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External Evaluation Report: Bridging the Gap in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene in Northern Uganda project

By:

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Esther Piracel

List of Acronyms

BTGWS	Bridging the Gap in water and sanitation
CAO	Chief administrative officer
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DHI	District Health Inspector
DLG	District Local Government
ETE	End-Term Evaluation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household
KII	Key Informant Interview
LTP	Link to Progress
LLG	Local Level Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
O&M	Operation and maintenance
ODF	Open defecation free
VSLA	Village savings and loan association
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY WITH MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is an outcome of an external evaluation commissioned by LINK TO PROGRESS with the aim of guiding the future strategies of LINK TO PROGRESS as well as helping LINK TO PROGRESS to account for the expected results at the level of beneficiaries as portrayed in the Project document. A consultant was contracted to undertake this assignment in March- April 2018

The evaluation focused on LINK TO PROGRESS's desired project results and was guided by the following questions:

- To what extent were the project objectives achieved including the impact (both intended and unintended) of the interventions on the target communities, particularly women, girl child, as well as every targeted beneficiaries in the target areas.
- Whether the interventions are suited to the priorities and needs of the people and communities it is intended to benefit, with specific reference to the experiences and opinions of women and other marginalized groups
- What were the indications or measures for long-term sustainability of the interventions and the extent to which user communities and other local structures were integrated in the project implementation processes
- What was the level of knowledge, attitude and practices as it relates to good hygiene and health among the communities
- How were the physical works executed under the project to ensure they meet the set contractual conditions, quality and standards in line with best practices in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector
- What good practices, key lessons and critical factors for success and innovations for scaling up.
- What forward looking recommendations will inform the development of future programs?

Based on the findings, the evaluation has made recommendations that could influence the future planning for LINK TO PROGRESS to strengthen and improve its performance. LINK TO PROGRESS provided clean water sources to 20 communities (villages) to improve their health and wellbeing. On the whole, LINK TO PROGRESS performed well, all the planned activities were executed and desired results achieved.

The findings indicate that LINK TO PROGRESS excelled beyond the expected project targets by introducing a sustainable component for the water source (VSLA) which empowered the water users economically and has improved their wellbeing, this is a work for which LINK TO PROGRESS needs to be commended. All beneficiaries interviewed reported improved living conditions and better health in their families and communities. Further visits to their homes revealed a change in knowledge, attitude and sanitary practices.

Below is a summary of the findings;

Outcome 1: To contribute towards the increase of water supply coverage in Oyam District by the end of June 2018. There were two planned results under this area namely;

- **Result 1: 6,000 people accessing water from 20 program constructed boreholes in Oyam District.**
7,992 people accessed clean water from 20 boreholes drilled by LTP in 20 villages, 4 sub counties in Oyam District. Water quality tests were conducted in all water sources and confirmed to be of good quality for human consumption. Water and sanitation committees were formed and trained at each water source with at least 3 out of 9 being women. The committees are collecting money every month from each household for operation and maintenance of the source.
- **Result 2: improved O&M of the newly constructed water sources**

Community capital cost contribution has been paid by all the 20 villages as planned and the fund was used to procure VSLA kits to strengthen O&M. VSLA groups have been established in all the 20 villages and contribution of O&M is going on well. Each household is paying 1,000 or 500 Uganda Shillings per month

Outcome 2: To improve hygiene behavior and sanitation practices for 70% of the target groups in Oyam by June 2018. The evaluation team established that, there are three planned outcomes under this component, namely;

- **Result 1:** 70% of the households in target villages in Oyam District practicing hand washing and latrine use. 20 villages were sensitized to construct sanitary facilities like kitchen, latrines, and bathrooms, hand washing facilities, rubbish pits and drying racks. In all the villages visited, on average every 8 out of 10 households visited had latrines. And 6 out of every 10 HH had hand washing facilities. The project was able to reach 1,590 households. It's estimated that, 80% Of the households have constructed latrines and are using it while about 60% of the households are using hand washing facilities.
- **Result2:** 70 % of the villages in Oyam District will attain open defecation free (ODF) status. 11 out of the 20 Villages triggered were declared ODF forming 55% achievement of the target.
- **Result 3:** Reduced diarrhoea outbreak among 6,000 targeted people in Oyam District. Access to clean water and better sanitary practices indeed reduced incidences of diarrhoeal diseases among 7, 992 people in Oyam District. According to health centre reports, there was decline in reported cases in 2017 compared to 2015.

In spite of the success story of LINK TO PROGRESS's bridging the gap in water, sanitation and hygiene project over the last two years, there are a few challenges which need to be addressed. The evaluation team made the following conclusions and recommendations;

3.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 3.1.1 There is sufficient evidence that the construction of the 20 boreholes in Oyam District and the capacity building given to its community members to maintain the water sources have made considerable difference in reduction of workload, improved health and wellbeing of especially the women and girls but also their entire households. Some beneficiaries had to walk 4 kilometers in search of clean water and opted for alternative surface runoff water during rainy seasons or unprotected hand dug wells which were often contaminated but after the construction of the 20 boreholes, they were able to access clean water within a short distance and time.
- 3.1.2 The VSLA and funds contributed for O&M integrated into the project produced remarkable results, and appears to be very promising as a source of support for O&M. They have been trained and linked to hand pump mechanics and advised to open bank accounts. Unfortunately the time spent with them was short to see them through the implementation of these. For such small groups, it's advisable to give information and support the process of such linkages to build capacity and minimize risks.
- 3.1.3 The sanitation and hygiene component scored highly in terms of health education, increased sanitary knowledge, attitude and practice changes which improved health and wellbeing of most families in targeted communities. The women we spoke to, at household level were able to articulate the reasons why they needed to keep a good sanitary practice at the household level as well as the health centers we visited confirmed a decrease in reported cases of acute diarrhea since 2015.
- 3.1.4 The project budgeting was very limited. Not much money was allocated for monitoring and follow up of the sanitation component of the project, this affected results obtained in some parts of the targeted

communities. The project officers would have been fully allocated time and budget for several community follow up visits, reviews and learning, both at community level and at organisational level. These limitations in the budget affected some learning that could have improved project implementation.

- 3.1.5 Although LINK TO PROGRESS is working with government at Sub-County and District levels, its activity plans are not well synchronized with Sub County plans and yet they sometimes share the same personnel. This affects quality and effective allocation of resources. In addition, the organization only shared written reports with District water office, all the other line departments/offices like for the CAO, DHO, DHI and Sub counties had no filed information of LTP work although they were fully aware of the work. The risk here is, if the current officers leave, there will be no record of LTP work done in the district.
- 3.1.6 The evaluation team observed that, the interventions were all relevant and well suited to the needs of the community. The 20 villages in which water was constructed were identified jointly with District and sub county technical staff and verification done before the onset of project implementation
- 3.1.7 Sustainability of the project were well planned and executed. Capacity of the water user committees were built and supported to keep the borehole safe and functional. Community support and ownership to the project was well sought, most of the community members contribute a monthly fee towards O&M as well as the introduction of the VSLA at the water source keeps the beneficiaries united and supportive towards the project. Although, we noticed the water user committee still needed more support in terms of how to keep their cash safe either through bank deposits or lending, currently the large sum of cash is kept with the treasurer and not lent, which can be a security risk.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.2.1 a) Program recommendations

- 3.2.1.1 LINK TO PROGRESS could try to explore more possibilities of deepening and expanding their capacity building program for the water source committee members. One day training is not sufficient, there is need to train the committee members on other areas like leadership and group dynamics since they are handling a big group, sufficient follow up support visits need to be done as well as linkage to financial institutions and hand pump mechanics.
- 3.2.1.2 There is need to improve the M&E component of future projects and mainstream learning and reflection into project plans and budgets. This will help the organization to be more flexible, capture innovations, share emerging good practices and achieve its goals with ease.
- 3.2.1.3 LINK TO PROGRESS's work and impact questions the validity and appropriateness of the Districts' approach to sustainability and functionality of water sources. LINK TO PROGRESS's work addresses the very reasons why boreholes are drilled and abandoned by communities. Unfortunately, although LTP encouraged Government to adopt the practice through learning forums and District coordination meetings, the Project did not have a strong advocacy component aimed at influencing government to integrate or adopt the practices and models designed by LINK TO PROGRESS for replication or integration over the wider policy in the sector. The O&M approach using VSLA methodology could be used to influence government policy and practice at all levels. It is therefore recommended that LINK TO PROGRESS develops an advocacy strategy aimed at challenging and influencing government to design and implement more sustainability strategies for water sources

