



Aromo Sub-County Water & Sanitation Project 2011 - 2013
Initial Workplan *(Revised July 2011)*



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

Annual Work plan

1. Project Background

Ryan's Well and Divine Waters Uganda have worked in partnership since 2005. Our shared focus is to provide sustainable safe water and sanitation access throughout specified sub-counties of Apac and Lira Districts. In 2009, Aromo Sub-County was identified through the local district water council as the geographical focus area for Divine Waters. As such, Ryan's Well has worked with Divine Waters to develop multi-year project implementation and monitoring plans.

Aromo Sub-County is one of the sub-counties in Lira District, northern Uganda. According to the 2002 census, Lira District has a total population of 515,666 persons of which, Aromo Sub-County has 26,746 people. The average population growth rate is 3.4 % and the high growth rate is attributed to high fertility levels and a declining mortality level. Today in 2011, it is anticipated that the population is significantly higher with resettlement and growth over the past 9 years. The population density in Aromo Sub-County is 144 persons per square kilometre, which is relatively high and growing. Aromo Sub-County is the area selected by Lira District Local Government for this project. Aromo Sub-County is situated in the far north of Lira Town and borders Ogur Sub-County of Lira District to the south; Pader District to the north east; Gulu District to the north; and Apach District to the west. It is approximately 47 km away from Lira town along Lira - Kitgum road. It covers a land area of about 186 km², which is sub divided into 7 parishes and 119 villages. The village settlements lack clean water, good housing, good sanitation and other social infrastructures. The majority of the households depend on the natural environments for their building requirements and wood fuel needs.

According to the 2002 Population Census, of the 26,746 people of Aromo Sub-County, 14,736 are females and 12,010 are males. The population distribution per parish in Aromo Sub-County is as follows:

Table 1. Population per Parish. (per 2002 Population Census)

S/N	Parish	Male	Female	Total
1.	Acutkumu	1,261	1,430	2,691
2.	Apua	1,861	1,993	3,854
3.	Apuce	1,487	1,623	3,110
4.	Arwotomito	2,360	3,749	6,109
5.	Bar Pii	1,256	1,405	2,661
6.	Otara	1,574	2,046	3,620
7.	Walela	2,211	2,490	4,701
	Sub-County	12,010	14,736	26,746

Lira District went through a prolonged history of socio-economic problems ranging from Karamojong cattle rustling, famine, diseases, unprotected water sources, and climax of the recurring insurgencies that led to the population displacement to Internally Displaced Peoples' Camps (IDPCs). This led to poor social services, inadequate food supplies, and eminent abject poverty among the communities which makes the local community unable to pay for clean domestic water.

The Sub-County was not spared by the 23 years of insurgency by Lord Resistance Army (LRA) rebels where over 90 % of the population were affected. Aromo Sub-County was one of the most impacted areas as far as LRA insurgency is concerned. This is because Aromo is the 'gateway' of the LRA into Lira District and the 'outlet' to Pader and Gulu that has been the bases of LRA operations in northern Uganda. That caused total disruption of natural settlement into Internally Displaced People's Camps. This had denied people access to farmland thus depriving them of vital source of income and basic subsistence on which Aromo people should live on. LRA rebel activities left behind a catastrophic situation of total dependence on food aid, and generation of orphans, vulnerable children and alarming level of abject poverty. The extended family system, which used to be a solace for orphans and widows, has been broken or stressed remarkably.

The prevailing situation has not only abated the level of education but has deprived the people of their basic necessities and rights to health, food stuff, education, clean water, sanitation and other social services. In many villages, people spend over seven hours fetching water because of long distances and overcrowding at few and unreliable water sources. On average, one well was serving over 4,000 people in a single camp.

