

Aromo Sub-County Water & Sanitation Project
2011 – 2013

Semi-Annual Progress Report
November 2012



Canadian International
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Agence canadienne de
développement international

1. Project Background

(i) Aromo Sub-County, Lira District, Northern Uganda

Divine Waters Uganda (DWU), in partnership with the Ryan's Well Foundation (RWF) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), are working together to provide access to safe water, sanitation and related community mobilization, skills training, hygiene education and sanitation promotion for Aromo Sub-County of Lira District, Uganda. 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 a multi-year project implementation and monitoring plans.

Project activities began in Aromo Sub-County on March 21, 2011. To date, four quarterly progress reports have been submitted by Divine Waters to Ryan's Well along with regular weekly updates and discussions. The quarterly reports include information on activities completed or in progress, stories from residents of the area, challenges faced and measures taken to mitigate impacts and photos of project sites, training events and residents of communities in Aromo.

Aromo Sub-County is located in the extreme north of Lira District. It covers an approximate area of 186km² and is divided into 7 parishes and 119 villages. According to a 2002 census, it is home to approximately 27,000 people with 15,000 females and 12,000 males.

(ii) Partnership of Divine Waters and Ryan's Well

Divine Waters Uganda (DWU) is led by Director Deleo Moses Ocen, based in the town of Lira, Uganda. DWU contributes their expertise on local and national water policy, sanitation and development best practices, technical expertise for drilling and construction, proven community development methods, cultural knowledge and local insights towards the success of this project. Ryan's Well Foundation (RWF), a Canadian-based NGO, first partnered with Divine Waters in 2005 based on their experience and expertise in development of water, sanitation and hygiene in this region. The Divine Waters team is comprised of 14 people including the field crew of drillers and technical experts, community training staff, financial officers, monitoring and mobilization staff and administration.

At RWF, CIDA program activities are led by Julie Truelove, Program Manager. Detailed reporting, best practices in the water and sanitation sector, strategic planning, information sharing and capacity building of local partners are the main focus areas and contributions of RWF. The roles of gender integration and environmental impact are shared between RWF, who bring information on best practices, and Divine Waters, who incorporate this information into the implementation plan in Uganda.

Financial information is tracked by both organizations with DWU reporting quarterly on the expenses in the field and RWF adding in-Canada expenses including program management, public engagement and overhead for RWF. All financial and progress reports are drafted with input from both RWF and Divine Waters, with RWF finalizing reports in required format and context. RWF relies on Divine Waters' technical expertise and local knowledge while reporting and strategic planning are strengths that the RWF provides for Divine Waters. These complementary skills enable a progressive partnership with each organization and lead staff adding value to the programme.

2. Activities and Accomplishments

(i) Provision of Access to Safe Water & Sanitation

(a) Outputs to Date: This two year project is progressing well with construction activities nearing completing while training and capacity building activities continue. As of September 30, 2012, the following has been accomplished:

- An estimated population of 19,607 people has been reached with safe water through 25 new water points. This project has so far benefited five Schools and twenty five (25) Communities in Aromo, Sub-County.
- Completed construction of all fifteen (15) shallow wells in the project plan.
- Construction of ten (10) deep wells and the final three sites have been surveyed.
- Selection and training of Water Source and Sanitation Users Committees (WSSC) for all the 25 completed water projects.
- Carrying out health and hygiene training for 30 Community Health trainers.
- DWU triggered Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTs) as one of the strategies to reduce on open defecation, in the village of Wigweng –Aromo sub -county.*
- Identified six neediest Schools and constructed 25 stances latrines with one five stance pit dug and awaiting construction. Many of these schools have started health clubs that clean and monitor latrine usage and maintenance. They also encourage students to practice better hygiene.
- Construction of 5 rainwater collection jars with 2,500 litre capacity utilizing the roofs of school latrines as a catchment area for rainwater. The rainwater harvesting systems serve as a hand washing station and provide washing water for the girls washing rooms which encourage improved hygiene practices. During the dry season, the jars are filled with water from the school water sources.
- Water quality testing of all wells sites and follow up monitoring on any reported concerns by residents.
- Consultative meetings with parents of 2012 class candidates for analysing problems of poor school performance.*
- Mobilization of schools for promotion of girl retention at schools and improvement of academic performance in Aromo Sub-County through educative film shows.*
- Identification of 10 female mentors for 10 girls in primary seven (senior class in elementary level) as a pilot project.*
- Trained and equipped 10 Pump mechanics with tool kits and Bicycles

