	647.844	47.600	89.609	36.181	30.558	228	1.271.527	1.193.141	78.386
GRAND TOTAL ALL	46.076	1.622.476	2.792.589	144.200	368.521	149.663	96.767	1.660	5.175.875			
GRAND TOTAL SELECTED	34.423	1.052.224	2.068.831	144.200	263.652	105.798	96.767	1.660	3.733.132	3.490.505	242.627	
COST DISTRIBUTION		28%	55%	4%	7%	3%	3%	0%	100%	94%	6%	

ANNEX 3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK MATRIX

Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Indicator Definition, Targets and Baseline			Data Acquisition			Data Analysis, Use & Reporting	
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target	Baseline	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use	Deadline	
Impact: Improved livelihood and living conditions of people in fishing communities in Buikwe District									
❖ Percentage of the target population in project area that perceive improvements especially in better health dimension of livelihood and living conditions	This qualitative indicator measures peoples' perception of improvement in their livelihood as result of better health outcomes attributed to improved WASH facilities and services provided by the project. ¹¹			HMIS Database, Project survey report, and UBoS HH Survey Reports.	Primary data will be collected from population based survey of sample of households in project area to supplement secondary data in UBoS survey reports and HMIS.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports		
Outcome: To increase access to, and use of improved WASH services among the target fishing communities in Buikwe District for improved public health									
1. Rate of incidence of WASH related diseases among the target population compared to baseline status									
- Percentage change in incidence of diarrhoea diseases among children aged 0-4 years	It is defined as the percentage of children in a given sample who have diarrhoea at the time of evaluation or anytime in the two preceding weeks (when information is collected). Diarrhoea is defined as three or more than three loose stools passed in a twenty-four hour period.	50% reduction by 2017	BSD ¹²	Baseline Survey Report, HMIS database, Project Survey Reports.	Data compiled from HMIS database will be validated by periodic population-based survey of a sample of households.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports		
- Percentage change in incidence of bilharzia in the target fishing communities, especially school children.	Percentage of population whose stool contains schistosoma eggs during survey.	50% reduction by 2017	BSD	Baseline Survey Report, HMIS database, Project Survey	Data obtained from HMIS and Neglected Tropical Diseases database will be validated by a population-based survey of a sample of school pupils.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports		
2. Rate of improved hygiene behaviour and practices at household, community and school level from baseline									
- Percentage of public latrines with hand washing facilities with soap or ash for washing close by.	All public sanitation facilities are required to have water, soap or ash for hand washing.	100%	BSD	Baseline Survey Report, Project Survey Reports.	Data will be collected directly through the monitoring of the project	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports		
- Percentage of households practicing hand washing at critical time	Hand washing behavior & practice is defined as washing hands with water and soap or ash at critical times (after defecation, after cleaning children's excreta; before food preparation; before eating; and before feeding children).	50%	BSD	Baseline Survey Report, Project Survey Reports.	Population survey based on sample of households and schools. Hand washing to be evidenced by hand washing facilities and soap	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports		

¹¹ The evaluation questions will cover aspects of livelihood index defined under the long term outcomes (impact) described under section 3.7.1 on project outcome as well as satisfaction with critical elements of improved WASH services – quantity and quality of water, reliability and continuity of service and affordability.

¹² BSD represents missing data that will be provided by baseline survey data

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Indicator Definition, Targets and Baseline			Data Acquisition			Data Analysis, Use & Reporting	
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target	Baseline	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use	Deadline
- Percentage of households with hygienic water use practices	Hygienic use of water is defined as ensuring safe water chain (safe handling from source, transportation, storage until final use)	50%	BSD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports	
- Percentage of target villages certified open defecation free (ODF)	The percentage of villages without observable faeces in the open - all people use hygienic sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) and	95%	BSD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports	
3. Rate of access to improved water facilities at household, community and school level from baseline								
- % of household population with access to improved water facility within 200 metres for rural growth centres and 1 km for other rural villages	Safe water from improved water facility defined as piped water, public tap, borehole, protected well, protected spring or rain water harvesting used for drinking, food handling, cooking, cleaning and bathing.	95%	10%	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports	
- % of public institutions (schools, health centre) in the project area with access to improved water facilities		95%	BSD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Institutional Survey based on sample of schools and health centers.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports	
- % of the target fish handling facilities (FHS) with access to water for production		95%	BSD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Survey based on sample of fish handling facilities.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports	
4. Rate of access to improved sanitation facilities¹³ at household, community and school level from baseline								
- Percentage of households with access to improved communal VIP latrines in rural growth centres	Shared VIP latrines have separated multi-stances for males and females with latrine stance to household ratio of 1:10 and within a distance of 50 metres from each household.	95%	21%	Baseline Report HMIS Sanitation Survey report	Annual sanitation survey conducted by Health Department.	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports	
- Percentage of schools, health centres and target FHS with access to gender separated improved VIP latrine.	Institutional VIP latrines for schools should have separated stances for boys, girls and PWDs with a latrine to pupil ratio of 1:40.	95%	21%	As above	As above	Annually	Used in MTR, Completion and Final Evaluation Reports	
Output 1: Infrastructure for Improved WASH Installed/Restored								
1.1.0 Improved Water Facilities constructed/rehabilitated								

