

SELF SUPPLY PILOT WATER SOURCE HISTORY

PROFILES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Edited by Joyce Magala Mpalanyi



March 2008

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	ii
List of Abbreviations.....	iii
1. Background.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 The report.....	1
1.3 The Project Area	1
2. Approach by NGO implementing partners	2
2.1 WEDA SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATING STEPS.....	2
2.2 UMURDA SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTING STEPS	3
3. ACHIEVEMENTS.....	5
3.1 WEDA	5
3.2 UMURDA.....	7
3.3 Conclusion	9
ANNEX 1 UMURDA WATER SOURCES COMPLETED	11
ANNEX 2 WEDA Water Source Profiles	45
ANNEX 3 MOUs	64

List of Abbreviations

DWD	Directorate for Water Development
DWO	District Water Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
LC	Local Councils
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PDCs	Parish Development Committee
TAs	Technical Advisors
UMURDA	Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association
UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network
WEDA	Wera Development Association

1. Background

1.1 Introduction

The Directorate for Water Development (DWD) commissioned an investigation into Self Supply initiatives to water supply in south and Eastern Uganda in 2005. Findings from the study provided plenty of evidence of private and community initiatives to construct and maintain water points. The Self supply pilot processes started in 2006 although actual implementation was realised in February 2007. Two local NGOs namely WEDA and UMURDA were selected through a proposal development process and subsequent interviews to implement the pilot projects in the districts of Amuria and Bugiri respectively. UWASNET the umbrella Net work for NGOs in water and sanitation was mandated with the task of fund management and reporting on the pilot project to the Steering Committee which comprised of DWD, WaterAid and Development Partners.

The purpose of the pilot was to determine the scope of making incremental self help improvements to existing water sources This was to be achieved by increasing the range and extent of water supply for low-income communities in the selected two districts. The implementing NGOs planned to assist communities through provision of technical skills and small subsidies in cash or kind.

Technical Advisors (TAs) provided orientation and back up support to the NGOs towards the self supply concept. Support monitoring field visits were conducted by the TAs and members of the steering committee during the implementation of the pilot project.

1.2 The report

This report describes the achievements, history, profiles of the upgraded water sources and challenges of the Self Supply pilot project in Uganda.

1.3 The Project Area

Bugiri

Bugiri district, created in 1997, has a total population of 434,000 and a land area of 1,579km² (giving an average population density of 274 persons per km²). The district has a total of 16 Sub counties divided into 94 parishes. According to the District Water Officer (DWO), water supply coverage is estimated as 23%, based on the total number of improved water sources (510 boreholes, shallow wells and springs). This coverage is consistent with an average about 2-4 improved water sources and around 10 "improved (self supply) sources.

Amuria

Amuria district created in 2005 out of Katakwi (itself only created in 1997) has a total population of about 244,000 and a land area of approximately 1600km² (giving an average population density of about 150 persons per km²).The district has a total of 9 sub counties divided into 47 parishes. According to the District Water Officer coverage is estimated as 50% based on the number of improved water sources (253 boreholes, 91 shallow wells and 65 springs, totalling 409 improved sources)

2. Approach by NGO implementing partners

2.1 WEDA SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

The following sections present reflections of progress to date from the NGO reports with additional comments from the Technical Advisors.

Consultation meetings with the district and at Sub County to introduce the self supply concept to the local authorities, make them understand and get their views or opinions about the project.

Mobilization of local leaders (LC III Chairman, PDCs and the investment committee) at the initial stages of the project implementation in the two sub counties to raise awareness about the concept of self supply to the local leaders.

Selection of the villages who would benefit from the self supply pilot project. A criterion used for selection of the villages was formulated and agreed upon by the DWO and implementing NGOs.

Baseline survey The baseline survey was conducted with an aim of getting the background information or the current situation of the villages in relation to hygiene and sanitation, population, geographical location, water coverage, problems or challenges faced by the communities. The household assessment tool/form developed by the Ministry of Health was adapted by WEDA to gather information from the households. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with specific target groups such as women. Data collectors who included parish officials, village health teams, LC1s and already existing water source committees in selected villages were identified and trained on how to collect the information on voluntary basis.

Village advocacy meetings were conducted with a feed back of the baseline findings presented to the communities regarding the current status of water, hygiene and sanitation coverage.

Awareness raising around the concept of self supply was done in order to get views and opinions of the community members and specifically the private source owners.

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding was done by three parties i.e. the sub county, the community and implementing NGOs where all parties were made aware of their roles and responsibilities during the pilot project.

Formation of community structures namely Water Source Committees and clusters (10-15 households) was carried for easy mobilization and sensitization and also to help in the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities

Sensitization meetings

These sensitization meetings included making them have a good understanding of the concept of the pilot project and to understand the importance of hygiene and sanitation The sensitisation meeting aimed at raising awareness about the pilot project and discussing issues of community contributions and O & M. Improvements for hygiene and sanitation were highlighted at these meetings to ensure maximum benefits from the project It was clearly made to the community members that no tools would be provided by the NGO. Communities were requested to develop action plans.

Training of community structures on their roles and responsibilities and on O &M was done using the community resource hand book developed by DWD.

This training of the village health teams on their roles and responsibilities in hygiene and sanitation improvement and O and M of water sources was mainly to provide knowledge and skills to the water user committee as regards the improvement of hygiene and sanitation in the communities and in the development of action plans with the communities.

Action plans

In this activity of development of action plans, communities were guided /facilitated in this so that they come up with their actions for improving on their hygiene and sanitation status and also improving on their operation and maintenance.

Hygiene and sanitation

This was done in order to verify the level of hygiene and sanitation improvements in the community and these is done basing on the action plans developed by the communities. Follow up on the operation and maintenance of their water points. The main spot checks were the sanitation around the water point, soak pits, and fence.

Mobilization of the community to participate in the construction activities

This was done to make communities participate in the construction activities in order to create a sense of ownership

Upgrading of water points

This was done by protecting the spring wells and building the headwalls for the shallow wells and constructing aprons and the cover slabs

Documentation

Quarterly reports on progress made, best operational practices, lessons learnt and challenges and recommendations were compiled and submitted to UWASNET for dissemination and experience sharing with other sector actors.

2.2 UMURDA SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

Advocacy and mobilisation meetings at the district to introduce the self supply concept to the local authorities, make them understand and get their views or opinions about the project. This meeting was conducted for one day at UMURDA offices and all heads of department were invited to attend.

Interaction and Collaboration with partners

UMURDA has been interacting with the local government leaders positively by inviting them for stakeholders meetings to discuss issues concerning self-supply. On daily basis UMURDA has been consulting District Water Office regarding suitable local technologies and appropriate guidance.

Selection of the Sub-Counties to benefit from the self supply pilot project was carried out at the district level advocacy meeting with the guidance of the District Water Officer. The Sub- Counties that were selected were water stressed and the district had planned few water facilities to be installed in 2007.

Selection of the Parishes to benefit from the self supply pilot project was carried out at the Sub-County level advocacy meeting with the guidance of Local Leaders and

Community Development Officers. The Parishes that were selected had low water coverage in the Sub-Counties.

UMURDA carried out the **baseline survey** to act as a benchmark for the pilot project. Questionnaires obtained from DWD during the UWASNET capacity building programme were applied. Focus Group Discussions were facilitated to get more information from the specific groups.

Focus for data collection was on hygiene and Sanitation, walking distance to the water source, ownership, water chain, and the type of water sources used.