*Initiatives were not anticipated in the original workplan but were determined to be priorities within the school programming in Aromo. These activities are undertaken by Divine Waters within the program with no additional funding required.

Refer to Annex 1 for full details of Shallow Wells, Deep Wells and Latrines

(b) Site Selection:

Sites are identified in collaboration with local communities, district level governments and Divine Waters. Villages, in collaboration with local leaders, will assess needs and decide on a preferred location for a well which is then submitted to the Parish Development office. The Parish committees will then build an annual plan that is submitted to the Sub-County. This process is in hopes of better coordinating DWU/RWF efforts with other organizations and the long-term plans of local governments. This process enables district offices to better plan water access and coverage by reducing overlap between organizations or over concentration of well construction in certain areas.

Within the District plan, DWU will assess water and sanitation needs and determine specific sites that are feasible for wells and latrines. DWU works through this collaborative process with the Parish Development Committees and the District while also having the ability to prioritize sites and, at times, substitute sites that have a greater potential for success given the level of community mobilization or the results of hydro-geological surveys. An initial site list is submitted to RWF and any amendments are reviewed with RWF and DWU as needed. Although delays can occur through this collaborative process with the District offices it is necessary to ensure RWF/DWU comply with local policies and plans while water points are being built in the places with the greatest need and likely to result in successes. DWU enjoys a relatively strong relationship with the local Ugandan government which enables them to have input and a strong voice in local planning. It is therefore important DWU collaborate with the District government in site planning despite the challenges of time and negotiations that it can present.

(c) India Mark II Handpump:

The India Mark II is the handpump installed at each well. India Mark II is the standard handpump in most areas of Uganda and is locally referred to as the “Uganda Pump” and is recommended by the Directorates of Water Development for community water wells. While some studies suggest that the India Mark II can be difficult to repair, Ryan’s Well and DWU believe the India Mark II remains a better solution than other options for hand-pumps for this region. Spare parts for the India Mark II are readily available in northern Uganda. This is also important to note because of a new initiative by the local government attempting to establish a repair network for community pumps. Through SMS messaging, communities can report repair needs and arrange repairs with mechanics. Moving away from the standard pump chosen of the local government ministries could hurt access of communities to the new repair network currently being established by the government and create greater financial challenges for purchase of less available parts for other types of handpumps not considered standard and readily available.



India Mark II Handpump at Bar Odir well where “living fences” were planted to protect the well from animals that could contaminate the area (Nov.2012).

(d) Latrine Design

Based on past experience with latrine construction, the challenges of sustainability of latrines along with a desire to enhance sanitation and hygiene especially for girls, latrine design was changed and improved. Two out of the five latrines blocks constructed are drainable. This means that the pit was lined with

masonry and a detachable panel provides an opening to the pit for a sewage truck to pump out the pit. While this was not a common service in the past, feedback and demand for services over the last few years has supported development of pumping services in Lira District. These are the first two latrines built with this design by Divine Waters in Aromo Sub-County. It is anticipated that the pit would need to be drained approximately once each year but this will be monitored by the school. The school is also aware of the cost of pumping and is planning for the expense.