¹³ This refers to percentage of the population with access to an **improved sanitation** facility defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. The Uganda 2002 Population and Housing census defined improved sanitation coverage by the type of latrine or toilet facility used. The options available for the citizen are: covered pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, and flush toilet.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Indicator Definition, Targets and Baseline			Data Acquisition			Data Analysis, Use & Reporting	
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target	Baseline	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use	Deadline
1.1.1.1. No. of new improved water facilities constructed	Piped water - Number of facilities (taps)	17 (32)	na	Project Activity and Monitoring reports	Activity Summary Report/ Monitoring Checklist	Monthly/ Quarterly	Used Quarterly/ Annual Progress reports	
	Boreholes - Numbers	5	na					
1.1.1.2. No. of existing water facilities rehabilitated	Piped Water stand taps – Numbers	17	na					
	Boreholes - Numbers	15	na					
	Spring wells - Numbers	18	na					
1.1.1.3. No. of households with access to improved water facilities	By Safe Water Supply System	10,839 ¹⁴	na					
	Average cost per beneficiary- total cost divided by total people served		na	As above	Cost of investment /people served	As above	As above	
1.2.0. Improved Sanitation Facilities Constructed								
1.2.1.1. No. of improved sanitation facilities constructed by project	VIP latrines for communal (shared) use	103	na	As above	Monitoring Checklist	As above	As above	
	VIP latrines for Schools	29	na					
	VIP latrines for Health Centres	5	na					
1.2.2. No. of with access to by improved sanitation facilities constructed by project	By VIP latrines for communal (shared) use (Based on stance to household ration of 1:10; and within 50 metres from households.	10.839	na	As above	Computation based on the defined standard criteria	As above	As above	
	By VIP latrines for schools (Criteria defined as stance to pupil ratio of 1:40)	5,400 ¹⁵	na	As above	Computation based on the defined standard criteria	As above	As above	
1.2.3. Average cost per beneficiary	Average cost per beneficiary (community)		na	As above	Cost of investment /people served	As above	As above	
	Average cost per beneficiary (schools)		na					
Output 2: Hygiene Promotion and Education Conducted in Fishing Villages and Schools								
2.1.0. LGs and partner SDAs supported to scale up hygiene promotion & education in project area								
2.1.1.1. No. of district/LLG facilitators trained or refreshed in CLTS		WP ¹⁶	na	Project Activity & Monitoring reports	Activity Summary Report/ Monitoring Checklist	Monthly/ Quarterly	Used Quarterly/ Annual Progress reports	
2.1.1.2. No. of CLTS Manuals & BCC materials produced		WP	na	As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.1.1.3. No. of partner SDAs supported with grants		WP	na	As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.2.0. Hygiene promotion and education conducted in 19 Villages								
2.2.1.1. No. of village hygiene improvement plans developed		19	Na	As above	As above	As above	As above	

¹⁴ Based 2025 projected population and 4.3 persons per household

¹⁵ Based on current estimated number of pupils in primary schools with no access to sanitation facilities

¹⁶ WP represents missing data on targets to be derived from project Work Plans

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Indicator Definition, Targets and Baseline			Data Acquisition			Data Analysis, Use & Reporting	
Performance Indicators	Indicator Definition & Unit of Measurement	Target	Baseline	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use	Deadline
2.2.2. No. of gender balanced committees trained in CLTS		19	Na	As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.2.3. No. of villages where CLTS was triggered		19	Na	As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.2.4. No. of villages verified and certified ODF		19	Na	As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.2.5. No. of village recognition events celebrated		19	Na	As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.3.0. School hygiene education and promotion conducted 29 primary schools								
2.3.1. No. of school hygiene improvement plans developed		27		As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.3.2. No. of gender balanced committees trained in SLTS		27		As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.3.3. No. of SLTS triggered		27		As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.3.4. No. of schools certified ODF		27		As above	As above	As above	As above	
2.3.5. No. of school recognition events celebrated		27		As above	As above	As above	As above	
<i>Output 3: Wash Sector Institutional Capacity Developed at District, Sub-County & Village Level</i>								
3.1.0. District coordination and M&E in relation to WASH strengthened								
3.1.1. No. of District WASH MIS established & maintained		1		Project Activity & Monitoring reports	Activity Summary Report/ Monitoring Checklist	Monthly/ Quarterly	Used Quarterly/ Annual Progress reports	
3.1.2. No. of plans & budgets produced (bi-annual basis)		6		As above	As above	As above	As above	
3.1.3. No. of annual M&E surveys conducted		3		As above	As above	As above	As above	
3.2.0. District Water Office and WASH Team equipped and skilled								
3.2.1. No. of district strategies for WASH O&M developed		1		As above	As above	As above	As above	
3.2.2. No. of WASH staff trained		WP		As above	As above	As above	As above	
3.2.3. No. of WASH equipment and tools provided		WP		As above	As above	As above	As above	
3.3.0. Community structures and systems for sustained operation and maintenance of WASH established in 19 villages								
3.3.1. No. of villages with established mechanism for O&M of WASH		19		As above	As above	As above	As above	
3.3.2. No. of local mechanics trained and equipped (two per village)		38		As above	As above	As above	As above	
3.3.3. No. of gender balanced WUC committees trained.		19		As above	As above	As above	As above	

ANNEX 4 PROJECT DESIGN PROCESS

The project “Buikwe ICEIDA Development Partnership – WASH Development in Fishing Communities 2015 – 2016” is a component under the Buikwe District Fishing Communities Development Programme or BDFCDP, jointly developed and designed by ICEIDA and Buikwe District Local Government. A schematic description of the project development and design process is shown in the flowchart below.