Conduct village advocacy meetings involved presenting to the communities their current status as regards water, hygiene and sanitation coverage. Introducing the concept of self supply to them, getting their views about the pilot (community contribution) The first meeting was on the selection of design and technology and they were facilitated by UMURDA technician.

The second meeting mainly focused on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation.

Construction

The communities must have contributed the local materials, formed management structures, and Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the land owner, Chairman L.C1, and UMURDA. This was done by three parties i.e. the Village, the Land owner and UMURDA and it's done in order to make all parties aware of their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the project.

Sensitization meetings

These sensitization meetings included making them have a good understanding of the concept of the pilot project and to understand the importance of hygiene and sanitation. These meetings were meant to make the communities clear on what the pilot is all about for example, what percentage is the community contributing towards upgrading of their water sources, how they are to improve on their hygiene and sanitation. It was clearly made to them that, there will be no tools provided to them by the organization and they are to come up with strategies of improving their own hygiene and sanitation. .

Training of community structures

The training of the Water User Committees on their roles and responsibilities in hygiene and sanitation improvement and O&M of water sources was mainly to provide knowledge and skills to the water user committee as regards the improvement of hygiene and sanitation in their communities, help them develop action plans with the communities on how best they are going to improve the level hygiene and sanitation and to build the capacity of Water User Committees for them to carry on with the activities in relation to what they were trained on self supply (monitoring)

Conduct follows up on hygiene and sanitation

This was done in order to verify the level of hygiene and sanitation improvements in the community and this was done basing on the action plans developed by the communities. Follow up on the operation and maintenance of their water points. The main spot checks were the sanitation around the water point, soak pits, and fence.

Mobilization of the community to participate in the construction activities

This was done to make communities participate in the construction activities in order to create a sense of ownership. The community was supposed to contribute labour, food, time, locally available materials and cash.

Upgrading of water points

This was done by protecting the spring wells and building the retention walls, installing delivery pipes, Building the drainage, steps to the collection centres

Documentation

This was done for record purposes, sharing and dissemination. Documented of the activities done, progress made, best operational practices, lessons learnt and challenges and recommendations was done.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1 WEDA

WEDA increased access of safe water through upgrading of 19 water sources (9 community wells, 8 privately owned wells and 2 communal springs). Six (6) water sources are yet to be upgraded. The District Water Office (DWO) supported the upgrading of two self supply wells and had hand pumps installed. WEDA carried out all the software components for the two water sources.

WEDA realised up to 50% community contributions in cash and kind.

WEDA participated in the selection of the villages to benefit from the self supply pilot project

Base line surveys were conducted with participation of local authorities and community members.

Advocacy and consultation meetings with the district and sub county local authorities were conducted which greatly improved the working relationship between all actors.

Carried out sensitization meetings and mobilization of the private source owners and community to participate in the construction. WEDA clearly defined the concept of self Supply. Many requests were received from the community especially community members who had dug pit latrines and upgraded to shallow wells because they had potential for water.

Signing of land agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) for community sources and private source was done to ensure all land ownership issues are addressed. (Refer to MOU sample attached)

A student from Crane field University were involved in the pilot project for 6 weeks. The focus on water quality aspects of the pilot. Water samples were taken before construction purposely for baseline data to compare the water quality after upgrading the sources. (Refer to Thesis)

Awareness raising on hygiene and sanitation was done in the two sub counties.

Individual interest

This project has aroused individual and group demands to make their own private sources. One community member of Dokoro said ***“this project is doing something good to communities, I also want to make my own then you help me with the technical support?”***

Appreciation of a new approach to Water supply: as an organisation it has taught the staff other approach/approaches of doing things unlike in the conventional approaches. This is anew way of doing things which we are testing and seen - from the bit we have done- that it's working.

Adequate time for Mobilisation and Sensitisation. (Preferably 1 year). Self Supply work requires a longer time for soft ware allow the community to appreciate the concept and the required level of participation. For example making the communities contribute more than 80% calls for enough dedication and time.

Community criticism, opinions and fears refined WEDA implementation of self supply project.

Evidence of private water sources initiatives helped WEDA and the local authorities learn that there is potential to support such initiatives who are often left out in search of communal water sources.

There was great willingness by the private source owners to contribute when fully mobilised and sensitised. *A community member mentioned the "if we can contribute more than 80% then it means we could always stand alone with the knowledge we get from NGOs in implementing some activities that mostly need local resources".*

Community sources have always consumed much time and funds since the upgrading has to start from almost zero level where as on the private water sources, it was realised that there was already an initiative to improve the source thus require a small supplement thus fostering the genuine cost sharing/ contribution.

The individual initiative by the source owner increases and motivates the sense of ownership as it belongs to him or her thus high probability for proper O & M leading to effective functionality and sustainability. There is a sense of owner ship for the water source since individuals take up the initiative and showed a willingness to make the necessary operation and maintenance with or without any contributions from the community members who may be using the water.

CHALLENGES

Delays in funding at the start of the project which affected timely mobilisation and sensitisation.

It took time for the communities to understand what self supply is all about. Before sensitisations, it was quite hard working because communities had a different picture/perception of what self supply entailed. For example they expected a lot of support from the NGO i.e. the greatest support from the organisation.

Fear among the communities that self supply improvements would deny the opportunity to receive hand pumps and other technologies.

Varying approaches in the district where by communities expect more contribution from the government as compared to self supply where the individual or communities are expected to make more contributions.

High expectation by the private well owners to have hand pumps installed on the water sources.

Shortage of equipment such as a camera and GPS

Breakdown of dewatering pumps

Disruptions by the floods that greatly affected north and north eastern Uganda causing delays in construction work.

Defining the self supply concept explicitly to the communities took much more time than anticipated due to varying perception of what self supply entailed. For example they expected a lot of support from the NGO i.e. the greatest support from the organisation.

Comparison made by the community- communities were comparing the way other organisations have been implementing their activities with much of the contribution coming from them (NGOs). One community member sighted ***“why is it that other NGOs provide such support I mean they provide a borehole moreover of millions- for this sources we would not even be contributing much if its really helping disadvantaged communities”***.

Some members of the communities felt that project was a step backward when they mentioned incremental steps towards an improved water source; they preferred having a hand pump or borehole installed at once.

WEDA received funds totalling to **UGX 31, 730,000**

3.2 UMURDA

UMURDA supported communities to increase their contribution towards access to safe water in the two sub counties which were too water stressed in district.

UMURDA upgraded 22 water sources (20 new springs and rehabilitated 2 old springs)

Advocacy meetings with the district which helped to establish better working relationship.

UMURDA has been interacting with the local government leaders positively by inviting them for stakeholders meetings to discuss issues concerning self-supply. On daily basis UMURDA has been consulting District Water Office regarding suitable local technologies and appropriate guidance. UMURDA has always been in touch with Technical Advisors and their advice was taken seriously.

UMURDA followed the software critical steps and were able to realise community participation and contribution of more than 50% for most water sources upgraded.

MOUs were signed with the respective parties to mitigate land conflict issues between the communities and the landlords.

The baseline survey was conducted that highlighted key gaps regarding, Hygiene and Sanitation indicators, Walking distance, Ownership Safe Water chain Type of water sources and the poor water coverage.

A student from Crane field University were involved in the pilot project for 6 weeks. The focus on water quality aspects of the pilot. Water samples were taken before

construction purposely for baseline data to compare the water quality after upgrading the sources. (Refer to Thesis)

Training of WUCs was effectively done to ensure proper O & M of the water sources.

