GIVE THEM ANOTHER DAY!

## 1.0 Project Title

**Safe and clean water, sanitation and hygiene interventions for improved health, education, and improved livelihood for the people of Kiwoko Town Council, Kikamulo, Wakyato and Kito Sub-Counties(UGANDA-EAST AFRICA, DISTRICT 9211)**

Provision of rain water-catchment and water filtration technologies for reduced incidence of waterborne-diseases and improved health of school children, people living with HIV/AIDS, and in-out patients in Kiwoko Town Council, Kikamulo, Wakyato and Kito Sub-Counties

## 2.0 Project Location and area of coverage

The proposed project shall be located in Nakaseke District in Central Uganda and will cover Kiwoko Town Council, Kikamulo, Wakyato and Kito Sub-Counties.

## 3.0 Project Partnership arrangements

The lead applicant for the proposed project is the Rotary Club of Mityana. This Club will partner with Community Health Initiative & Livelihood Development (CHILD)

### Brief description of partner organization

Community Health Initiative & Livelihood Development (CHILD) is a local not-for-profit Community Based Organization operating in Nakaseke District and particularly focusing on finding solutions to the water and sanitation challenge. The desire to confront this challenge was premised on the social injustices meted on women and girls when there is no water.

## 4.0 Information About Project Team Members

**Authorized contact**: Rotarian Noah Katongole, Club Secretary (2013-2014) ROTARY CLUB OF MITYANA

**Authorized Cell-phone contact**: +256772968145

+256752968145

+256700430642

Email: katongolenoah@gmail.com

**Alternate contact:**

**Project Manager:** Patrick Wasswa, Executive Director, CHILD

P.O.BOX 27833, KAMPALA-UGANDA

Email: maleka37@gmail.com

+256 772 423 811

## 5.0 Project Executive Summary

The proposed project aims at addressing the water challenges in Kiwoko Town Council, Kikamulo, Wakyato and Kito Sub-Counties. The global challenge of accessing clean and safe water is now estimated at over 700 million people of whom half are living in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nakaseke District is hugely affected by the water challenge in that water sources are few in number, containing dirty and contaminated water, far away from households, usually shared with livestock, dysfunctional boreholes that have been unused for more than eight years. The project seeks **USD44, 291** to be able to achieve its intended objectives through a number of activities. The project duration will be 12 months; however, the start of the project is dependent on the full mobilization of the financial resources required.
The proposed project will have the following objectives;

1. To improve accessibility to safe and clean water for mainly vulnerable groups such as people living with HIV/AIDS, school children and health centres
2. To mitigate girls' absenteeism and drop-out from school
3. To contribute to the improvement of health condition of people living with HIV/AIDS
4. To enhance income for women, girls and male youths

The project plans to achieve the above objectives through the following activities;

1. Community mobilization campaigns
2. Sanitation and hygiene awareness seminars
3. Procurement of rain water harvesting tanks and all other supplies and equipment for the installation
4. Training of BioSand filter producers
5. Launching the installation of the water tanks
6. Launching of the BioSand filter production
7. Printing of Information Education and Communication materials
8. Distribute water harvest tanks
9. Distribute BioSand filters

The project plans to distribute eight rain water harvesting tanks of 10,000 litres each to eight selected primary schools and also train fifteen (60) people of whom15 will be male youth, 15 female youth, 15 women and 15 men in each of the following locations of; Kiwoko Town Council, Kikamulo, Wakyato and Kito Sub-Counties in production of BioSand water filters. The water tanks are going to be useful in trapping water during rainy seasons which will be used in the dry season at the schools. 6/10 schools in Nakaseke do not have any water harvesting system which adversely affects children's access to drinking water and for hand washing.

The BioSand water filter initiative is envisaged to be a source of income for youth, women and girls but also provide a sustainable source of affordable household point of use technology for water filtration to all communities in the targeted locations. On the other hand BioSand water filters have proven to be simple efficient technologies that are capable of removing protozoa, virus and bacteria from contaminated water. Layers of sand and gravel trap parasites, and beneficial bacteria growing on the sand kill micro-organisms.
The advantages of BioSand water filters are premised majorly on their lower production costs; resulting from the ready availability of raw materials, durability (spanning over 20 years),

ability of community members to learn production easily, affordable (USD50-100), no maintenance costs among others.
The proposed project also anticipates building the capacity of local communities to develop a business-like model for BioSand filter production, for distribution and marketing. The proposed project is a partnership between the Rotary Club of Mityana which will assume the role of project proposal coordination and funding management, a yet to be identified international rotary club which will help with sourcing the matching grant, and CHILD a local organization whose role shall involve providing all the needed preliminary assessment, liaison between Rotary Club of Mityana and the project communities in Nakaseke and also oversee the establishment of the BioSand water filter production unit.