The development of the project document was jointly executed by BDLG and ICEIDA Uganda office. Supervisory responsibility was with BDLG Chief Administrative Officer and ICEIDA Uganda Programme Director. A technical coordination (TCT) and technical support teams (TST) from BDLG and ICEIDA Uganda Office were set up to implement activities in the development and design process.

A number of experts at various institutions and organisations in Uganda and Iceland were consulted during the project development including ICEIDA Uganda Country Director, Head of Programme Preparation and Head of Monitoring and Evaluation at ICEIDA HQ, officers from Department of Rural Water Development at MoWE in Uganda, the various departments and sections of BDLG (District Planning Unit, Human Resources Section, Finance, Education Office, Health Office, Community Based Services, Natural Resources Office, District Procurement Office, Works Department and District Engineer), DWD Technical Support Unit 5 (TSU 5) in Mukono, UN-Women and UNICEF. Final formal approval of the project document is with Buikwe District Local Government and ICEIDA HQ in Iceland.

The members of the TCT and TST were:

ICEIDA		
Arni Helgason	Program Director	Supervision of TCT/TST Project Document Editor
Ben Twikirize	SPO M&E	TCT
Maurice Ssebisubi	SPO F&E	TCT
Pius Ichariat	SPO Finance	TST
Samuel Lutwama	SPO Construction	TST
BDLG		
Kalyesubula Fred	Ag. CAO	Supervision of TCT/TST Project Document Editor
Nalubega Joyce	Inspector of Schools	TCT
Kataama Doreen	DPO/Program Administrator	TCT
Kavuma Vincent	Sanitation/Water Officer	TCT
Musoke Edwin	District Education Officer	TST
Sentongo Godfrey	Chief Finance Officer	TST
Sebyala Hadijah	Principal Personnel Officer	TST
Musoke Solomon	District Environment Officer	TST
Bbosa Richard	District Health Officer	TST
Sserwanyo Kiganda Sam	District Community Development Officer	TST
Wandera Bernard	ADWO Sanitation	TST
Laban Frank Waiswa	Senior Procurement Officer- PDU- Buikwe	TST
Mukwaya James	District Planner	TST
Kayaga Authur	District Water Officer	TST
Banga Steven	Senior Accountant	TST
Seguya Fred	District Engineer	TST

ANNEX 5 PARTICIPANTS AND REPRESENTATION IN STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

446 individuals were directly involved in the development process of the BDFCDP, various workshops and studies and the development of the project proposal and subsequent project document. These represented relevant institutions and organisations, central and local government, civil society, faith based organisations, communities and development partners. 462 individuals participated in the various consultations, some participated in more than one consultation, bringing the total number of participants to 584, of which 143 were women (24%) and 441 men (76%). The details of participants involved in each stage of the process are shown in the in the table below.

	Problem Analysis		Strategic Plan		Health Situation Analysis		Education SDP		Fisheries Situation Analysis		WASH SDP		PP and PD TCT		PP and PD TST		TOTAL	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Female	11	38%	12	29%	29	50%	31	18%	49	22%	7	19%	3	33%	1	8%	143	24%
Male	18	62%	29	71%	29	50%	146	82%	171	78%	29	81%	6	67%	12	9%	441	76%
Total	29	100%	41	100%	58	100%	177	100%	220	100%	36	100%	9	100%	13	100%	584	100%

A list of all participants and activities and activities participated in is shown in table below:

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
fredAbonga	Patrick	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Akabwai	John	M	Chairman BMU	Nkombwe								
Akankwasa	Alfred	M	MAAIF	GoU								
Alikodi	Faluku	M	NRM Chairman	Kikondo								
Alisa	Richard	M	Carpenter	Nkombwe								
Andadati Otei	John	M	Field Supervisor- Nyenga	Nyenga								
Angura	George S.	M	Teacher	Bbogo CoU Primary School								
Apoya	Scovia	F	Chairperson M.C	Najja								
Atima	Frances	F	BTVET and FAL Consultant	National Curriculum Development Center								
Atukunda	Gertrude	F	Consultant	NaFIRRI- Kajjansi								
Awori	Proscovia	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Baagala	Peterson	M	Headteacher	Kituntu R C Primary School								
Babika	Florence	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Babirye	Proscovia	F	SAS- Najja Sub-County	BDLG Technical Leadership								