CHALLENGES

UMURDA was not able to identify water sources that were purely private owned or initiated in the selected sub counties.

Cultural beliefs and attitudes: Some members in the community believe that water sources named “**Walumbe**” are not to be protected because of the presence of their ancestral god in the water. A case to mention is the resistance met in Buwunga Sub County where a source was refused to be protected and UMURDA had to go to another source.

Land ownership issues: Some land owners where the water sources are had a fear that the land would be taken away and it took time to convince them to sign agreements and have the water sources upgraded.

Demand for UMURDA services: A number of water sources owners are demanding for services to protect their water sources but resources can not allow.

Hygiene and Sanitation: Communities are interested in clean water but less emphasis is put on sanitation.. a number of water sources are dirty and the water containers are not properly washed.

Reluctance of WUCs: Water User Committees are trained but they relax immediately the protection is completed.

Poor soils texture: Some soil textures cannot allow the protection of the trench with cement and stones because they break

Season: Planting and harvesting seasons are not good for community contribution because many are not available leading to variation between days planed and actual days worked.

LESSONS

The presence of Local Council one member on the Water and Sanitation Committee strengthens community mobilization.

Water sources that are surrounded by many trees tend to have more water.

Mobilizing many communities to participate in the project encourages competition

Protecting water sources that are near urban centres is difficult.

For effective implementation of the project, more women should be on the water User Committee.

Un boiled protected spring water is tastier than boiled shallow well water

OPPORTUNITIES

There is sense of owner ship for the water source

Self Supply approach will lead to continuous sustainability of the project

More water sources will be constructed at minimal costs hence improving on the water coverage in the project areas.

The effect of drowning in water by children and even big people will be curbed.
UMURDA total funds received were UG X **29,855,000**

Observation

UMURDA applied some of the software critical steps during the baseline data collection, mobilisation, sensitisation, involvement of women, promotion of hygiene and sanitation and training to ensure proper O &M of the water sources upgraded.

It was observed that mobilisation takes time to get the self supply concept explicitly understood and appreciated by the various stakeholders and UMURDA was not able to identify purely privately initiated water sources in the area.

The baseline surveys were broadened to include household hygiene and sanitation which could not be effectively addressed by the pilot. Focus should be on hygiene and sanitation around the water source and the safe water chain.

UMURDA trained WUCs to ensure effective O &M at the water sources, however during the implementation it was realised that much as community members had made significant contributions towards upgrading of the sources, some of the springs had poor hygiene and sanitation environments.

Record keeping and reporting have been major challenges for both implementing partners.

3.3 Conclusion

The pilot project demonstrates great opportunity for upgrading self supply water sources which build on what exists, and together with the community design and construct improvements to the self supply water sources. Working with selected individuals or small water user communities is likely to create greater sense of ownership and management of the water sources. Support towards self supply initiatives fosters demand by community members to make investments towards accessing safe water near their households. The NGO implementing partners require guidance and support to communicate the concept of self supply more explicitly.

List of Progress Reports on File at Ministry of Water and Environment

Self Supply Pilot project, Inception Report, September 2007(Richard Carter)

Uganda Self Supply Pilot project, January 2007, TA Visit Report, (Richard Carter)

Uganda Self Supply Pilot project, May 2007, TA Visit Report, (Richard Carter)

Self Supply Field Visit Report, November 2006 (Joyce Magala Mpalanyi)

Self Supply Field Visit Report, June 2007 (Joyce Magala Mpalanyi)

DWD Support Visit to UMURDA (Joel Kiwanuka and Kerstin Danert, September 2007)

Steering Committee Minutes February 2006- December 2007 (14 meetings)

WEDA Annual Report, September 2006- 2008 (Okuraja Ronald)

UMURDA Final Report, 2008

Master Theses by Rogenhofer (2005) McGourty (2006), Mills (2006), Tillet (2007) and Alford (2007)

Self Supply Pilot Project TA Visit Report December 2007 (Richard Carter, Joel Kiwanuka)

DVD "Other People's Promises" (2007)

ANNEX 1 UMURDA WATER SOURCES COMPLETED

BUGIRI DISTRICT

1. Source Name	EDULAM			
Village	Kasongoire			
Parish	Nsono			
GPS reference	00.51490 N 33.69569 E			
Ownership	Private			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	165			
Population using the source	825			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Not Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Contribution of bricks, sand, time, food and stones.			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local Manson d. Aggregates and transportation. e. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	574,000	497,000	53	1,071,000

Description of existing source

The spring is located in the Eastern part of the village and it's at the valley bordering Walugoma and Kasongoire. The spring was first constructed by the community members in 1985 and it reached a state where it was also broken. The logs had become rotten and water users started stepping into water. The water comes from an anthill.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source does not dry up and it's very reliable, adequate and easy to maintain, it has reduced on their walking distance and the water is good for their consumption.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants rehabilitation of the spring well to be done in order to reduce on water wastage hence increasing the quantity and improving its quality. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such away that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water).

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is 1,071,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software

Hard ware and soft ware components

Hard ware

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees. Mobilization involved organizing meetings with the water users to identify their needs and design of the water source, Operation and maintenance, hygiene and sanitation.

Community views

Some of the community member in the area lamented that

“I as a land owner, **Nfuniramu wa?**” meaning that how will he benefit from the project.

2. Source Name	RASHID			
Village	Nsono			
Parish	Nsono			
GPS reference	00.49508 N 33.70882 E			
Ownership	Private			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	41			
Population using the source	205			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Contribution of sand ,bricks ,labour, aggregates stones, time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local Manson d. Transport e. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	804,000	689,000	53	1,493,000

Description of existing source

The spring is located in the Nsono village and it's on a raised land surrounded by jack fruit trees. It is adjacent to the old source which dried up. The old spring was constructed by Ssengendo Rashid the land owner. The users squat on logs while fetching water.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It has reduced on their walking distance and the water is good for their consumption, clean since it comes from Sandy soils.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community suggested constructing a new source for them since they had got an area with much water. They want a new spring well to be constructed in order to reduce on water wastage hence increasing the quantity and improving its quality. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such away that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,493,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, some community members lamented that "mutuyambe tubaire bubi" meaning we should help them and they were badly off.

The majority had this to say, **tulimamalilivu okusoloza ebyetagisa**" meaning that they are extremely ready to contribute.

3.Source Name	Gavuma			
Village	Bulyangada			
Parish	Nsono			
GPS reference	00.49713 N 33.71480 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	89			
Population using the source	445			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Emptying the source ❖ Excavating the hole ❖ Digging the drainage channel ❖ Community contributions ❖ Time 			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities ❖ Skilled labour ❖ Construction of the Source ❖ Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper 			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	443,000	373,500	54	816,500

Description of existing source

The spring is located in the Bulyangada village and it's located along a swamp which separates Bulyangada from Namuganza village. The spring was initiated by an old man called Gavuma and later upgraded by the community members. The users squat on logs while fetching water. The source is too deep and it is under a big tree which the community members believe that the spirits rest on that tree.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

They say that the source does not dry since it is along a swamp.

The taste of water is soft and therefore good

It is the oldest source in the area.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community suggested to upgrade the source for them since it is the only source with much water.. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such away that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals. Putting the delivery pipe.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately **816,500** shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, some community members lamented that” **tuli bamalilivu okusonda ebintu aye titusobola okusoloza amabale**” meaning that they are ready to contribute other materials but not the hard core.