## 6.0 Project Background, Justification & Description

The proposed project seeks to address the chronic challenge of access to safe and clean water faced by the people of Nakaseke. CHILD a local not-for-profit organization has conducted on-spot assessments of water sources and sanitation facilities used by people in Kiwoko Town Council, Kikamulo, Wakyato and Kito Sub-Counties. The assessment has established that there is a general scarcity of safe and clean water. The water sources are generally characterized by long distances from households, dirty water, usually shared by humans and livestock especially cattle, are found in bushy areas, small paths, no known community ownership and therefore not maintained among others. The project also targets addressing the plight of women and girls who bear the brunt of fetching water from the sources. Considering that the water sources are dirty and contaminated renders the water unsafe for human consumption and this has resulted in increased and perpetuated cases of diarrhea, dysentery, vomiting, fevers, especially among children. This consequently increases household expenditure on medical costs and also renders women and girls economically redundant as they have to spend several weeks taking care of the sick.
What is also more disturbing is the fact that the burden of searching for water increases its toll on women and girls when they have to find it in far-flung areas which in most cases are too remote and create huge risks which may sometimes involve rape and other forms sexual violence. Therefore girls are given ¼ the opportunity to attend school as compared to their male counterparts. This in part is due to the fact that girls have to engage in domestic work including water collection. However, the water and sanitation situation is not equally friendly for the few girls that get the opportunity to step into class. Typically, many schools in Nakaseke (6/10) do not have a functional water system and proper sanitation facilities which would permit the much needed privacy for girls especially those that have reached puberty. The dire water and sanitation situation that schools find themselves in compels many girls to skip school for several days during an academic year especially during menstruation. The continued absenteeism from school by many girls affects their academic performance. It is also believed that the high school drop-out cases of girls from school are attributed to the poor water and sanitation facilities among other factors.
The current water situation has necessitated the partnership between the Rotary Club of Mityana, a yet to be identified Rotary Club to act as international host and Community Health Initiative & Livelihood Development (CHILD) a local not-for-profit organization operating in Nakaseke to pursue a project that will address the problem.

This partnership was assumed feasible on the basis of the fact that the Rotary fraternity in Uganda has committed itself under the Uganda Rotary Water Project (URWP) to addressing the water and sanitation challenges across the country among the six focus areas. CHILD on that basis approached the Rotary club of Mityana for a partnership based on the like-mindedness in priority issues which is water and sanitation for both parties among others.

- **How will the project demonstrate measurable progress towards achieving the objectives?**

The project plans to document the project implementation process with a view to keeping track of the number of beneficiaries reached with information on sanitation and hygiene through community engagements, number of schools in which water harvesting tanks have been installed, number provided with BioSand filters, reduction in frequency of illnesses believed to be to waterborne diseases especially among children. It will also be easy to measure how many women and youth have been trained in making BioSand filters. Monitoring forms aimed at tracking usage, maintenance, and installation of BioSand filters in households, schools and health centres will be put in place.

- **How will this project benefit the community?**

The benefits accruing out of the proposed project to the communities are many and varied and they include; increased enrollment and retention of girls in those schools that will be provided with rain water harvesting tanks, improved sanitation facilities, improved lives and livelihoods for women and girls whose households will get a BioSand water filter because they will now have safe and clean water for consumption which will ultimately reduce the incidence of water borne diseases especially among children, women, men, female and male youth will be trained to make and sell filters as a source of income. In the medium and long term, there is anticipated improved academic performance due to steady access to safe and clean drinking water. Studies have reported that increased and sustained uptake of contaminated water poses a danger of stunted growth and mental development in children which ultimately leads to poor academic performance.