- 3.2.1.4 To ensure integration and alignment of LINK TO PROGRESS's interventions into the local government work and processes, it is recommended that LINK TO PROGRESS shares work plan with relevant Sub County staff ahead of time for proper planning and integration.
- 3.2.1.5 Baseline information is very important to use as benchmarks for any planning for interventions with communities. Although a baseline study was done for this project, information generated was insufficient and was done in only two out of the 4 Sub Counties. There is need to do a comprehensive study at the beginning of the project detailing the status of all communities/villages of intervention. That will enable proper tracking of the changes in the communities.
- 3.2.1.6 LINK TO PROGRESS's project did bear good effects or positive change on the target beneficiaries. However, these effects are not being captured and shared with the wider stakeholders. The reports are largely donor oriented and not easy to read and be enjoyed by another stakeholder. It is therefore recommended that LINK TO PROGRESS produces a separate donor report and an organizational report to be shared by other stakeholders.
- 3.2.1.7 For a project of this magnitude, it's important that, as it comes to a close, all stakeholders are made aware of the closing period and their responsibilities towards maintaining the results achieved. This is usually planned and budgeted for, at project design stage. However, for this project, there was no clear documented exit strategy for the project, some of the stakeholders especially beneficiaries still thought LTP was going to help them repair the water sources when they broke down
- 3.2.1.8 In some of the communities in which boreholes were sunk, there were traces iron reaction which changes the water colour. In some villages, the problem was solved by replacing the galvanized pipes with stainless steel pipes during construction. Unfortunately, these pipes are more expensive than the ordinary galvanized pipes, we therefore recommend that, in future the budget allocations for wells should budget for stainless steel pipes only.
- 3.2.1.9 The District still has Low water coverage 68% compared to the neighboring districts and the national average. There is need to continue with support for the District in the same area.
- 3.2.1.10 LTP could also consider doing further research on sanitation in public places (schools, health centers and hospitals) for a possible future intervention. According to the District officials, there is low coverage in these areas
- 3.2.1.11 Need to improve stakeholder coordination at sub county level. There is proper coordination at District level but none at the sub county, this could result in lack of synergy in the sector at the lower level.
- 3.2.1.12 High number of nonfunctional water sources in the district, there is need for district to improve on their O&M. LTP could consider a project that rehabilitates already existing water sources, or one that has a larger O&M component to over the wells previously drilled by the District or Lobby the District to adopt and Up scale the VSLA approach to O&M

b) Institutional recommendations

- 3.2.1.13 Based on the current strategic plan, LINK TO PROGRESS needs to develop a corresponding fundraising strategy to aid their efforts.
- 3.2.1.14 The organization needs to develop and institutional objective and put in place mechanisms for monitoring organizational growth.

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report is an outcome of an external evaluation commissioned by LINK TO PROGRESS with the aim of guiding the future strategies of LINK TO PROGRESS as well as helping LINK TO PROGRESS to account for the expected results at the level of beneficiaries as portrayed in the Project document. A consultant was contracted to undertake this assignment in March- April 2018

1.2 BACKGROUND

Link to Progress (LTP) in Uganda is an NGO operating in Northern Uganda. It was founded by the Good Shepherd Foundation and Stitching Africa Projecten of the Netherlands with the aim of supporting the rural poor to develop themselves through a cost-efficient provision of basic services based on demand and collaboration. Its Vision is a nation free from absolute poverty, ignorance and disease with accessible basic services.

The Mission of Link to Progress (LTP) is to contribute towards linking rural population in Uganda to sustainable progress in water supplies, health, education and other services in efficient and collaborative manner. With 7 years' experience in the implementation of development projects, LTP has the mandate to operate in any part of Uganda although most of the projects are implemented in Northern Ugandan districts of Oyam, Apac, Kole, Lira, Alebtong, Otuke, Amuria and Pader which were most hit by two decades of insurgencies and atrocities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Other water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and livelihood projects have been implemented in districts surrounding Lake Victoria and Bundibugyo in Central and Western Uganda respectively.

Since April 2016, the organization has been implementing a project called "Bridging the Gap in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Northern Uganda- Oyam District" funded by the Medicor Foundation, Venco, Eersel and The Good Shepherd Foundation. The implementation targeted 4 out of the 12 Sub Counties of Oyam District.

1.2.1 Background and context of the evaluation

The project "Bridging the Gap in water, sanitation and Hygiene in Northern Uganda" was implemented by LTP from June 2016 to June 2018 and the total cost is Euros 200,000. The general objective of the project is to improve the health status and living conditions of 6,000 vulnerable rural people.

The project includes: construction of 20 deep boreholes to increase access to safe water to 6,000 vulnerable rural people, improvement of sanitation and hygiene of the beneficiaries through community led total sanitation (CLTS) approach and empowerment of the beneficiaries to form a water and sanitation committees (WSC) and take responsibility to operate and maintain sustainable use of the water sources. Throughout the implementation, LTP coordinated with district and Sub County authorities to promote sense of cooperation and ownership.

The project was implemented in phases. The first phase of the project which comprised of 10 boreholes were successfully completed and commissioned in Loro & Acaba Sub Counties from June 2016 to March 2017. The second phase comprising of another 10 boreholes were sunk in Ngai and Abok Sub Counties and were commissioned in December 2017..

The main stakeholders for the external evaluation were the water user committees, water users/household heads, District/Sub County local government staff and councils, and the staff and Board of LTP.

1.3 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to allow for an independent structured evaluation of the results and impact of the project. It assessed the achievement of the objectives against the agreed indicators. Relevance, Impact, Effectiveness, efficiency and Sustainability. The final evaluation allowed Link To Progress (LTP), its partners and the donor to also document the learning around the approaches and ‘how the interventions have contributed towards transforming lives of the unserved and war struck population of Oyam District. The findings will also be key in informing future programming in areas of service delivery for water and sanitation as well as citizens’ rights and empowerment

Specific objectives of the Evaluation

The evaluation sought to;

- Ascertain the extent to which the project objectives have been achieved including the impact (both intended and unintended) of the interventions on the target communities, particularly women, girl child, as well as every targeted beneficiaries in the target areas.
- Assess the extent to which the interventions are suited to the priorities and needs of the people and communities it is intended to benefit, with specific reference to the experiences and opinions of women and other marginalized groups
- Assess if there are indications or measures for long-term sustainability of the interventions and the extent to which user communities and other local structures were integrated in the project implementation processes
- Assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practices as it relates to good hygiene and health among the communities
- Assess the physical works executed under the project to ensure they meet the set contractual conditions, quality and standards in line with best practices in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector
- Document good practices, key lessons and critical factors for success and innovations for scaling up.
- Provide forward looking recommendations that will inform the development of future programs.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

1.4.1 Evaluation Approach

A five-stage approach was used to undertake the assignment as follows:

Stage One - Preparatory phase – this involved mobilization and orientation of the evaluation team and build-up to the production of the technical proposal that was submitted for review and approval to the LINK TO PROGRESS management.

Stage Two: *Literature Review phase* - involved identification and collection of documents for review from LINK TO PROGRESS and other stakeholders such as government departments and agencies etc. This was followed by a review of literature. This was used to inform the design and refinement of the methodology, particularly determining the issues to be captured in the evaluation tools.

Stage Three - *Field Missions phase* - involved undertaking fieldwork in the districts according to an agreed route and time frame. This in turn involved sending out the evaluation team to the agreed sites in the target sub counties in Oyam District (see annex 3 for programme); carrying out interviews and holding discussions with the key stakeholders in their respective areas on relevant aspects (see Annex 2 for checklists); and collecting and reviewing any other documents that were identified and collected during the course of fieldwork.

Stage Four - *Processing, analysis and draft report generation* - This included dividing daily work amongst the team who produced activity reports. The field reports together with the original raw notes were then handed over to the Evaluator for further analysis according to the themes derived from the scope of work detailed in the Terms of Reference. This resulted into preparation of a draft report that was shared with LINK TO PROGRESS management for comments.

Stage Five - *Feedback meetings and final report generation* - this involved the debriefing sessions and discussion of the evaluation findings with the LINK TO PROGRESS staff on completion of fieldwork and thereafter making a draft which was presented to LTP for feedback and then final report generation.

1.4.2 Description of Review Tools

Document Reviews

This involved reviewing the relevant documents such as the Strategic Plan document, project documents developed and activity reports, past reviews, baseline report, policy documents which have influenced LINK TO PROGRESS or have direct impact on LINK TO PROGRESS work. This was an on-going activity during the entire duration of the process.

Key Informants Interviews

With an input from the LINK TO PROGRESS staff, key informants were selected and interview schedules / guide developed to capture information from the key informants. These included policy makers, planners and implementers and at both District and Sub county local government levels, staff and Board of LTP, and selected household heads.

Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions were conducted with carefully selected groups targeting water user groups and water user committees/VSLA group leadership.

Observation

Out of the eight selected villages, ten households were randomly selected for observation. The evaluators conducted a transect walk across the homes to observe the presence of sanitary facilities and their sanitary practices. Water sources and wells in each of these villages were also observed.

1.5 LIMITATIONS

Time management: An evaluation of a project of this nature which aims to transform society requires the evaluation team to spend reasonable time with the beneficiary communities to tell their story. And yet, the exercise was conducted on a limited budget within a short time.

The evaluation team were not taken to the field by the project staff, locating the beneficiaries in some villages were difficult and time consuming

Nonetheless, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the limitation did not affect the quality of the findings in any substantial manner.

2 FINDINGS

2.1 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

In this section, the report is mainly concerned in assessing the project achievements against the expected project results.

2.2.1 OUTPUT

Specific Objective 1: To contribute towards the increase of water supply coverage in Oyam District by the end of June 2018.