4. Source Name	NADIDE			
Village	Namakoko			
Parish	Namakoko			
GPS reference	00.49156 N 33.71676 E			
Ownership	Private			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	38			
Population using the source	190			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of sand, aggregates, bricks, stones, labour and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local Artisan d. Transport e. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	592,500	471,000	55	1,063,500

Description of existing source

The spring is located in Busimbi village and it's along Namuganza swamp. The source is surrounded by hard rocks and the water comes from those rocks. The source defeated the community members to dig it because the down part of it is full of stones. This also made the construction very difficult. The water users used to step on the rock while fetching water and during the dry season, they used to step into the water.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It has cool water since it is from the rock.

It is served by few individuals hence no overcrowding.

There is no threat of drowning since it is not too deep.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wanted a new spring well to be constructed. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such a way that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,063,500 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, some community members lamented that "mutuyambe tubaire bubi" meaning we should help them and they were badly off.

5.Source Name	MBUBI			
Village	Nankoma A			
Parish	Nankoma			
GPS reference	00.44547 N 33.68312 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	160			
Population using the source	800			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Not Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks, sand, stones, labour and time			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local Artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	521,000	500,000	51	1,021,000

Description of existing source

The spring is located in Nankoma A village and it serves the whole trading centre of Nankoma. The source was first upgraded by the sub-county under the LGDP programme in 1996. The delivery pipe had got broken and the retention wall had been dismantled. The community members had resolved to using bottles of mineral water to act as delivery pipes.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It has reduced on their walking distance and the water is good for their consumption, clean since it comes from Sandy soils.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community suggested constructing a new source for them since they had got an area with much water. They want a new spring well to be constructed in order to reduce on water wastage hence increasing the quantity and improving its quality. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such away that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new

retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,021,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

6.Source Name	MUSOMI			
Village	Nankoma A			
Parish	Nankoma			
GPS reference	00.44240 N 33.68482 E			
Ownership	Private			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	102			
Population using the source	560			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of sand, stones bricks, aggregates food and time			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	❖ Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities ❖ Skilled labour ❖ Local Manson ❖ Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	467,000	480,000	49	947,000

Description of existing source

The spring was first upgraded by Busoga dioceses in 2000. The community contributed local materials ,Food, labour and time. But due to poor O&M, the source had to completely break down and the community members had to resort to fetching water using cups and water jars,

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source has too much water

It does not dry.

Cool and clean water.

What change or improvement the community wants

They want a spring well to be constructed in order to reduce on water wastage hence increasing the quantity and improving its quality. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such way that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 947,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.**Hard ware.**

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

7.Source Name	*MUBARAK			
Village	Nankoma B			
Parish	Nankoma			
GPS reference	00.44391 N 33.67985 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	165			
Population using the source	825			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Not Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Construction of the Source half way d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	285,800	467,000	37	752,800

****N/B The source is incomplete because the community did not fully contribute***

Description of existing source

The source is located near a swamp which separates Nankoma A from Namutenga and it is on Mubarak's land. It was in form of a pond where users used to fetch water for drinking, washing, bathing and feeding animals. The source had 3 logs which users squatted on while fetching water.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which is near the trading centre.

It has served the community for many years.

The water has got good taste.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community suggested constructing a new source for them since they had got an area with much water. They want a new spring well to be constructed in order to reduce on water wastage hence increasing the quantity and improving its quality. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such away that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall. The source was not

completed because the community after sometime withdrew from contributing local materials and labour. UMURDA had to stop construction until they re-organise themselves

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately **752,800** shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials which were later used to another source since they had already failed to contribute.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During the construction period some community members lamented that” **Mudilyanga aye edho mudikoleile**” meaning that we have been getting too much money but for their source we have worked for it.

One lady had this to say” **Babawa essente ninyi emilion itanu, lwaki iffe tosoloz ebintu?** Meaning that UMURDA was given too much money about 5million per source then why should they contribute the materials

8. Source Name	NABIRYE			
Village	Nakasita			
Parish	Nankoma			
GPS reference	00.46485 N 33.69477 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	83			
Population using the source	415			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food e. Time			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	538,000	550,000	49	1,088,000

Description of existing source

The spring is located in the Nakasita village. It is also located at the boundary of Nakasita and Kisawo. It is a deep shallow well which has served the community for many years. It had 4 big logs across it. The source had been first constructed by the community members in 1999. The work was half way done.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry
It has served the community for many years.
The water has got good taste
It is clean and cool since it is under a big tree.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community suggested constructing a new source for them since they had got an area with much water. They want a new spring well to be constructed in order to reduce on water wastage hence increasing the quantity and improving its quality. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such a way that the steps would be put to help in descending the well. They need the source to be fenced in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately **1,088,000** shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.**Hard ware.**

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

9. Source Name	JAMADA			
Village	Busimbi			
Parish	Namakoko			
GPS reference	00.49129 N 33.70484 E			
Ownership	Private			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	56			
Population using the source	280			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	804,000	689,000	53	1,493,000

Description of existing source

The spring is located in the Busimbi village along a swamp bordering Nsono village and Busimbi. It was originally a small pond where people used to fetch water from. The source was being used by the animals and human beings since it as the only one in the area. The walking distance to the nearest Borehole is approximately 5km. The users were improvising banana stems to trap water from the source noses. This is because they feared to fetch water directly from the source.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It does not dry.

It is the only source in the area.

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;

Putting the retention wall

Installing the delivery pipe

Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.

Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately **1,493,000** shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

10. Source Name	NABUKONE			
Village	Busimbi			
Parish	Namakoko			
GPS reference	00.47471N 33.70143 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	69			
Population using the source	345			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food e. Time			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	512,000	490,000	51	1,002,000

Description of existing source

The source is wide enough

It is located on the gentle sloping gradient.

It has 3 logs across it which the water users squat on while fetching water.

Animals have access to the source.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It does not dry.

It is in between the village and the walking distance is quite small.

The water is cool and has good taste.

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;

Putting the retention wall

Installing the delivery pipe

Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.

Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,002,500 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.**Hard ware.**

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views:

During the sensitization meetings, some community members said "Tulibamalilivu Okusonda ebyetagisa kubanga ensulo yaife" meaning that they are determined to contribute since the water source is theirs.

11. Source Name	MULYANGADA			
Village	Busimbi			
Parish	Namakoko			
GPS reference	00.48371 N 33. 71119 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	120			
Population using the source	600			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	342,000	210,000	61	552,000

Description of existing source

The source is located in Busimbi village along the main road to Nankoma centre.

It is on the low lying slope

The source was first constructed by UMURDA in 2000

It is located on Mulyangada's land.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is located along the road.

It has much water.

It does not dry.

The taste of water is good.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community needs the drainage channel to be rehabilitated

Replacing the delivery pipe since the old one had been broken.

To rehabilitate the steps descending to the source.

Strengthening the Water User Committee.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials such as bricks, Cash and hard core, rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution,clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately **552,000** shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, community members said that" Okusoloza ebyetagisa tikizibu kyaife, twenda a madhi kulongoka" meaning that contributing is not their problem since the source will be improved.

12. Source Name	WALUMBE			
Village	Bukagolo			
Parish	Namakoko			
GPS reference	00.48827 N 33.69366 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	144			
Population using the source	720			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	471,000	592,000	44	1,063,000

Description of existing source

It is in Bukagolo village

Located at the boarder of Nakasita and Bukagolo

It is surrounded by many trees.