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
Badru	Musa	M	Chairman BMU	Kaazi								
Baguma	Asada	M	SAS-Ssi Subcounty	Ssi								
Bakabulindi	Benard	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Balaba	G W	M	Vice Chairperson									
Baligeya Kaalo	Patrick	M	Fisheries Officer - Ssi	Ssenyi								
Balikoowa	R	M	Trader	Nkombwe								
Balisanyuka	Swaaga	M	Secretary Education and Sports	Nyenga								
Balunywa	Ahmed	M	Muslim Secretary on Education matters	Moslem Community								
Balyejusa	Godfrey	M	Chairperson PTA	Bbanga CoU Primary School								
Banga	Steven	M	Senior Accountant	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Batabaire	Yosamu	M	Headteacher	Najja								
Bateganya	Moses	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Bbosa	David	M	Parents Committee	Ssenyi								
Bbosa	Ssalongo	M	Trader	Nkombwe								
Bbosa	Christine	F	WASH Consultant	Independent Consultant								
Bogere	Ronald	M	Chairman BMU	Namaziina								
Boy	M	M	Transporter	Nkombwe								
Buluhan	G	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Bunyaga	Joel	M	District Councillor	Najja								
Buwaya	Micheal	M	Youth Councillor	Nyenga								
Bwire	Kasim	M	Fish trader	Kikondo								
Byansi	Peter	M	Director ASDHI	Civil Society								
Byantaro	Ronald	M	Boat Operator	Kiyindi								
Byaruhanga	Levi	M	Head Of Community Health And Prevention	Uganda Red Cross								
Byonanebye	Prosper	F	Senior Program Manager HIV/AIDS TB	Uganda Red Cross								
Cleophus	Mugenyi	M	Education Consultant -Uganda	National Curriculum Development Center								
Danda	Dominic	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Dikani	E	M	Transporter	Kikondo								
Dr. Ajambo	Miriam	F	Doctor- St Francis Hospital Nkonkonjeru	Nkonkonjeru								
Dr. Bbosa	Richard	M	District Health Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Dr. Mutumba	Herbert	M	DVO	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Dr. Ssentumbwe	Olive	F	Family Health And Population Advisor	World Health Organisation								
Dr. Wadeya	Joseph	M	Health Officer	UMI								
Dumba	Moses	M	Deputy RDC	BDLG Political Leadership								
Efitre	Jackson	M	Consultant	Makerere University Kampala								
Elando	Zeburoni	M	BMU Member	Tongolo								
Enyowu	Peter	M	Vice Chairperson LC I	Kikondo								

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
Fr. Ntege	James	M	Catholic Diocesan Secretary in charge of education	Catholic Church								
Fusaz	Badru	M	Resident	Kikondo								
Gardarsdottir	Holmfríður	F	Health Consultant	Iceland								
Gandyesi	Dausa	M	Farmer	Kikondo								
Geshaije	JN	M	Deputy Speaker	BDLG Political Leadership								
Gisladottir	Agusta	F	Head of Project Preparation	ICEIDA								
Gitta	Muhammad	M	Chairperson	Buikwe NGO Forum								
Goloba	Jimmy	M	District SAS	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Golooba	David	M	School Mgt Committee Member									
Gwatenga	Stephen	M	Zone Leader	Nyenga Schools								
Gwuma	B	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Habineza	Peter	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Hakia	Deborah	F	Lab Technician - Ssi HC III	Ssi								
Hakinonko	Florence	F	Drug shop Ssenyi	Ssenyi								
Hatimu		M	Farmer	Kikondo								
Helgason	Arni	M	Program Director	ICEIDA								
Higenyi	Luke	M	Headteacher	Najja								
Ichariat	Pius	M	SPO Finance	ICEIDA								
Illomu	Jessica	F	Education Consultant	Independent Consultant								
Imam Sumani	Lwanga	M	Imam	Najja								
Isabirye	Paul	M	School Mgt Committee Member	Bbanga CoU Primary School								
Isabirye	Meddy	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Jagwe	Asumani	M	Chairperson BMU	Najja								
Juma	Shaban	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Juuko	Sadala Ramathan	M	Procurement Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kaboggoza	Ronald	M	CDO	Najja								
Kabugo	Rogers	M	Secretary Finance	Ngogwe Subcounty								
Kaddu	Francis	M	Population Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kafuba	James	M	Fisheries Officer - Ngogwe	Ngogwe								
Kagenda	Dominic	M	V.Chairman LC III	Nyenga								
Kagoya	Betty	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Kagumba	A	M	Founder body member	Kikondo Primary School								
Kajja	Samuel	M	CDO Buikwe	Buikwe								
Kakonge	Umar	M	Subcounty Chief	Ngogwe								
Kalambuzi	Yosan	M	Ssenyi	Ssenyi								
Kalema	Charles	M	Busagazi	Busagazi								
Kalema	Geoffrey	M	Vice Chairperson									
Kalema	Atenansi	M	Fisherman	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Kalenzi	Ausi	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Kalidi	Kifide	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
Kalulu	Munoga	M	Fish trader	Kikondo								
Kalyandere Nalongo	Teo	F	Kiyindi Resident	Kiyindi								
Kalyango	Anthony	M	C/P Finance	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kalyango	R	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Kalyesubula	Fred	M	Ag. CAO	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kamya	Micheal	M	SAA	BDLG Political Leadership								
Kanab	Charles	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Kanakulya	Venerius	M	Parish Chief	Nyenga								
Kanakulya	Luswata	M	DAO	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kanyike	Godfrey	M	Headteacher	Nambeta Primary School								
Kasajja	Josephine	F	District Councillor Najja S/C	Najja								
Kasajja	Robert	M	Lay reader	Nyenga								
Kasakya	David	M	Farmer	Kikondo								
Kasimu	V	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Kasinga	Mike	M	Fisheries Officer Kiyindi Landing Site	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kasozi	Susan	F	Headteacher	Tongolo Primary School								
Kataama	Doreen	F	DPO/Program Administrator	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Katali	James	M	District Fisheries Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kato	James	M	Chairman PTA	Namaseke Primary School								
Katongole	Willian	M	Chairman LCI	Ssenyi								
Katusabe	Juliet	F	Kiyindi Resident	Kiyindi								
Kavuma	Vincent	M	Sanitation/Water Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kawuma	Kamiyati	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Kawuma	Ronald	M	Town Clerk Buikwe Town Council	Buikwe								
Kayaga	Reste	F	Processor	Ssenyi								
Kayaga	Authur	M	District Water Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kayanga	C H	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Kayondo	Dick	M	Secretary BMU	Buweera								
Keith	Neville	M	Arrow Aquaculture (Kiyindi)	Kiyindi								
Kemba	Joseph	M	Farmer	Kikondo								
Khaita	Margaret	F	Headteacher									
Kibirango	Jones	M	Chairperson LC III Ssi Sub-County	BDLG Political Leadership								
Kibirango	Jones	M	Chairperson LC III	Ssi								
Kibirango	Robinah	F	School Mgt Committee Member									
Kibuse	Emmanuel	M	Deputy Headteacher	Ssese Bugolo Primary School								
Kibuuka	Godfrey	M	Subcounty Speaker									
Kiernan	Mike	M	Education Consultant -Uganda	Independent Consultant								
Kifude	Edirisa	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Kigenyi	Khumudan	M	Transporter	Kikondo								
Kiggundu	Peggy	F	Secretary for Health	BDLG Political Leadership								