There were two planned results under this area namely;

- Result 1: 6,000 people accessing water from 20 program constructed boreholes in Oyam District.
- Result 2: improved O&M of the newly constructed water sources

According to LINK TO PROGRESS's annual report 2017/8, the activities were all done and all the 20 boreholes were sunk. The evaluation team was able to verify and confirm the existence of all the water sources as well as check for evidence of trainings and other activities proposed by LTP as shown in the table below;

Activities	Out put
a) Conduct a baseline survey.	A baseline study was conducted and a report submitted to LTP.
B) Consultation, contracting preparation, designs.	- A consultative meeting was conducted with District together with sub county authorities to discuss the district priority areas based on their development plan and needs of the communities -Beneficiary communities selected - MOU was signed with the district stipulating roles of each party.

c) Conduct site geological surveys and drilling plan development	Site geological survey was done and a drilling plan developed.
d) Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WSCs elected, MOUs with communities signed and land agreements with land owners signed 20 villages mobilized for the project in 2 phases of 10 villages each - Community capital cost contribution was paid by all the 20 villages as planned and the fund was used to procure VSLA kits to strengthen O&M - Communities participated actively in fencing the boreholes and constructing soak pits
e) Drilling, Construction and test pumping.	- All 20 boreholes were drilled, constructed and test pumped in the 4 targeted Sub Counties in Oyam District
f) Installation and Drilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - installation and drilling reports generated - Over 7,992 people are now accessing safe water in Oyam district
g) Training of the Water source committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A gender sensitive WSC comprising 9 members was formed and trained in each of the 20 water sources. Women were elected in key positions - VSLA groups established in all the 20 villages - Contribution of O&M was established in all 20 water points with each household paying 1,000 or 500 Uganda Shillings per month as agreed by the group.
H) Follow up and Visibility of water sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This was conducted 3 times after the training to check committee functionality - Sign posts were installed at each water source to promote visibility of the project
i) Commissioning of water sources.	- All 20 water sources commissioned with district leaders, Sub County officials and all community members.
ii) ODF verification and celebration	<p>ODF villages verified by the district and sub county officials.</p> <p>The ODF villages celebrated and certified, best households were rewarded.</p>

The number of households who were able to access clean water from the water sources were; 1,590 Households and a total population of 7,992 people from 20 villages in 4 out of the 12 Sub counties of Oyam Sub county as shown below;

Sub county/Village	Water source	Total population in the Sub County	Total Households in the Sub County	Beneficiary population (direct beneficiaries)	Number of beneficiary households
NGAI SUBCOUNTY		28,186	5,793		
Abyenek A	Abyenek A			410	82
Akuk	Akuk			330	66
Onyapo oyere	Onyapo oyere			355	71
Adagwoo	Adagwoo			430	86
Barmunu	Barmunu			400	80
Sub total		28,186	5,793	1925	385
ABOK SUBCOUNTY		17,690	3,660		
Ajaka C	Ajaka C			325	65
Barowelo A	Barowelo A			380	76
Barowelo B	Barowelo B			345	69
Anino A	Anino A			340	68
Ogwenyere	Ogwenyere			252	42
		17,690	3,660	1642	320
LORO SUBCOUNTY		55,253	10,655		
Acamolaki	Acamolaki			390	78
Atyeto A	Atyeto A			870	174
Aboloneno B	Aboloneno B			380	76
Anyingeanyinga	Anyingeanyin ga			460	92
Olam Adek	Olam Adek			520	104
Sub Total		55,253	10,655	2620	524
ACABA SUB COUNTY		30,233	6,047		
Abor Upper	Abor Upper			410	82
Adak A	Adak A			375	75
Obangangeo B	Obangangeo B			245	49
Apala A	Apala A			335	67
Anyacang	Anyacang			440	88
Sub total		30,233	6,047	1805	361
Grand total		131,362	26,155	7,992	1,590

Source; 2014 population census report (Sub County) and Primary data- Evaluation data collection March 2018 (Villages).

Specific Objective 2: To improve hygiene behavior and sanitation practices for 70% of the target groups in Oyam by June 2018.

The evaluation team established that, there are three planned results under this component, namely;

- **Result 1:** 70% of the households in target villages in Oyam District practicing hand washing and latrine use.
- **Result2:** 70 % of the villages in Oyam District will attain open defecation free (ODF) status.
- **Result 3:** Reduced diarrhoea outbreak among 6,000 targeted people in Oyam District.

According to data retrieved from LINK TO PROGRESS’, 1,590 participants from the 20 communities/villages were triggered using the community total led sanitation (CLTS) approach. On average, 75% of the participants were female living mostly in rural areas of Oyam District. The evaluation team established sufficient evidence that the community members were triggered and the key activities implemented were;

Activities	Output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of staff and Village health teams on community led total sanitation (CLTS) and other promotional approaches 	40 VHTs trained on CLTS and PHAST (2 per village)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotional activities (CLTS triggering, follow up, hygiene education, and PHAST sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLTS triggered in 20 villages • 1 Hygiene education was conducted using PHAST in each of the 20 villages • 2 Household follow up was conducted for each village and joint stakeholder verification exercise was done.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailored hygiene trainings and demonstrations depending on the needs of the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness and understanding of sanitary behaviour among targeted communities • Hand washing at critical moments has improved in all triggered communities

The team noted with satisfaction that LINK TO PROGRESS has done a tremendous job. The health education discussions during the meetings were simplified to adapt to the local circumstances of the groups. There is also sufficient evidence that the health education given by LTP made considerable difference in knowledge, attitude and practices of the targeted communities.

2.2.2 OUTCOME

Specific Objective 1: To contribute towards the increase of water supply coverage in Oyam District by the end of June 2018.

Result 1: 6,000 people accessing water from 20 program constructed boreholes in Oyam District.

Evaluation conducted by Esther.Piracel.....

The evaluation team notes that at access level 7,992 people were able to directly access clean water from the project, however at outcome level, we went deeper to assess how their access to safe water has changed their lives and affected their wellbeing.

According to the groups visited by the evaluation team and LTP reports, there was undeniable change in the lives of the targeted beneficiaries in three main areas; reduced distance travelled, time spent while collecting water which in turn reduced their daily workload especially for the women and girls. The other indicator was in terms of the clean and good quality of the water got from the boreholes which improved their health.

From the baseline of this project, it was reported that majority of the community members were walking for 3 kilometers to fetch water from unprotected water sources that were shared with other villages, apart from being far, they were congested and the water was dirty. However, during the evaluation, most of the community members reported to be walking only one kilometer or less to the new boreholes. The evaluation team talked to Mrs *Jennifer Ojok 27 year's old lady from Bar Owelo A Village who remarked;*

'I used to walk for 1.5 Km to access the only water source in this village which was an open well, because of its overcrowding I would always wake up very early to walk and fetch water ,I could go to my garden very late at around 9:00am after fetching water ,I have not been doing much in my garden because I was spending most of my time fetching water for the family, since the borehole is now in our village I am spending most of my morning time in my garden because I can fetch water at any time of the day.'

Like the story of Jennifer, several beneficiaries narrated how access to clean water impacted their lives. This was seen in their reduced workload due to shorter distance and time spent on drawing water. The saved time are now being spent on garden work to produce more food or attend to their children's needs at home.

Another change created by access to water was how the reduced congestion also reduced cases of conflict in most of the villages we visited. Most fights and conflict among women in the villages originated from water sources but by the time of this evaluation, most community members reported peaceful living. This can be seen from the story of one of the beneficiaries captured by the evaluation team below.

Vicky Akello 24 years old woman from Bar Owelo A Village. She relocated to the village 2014, the only source of water was an un protected spring, life was not easy for her because the well was overcrowded, it was shared with other three villages of Bar Owelo B, Wigeng, and Adyel Headquarters. In March, 2014 she fought with a fellow woman from Wigweng village and broke her arm because she had queued for one hour and when it was her turn to fetch some water, another woman who had come after her wanted to fetch before her, it resulted into a fight since then she has been fetching water from another village using a bicycle. They had agreed with her husband to shift to another village because of the incidence, but because of the borehole drilled by Link to Progress in Bar Owelo A Village they have changed their mind to remain in the village. The borehole gives them access to clean water from a short distance and it's not over crowded, her life has improved tremendously since the borehole was constructed, she can now do all her chores easily without worrying about water.

Access to clean water also improved health of the community members and several community members had testimonies about how clean drinking water reduced their medical bills and visits to the hospital due to infections from dirty water. As a result, more children can go to school daily without interruptions from sicknesses, and more adults can go to work in their farmland producing more food. One of the beneficiaries made the following remarks;

'The borehole has saved my family, all my children were diagnosed with typhoid fever in June 2016 and the medical officer suspected we were drinking dirty water, it costed me Ugx 160,000 to treat my two kids, they also dropped out of school because they were sickly, but since August, 2017 I have not heard cases of stomach pain and diarrhea in my family. I enrolled my children back to school this year, 2018, and I thank God for LTP.

Martin Okello 40 years old of Bar Owelo A Village

“I was admitted three times at the health center due to typhoid fever it costed me 400,000 in three different treatments , yet that was the money I had saved with my husband to buy a bull to help us in farming. Since the borehole was constructed in this village by LTP I have never suffered from typhoid fever again and we have started saving again with my husband to buy a bull”.