It is adjacent to the fish pond.

It has got spirits

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry
It has served the community for many years.
The water has got good taste
It is clean and cool since it is under a big tree.

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;
Putting the retention wall
Installing the delivery pipe
Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.
Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,063,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.**Hard ware.**

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, some community members said" **Amadhi agensulo enzibbe tigawoma**" meaning that the water from the upgraded source has hard taste.

BUWUNGA SUBCOUNTY

13. Source Name	OBEYA			
Village	Budidi			
Parish	Buwunga			
GPS reference	00.54506 N 33.66499 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	43			
Population using the source	215			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	725,000	648,000	56	1,273,000

Description of existing source

It is in Budidi village, Buwunga parish

It is surrounded by garden of yams.

It is located on a low lying land.

It is wide and deep

Water users could squat on the 3 logs across the source to fetch water

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry

It has served the community for many years.

The water has got good taste

It is clean and cool since it is under a big tree.

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;

Putting the retention wall

Installing the delivery pipe

Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.

Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new

delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,273,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, one local leader had this to say” **Iffe aba L.C tujja kuffuniramu wa?** Meaning that how will the Local leaders benefit?

14.Source Name	Vigirio			
Village	Budidi			
Parish	Buwunga			
GPS reference	00.54782 N 33.67345 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	62			
Population using the source	310			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contribution of bricks,stones,sand,time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	574,000	497,000	53	1,071,000

Description of existing source

It is in Budidi village

It is surrounded by many trees.

Some members use that source when distilling waragi (Alcohol)

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry

It has served the community for many years.

The water has got good taste

It is clean and cool since it is under a big tree.

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;

Putting the retention wall

Installing the delivery pipe

Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.

Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,493,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

15. Source Name	WANTANGA			
Village	Bugombo			
Parish	Buwunga			
GPS reference	00.54458 N 33.67897 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	45			
Population using the source	225			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Not Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	725,000	648,000	56	1,273,000

Description of existing source

The source is in Bugombo village

The source owner is Wantaga

It had 3 logs across it.

The community members used to clean it up after every 2 years.

The land owner mobilized the users for the general cleanliness

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry

It has served the community for many years.
The water has got good taste
It is clean and cool since it is under a big tree.

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;
Putting the retention wall
Installing the delivery pipe
Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.
Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,273,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

16. Source Name	WALUMBE			
Village	Mawanga			
Parish	Mawanga			
GPS reference	00.54462 N 33. 67182 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	89			
Population using the source	445			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks, stones, sand, time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	725,000	648,000	56	1,273,000

Description of existing source

The source is in Mawanga village

It is under the big tree where the spirits rest.

It had 2 logs across it.

The community members used to clean it up during the dry season.

The land owner mobilized the users for the general cleanness

The water was enough dirty because of the leaves from the tree

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry

It has served the community for many years.

The water has got good taste

It hosts the spirits

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;

Putting the retention wall

Installing the delivery pipe

Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.

Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,273,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, some community members said that "tulina okusala enkoko twasaba badada okwikiriza okubazimbaku" meaning that there is need of sacrificing a hen to appease the spirits to allow the upgrading works to go on.

17.Source Name	MAWANGA			
Village	Busambira			
Parish	Mawanga			
GPS reference	00.54818 N 33.67918 E			
Ownership	Private			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	67			
Population using the source	335			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of local material			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	592,500	471,000	55	1,063,500

Description of existing source

It is located in Busambira village, Kavule parish.

It is wide and deep.

It had logs across it.

Previously the community members organized themselves to clean it.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry
It has served the community for many years.
The water has got good taste
It is clean and cool

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;
Putting the retention wall
Installing the delivery pipe
Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.
Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,063,500 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, some community members lamented that” mutuyambe tubaire bubu” meaning we should help them and they were badly off.

18.Source Name	NAKABALE			
Village	Bugombo			
Parish	Nambale			
GPS reference	00.54458 N 33.67912 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	115			
Population using the source	575			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	521,000	500,000	51	1,021,000

Description of existing source

The source is also in Bugombo village
It got its name because it's on the rocky area.
It has does not have mud since it is on rocks
It had very big logs which had been used for the last 10 years

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry
It has served the community for many years.
The water has got good taste
It is clean and cool since it comes from the rock.

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;
Putting the retention wall
Installing the delivery pipe
Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.
Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 1,021,000 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.**Hard ware.**

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

Community views

During sensitization meetings, one lady said “**Kilungi okulongosa ensuro yaiffe, aye timuja kujonona?** Meaning that it is good to upgrade their source but shall we not spoil it more and it stops working like others upgraded sources she saw?

15.Source Name	MUCHAFU			
Village	Bugombo			
Parish	Nambale			
GPS reference	00.55256 N 33.67329 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	125			
Population using the source	625			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks, stones ,sand, time and food e. Time			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	285,800	467,000	37	752,800

Description of existing source

It is located in Bugombo village in Nambale parish.
It is along the swamp bordering Bugombo and Bupala
The users step into the water when fetching
It is shallow
It is a family source.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It is the only source which does not dry
It has served the family for many years.
The water has got good taste
It is clean and cool

What change or improvement the community wants

They need the source to be upgraded by;
Putting the retention wall
Installing the delivery pipe
Construction of the steps to ease descending to the well.
Fencing in order to avoid sharing with animals.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water). The design is purely spring protection.

What has been done?

The work that was done on the spring well was mobilization, Community contribution, clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, new retaining wall, installation of metallic pipe, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

Cost

The implementation cost of this water source is approximately 752,800 shillings and this includes the hardware and the software.

Hard ware and soft ware components.

Hard ware.

This involved purchase of construction materials like cement, Dam course paper, delivery pipe, transport of materials.

Software.

This activity involved mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries on community contribution, hygiene and sanitation, O&M, Selection and training of water user committees.

16. Source Name	WALUMBE			
Village	Wandegeile			
Parish	Nambale			
GPS reference	00.54111 N 33.67125 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	76			
Population using the source	380			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Functional			
Water source Agreement	Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks,stones,sand,time and food e. Time			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	538,000	550,000	49	1,088,000

21.Source Name	GOD			
Village	Imuri			
Parish	Magoola			
GPS reference	00.54217 N 33.67424 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	55			
Population using the source	275			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Not Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks, stones, sand, time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	342,000	210,000	61	552,000

22.Source Name	SUMAN			
Village	Wanzerere			
Parish	Magoola			
GPS reference	00.57712 N 33.67492 E			
Ownership	Communal			
Source type	Spring			
No of H/H s sharing the source	46			
Population using the source	230			
Management Structures	6 members on WUC			
Functionality of WUC	Not functional			
Water source Agreement	Not Signed			
Upgrading works by Community	a. Emptying the source b. Excavating the hole c. Digging the drainage channel d. Community contributions of bricks, stones, sand, time and food			
Upgrading works by UMURDA	a. Mobilization & Sensitization of local Communities b. Skilled labour c. Local artisan d. Procurement of Cement, pipe, Dam course paper			
Total cost	Community Contribution	UMURDA Contribution	%of Community contribution	Total cost
	471,000	592,000	44	1,063,000

Community Contributions included:

1. Sand
2. Bricks
3. Hard core
4. Time
5. Food
6. Labour
7. Aggregates

NGO Contribution included

1. Cement
2. skilled labour
3. transport of materials
4. Delivery pipes
5. Dam course paper

ANNEX 2 WEDA Water Source Profiles

1 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Epodoi
Ownership	Private
Village	Atubakinei
Parish	Obur
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	578959/212268
LC 1's name	Adongu Juventine
Number of households sharing the source	57
Population using the source	378
Community contribution	500,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,028,500

Description of existing source

This water source is located at Mzee Epodoi's and was dug in some years back and the owner had plans to make it a shallow well, but due to insurgency, it made it difficult for them to complete it since the experienced people who were brought to dig it also had to flee the area. The water is very clear and the well was dug in a circular form.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source does not dry up and it's next to them hence reduction in their walking distance

What change or improvement the community wants

They wanted the water source protected to avoid contamination and also to provide a dewatering pump to help in deepening the well so that it does not dry up and then a simple way of drawing out water be improvised.

