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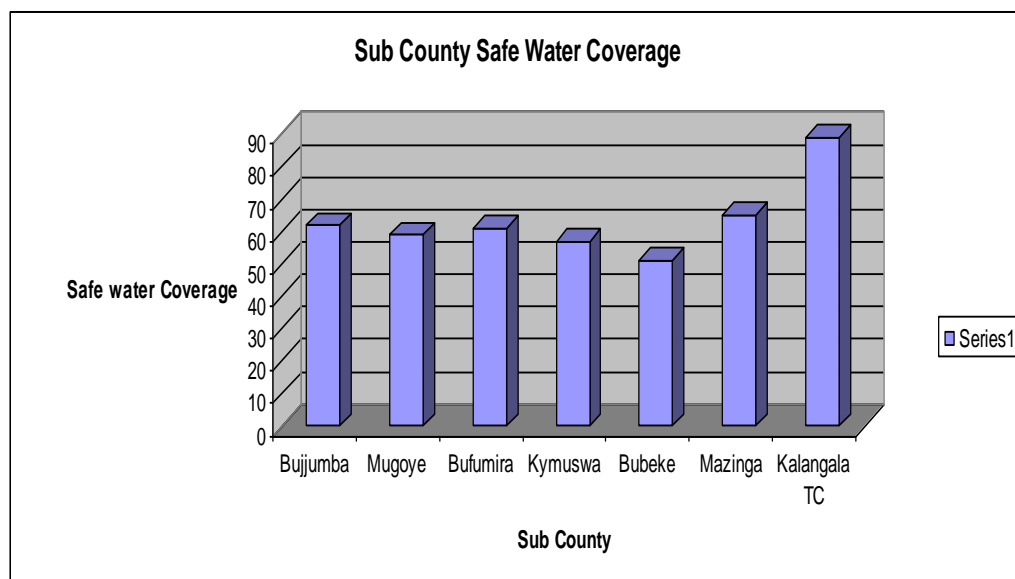
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## I. Introduction and Rationale

Kalangala district is positioned in Lake Victoria. It has an area coverage of 9,066.8Km<sup>2</sup> out of which only 432.1Km<sup>2</sup> (4.8%) is land. What makes the district unique is the fact that it is made up of a total of 84 Islands spread in Lake Victoria. With 296Km<sup>2</sup> of land, Buggala is the biggest Island that form Kalangala district. It is surrounded by Mpigi district to the North, Mukono to the East, the Democratic republic of Tanzania to the South and Masaka and Rakai districts to the West. The total population of the district is 34,766 (20,849 male and 13,917 female). The district lies between Latitude 0<sup>0</sup> 10' and 1<sup>0</sup> 00' South and Longitude 32<sup>0</sup> 01' and 32<sup>0</sup> 52' East. The main economic activities include: fishing; lumbering; farming and tourism. According to the 2014 population census, the district population was estimated to be 54,293. While the number of women was 29,944, that of men was 31,349. The District has two counties, 6 sub counties, 1 Town Council, 17 Parishes and 84 Villages.

Among the challenges that are faced by the people in Kalangala is inadequate safe water and sanitary facilities and poor menstrual hygiene in schools. As indicated in graph 1 below, with exception from Kalangala Town Council and Mazinga sub-county, less than 70% of the population in the other sub-counties has access to safe water. The problem of inadequate safe water supply is more pronounced in Bubeke and Kyamuswa sub-counties.

**Graph 1: Kalangala District Safe Water Supply 2016/2017**



*Source: Kalangala District Water and Sanitation Status Report 2016/2017*

According to the district Water Engineer, cultural diversity and the multi-lingual nature of the people in the district affects community mobilization efforts for operation and maintenance of water and sanitation (WATSAN) facilities. Vandalism of WATSAN installation has become a big challenge as some communities are transitory making it difficult to form stable Water User Committees (WUCs). To make matters worse, working conditions in the District have made it difficult to attract and retain competent staff. As a result, the Water Office has only 50% of the required staff.

Since, Rotary is a global organization that provides humanitarian service, the Rotary Club of Kamapala Sesse Islands is proposing to support water and sanitation hygiene in Kalangala district.

## **2. Program Objectives**

The general objective of the Kalangala district WASH project is to support the improvement of water supply and sanitation through a community-led mechanism in schools located in the worst hit sub-counties.

### **Specific objectives of the Kalangala district WASH project**

There are several specific objectives of the school WASH project. They include:

- a) Providing safe, adequate, reliable and accessible water in schools located in the most affected sub-counties;
- b) Promotion of sanitation facilities in schools located in the most affected communities;
- c) To improve general health conditions through the reduction of water borne diseases in schools located in the selected areas;
- d) Provide reusable sanitary towels to girls who have already started menstruating; and
- e) To empower school communities in the targeted sub-counties through a bottom-up approach.