The goal of this project is to benefit the rural population of Aromo Sub-County by providing safe water sources and sanitation for the people and developing local skills, knowledge and capacity for long term sustainability. It is proposed that by drilling and installing 13 deep wells, 15 shallow wells and 26 latrine stances, spread within the selected locations, the objectives in Aromo Sub-County will be achieved. The training designed will be able to build the capacity of pump mechanics, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Committees (WHSC), benefiting communities and further knowledge sharing for regional water sector NGOs and CBOs from Uganda and Kenya who already partner with Ryan's Well and others. The project is also expected to benefit women of the community, especially the girl children. Important work time which used to be utilized to collect water and manage poor health will be saved for carrying out other activities such as agriculture, education, income generating activities and parenting. Girl child education will be encouraged due to the reduction in time for fetching water with greater access and ease of collection. School sanitation will also encourage children, especially girl children, to remain in school with a healthy learning environment.

Divine Waters Uganda, in partnership with Ryan's Well Foundation, plan to raise the well-being of the rural poor of Aromo Sub-County by providing safe water and adequate sanitation facilities in Lira District. We aim to communicate with Canadians about Aromo Sub-County to share knowledge of the great impacts these interventions will have for the people of the region.

2. Project Progress to date

**** only for the second year of RWF's project*

3. Narrative description of planned activities and results expectations

3.1 Key Activities and Results Expectations

1. Provision of water access through construction and installation of 15 shallow wells.
2. Provision of water access through construction and installation of 13 deep wells.
3. Provision of sanitation through construction and installation of 26 VIP latrine stances with hand washing stations.
4. Community skills training and capacity building through training of minimum 30 health, hygiene and sanitation trainers.
5. Community skills training and capacity building through training of minimum 10 pump mechanics and provision of three tool kits.
6. All necessary monitoring, evaluation, reporting and data collection will be carried out by Divine Waters Uganda, Ryan's Well Foundation and independent monitors. These activities will provide valuable information to ensure the project is progressing as planned, measurement of impacts is feasible and adjustments are made as needed in order to meet our goal.
7. Regional capacity building and information sharing will be facilitated through a regional Hygiene and Health Workshop for partner organizations of Ryan's Well from Uganda and Kenya. The focus will be on improving resources and activities for implementation of hygiene education programs along with best practices for sustaining the "safe water chain." This will provide an opportunity to build relationships between local water sector stakeholders.
8. In-Canada public engagement will focus on youth empowerment and education. These activities include a case study on Aromo Sub-County to be incorporated into the Ryan's Well Youth In Action program, online storytelling and outreach and a youth workshop focused on Uganda and Aromo Sub-County.

3.2 Country Conditions – post elections; relatively stable; rainy now; prediction of rain/drought

As opposed to the harsh conditions that existed during intense rebel raid, Aromo Sub-County is now peaceful with the formerly displaced people having at least resettled in some form of traditional homes with less challenges of shelter. The resettlements have promoted aggressive drive for food security and community development. Food security has however been challenged with widespread drought and the entire country is now experiencing heavy threat of famine. There is however prediction that rain in early May 2011 will help the situation even temporarily. This late rain, if the predictions are true, will bring hope for people to resume subsistence farming and the threatening famine will be history.

During the dark and bloody time, hundreds of thousands of northern Ugandans within Aromo were forced into internally displaced persons (IDP) camps while LRA forces patrolled and looted the countryside. Now communities are rebuilding, but decades of war have destroyed basic infrastructures, disrupted traditional farming practices, and led to a crippling dependence on emergency food aid. Emotional wounds from the violence have left a people struggling to hold on to hope. Right now Divine Waters Uganda projects target former IDPs in an attempt to resettle and rebuild their communities, which provides a natural entrance strategy for WASH programs using participatory methods which envision *“a whole person living with hope in a healthy community environment.”*

Ugandans are still experiencing post war challenges coupled with many strategic demonstrations which has led to violence. Inflation has hit Uganda with 12% in the last four months (January to April 2011), causing price escalation of all commodities. The high price has forced what is called, “walk to work” demonstrations every Monday and Thursday led by the Ugandan opposition. Two presidential opposition candidates in the post elections have been to jail for leading the demonstrations. It is difficult to predict how and when this will end.

3.3 Local Partner Capacity

Divine Waters Uganda (DWU) is an Indigenous Non Governmental Organization (INGO) with dedication to providing safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, good hygiene (WASH) and building society capacities for sustainable development through good and faithful managerial practices.