**Positive impact of clean drinking water on HIV/AIDS affected households**

The scarcity of safe and clean water in Nakaseke has adversely affected the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS. Perpetuated use of dirty and contaminated water to take antiretroviral drugs increases the chances of contracting opportunistic infections and this cuts short their lives. Studies have discovered that Cryptosporidium is a very resilient virus found in most dirty and contaminated water. It contributes greatly to the opportunistic infections that manifest in many people living with HIV/AIDS such as persistent diarrhea. BioSand filter has been found to effectively eliminate Cryptosporidium better than any other household point of use treatment technology such as, chlorine treatment, chlorine flocculant sachets, Solar Disinfection Treatment (SODIS), ceramic filtration and boiling among others. However, studies have also shown that sustained uptake of safe water through BioSand filter, increases the lifespan of the person living with HIV/AIDS by about five years.

To address the challenge of safe and clean water, people affected by HIV/AIDS will be provided with BioSand water filters and this is intended to purify the dirty water and hence mitigate the opportunistic infections which are very common where contaminated water is used to take drugs. Most importantly also consideration will be given to the issue of storage for the filtered water because most water gets contaminated at the point of use. This has been

linked to the nature of water containers used; for example; where the containers are wide-mouthed, chances are high that people will dip their hands to scoop water regardless of whether their hands are clean or not.
The project anticipates reaching 30 households of people living with HIV/AIDS in each of the three sub-counties and one town council considering that a household has an average of 8 members. It is estimated that 960 people will directly and indirectly benefit from BioSand water filters. Sustained use of safe water will prolong the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS by at least five years.

## Benefits to school children and their parents plus the wider community

Contaminated drinking water is one of the biggest health challenges facing children and families in the developing world. Impure water is one of the main factors in the deaths each year of 1.8 to 2.5 million children under the age of five from diarrheal disease.
6/10 schools in Nakaseke do not have access to safe water and this has had adverse health implications on children especially those that are still in infancy.

Provision a 10,000 litre water tank to eight schools will enable children have access to water readily and this will now solve the challenge of walking long distance in search of water by the children. Children will now not miss some lessons because they have to look for water as has been the case. Each school will also have four (4) BioSand filters installed. There will also be extensive awareness campaigns about the importance of sanitation and hygiene in schools. School children will be exposed to the concept of hand-washing especially after visits to the toilet. School children are also targeted as potential agents of change and the project anticipates schools allowing children to carry drinking water home so that there is consistence. The containers will have to be verified to be clean and safe for storing the water.
The water drawn from the water tank will be filtered through the BioSand filter and this is anticipated to reduce incidences of illnesses which have mainly been attributed to waterborne diseases. Clean water will now be available to an estimated 2,400 children and 64 teachers.

## Increased enrollment and retention of girls at St. Jude Primary School

Lack of sanitation has been found to be among the major contributors of girls' absenteeism and drop-out rates in Nakaseke. However, this is not unique to Nakaseke as studies have found that a sizeable number of girls drop out of school or miss school more often because the sanitation facilities in all other Sub-Saharan countries. The proposed six stance latrine and menstruation hygiene management room will substantially increase the number of girls enrolling at the school and also bring about a reduction in the number of days girls miss school.
Girls that are already in puberty will be able to have the privacy they deserve and also have water for freshening up. Once the girls' dignity and privacy are assured at the school through the proposed latrine and hygiene management room, the girls will be eager to come to school where there are friendly and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities.

## Improved maternal and child health

With the introduction of BioSand water filter technology as a "Point of Use" water treatment; there will be reduced incidences of diseases associated with waterborne pathogens found in contaminated water among children and mothers. Mothers will also enjoy enhanced health due to increased uptake of clean water especially those that are pregnant and breastfeeding.

Most importantly, the reduction in the disease burden will have an overarching economic outcome in that the mothers will now not be spending more of their time taking care of the sick children. They will now have more time for engaging in viable and gainful activities to raise enough food and also other income generating ventures for increased household income and assets building.

These schools have been selected for implementation of a safe water and hygiene education program. CHILD will install "Point of Use" BioSand filters in each school at a ratio of one filter to seventy five students and will train at least two teachers from each school to implement a water and sanitation hygiene education curriculum in the schools.
The project will achieve the following;
1. Ensure that children have access to safe drinking water.
2. Ensure that children receive critical messages about water and sanitation hygiene.
3. A reduction in childhood diarrheal diseases from water borne pathogens
4. Improved school attendance
5. Dissemination of key hygiene messages in homes and the community
6. Establish a sustainable "Point of Use" water delivery program in 16 schools reaching an estimated 6,000 children.

Employment for women and youth
For starters, the project anticipates training 60 people in BioSand filter making and this will provide an additional source of income as the filters will be up for sale.