## **3. Organizational Arrangement**

The operations of the school WASH project will be guided and overseen by a Steering Committee headed by the Kalangala district water Engineer. Other members of the committee include: key members of Rotary Club of Kampala Sesse Islands, Development partners, district health officials, community leaders and Local government representatives. Since this program will be integrated in other key district departments,

some of the local government representatives will be selected from the planning, health and education departments.

#### **4. Area of Operation**

According to the information provided by the district water department, Bubeke, Kyamuswa, Bufumira and Mugoye have the lowest number of households that have access to safe water. On the other hand, Bufumira and Bugoye have the lowest proportion of households that have access to safe latrines. These will be the targeted sub-counties.

#### **6. Specific Activities**

It is clear efforts and strategies are urgently required to make the type of breakthrough that would improve water and sanitation situation in Kalangala district. In order to improve water and sanitation in Kalangala district a number of activities are recommended.

a) **Water Provision:** Depending on the level of funding, water supply infrastructure (new installation and rehabilitation) will be funded. These include rain water harvesting tanks. The schools will be identified and selected through a transparent process involving the communities together with their leaders and approved by the steering committee.

b) **Sanitation:** Latrines appropriate for the nature of soils in Kalangala district will be promoted and demonstration centres for households will be built. Additionally, it is proposed that the steering committee will create talking villages with sanitation messages disseminated in selected communities

c) **Menstrual hygiene:** Poor menstrual hygiene has been singled out as one of the key factors that affects school attendance among girls in rural areas. In fact, the Ministry of Education Sports (MoES) emphasizes that this is one of the areas that needs urgent attention. In the short run Rotary Club of Kampala Sesse Islands will provide upper primary girls with undergarments and sanitary pads. In the long run, communities will be encouraged to buy affordable sanitary towels for menstruating girls.

d) **Hand washing:** Hand washing will be promoted across selected schools since most schools have rain water harvesting tanks

e) **Capacity building of school communities:** Since ignorance within Kalangala communities is one of the impediments to improved sanitation conditions, communities will be trained and given skills to enable them carry out their obligations successfully.

#### **7. Implementation Process**

The implementation process will follow the following steps:

- ✓ Signing of Memoranda of Understanding with district authorities

- ✓ Awareness creation campaign to ensure that communities own the proposed interventions.
- ✓ Approval of selected areas by the Steering Committee
- ✓ Mobilizing selected communities to fulfill their obligations.
- ✓ Communities/authorities allocate land for installation of facilities
- ✓ Installation/ construction of facilities
- ✓ Test running of facilities for effective performance
- ✓ Handover of facilities
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation

## **8. Sustainability of the Program**

Rotary Kampala Sesse Islands believes that students and communities should be empowered to participate in all stages of the intervention. This includes working on methods to share or recover costs. It is envisaged that this program will be community-led. The steering committee will ensure that students and community members act as agents of change. Therefore, the primary objective of the communication strategy is to mobilize communities in support of the WASH program. This will be achieved by raising awareness of communities, families, and students on the importance of their involvement in the WASH program. The expected outcome is for communities participate in the establishment of water and sanitation facilities and ensure that they are sustained.

## **9. Program Evaluation**

In order to measure the success or failure of the project, this project will be at evaluated at two levels namely impact and process

### **a) Impact**

The evaluation will determine the impact of the program on students, communities and area leaders. Through a variety of both quantitative and qualitative methods, insights into the following questions will be obtained:

- Were there any changes in the knowledge, attitudes and practices as a result of the intervention?
- Did the sensitization sessions have an impact on communities?
- Did the proportion of the population accessing safe water increase?

## b) Process

Using both qualitative and quantitative indicators (interviews, focus groups, self-administered questionnaires, surveys, observations) the evaluation will also determine if the program was implemented as planned. Information collected will attempt to provide insights into the supply, adequacy and quality of program inputs.

## 9. Budget

The budget presented below is in line with the key activities of the project.

Items	Number Staff/items	Unit cost	Total Days/Units	Cost
<b><i>Wash capacity building meetings</i></b>				
<i>Consultant fees</i>	2	500,000	4	4,000,000
Refreshments and lunch	<b>200</b>	<b>10000</b>	4	8,000,000
Stationary	200	3000	4	2,400,000
Construction of 5 latrines	5	3,000,000	1	15,000,000
Cost of buying 1000 reusable sanitary towels	1000	3,000	1	3,000,000
Cost of buying and installing 10 water tanks	10	2,000,000	1	20,000,000
Cost of buying 4000 sanitary towels detergents	4000	1,000	1	4,000,000
Cost of buying 100 hand washing equipment	100	40,000	1	4,000,000
<b><i>Formal inauguration of wash project</i></b>				
Refreshments	500	1000	1	500,000
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>				
consultancy fees for consultant (baseline, midline and end line)	1	4000000	3	12,000,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>72,900,000</b>

***NB: During meetings, the district will be responsible for providing space, public address system and publicity services. Therefore, these costs are omitted in the above budget.***