Divine Waters Uganda have enough technical competence in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation and have been drilling, repairing, installing wells and Biosand filters, constructing various types of latrines and training water source committees and pump mechanics since 2001. This has made Divine Waters Uganda gain substantial capacity in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation. Recent independent monitoring feedback shows the capacity and ability of Divine Waters Uganda to implement and manage WASH projects. Divine Waters Uganda will continue with its competency in proper record keeping and financial

management with timely accountability of funds in partnership with Ryan's Well Foundation and relevant stakeholders to ensure the targeted beneficiaries received the services meant for them in a timely manner.

3.4 Risks and Mitigations Strategies

Natural hazard, like flood which is likely to happen will be managed by the used 4WD truck. In the extreme case Divine Waters will use such seasons for community training in areas where motorbikes can access.

Environment, Construction and necessary road access for equipment have potential to damage soils and vegetation. In addition, the building of latrines and wells may have potential impacts on traditional water bodies. These risks will be mitigated through use of existing roads and paths where possible, refurbishment of vegetation should clearing be required and restoring surface soils after excavation of well sites. Latrines will be constructed more than 30 meters from and downgrade from any water source or water body. Excess and waste materials from construction will be cleared away and/or re-used by the community such as empty cement sacks that are used as storage for grain, charcoal and other household supplies.

Political Unrest and Manipulation, Divine Waters is not affiliated to any political parties in Uganda. This will give DWU the liberty to operate without manipulation or threat from all political agendas. The local conditions are monitored daily and managed within the work schedule as required.

Government Policy- PRDP is a threat to NGOs that have not signed an MOU with Districts of their operation. Such NGOs face a challenge of closure of their operation in such districts. Divine Waters has however, signed an MOU with Lira District Local Government.

Inflation and Financial Challenges: Local and global financial challenges pose risks for the program in Canada and in Uganda where a 12 % increase over the last four months. Divine Waters will coordinate with Ryan's Well to discuss ways forward to each affected budgeted items. Ryan's Well will manage timely budget and financial reports in collaboration with our Finance Committee of the Board and Finance Manager on staff. Local water and sanitation committees will work with community members to establish reasonable household contributions and manage records.

Community inability to mobilize and own their WASH facilities and recognize the role of women in water collection is a risk that Divine Waters and Ryan's Well can foresee. Divine Waters has therefore mobilized the local and civil leaders in Lira District and Aromo Sub-County to actively participate in the design and implementation. At the community level, Divine

Waters will involve female and male community gatekeepers such as, opinion leaders, traditional leaders, school teachers and school children in all forms of information disseminations. Training of village committees and establishing relationships with these local leaders will help build a support network for beyond the project implementation timeframe.

Leadership roles of youth in hygiene clubs and women as decision makers could be diminished based on traditional roles in society. Establishing local committees comprised of females and males will support the engagement of women as decision makers. Education and support for students in hygiene clubs at schools will encourage them to teach their peers and families in enjoyable and engaging ways such as music, drama and dance.

Cultural & religious belief: The majority of Divine Waters Uganda staff come from northern and eastern Uganda and are well versed in the cultural practices of the people in Northern Uganda. Divine Waters will continually update staff and field workers on the approaches to work across cultural and religious beliefs in Aromo Sub-County. This will be done through refreshers and staff monthly review meetings.

Duplication of resource & activities: Lira District Local Government assigned Divine Waters to implement WASH in Aromo and all the other water implementing NGOs have been allocated other sub-counties. This process therefore eliminates the possibility of duplication of activities in Aromo. Any organization or government programmes looking to pursue WASH interventions in Aromo Sub-County would need to coordinate with Divine Waters.

Staff turnover: Divine Waters Uganda has signed MOUs with the project staff with clear definition of roles and procedures for exit. The procedures create space and procedures for Divine Waters to only release such staff at a time that will not inhibit project operations.

Delays in project implementation pose a risk to progress within the planned timeframe due to local conditions, availability of supplies and materials along with scheduling challenges due to transport, road networks, illness of staff or community members and, at times, political instability. Divine Waters Uganda and Ryan's Well will work together to adapt as required to maintain progress within the planned timeframe. This may mean scheduling training sessions during the rainy season in order to utilize dry season and better road conditions for field work and other similar measures to meet our goals in a timely manner.