A 2500 litre water jar was also constructed with each latrine. The jar is connected to a rainwater harvesting system utilizing the roof of the latrine block as a catchment area. During the dry season, the jars were being filled from nearby boreholes. This design provides for handwashing and bathing in the washing room. The washing room is one stance of the latrine block that is reserved for bathing. This provides privacy and a source of water for washing during the school day. At Akore Primary School, at least 300 girls bath every day which shows an increased awareness of the importance of proper hygiene and appreciation of the facilities made available.

(ii) Community Mobilization and Skills Training

(a) Hand Pump Mechanic Training

During this quarter, Divine Waters trained all the hand pump mechanics that are now in the Lira District Pump Mechanics Association (HPMA). This was in response to the national call to harmonize all the hand pump mechanics activities. Because of this, the district halted any other training of hand pump mechanics and now Divine Waters Uganda is the sole training organization in Lira District for handpump mechanics.

The district now has a total of 30 registered pump mechanics, including 29 men and 1 female, who have formed the Lira District Hand Pump Mechanics Association (HPMA). In the last training 10 mechanics were from Aromo Sub-County covered under this project and 20 were from other sub-counties under Lira District. Divine Waters therefore trained these mechanics in areas that would help to sustain the association without compromising the need for functionality and sustainability of water and sanitation facilities. DWU engaged the officials of Aromo Sub-county in indentifying 10 handpump mechanics for this region. This therefore reduced the risk of training mechanics that may not be members and residents of Aromo Sub-County. The continued engagement of the trained mechanics going to be checked by the District Association Hand Pump mechanic Association (HPMA) on a monthly basis and Divine Waters will also have monthly supervision of their work in the sub-county. HPMA was established by Uganda Government to ensure quality repair and maintenance and all 10 trained mechanics have been registered under association of Lira District.

Hand pump mechanic training topics included:

- Operation and maintenance of wells
- Financial management
- Well Record keeping
- Retrieving debris and parts from the borehole
- Pump types e.g India Mark U3 and U2 pumps
- Hygiene and sanitation
- Process documentation

Pump Mechanics Tool Kits were given to Aromo Sub-County for use by the mechanics within Aromo. This was a move to empower and equip repair mechanics with relevant tools for effective maintenances of the wells and management of community resources. 10 bicycles were also given to facilitate the mechanic movement in the sub-county and the project areas specifically.

There are some challenges to the functionality of the Hand Pump Mechanic Association that will be continually monitored. The HPMA needs to be strengthened as there is considerable variance in their capacity with most mechanics in Lira having average education level. Some irregularities exist

in the partnership and collaboration to supporting HPMA and efforts are being made to build common ground for all NGOs in collaboration and support of the HPMA. Price instabilities of spare parts pose a big challenge to the mechanics activities and, in turn, the ability of communities to repair wells within their own means. This is an ongoing issue that will be monitored.



Handpump mechanic training participants with tool kits and bicycles for moving throughout the sub-county and performing repairs.

(b) Water Source and Sanitation Committees (WSSC)

Four WSSC were formed and trained in this quarter bring the total of trained WSSC to twenty-five. All the committees were formed before the construction of the water points. Their responsibilities include:

- Mobilization of their own community for effective well development
- Collection of user fees and community level engagement
- Facilitate basic health issues related to WASH
- Coordination of their user members with sub-county and relevant potential stakeholders

For advocacy and diversity, there was an initiative to increase each committee to over 60% female gender representation with women taking higher percentage. Experience has shown that this comes with some disadvantages with risk of disengaging males in water management. Culturally, male leadership is commonly respected by society so a balance in leadership roles is favourable. The WSSCs are guided by local by-laws and by-laws for the water source. Strong leadership, regardless of gender, is needed for adhering to and enforcing the by-laws for all residents of each community. Maintaining representation of women on the WSSC at 60% and ensuring that women hold leadership roles on the executive, such as treasurer, chairperson, caretaker or the respective vice roles, seems to be more effective.

