



BUIKWE - ICELAND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

WASH DEVELOPMENT IN FISHING COMMUNITIES

PHASE III 2022 – 2025

PROJECT NO. 14030-2201

Component One of Buikwe District Fishing Community Development Programme (BDFCDP) Phase III 2022-2025

PROJECT DOCUMENT



© Buikwe-Iceland Development Partnership for WASH Development in Fishing Communities, WASH Project Phase III 2022-2025 (*Component One of BDFCDP Phase III 2022-2025*)

(Final PD)

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Abbreviation and Acronyms

- **BDFCDP** Buikwe District Fishing Community Development Programme
- **BDLG** Buikwe District Local Government
- **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
- **ESIA** Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- **GDP** Gross Domestic Product
- **GoI** Government of Iceland
- **GoU** Government of Uganda
- **ICEIDA** Icelandic International Development Agency
- **IMT** Implementation Monitoring Team
- **M&E** Monitoring and Evaluation
- **MoH** Ministry for Health
- **MoWE** Ministry of Water and Environment
- **NDP** National Development Plan
- **NGO** Non-Government Organisation
- **MBSIA** Market Based Sanitation Implementation Approach
- **PSC** Program Steering Committee
- **PWD** People with Disabilities
- **OECD-DAC** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development- Development Assistance Committee
- **SDG** Sustainable Development Goals
- **SDP** Strategic Development Plan
- **UBoS** Uganda Bureau of Standards
- **WASH** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- **WASH-IMT** WASH Implementation Monitoring Team
- **WASH-SDP** Buikwe WASH Strategic Development Plan

Glossary

This glossary covers definitions of key terms on standards for new ‘service ladders’ for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for UN Agenda 2030, SDG6 targets on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)².

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

*See elaboration of definitions on sanitation standards by Uganda’s Ministry of Health Guidelines on Sanitation in Annex 4.

** “Hard to reach” is not part of is not part of key terms under service ladders

Service type	Service Ladder	New JMP service ladders
DRINKING WATER		
Improved Drinking Water	Safely Managed Service <i>(Accessibility, availability, and quality guaranteed)</i>	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
	Basic Service <i>(Collection time not more than 30 minutes; accessibility, availability, and quality likely to be affected)</i>	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
	Limited Service <i>(Collection time more than 30 minutes; accessibility, availability, and quality likely to be significantly affected)</i>	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
Unimproved Drinking Water	Unimproved (No Service)	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
	Surface Water (No Service)	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal
SANITATION*		
Improved Sanitation	Safely Managed <i>a – emptying of on-site facilities</i> <i>b – treatment and disposal of excreta from on-site facilities</i> <i>(c – treatment of wastewater]</i>	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite <i>(There is full sanitation service chain to ensure that human waste is contained, conveyed, treated, and reused or disposed of safely and sustainably)</i>
	Basic Service	Use of improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households <i>(Minimum standard is at least a basic latrine with a slab or platform for ease of cleaning, and not shared)</i>
	Limited Service	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households (meets standard for basic service but one of “not shared”)
Unimproved Sanitation	Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open Defecation (OD)	No Service	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces, or with solid waste
HYGIENE		
Improved Hygiene Versus Unimproved Hygiene (Facility)	Basic Service	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
	Limited Service	Availability of handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
	No Facility (No Service)	No handwashing facility on premises
Definition of other terminologies		

Service type	Service Ladder	New JMP service ladders
Critical times for hand washing	(1). After defaecating; (2). after cleaning child's faeces; (3). before eating food, (4). before feeding a child; and (5). before preparation or handling food	
**"Hard to reach"		These are remote areas recognised as difficult to reach and stay owing to many factors such as lack of transport, high cost of leaving, poor services, or hostile environment, like fishing villages.

Project Fact Sheet

Project title:	Buikwe - Iceland Development Partnership for WASH development in Fishing Communities – Project Phase III 2022–2025
ICEIDA Project Number:	UGA 14030-2201
Implementing Agency:	Buikwe District Local Government
Period:	Four years from 2022 – 2025
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:	To increase access to and use of safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene services (WASH) among the people in fishing communities for improved public health.
Expected Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure for improved WASH developed: 5 new safe water facilities developed expected to serve 19 new fishing villages, and 10 piped water system expanded and extended to serve 21 new fishing villages. - 19 new water borne toilets constructed and 30 selected VIP latrines modified to Aqua Privy systems to improve on their functionality. - 35 Smart water levels kits installed to effect O&M for water systems.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygiene promotion and education conducted in 40 new fishing villages and consolidated in 39 villages supported in previous phases. - Sensitize communities and implement measures to minimise spread of COVID-19.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH institutional capacity for village communities strengthened for effective operation and maintenance of facilities and sustained WASH service delivery.
Beneficiaries	50,000 people in 40 Villages, in addition to 60,000 supported in previous phases
Cost per Beneficiary	US\$ 90.2 (\$55 for Safe Water: \$16 for Sanitation: \$8 for Hygiene promotion and Covid-19 prevention: \$9.2 for institutional capacity development and \$2 for Project Management)
Total Project Budget:	5,844,500 USD (100%)
Iceland Embassy Contribution:	5,250,000 USD (90%)
Buikwe District contribution:	594,500 USD (10%)
Expected Start Date	June 2022
Expected Completion Date	31 st December 2025

Executive Summary

The WASH Project III is component one of Buikwe District Fishing Community Development Programme (BDFCDP) Phase III 2022-2025. BDFCDP is a basic services programme, which has been supported under Iceland-Uganda development partnership since 2014. The goal of the programme is to *reduce poverty and improve livelihood and living conditions of the population in fishing communities in Buikwe district*.

WASH Project III draws mandate from the Partnership Agreement for BDFCDP Phase III and is in line with Iceland's Uganda Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2021-2025. The project is also aligned to sustainable development goals (SDGs) for UN Agenda 2030. The project contributes to the programme development objective as stated above. The immediate objective or purpose of the project is ***“to increase access to and utilisation of safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene facilities and services for improved public health of population in fishing communities of Buikwe district”***.

The WASH Project III is expected to deliver the following key outputs to be able to realise the above immediate objective:

BW3100: Infrastructure and facilities for safe WASH service delivery developed or expanded

- Infrastructure and facilities for basic safe water service developed/expanded: 15 mini-piped water systems developed (05 new and 10 extensions), and 120 public stand taps- digital AQ taps installed.
- Private connection of piped water to household premises to scale-up water service to safely managed water service supported: 1,500 households (largely selected based on pro-poor criterion) connected to piped water supply on their premises, 40 public institutions (30 primary schools and 10 health centres) connected to piped water.
- Businesses will be allowed to make private connections for water for production at their own cost.
- Facilities for shared safe sanitation for public use in rural growth centres installed: new 19 multi-stance water-borne toilets for public use constructed, and 30 existing public VIP latrines modified into Aqua privy for improved functionality.

BW3200: Structures, systems and capacities for sustained CLTS and improved hygiene developed

- Basic safe sanitation and improved hygiene practices promoted in 40 new villages and 5 new schools to eliminate open defecation and increase hand washing.
- Ongoing basic sanitation and hygiene promotion and education campaign supported to consolidate gains made in 38 villages and 46 schools supported in previous phases as part of exit strategy.

BW3300: District LG capacity for O&M and sustained WASH service delivery strengthened.

Establishing, training, and retooling of management structures for sustainable water and sanitation service delivery at the district and community levels. The 15-member WASH team will be trained in safe water service delivery, water quality testing, and mobilisation of 40 communities for mindset-change on utilization and payment for safe water and improved sanitation services. Relevant tools for improved operation and maintenance of installed systems shall also be provided.

BW3400: WASH project coordination, management and M&E strengthened.

The overarching cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender equality and environment will be promoted as specific objectives or mainstreamed in the WASH programme component, including focus on the principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB), with specific indicators to measure them.

The WASH Project III 2022-2025 is estimated to cost **5,844,500 USD** comprised of **5,250,000 USD** in project direct costs (contributed by GoI³) plus an estimated **594,500 USD** in kind in lieu of staff costs and cost of land acquisition and easement for infrastructure development (contributed by GoU/Buikwe DLG).

The organisational arrangements for coordination, management and implementation of BDFCDP Phase III as outlined in the master programme document will apply to the WASH Project. Buikwe DLG will be responsible for implementation of the project, in accordance with its mandate under Uganda's 1995 Constitution and other relevant laws, and in line with the country structures, systems and processes governing operations of Local Governments.

³ Note that Government of Iceland contribution also includes overhead costs not reflected herein.

1. INTRODUCTION

This project document (PD) describes the Buikwe-Iceland Partnership for WASH Development in Fishing Communities 2022-2025, Project Phase Three (hereinafter referred to as **“WASH Project III”** or simply as **“Project”**). This section gives a brief introduction of the project and its links with Buikwe District Fishing Community Development Programme (BDFCDP) Phase III, mandate for project preparation and links with partners’ development frameworks, and project preparation process. The rest of the PD elaborates on the background and justification for continuing support to WASH development in fishing communities of Buikwe district in section two, project strategy or intervention logic in section three, and organisational arrangements in section four. Other relevant details are included in annexes.

1.1 Overview of WASH Project III

The WASH Project III is component one of Buikwe District Fishing Community Development Programme (BDFCDP) Phase III covering the period 2022 to 2025. BDFCDP is a basic services programme that has been supported under Iceland-Uganda bilateral development cooperation since 2014. Its goal is **“to reduce poverty, improve livelihood and living conditions of the population in fishing communities in Buikwe district”**. The Master Programme Document for BDFCDP 2022-2025 gives the overall programme framework covering background and justification, programme strategy, and organisational arrangements, which cut across and apply to all programme components, including the WASH component. This WASH project document therefore gives detailed description of the WASH component under the programme.

The WASH Project III as espoused in this PD is a logical continuation and expansion of WASH development in fishing communities, following the end of previous support to WASH project phase I (2015-2017) and phase II (2018-2019). The project expands the geographical remit and population served by the project from four sub-counties of Najja, Ngogwe and Ssi and Nyenga urban division along shores of Lake Victoria to five by adding Wakisi Division along shores of river Nile. The number of villages covered has been increased by adding 40 more villages with about 50,000 people to the 38 villages with 60,000 people that were reached under WASH I and II. In addition, the project will provide safe water (piped water) to 40 public institutions (30 schools and 10 health facilities).

The project is designed to address the core problem of inadequate access and utilisation of safe WASH services by the population in the targeted fishing communities and its ramifications on their public health, taking into account the progress made and achievements realised, lessons learned and the remaining or emerging challenges, particularly from the COVID-19 pandemic and disasters from climate change. The project will contribute to the development objective of BDFCDP as stated above. The immediate objective (or purpose) of the project is **“to increase access to and utilisation of safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene facilities and services for improved public health of population in fishing communities of Buikwe district”**. The priority is, first and foremost, to increase access to and utilisation of basic WASH services and where resources allow support efforts to scale-up to safely managed WASH services in line with SDG 6 targets for UN Agenda 2030.

The project immediate objective will be achieved by delivery of the following key outputs: new and existing infrastructure and facilities for safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene services developed or expanded to serve population in 40 new fishing villages; the local government, community and non-state partners facilitated and their capacity strengthened to support and sustain community led total sanitation and improved hygiene (CLTS+H) in targeted communities and schools; institutional capacity of Buikwe District Local Government (DLG), Water office and WASH team, and partners service delivery agencies strengthened for effective management and operation and maintenance (O&M) of WASH infrastructure and facilities for sustained WASH service delivery, and

coordination, and monitoring and evaluation strengthened to guide project strategy, efficient and effective implementation, and to realise and sustain the desired impact.

The expected outcome and impact will be indicated by increased access to basic WASH services reaching coverage of 80% to 100% of targeted population; all year around functionality of WASH facilities of at least 95%; incidence of WASH related diseases reduced by at least 50%, and improved learning outcomes attributed to increased access to improved WASH services in households and schools, especially for girls, and other impacts on gender equality and reduction in violence against women and girls attributed to safe WASH services; and ultimately lead to perceived and measurable reduction in poverty and improved livelihoods and living conditions of the population in fishing communities.

The WASH Project III 2022-2025 is estimated to cost **5,844,500 USD** comprised of **5,250,000 USD** in project direct costs (contributed by GoI⁴) plus an estimated **594,500 USD** in kind in lieu of staff costs and cost of land acquisition and easement for infrastructure development (contributed by GoU/Buikwe DLG).

1.2 Mandate for Project Preparation and Links with Partners’ Policies

The mandate for preparation of WASH Project III is derived from Partnership Agreement for support to BDFCDP Phase from 2022-2025, in line with Iceland’s Uganda Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2022-2025, which is in the final stages of preparation. The CSP incorporates the visions, strategies and priorities stipulated in the partners’ development policy frameworks, which include policy on Iceland International Development Cooperation (2019–2023); Uganda’s National Comprehensive Development Framework (NCDP) policy operationalise by Uganda Vision 2040; and Third Five-Year National Development Plan (NDP III) 2020/21–2024/25 and the corresponding Sector Development Plans (SDPs) and Buikwe LG District Development Plan for WASH. The project is also aligned to the sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly the SDG6 on WASH and other related SDGs for UN Agenda 2030 and mainstreams crosscutting issues of human rights, gender equality and environment, and responds to the challenges created by COVID-19 pandemic.

Uganda Vision 2040:

The aspiration is to increase access to safe and clean piped water supply to 100% (June 2040).

SDG6 for UN AGENDA 2030

Uganda and Iceland subscribe to the UN SDGs. The target for SDG6 is universal access to safely managed water and sanitation and improved hygiene, and elimination of open defecation by 2030.

Uganda’s NDP III 2021-2025

The targets for WASH for NDP III are as summarised in the following table: to increase coverage of basic sanitation in rural areas to 85%; increase coverage of basic sanitation to 40%; and open defecation reduced to zero.

Table 1. NDP III targets for safe WASH facilities and services

WASH Results Indicators	Baseline ⁵		NDP III Target 2025 (%)
	Status (%)	Year	
Safe and clean water coverage			
1. Safely managed piped water coverage (rural)	7	2017/18	ND
2. Safely managed piped water coverage (urban)	57	2019/20	100
3. Basic safe water coverage (rural)	68	2019/20	85
4. Basic safe water coverage (urban)	71	2019/20	100

⁴ Note that Government of Iceland contribution also includes overhead costs not reflected herein.

⁵ Baseline year 2017/18 is for data from NDP III (except for safely managed water where the source is SSIP 2018-2030); and baseline year 2019/20 refers to updated data from Water and Environment Sector Performance Report (SPR). The abbreviations **ND** represents **No Data**.