3.5 Impacts on Budget Forecasting

There is 12 % inflation in Uganda, rising in since January 2011, which will significantly affect the budget items, operations and maintenance of the equipment and facilities. This is already being seen in initial purchases since the start of the project on March 21, 2011. The budget was initially prepared in late 2009 for the Aromo Sub-County proposal. Now, two years later, some costs have changed and risen even in the last few months given the rate of inflation. It is anticipated that the 10% contingencies included within the Construction sections of the budget will be required to cover costs. Fuel costs and maintenance included in the Transport section of the budget will also pose some challenges given the rising costs. All costs will be monitored closely and any adjustments from the contingencies will be proposed for approval by CIDA as required.

4.0 Significant events, missions, meetings planned in the coming year

4.1 Missions and Travel Plans

A Ryan's Well mission to Uganda will take place from July 1 to July 16, 2011. Being the first travel to the project region since signing of the contribution agreement, representatives will review all reporting requirements, budget and other project planning items with Divine Waters Uganda. It will also include meeting with local government officers of Aromo Sub-county and visits to project sites in progress to date.

The next mission is anticipated for January or February of 2012. Early concept discussions are also taking place for a possible expedition to Uganda and Aromo Sub-county by a Canadian adventure and youth engagement partner organization for 2012.

4.2 Meetings and Events

The next Ryan's Well Board of Directors meeting will be held on June 16th. This meeting will provide the opportunity to provide an update to the Board on program activities to date and facilitate planning discussions for the coming months. The following Board meetings will take place in September 2011, November 2011 and January 2012.

In preparation for the regional Health and Hygiene Workshop planned for 2012 within the Aromo Sub-County program, it is anticipated that a meeting with the Uganda staff of the Canadian based Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST) will take place during the July 2011 mission. With their expertise in delivery of training workshops, and previous involvement with local partners Divine Waters Uganda, a discussion of the possible involvement of CAWST in the planned workshop in Lira would be worthwhile.

5. List of equipment and materials to be purchased

SN	EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS	QUANTITY	UNITS
a	Motor Cycles	2	PCS
b	Casings	310	PCS
c	Pump sets	28	SETS
d	Gravel packs	24	Tones
e	Cements	255	Bags
f	Iron sheets	50	Sheets
g	PVC Vents	5	Pcs
h	Timbers	sum	PCS
I	Aggregates	12	Tipper loads
j	Repair tool kits	3	Sets
k	Bicycles	14	Pcs
L	Sand plats	25	Pcs
m	Bricks	20,000	pcs

6. Detailed budget and quarterly cash flow forecasts for the period covered

You have already submitted this budget and quarterly cash flows (Excel document). Unless you bring some changes, you do not need to resubmit this part of your annual workplan.