- What technologies are being proposed, and are they user-friendly?

The project proposes BioSand filter a Household Point of Use treatment technology. The BioSand filter technology is very user friendly in that it is easy to make with locally available materials such as sand. It does not require electricity; it has a long life after production spanning 20-30 years, low or no maintenance costs.
BioSand filter technology is used by over 1.5 million people worldwide. The efficacy has been demonstrated in a number of studies, the filters require minimal maintenance, are easy to use and they have no associated ongoing costs. Point of Use water treatment is a priority intervention by both the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

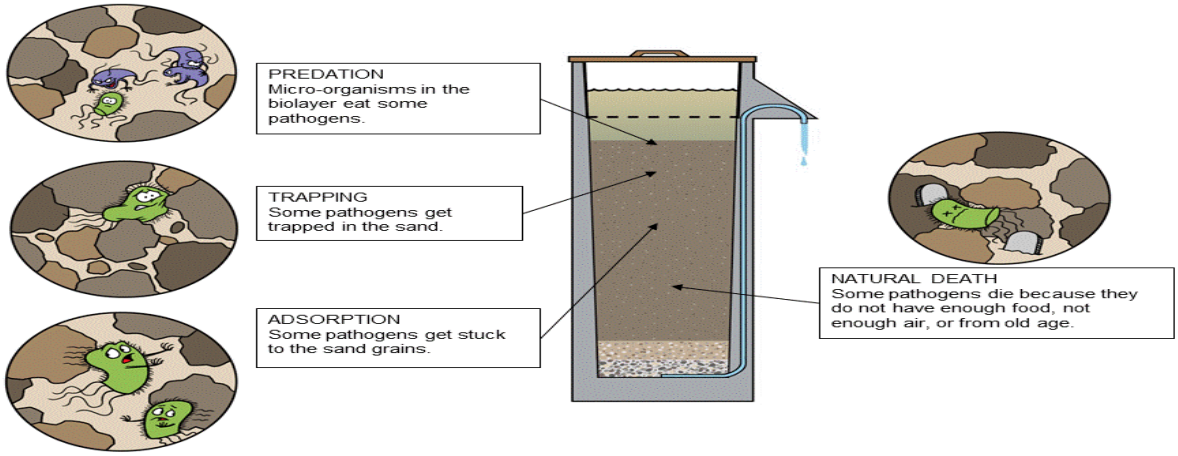
Facts about the BioSand filter technology

What a BioSand filter is
A BioSand filter (BSF) is an adaptation of the traditional slow sand filter, which has been used for community drinking water treatment for 200 years. The BioSand filter is smaller (about 1 m tall, 0.3 m

wide on each side) and adapted so that it does not flow continuously, making it suitable for use in people's homes. The filter container can be made of concrete or plastic. It is filled with layers of specially selected and prepared sand and gravel. The sand removes pathogens and suspended solids from contaminated drinking water. A biological community of bacteria and other micro-organisms grows in the top 2 cm of sand. This is called the bio-layer. The micro-organisms in the bio-layer eat many of the pathogens in the water, improving the water treatment.
*Pathogens – micro-organisms in water that make us sick*
*Suspended Solids – dirt and other small pieces in the water (may also be called "turbidity")*

## How the BioSand filter works

You can use any kind of water in the BioSand filter – well water, borehole water, pond or river water, tap-stand water, or rainwater. This makes it very convenient for people because they can use whichever water source is closest to home, make it safe to drink. The water must not have been chlorinated though, or the chlorine will kill the bio-layer. The water should also not contain any dangerous chemicals, because the BioSand filter cannot remove most chemicals from water.
Contaminated water is poured into the top of the BioSand filter at least once per day (but not continuously). The water poured into the top of the filter slowly drips through the holes in the diffuser, and flows down through the sand and gravel. Treated water flows out of the outlet tube. No power is required - the filter works by gravity. It should take about 1 hour to get 12-18 litres of filtered drinking water.
Pathogens and suspended solids are removed through biological and physical processes that take place in the sand. These processes include: mechanical trapping, predation, adsorption, and natural death.