WASH Results Indicators	Baseline ⁵		NDP III
	Status (%)	Year	Target 2025 (%)
Safe and improved sanitation and hygiene coverage			
5. Safely managed sanitation coverage (rural)	7	2019/20	ND
6. Safely managed sanitation coverage (urban)	39	2019/20	ND
7. Basic improved sanitation coverage (rural)	18	2019/20	40
8. Basic improved sanitation coverage (urban)	45	2019/20	ND
9. Population practising open defecation (rural)	22	2019/20	0
10. Population practising open defecation (urban)	12	2019/20	0
11. Hygiene (hand washing) coverage (rural)	38	2019/20	50
12. Hygiene (hand washing) coverage (school)	58	2019/20	ND

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 public health and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) 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, Education and Environment.

1.3 Iceland Previous Support to WASH Development in Buikwe District

The development cooperation between Iceland and Uganda for support to WASH Development in Fishing Communities of Buikwe district started in 2015 drawing mandate from the Partnership Agreement for support to BDFCDP 2014-2020 and based on Iceland Country Strategy Paper for Uganda (CSP) 2014-2020. The first phase of WASH Project (2015-2017) and WASH Project Phase II (2018-2019) targeted 39 fishing villages in the four sub-counties of Najja (including Kiyindi), Ngogwe, Nyenga (currently an urban division under Njeru municipality) and Ssi. The target population was estimated at 50,000 (2015) projected to have reached 60,000 (2021).

Overall, the GoI financed the WASH project to the tune of over 6.3 million USD, which has developed the capacity of Buikwe DLG and social infrastructure for delivery of safe basic WASH services in fishing communities: 29 mini piped water systems were developed comprised of 24 solar powered mini ground water based piped water systems and four extensions plus installation of 107 public stand taps (AQ taps) and 500 connections to private households. Besides, Senyi gravity flow scheme was rehabilitated with 17 public stand taps. The installed water supply capacity is sufficient to serve 38 fishing villages with a population of 60,000 people. Regarding sanitation, ventilated improved pit latrines and water-borne toilets were constructed for shared use by the public in rural growth centres, and in public institutions benefiting 39 villages, over 50 schools and 6 health centres. Sanitation and hygiene promotion was supported focusing on effective use of latrines to eliminate open defecation and hand washing practice to stop faecal-oral transmission of diseases through hands.

The outcomes and impacts of the project were as follows:

- Access to functional sanitation facilities in targeted fishing villages has increased and open defecation free status increased from zero to 92% of the 38 villages
- Population with access to improved water source increased from 57% (2014/2015) to 79% (2019/2020) in the whole district (Ministry of Water and Environment Water Atlas, 2019/2020).

- The operation and maintenance of the WASH facilities, particularly the piped water systems has been strengthened, which has maintained functionality of the water systems above 95%⁶.

At impact level, the intervention greatly improved the living conditions of the population within the supported fishing villages, with significant reduction in WASH related diseases, such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera (*Health Management Information System Report, 2019-2020*). There have been no cases of cholera outbreak reported since 2017, and the rate of diarrhoea among children (0-4 years) reduced from 29% in 2015 to 17% in 2021 (BDFCDP External Evaluation Report 2022). The availability of safe water has also contributed to implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for prevention of COVID-19 infections in communities. The project also contributed to creating conducive learning environment and better learning outcomes by installing basic sanitation facilities in 51 schools. In addition, the girl child has greatly benefited from the intervention. Women no longer must walk long distances to a spring well down in the valley to fetch safe water. The district has seen an increase in number of women involved in the management of piped water systems at operation level, specifically in six the systems (Bubwa, Nalumuli, Upper Senyi, Kigaya, Buwagajjo and Muyubwe).

1.4 Lessons Learned

Mini-Piped Water Designs: The designs for mini-piped water targeted small fishing communities in landing sites close to the lake. It has been found that this strategy has two shortcomings: first, the capacity of the water systems and the altitude of the reservoir tanks could not serve the population settled in villages adjacent to the landing sites, hence they remained without access to basic water service within walkable distances. Second, availability of “free” lake water nearby meant that population in landing sites use less safe water from AQ taps, about 5 litres per capita per day mainly for drinking and fetch more unsafe water for other domestic purposes such as laundry and bathing⁷. The trend has shown that most of the well performing/high water consuming fishing communities are those slightly at a distance from the lake such as Tongolo-Busaana, Bugoba, Natyole, Muvo, Senyi-Busunga, Butembe, Busagazi and Bufumbe. This lesson informed the strategy to expand and extend existing mini-piped water schemes to reach neighbouring water-stressed communities to improve on demand both for poor-performing systems but also serve communities that were left behind.

Use of Generators: The original approved designs for piped water supply combined solar as the primary source of power and standby generators as complementary source of power. Over time, generators have largely become redundant, requiring continuous maintenance and periodic repairs yet they are not used. The District Water and Sanitation Board recommended that the unused generators be sold off and funds raised be used to expand WASH facilities to reach more areas and people.

Sanitation Technologies: In WASH project phase I and II, the sanitation technologies used for public sanitation facilities in rural growth centres and institutional use in schools and health centres were of two types, the ventilated improve pit (VIP) latrines, and water-borne toilets. Overtime, it was realised that VIP latrines have many challenges, especially in rural growth centres; they fill-up very quickly because the number of users is very high, they have offensive odour as they are located close to households as land is limited, and they are not easy to empty due to lack of cesspool emptying

⁶ The Ministry of Water and Environment approved Buikwe DLG Water Board as a Water and Sanitation Authority (currently the only one at Local Government level in the country and entered a performance agreement in 2020 to manage, operate and maintain the mini-piped water systems with the unique billing technology on the systems (AQ taps).

⁷ The targeted quantity of safe water used was at least 20 litres per capita per day for drinking and hygiene.

services. The water-borne toilets have worked relatively well because they do not fill-up quickly and are less smelly. This lesson has informed the choice of building more of water-borne toilets and modification of some of the existing VIP latrines to water-borne toilets.

Community Approach to Sanitation: The project applied the community led total sanitation and hygiene (CLTS+H) whereby communities were mobilised and sensitised to build own household latrines and effectively use them to eliminate open defecation. The CLTS approach worked well to the extent that it reduced open defecation. However, open defecation free (ODF) status was assessed based on use of functional latrines (both improved and unimproved). Fishing villages have a problem of collapsing soils that make it difficult or expensive for households to build improved latrines. Instead, they build traditional latrines, some in temporary materials and lacking washable surface or slab, which is central to the definition of a basic latrine. This lesson has informed the strategy to combine CLTS+H and sanitation social marketing approaches to improve the sanitation facilities to basic service level at household level⁸.

Disaster Preparedness: The recent surge of water levels of Lake Victoria affected the WASH facilities in fishing villages to some extent. It affected the structure integrity of structures along the lake shores in Uganda and in Buikwe district in particular. In Muyubwe fishing village for example, three AQ taps were shifted to a firm ground. In some areas, flooding affected water-borne toilets. The lesson from this is that WASH infrastructure should be built away from flood plains near the lakeshore.

Operation and Maintenance of Piped Water Supply Systems: Initially, the operation was based on the community-based maintenance system. However, it was later realised that the technology for piped water was complex requiring some level of professionalism. Besides, the law provided that the ownership for piped systems was the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). The professional institutions for O&M under the Ministry are the Umbrella Authorities for rural and small towns mini-piped water systems, and National Water and Sewerage Corporation for large and medium water supply systems in cities, municipalities and some towns. In case of Buikwe district, neither of the two institutions took over the management of the mini-piped water schemes, except Senyi Gravity Flow Scheme, which was rehabilitated under the project and is managed by Umbrella Authority. As a result, MWE designated Buikwe DLG as a water authority to manage and operate the 24 mini-piped water supply systems. In view of the above, the partners agreed that before expanding WASH benefits to other fishing communities, the O&M for piped water systems would be established and studied for a period of two years. The lessons learned from this arrangement are summarised under what has worked well.

❖ ***What Worked Well or Promising***

- **Ownership and legal mandate was defined:** MWE has legal mandate for piped water supply systems in Uganda, but local government authorities are permitted to manage and operate them within their areas of jurisdiction, provided that the Ministry delegates such authority to them. The MWE formally designated Buikwe DLG as a Water Authority for the systems.
- **Institutional arrangements:** The operation and maintenance structures were set up to manage and operate piped water systems sustainably. The Buikwe Water and Sanitation Board (BWSB) was established with support from Embassy of Iceland and MWE and their

⁸ See definition of basic sanitation service level and other related terms in the glossary

operations are guided by the signed Performance Agreement for an initial period of three years. The Board members were appointed by District council and oriented on their roles. The BWSB is currently undertaking their cardinal role of monitoring and ensuring that there is constant supply of safe water and timely response to issues affecting water supply.

- **Technical arrangements:** The Board has a gazetted technical structure headed by the Agent Manager who is in-charge of daily operations and coordination of all other water agents operating each piped water system. There is a water management committee on each system. The BWSB is guided technically by the Chief Administrative Officer as its secretary and District Water Officer, as technical officer.
- **Financial arrangements:** The Board opened an escrow account in DFCU Bank, Mukono branch with approved by Uganda's Accountant General, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act. All revenues collected from water sales is banked on this account. Currently, there is a general improvement in the safe water usage across the fishing villages. The district also plans to have all the systems self-sustainable through several interventions. One of them is the intensification of private connections which is on-course. Further interventions proposed include expanding and extending existing systems to serve neighbouring fishing villages and construction of new systems to serve fishing communities that can't be reached through extensions on existing systems.

1.5 Project Preparation Process

The preparation of WASH Project III was part of the overall preparation of the programme, which started after Buikwe District Local Government submitted a formal request for Iceland to support BDFCDP Phase III from 2022-2025. The request was agreed upon by the PSC and subsequently approved by GoI and GoU. Based on subsequent dialogue and consultations, joint team of the partners jointly prepared and agreed upon this project document. The preparation process involved review of achievements, challenges and lessons from previous support to WASH project phase one and two; consultation and participation of key stakeholders in the district, central government and non-state actors; and review of the current policy frameworks to inform the project strategic direction.

2. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

This section elaborates the background and justification for continuing support to WASH development in fishing communities of Buikwe district. It drills down to the problems and core problem to be addressed and the specific interventions and strategic issues to be prioritised based on their relevance to the needs of the population targeted and priorities of partners and taking into account lessons learned and emerging challenges.

2.1 Justification for WASH Project Phase III

Buikwe DLG submitted a request for support BDFCDP Phase III 2022-2025, which includes the WASH Project III as component number one. The project addresses problems and needs of the poor population in marginalised hard to reach fishing communities originally defined as four sub-counties of Najja, Ngogwe, Nyenga, Ssi along the shores of Lake Victoria, plus the newly selected focal sub-county of Wakisi along shores of river Nile in Buikwe district. The project addresses problems remaining related to improving functionality and sustainability of water and sanitation facilities already developed and adapting to the parish development model by extending water to underserved fishing communities and adjacent communities in parishes along the shores of Lake Victoria and river Nile.

There are over 40 fishing villages near the initial project 38 villages that are faced with extreme water-stress challenges. These villages possess high-water demand capacity that would be supported by extending the existing water systems and providing new water systems where extensions are not feasible. This intervention would not only ensure that the water systems are self-sustaining through increased demand and revenue collection but also address the water challenges. This justification is furthermore supported by Uganda's equity principle applied to prioritisation of intervention areas of *"SOME FOR ALL and NOT MORE FOR SOME"*.

It has been evidently observed that as living conditions are improving within supported fishing villages, it has in a way also created a WASH service delivery inequity between the close neighbouring communities who have been left behind yet faced with similar WASH challenges. These neighbouring fishing communities move more than 2km to the nearest water source beyond the recommended 500 meters and most times to unsafe water sources. As a result, this has put a huge burden to the parents as their young daughters risk being subjected to early pregnancies, defilements, rape, child sacrifices⁹ and spend long hours fetching water, especially the women, and not forgetting cases waterborne diseases from use of unsafe water.

Access to safe WASH services is a basic human right recognised by UN¹⁰ and guaranteed by Uganda's Constitution, which is essential for life and health. The project is therefore relevant to the partners' development policy frameworks, which are directed to realise the human rights to WASH in line with SDG6, but also contributes to other SDGs on reduced poverty (SDG1), no hunger (SDG2), health (SDG3) quality education (SDG4), gender equality (SDG5), and environment (SDG 13, 14, & 15), among others. The project contributes to Uganda's Vision aspiration to achieve universal access to piped water by all Ugandans by 2040; NDPIII goal of increased household income and improved quality of life; NDP III development objective No.4 of increased productivity and wellbeing of population; and NDP III targets for 2025 of; 85% access to basic safe water, 40 percent access to basic sanitation, elimination of open defecation, and 50% access to improved hygiene.

Poor hygiene, open defecation, and lack of access to safe water and sanitation facilities are the leading causes of child mortality and morbidity, contribute to under nutrition and stunting, and act as barriers

⁹ Cases of child sacrifices that were rampant before have been significantly reduced; these involved offerings of children in anticipation of good fortune or dispel misfortunes.

¹⁰ The United Nations (UN) General Assembly, under Resolution No. 64/292, **The human right to water and sanitation**, adopted on 28 July 2010.

to education for girls and to economic opportunity for the poor. WASH is essential in health care facilities and schools. At the same time these institutions offer platforms for engaging children in actions that promote behaviour change related to hygiene, sanitation, and water

Uganda is one of the countries with high infant mortality rate (IMR); the under 5 child mortality rate is high at about 64 per 1000 live births, and there is high maternal mortality rate of 336 per 100,000 births (NDP III, 2020). Improved hygienic practices and sanitation have been recognized as key to reduction of IMR and under-five mortality rates, and ultimately in achieving SDG and DDP III targets on health.

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

There is also good evidence that all WASH investments have significant health, economic and development benefits and provide excellent value for money in all contexts, with the economic value of returns greatly exceeding costs. For every S\$1 invested in WASH, an average of at least \$4 is returned in increased productivity. The WHO estimates that world-wide, poor WASH led to economic loss of about 260 billion USD per year. In developing countries, poor WASH cost their economies as much as 6% of GDP every year (WHO 2012).