(iii) Hygiene Education and Sanitation Promotion

(a) School WASH

Divine Waters engaged school management and health clubs in maintaining effective hygiene, health and sanitation in all the five schools that now benefit from the latrines constructed in their schools. The roles of the School Health Clubs (SHC) are to monitor the health systems of their school, draw weekly roster for latrine maintenance and advocate for healthy behavioral practices under the leadership of the health

teacher. Each of the five schools already has functional health club systems. It is hoped that impact of the project will spill over to the other seven schools in Aromo where School WASH software activities have also been implemented.

With the contingency in the budget, Divine Waters and Aromo Sub-County have identified Walela Primary School for a five stance drainable latrine which will be constructed next quarter. Walela Primary school has enrollment of 889 pupils with 490 boys and 399 girls. There are 6 latrine stances with 4 for girls and 2 for boys. Teachers at Walela have 2 latrines. Walela Primary School suffers from poor primary leaving examination. It is hoped that construction of the five stance drainable latrines will improve school performance. Handwashing stations in the five schools have created positive behavioral change health awareness and the benefit that comes with good health behavioral practices.

(b) Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Pilot Village

The communities of Aromo, like many communities in Northern Uganda, were affected by the two decade war. The impact of the war affected the priorities of communities leaving sanitation with a low priority. Divine Waters has utilized its reach in Aromo Sub-County to trigger a pilot project for Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in one village in Aromo Sub-County. The purpose of this pilot is to engage the community for sustainable sanitation that can be scaled up to reach neighbouring villages, parishes and sub-counties in Lira District.

No additional budget was required for this pilot. Divine Waters staff is using the monitoring time carry out continued monitoring while also mobilizing this model village. This is the first time DWU is triggering a CLTS programme and provides an opportunity for Divine Waters to learn and be able to design effective CLTS in the future.

The objectives of the CLTS intervention include:

- Introduce stakeholders to the concept e.g. district leaders so as to increase facilitation skills.
- Create an environment conducive to preventing poor sanitation.
- Ascertain water points and sanitation coverage among the communities by having transect walk.
- Calculate the excreta per H/H daily, weekly, monthly and yearly.
- To stimulate a sense of shame disgust and fear among the community regarding poor practices.
- Cause the community to see excreta in the open and realize the impact of open defecation.
- Create awareness that, even if you have a latrine, you are prone to fecal contamination through neighbours who don't have safe disposal facilities.
- Trigger communities to realize by themselves that they need to change their own behaviors.
- Help members to see that open defecation (O.D) creates an unpleasant environment.
- To assist targeted community carry out their own analysis on sanitation situation.

Wigweng Village was identified as the pilot village. With guidance of Divine Waters, the community developed the following action plan:

- To come up with a deadline for "open defecation free" declaration in the village.
- To support villagers to set regular meetings to review the progress of community action plan.
- To discuss the alternative latrine technologies to meet various demands from the village members.
- To support the community members to organize children and adult groups.
- To prevent open defecation within the village.
- To follow the progress of community action plan.

During the triggering of CLTS, community members divided themselves in two groups, with sub-county and Divine Waters officials represented in each group, for a transect walk or “walk of shame.” During the walk, questions were asked such as who uses this area for defecation? Where do women go? What happens at night or during high times of diarrhoea? After the transect walk, a village map including all features was drawn by the Parish Development Committee (PDC) assisted by the Local Councillor 1 (LC1) of the area.

Out of 50 households present during the walk of shame, 34% had latrines and 66% indicated they did not have latrines. The results showed that the community was worth triggering and gave residents and stakeholders a clear picture of their sanitation situation.



CLTS demonstration in Wigweng Village.

During the transect walk fecal matter was collected for demonstration of how poor sanitation impacts water supplies. Two bottles of water were presented and community members were asked who would like to drink. One female village elder, Feibe Owiny, got up and was given a bottle of clean water to drink. The other bottle of water was contaminated using the collected fecal matter although the water looked clear. Community members were asked to drink but no one would offer to drink it. This was done purposely to enable the community to (1) Learn that if feces are not confined it could get to our drinking water; (2) Show the role of flies in contaminating and drinking water; (3) Water which

is clean in appearance doesn't mean it is safe. Further exercises and calculations were done with the community to demonstrate how much faeces can be produced per household per day, per week, per month and per year and how it impacts their living environment and health.