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
Kigongo	Mathias	M	District Chairperson	BDLG Political Leadership								
Kigoonya	Ben	M	Secretary Production	Ngogwe Subcounty								
Kiita	Eriab	M	Chairman PTA	Kituntu Orphanage School								
Kijjowa	Martin	M	Vice Chairman	Kikondo								
Kimbowa	Ronald	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Kimenyi	Stephen	M	Deputy Headteacher	Najja R/C								
Kimera	Francis	M	Nangunga (Ngogwe)	Ngogwe								
Kinalwa	Milly	F	Secretary for Education	BDLG Political Leadership								
Kirunda	William	M	Area Chief, Kiyindi	Kiyindi								
Kirunde	Dorothy	F	Headteacher	Najja								
Kisembo	Phillip	M	Fisheries Officer	Kiyindi								
Kisitu		M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Kitwala		M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee									
Kiwalabye	Richard	M	S/C Accountant	Nyenga								
Kiwalyanga	Yunus	M	Secretary for Finance & Administration	BDLG Political Leadership								
Kiwanuka	Moses	M	Secretary BMU	Kiyindi								
Kiwanuka	Benedicto	M	Chairperson LCI	Najja								
Kiwanuka	John	M	V O	Nyenga								
Kiwanuka	Alafat	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Kiwumulo	Peter	M	USEP-Production	Civil Society								
Kiyingi	L S	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Bubero								
Kiyingi	Christopher	M	School Mgt Committee Member	Lugoba Primary School								
Kizito	John	M	Headteacher	Makoli PS								
Kizza	G W	M	Chairman PTA									
Kizza	Stafan	F	Farmer	Kikondo								
Kongo	Alex Isaac	M	Physical Planner	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Kozaala	Laston	M	Headteacher	Makindu Primary School								
Kugonza	Sylvester	M	Management Consultant	Uganda Management Institute								
Kulabako	Ramathan	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Kunya	Paul	M	Trader	Kikondo								
Kwagala	Edith	F	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Kyabalongo	Goretti	F	Drug shop Ssenyi	Ssenyi								
Kyabasinga	Philemon	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee									
Kyagulanyi	Gerald	M	Teacher	Najja								
Kyaliki	Tapenensi	F	Mukene Processor	Kikondo								
Kyategreker	Florence	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Kyeswa	Moses	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Najja								
Logose	Peruth	F	CBO-Processing Silver-Fish	Kiyindi Womens Group								

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Lubaale	Mustafa	M	Headteacher	Tukulu								
Lubega	John	M	Treasurer PTA	Kituntu Orphanage School								
Lubowa	Phillip	M	Councillor	Kiyindi								
Lukwago	Kenedy	M	Ssenyi	Ssenyi								
Lukwago	Fred	M	Treasurer BMU	Kiyindi								
Lutwama	Samuel	M	SPO Construction	ICEIDA								
Luwalira	Deborah	F	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Lugoba Primary School								
Luyima	Paul	M	Public Health Consultant-Ireland	Independent Consultant								
Luzze	Joseph	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Lwetate	Henry	M	Member BMU	Kiyindi								
Maberi	Wilson	M	Mukene Processor	Kikondo								
Madanda	Alex	M	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Mafabi	Peter	M	Head Teacher	Zzitwe Primary School								
Magiri	Bakari	M	Trader	Kikondo								
Magola		M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Magomu	Hussein	M	Secretary BMU	Kikondo								
Magumba	Charles	M	Deputy CAO	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Maka	Dalausi	M	Chairman	Kikondo								
Makwasi	Sam	M	Student	Kikondo								
Malinga	Erifasi	M	Education Assistant	Nyenga								
Malinzi	William	M	Resident	Kikondo								
Malinzi	Asuman	M	Chairman BMU	Kikondo								
Masigire	Muhamadi	M	Amiisi	Kikondo								
Matovu	Fredrick	M	Parish Chief	Tukulu								
Matsiko	Abert	M	Chief Administrative Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Matsiko	Abubaker	M	Chairman PTA	Nyenga								
Mayanja	Wilson	M	Secretary Production	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mayanja	Mamba	M	Secretary for Production	BDLG Political Leadership								
Mayanja	Stephen	M	Headteacher	Namusanga Primary School								
Mayanja	Eddie	M	SAS Ngogwe	BDLG Political Leadership								
Mayoby	Musa	M	Secretary BMU	Ssenyi								
Mbago	Robert	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Mbalule	James	M	Chairman LCIII	Najja								
Mbayo	Nicolas	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Mbogo	Simon	M	Nursing Assistant - Ssi HC II	Ssi								
Mbogo	Douglas	M	SAS- Ngogwe Subcounty	Ngogwe								
Mboowa	Micheal	M	Boat Operator	Kiyindi								
Mbubi	Hassan	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Mbuga	Andrew	M	Proprietor of St. Mary's College Lugazi (District Speaker)	Lugazi College								
Mbulakyalo	Ben	M	Fisheries Officer	Kiyindi								