Lydia Okello 28 years old of Olam Adek Village.



A woman fetches water from a hand-dug well in Aboloneno B, on the right is the new water source constructed in the village by LTP

Finally, access to water also improved hygiene in the communities. Most people would not wash hands at critical times or bath sometimes due to shortage of water. It was critical to save the little water collected for very important tasks like cooking, other hygienic activities that needed water were seen as option. According to the beneficiaries we talked to, they are now able to bath twice a day, wash clothes, wash hands at critical time all due to increased access to water provided by the project. One of the beneficiaries *Grace Akar, 34 years old from Bar Munu Village* remarked;

We had shortage of water during dry season in our village because the hand dug well could reduce in quantity to the extent that after fetching one 20 liters Jerican you have to wait for another 20 minutes before you fetch another Jerican. Because of the shortage, my family has been sharing one 20 liters Jerican of water per day to do all domestic work including drinking, there was no opportunity to waste water in activities like washing clothes, but because of the borehole our clothes are now clean, I can now wash my clothes weekly and bath at least twice which used not to be the case before the borehole was drilled.

(ii) Result 2: Proper Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the 20 constructed water sources.

LTP introduced Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) in each water source as an Operation and maintenance (O&M) model. Below is a case study from one of the water sources.

Betty Bodo aged 42 years, resident of Obangangeyo B, married with 8 children says getting a brand new borehole in her community has been double blessing. They didn't only get clean and safe water, but they also got a way to improve their economic situation.

She says after LTP facilitating the construction of their new borehole in 2016, good things started to flow into her village. As soon as the construction of the borehole came to completion, LTP went ahead to support her community to form and train their water user committee. She was elected one of the committee members and that gave her an opportunity to demonstrate some leadership in her community. Among the topics taught to them was financial management and how to save for water as they were told "water is life..." Immediately after the training they were empowered to teach others about personal hygiene and good sanitation in their homes. Because of their mobilization and zeal they helped to raise their sanitation coverage from 65% to 100%, and their village was declared ODF. They started collecting user fee of Uganda shillings 1000 (USD 0.4) every month and some money was contributed for VSLA as well.



The committee would meet regularly to update the community members how much they had collected. After six months they had collected UGX 650,000 which they used to open up their first village loans and saving scheme. She said there are now three such groups existing in their community. When the evaluation team visited, she thanked LTP for opening up new opportunities in their community. She said they did not only benefit from the water alone, but all these things. She gave an example of when one of the village members whose son was bitten by a stray dog and needed urgent medical attention had to turn to the Savings scheme for a quick loan which he had to pay back slowly at a very small interest. She said, that was one among the unintended outcomes of LTP's intervention in their community. She says with their scheme in place they are now able to do many economic activities that benefit their families, some members have bought animals, and others have increased size of farming while others have started petty trades.

Other similar stories of economic empowerment from the water sources from various villages are documented below;

Bonny Otim 36 years old of Bar Owelo A Village, made the following remarks,

"I borrowed Ugx 100,000 from our VSLA in July, 2017 and bought soya bean seeds. I harvested 12 sacks of soya bean which earned me Ugx 800,000, out of my soya bean sales, i bought two bulls which I am now using for my cultivation using ox-plough, it has made me to upgrade my farming from subsistence to commercial" am very grateful to the VSLA group.

Omara Hudson 37 years old of Olam Adek Village remarked;

'I appreciate the initiation of VSLA in my community by LTP, in 2017 i borrowed 100,000= UGX and used the money to make 20,000 bricks, i sold part of the bricks at 1,500,000= (one million five hundred thousand shillings) and I used the remaining 5,000 bricks to construct my house. The money I raised from the bricks enabled me to construct a permanent house.

Cikpeye Geoffrey, 40 year old man from Barmunu village in Ngai Sub County

Like many of his village mate, Geoffrey was financially struggling. He was doing subsistence farming for a living until 2015 when LTP came to their village to sink a water source. A water user committee was elected and trained in water source management as well as VSLA. Geoffrey was among the committee members, he started saving on a monthly bases with the group at the water source and after a year, he was able to borrow 100, 000 (one hundred thousand shillings) from the group, he used the money to set up a produce business. He started buying maize and beans from the villagers and he would take to

other neighboring bigger markets, very soon, his produce buying center was converted into a shop in which he sells household items like sugar and soap. Today his financial situation has improved, he is able to pay his 3 children in school, manage his household expenses and continue to invest in farming.

Such stories of change were very common at all water sources constructed by LTP, It suffices to say, with the change in income status, knowledge and attitude, it will be impossible for these communities not to repair the water sources when they break down.

Specific objective 2: To improve hygiene behavior and sanitation practices for 70% of the target groups in Oyam by June 2018.

- **Result 1: 70% of the households in target villages in Oyam District practicing hand washing and latrine use.**

20 villages were sensitised to construct sanitary facilities like kitchen, latrines, bathrooms, hand washing facilities, rubbish pits and drying racks. In all the villages visited, on average every 8 out of 10 households visited had latrines which translates to about 80% of the beneficiaries having facilities.

Construction and use of latrines has given people dignity in most of the communities we visited, people were happy to have been sensitised to construct latrines. This can be illustrated with comments from beneficiaries as documented below;

*“I used to defecate once a day because I was sharing a neighbors’ latrine, I could sneak either early morning or late at night because I didn’t want my neighbor to know that I was using her latrine, but after attending a training which was conducted by LTP in our village I realized it was very important to have my own latrine. Now I have my own latrine and use it at my convenience”,
Dillis Ojok 31 years of Bar Owelo A Village.*

*“My husband is an elder in this village but people have been fearing to hold meetings in my home because there was no latrine, I was ashamed because whenever there is a meeting in this village they dodged my home. Since I constructed my latrine meetings has been held in my home, thanks to LTP for opening my eye that latrine is very important for a healthy home”,
Santa Otim 60 years old, Bar Owelo A Village.*



Ms Santa Otim (left) washing her hands after using her latrine and (on the right) Mr Dillis Ojok standing in front of his newly constructed latrine in Barowelo A

- **Result2: 70 % of the villages in Oyam District will attain open defecation free (ODF) status.**

11 out of the 20 Villages triggered were declared ODF forming 55% achievement of the target. According to the analysis by the programme staff, and evidence from a few of the groups visited by the evaluation team, 20 communities (villages) were triggered using the CLTS methodology and given hygiene education. Out of these communities, 11 were declared open defecation free (ODF) meaning, everybody in the village uses latrine for disposal of fecal waste. The evaluation was interested in assessing whether the lives of the people in these villages changed because of observing proper sanitary practices, below is an account of our investigation.



Members of a village showing their ODF certificate (left) while a woman with all sanitary facilities is washing her Jerican at home.

It is important to note that, without hygiene education, most homes were not having all sanitary facilities like drying rack, rubbish pits, latrines, and hand washing facilities but in all the villages we visited, people had all facilities and their homes were kept clean. This changed the way the community members lived in dignity and pride of their homes and village. Cases of hygiene related diseases also reduced in the villages declared ODF.

One of the beneficiaries **Mrs Doreen Odyek from Obangangeyo B reported;**

“We have passed a byelaw in this village that stops anybody crossing through our villages to defecate in the open and all new people to the village have to construct a latrine and other sanitary facilities before they can settle down in this village. We no longer eat each other’s faeces, thanks to LTP for educating us.”

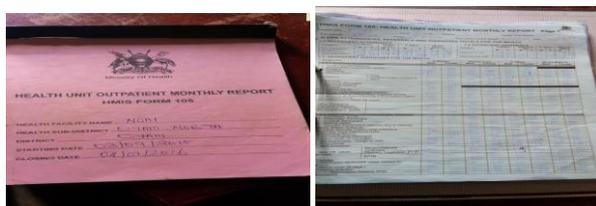
- **Result 3: Reduced diarrhoea outbreak among 6,000 targeted people in Oyam District.**

We visited Ngai Health centre III and saw a reduction in acute diarrhoea cases reported in 2018 compared to 2015. for instance in 2015; on average 66 people reported acute diarrhoea on a monthly basis but in 2018 only about 17 cases of the same were reported on average although these varied across villages and months of the year.

There were cases from households and testimonies of mothers who reported reduction in infection and number of hospital visits as well as total of income spent on treatment of hygiene related diseases as illustrated by the testimony of this beneficiary.

Nam Innocent 36 year old man from Bar Owelo A village reported that,

He has been spending Ugx 18,000 monthly to treat his children on intestinal worms from a private clinic but after the hygiene and sanitation training from the LTP team he struggled to have all the required sanitation facilities in his home ,there are no cases of diahorea and stomach pain in his family now because even the children are defecating in the latrine even if they parents are not at home because the latrine is clean and accessible and everyone in his family know the only place to defecate from is the latrine, but before they used to find children had defecated around the compound. Because of these changes in his home, He emerged the best home in the village during an award ceremony organized by LTP and he was awarded prizes.