2.2 Problems to be Addressed

The development partnership for support to WASH component of BDFCDP that ended in 2021 registered significant achievement and lessons as reviewed above (section 1.3), but problems still remain. The project will continue to address remaining problems related to deficiencies in basic public services and their ramifications on poverty and quality of life of the population in fishing communities, focusing on the core problem of *“Low access and utilisation of safe WASH facilities and services leading to poor public health and other livelihood of poor people in fishing communities of Buikwe district”*. The project will focus on the following specific problems:

- In fishing communities previously supported under WASH phase I and phase II, some villages did not achieve basic level of WASH services. About 28% of people still take over 30 minutes to collect water coupled with low utilisation of available safe water; although open defecation reduced, access to basic sanitation is still low with most people still using unimproved traditional pit latrines.
- In the new sub-county of Wakisi not supported by project before, and even some areas not reached in the four sub-counties supported, there is limited or no access to safe basic WASH services, hence these areas are regarded as left behind.
- The operation and maintenance of WASH facilities still has gaps that need to be addressed to maintain their functionality for the sustainability of WASH service delivery. There are persistent cases of non-revenue water arising from water losses through pumping overflows, leakages, and inverter breakdowns which are partly attributed to operation methods by agents whereby they manually switch on and switch off pumps, which can be addressed by use of a Smartwatertech kits on all water systems. This technology will reduce operational errors and faults on systems caused by agents, reduce workload on agents and save time, which they can instead put to other operational areas such as hygiene of facilities, and timely distribution of water cards and credit to consumers.
- The project will also incorporate responses to COVID-19 pandemic and address cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender equality and environment, with specific indicators developed to measure them.
- The project will also address the negative social cultural mindsets that impede uptake of improved WASH services through capacity building and community mobilisation and sensitisation.

- The project shall consider targeted pro-poor interventions including pro-poor water connections to eligible households. Poverty levels are dynamic and vary between villages and households. During the water feasibility, Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and water system designs, the poor of the poor shall be identified through thorough community participatory vulnerability assessments and considered for preferential water connection at subsidized rates. All systems shall be designed with these connection points agreed upon by the community leadership. The aim is to address the LNOB objective of the project and contribution to the general poverty reduction of the targeted villages.

2.3 Target Area and Population

2.3.1 Buikwe District

Buikwe DLG was established in 2009, is one of the 135 districts in Uganda. It is located in the central region of Uganda, with a total land surface area of 4,974 km². The district comprises of two municipalities of Njeru (including Nyenga division and Wakisi division supported under the project) and Lugazi, three town councils, including Kiyindi created out of Najja subcounty, four rural sub-counties three of which are under the project (Najja, Ngogwe, Ssi sub-counties) 65 parishes (including urban wards) and 470 villages (BDLG, 2018). Buikwe has a population of 422,771 with sex ratio of 96.2 or 96 males per 100 female (2014 Census). Approximately 46% of the population (195,822/422,771) lived in fishing communities, with sex ratio of 98 males per 100 females. The population of Buikwe district was projected to be about 450,000 people (2018).

Table 2. Demographic and Socio-economic Indicators¹¹

Total Population Mid-Year Projection (June 2018)	453,500
Male:	223,000
Female:	230,500
Total Population (2014 Census)	422,771
Rural (2014 Census)	214,149
Urban (2014 Census)	208,622
Percentage of total population that is male:	49
Percentage of population that is female:	51
Average Household Size- (2014 Census)	4.3
Growth Rate (2002 to 2014)	2.1
Sex ratio of total population (2014 census):	96.2

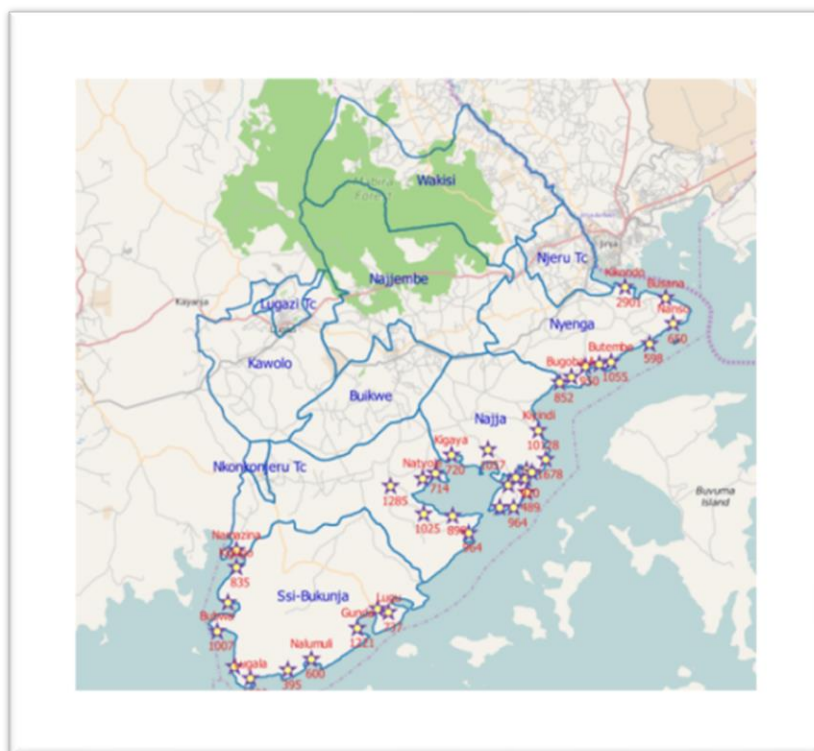
Despite its strategic location in the central region, that is relatively developed compared to other regions of Uganda, the rating of Buikwe District in terms of social and economic development is still poor. Economically the citizens of Buikwe depend on subsistence farming, small scale farming, retail trade and fishing. The key social development indicators are equally still poor. According to the MoWE the estimated access to safe water sources in Buikwe district generally is 60% mainly attributed to intervention from the Embassy of Iceland. Meaning that 40% of the population still do not have access to safe water and therefore are at a risk of water and sanitation related diseases (BDLG, 2020). The access to general household sanitation stands at 78% and that of improved latrine with a washable floor at 36% while access to hand washing facilities is estimated 34%. The situation was worse in the fishing communities not yet supported.

2.3.2 Buikwe Fishing Communities

¹¹ Buikwe DLG (2018. Buikwe District Statistical Abstract for 2018, Buikwe District Local Government.

The primary target group of the project will continue to be the disadvantaged fishing communities originally defined as four fishing sub-counties of Najja (including current Kiyindi town council, Ngogwe, Nyenga (currently an urban division under Njeru Municipality) and Ssi-Bukunja bordering Lake Victoria, which have been revised to five lower local governments by adding Wakisi urban division bordering river Nile. The population in the fishing communities will benefit from the improved delivery of safe WASH services. About 40 new villages will be targeted in addition to 38 villages supported under WASH I and II. The population in the targeted 40 new fishing villages is estimated at 50,000 people, on top of 60,000 people supported in the 38 fishing villages in the previous phases, bringing the cumulative total of population served to 110,000 (98 male per every 100 females), constituting approximately 55% (110,000/200,000) of the total population in fishing communities or 24% (110,000/430,000) of the population of the whole district. About 25,000 of the population in institutional population in schools will benefit from the project.

Map of Buikwe Showing Focal Fishing Communities



2.4 Priority Issues and Selection Criteria

2.4.1 Selection Criteria for Priority Interventions

The WASH team developed a tool for objectively selecting new fishing villages to benefit from safe water and sanitation facilities to be developed under WASH III. The selection tool was approved by Water and Sanitation Board, District Water Office and Embassy of Iceland in January 2021. The tool combines the following elements in the **selection criteria**:

- i) **Current population of the surrounding fishing villages that can easily be served by the existing water supply system (WSS)**; assuming a standard household number of 5 people per household (HH), a fishing village with a population greater than 4000, will be highly recommended for extension & upgrade of the supply system based on a lower per capita unit cost of investment as a function of the expected revenue collection. A scheme that serves a higher population also

translates to increased water supply access to the community and thus gets a higher score than schemes that are serving smaller numbers.

ii) **Current population of the surrounding fishing villages that cannot easily be served by the existing WSS.**

A fishing village with a population greater than 1500, will be highly recommended for construction of a new supply system still based on a lower unit cost of investment as a function of the expected revenue collection. A community with higher population subsequently translates to increased water supply demand to the community and promotes supply sustainability thus gets a higher score than schemes that are serving smaller numbers.

iii) **Pro-Poor strategy for subsidized household connections**

Within the community, only the poor segment of the village shall be considered for household connection in line with the pro-poor objectives of the NDP III and LNOB strategy. The poor segment of the community shall be determined through specific assessments done under the water feasibility, ESIA and detailed designs of water systems. The selection of the 1500 beneficiary households shall be high participatory and conducted and agreed upon at community level.

iv) **Institutional supply:** a scheme with potential to supply at least 4 institutions will be given the highest recommendation for upgrade/extension. With the risk of COVID-19 pandemic, the interest is higher for water supply in institutions. A scheme supplying more institutions is a higher priority than schemes that can serve fewer or no institutions.

v) **Daily per-capita water consumption (demand)** – considering the rural standards per capita water demand standard of 15ltr/capita/day, a scheme that is struggling to meet the standards will be given the highest score to enable them to be selected and remodified for extension if the surrounding fishing communities pose a desirable capacity for water demand/population size.

vi) **Sanitation performance indicator:** This is as a sanitation proxy indicator to demonstrate the need for enhancing functionality. Latrines that demonstrate good structural integrity performance such as (maintained floors, doors, walkways, general hygiene, defects attended to, etc) indicate an appreciative and committed community thus these will be given the least score and inversely selected to further improve their functionality through modification to aqua privy technology.

vii) **Number of schools in proximity (2 – 3 km radius) to a safe WSS;** a school within the radius of 2-3 km will be selected for connection to the WSS distribution line to enhance hygiene in schools, especially the intensification of handwashing. So, those categories of schools will be given high score and selected and those far will score less.

viii) **Handwashing in schools, health centres and fishing villages;** Buikwe District has been one of a few districts in the country at the front in terms of number of COVID-19 cases and deaths. This has been attributed to the setup of the district with many factories, congested landing sites that are an easy route of entry into the district. The risk of spreading COVID-19 is still very high in Buikwe and therefore all schools under BDFCDP, including and new schools targeted in Wakisi Sub County, and all villages targeted under WASH I and WASH II and new villages targeted under WASH Project III, will equally be considered for full-time handwashing facilities.

ix) **Menstrual Hygiene and medical hazardous waste improvement**

As a measure to promote education for the girl child in school and improve general hygiene conditions in health centres, all schools under BDFCDP will be considered for construction of incinerators and placenta pits in health centres.

2.4.2 Selected Priority Interventions

Based on the above selection criteria, the project will prioritise the provision of safe, adequate and affordable water to meet the basic needs of poor population in fishing communities for drinking and basic hygiene; provision of safe sanitation facilities for public use in rural growth centres and targeted

public institutions; and community mobilisation and education to increase coverage of basic sanitation and hygiene facilities, and promote behaviour change and practices to eliminate open defecation.

Specifically, the selection process identified the following key priority issues:

- Ten schemes out of 24 schemes were selected for modification and extension to serve 21 new fishing communities.
- Five new schemes were identified for construction to serve 19 new fishing villages.
- Based on the government standard of 300 persons per each public tap, 120 taps serve 36,000 people but the AQ taps can serve about 50,000¹² targeted under the WASH III.
- Due to the O&M challenges faced, such as breakdown of inverters and pumps, high non-revenue water through overflows and leakages, 45 Smart water tech kits have been planned to be installed in pumphouses and all reservoir tanks, as a measure to address this problem.
- 30 latrines are selected out of 158 latrines to be modified into Aqua-Privy water borne toilets in a phased manner to improve their functionality.
- 19 new waterborne toilets to be constructed in selected RGCs within the 40 new fishing communities.
- Due to the high risk of COVID-19 all public institutions (51 schools and 11 health centres) and all villages under BDFCDP will all have full-time handwashing facilities.
- 62 public institutions (51 schools, and 11 health centres) will have incinerators constructed to promote menstruation hygiene to improve education outcomes for girls.

2.5 Other Strategic Priorities

Based on lessons learned and in response to emerging issues such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and flooding of lake shore settlements, the following strategic issues will also be prioritised.

2.5.1 Enhanced Operation and Maintenance

Support from Iceland and Ministry of Water and Environment has empowered the water board to make timely repairs to breakdowns and thereby ensuring that systems are functional, communities are accessing water so that the project is on course to achieve its goal of improved livelihoods.

- To further promote a sustainable O&M, the water board hopes to widen the scope of safe water access through intensification of household private connections and extensions of existing piped water systems within the 21 new fishing communities that are within proximity of the landing sites where communities are water starved yet with high water demand potential. This would serve the purpose of increasing water demand and subsequently strengthening O&M sustainability as well as elevating basic WASH service levels within these communities. The proposed villages are attached under annex and their subsequent location coordinates.
- Reviews of designs will be undertaken to ensure that the available water is enough to meet the additional demands in acceptable flow pressures. Additionally, WASH I&II exhibited the transparency of an AQ-tap regarding revenue collection, its ability to be monitored online and the fact that it avails water 24/7 and by far this is the preferred technology for dispensing water for the proposed water extensions. A breakdown of the required AQ-taps and budget is attached as annex.
- An efficient and effective O&M should minimise non-revenue water losses through minimal to zero reservoir overflows, leakages, minimal pump and inverter breakdowns, bigger storage capacities, trained workforce, minimal power wastage and have water systems that are fully dependent on solar energy. Therefore, the board proposes to adopt a Smartwatertech kit on all the water systems. This technology will improve on O&M efficiency by reducing workloads for the agents, save operational errors and faults on systems by the agents who will instead

¹² Installed capacity of AQ tap is about 500 people; one 20 litres-Jerrycan per minute x 7 hours x 60 minutes x 120 AQ taps is sufficient for 50,000 people

put more efforts on other operation activities such as cleaning, reporting and distribution of credit cards to consumers. The cost breakdown for the smart water tech installation has been tabulated and attached as annex.

- In addition, as a measure to augment the O&M for water systems, the Water board recommends that some of the hybrid water systems with generators be revised so that the unused generators such as, Gimbo, Muyubwe, Kigugo, Bufumbe, Butembe and Nambula be re-sold to the original suppliers/auctioned and the realised funds converted into more solar energy (solar modules) to facilitate extensions with the exception of Kikondo generator that will be moved to Busaana due to the already high water demand which is also expected to serve the additional villages of Nanso A, Bukwambi and Bukamunye. This recommendation will greatly reduce the operational costs for servicing these generators.
- WASH III also proposes increasing storage capacity as a measure to streamline O&M operations, increasing storage would not only ensure constant availability of water with recommended pressure but also ensure that there is water supply even during days of low radiation specifically rainy days but as well as reduce on the pumping frequency hence saving the wear and tear on pumps.