7. A RBM-based Planning Table (activities, expected outputs/outcomes and performance indicators)

Expected Results ¹	Indicators ²	Baseline Data	Targets - Year 1	Targets - Year 2	Outputs and Outcomes Achieved (at end of the period)	Variance
Ultimate Outcome (Long term)				(cumulative total)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.0 Improved health, well-being and conditions to secure the future of youth and families of rural communities of Aromo Sub-County, Uganda.	<p>1.1 Percentage in sub-county coverage of sustainable access to water and sanitation.</p> <p>1.2 Number of communities exhibiting positive behaviours for management, maintenance and hygiene.</p>	<p>Water Access 38%</p> <p>Sanitation Access 20%</p>	<p>Water access >50%</p> <p>Sanitation access >30%</p> <p>Observable engagement in community training and committees</p> <p>Observable engagement in community sensitization for water and sanitation</p>	<p>Water access 64% by end of 2 years.</p> <p>Sanitation access 48% by end of 2 years.</p> <p>Water sources maintained 3, 5 and 7 years beyond program.</p> <p>Observable increase in stable community growth (population, health and productivity)</p>		
Intermediate Outcomes (Medium term)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.0 Decreased incidence of water related diseases through the rural population of Aromo Sub-County.	<p>2.1 Percentage incidence of diarrheal disease.</p>	<p>48 cases of water related disease in 15 villages; 31% rate of incidence reported</p>	<p>25% reduction in rate of incidence reported</p>	<p>50% reduction in rate of incidence</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.0 Increased proper usage of safe drinking water by women, men, girls and boys in Aromo Sub-County.	<p>3.1 Observable positive behaviour changes in hygiene and water usage by women, men, girls and boys.</p> <p>3.2 Awareness and ability of men and women committee members to promote positive environmental behaviours.</p> <p>3.3 Ability and engagement of teachers, students and parents to maintain latrines and handwashing.</p>	<p>11/12 schools good; 9/12 schools supportive; 9/12 providing local materials only</p>	<p>Observable interest and enagement in learning positive behaviours</p> <p>Observable interest and engagement in learning practiees to promote positive environmental behaviours</p> <p>Observable interest and engagement in learning and establishing a maintenance routine</p>	<p>Observable change in behaviour; willingness to assist and mobilize for activities</p> <p>Observable ability and awareness</p> <p>All schools with "good" level of support also contributing funds</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">4.0 Improved management and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure.	<p>4.1 Confidence and ability of men and women committee members to maintain wells, manage records, fees and arrange repairs.</p> <p>4.2 Number of repairs carried out by end of project timeframe.</p>		<p>Observable interest and enagement in learning management practices and mobilizing the committee</p> <p>4 for new wells; 24 for existing wells for Pump Mechanic Training</p>	<p>Observable ability; view records</p> <p>7-10 repairs for new wells; 45 for existing wells for Pump Mechanic Training</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">5.0 Increased empowerment of female and male youths into leadership roles within school hygiene clubs.	<p>5.1 Awareness and ability of school committee and hygiene club members to promote positive environmental behaviours.</p>		<p>Observable interest in participating in committees and clubs.</p>	<p>Fully 100% trained, observable growth 2-3 years post project</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">6.0 Increased enrolment at schools by students and retention of teachers.	<p>6.1 Percent age of enrolment for girl students and boy students</p> <p>6.2 Male and female teachers remaining at school longer than 2 years</p>	<p>Average of 732 students per</p> <p>Average 13 teachers per</p>	<p>5% increase for schools with completed latrines, handwashing and water access</p> <p>>25% teachers remain at project schools</p>	<p>10% increase for all project schools</p> <p>>50% teachers remain at project schools</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">7.0 Improved and increased development of sustainable program coverage in the region for hygiene, water and sanitation initiatives through local water sector.	<p>7.1 Number of consultancies or collaborations between participants within 1 year following the regional workshop.</p> <p>7.2 Ability of partner organizations to engage and empower youth in hygiene education activities throughout their project regions.</p>	<p>Good level of ability for 1 partner organization engaged</p>	<p>Partners exhibiting interest in collaboration and participation in regional workshop.</p> <p>Observable increase in ability for 3 established partner organizations</p>	<p>2 collaborations within 2 years following</p> <p>Observable increase in ability to impact region over 3-5 years for 3 established partners and 3 regional organizations</p>		