Although we noted cases of diarrhoea is still existing in all villages and increases tremendously during rainy seasons. There is need to further investigate this. Some of the respondents we talked to, seem to think it was due to the large number of swamps and several other surface run off water sources are available during rainy seasons and the people use them as alternative sources during those times

2.3 PROGRAMME IMPACT

LINK TO PROGRESS's work over the last two years although quite a short time for tracing impact, is already showing progressive positive signs to that effect. These are analyzed at the following levels;

2.3.1 Direct Beneficiary level

Like most women in the rural areas, the beneficiaries of LINK TO PROGRESS project had no or limited access to clean water for home use. This increased their workload at home and in some cases put their families in danger of water related diseases. On the other hand no knowledge of sanitary practices and absence of proper facilities continuously exposed their families to the risk of diseases.

Their stories have changed for the better there are examples of women and men who before the project experienced poor health, humiliation, increased workload and school dropout, but today they are knowledgeable, healthy and accessing clean water from a short distance. It suffices to say, LINK TO PROGRESS is transforming individual's health practices and lessening burden of ill health in families of Oyam district.

2.3.2 Community level

LINK TO PROGRESS recognises that its mission is for the poor of Northern Uganda. But as the mission states, the approach is not do it for them, but rather "do it with them" which means, the emphasis is put on capacity building of community members to contribute to the water sources and find ways of keeping it operational and functional.

It also involved Men & women saving their own money and use it to better their lives under the VSLA approach but also contribute for O&M while putting up sanitary facilities in their homes, and within the last two years LINK TO PROGRESS is precisely achieving this.

The communities where LINK TO PROGRESS is working are stronger, more focused and are committed to improving their lives. The group members support each other in times of difficulties and they formed a safety net for each other, and committees are well trained on how to keep their water sources functional.

In sanitation, there are communities like Barmunu Village who developed a byelaw to prevent anybody crossing through their village to defecate in the open.

2.3.3 Organizational level

The last two years have been years of learning for LINK TO PROGRESS in terms of organizational growth. LINK TO PROGRESS has grown and matured into a recognized NGO in its area of operation but especially in Oyam District. This is because of its works with the poor and good collaboration with stakeholders. Their ability to understand community needs in the sector has led many beneficiaries to associate and identify with LTP as their own Organization.

2.3.4 Government / Policy Level

LINK TO PROGRESS has engaged in activities that have influenced the practices of government in water and sanitation especially in terms of implementation of operation and maintenance for boreholes. For instance the sub

county Officials and District water officer confessed to have introduced VSLA in some new water sources they constructed with government funding.

Although these provide a good opportunity for LINK TO PROGRESS to engage with government, challenge and influence them on the quality of their work in O&M but LINK TO PROGRESS is unable to explore this opportunity because lobbying and policy advocacy in WASH is not one of its core areas.

All said and done, however, it is imperative that LINK TO PROGRESS begins to balance direct service provision and advocacy. The good practices need to be used to influence government policy for replication in other parts of Uganda. For instance, the VSLA model for O&M is effective and not practiced anywhere else in Oyam and the District has high number of broken down water sources that have been abandoned by the community. There is therefore, need for LINK TO PROGRESS to strategize and play into that space.

2.4 RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND EFFICIENCY

In assessing the issue of resource allocation and efficiency, the guiding questions, as set out in the TOR for this Evaluation is, *'have the outcomes been achieved in a cost effective and cost efficient way?'*

Our interpretations of the key concepts in the above guiding questions are:

- **Outcomes:** The changes in practices and to some extent, policies that have occurred as a result of implementing specific programme objectives.
- **Cost effective:** This has to do with basing resource management decisions on the principle of least cost options.
- **Cost efficiency:** We have understood this to mean ensuring maximum possible returns from every unit of resource input in programme planning and implementation. In other words, it has to do with maximizing value for money.

The key resources reviewed for purposes of this evaluation are financial and human resources. Regarding financial resource management in LINK TO PROGRESS during the period under review, our views are structured in a simple framework of financial management practices, as articulated below;

- **Book -Keeping:**

This has been effectively done, the 2016 audit had no queries while that of 2017 has not yet been finalized. There has been adequate compliance with LINK TO PROGRESS's Administrative Manual. The books have been satisfactorily kept. This has been confirmed by the independent opinion of BRJ & Co. Certified Public Accountants who audited LINK TO PROGRESS's financial statements, for the period ended December 31st 2016.

- **Accountancy:**

That has to do with interpretation of results of bookkeeping, so as to derive information on trends, relationship and decisions taken. The accounting practices and performance in LINK TO PROGRESS has certainly been commendable over the period; useful information has been generated that have informed programming, and key Management, and even Board decisions.

- The Board made a decision to stop TGS from drilling boreholes before the funding is transferred by the donors

- **Auditing:**

Was undertaken covering the entire project period except the current FY, that is not yet completed. For the audit report available, the auditors BRJ & Co. basing themselves on international accounting standards produced unqualified reports expressing satisfaction that the financial statements provided a true and fair view of LINK TO PROGRESS's state of affairs during the period.

- **Financial decisions:**

Apart from major decisions taken on the basis of established information and trends on financial management already mentioned above, other management decision of financial nature and implication have been competently taken in LINK TO PROGRESS.

A scrutiny of LINK TO PROGRESS's cumulative Budget and Expenditure performance, with a focus on Program versus Administrative costs over the project period, 2016 and 2017 showed a strong leverage on Administrative costs. This has been the end result of high quality bookkeeping and sound Accounting and Management decisions which has made possible, the attainment of a very high degree of cost efficiency.

Furthermore, scrutiny of LINK TO PROGRESS's corporate budget for the period 2016, and 2017 shows that the activities and expected out comes are closely aligned to their respective cost implications, which is every good practice to enable close monitoring of both cost effectiveness and efficiency.

There is satisfactory evidence from the available budgets, plans and reports that LINK TO PROGRESS has adequately prioritized issues of *goal attainment* and *client satisfaction* in its financial management focus and strategies.

A few areas that LINK TO PROGRESS could still work on, to further improve their financial resource management practices include;

- Ensure that audit also includes value for money and gives value to the organization
- Develop clear guidelines to spend exchange rate gains especially for long term projects

2.5 LESSONS LEARNT: GOOD PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES

In this section, we highlight the good practices and the challenges LINK TO PROGRESS has been faced with during the last two years.

2.5.1 Good Practices

Building a Savings culture in the region

Whereas its purpose is to promote good operation and maintenance around the water sources, LTP has over the last two years successfully built the culture of savings and communities are enthusiastic about it. The groups have also become a social safety net for most community members during times of hardship as well as investment.

Participation and local ownership of the project

From the need identification process to stakeholder Participation from grassroots, Sub County and District levels during design and implementation, LTP was able to create widespread ownership and support for the project.

Accountability

The evaluation team were informed at all levels from the community, Sub County and District level that LTP was a very accountable organization. They shared their intentions, work plans and revealed their budget to their partners without holding back, this created trust with the stakeholders in the region.

Promotion of sustained operation and maintenance at the water source

Using the VSLA and community contribution approach for O&M, LTP was able to mobilize community members to own the water sources and take responsibility for its repairs. This practice will definitely sustain the water sources.

Involvement of government staff in implementation

Working together with government staff especially at the Sub County level was a useful strategy that could promote sustainability of the changes but at the same time, the officials are trained resource persons who are sometimes underutilized because of limited resources

Coordination with sector players in the District

LTP was reported to be heavily involved in sector coordination meetings at the District level sharing the progress of their work with sector players at the district and involving them in monitoring visits and commissioning of boreholes, this created awareness and support to Link to progress as an organization as well as the project.

2.5.2 Challenges

1. The project design period of two years was too short, for real change and transformation in the sanitation and hygiene component, more longer term projects are desirable (3-5years)
2. Budget allocation and management. The number of follow-up activities planned and budgeted for under the CLTS/software component was inadequate. After triggering, most communities need between 5 to 10 follow up visits per year but the project had only 3. Inadequate follow up visits result into partial transformation in some communities.
3. Need to improve stakeholder coordination at sub county levels. There is proper coordination at District level but none at the sub county
4. Operation and maintenance fund collection for most boreholes is going on well and most water sources have accumulated well over 200,000 UGX. The issue is, the money for O&M is not being lent out and most of them are stored in a case in the treasurer's house. This money poses a security risk for both the group and the treasurer who keeps it.
5. Quality control during implementation was good, most communities attained good level of transformation. However, a few cases emerged and they include; poor quality of sanitary facilities in some villages (e.g Barowelo B), high number of collapsing facilities in some villages, some households not triggered, weak group management, some members of committees not trained (Barmunu) , spot for the Jerican too small at the borehole (Obangangeyo B).
6. Capacity building of the community to sustain the project and manage the water sources was planned and executed well. However, the evaluation team noticed weak group leadership, nonexistent sanitation committee members and lack of sufficient information on hand pump mechanics in some communities. These factors may hinder the success so far registered in those communities.
7. There was no clear Exit strategy for the project, some of the stakeholders especially beneficiaries still thought LTP was going to help them repair the water sources when they broke down

8. LTP had a good M&E system for the project, a baseline study was done, inputs and outputs tracked well during implementation however, the evaluation team noticed that output information was not consistently used for decision making due to heavy workload of the project team and little time for internal reflection.

2.6 PROJECT COORDINATION MECHANISMS (MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE)

The highest decision making organ in LTP is the Board comprises of individuals from Uganda and other countries, the board meets thrice or twice a year to perform their oversight role in the organization.