The plan objective is to totally have a fully independent O&M system that can sustainably manage operations and expansions using revenues collected.

- To achieve the above, several variables are paramount such as coverage (demand), trained and motivated work force, preventive maintenance framework contracts i.e., Davis & Shirliff on electro-mechanicals & AQ-taps, a vigorous water board, have a well-stocked spare parts inventory and a mobile, trained, and flexible technical team.
- WASH III hopes to scale up several components ranging from increased number of scheme agents that will meet the operational demands due to the increased scope of water coverage and demand.
- Due to limited funds and in an effort to minimize expenditure, the remunerations for the current scheme agents have been low. As a measure to motivate them it is proposed to double their minimum wage (already more than doubled from UGX 45,000 to UGX 100,000) and have them trained intensively so that they become more effective. In addition, there is a plan to improve the spare parts inventory department by having AQ-taps spares, pumps, motors, comprehensive pipes and fittings, tools, and reagents to promote water quality surveillance. As a measure in ensuring consistent supply of safe and clean water, it is planned to have several production wells re-developed and de-silted before expansion to ensure that the water is good and clean.
- Whereas most WASH I&II water systems have steadily improved to breakeven point, some still struggle and are heavily dependent on revenues from other water schemes. This increase/extension in scope will increase demand and help most of the systems to breakeven and ensure smooth operations. It is expected that all systems could achieve break-even point by 2023.

2.5.2 Community Sensitization for Mindset Change

In response to low utilisation of safe water and sanitation facilities, community mobilization for mindset change can improve the uptake of improved WASH services. Mindset change brings with it great benefits, including public appreciation of the district's development agenda and increased awareness for ownership and social accountability. It helps to enhance the well-being of the people or groups by changing their attitudes, norms, practices, and behaviours. In addition, it helps build capacities of communities to assess their needs, identify options for addressing them, prioritize, leverage resources, and create sustainable solutions. WASH I&II faced mindset challenges linked to the behaviour of the communities towards the utilization of WASH facilities aimed at developing and

changing living conditions within the several fishing villages. This required change from use of free but unsafe lake water to safe and clean water at a cost as well as change from open defecation (Zero latrines) to use of latrines and toilets.

The conditions required considerable sensitization efforts and patience for gradual positive behaviour change. Indeed, some fishing villages evidently embraced change towards usage of water and sanitation though this is a process, several fishing communities still struggle with the use of unsafe water and practice poor personal hygiene at household level and in several cases poor hygiene is still evidenced around public latrines. Accordingly, significant efforts and several community development approaches are required to trigger and promote positive mindset change for WASH service utilisation in fishing communities of Buikwe. The proposed mindset change approached under WASH Project III include the following:

1. Promote household clustering within a fishing village of about 10 households in close proxy. Mobilize, equip, provide support and disseminate to them information that can foster formation of cluster leadership, help them form saving schemes to promote HH income, improve their household & communal hygiene, promote education for their children, create WASH competition among clusters, become accountable to themselves as a cluster and ultimately achieve a positive community that appreciates development, owns, and is accountable at household level and for communal assets for sustained growth and development.
2. Have continuous presence of different stakeholders at all levels starting from parish, sub-county and district level, all aimed at achieving behaviour change within these fishing communities. This will involve empowering these communities to create their own working by-laws that can be enforced with support at all levels.
3. Creating awareness through several activities such as drama groups continuously performing different skits on water, sanitation, and hygiene including formation of performance of the same in schools.
4. WASH I&II selected and trained water and sanitation committees. Besides the household clustering approach, the proposal is to have these management committees continuously re-trained and supported to perform their roles effectively.
5. Additionally, we hope to introduce inter-village WASH competition and visits aimed at promoting cross communal WASH improvement and sharing of information to adopt and embrace what is working in each village.

The expected results of mindset change include the following:

- Improved personal and communal hygiene levels.
- Increased appreciation, ownership, use and management of WASH facilities.
- Increased number of children within fishing communities attending school.
- Improved household incomes through savings related to WASH.
- Improved accountability at household and communal level.
- Improved social cohesion among households and community members.
- Sustainable Operation and Maintenance for WASH facilities.
- Improved communal strengthening on COVID-19 prevention and response.

2.5.3 Improved Functionality of Sanitation Facilities

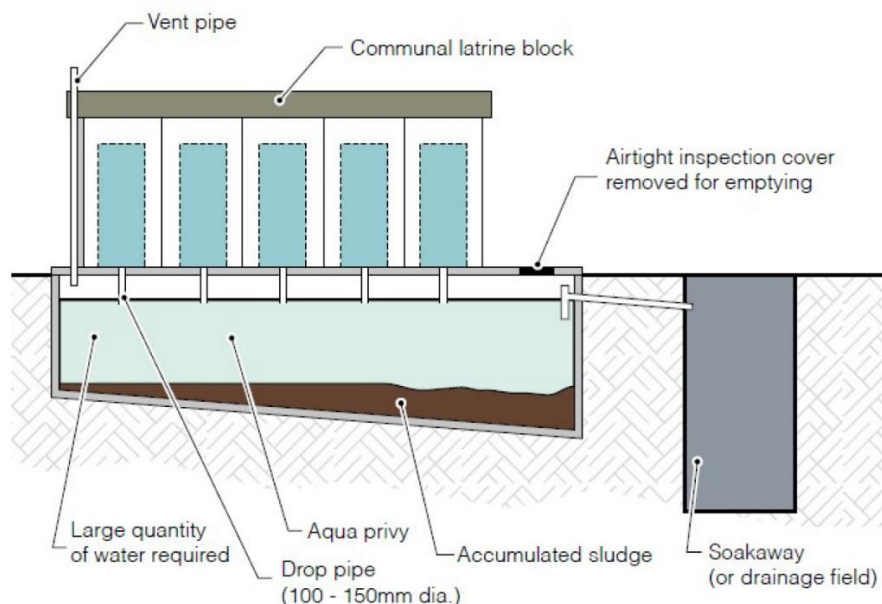
Several sanitation facilities have been constructed in 39 fishing villages, a total of 158 VIPs and 13 water borne toilets were constructed in rural growth centres, schools and health centres. All facilities are currently in use and emptied when they fill-up. The district engaged the services of an NGO (Busoga Trust) in promoting hygiene sensitization within these communities and by July 2020, all the fishing villages had been declared ODF.

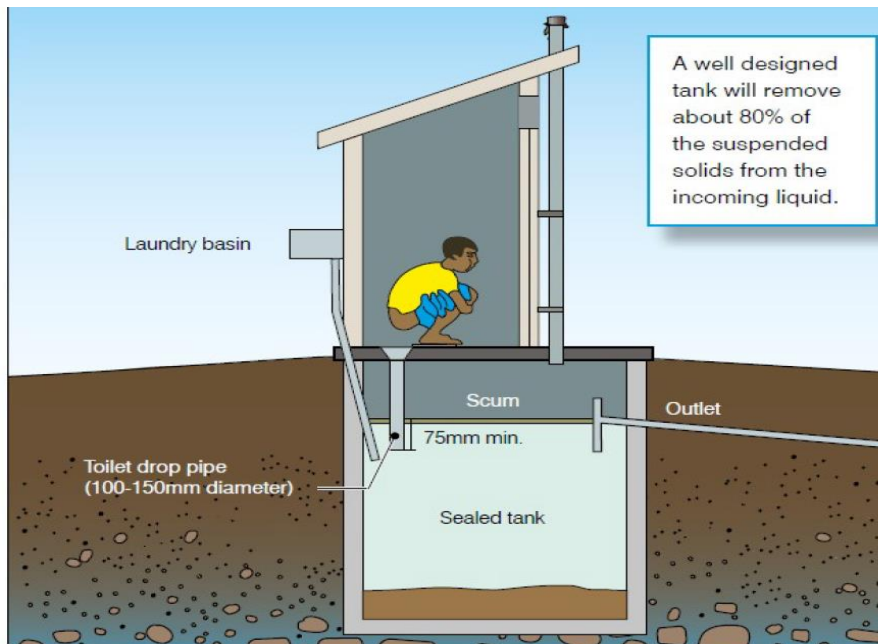
It is evident now that when one can move to these communities, and hardly find faeces in the open which is an extreme turn around compared to the situation in 2014 where there was no single latrine in most of these villages and the common mode of disposal was either in the forest, grass, or the lake. The smell was so evident, and the intervention has greatly transformed these villages.

Whereas most of the technologies adopted such as VIP latrine or waterborne, were because of community consultation on their preferred choice of technology. One of the biggest challenges has been the odorous smell of the latrine and its closeness to the households due to lack of space along these landing site that has affected its functionality. This to an extent has posed some level of public health concern and the recent surge of the water levels of Lake Victoria also affected the structural integrity of some sanitation facilities particularly in Muyubwe where the soils are 100% sand. It has been also observed that the sludge that accumulates in VIP latrine is typically dry and full of rubbish and cannot be emptied manually or easily with a cesspool emptier as a result they fill first, and the costs of emptying tend to be higher.

The recommendations to address these conditions is to modify the latrines that are near households into waterborne toilets by converting the lined pit into a septic tank (aqua privy). Aqua privy system can still utilize the existing lined VIP latrine located directly over it and the pit is filled with water initially to the required level as illustrate in the drawing below (see diagram 1).

Diagram 1. Illustration of modification of VIP latrines to more functional Aqua Privy toilet





The Aqua privy is very simple to manage with no maintenance required, except pumping out sludge every 3-5 years depending on the population using it. There is no additional water required for flushing as the settled sludge will only displace the same volume into a soak away pit.

In Muyubwe and all new villages, multi-stance water borne toilets are recommended. Similarly, all growth centres where piped water has been extended are recommended to have a public toilet to promote sanitation and hygiene levels, especially if that village has an emerging growth centre. This prevents mushrooming of latrines especially in these growth centres that can easily turn into a public health disaster since the villages have no physical plans. The recommended villages and budget breakdown are attached as annex.

Due to the high costs involved in hiring a cesspool emptier, the community has been resorting to hiring manual method of emptying the facilities. This, however, has not only been messy and unpleasant but also dangerous as sludge typically contains a range of infectious human pathogens which can easily culminate into a public health crisis. The proposed approach is to have an MOU between the BWSB and Umbrella of Water and Sanitation (MWE) to use their cesspool emptiers to address this challenge in a timely manner. The Umbrella of Water and Sanitation built an extra disposal plant in Kayunga which can serve as the final disposal area as it is near Buikwe District. The proposed estimates for a period of 3 years are attached as annex.

2.5.4 Lessons Learnt from Sanitation Intervention

The baseline survey in 2015 indicated that sanitation coverage was at 5% in the fishing villages. This implied that 95% of the communities were practicing open defaecation either in the lake or in the open and this was evident between 2015-2017 as visibility of excreta was evident almost everywhere in these villages including foul smell.

As of December 2021, the external evaluation established that 92% (35/38) villages were declared open defecation free with physical evidence showing clearly that faeces in the open were no more and access to functional sanitation improved significantly. These fishing villages have greatly improved hygienically and according to Buikwe Health report, cases of cholera are no longer reported in the health centres, few cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, and hepatitis. This is a positive direction towards the project main objective of improved living conditions.

There have also been a few challenges faced because of this intervention, first is the gradual behaviour change from cultural beliefs of fishermen that their women using a latrine when they are fishing is bad

luck. Other lessons have been the reluctance to maintain these facilities clean, reluctance to contribute towards O&M to address defects, vandalism especially on handwashing facilities, rain harvesting gutters, doors, and the treacherous foul smell due to poor hygiene of the facility. The high rise of water levels in Lake Victoria also affected the structural integrity of some facilities especially in Muyubwe. The immigration influx in some villages induced high demand on some facilities such as Busaana and Muyubwe and Senyi where some of the facilities are now within and extremely so close to households hence these households are constantly affected by the foul smells.

The other lesson learnt has been the low capacities in these villages to effectively empty these facilities in a clean and safe manner. This has either been too expensive to manage or unpleasant method of emptying and final disposal of the removed excreta.

On the positive side, the waterborne toilets have been fully utilised with the only challenge being reluctance by the community to contribute towards the water bill. However, the water borne toilets have improved and maintained handwashing due to the constant presence of water at the facility but overall, they have exceedingly performed better than VIPs despite being a new technology to these communities hence a lesson for future intervention.

2.5.5 Promote Awareness on Spread of COVID-19

In March 2020, a devastating pandemic, COVID-19, attacked the world. Uganda confirmed its first case on 22nd March 2020 triggering a request from the Ministry of Health for the entire country to join and fight the spread of the virus. The Embassy of Iceland in Uganda initiated an emergency response to the government's request through its Uganda program with Buikwe District. The initial COVID-19 response plan supported the district with protective gear to the COVID-19 taskforce and communities including food supplies to schools.

Buikwe being a transit district makes the risk of spreading COVID-19 very high. A strategy has been proposed to ensure that the district responds adequately and mitigates the spread of COVID-19 to its communities that involves several strong control measures through WASH intensification in schools, health centres, landing sites and surrounding fishing villages within the peripherals of Lake Victoria including a component to massively sensitize communities on spread and dangers of COVID-19.

2.5.6 Cross-cutting Issues

The programme considers human rights (and LNOB), gender equality and environment as cross-cutting issues in all its projects. At programme level, environment and climate change and gender equality and women's empowerment will be addressed as specific themes under the components on Climate Change Action, Economic Empowerment of Fishing Communities and COVID-19 and Gender Domestic Violence. Nevertheless, the WASH project will mainstream these overarching cross-cutting issues in all outputs.

Human Rights and LNOB: Overall, the choice of the project target area and population served was based on the principles of human rights-based approach and LNOB. The fishing communities are disadvantaged in terms of access to basic WASH facilities and services and recognised by Uganda as hard to reach hence marginalised. Within the fishing communities, pro-poor criterion will be used to select beneficiary households for safely managed piped water connection to their household premises.

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women: The project addresses critical constraints affecting gender equality among rural communities as spelt out in the National Gender Policy and Sector Gender Strategy. The project will result in increased safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene coverage. This will result in reduced walking distances to water points, and alleviate work burden on women and children, especially girls with respect to fetching water. The project would also result in reduced WASH related diseases among children and vulnerable groups, which will reduce the burden of care for patients, usually borne by women and girls. Communities will be sensitised and trained to

create awareness on human rights-based participatory development planning approach, and gender mainstreaming issues. This will engender effective participation in decision-making and empower them to voice their constraints and priorities with respect to WASH for appropriate solutions.