Immediate Outcomes (Short term)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.0 Increased equitable access to latrines and handwashing stations at schools for students and teachers. 	8.1 Percent age of female and male students and teachers using handwashing. 8.2 Percent of female and male student and teacher population using latrines on a daily basis (as opposed to open defacation) 8.3 Percent age of attendance for girl students and boy students	50% without soap 36% use of latrines within student and teacher population 77% attendance	80% coverage of handwashing with soap 60% use of latrines 10-15% reduction in absence (or 79% attendance)	100% coverage of handwashing with soap 98% use of latrines 25% reduction in absence (or 83% attendance)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.0 Increased equitable access to safe water sources for rural inhabitants. 	9.1 Percent of female and male rural inhabitants with access to improved water sources	38% access to improved water sources	>50% with access to improved water sources	>64% with access to improved water sources		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.0 Decreased time required for water collection for women and girls. 	10.1 Average number of hours spent each day collecting water by women and girls.	1.5 hours	1 hour	30 minutes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.0 Increased ability and confidence for women in decision making and leadership roles. 	11.1 Percent of female members of local water committees 11.2 Observable ability and confidence of female trainers to engage the community. 11.3 Number of mothers and children per village taking part in focused hygiene training.	20% 31% participation	40% Observable interest in leadership roles and learning ways to engage the ecommunity. 40% participation	55% (proportional to % females in total population) Observable leadership and ability to mobilize communities. >50% participation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.0 Increased knowledge and awareness of the importance and proper usage of safe drinking water among women, men, girls and boys of Aromo Sub-County 	12.1 Observable confidence of youth members of hygiene clubs to engage peers in positive hygiene practices. 12.2 Observable increase in knowledge and awareness by women, men, girls and boys in safe water and sanitation practices	12% engagement by youth in learning about positive hygiene practices by school population	Observable interest in participating in committees and clubs. Observable interest in learning about safe water and sanitation practices.	Observable leadership; growing clubs with > Observable change in behaviour; willingness to assist and mobilize for activities and the knowledge to teach others.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.0 Increased knowledge and sharing of information for water, sanitation and hygiene programming among regional water sector NGO's and CBO's providing outreach to communities in the region. 	13.1 Number of participating local NGO's and CBO's 13.2 Number of geographical areas of focus represented by participating NGO's and CBO's	1 participating organization 3 geographical areas represented	1 3	>6 participating local NGO's and CBO's >6 geographic areas of focus represented by participating NGO's and CBO's		
Outputs						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14.0 Construction of four-stance latrine blocks and handwashing stations. 	14.1 Number of latrines built. 14.2 Number of latrines built >30 metres away from the traditional or new water source, water body or other area where water collects during rainy season. 14.3 Number of handwashing stations implemented.	0 0 0	10 stances (4-5 stances per latrine block) 10 stances 10 stations	26 stances (4-5 stances per latrine block) 26 stances 26 stations		

	14.4 Number of handwashing stations implemented within 10 metres of latrine or pathway to latrine to encourage use.	0	10 stations	26 stations		
• 15.0 Water and Sanitation Committees and Hygiene Clubs established and trained at school sites with male and female members representing students, teachers and parents.	15.1 Number of school water and sanitation committees and number of school hygiene clubs established and trained.	0	10 committees, 10 clubs	26 committees, 26 clubs		
• 16.0 Construction of wells in villages of Aromo Sub-County.	16.1 Number of wells built and functioning properly.	0	16 wells (shallow or deep wells)	28 wells (15 shallow wells and 13 deep wells)		
	16.2 Number of well sites requiring clearing of temporary roads for access to area for drilling and construction which have been refurbished to their original condition through replanting and backfill of soil/gravel.	0	16 sites	28 sites		
	16.3 Number of wells constructed during the dry season to minimize impact on soils and vegetation during transport and drilling.	0	16 sites	28 sites		
	16.4 Number of well sites that utilize existing road or path access and/or transport materials on foot by community instead of clearing new road or path access.	0	16 sites	28 sites		
	16.5 Number of wells in close proximity to a traditional water source/water body previously used by the community.	0	16 sites	28 sites		
• 17.0 Female and male trainers trained in positive health and hygiene practices.	17.1 Number of female and male community population trained in positive hygiene practices.	0	10 females, 5 males	20 females, 10 males		
• 18.0 Pump mechanics trained and equipped to provide maintenance and repairs.	18.1 Number of pump mechanics trained and equipped.	0	10 mechanics trained	10 mechanics trained and equipped		
• 19.0 Equitable Village Water and Sanitation Committees comprised female and male members established and trained.	19.1 Number of village community water and sanitation committees established and trained.	0	16 committees	28 committees		
	19.2 Number of water and sanitation committees established with 5 women and 4 men (for committees with 9 members) and those with 4 women and 3 men (for committees of 7 members).	0	16 committees of 9 members	28 committees of 9 members		
• 20.0 Regional Health and Hygiene workshop for NGO participants from Uganda and Kenya completed.	20.1 Number of regional organizations participating in hygiene workshop.	0	0	6 participating organizations for 3 day workshop		