The BioSand filter has been studied in the field and in labs. It has been shown to remove the following from contaminated water:

- Up to 100% of helminthes (worms)
- Up to 100% of protozoa
- Up to 98.5% of bacteria
- 70-99% of viruses

The filter can also remove up to 95% of turbidity (dirt and cloudiness), and up to 95% or iron (which people often don't like because it turns water, laundry and food red!). Like other filters, the BioSand filter cannot remove dissolved contaminants or chemicals, such as salt, arsenic or fluoride. There is an adaptation of the BioSand filter using rusty nails, called the Kanchan Filter, which can remove arsenic from water. CAWST has prepared a summary of laboratory and field studies for the BioSand filter:
**(Source: CAWST)**

- How will this project contribute to the stewardship of Uganda`s water resources, including lakes, wetlands, waterways, riparian areas and aquatic habitat?

The proposed project does not present any major adverse impact on the environment. Instead it will indirectly be able to reduce on the energy used to boil water and also mitigate the risks of half-cooked water due to scarcity of firewood caused by the increased felling of trees for charcoal burning. Therefore BioSand filter technology is only intended to keep the environment safe.

## 7.0 Regulatory Approvals

The proposed project does not have any major regulatory requirements.

## 8.0 Technical Consultation

The proposed project has technical aspects regarding the girls' VIP latrine which will require the services of an architect to draw the plan and all the needed designs. KSD Engineers have been consulted and they have indicated their willingness to provide the architectural plan for the latrine.

There is a local mason who has been consulted to assess how much and how readily available he will be to do the job. He has been very resourceful regarding the budget component on the girls' latrine as reflected in the overall budget proposal.

## Communication, promotion, education and awareness

The proposed project anticipates generating knowledge, however, its management and dissemination is a very critical aspect as well. Documentation of the implementation process will be done including findings of the assessment that have informed the formulation of the project. The proposed project will have clearly set objectives that will act as bench marks for measuring success, challenges, lessons learned and good practices.

BioSand filter technology will be a totally new technology and will therefore present new lessons resulting from their use, maintenance which will all be captured in a monitoring form that will be developed.

CHILD as a local grassroots partner on this project will play a vital role to create awareness among the local leadership, parents and the wider community. There will be need to popularize BioSand water filter technology so that people can start using it especially in those communities where access to safe and clean water is still a challenge. This will be done by CHILD through engagement with the local leadership structures, women solidarity groups, school children as agents of change since some will have had some experience from use of filtered water at their schools.

Local radio is one medium that the project anticipates capitalizing on for disseminating results and successes of the project. The Water and Sanitation Rotarian Action Group (WASRAG) website is another appropriate medium though which the successes of the project shall be disseminated

Launching of the project is subject to the availability of resources

## Sustainability

The issue of access to safe and clean water is still a huge challenge that cannot be ended by this project alone. It is planned that CHILD is strategically positioned to continue pursuing the good practices accruing out of the project for increased provision of safe and clean water to more people.
Through the BioSand filter initiative it is anticipated that the sixty (60) pioneer trainees will be churned out to continue making filters. The essence of the training is to have people at the grassroot get employment as producers of filters, but also ensure that there is continued and uninterrupted supply of the filters. The trainees will also be tasked to monitor usage of the filter and fill out the monitoring forms. The overall impact assessment will be managed by CHILD. The distribution of the filters will go hand-in-hand with massive education about general sanitation and hygiene.

### a) Involvement of Rotarians / Rotaractors/ RCC

The involvement of Rotarians/Rotaractors/RCC will take the form of submitting the proposal for funding and also being the lead contact. Rotary Club of Mityana will be practically involved in ensuring that the project is implemented and will also play an active role in procurement of the 8 water tanks, gutters, and other accessories plus paying for the labour. Rotary will have a hands-off, eyes-on role when it comes to BioSand filters because CHILD will be provided with funding to put together the needed material and equipment for production. However, plans are that Rotary Club of Mityana will be invited to attend the training of people who will be filter producers from the community.
Funds are very critical to the proposed project and will therefore be put under the strict stewardship of the Rotary Club of Mityana under the primary contact Rotarian Noah Katongole.

## How will the project contribute to Rotary growth and extension

Rotary International has set six focus areas that it considers important for intervention to address various challenges faced by people especially in the developing countries. Water and sanitation is a global challenge and the proposed project seeks to extend Rotary's work to a new area where it had never had a project before. Having the proposed project implemented will increase Rotary's visibility and also improve coverage in terms of numbers of people that will have access to safe and clean water.