The project will promote minimum requirements for community participation in project activities (decision-making, management, operation and maintenance, and monitoring) of at least one third must be women. For community-based structures (water and sanitation committees or water user committees) the requirement is that at least 50% of members must be women, and at least one woman must hold an executive position (chairperson or treasurer) on the committee.

On community mobilisation for social-cultural mindset change to increase uptake of improved WASH services, it has been recognised that cultural norms and practices affect men and women differently. Whereas men are required to construct latrines, they may prefer to spend their time on other activities, as they are not as much inconvenienced as women by the absence of latrines. For women and the vulnerable, latrines need to provide privacy, security, and hygienic conditions. The community mobilisation strategy addresses social-cultural issues, which mainly affect the human rights of women, girls and children in the wider community context including WASH. At local government level, staff will be trained in gender mainstreaming, gender planning and budgeting and gender disaggregated data collection.

Finally, the infrastructure designs have mainstreamed gender issues, which include separate stances for males and females in public toilets in rural growth centres, and installation of washrooms and incinerators for menstrual hygiene management.

Environmental and Social Safeguards Sustainability: The WASH III project will pay particular attention to environmental and social safeguard concerns in the design and management of the Project activities. The key considerations are as outlined below.

- 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.
- Water source protection shall be carried out as determined in the ESIA and Environmental management action plan for each water system.
- 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 including sensitization and dissemination of water source catchment protection guidelines.
- It is also required by Ugandan law to carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/Screening in all development activities taking place in the country. The responsible authorities are MoWE and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and BDLG Environment Sector. The cost of ESIA is covered in the costing for infrastructure development.

3. WASH PROJECT III STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

This section presents the strategic direction of the WASH Project Phase III 2022-2025. It is guided by Uganda Country Strategy Paper 2022-2025¹³, which intertwines the visions, strategies and priorities of the partners (Government of Iceland and Government of Uganda its Buikwe DLG). It is also aligned to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) for UN Agenda 2030.

3.1 Development objective

The WASH Project Phase III contributes to the overall development objective (goal) of the BDFCDP Phase III, which is *“to reduce poverty and improve livelihood and conditions of living of the population in fishing communities in Buikwe district”*.

The programme goal is aligned to the overall goal of Iceland’s development cooperation with Uganda *“to reduce poverty and hunger and promote general well-being on the basis of human rights, gender equality, and sustainable development”*.

The BDFCDP goal is also perfectly aligned to Uganda Vision 2040 social-economic transformation aspiration, NDPIII goal, *“to increase household income and quality of life of Ugandans”* and development objective number 4, *“to enhance productivity and social well wellbeing of the population”*.

At local level, it addresses the visions and problems of the disadvantaged area and population in the fishing communities of Buikwe based on *“people centred, bottom up and participatory”* approach in line with Uganda’s Constitution (1995) and decentralisation aspirations as spelt out in the Local Government Act (CAP 243).

At global level, it is aligned to the priority SDGs and targets: SDG1 No poverty and target 1.4 on enhanced access to basic services; SDG2 on No hunger; SDG4 on equitable access for all to quality basic education; SDG5 on Gender equality and empowerment of women, SDG6 on equitable access to safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene and elimination of open defecation, and SDGs 13 on climate actions, 14 on life under water and 15 on life on land.

3.2 Immediate Objective

The immediate objective of the WASH project is **increased sustainable access to, and utilisation of safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene practices, for improved public health of fishing communities in Buikwe district**. The improved WASH services have direct impact on the lives of poor people, especially women, girls and children, by reducing the occurrence of waterborne diseases. Furthermore, reduction of time and effort needed for water collection within the households (traditionally the chore of women and children) will improve living standards by freeing up time and energy that can be diverted to more productive labour and attending school.

The current WASH service levels indicate that Buikwe district, and Uganda in general, still have wide gaps to reach basic service levels, and are therefore not likely to achieve the much higher targets for safely managed WASH services by 2030 as set out in SDG 6. In view of that reality, the WASH project will first support government and Buikwe DLG efforts to increase access and use of basic WASH services. In 1,500 selected households, piped water connections will be extended to households on a pro-poor basis which will scale up the service to safely managed water.

¹³ The Iceland Country Strategy Paper for Uganda is under final review

The project immediate objective is aligned to the Uganda Vision 2040 aspiration of universal piped water coverage, the NDP III human capital development programme and targets for NDP III on water and also contributes to promotion of human rights, gender equality and environment. It also contributes to all SDGs prioritised by the programme, particularly SGG6.

3.3 Key Outputs, Activities and Inputs

This sub-section gives highlights of the project outputs, activities and inputs. More details are outlined in the project logframe under Annex 2 and output-based budget in annex 3.

3.3.1 Key Outputs

BW3100: Infrastructure and facilities for safe WASH service delivery developed or expanded

- Infrastructure and facilities for basic safe water service developed/expanded: 15 mini-piped water systems developed (05 new and 10 extensions), and 120 public stand taps- digital AQ taps installed.
- Private connection of piped water to household premises to scale-up water service to safely managed water service supported: 1,500 households, (including households selected on pro-poor criterion) connected to piped water supply on their premises, 40 public institutions (30 primary schools and 10 health centres) connected to piped water. The beneficiary schools will be selected depending on their location in relation to the altitude of water reservoirs and if they can access piped water by gravity.
- Water for production in fish handling sites will be supported for economic empowerment of fishing communities, while private sector will be allowed to connect water for production at their own cost.
- Infrastructure for shared sanitation facilities developed: 19 multi-stance water-borne toilets for public use constructed, and 30 existing public VIP latrines modified into Aqua privy for improved functionality

BW3200: Structures, Systems and Capacities for Sustained CLTS and improved Hygiene Developed

- Safe sanitation and improved hygiene practices promoted in 40 new villages and 5 new schools to eliminate open defecation and increase hand washing.
- Ongoing sanitation and hygiene promotion and education campaign supported to consolidate gains made in 38 villages and 46 schools supported in previous phases as part of exit strategy.

BW3300: District LG capacity for O&M and sustained WASH service delivery strengthened.

This involves establishing, training, and retooling of management structures for sustainable water and sanitation service delivery at the district and community levels. The WASH team will be trained in safe water service delivery, water quality testing, community mobilisation for mindset-change on utilization and payment for safe water and improved sanitation services. Relevant tools for improved operation and maintenance of installed systems shall be provided.

BW3400: WASH Project Coordination, Management and M&E Strengthened.

Cross-Cutting Issues: The overarching crosscutting issues of human rights, gender equality and environment will be promoted as specific objectives or mainstreamed in the WASH programme component, including focus on the principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB), with specific indicators to measure them.

The outputs outlined above are based on requirements for WASH-III installations in 40 fishing villages, 30 schools and about 11 health centres and the associated cost estimates are drawn from guidelines provided by the Ministry of Water and Environment. A detailed survey of requirements at each site will be carried out in the early stages of project implementation and work plans/budgets will be adjusted accordingly. The overall financial framework for the WASH III 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.

3.3.2 Activities

The skeleton schedule of the project activities has been included in the project logframe and the output-based budget. 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 under section 3.31 on key outputs do equally apply for the project's activities.

3.3.3 Inputs and Contributions

a) Government of Iceland - through Embassy of Iceland

In accordance with Partnership Agreement, and as elaborated in the Master programme document, Embassy of Iceland shall provide the following support:

➤ *Financial resources to:*

- Fund capital expenditure in construction of safe water and sanitation 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 Embassy of Iceland.

➤ *Technical support in the following areas:*

- Technical assistance and short-term consultancies to facilitate planning, implementation, and monitoring, assessments or studies.
- 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.

b) Buikwe District Local Government

The ownership of the project is with Buikwe District and project activities are an integral part of the District Development Plan III. Buikwe District Local Government will provide the following:

- Committed BDLG staff as required to carry out implementation and monitoring of the sector activities throughout the project period.
- Salaries for BDLG staff involved in the project.
- 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; proof of land acquisition and legal ownership will be a pre-condition for funding WASH infrastructure development.

- 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.

c) Government of Uganda - Central Government

In accordance with the Partnership Agreement, and as elaborated in the Programme Master Document, 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 Embassy of Iceland'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 III 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 Embassy of Iceland as appropriate.

❖ Through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education and Sports:

- 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 centres.
- Guidance on environmental sustainability in the project.
- Approval of WASH designs in accordance with the Water Act.

d) Community

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

- Inclusive participation by men and women 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.
- Contribute land for WASH facilities.

e) Civil Society

Active civil society organisations (CSOs), which include non-governmental organisations (NGOs) faith-based organisations (FBOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) 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.

f) Other Development Partners

Other development partners, including international organizations, big NGOs and religious organizations that are active in WASH development in Buikwe may be partners in implementation and funding of activities relevant to the project¹⁴. The District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCC) will be the forum for bring together such partners.

3.4 Expected Results, Key Indicators and Sustainability

The outcome of the project interventions has been conceptualised at three levels as illustrated in diagram 2 below and elaborated in the project logframe in annex 2

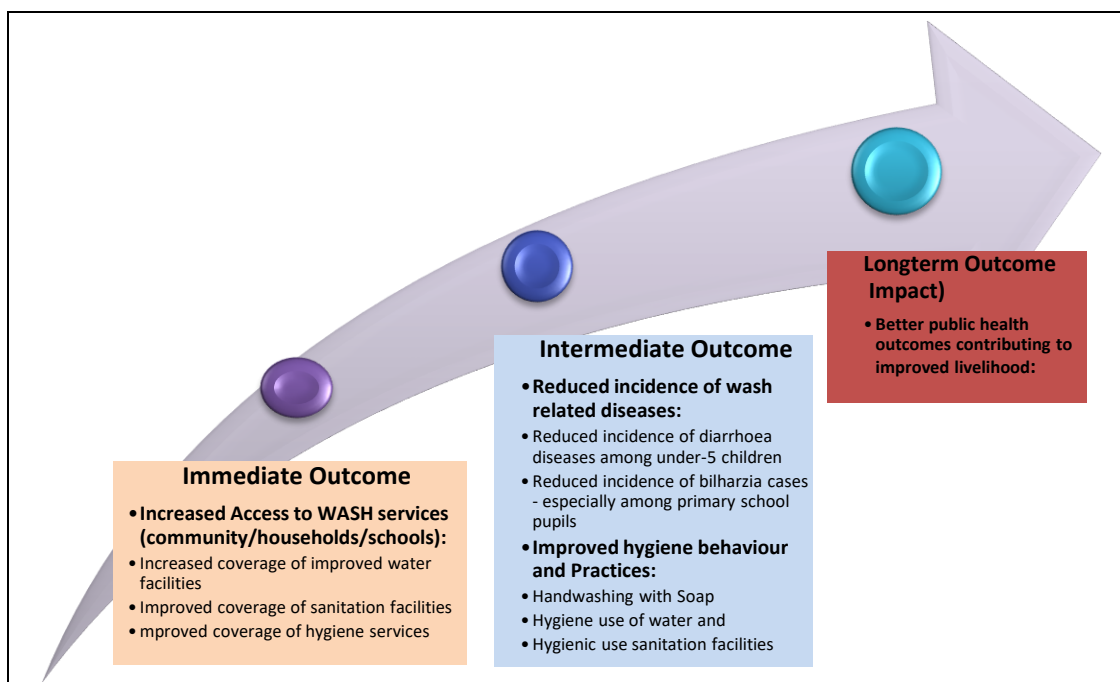
Summary expected outcome and impact

- At least 80% (not less than 40,000 people) in the target area gain access to, and adequate and affordable water from safe water sources within 30 minutes of collection time
- At least 95% (number) of all public institutions supported have access to, and adequate and affordable water on their premises (within 200 metres)
- At least 95% (number) of all the safe water facilities are functional all year round
- At least 80% (number) of all households have and effectively use basic latrines and hygiene facilities
- At least 95% (number) of all 78 villages targeted (38 supported before and 40 new selected villages) have achieved open defecation free status (ODF)
- 100% of all public institutions (schools and health centres have achieved open defecation free status (ODF)
- At least 50% reduction in rate of diarrhoea cases from baseline status, among children 0-4 years achieved in programme/WASH project area.
- Savings on cost and time spent on treating diseases and epidemics, savings on time and cost of fetching water by women and children and thus more available time for income generating activities by women.
- Improved school attendance and reduced drop-out rate by the girl child due to availability of sanitation facilities at schools.
- Elevated dignity and boosted safety, particularly among women and girls.

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

Diagram 2. Three levels of WASH Project Outcomes

¹⁴ World Vision, Africa Water Solution, International Needs Uganda, Water Mission and CAYEF



3.4.1 Key Indicators

The Golden Indicators developed under the performance measurement framework (PMF) for Uganda’s water and sanitation sub-sector were adopted for monitoring during WASH I & II, under WASH III, the golden indicators have been supplemented by the framework of service delivery indicators (SDIs) for monitoring rural water services in Uganda. These were developed for use by the sector to broaden the scope of the existing national monitoring system, the golden indicators, beyond tracking performance of systems to actual services delivered. In addition, hygiene behaviour indicators will supplement the golden WASH indicators. One of the main objectives of WASH III is promoting positive mindset growth thereby promoting good hygiene behaviour including prevention of spread of COVID-19. These indicators will provide an additional scope for assessing current performance and longitudinal framework for comparisons over time.