CLTS activities in Wigweng continue with by-laws established for household sanitation. One challenge has been the time required to meet with the community and then waiting for the community to move the interventions forward. To date, interventions are effective although there is some question on the degree to which shame and fear is appropriate in the community. This pilot phase is a good opportunity to work through some challenges and determine good practices in collaboration with the community.

(c) Continued Training of Trainers (TOTS) Follow Up

Divine Waters trained 30 community health trainers (referred to as TOTs) to facilitate community health training. These TOTs were nominated by their community based on trust and their capability to facilitate learning. They have continued to monitor health improvements in their respective parishes. The follow up of the TOTs has been done under the supervision of the Aromo Sub-County Health Assistant, Denis Okwir, who is also the immediate supervisor of TOTs in the sub-county. The follow up exercise will continue through the project time to assess the impact of the health training. Areas that are covered in the follow-up include:

- Sanitary and hygiene facilities in their homes and whether TOTs are exemplary in their communities.
- TOTs conducting community sensitizations on hygiene and sanitation.
- Educative interaction amongst TOTs

The follow-up team includes Divine Waters staff as it moves from home to home doing the assessment. The parameters used in the follow-up assessment include the number of sensitizations done by each of TOTs, topics covered in communications, adequacy and cleanliness of the compound and presence of a latrine, hand washing facility, drying rack, drying line and refuse/rubbish pit in their own compound.

(d) Regional Health & Hygiene Workshop

A regional Health & Hygiene Workshop for NGO partners in Uganda and Kenya will take place November 12 to 22, 2012 in Lira, Uganda. Ryan's Well, with the support of Divine Waters as the local host, is partnering with The African Manzi Centre (AFMAC) to deliver the workshop. The African Manzi Centre, based in Ndola, Zambia, has been mentored by the Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST) based in Calgary, Alberta. This mentorship facilitates capacity building workshops in collaboration with the resources and expertise of CAWST. By establishing this partnership, Ryan's Well and Divine Waters can effectively bring together NGO partners from Uganda and Kenya along with Community Health Officers and Community Development Officers from sub-county government in Lira District and Aromo. The workshop will include 5 days of in-class workshop activities on topics including WASH, Safe Water and How to be a Community Health Promoter along with 4 practical field work days in a school and a community. Cross-cutting themes include environment and gender.

(iv) Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation visits by representatives of Ryan's Well have taken place in October 2011 and March 2012 with another planned for November 2012. In addition to monitoring by Ryan's Well, staff of local partner Divine Waters carry out ongoing monitoring with communities.

The follow-up visits by Divine Waters field staff are essential to the success of the program. Communities develop a greater familiarity with both the field staff and the local sub-county Health Assistants and Community Development Officers. This familiarity helps to create lasting connections with the community so that they understand that someone will be coming back to check on their progress. Building relationships between the local government officers in the region and the community is essential for sustainability beyond the timeframe of the program. Divine Waters has helped to facilitate these relationships by engaging the local government, assisting them with transport to the communities as needed and ensuring that they are continually mobilizing.

Ryan's Well and Divine Waters are in contact by phone and email on a weekly, sometimes daily, basis. This reporting and communication has strengthened the understanding of challenges and successes within the program. This understanding is essential as the program evolves and adapts to demands of the region.