Furthermore, below the Board is the management team headed by a Country manager together with a team of Project Manager and the Finance and Administration Officer, and assistant project officers/field officers. The Regional team is semi-autonomous as they manage the day to day programs and delivery of services in Northern Uganda Districts.

The challenge here is that, there is no clear objective and system in place for both management and board to assess institutional growth and strategies. We recommend that, LINK TO PROGRESS develops a specific objective for institutional growth which can be reviewed periodically.

2.7 PROJECT DESIGN

In practice, planning is conducted participatory, the Regional team prepares and submit consolidated quarterly work plans and budgets to the Head office Team which are then discussed and approved. The Head office management team then receives reports but also occasionally undertakes field supervision visits. LINK TO PROGRESS's field office. The Plans also reflect the priorities in their mission statement and the priorities of their target groups.

The frequent consultations and coordination with Sub County and District teams facilitate the identification of needs in the underserved communities which are used for project design and implementation.

LINK TO PROGRESS has a strategic plan which has guided the operations of the organization from 2015. To a large extent LINK TO PROGRESS staffs are conversant with the contents of the document. The Strategic Plan / Document articulates the strategic objectives in the plan, range of activities, outcomes as well as an elaborate Action Plan and Budget. Although it does not have a clear fundraising strategy.

3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.2 CONCLUSIONS

- 3.2.1 There is sufficient evidence that the construction of the 20 boreholes in Oyam District and the capacity building given to its community members to maintain the water sources have made considerable difference in reduction of workload, improved health and wellbeing of especially the women and girls but also their entire households. Some beneficiaries had to walk 4 kilometers in search of clean water and opted for alternative surface runoff water during rainy seasons or unprotected hand dug wells which were often contaminated but after the construction of the 20 boreholes, they were able to access clean water within a short distance and time.

- 3.2.2 The VSLA and funds contributed for O&M integrated into the project produced remarkable results, and appears to be very promising as a source of support for O&M. They have been trained and linked to hand pump mechanics and advised to open bank accounts. Unfortunately the time spent with them was short to see them through the implementation of these. For such small groups, it's advisable to give information and support the process of such linkages to build capacity and minimize risks.
- 3.2.3 The sanitation and hygiene component scored highly in terms of health education, increased sanitary knowledge, attitude and practice changes which improved health and wellbeing of most families in targeted communities. The women we spoke to, at household level were able to articulate the reasons why they needed to keep a good sanitary practice at the household level as well as the health centers we visited confirmed a decrease in reported cases of acute diarrhea since 2015.
- 3.2.4 The project budgeting was very limited. Not much money was allocated for monitoring and follow up of the sanitation component of the project, this affected results obtained in some parts of the targeted communities. The project officers would have been fully allocated time and budget for several community follow up visits, reviews and learning, both at community level and at organisational level. These limitations in the budget affected some learning that could have improved project implementation.
- 3.2.5 Although LINK TO PROGRESS is working with government at Sub-County and District levels, its activity plans are not well synchronized with Sub County plans and yet they sometimes share the same personnel. This affects quality and effective allocation of resources. In addition, the organization only shared written reports with District water office, all the other line departments/offices like for the CAO,DHO, DHI and Sub counties had no filed information of LTP work although they were fully aware of the work. The risk here is, if the current officers leave, there will be no record of LTP work done in the district.
- 3.2.6 The evaluation team observed that, the interventions were all relevant and well suited to the needs of the community. The 20 villages in which water was constructed were identified jointly with District and sub county technical staff and verification done before the onset of project implementation
- 3.2.7 Sustainability of the project were well planned and executed. Capacity of the water user committees were built and supported to keep the borehole safe and functional. Community support and ownership to the project was well sought, most of the community members contribute a monthly fee towards O&M as well as the introduction of the VSLA at the water source keeps the beneficiaries united and supportive towards the project. Although, we noticed the water user committee still needed more support in terms of how to keep their cash safe either through bank deposits or lending, currently the large sum of cash is kept with the treasurer and not lent, which can be a security risk.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.2.1 a) Program recommendations

- 3.2.1.15 LINK TO PROGRESS could try to explore more possibilities of deepening and expanding their capacity building program for the water source committee members. One day training is not sufficient, there is need to train the committee members on other areas like leadership and group dynamics since they are handling a big group, sufficient follow up support visits need to be done as well as linkage to financial institutions and hand pump mechanics.

- 3.2.1.16 There is need to improve the M&E component of future projects and mainstream learning and reflection into project plans and budgets. This will help the organization to be more flexible, capture innovations, share emerging good practices and achieve its goals with ease.
- 3.2.1.17 LINK TO PROGRESS's work and impact questions the validity and appropriateness of the Districts' approach to sustainability and functionality of water sources. LINK TO PROGRESS's work addresses the very reasons why boreholes are drilled and abandoned by communities. Unfortunately, although LTP encouraged Government to adopt the practice through learning forums and District coordination meetings, the Project did not have a strong advocacy component aimed at influencing government to integrate or adopt the practices and models designed by LINK TO PROGRESS for replication or integration over the wider policy in the sector. The O&M approach using VSLA methodology could be used to influence government policy and practice at all levels. It is therefore recommended that LINK TO PROGRESS develops an advocacy strategy aimed at challenging and influencing government to design and implement more sustainability strategies for water sources
- 3.2.1.18 To ensure integration and alignment of LINK TO PROGRESS's interventions into the local government work and processes, it is recommended that LINK TO PROGRESS shares work plan with relevant Sub County staff ahead of time for proper planning and integration.
- 3.2.1.19 Baseline information is very important to use as benchmarks for any planning for interventions with communities. Although a baseline study was done for this project, information generated was insufficient and was done in only two out of the 4 Sub Counties. There is need to do a comprehensive study at the beginning of the project detailing the status of all communities/villages of intervention. That will enable proper tracking of the changes in the communities.
- 3.2.1.20 LINK TO PROGRESS's project did bear good effects or positive change on the target beneficiaries. However, these effects are not being captured and shared with the wider stakeholders. The reports are largely donor oriented and not easy to read and be enjoyed by another stakeholder. It is therefore recommended that LINK TO PROGRESS produces a separate donor report and an organizational report to be shared by other stakeholders.
- 3.2.1.21 For a project of this magnitude, it's important that, as it comes to a close, all stakeholders are made aware of the closing period and their responsibilities towards maintaining the results achieved. This is usually planned and budgeted for, at project design stage. However, for this project, there was no clear documented exit strategy for the project, some of the stakeholders especially beneficiaries still thought LTP was going to help them repair the water sources when they broke down
- 3.2.1.22 In some of the communities in which boreholes were sunk, there were traces iron reaction which changes the water colour. In some villages, the problem was solved by replacing the galvanized pipes with stainless steel pipes during construction. Unfortunately, these pipes are more expensive than the ordinary galvanized pipes, we therefore recommend that, in future the budget allocations for wells should budget for stainless steel pipes only.
- 3.2.1.23 The District still has Low water coverage 68% compared to the neighboring districts and the national average. There is need to continue with support for the District in the same area.
- 3.2.1.24 LTP could also consider doing further research on sanitation in public places (schools, health centers and hospitals) for a possible future intervention. According to the District officials, there is low coverage in these areas

- 3.2.1.25 Need to improve stakeholder coordination at sub county level. There is proper coordination at District level but none at the sub county, this could result in lack of synergy in the sector at the lower level.
- 3.2.1.26 High number of nonfunctional water sources in the district, there is need for district to improve on their O&M. LTP could consider a project that rehabilitates already existing water sources, or one that has a larger O&M component to over the wells previously drilled by the District or Lobby the District to adopt and Up scale the VSLA approach to O&M

b) Institutional recommendations

- 3.2.1.27 Based on the current strategic plan, LINK TO PROGRESS needs to develop a corresponding fundraising strategy to aid their efforts.
- 3.2.1.28 The organization needs to develop and institutional objective and put in place mechanisms for monitoring organizational growth.