Table 3. Parameters monitored by Golden Indicators and SDIs for rural water services in Uganda

Service Level	Golden Indicators (GIs)	Service Delivery Indicators (incl. sub-indicators feeding into these indicators; (sub) indicators specific to WSSBs)
Service Delivered	Water quality (E. Coli) The percentage of samples complying with established national standards	Water quality (E. Coli; TDS; Turbidity)
	Not included in GIs	Water quantity (Water quantity delivered; Water quantity accessed)
	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	Accessibility (Number of users; Distance to water facility; Walking time)
	Functionality	Reliability (Uptime water facility)

Service Level	Golden Indicators (GIs)	Service Delivery Indicators (incl. sub-indicators feeding into these indicators; (sub) indicators specific to WSSBs)
	The percentage of improved safe water sources that are functional at the time of a given spot-check	
	Access to sanitation The percentage of people with access to improved and basic latrines (latrine with washable floor, super structure, roof, shutter and not shared)	
	Water for production The percentage increase in cumulative storage capacity of water for production	
	Access /use of hygiene practice The percentage of the population with access to hand-washing facilities	
Users Level	Not included in GIs	Users' satisfaction with the service delivered (Users' satisfaction with water quality; Users' satisfaction with water quantity; Users' satisfaction with accessibility; Users' satisfaction with reliability)
	Not included in GIs	Users' sense of ownership of water facility (Users' financial contribution to O&M; Cleanliness water facility surroundings)
Service Management Level	Management (actively functioning WSC/WSSB); The percentage of safe water points with an active water user committee Gender Percentage of women holding key positions in the WSC/WSSB	Service manager and operator composition and activeness (Activeness service manager; Gender; Viability of scheme operator)
	Not included in GIs (although some aspects may be captured under the WSC/WSSB being active)	Service manager's and operator's performance of tasks (Financial records; Collection user fees; Cost recovery; Meetings with users; Preventive maintenance; Scheme operator's reports; Meetings with tap committees; Relationships with service authority and support)
		Service manager and operator internal governance (Records on decision points; Transparency on O&M fund; Transfer water fees to WSSB)
Service authority and	Not included in GIs	District Water Office (DWO) staffing (Number of staff DWO)

Service Level	Golden Indicators (GIs)	Service Delivery Indicators (incl. sub-indicators feeding into these indicators; (sub) indicators specific to WSSBs)
support mechanisms	Equity: The mean parish deviation from district average in population per improved source	District planning (Planned investment based on equity)
	Investment cost: The average cost per beneficiary of a new safe water scheme and sanitation facility	
	Not included in GIs	Community mobilisation pre-construction (Signed Memorandum of Understanding; Community capital cash contribution; Land agreement)
	Not included in GIs	Support and supervision to service managers by service authority and Handpump Mechanics / HPMs (Reactivation of service managers; Responsiveness DWO to major breakdowns; Responsiveness HPMs to breakdowns)
	Not included in GIs	Support and supervision to service managers by Umbrella Organisation (Support visits; Responsiveness to major breakdowns)
	Not included in GIs	Construction supervision (Quality construction supervision)
	Not included in GIs	Monitoring (Use of water facilities' functionality data; Monitoring of service managers' activities)
	Not included in GIs	District coordination (Functionality of District Water and Sanitation Coordinating Committee)
	Not included in GIs	Responsiveness of TSU (Responsiveness of TSU to request for support from DWO)

Table 4. Hygiene behaviour indicators are as follows

No	Hygiene behaviour	Sample indicators (adapted from Annex 8.1.8 WASH cluster hygiene promotion guidelines)
1	Safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate water handling practices to minimise contamination practised by x% of the population. • X% of the population uses safe water for drinking (determine percentage according to situation) • Y% of the population practicing the safe water chain
2	Safe excreta disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X% of children's and babies' faeces safely disposed of • Z% of latrines are designed in a gender-segregated configuration. • Y% of latrines have locks on the inside for safe use. • U% Toilets that most used by men, women, and children

3	Hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X% of the population wash their hands with soap or ash at least after contact with faecal matter and before handling food. • Soap or ash for hand washing is available in all households. • Hand washing facilities are available and in use at 100% of communal latrines or in most homes. • Y% Hand washing facilities are used all the time. • Z% of the communities and pupils having and using masks while in public. • Z% of households practicing good hygiene at household level
4	Women's privacy and dignity around menstrual hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate sanitary materials and underwear for all women and girls are available. • Women are enabled to deal with menstrual hygiene issues in privacy and with dignity in schools, health centres and households.
5	Community participation and representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sections of the community, including vulnerable groups, are consulted, and represented at all stages of the project. • Most community members are satisfied (defined in terms of access, safety, privacy, systems for cleaning, etc.) with the provision of facilities. • Users take responsibility for the management and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities. • All sectors of the community, including vulnerable groups, are enabled to practice the target hygiene behaviours

3.4.2 Sustainability

The sustainability arrangements under WASH Phase I and II will apply to this project phase with emphasis of strengthening institutional arrangements, technical arrangements and financial arrangements, taking into account the lessons learned, as already elaborated above.

Institutional Arrangements: The key to ensure sustainability is to engender ownership by the communities where the activities are implemented. The communities, equally represented by both women and men are actively involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities, especially sanitation and behaviour change at community level; in addition, the capacity building, community sensitization and mobilization campaigns will help to ensure a better organization and mobilization of contributions and support. Based on the legal ownership and mandate for piped water supply systems, the institutional arrangements for O&M have been established based on the District as Water Authority and establishment of the District Water and Sanitation Board.

Technical Arrangements: At programme level, the choice of technology, designs and construction quality of WASH social infrastructure are critical to sustainability of project benefits. The emphasis is to make sure that WASH infrastructure technology is easy to maintain, designs and constructions are of good quality and fit for purpose, and they will not fail before their design life. The Board has a gazetted technical structure headed by the Agent Manager who is in-charge of daily operations and coordination of all other water agents operating each piped water system. The technical arrangements emphasise professionalisation of technical aspects for piped water systems because of technology sophistication beyond community-based maintenance system O&M framework. The water

management committees on each system involving community members will remain relevant. Collaboration with National Water and Sewerage Corporation and Umbrella Authority for the area will be emphasised as they already operate on some fishing communities.

Financial Arrangements: The financial operations of the Board will be strengthened. The opening of the escrow account was the first step in the right direction. The next step is to strengthen systems and capacity for revenue collection and management. Over the medium term, the expansion of the water service to more areas and more people will increase the water revenue to support O&M. In the long-term, the support to economic empowerment will increase household incomes and enable the community to pay for and sustain improved WASH services.

3.5 Estimated Cost and Budget

The WASH Project III 2022-2025 is estimated to cost **5,844,500 USD** comprised of **5,250,000 USD** in project direct costs (contributed by GoI¹⁵) plus an estimated **594,500 USD** in kind in lieu of staff costs and cost of land acquisition and easement for infrastructure development (contributed by GoU/Buikwe DLG).

Information and data from the WASH I&II projects were used as a basis for estimation of cost of the new proposed installations for each of the 40 new fishing villages in Buikwe district. This includes WASH for community use as well as WASH for public institutions like health centres and schools.

The unit costs applied are derived from a variety of sources and include standards provided by the District Development Plan III 2021-2025, the GoU Rural Water and Sanitation O&M framework Strategy 2020, 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 proposal is approved and detailed surveying and calculation of costs of work is carried out during planning in the early stages of project implementation.

3.6 Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

Several 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.

¹⁵ Note that Government of Iceland contribution also includes overhead costs not reflected herein.

4. ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The organisational arrangements for BDFCDP, as stipulated in the Partnership Agreement and elaborated in the Master Programme Document for BDFCDP III shall apply to the WASH component. Buikwe DLG will be responsible for implementation of the project, in accordance with its mandate under 1995 Constitution, other relevant laws, and country structures, systems and processes governing operations of Local Governments in Uganda.

The District Water Office will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the project under the supervision of the CAO. The department will work closely with the District WASH Team. The key government line Ministries, Departments and Agencies responsible for WASH programme component will provide support supervision, monitoring and quality assurance in accordance with their mandate. These include lead line Ministry of Water and Environment, in collaboration with the Ministry of local Government, Ministry of Education and Sports, and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the Technical Support Unit, and the Umbrella Authority (*See details in institutional arrangements for WASH service delivery at national and local government levels in annex 5*).

5. REFERENCES

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6. ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Joint Preparation Team

The team of the partners' officials who took part in the formulation and processing approval of the BDFCDP-WASH Project Component were the following:

S/n	Name	Designation	Sex	Organisation
1	Kayaga Arthur	District Water Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
2	Seguya Fredrick	District Engineer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
3	Musasizi Julius Kizito	District Education Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
4	Nalubega Joyce	Senior Education Officer	F	Buikwe District Local Government
5	Dr. Bossa Richard	District Health Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
6	Mbuya Lameck	District Health Inspector	M	Buikwe District Local Government
7	Musoke Solomon	District Natural Resources Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
8	Stella	Environment Officer	F	Buikwe District Local Government
9	Kayanja Vincent	District Production and Marketing Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
10	Kiganda Sam	District Community Development Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
11	Mutebi Mustula	Gender Officer	F	Buikwe District Local Government
12	Kavuma Vincent	Assistant Water officer -supply	M	Buikwe District Local Government
13	Ssekatugga Henry	Assistant Water Officer - Sanitation	M	Buikwe District Local Government
14	Nawaali Lovic	Assistant Water Officer - Mobilization	F	Buikwe District Local Government
15	Zalwango Rose	District Planning Department	F	Buikwe District Local Government
16	Kalinda Mathias	Chief Finance Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
17	Nakindu Betty	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer	F	Buikwe District Local Government
18	Kuruhiira Godfrey Akiiki	Chief Administrative Officer	M	Buikwe District Local Government
19	Ruth Gyayo	Principle Inspector Local Governments	F	Ministry of Local Government
20	Ben Kumumanya	Permanent Secretary	M	Ministry of Local Government
21	Dr. Mugenyi Cleophus	Commissioner. Basic Education	M	Ministry of Education and Sports
22	Eng. Achom Jane	Head Regional Water and Sanitation Centre	F	Ministry of Water and Environment
23	Wetaaya Paul	Senior CDO	M	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
24	Mr. Maurice Ssebisubi,	SPO/BDFCDP PIMT	M	Embassy of Iceland, Kampala
25	Samuel Lutwama,	SPO (Engineer)	M	Embassy of Iceland, Kampala
26	Pauline Atai,	SPO (Finance & Accounting)	F	Embassy of Iceland, Kampala
27	Ben Twikirize,	SPO (M&E)	M	Embassy of Iceland, Kampala
28	Finnbogi Rútur Arnarson	Head of Cooperation	M	Embassy of Iceland, Kampala
29	Thordis Sigurdardottir	Head of Mission	F	Embassy of Iceland, Kampala

6.2 Annex 2: WASH III Project Logframe

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification and Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
<p>DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE</p> <p>To reduce poverty, improve livelihood and conditions of living of the population in fishing communities in Buikwe district.</p>	<p>Health and education Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of diarrhoea diseases among under 5 years children - Under 5 child mortality rate - Attendance rates in primary schools, especially for girls - Retention (dropout) rates in primary schools, especially for girls <p>Perceived socio-economic impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of population by sex reporting improvements in social economic status from baseline - Percentage of women reporting time saved on fetching water by women - Percentage of women and girls reporting Income from engaging in productive work - Percentage of women and girls reporting reduced violence associated with WASH access 	<p>Project baseline reports.</p> <p>Project monitoring survey reports.</p> <p>HMIS Database.</p> <p>Annual school census.</p> <p>School attendance records.</p>	
<p>IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE</p> <p>To increase access and utilization of safe WASH facilities and services for improved public health of population in targeted fishing communities in Buikwe district</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1: Change in Hygiene Behaviour and Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of villages eliminated open defecation. - Percentage of households practicing safe water chain (methods of collection, transportation and storage that keep drinking water safe). - Percentage of households practicing hand washing with soap at critical times¹⁶ <p>Outcome Indicator 2: Coverage of Basic Safe Water and Safely Managed Water Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of household population with access to safely managed water at household premises - Percentage of household population with access to basic water - Percentage of institutional population by sex in schools and health centres with access to basic water within 200 metres 	<p>Project baseline reports.</p> <p>Project monitoring Survey reports</p> <p>Project baseline reports</p> <p>Project monitoring Survey Reports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WASH service delivery and facilities are sustained beyond the project period. 2. There is ongoing community mobilization and sensitization to sustain behaviour change and practices. 3. Sustained political and administrative commitment 4. There are no fiduciary risks in procurement and use of project funds

¹⁶ The critical times for hand washing to stop faecal-oral transmission that cause WASH related diseases are: (a) after defaecation, (b) after cleaning a child's faeces, (c) before eating, (d) before feeding children and (5) before food preparation.

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification and Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3: Coverage of Basic Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of Household Population by sex with access to basic sanitation - Percentage of institutional population by sex in schools with access to basic sanitation with separate facilities for boys and girls meeting national standard of pupil to toilet stance ratio of 40:1. 	<p>Project baseline reports, and Sanitation survey Reports.</p>	<p>As above</p>
	<p>Outcome Indicator 4: Coverage of Improved Hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of household population by sex with access to hand washing facility with water and soap - Percentage of institutional population by sex in schools and health facilities with handwashing facilities with water and soap. 	<p>Project Baseline reports, and Project monitoring survey reports</p>	<p>As above</p>
	<p>Outcome indicator 5: Cross-cutting Issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of marginalised and poor households in “hard to reach” fishing villages accessing basic WASH services 2. Proportion of income or poor households spent on WASH services 3. Percentage of women and girls’ participation in WASH committees 4. Percentage of key WASH management positions held by women 5. Percentage of fishing communities and household in target areas in compliance with environment safeguards 	<p>Project monitoring surveys and reports</p>	<p>As above</p>
PROJECT OUTPUTS			
<p>BW3-1000: WASH Infrastructure and Facilities in Fishing Communities Developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 05 New Mini-piped Water Systems Developed • 10 Existing Mini-piped Water Extended to Serve More Villages/People • 120 Distribution of Water to Households on Public AQ Taps Procurement, fabrication, and installation of AQ-taps • 1500 Piped Water Private Connection to Household Premises Promoted • 40 Piped Water Extended to Public institutions 30 schools 10 Health Centres • 19 New Sanitation Facilities Constructed in rural Growth Centres- water-borne toilets for public use • 30 Existing Sanitation Facilities Rural Growth Centres Modified VIPs latrines to Aqua Privy system for improved functionality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of infrastructure facilities completed by type against planned target • Number of users per facility • Number of facilities functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress/ monitoring reports • Certificates of completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilities are maintained • Trained staff are retained

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification and Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49 Hygiene Facilities for public use in Rural Growth Centres Installed - public handwashing facilities in fishing villages 80 Hygiene Facilities for Institutional use (Schools and Health Centres) Installed: 40 Procurement and installation of public handwashing facilities installed 67 Incinerators for Menstrual Hygiene Management installed in Schools & Health Centres 			
<p>BW3-2000: Scaling up Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Fishing Villages and Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39 Facilitate on-going sanitation and hygiene education to sustain ODF and scale up sanitation facilities to basic service level in villages supported in phase I&II 40 Facilitate LG and partner SDAs to promote CLTS+H and MBSIA in new targeted villages fishing villages to achieve ODF 78 Mindset Change activities for Behaviour Change in villages (Promotion of WASH Drama shows, WASH competitions, and awards, in villages) 78 Promotion of community awareness on prevention of Covid19 in Fishing villages 234 Promote functionality of public latrine through a 3-year framework contract with Umbrella of Water for timely and effective emptying of Communal & Schools VIPs 51 Facilitate LG and partner SDAs to promote SLTS +H in new and old schools to achieve ODF 51 Promotion awareness on prevention of Covid19 in Schools 51 School mobilisation on mindset change on WASH (MDD, Competitions & awards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of old villages of villages both old and new reached Number of schools reached Number of villages and schools declared ODF Number of latrines emptied and functional Number of households that have basic latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project progress and monitoring reports Household based sanitation surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households are able to construct basic sanitation facilities
<p>BW3-3000: Local Government Institutional Capacity for WASH Service Delivery Strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 District Water Office and WASH team trained in WASH services delivery generic skills (Gender, HIV, M&E) 1 Re-tooling of the Water Office- Purchase of service pick-up 10 Re-tooling of the Water Office - Purchase of Motorcycles 1 Equipping Water Quality Surveillance -Testing kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trained WASH team members able to demonstrate competence in Gender, HIV and M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project progress and monitoring reports Water and Sanitation Board Report Revenue generation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no policy shift in WASH O&M framework Fishing communities have ability and willingness to pay for water supply