What has been done?

Community collected the local materials and this was mostly contributed by the owner of the source since she already had some of the materials like the bricks for building the wellhead. The well head built and apron and drainage casted, a cover slab was also casted with access hatch for drawing out the water using a jerrican done by WEDA

2 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Aterai
Ownership	Private
Village	Aterai
Parish	Wera
Sub county	Wera
GPS reference (UTM grid)	582698/209286
LC 1's name	Amunyo Immaculate
Number of households sharing the source	12
Population using the source	56
Community contribution	496,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,066,500

Description of existing source

The source is located at the compound of Mr. Okedi Cyprus who took an initiative to construct a water source of his own in order to help him in implementing his agricultural project. The well is constructed in a rectangular shape and it has very clear water with a few households near him using the source

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The community like their water source because it has so much reduced on their walking distance since the nearby water source is at 2km from their locality and also from the time it was dug, it has not dried up.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants the well to be protected to avoid contamination from children and leaves, and to avoid accidents. They also feel the well should be covered and pump installed for drawing out water

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work on this well is to mobilize the well users to collect local materials, provide the unskilled labour and the well upgraded to level of shallow well

What has been done?

The well users collected local materials, provided the unskilled labour during the upgrading of the well and the owner of the well provided the diggers with food during the construction work (deepening of the well).WEDA provided the skilled labour in upgrading the well by building the head wall and concreting around the well to prevent surface run off, casting the slab and cleaning of the well

3 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY COMMUNITY WATER SOURCES

Source name	Omagor
Ownership	Communal
Village	Orengkeje
Parish	Amucu
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	571436 / 214274
LC 1's name	Eilu Gavas
Number of households sharing the source	44
Population using the source	258
Community contribution	580,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,349,000

Description of existing source

(Location, position and physical characteristics of the source, and sketch)

Omagor well is located in the southern part of the village and it's positioned in such away that its gradient /flow is towards the swamp.

The source is permanent spring with clear water and it's next to the swamp so its gradient is low

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The community like the water source because they use it for cooking, drinking, washing clothes, watering their animals and, the other aspect about it is that it's one of the available and reliable sources near by only that they don't use the water for drinking because they feel its contaminated.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants the source to be improved to the level of spring well or hand dug with hand pump installed for drawing water.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work to be carried out in this water source will involve, transporting the local materials collected by the community (i.e. sand, hardcore/stones).looking at the gradient of the well, the design of this well will be a shallow well design of which excavation will be by the community and hence lining of the well (where the clay formation is and then building the head wall). The skilled masonry work will be done by WEDA.

The design of the well is shown in **figure 1**

Work done on the water source

The well was excavated by the community with the help of dewatering pump provided by WEDA for draining out the water while deepening. A wall head was then built and apron of the well constructed to protect the well, a wind lass was fitted to help in drawing the water and this was done by WEDA

4 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY COMMUNITY WATER SOURCES

Source name	Atubamere well
Ownership	Community source
Village	Morucucuk
Parish	Amucu
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	574186 / 221005
LC 1's name	Opolot wilbroad
Number of households sharing the source	52
Population using the source	109
Community contribution	240,000
District community	3,500,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	545,000

Description of existing source

(Location, position and physical characteristics of the source, and sketch)

Is located in the southern part of the village and it's positioned in such away that its gradient /flow is towards the swamp.

The source is permanent spring with clear water and it's next to the swamp.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The community likes the water source because they use it for cooking, drinking, washing clothes, watering their animals and, the other aspect about it is that it's one of the available and reliable sources near by.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants the source to be improved to the level of spring well so that there water is protected.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work to be carried out in this water source will involve mobilizing for local materials, transporting the local materials collected by the community (i.e. sand, hardcore/stones) excavation of the well lining of the well (where the clay formation is and then the head wall).

The well will be designed as hand dug since its slope is low for it to be protected as spring well

What has been done?

During the implementation of the project there was collaboration with the district so the district gave a hand and the well was contracted out but the community contributed the local sand and the local labour and the contractor made concrete blocks for lining the well, hardcore, aggregate, and transporting of these materials and the pumps and accessories.WEDA did the mobilization and sensitization of communities on self supply approaches and hygiene and sanitation

5 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Odeke well
Ownership	Private
Village	Dokoro wera
Parish	Wera
Sub county	Wera
GPS reference (UTM grid)	583050/210618
LC 1's name	Egole kelement
Number of households sharing the source	8
Population using the source.	39
Community contribution	513,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,084,350

Description of existing source

(Location, position and physical characteristics of the source, and sketch)

The well is located at the compound of Mr.Odeke and the owner had first dug it with the intension of making it a pit latrine but when he struck water, he then decided to turn it into a water source since that time they had no water source within their locality and it could benefit the whole village before they located them a borehole but it still serves them for other activities like washing, cooking and watering animals.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community/individual

The source has not dried up and it has helping them for many years

They are the only water points which are near to them and so it saves their time of walking long distances.

What change or improvement the community wants

The individual s want their water points covered and a hand pump improvised for pumping out the water

Proposed work (description of work and design)

the work to be carried out in these water sources involves desilting of the well, excavation of the foundation and building of the sub structure wall to a distance beyond the ground level so as to prevent surface water from entering into the well, casting concrete cover slab with access hole left for people to draw water using jerricans before a hand pump is thought of (canzee pump for these private water points).

Work done

The owner of the source mobilized and secured the local materials i.e. sand aggregate and bricks and they were transported to the site by WEDA. The well head was built to a level where the surface runoff can not enter the well, slab casted and access hatch left for drawing out the water.

6 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Obiasi well
Village	Otitingo
Parish	Kobuin
Sub county	Acowa
GPS reference (UTM grid)	585191/227782
LC 1's name	Ongaan Kesekia
Number of households sharing the source	16
Population using the source.	59
Community contribution	506,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,036,250

Description of existing source

This well was first dug by Mr.Obiasi at his compound with the intention of making it a latrine 12 years back but when they struck water, they turned it to a water source which has served them for so long and it has never dried up from that time except the time they were attacked by LRA where there was no body left in the whole village for about two month so it dried up but when they went back from the camps they had to desilt it and started using. The water is clear but it's prone to contamination because the surface runoff easily enters the well.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community/individual

The source does not dry up and it has helped them for many years
It's the only water point which is nearer to them and so it saves their time of walking long distances and it's quite reliable

What change or improvement the community wants

The individuals want their water point covered and a hand pump improvised for pumping out the water.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

the work to be carried out in this water source involves desilting of the well, excavation of the foundation and building of the sub structure wall to a distance beyond the ground level so as to prevent surface water from entering into the well, concrete cover slab casted and access hole left for people to draw water using jerricans before a hand pump is thought of (canzee pump for these private water points).