3.0 Challenges and Mitigation Measures

(i) Gender

Participation of women has been encouraged by lifting their percentage representation in the Water Source and Sanitation Committee (WSSC) from 50 to over 60%. This representation was expected to empower women to influence decision making at all water sources. Although over 80% of the current 25 sources have a woman on the influencing position on the committee, it is still challenging in a culture where female leadership is under looked in society. Increasing women representation to over 60% on the committee may jeopardize the power of the WSSC to enforce by-laws. It is necessary to ensure there is a balance of representation and leadership roles with empowered men and women to support enforcement of by-laws within each community. For the WSSC to function as needed, both men and women need to remain engaged and take responsibility within the community and the committee itself. The functionality of the WSSC relies on women being engaged as the primary stewards of water supply in the home and the committee being empowered to enforce by-laws. The committees continue to be monitored for engagement and decision-making of the executive members. Roles on the executive of each committee (Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Treasurer, Secretary, Caretaker) are a combination of men and women with females often holding the Treasurer and Vice-Chairperson roles.

(ii) Environment

Well siting is a key step that takes time and attention for technical feasibility and negotiating an agreement with landowners and the community. Another essential step is capping of wells to seal with strong cement to avoid surface contamination. The sanitary seal protects the well from turbidity and helps maintain both the integrity of the source and the yield of the well. All wells in the quarter were deep wells sited at least 30 meters above any contaminating source.

(iii) Governance

Community participation was evidenced at all four water sources this quarter. This was possible because the Water Supply and Sanitation Committees were formed before actual drilling was carried out. With successful mobilisation, all community members participated in the physical construction of the water point. All the four communities have also ensured that each beneficiary household has paid their first monthly maintenance fees. Divine Waters also ensured that each community paid the required government fees to the District Water Office to facilitate during their monitoring and evaluation of the facility during and after installation.

(iv) Sustainability

During this quarter Divine Waters trained and equipped 10 Hand Pump Mechanics (HPM) of Aromo Sub County with repair tools and bicycles to facilitate their transportation to the well sites. The empowerment of these mechanics with skills and tools will boost the ability of the WSSC to sustain their water points. The tools kits are kept at the sub-county to avoid mishandling and each HPM has the ability to use the tool kit by signing in and out from the sub-county. WSSC teams now have the contact of the lead HPM in their area.

4.0 Public Engagement in Canada

(i) Interactive Youth Engagement Features

Interactive web features for youth engagement are continuing to develop. Ryan's Well has contracted Blackbox Communications to support this initiative along with our existing website administrators and in-house staff. The objective of these features is:

- Content (videos, etc) on **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASH)** incorporating the stories, images and videos collected during the Aromo Sub-county monitoring trips. All content will be available online and educate people, primarily youth, of the impact of WASH in these communities.
- Water Content – Impacts, how to choose a well site, approaches for water projects
- Sanitation Content – Impacts, different types of latrines
- Hygiene Content – Impacts, how to we teach about hygiene

Development of youth engagement features is progressing with a target launch date set for January 2013. The following steps are on track for this target date:

- Outline of complete
- Interim payment made to Blackbox
- Critical path document developed with steps to January 2013 launch.
- Additional website enhancements will be made at same time to flow through to info on the Aromo Sub-County Water and Sanitation Project.
- Methods are being determined to promote the interactive game through Ryan's Well social media channels.

(ii) Education and Outreach Activities

CIDA's contribution to the Aromo Sub-County Water and Sanitation Project is highlighted at all educational opportunities. Such activities include:

- School visits and classroom presentations (approx. 30 each year)
- Skype presentations (approx. 25-30 each year)
- Educational conferences and workshops at Canadian universities (approx. 10 each year)
- National Student Leadership Conference (1 each year)
- Provincial teacher conferences (1-2 each year)

Students and teachers are aware of the need for clean water and through these initiatives, they also seeing the importance of building of latrines, hygiene training and skills development that is provided within the project. Through the summer months of July and August, there were less school presentations however in September more events were scheduled. This included a student leadership conference in Weyburn, Saskatchewan. Ryan's Well continues to also reach out to Canadians through our website and social media initiatives.