Narrative Summary (Hierarchy of Objectives)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification and Data Sources	Key Assumptions (Risks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Procurement of Storage container (40ft) • 1 Maintenance of current transportation units • 40 Community mobilization and awareness campaigns prior to project commencement • 40 Community structures for WASH operation and maintenance established and trained • 1 Provision of a water quality laboratory space set up in the Water Office Building • 1 WASH implementation team support for coordination and supervision • 1 Support to establish and operationalisation of WASH Phase III O&M • 45 Installation of Smart Water Kits for Sustained Water supply operations of old systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skills application in routine work. • Number of workplans, reports and budgets with gendered activities • Number of equipment of various categories provided against planned target • Number of new water systems with a functional O&M • Number of water facilities tested and compliant with standard requirements • Number of WASH facilities functional all year around 		
<p>BW3-4000: Programme Coordination and M&E for WASH Component strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Hold programme steering committee meetings covering WASH Project held • 1 Programme Baseline Data Established - WASH Component • 28 Programme implementation Monitoring - WASH Component • 4 Annual Programme Reviews- WASH Component • 1 Programme Midterm Evaluation Conducted- WASH Component 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PSC meetings held • Number of Baseline surveys conducted • Number of monitoring Mission conducted • Number of evaluations done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC Minutes • Baseline Survey Report • Monitoring Reports • Project completion report • External Evaluation Report 	Trained staff are retained
Project Activities		Inputs (Cost Centres)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B3-100: Development of WASH infrastructure/facilities in fishing communities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 5 new improved safe water facilities to serve 19 new fishing communities and extension of 10 water supply systems to serve an additional 21 fishing communities • Installation of 120 AQ-taps in WASH I, II & III villages • Piped water connections to 1500 private households promoted/supported • Piped Water Extended to 40 Public institutions (schools and Health Centres) • Construction of 19 new water borne toilets • Modification of selected 30 VIPs latrines to Aqua privy system to improve on their functionality • Develop an MOU between Buikwe & Umbrella of Water and Sanitation on Emptying VIP latrines for an initial period of 3 years (Seed fund) • Intensification of 89 handwashing equipment in fishing villages, schools, and Health Centres through supplying more water. • Improving Waste management and menstrual hygiene by constructing 67 incinerators in Schools and health Centres 	<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 and social impact mitigation • Contract supervision costs – fuel and allowances or consultancies were deemed necessary. • Develop an MOU between Buikwe & Umbrella of Water and Sanitation on Emptying VIPs for an initial period of 3 years (Seed fund) to improve functionality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B3-200: Scaling up Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion and Education in 78 fishing villages and 51 schools 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate LG and partner SDAs to scaling up hygiene promotion and education using MBSIA in the new 40 fishing villages and ODF sustainability in the old 38 fishing villages as well as SLTS in 56 Schools. • Promotion of community awareness on prevention of COVID-19 in 79 Fishing villages & 51 Schools • Mindset Change activities for Behaviour Change in 78 old & new villages and 51 schools (Promotion of WASH Drama shows, WASH competitions, and awards, in villages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training fees/consultancies, printing training manuals and BBC materials, and cost of drama shows • Grants to partner non-state SDAs • Non-residential workshops and community meetings, transport, and meals • Prizes for villages certified ODF and WASH completions in schools • Contract costs for installation of handwashing facilities in villages and schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B3-300: Develop Institutional Capacity for Sustained WASH Operation and Maintenance and Service Delivery 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH implementation team supported in coordination and supervision • District Water Office team, Water Board & O&M support structure trained in WASH services delivery generic skills (Gender, HIV, M&E) • Establish 40 community structures, systems and capacities for sustained operation and maintenance of WASH in new fishing villages • Procurement of equipment and tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings, fuel and allowances, stationery (inclusive of computer and photocopy consumables) • Consultancies, workshops, and short-term training course fees • Travel: fuel/transport and allowances

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to establishment and operationalization of WASH Phase III O&M • Supervising and monitoring functionality and water supply operations of old and new piped Water systems, and installation of 45 Smart Water Kits • Conducting community mobilization and awareness campaigns prior to project commencement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement O&M framework contracts with electromechanically firms for preventive maintenance of WASH systems. • Support towards O&M to adopt new operators and O&M requirements • Experienced firm for installations of Smartwater kits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B3-400: Project Management and M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme steering committee meetings covering WASH Project held • Programme Baseline Data Established - WASH Component • Programme implementation Monitoring - WASH Component • Annual Programme Reviews- WASH Component • Programme Midterm Evaluation Conducted- WASH Component • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings, travel costs (fuel and allowances) • Consultancy services • Facilitations for the planning unit and Embassy and to support the district in implementations and effective monitoring and evaluation of the project as well as develop key WASH indicators MIS.

6.3 Annex 3: Project Output-Based Budget

Code	Outputs	Q'ty	Unit Cost	Amount (UGX)	Amount (\$)	%
BW3-1000	WASH Infrastructure and Facilities in Fishing Communities Developed			16,066,800,000	4,389,836	84%
BW3-1100	Infrastructure and Facilities for Safe Water Service Delivery Developed			12,175,000,000	3,326,503	
BW3-1110	New Mini-piped Water Systems Developed	5		5,000,000,000	1,366,120	
BW3-1111	Drilling of production wells	5	50,000,000	250,000,000	68,306	
BW3-1112	Feasibility studies and Detailed designs for new systems, with Environment safeguards	5	60,000,000	300,000,000	81,967	
BW3-1113	Construction of New Piped Water Systems	5	890,000,000	4,450,000,000	1,215,847	
BW3-1120	Existing Min-piped Water Extended to Serve More Villages/People	10		4,000,000,000	1,092,896	
BW3-1121	Feasibility studies, Redesign of old systems to support extensions	10	45,000,000	450,000,000	122,951	
BW3-1122	Construction of piped water extensions	10	355,000,000	3,550,000,000	969,945	
BW3-1130	Distribution of Water to Households on Public AQ Taps	120		2,400,000,000	655,738	
BW3-1131	Procurement, fabrication and installation of AQ-taps	120	20,000,000	2,400,000,000	655,738	
BW3-1140	Piped Water Private Connection to Household Premises Promoted	1500		375,000,000	102,459	
BW3-1141	Piped water connections (taps in compound) on private household premises supported	1500	250,000	375,000,000	102,459	
BW3-1130	Piped Water Extended to Public institutions (schools and Health Centres)	40		400,000,000	109,290	

BW3-1131	Piped water facilities extended to schools	30	10,000,000	300,000,000	81,967	
BW3-1132	Piped water facilities extended to Health Centres	10	10,000,000	100,000,000	27,322	
BW3-1200	Infrastructure and Facilities for Safe Sanitation and Improved Hygiene Service Delivery Developed			3,891,800,000	1,063,333	
BW3-1210	New Sanitation Facilities Constructed in rural Growth Centres	19		1,482,000,000	404,918	
BW3-1211	Construction of new water-borne toilets for public use	19	78,000,000	1,482,000,000	404,918	
BW3-1220	Existing Sanitation Facilities Rural Growth Centres Modified	30		750,000,000	204,918	
BW3-1221	Modification of VIPs latrines to Aqua Privy system for improved functionality	30	25,000,000	750,000,000	204,918	
BW3-1230	Hygiene Facilities for public use in Rural Growth Centres Installed	49		401,800,000	109,781	
BW3-1231	Procurement and installation of public handwashing facilities in fishing villages	49	8,200,000	401,800,000	109,781	
BW3-1240	Hygiene Facilities for Institutional use (Schools and Health Centres) Installed	80		1,258,000,000	343,716	
BW3-1241	Procurement and installation of public handwashing facilities installed	40	8,000,000	320,000,000	87,432	
BW3-1242	Incinerators for Menstrual Hygiene Management installed - in Schools & Health Centres	67	14,000,000	938,000,000	256,284	
BW3-2000	Scaling up Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Fishing Villages and Schools			1,020,800,000	278,907	5%
BW3-2100	Community Approaches to Sanitation and Hygiene improvement promoted			1,020,800,000	278,907	
BW3-2110	Improved Sanitation and hygiene practices promoted in Community level (Villages			796,800,000	217,705	
BW3-2111	Facilitate on-going sanitation and hygiene education to sustain ODF and scale up sanitation facilities to basic service level in villages supported in phase I&II	39	5,000,000	195,000,000	53,279	
BW3-2112	Facilitate LG and partner SDAs to promote CLTS+H and MBSIA in new targeted villages fishing villages to achieve ODF	40	7,000,000	280,000,000	76,503	
BW3-2113	Mindset Change activities for Behaviour Change in villages (Promotion of WASH Drama shows, WASH competitions, and awards, in villages)	79	1,000,000	79,000,000	21,585	
BW3-2114	Promotion of community awareness on prevention of COVID-19 in Fishing villages	79	1,000,000	79,000,000	21,585	
BW3-2115	Promote functionality of public latrine through a 3 year framework contract with Umbrella of Water for timely and effective emptying of Communal & Schools VIPs	234	700,000	163,800,000	44,754	
BW3-2120	Improved Sanitation and hygiene practices promoted in Schools			224,000,000	61,202	
BW3-2121	Facilitate LG and partner SDAs to promote SLTS + in new and old schools to achieve ODF	56	2,000,000	112,000,000	30,601	
BW3-2122	Promotion awareness on prevention of COVID-19 in Schools	56	1,000,000	56,000,000	15,301	
BW3-2123	School mobilisation on mindset change on WASH (MDD, Competitions & awards)	56	1,000,000	56,000,000	15,301	
BW3-3000	Local Government Institutional Capacity for WASH Service Delivery Strengthenedd			1,775,828,560	486,175	9%
BW3-3100	Capacity of DWO and Operators in Operation & Maintenance and Strengthen O&M Management Structures			1,775,828,560	486,175	

BW3-3110	District Water Office Provided with Basic Equipment & Tools for Coordination & M&E			555,000,000	151,639	
BW3-3111	District Water Office and WASH team trained in WASH services delivery generic skills(Gender, HIV, M&E)	15	10,000,000	150,000,000	40,984	
BW3-3112	Re-tooling of the Water Office- Purchase of service pick-up	1	250,000,000	250,000,000	68,306	
BW3-3113	Re-tooling of the Water Office - Purchase of Motorcycles	10	6,000,000	60,000,000	16,393	
BW3-3114	Equipping Water Quality Surveillance -Testing kits	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	8,197	
BW3-3115	Procurement of Storage container (40ft)	1	40,000,000	40,000,000	10,929	
BW3-3116	Maintenance of current transportation units	1	25,000,000	25,000,000	6,831	
BW3-3120	District Local Government Capacity for ongoing O&M and WASH Service Delivery Strengthened			1,220,828,560	334,536	
BW3-3121	Community mobilization and awareness campaigns prior to project commencement	40	1,000,000	40,000,000	11,905	
BW3-3122	Community structures for WASH operation and maintenance established and trained	40	1,208,214	48,328,560	13,205	
BW3-3123	Provision of a water quality laboratory space set up in the Water Office Building	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,732	
BW3-3124	WASH implementation team support for coordination and supervision	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	16,393	
BW3-3125	Support to establish and operationalisation of WASH Phase III O&M	1	500,000,000	500,000,000	136,612	
BW3-3126	Installation of Smart Water Kits for Sustained Water supply operations of old systems	45	12,500,000	562,500,000	153,689	
BW3-4000	Programme Coordination and M&E for WASH Component strengthened			348,000,000	95,082	2%
BW3-4100	Hold programme steering committee meetings covering WASH Project held	8	4,000,000	32,000,000	8,743	
BW3-4200	Programme Baseline Data Established - WASH Component	1	160,000,000	160,000,000	43,716	
BW3-4300	Programme implementation Monitoring - WASH Component	28	2,000,000	56,000,000	15,301	
BW3-4400	Annual Programme Reviews- WASH Component	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	10,929	
BW3-4500	Programme Midterm Evaluation Conducted- WASH Component	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	16,393	
	Total Direct Project Cost (Contribution by Government of Iceland)			19,211,428,560	5,250,000	
	Land Acquisition and Staff Costs (Government of Uganda/Buikwe District Contribution)			2,140,000,000	594,444	
	GRAND TOTAL			21,351,428,560	5,844,444	

6.4 Annex 4. Ministry of Health, Sanitation Service Levels (General Guide)

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

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

A. Sanitation Services in Health Centres

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

B. Sanitation Services in Schools

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

Hand washing (Hand Hygiene)

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

C. Sanitation Services in Communities (Households)

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

6.5 Annex 5: Institutional Arrangements for WASH Development in Uganda

The legal, policy and sector strategic frameworks guiding WASH development in Uganda consist of the following: The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), which defines access to water and sanitation services as fundamental rights for all Ugandans; the Local Government Act (1997), which provides for decentralization of basic services, which include WASH in rural areas; National Water Policy (1999), which promotes an integrated approach to water resource management, the realization of all Ugandans’ right to safe water (the social value of water as well as economic value), participation of all stakeholders, including women and the poor, in the planning, implementation and management of the water and sanitation sector; and National Health Policy (1999) that promotes and support to local governments and authorities to improve

sanitation and general hygiene. The sector policy framework also includes National Gender Policy (NGP), which promotes affirmative action to ensure gender equity in national socio-economic activities; and School Health Policy that promotes health and WASH in schools. The legal frameworks include the Water Act (1995) and its accompanying regulations; Environmental Management Act, National Water and Sewerage Act; and the Children Statute (1999), among others.