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Mbuya	Daniel	M	District Health Inspector	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Michael	Philips	M	Student	Kikondo								
Misegwa	Amina	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Miwungo	Richard	M	Parish Chief	Najja								
Moi	George	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Mpanga	Fred	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Mpiima	Abdu	M	Chairman BMU	Kikondo								
Mpiima	James	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Mubala	Muhamed	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Mubiru	Peter	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Busunga Primary School								
Mubiru	Baker	M	District Information Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mubiru	Moses	M	Member BMU	Kiyindi								
Mugabi	Difasi	M	Teacher	Najja								
Mugaita	Joseph	M	Clinical Officer-Makonge H/C	Nyenga								
Mugalu	G	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Mugalu Ssenyonjo	Kizito	M	Chairman BMU	Kigugo								
Mugembi	Alex	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Mugeri	Matia	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Mugerwa	Kasimu	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Kiyindi								
Mugerwa	Solomon E. ine	M	Journalist	Kikondo								
Mugerwa	Benard	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Mugoya	Asan	M	FAL Instructor	Tongolo								
Mugoya Musitwa	Jonnex	M	Fisheries Officer	Kiyindi								
Mugula	Peter	M	BMU Vice Chairperson	Nkombwe								
Mukalwanga	M	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Mukasa	Becka	F	Najja HC II	Najja								
Mukasa	Abubaker	M	CDO	Nyenga								
Mukiibi	Zachary	M	Headteacher	Najja								
Mukiibi	David	M	BMU member	Nkombwe								
Mukwaya	Godfrey	M	Planning Consultant	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mukwaya	James	M	District Planner	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mukyala	Betty	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Mulima	Abdu	M	Fish monger	Kikondo								
Mulindwa	Sadat	M	Councillor	Kiyindi								
Mulongo	Hasan	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Musana	Bashir	M	Vice Chairperson PTA	Nyenga								
Musana	Matia	M	Councillor	Nyenga								
Musasizi Kizito	Julius	M	Education Inspector	BDLG Technical Leadership								

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
Musisi	Wilson	M	Headteacher	Ssi CoU Primary School								
Musisi	John	M	BMU Member	Nalumuli								
Musisi	Amiisi	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Musisi	F	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Musitafa	Mwondha	M	Vice Chairperson PTA	Najja								
Musoke	Solomon	M	District Environment Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Musoke	Edwin	M	District Education Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Musoke	Albert	M	Chairman PTA Nkompe PS	Najja								
Musoke	Salongo	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee									
Musoke	John	M	Headteacher	Bbogo CoU Primary School								
Musoke	W	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Musungu	Violet	F	Education Assistant	Nyenga								
Mutaasa	Isaac	M	Headteacher									
Mutebi	Masitula	M	ADWO Sanitattion	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mutebi	Francis	M	Headteacher	Kikajja Primary School								
Mutebi	Vincent	M	Senior Finance Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mutesasila	Wilberforce	M	BMU member	Nkombwe								
Mutumba	Herbert	M	DVO-BDLG	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mutwalibu	Kalooli	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Kikondo Primary School								
Muubo	Charles	M	Secretary Finance	Nyenga								
Muwonge	Fred	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Lugoba Primary School								
Muyise	Zekeri	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Muyo	Steven	M	BMU	Kikondo								
Muzeyi	Jackson	M	Transporter	Kikondo								
Mwavu	Joseph	M	FAL Instructor	Namukuma								
Mweru	Sam	M	Accountant	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Mwima	Lawrence	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Nabawanga	Fridah	F	Vice Chairperson	Ssenyi								
Nabukenya		F	Mukene Processor	Kikondo								
Nabulamu	Sarah	F	Women Councillor	Kikondo								
Nabuuma	Florence	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Nabuwuma	Bernadette	F	District Nursing Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Nagayi	M	F	SAS Nyenga	BDLG Political Leadership								
Naiga	Hanifa	F	Farmer	Kikondo								
Nakasinde	Emenda	F	F representative	Ssenyi								
Nakayima	Sarah	F	E/W- Kikwayi Health Centre	Kikwayi								
Nakazibwe	Mirabu	F	Shop operator	Kikondo								
Nakiri	Jazirak	F	Environmental Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Nakiyaga	Shakira	F	Secretary Production	BDLG Political Leadership								