What has been done

collection of local materials by the households was done, excavation of the foundation and building of the sub structure wall to a level beyond the ground level so as to prevent surface water from entering into the well, concrete cover slab casted and access hole left for people to draw water using jerricans before a hand pump is thought of (canzee pump for these private water points).

7 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Dokoro
Village	Dokoro
Owner	Olupot (private)
Parish	Angole
Sub county	Wera
GPS reference (UTM grid)	582757/210376
LC 1's name	Egole Kelement
Number of households sharing the source	11
Population using the source	33
Community contribution	633,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,136,500

Description of existing source

The source is located next to the compound of Mr. Olupot and he purposely dug his well for growing his trees more so the oranges and bananas. The source is dug in a rectangular shape and has clear water and water is drawn using jerrican.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The owner appreciates the well in that it helps them in getting water more so when the nearby borehole breaks down and to him mostly it helps him in preparing his plants since his main source of income is through agriculture

What change or improvement the community wants

The owner of the source and the community want their water source protected to avoid contamination and if possible a pump be improvised to ease accessing the water.

What has been done?

Collection of materials by the owner of the well was done, deepening of the well was done and this was by an experienced person hired by the owner of the well and upgrading of the well by building the wellhead was also done in order to prevent surface run off from entering into the well.

8 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Acwila
Village	Acwila
Parish	Odoon
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	580000/223055
LC 1's name	Olila Charles
Number of households sharing the source	34
Population using the source	124
Community contribution	458,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	942,450

Description of existing source

This water is located at the compound of Mr.Okuda and was first dug with the intention of making it a pit latrine and when they struck water, they turned it to be a water source since they even had no water source around them. The water is clear but the water level reduces during dry season.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source has served them for quite a long time and it's quite reliable and has reduced on their walking distance.

What change or improvement the community wants

If there source could be protected to avoid contamination and a simple way of drawing water be improvised

What has been done?

Community with the help of owner of the well collected local materials for the upgrading of their water source provided the local labour. The materials were then transported and the wellhead was built to prevent surface run off from entering into the well

9 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY COMMUNITY WATER SOURCES

Source name	Asamuk moru
Village	Asamuk moru
Parish	Asamuk
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	576030/220220
LC 1's name	Edoku Stephen Alex
Number of households sharing the source	18
Population using the source	107
Community contribution	245,000
District contribution	3,500,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	550,000

Description of existing source

The source is located at the south eastern part of the village and it's a flowing spring but has low gradient. The water is very clear and the source does not dry up but it floods when it over rains

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source has served them for very many years since it does not dry up and they use it for drinking, washing, cooking and drinking

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants their source to be improved to the level of a spring well or a shallow well

What has been done

During the implementation of the project there was collaboration with the district so the district gave a hand and the well was contracted out but the community contributed the local sand and the local labour and the contractor made concrete blocks for lining the well, hardcore, aggregate, and transporting of these materials and the pumps and accessories. WEDA did the mobilization and sensitization of communities on self supply approaches and hygiene and sanitation

10 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Cava's
Village	Obur
Parish	Obur
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	577696 / 209656
LC 1's name	Eletu
Number of households sharing the source	10
Population using the source	60
Community contribution	
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	Work in this water source is ongoing

Description of existing source

The well is located at Mzee Gavas home compound and was dug with the aim of getting water, the water is clear but the well dries up during dry season and this is because it is shallow and it needs deepening

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The individual owner of the well appreciates his source in that it has helped him so much because its where they get their water for washing, cooking and other domestic activities and since it is

What change or improvement the community wants

If he could be helped to protect his well to avoid contamination and if possible a pump be provided so that it's simple to draw out water.

What has been done

Collection of local materials(sand, bricks and hardcore) has been done by the owner of the well and other well users are helping in deepening of the well and all this is due to the mobilization and sensitization activities carried out by WEDA and the dewatering provided is helping them in deepening the well. Work in this water source is ongoing

11 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Agumu
Ownership	Private
Village	Ometwa
Parish	Kobuin
Sub county	Acowa
GPS reference (UTM grid)	583397/227288
LC 1's name	Adupa
Number of households sharing the source	8
Population using the source	43
Community contribution	
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	Work in this water source is ongoing

Description of existing source

This well was dug with the aim of making it a pit latrine but when he got water he took this advantage and then tried to deepen it in order to increase on the yield and quantity of the water, this therefore made the owner to approach WEDA to help in improving its water source. This is a newly identified water point which is to be upgraded.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

It has reduced on the our walking distance and also we use this water for cooking and watering our animals

What change or improvement the community wants

The source be improved by protecting it to avoid contamination and to ease access

What has been done

Local materials have been secured and further deepening of the source is being undertaken with technical guidance from WEDA. Work in this water source is ongoing

12 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Orisai spring
Ownership	Communal
Village	Moru cucuk
Parish	Amucu
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	
LC 1's name	Opolot Wilbroad
Number of households sharing the source	43
Population using the source	244
Community contribution	482,800
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,236,000

Description of existing source

The spring is located in the western part of the village and it's at the valley bordering Dokolo moru village. The spring was first constructed under the district WATSAN project in 2000 and it reached a state where it necessitated serious repair i.e. the retaining wall was cracked and there was leakage from underground and the on the sides, the delivery pipe was corroded and plastic pipe inside was also broken. The steps for descending into the spring to draw water were not there and the drainage was blocked

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source does not dry up and it's very reliable, adequate and easy to maintain, it has reduced on their walking distance and the water is good for their consumption instead of using water from the open sources.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants rehabilitation of the spring well to be done in order to reduce on water wastage hence increasing the quantity and improving its quality. They also feel that if it could be modernized in such away that the steps would be put to help in descending the well.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing community to collect local materials, transportation of these materials and rehabilitation of the spring (installation of new delivery pipe, repair of the head/retaining wall and building of steps and digging up cut out drain for surface water).

What has been done

The work that was done on the spring well was clearing of the drainage channel to create clear/gentle gradient, breaking of the existing head/retaining wall and building of new retaining wall, installation of plastic pipe (HPDE) type, construction of the steps, finishing and fencing of the spring well.

13 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Angopet
Village	Morucucuk
Parish	Amucu
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	574824/221394
LC 1's name	Opolot Wilbroad
Number of households sharing the source	20
Population using the source	120
Community contribution	524,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,042,700

Description of existing source

The source is located near the compound of Mr.Okello john because the intended use of the pit was to act as a latrine but when they struck water it was then turned to act as water source because it became too yielding and could not dry up. The water from the well is clear when you observe it in a container but would not rule out the fact that it's contaminated looking at the surrounding area.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source from the time they got water and started using it, it has never dried and it has reduced on their distance to other protected sources.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community want their water source improved/upgraded to the level of shallow well since they feel it will help them more so on the walking distance, they felt if were possible that their source is protected and a hand pump be installed so that they will find it simple to pump out water and also it would prevent accidents if its covered and also contamination from animals and more so from children.

Proposed work (description of work and design)

The proposed work involves mobilizing communities on collection of local materials and the unskilled labour needed in the upgrading process. The source would also be desilted, deepened and cleaned off fallen debris and other contaminants in the well, after a wellhead and apron be constructed to prevent surface water from entering the well then the water is abstracted either by using a rope and bucket or a simple pump be installed .