References

1. Selected drilling sites 2016& 17
2. Annual report (June 2016- March 2017)
3. Proposal- Bridging gap Project
4. Donation letter- MF
5. Baseline report 2016
6. Contract- Bridging gap
7. Annual financing report 2016

Annexes

Annex 1: LINK TO PROGRESS Performance Audit Matrix

Result area	Achievements	Explanatory notes especially for the variance
To contribute towards an increase of water supply coverage from 55% to at least 70% in Oyam District by 2017		
Conduct Baseline survey, consultative visits to District, sub- counties and communities to select beneficiary villages	done	
Consultation, contracting preparation, designs.	done	
Conduct site Geological surveys and drilling plan development	done	
Community mobilization	done	
Drilling, Construction and test pumping.	done	
Installation and Drilling reports	done	
Training of the Water source committee	done	
Follow up and Visibility of water sources	done	
Commissioning of water sources	done	
To improved hygiene behavior and sanitation practices for 70% of the target groups by December		
Conduct training of staff and Village health teams on community led total sanitation (CLTS) and other promotional approaches	done	
Conduct promotional activities (CLTS triggering, follow up, hygiene education, and PHAST sessions)	done	
Conduct tailored hygiene trainings and demonstrations depending on the needs of the Community	done	
Program Management Project management, monitoring, and reporting	done	

Financial Audit	done	
Program Evaluation	done	

Annex 2: M&E Matrix

Project Outcome	Indicators	Baseline Status	End line evaluation	Explanation of variance
1. Access to safe water: % of people within 1 km	Distance for fetching water reduced	At baseline, the maximum distance was 3km	1Km or less	
	Reduced time spent on fetching water	A maximum of 1 hour was spent to fetch water at baseline	A maximum of 30 minutes spent	
	Availability of safe source of water	The main source of water at baseline was unprotected spring	Main source of water is borehole	
2. Functionality: % of functional water sources	Community members actively contributing money for repair and maintenance	35% of the respondents agreed that they collect monthly fees at baseline	100% of the respondents collect water user fees	
		The water source committees were not yet formed at the time of baseline	All the 20 water sources had water user committees, trained and functional	
3. Sanitation: % of people with improved sanitation	70% of households are having latrine	95% of the households had latrines at the time of baseline	80% of households visited had latrines at end line.	The 95% coverage at baseline was a conclusion made from the 2 out of 4 sub counties of the project. Not all villages had the same coverage at baseline All sub counties were visited at end line and two villages sampled per sub county
	All the Adults and children use latrine for defecation	40% of households without latrine defecate openly, while 60% go to the neighbors	0% open defecation and 20% sharing in the villages visited	
	All community latrines have covers	Greater percentage of households had covered pit at baseline	For the homes visited, none of the households had uncovered pits	

	All Households are having clean latrine	81.1% of the households had latrines while 18.9% had poorly maintained latrines at the time of baseline	20% of the homes with latrines still had poorly maintained latrines	
	Households have hand washing facilities near latrines	66% of the households did not have hand washing facilities with soap at the baseline	70% of the households had hand washing facilities with soap at end line	
4. Hand washing: % of people with access to and using hand washing facilities	Households members wash their hands with soap	66% of the households did not have hand washing facilities	70% of the households had hand washing facilities with soap at end line	
	Presence of rubbish pit	25.5% of the households did not have rubbish pit at the time of Baseline	100% of the households had rubbish pits	
	Members of households use clean kitchen	98% of households built cooking shades in their homes	100% of the households had cooking shades in their homes	
	Drying racks were available at all households	55.6% of the households had drying racks at baseline	100% of the households had drying racks	
	Availability of bathing shelter	some shelter does not give privacy to household members	All latrines visited were complete with shutters	
5. Management: % of water points with actively functioning Water & Sanitation Committees	Commitment of communities to sustain and own the water source	96% of water sources were owned by the community at baseline	100% of the 20 water sources were owned by community members. They all contributed monthly fee to the maintenance of the water source	
6. Gender % of Water User committees with women holding key positions.	Availability of gender balanced water source committees responsible for operation and maintenance	The water source committees were not yet elected at the time of baseline	All water sources (20) had trained and functional committees At least 3 out of the 9 committee members were women	

Annex 3: DETAILED TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF LINK TO PROGRESS

Bridging the Gap in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene In Northern Uganda, Oyam District.

Background

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in. There is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. But due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition.

Link to Progress is committed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6, by ensuring access to water and sanitation for all

Terms of Reference for End of Project Evaluation

Link To Progress (LTP) in Uganda seeks an experienced individual consultant to carry out a final evaluation of a project entitled "Bridging the Gap in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Northern Uganda- Oyam District". The project is funded by the Medicor Foundation, Venco, Eersel and The Good Shepherd Foundation Its implementation started in April 2016 and it is to end in June 2018. The target areas include the sub counties that were struck by civil wars in Oyam District which forced many into internally displaced camps. These terms of reference (ToR) define the work to be carried out by the consultant. It provides a brief outline of the project and specifies the scope of the evaluation.

1. Goal and objective of the project

1.1 Goal:

To improve the health status and living conditions of 6,000 people by achieving sustainable water supply and sanitation (MDG 7c).

1.2 Specific objective:

To contribute towards the increase of water supply coverage in Oyam District by the end of June 2018.

To improve hygiene behavior and sanitation practices for 70% of the target groups in Oyam by June 2018.

2.0 Expected results

The project planned to reach out to 6000 people from the war struck areas of Oyam District. The following are the expected results of the project;

- 6,000 people accessing water from 20 program constructed boreholes in Oyam District.
- 70% of the households in target villages in Oyam District practicing hand washing and latrine use.
- 70 % of the villages in Oyam District will attain open defecation free (ODF) status.
- Reduced diarrhea outbreak among 6,000 targeted people in Oyam District.

The project also planned to implement Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) in Oyam District as one of the many approaches in managing Operation and maintenance (O&M) funds being piloted in the WASH sector in Uganda. The beneficiaries are the water users.

3.0 Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to allow for an independent structured evaluation of the results and impact of the project. It will assess the achievement of the objectives against the agreed indicators. Relevance, Impact, Effectiveness, efficiency and Sustainability. The final evaluation will allow Link To Progress (LTP), implementing partners and the donor to also document the learning around the approaches and 'how the interventions have contributed towards transforming lives of the unserved and war struck population of Oyam District. The findings will also be key in informing future programming in areas of service delivery for water and sanitation as well as citizens' rights and empowerment

3.1 Specific objectives of the Evaluation

The evaluation seeks to

- Ascertain the extent to which the project objectives have been achieved including the impact (both intended and unintended) of the interventions on the target communities, particularly women, girl child, as well as every targeted beneficiaries in the target areas.
- Assess the extent to which the interventions are suited to the priorities and needs of the people and communities it is intended to benefit, with specific reference to the experiences and opinions of women and other marginalized groups
- Assess if there are indications or measures for long-term sustainability of the interventions and the extent to which user communities and other local structures were integrated in the project implementation processes
- Assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practices as it relates to good hygiene and health among the communities
- Assess the physical works executed under the project to ensure they meet the set contractual conditions, quality and standards in line with best practices in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector
- Document good practices, key lessons and critical factors for success and innovations for scaling up.
- Provide forward looking recommendations that will inform the development of future programs.

4.0 Time Frame

The whole program evaluation process will take a maximum of 30 working days (excluding weekends) that include. Preparation, field work with communities, partners and stakeholders, report writing and dissemination of the report.

5.0 Consultant Profile and Experience

Team Composition

Given the nature of the task, the consultant should have skills set that cover social technical, environmental, and institutional aspects of rural WASH service delivery.

- Should have at least an advanced degree in Public Health, Environmental Health, Development studies or other WASH related qualification
- Should have technical knowledge in water and sanitation infrastructures.
- Demonstrated experience in carrying out impact evaluations, demonstrable relevant practical experience in qualitative and quantitative research methodology, evaluation design and implementation.
- Good understanding of the WASH context in rural areas
- Experience of effective interaction with local and national organizations, government departments, and marginalized communities in rural areas.
- Good spoken and written communication skills in English and Luo.
- Proven experience of using participatory tools as a means of data collection for project evaluation

6.0 Bid requirements

Interested evaluators or firms are requested to submit

- An Expression of Interest detailing interpretation of the TOR, proposed methodology including sampling framework and work schedule.
- Financial proposal detailing consultancy fees, operation cost and other expenses strictly presented in Ugandan shillings.
- A capability statement demonstrating how they meet the required qualifications and competencies,
- Copies of all relevant Curriculum Vitae (CVs). Only CVs
- Three traceable references (including one from your last client/employer).

7.0 Application Procedure

This opportunity is for a dedicated and highly motivated professional with strong commitment to Link To Progress’s values and beliefs. If you believe you qualify for this post and you are the candidate that we are looking for please request for full Terms of Reference and submit your applications as per the bid requirements by email to juliette@linktoprogress.org by close of business, Friday 9th March, 2018

**Annex 3: Techniques used for data collection
LTP END-TERM EVALUATION**

Key Informant Interview Guide

(For staff of LTP, SC and District Officials)

The bridging the gap in water and sanitation project is ending at the end of June. A project evaluation is now taking place to identify if the project objectives were met, capturing undocumented knowledge, determine the value of the project to various stakeholders, and provide recommendations for future explicability and scale-up. Therefore, during this interview I will ask you a set of questions to obtain your perspective on these objectives. This interview will last no more than one hour.

Turn on the tape recorder

I would like to record this conversation, in order to be able to conduct analysis on an aggregate level. No quotes from you will be used without us consulting you first. Is it ok that I record the interview?