Annex 1 – Well and Latrine Site Details

September 2012

Annex 1: Shallow Wells, Deep Wells, and Latrines Completed and In Progress as of September 2012

Table 1: Shallow Wells									
	Well Name	Parish	Date of Completion	Operational	Water Source Committee Membership	Monthly Fees Collected Per Household	Population Served	GPS Data	Comments
1	Apuce	Apuce	June 2011	Yes	4 men/5 women	<i>Data to be collected</i>	1280	N02' 35.157" E32' 53.982"	Caretaker is very ill so Asst. Caretaker Anna is looking after the well. Very successful for 70 households.
2	Ayang	Otara	June 2011	Yes	6 men/3 women	1000 UGX	345	N02' 38.345" E32' 49.862"	Serves 98 households. During drilling, Divine Waters stopped construction of a latrine nearby and educated Ayang on where to build latrines away from the well.
3	Lela Dam A&B	Otara	June 2011	Yes	5 men/4 women	1000 UGX	600	N02' 37.859" E32' 49.065"	Females hold roles of Caretaker, Asst. Caretaker, Treasurer and Chairperson on Water Committee. Bylaws established with penalties for dirty jerrycans.
4	Odoce (Odoca)	Bar Pii	Sept 2011	Yes	5 men/4 women	1000 UGX	380	N02' 589.91" E32' 82.31"	Females hold roles of Secretary, Treasurer and Vice Chairperson on the water committee.
5	Malyam Ayesu (Wigweng)	Bar Pii	September 2011	Yes	<i>Data to be collected</i>	<i>Data to be collected</i>	745	N02' 59.889" E32' 81581"	Rose of water committee showed the old water source and explained stomach problems and health costs that would result. No longer concerned about this.

6	Adag Anii	Bar Pii	2012	Yes	7 men/3 women	2000 UGX	345	<i>Data to be re-collected</i>	Water committee agreed to first pay back a community loan related to the well and then monthly collection amount will be reduced. Women hold roles of Treasurer, Information Officer and Member.
7	Arwot Olaro	Otara	June 2011	Yes	6 men/3 women	500 UGX	385	N02' 36.970" E 32' 48.892"	Females hold roles of Treasurer, Secretary and Member. Over 100,000 UGX in reserve from collection.
8	(Aleka) Akao-idebe	Apua	June 2011	Yes	3 men/6 women	500 UGX	445	N02' 33.981" E32' 49.185"	Females hold roles of Caretaker, Treasurer, Vice Chairperson and Health Officer and members. No repairs done yet but pipes will need to be flushed soon.
9	Adag Woo	Apua	March 2012	Yes	6 men/4 women	500 UGX	385	<i>Data to be re-collected</i>	70 Households using well. Original site was moved as landowner did not agree for use of their land. Amicable arrangement to move the well site.
10	Atwero	Walela	March 2012	Yes	5 men/5 women	1500 UGX	445	<i>Data to be re-collected</i>	Many disabled people in this community using well. Very helpful for them. Females hold roles of Treasurer, Vice Caretaker and Environment Protection Officer.
11	Bar Ongin	Walela	March 2012	Yes	5 men/5 women	<i>Data to be collected</i>	600	<i>Data to be re-collected</i>	Females hold roles of Caretaker, Vice-Caretaker and two members. Community women comfortable to approach members with concerns about fees and other issues.

12	Wipunu	Walela	Sept 2011	Yes	At least 2 women. Other info was unclear	<i>Data to be collected</i>	498	N/A	Community was away at a government registration programme during our visit. DWU will follow up to ensure maintenance.
13	Acan Godi	Bar Pii	Sept 2011	Yes	At least 2 women. Other info was unclear	1000 UGX	1200	N02' 58231" E032' 8158"	Female treasurer. Again community was away at a government registration during our visit. DWU will follow up to ensure maintenance.
14	Beo A	Acut Kumu	June 2012	Yes	3 men/6 women	500 UGX per month	770	<i>Data to be re-collected</i>	A house in the village burned down the night before monitoring visit. Information was difficult to collect – to be revisited.
15	Acan Dano	Walela	June 2012	Yes	4 men/6 women	500 UGX per month	543	<i>Data to be re-collected</i>	One of the hand pump mechanics lives nearby which is beneficial. Community is looking at a micro-lending scheme with the water fees.