What has been done and photo

Mobilization of the households to help in the collection of local materials for the upgrading of the well was carried out and transportation of materials to the site was done.

excavation of the foundation and building of the sub structure wall (headwall) to a level beyond the ground level so as to prevent surface water from entering into the well, concrete cover slab was casted in such away that an access hole was left for people to draw water using a jerrican before a hand pump is thought of (can zee pump).

The slab is made with a future provision of installing a hand pump.

14 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Abia
Village	Abia Wera
Parish	Abia
Sub county	Kuju
GPS reference (UTM grid)	
LC 1's name	Osipo Emmanuel
Number of households sharing the source	61
Population using the source	330
Community contribution	
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	Work in this water source is ongoing

Description of existing source

This source was not in existence before but when they saw the project activities in the neighboring villages, they then took their initiative to dig up their water source, so the source is now deep with some water in it.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

After now digging the source they have liked it because they use the water for washing and watering the animals

What change or improvement the community wants

They feel if they could also be helped with the pump for draining out the water, protecting it and if possible improvising a pump for drawing the water.

What has been done

Materials for upgrading of the source were mobilized and the source is being deepened and thereafter upgraded.

15 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY PRIVATE WATER SOURCES

Source name	Dokolo moru
Ownership	Private
Village	Dokolo moru
Parish	Amucu
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	
LC 1's name	Emulu William
Number of households sharing the source	10
Population using the source	100
Community contribution	536000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,077,150

Description of existing source

The well was first dug by Eriongu who is the owner of the well with the intention of making it a pit latrine but when he struck water, he then decided to make it a water source and the water has some clay content in it.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source is helping them in getting water for washing their clothes, cooking and for watering their animals

What change or improvement the community wants

If they could be helped to improve their source by protecting it so that there will be no contamination

What has been done

Excavation of the foundation and building of the sub structure wall was done to a distance beyond the ground level so as to prevent surface water from entering into the well, concrete cover slab casted and access hole left for people to draw water using jerricans before a hand pump is thought of (canzee pump for these private water points).

16 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY COMMUNITY WATER SOURCES

Source name	Sakaria
Village	Osepai
Parish	Amucu
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	572854 / 219346
LC 1's name	Ipwoka peter
Number of households sharing the source	87 households
Population using the source	265 people
Community contribution	760,000
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport, m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,348,500

Description of existing source

(Location, position and physical characteristics of the source, and sketch)

Sakaria well is located in the eastern part of the village and it's positioned in such away that its gradient /flow is towards the swamp.

The source is permanent spring with clear water and it's characterized by some iron content as evidenced by its soil formation.

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The community likes the water source because they use it for cooking, drinking, washing clothes, watering their animals and also use it for irrigating their crops (most especially the flowing water), the other aspect about it is that it's the only available and reliable source near by.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants the source to be improved to the level of spring well

Proposed work (description of work and design)

Basing on the community need i.e. improving the source to the level of spring well, this may not be possible due to flow rate of the spring and its gradient towards the swamp.

So the proposed technology for this well would be a shallow well and the work then to be carried out in this water source will involve, transporting the local materials collected by the community (i.e. sand, hardcore/stones) excavation of the well and lining of the well (where the clay formation is)and then building the head wall.

What has been done

Basing on the nature of the soil formation of the well, the design in figure 1 would not be appropriate instead the well was designed in such away that its lined from the bottom and hardcore and aggregate be placed in the annular spaces up to where the aquifer ends. As shown in figure 4

17 UPGRADED SELF SUPPLY COMMUNITY WATER SOURCES

Source name	Odoon centre
Ownership	Communal spring
Village	Odoon centre
Parish	Odoon
Sub county	Asamuk
GPS reference (UTM grid)	579553/225147
LC 1's name	Aginyu Charles
Number of households sharing the source	42
Population using the source	145
Community contribution	592,800
NGO contribution (time and allowances, overhead costs, staff transport,m/c and vehicle repair and hire)	1,250,000

Description of existing source

The source is located at the eastern part of the village and it's next to a swamp and having a steep slope. The source has been in existence for more than 20 years and it's a flowing spring with clear water and it has brown colouring at the edges of the well, a sign of iron content in the water

Aspects of the source appreciated by the community

The source is very reliable to them and it has never dried up.

What change or improvement the community wants

The community wants their water source upgraded to the level of a spring well

What has been done

Materials for the upgrading of the spring well were collected by the community and transported to the site by WEDA.

Excavation of the trench for the drain was done by the water users and this showed some good participation from the community.

The collection box for the spring was then constructed by use of the skilled mason and community members as well and after this the hardcore was then laid where the eyes of the spring were and then polythene paper put on top and clay compacted to prevent surface water from infiltrating into the well and all this was done by the skilled.

Summary WEDA of water sources

No	Village	Source name	Ownership	Type
1	Atubakinei	Epodoi	Private	Shallow well
2	Aterai	Aterai	Private	Shallow well
3	Otitingo	Abiasi	Private	Shallow well
4	Morucucuk	Angopet	Private	Shallow well
5	Abia wera	Abia	Private	Shallow well
6	Osepai	Sakaria	Community	Shallow well
7	Acwila	Okuda	Private	Shallow well
8	Dokolo moru	Eriongu	Private	Shallow well
9	Dokoro wera	Odeke	Private	Shallow well
10	Obur	Gavas	Private	Shallow well
11	Morucucuk	Orisai	Community	Spring well
12	Morucucuk	Atubamere	Community	Shallow well
13	Orengkeje	Omagor	Community	Shallow well
14	Odoon centre	Odoon	Community	Spring well
15	Asamuk moru	Osurit	Community	Shallow well
16	Ometwa	Agumu	Private	Shallow well
17	Dokoro wera	Olupot	Private	Shallow well

NB: The Highlighted Water Sources Are Not Yet Complete and work is on going

ANNEX 3 MOUs

WEDA PRIVATE SOURCE AGREEMENT

.....day of the year.....
It's here by recorded that Ms/Mr. ofvillage
.....parishsub countydistrict who
happens to have a self supply source in his/her compound has permitted the above
community to use the water source for domestic chores and other activities
The self supply source is to be used by the community on condition that they
participate in the upgrading, Operation and maintenance of the water source

This deed is entered between..... (*name and signature of the
person permitting the community to use the self supply source*) and the community of
..... village (*address stated above*) as represented by the village
Lc1 chairperson.

Name signature Stamp

The deed is signed and witnessed by

Witnesses

1. Lc1 secretary.....
2. **Community members**
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
3. Chairperson self supply source committee.....
4. WEDA staff
5. Sub county official

Copies to be kept by

Self supply source committee (**sssc**)
Local council 1
WEDA
Sub county local government

UMURDA WATER SOURCE AGREEMENT
P.O BOX
BUGIRI DISTRICT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

This is to acknowledge that I -----
Of----- village, -----Parish, Nankoma
Sub – County, Bugiri District, have on this -----day of -----2007 given out
only
Piece of land where the water source is located to the community in order to facilitate
the fetching of water and other developments around----- water
source.

This piece of land will remain my property and will be used as stated above. In case
of
Non-performance and unethical code of conduct, I -----
Reserves the right to withdraw the piece of land from the Community. The
Community will be fully responsible for the O&M of the water source

Name	Signature
1 ----- Water Source Owner	-----
2 ----- Chairperson Water User Committee	-----
3 ----- Project Co-ordinator	-----
4 ----- - Chairperson L.C 1	-----