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

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

1. **Arrangements for Rural Areas:** Rural Water supply provision covers communities or villages (LC1) with scattered population settlements up to 1,500 and Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) with populations between 1,500 and 5,000. The Department for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSSD) is responsible for provision of safe water and sanitation services in rural areas across the country, through coordination and utilization of District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grants to DLGs, providing support to planning and development of water supply and sanitation projects (large gravity flow schemes, large motorized piped water schemes and solar powered mini-piped water systems) and promotion of appropriate technologies and sanitation practices in rural areas. The Technical Support Division, under RWSSD works more closely to provide specialized support to the DLGS through the 10 regional technical support units (TSUs) established as deconcentrated structures across the country. Buikwe DLG falls under the regional TSU based in Jinja.
2. **Arrangements for Urban Areas:** The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), an autonomous public utility owned by government under the MWE, is responsible for the provision of urban water and sanitation services in large urban areas (cities, municipalities, and large towns), and an increasing number of small towns. The NWSC geographical coverage increased from 253 towns as of 30th June 2019 to 258 towns as of 30th June 2020. NWSC is responsible for the existing sewerage network and associated treatment infrastructure. However, sewerage coverage remains extremely limited, and the expectation is that most households will invest in on-site facilities and pay for collection faecal sludge for treatment.
3. **Arrangements for Small Towns:** In small towns not served by the NWSC, local authorities (town councils) were responsible for service delivery until 2017, whereby they acted as water authorities, either by choosing to provide services directly, utilize community-based organizations or employ private companies. However, since July 2017 a total of 434 schemes (service areas) were gazetted for direct management by the Umbrella Authorities as of June 2019, and 220 schemes were effectively taken over. The new UA management model is intended to professionalize the management of small-piped schemes serving small towns and rural areas. The MWE operations are deconcentrated to two sets of regional bodies focused on service delivery of piped systems in small towns and rural growth centres:
 - (a) **The Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDFs):** The WSDFs are MWE units that receive support from both government and development partners for infrastructure development and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems serving small towns and rural growth centres; and
 - (b) **Umbrella Authorities:** These are established as legal entities (companies limited by guarantee) but are functionally considered deconcentrated units of the MWE. They take charge of the piped water schemes constructed by WSDFs in their region of operation. The regional Umbrellas are gazetted as water authorities and are also in process of taking over management of faecal sludge management systems. This in line with a new framework developed for O&M of rural water supply infrastructure (May 2019), which describes the anticipated development from community-based management systems to professional area-based management approaches.
4. **Institutional arrangements for sanitation and hygiene:** Three ministries directly involved in the delivery of sanitation and hygiene services are MWE, MoES and MoH. Their mandate for sanitation and hygiene activities are stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by them plus MoLG. The MWE is responsible for service infrastructure in urban areas, and the MoU limits its role to development of public sanitation and promotion of hygiene in small towns and rural growth centres. The MWE supports the construction of public sanitation facilities through the District Water and Sanitation Development Grant, District Sanitation and Hygiene Conditional Grant, and centrally implemented projects such as construction of faecal sludge treatment facilities. Ministry of Health is responsible for hygiene and

sanitation promotion for households through the Environmental Health Division (EHD). Accordingly, the WASH-Sanitation Fund is administered through the MoH. Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for hygiene education and provision of sanitation facilities in primary schools. It also promotes handwashing after latrine use in schools.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR WASH IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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

WASH Technical Team

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

4. **Community Structures:** The implementation and sustainability of water and sanitation activities are heavily dependent upon the participation of the user communities in planning and implementation stages through to Operation and Maintenance (O&M). The planning process for WASH at the village level starts with the Village Local Council (LC1), which is responsible for facilitating planning and development at the grassroots level. The next level is the Parish Development Committee, which has been revamped with the introduction of the Parish model to development. These plans feed into lower local government plans at sub-county or urban councils and finally into the higher local government plans at District level. The structures and institutional arrangements at local level include, elected councillors, technical staff, NGOs and CBOs, Village Health Committees, WSCs, WUCs, Mechanics and their associations: The communities form water and sanitation committees for management of the facilities and collection of O&M funds (user charges). The national O&M guidelines mandate that water user committees (WUCs) determine user fees and supervise day-to-day use of the water infrastructure. Creation of a WUC for each improved point water source is a key requirement before water infrastructure installation.
5. **Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations:** The private sector is involved in the design, construction, operation, maintenance, training, and capacity building for WASH activities. There is sufficient capacity of contractors at national

level for water development construction as well as- provision of consultancy services to meet the needs of district. Consultants are used mainly for preparation of district development plans, hydro-geological surveys and supervision of drilling contractors, design of piped schemes and, for construction supervision of piped water supply schemes. For small works like springs protection contractors are mainly district or sub-region based. The NGOs/CBOs/FBOs play an important role in the WASH service delivery in the district as outlined above. They supplement the public sector efforts and ensure that concerns about the underprivileged are incorporated in the development process. Their role is like that of the private sector but in addition, they mobilize and provide financial and planning support to communities and local governments. The capacity of NGOs varies from strong international and national NGOs and generally weak district-based NGOs. The general capacity development support to the district and under the WASH Project will also benefit eligible NGOs/CBOS and FBOs based in the district.

6.6 Annex 6: WASH III Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework is based on the project logframe and provides minimum scope¹⁷ for project monitoring and evaluation. It is a living document meaning that it is subject to further updating as when more data is available such as the baseline data and some targets to be determined after baseline survey. Besides, some indicator definitions and measurement methods may be clarified after baseline survey.

Performance Indicators	Definition & Measurement Method	Target (2025)	Baseline Data ¹⁸	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use
A. Impact Indicators							
01. Rate of incidence of WASH related diseases among the target population compared to baseline status - Percentage incidence of diarrhoea diseases among children aged 0-4 years (Under 5 years)	Diarrhoea is defined as three or more than three loose stools passed in a twenty-four-hour period. There are two ways of measuring this indicator. Method 1: Percentage of children aged 0-4 years in a sampled population who have diarrhoea at the time of evaluation or anytime in the two preceding weeks (when information is collected). Method 2: Percentage of children aged 0-4 years reporting or treated for diarrhoea from the project focal villages as per HMIS records over a given period.	50% reduction from baseline status	BD ¹⁹	HMIS Database, Project survey report.	Data compiled from HMIS database will be validated by periodic population-based survey of a sample of households.	Annually	Used in Midterm Review (MTR), Project Completion Report (PCR) and Final Evaluation Reports
02. Attendance (participation) rates in primary education, especially for girls	Percentage of attendance by sex (boys and girls) defined as numbers of days children attend schools as proportion of total school days in school calendar multiplied by 100.	#% ²⁰	BD	Secondary Data from Education Reports/Records	Use data from Monitoring results for Education Project III on this indicator	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
03. Retention (dropout) rates in primary education, especially for girls in fishing communities	Percentage of a cohort of children by sex (boys and girls) registered in grade one in any given year who reach grade five (P.5), and final grade seven (P7) or otherwise dropout	#%	BD	Secondary Data from Education Reports/Records	Use data from Monitoring results for Education Project III on this indicator	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports

¹⁷ It should be noted that some elements in the project documents, though not include in this M&E Framework, provide additional scope for monitoring and evaluation of the project, such as elements in subsection 3.4.1 on key indicators, and elements on key assumptions and risks, among others; they will be elaborated in the Integrated M&E Strategy of the Programme.

¹⁸ Baseline year is end of 2021 unless stated otherwise.

¹⁹ BD represents missing baseline data that will be provided or updated after the baseline survey, and subsequently updated and reported on through monitoring surveys or routine data collection.

²⁰ The hash tag (#) denotes a gap in project performance targets to be set after baseline for WASH III has been established.

Performance Indicators	Definition & Measurement Method	Target (2025)	Baseline Data ¹⁸	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use
04. Proportion of population reporting perceived improvements in their social-economic conditions or living conditions	Percentage of population by sex reporting improvements in their social economic livelihood attributed to access and utilisation of safe WASH facilities and services (<i>Time saved on fetching water by women, more leisure and social networking from saved time, more income from engaging in productive work; reduced violence against women and girls, reduced stress from fear of violence, etc</i>)	#%	BD	Project baseline reports. Project monitoring survey reports.	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
B. Outcome Indicators (OI)							
Outcome Indicator 1: Change in Hygiene Behaviour and Practices							
1.1 Percentage of households and schools practicing hand washing at critical time	Practice of Hand washing behaviour is defined as knowledge of, and practice of washing hands with water and soap (or sanitizing as per COVID-19 SOPs) at critical times (after defecation, after cleaning children's excreta; before food preparation; before eating; and before feeding children).	<i>At least 80% of Household Population</i> <i>95% of Institutional Population (Schools and Health Centres)</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report, Project Survey Reports.	Population survey based on sample of households and schools. Hand washing after defaecating or cleaning a child faeces and before eating or feeding a child to be prioritised in the analysis	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
1.2. Percentage of households with hygienic food handling and safe water use (chain) practices	Hygienic handling of food is defined as ensuring proper food storage, while safe drinking water chain involves collection, transportation, storage until final use)	<i>At least 80% of Household Population</i> <i>95% of Institutional Population (Schools)</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
1.3. Percentage of population practicing open defaecation in target villages	The percentage of household and institutional population effectively using hygienic sanitary latrines (basic latrines); and villages without observable faeces in the open – Certified Open Defecation Free (ODF)	<i>At least 95% of household population in targeted villages achieved ODF.</i> <i>100% of population in targeted schools</i> <i>100% of population in targeted health centres</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools, and Village & Institution ODF assessments	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
Outcome Indicator 2: Coverage of Basic Safe Water and Safely Managed Water Service							

Performance Indicators	Definition & Measurement Method	Target (2025)	Baseline Data ¹⁸	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use
2.1. Percentage of household population both males and females in the focal villages within the targeted fishing communities with access to safely managed water	Safe drinking water definitions are according to national standards aligned to the WHO/UNICE JMP definitions for SDG6 on safely managed water, basic water service, and limited service and No service (unprotected water source and surface water)	#% <i>(Coverage increased by 1,500 households (6,000 people, 98 males for every 100 females).</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
2.2. Percentage of household population both males and females in the focal villages within the targeted fishing communities with access to basic safe water	As above	<i>At least 80% (40,000 people, 98 males for every 100 females)</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
2.3 Percentage of institutional population in schools and health centres within the targeted fishing communities with access to basic safe water	Improved water source within school or health facility compound or within 200 metres according to national standard aligned WHO/UNICE JMP definitions for SDG6 targets	<i>100% (30 school) about equal number of boys and girls</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Institutional Survey of all targeted schools and health.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
		<i>100% (10 HC) – 98 males per every 100 females</i>	BD				
Outcome Indicator 3: Coverage of Basic Sanitation							
3.1 Percentage of Household Population by sex in the targeted fishing villages with access to basic sanitation	Safe sanitation facilities definitions are according to national standards aligned to the WHO/UNICE JMP definitions for SDG6 on safely managed sanitation, basic sanitation, limited service, and no service (unimproved latrines and open defecation)	<i>At least 80% (98 males for every 100 females)</i>	BD	Baseline Survey Report Project Survey Reports	Population survey based on sample of households and schools.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
3.2 Percentage of institutional population by sex in targeted schools and health centres with access to basic sanitation meeting national standards	Institutional VIP latrines for schools are defined as separate blocks for boys and girls with stances for PWDs at pupil to latrine stance ratio (LSR) of 40:1, plus washrooms and incinerators for menstruation hygiene management on girls or female toilets.	<i>100% of all targeted schools (equal number of boys and girls)</i>	BD	As above	Institutional Survey of all targeted schools and health	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
		<i>100% of all health centres (98 males for every 100 females)</i>	BD				

Performance Indicators	Definition & Measurement Method	Target (2025)	Baseline Data ¹⁸	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use
3.3. Percentage of population in rural growth centres with access to public sanitation facilities (Including markets and fish handling sites)	Public latrines, particularly water borne toilets provide basic service to serve floating population in fish handling sites and markets and, and limited service (shared) to communal population, with provision for water and soap or hand sanitizer (hand sanitize is in response to COVID-19 Pandemic) at ratio of 50:1	<i>100%, 98 males for every 100 females</i>	<i>BD</i>	Baseline Survey Report, Project Monitoring Reports.	Data will be collected directly through the monitoring of the project	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
Outcome Indicator 4: Coverage of Improved Hygiene							
4.1. Percentage of household population, both males and females with access to hand washing facility with water and soap	Percentage of household with access to basic hygiene facilities is defined as having a Hand Washing facility with water and soap; Limited service is having hand washing facility with water but no soap; No service is having non.	100% (98 males for every 100 females)	<i>BD</i>	Baseline Survey Report, Project Monitoring Reports.	Household survey based on sample of households.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
4.2. Percentage of institutional population by sex in schools and health facilities with handwashing facilities with water and soap.	As above but for institutional population	100% (98 males for every 100 females)	<i>BD</i>	Baseline Survey Report, Project Monitoring Reports.	Institutional Survey based on sample of schools and health centers.	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
5. Outcome Indicators on Crosscutting Issues of human rights, gender equality and environment							
5.1 Percentage of marginalised and poor households in “hard to reach” fishing villages accessing basic WASH services 5.2 Proportion of income of poor households’ income spend on WASH services 5.3 Percentage of women and girls’ participation in WASH committees 5.4 Percentage of key WASH management positions held by Women 5.5 Percentage of households in project area adopting environment safeguards		<i>At least 50% of vulnerable households reached; Not more than 2% of monthly household expenditure; 50% of females on WASH committees; at least 30% of women occupy key WASH management position; and 50% of households adopted environment safeguards</i>	<i>BD</i>	Baseline Survey Report, Project Monitoring Reports. Project Surveys report	WASH Assessment Surveys	Annually	Used in MTR, PCR and Final Evaluation Reports
C. Output Indicators							

Performance Indicators	Definition & Measurement Method	Target (2025)	Baseline Data ¹⁸	Data Sources	Approach, Method & Tools	Frequency	Analysis & Use
Output Component 100. Infrastructure and facilities for safe water and sanitation developed	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned output targets as defined in project logframe - Functionality of facilities	<i>See project logframe for output targets</i> <i>At least 95% functionality</i>		Project Monitoring Reports, Completion Certificates,	Document Review, Review Meetings, and Field Validation Visits	Quarterly	Quarterly and Biannual Monitoring Reports
Output Component 200. Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion and Scales-up to new villages and consolidated in old villages	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned output targets as defined in project logframe - Functionality of facilities	<i>See project logframe</i> <i>At least 95% functionality of facilities</i>		As above	As above	As above	As above
Output Component 300. Institutional Capacity for Sustained WASH Operation and Maintenance and Service Delivery Developed	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned output targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		As above	As above	As above	As above
Output Component 400 Coordination and M&E Strengthened	<i>Efficiency Indicators:</i> Numbers delivered against planned output targets as defined in project logframe	<i>See project logframe</i>		As above	As above	As above	As above