Rotary Club of Mityana has never requested for funding for this project and no any other resources for this project have been requested. It is a new project

# Needs assessment

CHILD approached the Rotary Club of Mityana through the Club Secretary after observing first-hand the challenges of accessing clean water in schools, health centres, households of people living with HIV/AIDS. Two members of CHILD, the club secretary of the Rotary Club of Mityana together with two other gentlemen familiar with the project area participated in

the on-spot assessment of the water and sanitation situation. The assessment took almost three months to complete considering the vastness of the project location. The assessment concentrated on Kiwoko Town Council, Kikamulo, Wakyato and Kito Sub-Counties to ascertain the magnitude of the water and sanitation challenges. The assessment reached out to primary schools and communities. The assessment involved site visits to water sources that included bore holes, water ponds, swamps, valley dams, schools. The following schools were particularly visited and the water and sanitation situation assessed; St. Jude Primary School in Kiwoko Town Council, Kiruli Primary School in Kikamulo Sub-County, Kibose Church of Uganda Primary School in Kikamulo, Kikamulo Primary School, St. Kizito Primary School, Katale Kamese in Kito Sub-County, Muyenga Primary School in Kito, Kagango Mixed Primary School, Wakataama RC Primary School in Kito, Wakataama C/U Primary School in Kito, Lusanja Primary School, St. Kizito Bujubya Primary School, Kisoga Primary School, Katooke UMEA Primary School, Kiryannongo Primary School and Kasana Progressive. CHILD considered it good to present a case study of both the water and sanitation at one of the primary schools visited as below;

During the numerous field visits, rapport was established with the local council leadership right from the village to the district. A meeting was held with the District Chairperson to find out what he thinks about the worrying state of water and sanitation. The Chairperson was very insightful and his level of knowledge about the problem was very resourceful. The Chairperson conceded that not much has been done by the District local government to address the problem, but he hastened to add that this was due to the very limited resource envelope. He however, expressed his commitment to provide moral support to any future projects originated with Rotary to address the water and sanitation challenge in the district.

The Chairperson helped us by linking us to most of the lower local leaders and various opinion leaders.

**Case study: St Jude Primary School**

St. Jude Primary School is a mixed day school located in Kasana Parish, Kiwoko Sub-County. It was founded by the Roman Catholic Church but currently funded by the government under the universal primary school arrangement.

It has a population of 560 pupils of whom 276 are boys and 284 are girls. It is headed by a female head teacher and has 6 other teacher.

Ms. Angella Baluka a teacher at the school informed CHILD staff that the lack of a water source at this school adversely affects the effective learning of children as there are two classes every day of school that spend the first half of the day fetching water. She informed the team that a 10,000 plastic water tank would solve the water problem at the school as rain would be harvested. She added that children do not have water to wash their hands when they visit the toilets. She also added that many children fall sick frequently and it is apparent that the illnesses are due to waterborne diseases.

Nanyonjo a girl in primary six aged 15 years indicated that lack of easily accessible water adversely affects her especially during the time when she is in her monthly period. "All of us girls in this school are not happy that we do not have water at the school and cannot therefore freshen up when we are in our menses." *Nze nsalawo nensigala awaka kubanga mbeera nkimanyi nti ku somero tewali mazzi bwembeeranga ndi mu nsonga.* Translated *as "I decide to stay home whenever I am in my periods because I know I won't access water at school.* She confesses that she misses more than 15 days per term.

The girls' toilet is in a very deplorable state and calls for very urgent intervention to rescue the pupils from an imminent outbreak of disease. The pit is full and fecal matter can be seen with maggots floating on top. It has a gaping hole around the front wall surrounding the toilet. According to Angella, "boys use that hole to peep at girls when they are in the toilet and many girls do not visit the toilet for fear of boys peeping at them."

Girls' latrine at St. Jude Primary School in a deplorable state


St. Jude Primary sign post

Front view of classes, no rain-catchment in sight

Pupils get water from this source

## Other photos from the assessment


This school has a borehole in its compound which had broken down at the time of the assessment. There is no water harvesting system on all the buildings

Girl drawing water from this dirty source, perhaps she had skipped school to find water

## KIRYANNONGO VILLAGE

Kiryannongo village is located in Wakayamba Parish in Kikamulo sub-County and it has an estimated population of 670 persons. The visiting team was received by Mr. Francis Kibojina a local leader in charge of environment and production. He showed the team three different sources which were all in a very dangerous state to human health. The team learnt that the distance of the water sources are averagely 3 kilometres from the nearest household and those mainly affected are the women because the society here is conservatively patriarchal and considers delivery of water from the well as a woman culturally assigned role. As in the exact words of Mr. Francis Kibojina *"here it is mostly our women who bring the water from wherever it is and they have to look for it to cook, wash and also bathe the children."*

Mr. Francis Kibojina also brought it to the attention of the team that over 90% of the people in this community do not have toilets and they claim that it would be a waste of financial resources as there are a lot of overgrown bushes. However, there was no toilet in sight at the local leader's home, although there was a 20 feet pit that was dug and acted as a toilet without any wall or roof. So dignity was compromised.