Note: Technical problems occurred with GPS data collection. This information has not been included at this time while we re-collect the GPS data for these new wells.

Table 2: Deep Wells

	Well Name	Parish	Date of Completion	Operational	Water Source Committee Membership	Monthly Fees Collected Per Household	Population Served	Comments
1	Ayitunga	Apuce	March 2012	Yes	6 men/4 women	1000 UGX	1320	Females hold roles of Treasurer and Caretaker along with Local Councillor LC1 on this committee. Fee collection starts April 1 st .
2	Te Olam	Apua	January 2012	Yes	6 men/4 women	1000 UGX	930	Women hold roles of Treasurer and Caretaker. Fee collection starts April 1 st .
3	Angole B	Otara	January 2012	Yes	5 men/4 women	1000 UGX	1023	Fee collection just beginning in March. Females hold roles of Vice Chairperson, Members and Treasurer.
4	Dago Opele	Otara	March 2012	Yes	5 men/4 women	1000 UGX	1280	Community met to agree on collection amount to start in April. Local Councillor LC1 included in the water committee.
5	Acholi Dumu	Bar Pii	January 2012	Yes	6 men/3 women	1000 UGX	1650	Community met to agree on collection amount that started in March. Females hold roles of Treasurer and Asst. Caretaker.
6	Abinek	Acutkumu	March 2012	Yes	Unclear	2500 UGX and then 1000 UGX	1543	Challenges with Lira District Ministry of Water and Environment in regards to connecting this well. Refer to Report Section 4.0(iv) Governance.

7	Ajia	Arwot Omito	July 2012	Yes	3 men/6 women	200 UGX per week	1243	Community is developing their own micro-lending process with the water fees. Divine Waters has encouraged them to continue and follow up to see how they are progressing.
8	Punu Anyeri	Bar Pii	July 2012	Yes	4 men/6 women	1000 UGX per month	1380	Community is looking at the idea of developing their own micro-lending process with the water fees. Divine Waters has encouraged them to continue and will follow up on the progress.
9	Bar Odir	Apuce	July 2012	Yes	5 men/5 women	1000 UGX per month	985	Caretaker faces challenges of people coming to the well with dirty jerrycans. He is looking to the WSSC to enforce the by-law about having clean jerrycans at the well.
10	Okio	Bar Pii	July 2012	Yes	Unclear	1000 UGX per month	1025	Community members were at the well during visit but no WSSC members.

Note: Technical problems occurred with GPS data collection. This information has not been included at this time while we re-collect the GPS data for these new wells.

Table 3: Latrines

	Location	Parish	Date of Completion	Design	Handwashing	Number of stances per latrine block	Student Enrollment		Comments
							Male	Female	
1	Apua Primary School	Apua	Late 2011	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	2500 litre rainwater harvesting jar; fill with water when no rain	5 + girl's washing room	489	476	Latrines are designated for use by female students.
2	Aromo Vocational School	Aromo	2012	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	2500 litre rainwater harvesting jar; fill with water when no rain	5	145	40	Latrines are designated for boys.
3	Akore Primary School		2012	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	2500 litre rainwater harvesting jar; fill with water when no rain	5 + girl's washing room	599	519	Latrines are designated for use by female students.
4	Agak Primary School		2012	Drainable Pit	2500 litre rainwater harvesting jar; fill with water when no rain	5 + girl's washing room	616	536	Latrines are designated for use by female students.
5	Acut Kumu Primary School	Acut Kumu	2012	Drainable Pit	2500 litre rainwater harvesting jar; fill will water when no rain	5 + girl's washing room	337	298	Latrines are designated for use by female students.

6	Walela Primary School	Walela	In progress	Drainable Pit		5	490	399	
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