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Nalongo	Getulida	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi								
Nalongo	Edith	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi								
Nalubega	Joyce	F	Inspector of Schools	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Nalubega	Resty	F	Kiyindi Resident	Kiyindi								
Nalubwama	Cathy	F	FAL Instructor									
Nalumansi	Janepher	F	Chairperson PTA									
Nalwoga	Flavia	F	Kiyindi Resident	Kiyindi								
Namande	Justine	F	Registered Nurse- Ssi HC III	Ssi								
Namara	Rose	F	Management Consultant	Uganda Management Institute								
Namata	Margaret	F	In Charge - Najja Health Centre II	Najja								
Nambatya	Sauya	F	Chairperson Production	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Nambatya	Juliet	F	Kiyindi Resident	Kiyindi								
Nambatya		F	CPP Production	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Nambogo	Moreen	F	Parish Chief	Najja								
Namiiro	Jesca	F	Processor	Ssenyi								
Namirimu	Sarah	F	SAS/CC - BDLG	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Namisano	Julius	M	Headteacher	Ssenyi St Peters Primary School								
Nampebwa	Lydia	F	Processor	Ssenyi								
Nampijja	Mary	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Namubiru	Madiina	F	Kikondo Resident	Kikondo								
Namuddu	Mary	F	Kikondo Resident	Kikondo								
Namugerwa	Masitula	F	Kiyindi Resident	Kiyindi								
Namukose	Fatuma	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Namulondo	Janet	F	Teacher	Nyenga CoU Primary School								
Namulondo	Judith	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Namusisi	Teopista	F	FAL Instructor	Namukuma								
Namuswe	Rose	F	Teacher									
Namutamba	Rose	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Namutebi	Hilda	F	ASHD-Health	Civil Society								
Namutebi	Mercy	F	Promoter of Community Service	Kikondo								
Nandago	Maria	F	SPO Gender	ICEIDA								
Nangendo	Margaret	F	PTA Member	Nyenga								
Nankya	Jessica	F	Councillor									
Nankya	Edith	F	Headteacher	Bbanga CoU Primary School								
Nanonno	Mariam	F	Vice Subcounty Chief	Nyenga								
Nantale	Edith	F	Midwife - Ssi HC III	Ssi								
Nantalo	Teddy	F	Research Assistant	UMI								
Nantumbwe	Maria	F	DVCO	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Nanyonjo	Justin	F	BMU member	Ssenyi								
Nasozzi	Deborah	F	Headteacher	Gava Memorial Primary School								
Nassali	Sharifah	F	CDO	Nyenga								

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Nassanga	Sylvia	F	Processor	Ssenyi								
Nassuuna	Aisha	F	Processor	Ssenyi								
Natseba	Jacques	F	Fisheries Officer Ssenyi Landing Site	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Naula	Harriet	F	Education Assistant	Nyenga								
Nayigo	Lose	F	Farmer	Kikondo								
Nazziwa	Sekandi	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Ndagire	Irene	F	FAL Instructor	Gulama								
Ndugga	Musa	M	Teacher									
Ngalire	Joel	M	ASDHI- NGO	Ssi								
Ngobi Aloise	Richard	M	DCCA Buikwe	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Niigo	M	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Nkalubo	Nsimbe	M	FAL Instructor	Nyenga								
Nkambo	Mujib	M	Consultant	NaFIRRI- Jinja								
Nsubuga	Muhammad	M	Vice Chairperson Najja S/C	Najja								
Nsubuga	Rogers	M	Records Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Ntege	Vicent	M	Secretary for Education	Najja								
Ntege	Micheal	M	Unemployed	Kikondo								
Ntege	Herbert	M	Transporter	Kikondo								
Ntende	Ivan	M	Teacher									
Nyombi	Henry	M	Chairman LC II									
Obel	Ambrose	M	Teacher	Nyenga Boys Primary School								
Oboth	Mathias	M	Chairman PTA									
Oburu	Henry	M	Resident	Kikondo								
Odeke	Salim	M	BMU Member	Nansagazi								
Odoi	David	M	Boat Owner	Kikondo								
Okechi	Wii	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Okekyo	C	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Okello	Patrick	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Okello	James	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Okgete	Bernard	M	Health Officer	Makonge								
Okia	John	M	Teacher	Busagazi								
Okoth	Godfrey	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Okwakol	David	M	Health Assistant- Najja	Najja								
Olara	Johnson	M	S O W	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Olowo	Joseph	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Olupot	Peter	M	Headteacher	Lugoba Primary School								
Onyango	David	M	District councillor	Nyenga								
Opada	Matia	M	Unemployed	Kikondo								
Opio	Alex	M	Chairperson PTA									
Osinde	Owor	M	Headteacher	Najjunju Primary School								