The team inspected a four class room school that is housed in a semi permanent structure with just a fraction of the top roofed. The school has a population of 160 pupils.

This structure houses two class rooms with one sharing the front and the other the back part. Two other classes are conducted under tree shades

Mr. Tadeo a community elder informed the team that the school does not have a safe water source and also lacks toilet facilities.

Water source in Kiryannongo village, Kikamulo

Problems associated with the water sources in Kiryannongo village

- Accessibility
  All the three water sources visited here pointed to the long distance that averaged 3 kilometres that people have to trek to access it. The long distance affects mostly women and girl children. For girl children it even compromises their attendance of school. For women, it greatly hampers and reduces their time to engage in other activities that may be useful to generate income for the family.
  The water sources are also located in very remote areas that are surrounded by bushes and thicket and this makes women vulnerable to rape and defilement for the girl children. Domestic violence was also reported as partly attributed to accessibility to water. In this respect, some inconsiderate men beat their wives because they believe they have delayed at the water sources.
  The team concluded that accessibility to safe water is very poor and hence there is need to intervene and help this community with a clean and safe water well.
- Population size
  The estimated population is 670 persons and this is substantial enough to warrant urgent attention.
  Over 98% of the people here are engaged in crop growing with a very small population involved in livestock keeping. There is very stiff competition for the water and we were told that some people have to wake up as early as 3 am because they believe the water is clearer then and perceived to be safe.
- Disease burden
  The local people we interfaced with enumerated that they have experienced frequent diseases attributed to the consumption of water from the unhygienic sources. The team established that people in this community fall sick from such diseases as cholera, bilharzias, diarrhea, brucella, typhoid and mazot. Some children have died as a result of water borne diseases. An interview with a local nurse at a private dispensary informed the team thus; *"7/10 of the cases reported here and examined are diagnosed with water related diseases.* People are complaining of the high cost of treatment and this affects their expenditures on other wealth creation activities and investment.
  As in the voice of one woman who lost her 7 year old child, *"Omwana wange yanfako mu 2009 oluvannyuma lw'okulwala typhoid okumala ebbanga addene, abasawo bangamba nti omwana yali aweddemu amazzi."* Literally translated as *"I lost my child aged 7 years from typhoid, after a long time of sickness and medics informed me that he had dehydrated.'*
- Government intervention
  It was learnt that government has not done much to help people in this community address this water challenges that also borders on the enjoyment of other human rights like right to health services, right to education. Mr. Francis Kibojina informed the team that various efforts have been made to appeal to the district for intervention and the results have been negative. On all occasions that the local leadership has made an appeal, the district has claimed to be operating below budget.

Kiwoko Town Council

Kiwoko Town Council is a new administrative unit that was curved out of Kikamulo Sub-County and it comprises of Kiwoko town centre, Kasana, Kabubbu, Wabitunda and Magoma

wards. Its political head is a Mayor and the technical and chief finance officer is the Town clerk.

Kiwoko Town Council is rapidly growing as an urban centre and this is coming at a cost with increasing population which has also increased the pressure on the limited social amenities. Kiwoko Hospital, the biggest private hospital in Nakaseke District is located in Kiwoko Town Council and there is intense pressure as many people come for medical consultation from various locations. The presence of this hospital has partly contributed to the rapid growth of this urban centre. However, water supply does not rhyme with the increasing demand. Water service delivery is still below the desirable levels. Kiwoko town centre with a day population of approximately 2000 people relies on one centrally located borehole. Long queues are visible and the price tagged to a 20 litre can has denied many people chance to access it. In Kiwoko Town council, there many boreholes, however, most of them are dysfunctional for as long as five years. Therefore a sizeable number of people have resorted to getting their water from dirty and contaminated water sources which range from swamps, ponds and valley dams among others.


Some of the dysfunctional boreholes in Kiwoko Town council