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Date: _____ Interviewee: _____

Position: _____ Interview Location: _____

Description of the interview location environment (*few words describing the context, such as “at the respondents home, early morning, only respondent present in the room” (or similar) :*

Background and Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How was the project introduced to the DISTRICT/SC/VILLAGE 2. What were your expectations of the program? Were they met? 3. What value did LTP bring to your District/SC? 4. What external contextual factors (e.g. institutional, geographic, demographic, industry) impacted the value generation potential of the project? 5. What negative impacts did LTP bring to your District/Sub county/Village? 6. What was the clean water coverage in your area by 2016? Was there any change since 2016? What
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	<p>is the evidence of this change?</p> <p>7. What was the sanitation coverage in your area? Was there any change in coverage or practices since 2016? Explain, what are the evidence of this change</p> <p>8. What is the population in your area</p>
Relevance	<p>9. In what ways did the program address the water challenges? <i>Probe – strategies, partnerships, studies, gov't policy alignment</i></p> <p>10. Explain how LTP project aligns to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the national sector guidelines; b) LTP's global priorities and strategies for water and sanitation; c) Alignment with other on-going water and sanitation projects. <p><i>(make sure to call out gender- and societal-related effects if they don't)</i></p>
Efficiency	<p>11. How was the LTP implementation cost-effective in terms of staffing, outreach, partnership, learning, and logistics?</p>
Effectiveness	<p>12. How critical was the sanitation component to the community members?</p> <p>13. How critical was the water component to the communities?</p> <p>14. How was the CLTS implementation and process facilitated?</p> <p>15. With examples, describe how the project is internally monitored? How do you provide feedback to the various stakeholders (i.e. local government, implementing partners)? How the lessons are learned used? (LPT staff)</p> <p>16. How effective was the M&E strategy for LTP?</p> <p>17. How did the program support LTP Uganda to continuously learn from the multi-sectorial and CLTS model adopted by the program?</p> <p>18. How effective were the project activities? How was book keeping, accounting, auditing, financial decisions made for the project/institutions as a whole</p>
Impact	<p>19. Do you know any long term changes on individuals, community members and policies caused by the LTP project in water & sanitation</p> <p>20. Impact – direct, indirect, community level, organisational level, policy level- case studies, voices, scanned documents etc.</p> <p>21. Key risks in the organization regarding the project in terms of design, delivery process, community</p>

	change process or the institutional challenges (LTP)
Sustainability	<p>22. The program is made up of three pathways. Can you explain which parts of each are sustainable and are not sustainable?</p> <p>a) water</p> <p>b) sanitation</p> <p>c) Hygiene</p> <p>23. The program is made up of three pathways. Can you explain which parts of each are scalable and are not scalable?</p> <p>a) water</p> <p>b) sanitation</p> <p>c) Hygiene</p> <p>24. Given that this project is ending, what mechanisms are in place to guarantee its sustainability (strategies, linkages, institutional supports, government programs, and policy etc.)?</p> <p>25. What are the recommended changes to the typical LTP project team (capacity needs) to scale up such a project?</p>
Future improvement	<p>26. What major implementation challenges did the project face? (<i>Probe – attitude, institutional gaps, factor market, policy, private sector engagement, etc.</i>).</p> <p>27. Are there any challenges that the project is still facing? If so, can you elaborate?</p> <p>28. What major lessons (positive and negative) have the project team and partners learned from the implementation that are relevant for improved programming, accounting and replication?</p> <p>29. What were the critical success factors</p> <p>30. What best practices have the project team learned from the project implementation that are relevant for improved programming, accounting and replication?</p> <p>31. What are your recommendations to improve the program?</p> <p>32. Do you know any innovations that were introduced in the project</p>
Partnerships	<p>33. Were the roles and responsibilities in the partnership clear?</p> <p>34. How would you describe type of relationship (formal, informal, relaxed, friendly, tense, hierarchical etc.) that you have with your partners?</p> <p>35. Is there a sense of mutual trust? In what way?</p> <p>36. What value did the partnership with DLG/SLG bring to the project?</p>
Satisfaction	<p>37. On a scale of 1-10, with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being the most satisfied possible, what is your overall satisfaction with the program?</p>

(b) FOCUS GROUP /COOMUNITY MEETING GUIDE

Background and Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How was the project introduced to the VILLAGE? When was this? 2. What were your expectations of the program? Were they met? 3. What value did LTP bring to your village? 4. What was the clean water coverage in your area by 2016? Was there any change since 2016? What is the evidence of this change? 5. What was the sanitation coverage in your area? Was there any change in coverage or practices since 2016? Explain, what are the evidence of this change 6. What is the population in your area
Relevance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. In what ways did the program address the challenges in this village?
Efficiency & Effectiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. How critical was the sanitation component to the community members? 9. How critical was the water component to the communities? 10. How was the CLTS implementation and process facilitated?
Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Do you know any long term changes on individuals or community members caused by this project 12. Number of direct beneficiaries and indirect, intended or unintended beneficiaries
Sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. In the next five years will the benefits of this project still be seen and beneficial to the community?
Future improvement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. What major challenges did you face during the project implementation? 15. What best practices did the project bring 16. What are your recommendations to improve future projects
Satisfaction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. On a scale of 1-10, with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being the most satisfied possible, what is your overall satisfaction with the project?

(c) Case Study Framework

1. Situation before the client engagement with the project
2. How the client got to be involved with the project
3. Support or training attained from the project
4. Highlight changes realized due to engagement with/support/training attained from the project
5. Out of the many changes, let the client select one change s/he feels is the most significant change so far realized
6. Let the client give reasons for the change selected

Summary

The story should have three parts:

1. **Beginning:** Record the situation that the client was living with before the intervention of the project)
2. **Middle:** Record what happened as the client engaged with the project)

3. **End:** record the benefits enjoyed as a result of engaging with the project

Annex 4: The Evaluation programme

1 Overall WORKPLAN

Activity	Expected Outputs	No. of calendar days	Proposed Due Date
Preparation and submission of technical proposal / inception report	Technical proposal	N/A	done
Literature review (continuous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activity project reports & plans All previous review reports All financial reports and budget (annual) All project audited accounts Project contracts or documents with the donor M&E plans & reports Any other relevant project documentation 	5	23 rd march- 6 th April
Inception meeting & report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed contract Agreed work plan Confirmed locations or list of interviewees & appointments made Agreement on tools to be used All literature for review collected Introductory letter from Link to Progress 	2	Monday 26 th Tuesday
Meeting with project staff/managers as key informants (continuous...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection 	1	Monday 26 th and Phone Interviews on other days
Data collection from project beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection 	3	Tuesday 27, 28 th , and 29 th
Meeting/discussion with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District leadership/line Dept.(person/ phone) Sub county leadership (person/Phone) CBOs and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection 	3	2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th April

(person/phone/Email)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors (Skype/email) • Board members (in person/phone/emails) 			
Debriefing meeting with staff & mgt of LTP	Power point presentation	1	30 th March
Data processing, triangulation and analysis	Processed information into themes and sub themes	5 days	April 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th
Report generation and Submission of Draft Report	Draft report generation	2 day	9 th & 10 th April
Discussion of draft report with management and Executive Committee plus any other stakeholders	Comments for improving the report	2 days	11 th & 12 th April
Integration of comments and final Report submission	Final report	2 days	13 th April

4.2 DETAILED ETE FIELD WORK TIMETABLE

Date	Morning	Afternoon
26 th	Inception meeting Inception report Revision of data collection tools	
Tuesday 27 th	Oyam District Interviews - DWO + DHI + CAO Abok SC -SC interviews - HH observations for Barowelo A&B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barowelo A&B Community meeting with water users - FGD- water user committee - Case study documentation + Picture of ODF certificate - Client satisfaction assessment
Wednesday 28 th	NGAI & ACABA SC - SC interviews in the 2 Sub counties above - HH observations for Barowelo A&B	NGAI SC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abyenek B (good) and Barmunu (bad) community meeting with water users - FGD- water user committees in the 2 villages above - 4 Case study documentation from the 2 villages + Picture of ODF certificate - Client satisfaction assessment Acaba SC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obangangeo (good) and Anyacang (bad)FGD (users) - FGD- water user committees in the 2 villages above - 4 Case Study documentation from the 2 villages

Thursday 29 th	Loro SC -SC interviews - HH observations for atyeto A & Olamadek	- Atyeto & Olamadek FGD (users) - FGD- water user committee - 4 Case studies documentation + picture of ODF certificate
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Annex 6: Recommended Reporting Format

- Cover
- Table of content
- Introduction
- Terms of reference
- Findings: Program performance: Progress towards Project results (Outputs, effect and impact levels)
- Resource allocation & efficiency
- Good practices and challenges
- Program coordination mechanism
- Program design
- Conclusions and recommendations
- Annexes

Annex 7: List of Respondents

Name	Organization / Agency	Address
Juliet Arecho	Program Manager- LTP	Lira
Janan Mutebi	Finance Manager- LTP	Kampala
John Katumba	Accountant	Lira
Otwal william	Program assistant	Lira
Okwir Patrick	District water officer	Oyam
Okwanga Robert Aleng	ACAO	Oyam
Lamec Oming	Health inspector	Oyam
Akite Margaret	Principal health inspector	Oyam
Okello water	Ngai SC chief	Ngai
Emor Denis	Health assistant	Ngai
Opio Emanuel	CDO	Ngai
Jonathan Odongo	AC In charge HC III	Ngai
Okada Joseph	Health information officer	Ngai
Water and sanitation coordination committee	Barowelo A & B	Abok Sub County
Water user groups at the water source	„	„
Water and sanitation coordination committee	Abyenek B and Barmunu	Ngai Sub County
Water user groups at the water source	„	„
Water and sanitation coordination committee	Obangangeyo and Anyacang	Acaba Sub County
Water user groups at the water source	„	„
Water and sanitation coordination committee	Atyeto and Olamadek	Loro Sub County
Water user groups at the water source	„	„