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Othieno	Musa	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Otho	Godfrey	M	Boat Owner	Kikondo								
Otim	Samuel	M	Teacher	Kikondo								
Oundo	Teopista	F	Secretary for Finance	Najja								
Oundo	Teopista	F	Chairperson LC III	Ngogwe								
Owuma	Willy	M	BMU member	Ssenyi								
Oyo	Emmanuel	M	Traditional healer	Kikondo								
Palsson	Gisli	M	Country Director	ICEIDA								
Petuleina	Night	F	Trader	Kikondo								
Rev. Galimaka	Wilson	M	Anglican Diocesan Secretary in charge of education	Anglican Church								
Rev. Kiwanuka	Robert	M	Education	Buikwe Archdiocese								
Sadiqe	Haruna	M	Chairman PTA	Nyenga								
Sebakigye	Ruben	M	Secretary BMU	Kikondo								
Sebowa	Christopher	M	Assistant Health	Kiyindi								
Sebukyu	Tebyasa	M	District Security Officer	BDLG Political Leadership								
Sebyala	Hadijah	F	Principal Personnel Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Seguya	Fred	M	District Engineer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Sekalala	Pascal	M	Focal Person	Uganda Red Cross								
Sekandi	Annet	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
Sekatuga	Henry	M	Health Assistant	Nyenga								
Sekayita	Godwin	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Seluyange	L	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Semakula	Sam	M	FAL Instructor									
Senkungu	Fred	M	BMU Member	Nkombwe								
Sentamu	Musa	M	Parish Chief									
Sentongo	Godfrey	M	Chief Finance Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Senyonga	Ibrahim	M	Branch Manager	Uganda Red Cross								
Senyonjo	Kyeyune	M	Resident District Commissioner	BDLG Political Leadership								
Serunkuma	Moses	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Najja								
Serunkuma	Moses	M	Member BMU	Kiyindi								
Serwadda	Salongo	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Zzitwe Primary School								
Shado	Isma	M	Resident	Kikondo								
Sheikh Kakooza	Rajab	M	Zziba	Zziba								
Sheikh Sowedi	Ali	M	Subcounty Sheikh									
Sifuna	Edith	F	Program Assistant	YARD								
Sobere	Julius	M	Defense secretary	Kikondo								
Sr. Goretti	Nalwanga	F	Administrator-St Francis Nyenga Hospital	Nyenga								
Sr. Madeine	M	F	Administrator- St Francis Hospital Nkonkonjeru	Nkonkonjeru								

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
Ssabakaaki	Besweeri	M	Resident	Nyenga								
Ssajja	Juma	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Ssalongo	Abudala	M	Farmer	Kikondo								
Ssambya	G	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee									
Ssebadduka	Jibril	M	Headteacher	Najja								
Ssebisubi	Maurice	M	SPO F&E	ICEIDA								
Ssegawa	R	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Ssekimpi	Deo	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Ssekitoleko	David	M	Chairman BMU Ssenyi	Ssenyi								
Ssekyema	Muhammad	M	UMSC. Secretary on Education matters	Moslem Community								
Sselunkuma	Wasswa	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Ssemakula	Leo	M	Youth Chairperson	Ssenyi								
Ssempala	Emmanuel	M	Headteacher	St. Jude Primary School								
Ssempebwa	Siraje	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Tukulu								
Ssentongo	Peragia	M	Health Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Ssenungi	Willy	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Ssenyonjo	Stephen	M	BMU member	Ssenyi								
Sseromba	George William	M	Chairman PTA	Lugoba Primary School								
Sserwadda	David	M	Secretary BMU	Nalumuli								
Sserwadda	Joseph	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Sserwanyo Kiganda	Sam	M	District Community Development Officer	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Ssetwalo	Robert	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Buzaama								
Ssimbwa	Alex	M	Development Consultant	Uganda Red Cross								
Ssuuna	Richard	M	Human Resource Officer-St Francis Nyenga Hospital	Nyenga								
Sura	Dubbe	M	Resident	Kikondo								
Taabu	Martin	M	Headteacher	Busunga Primary School								
Tabo	Samson	M	Headteacher									
Tabuzibwa	Grace	F	VHT Kiyindi	Kiyindi								
Takimambudde	John	M	PTA Chairperson	St. Jude Primary School								
Tendo	Rebecca	F	PIA	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Tenywa	Mbenaka	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Tibesigwa	Livingstone	M	Vice Chairman	Kiyindi								
Turyamuhika	Geoffrey	M	MoFPED	GoU								
Twikirize	Ben	M	SPO M&E	ICEIDA								
Wabuyobo	Paul	M	Farmer	Kikondo								
Wadulo	Simon Peter	M	Parish Chief	Tongolo								
Wafula	Swaliki	M	Internal Security Officer	Najja								

Surname	Name	Sex	Title	Location/Institution	Problem Analysis	Strategic Plan	Health Situation Analysis	Education SDP	Fisheries Situation Analysis	WASH SDP	PP and PD TCT	PP and PD TST
Waiswa	Laban Frank	M	Senior Procurement Officer-PDU- Buikwe	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Wajja	Joseph	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee	Najja								
Walakira	Abuubu	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Walito	Robert	M	Chairperson PTA									
Walugembe	Dunstan	M	Chairperson School Mgt Committee									
Wambi	Asadi	M	Chairperson BMU	Kiyindi								
Wambi	Issa	M	Carpenter	Nkombwe								
Wandera	Bernard	M	ADWO Sanitation	BDLG Technical Leadership								
Wangabo	Ahamed	M	Headteacher	Nyenga								
Wasswa	Jeremiah	M	Fish monger	Kikondo								
Watindi	Abdu	M	Trader	Kikondo								
Wesonga	Benjamin	M	MoLG	GoU								
Wetaka	W	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Yunusu	Makoro	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								
Zalwango	Betty	F	Headteacher	Namaseke Primary School								
Zamuli	Adam	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Zilimu	R	M	Fisherman	Nkombwe								
Zumbula	Amir	M	Trader	Kikondo								
	Catherine	F	Mukene Processor	Kiyindi Womens Group								
	Godfrey	M	Fisherman	Kikondo								

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