

LUKAACA COMMUNITY

WATER FOR PRODUCTION PROJECT

An integrated development project to transform a vulnerable community.



PROJECT DOCUMENT & PROPOSAL

Project Location	Lukaaka Village, Mawale Parish, Makulubita Sub County, Luwero District, Uganda.
Project implementers and funding partners	Rotary Clubs of Kampala West- D9211
	Rotary Club of Cambria-D5240 and Rotary Clubs in Districts 5240 and 5360
	Rotary International
	Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda.
Time Frame	Institute of Work Ethics and Culture
	June 2020- June 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.....	5
1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT	6
1.1 OVERVIEW.....	6
1.2 ABOUT LUKAACA VILLAGE	7
2.0 NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE PROJECT	10
2.1 OVERVIEW.....	10
2.1 LUKAACA COMMUNITY’S PERCEPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP WITH ROTARY	15
2.2 KEY RESULTS OF THE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	16
Agriculture/Farming related.....	16
Land ownership	17
Household Incomes	17
Challenges facing farmers in Lukaaka	18
Family Size.....	19
Age Structure in Lukaaka Village.....	19
Food Security	19
Health Issues.....	20
Health seeking behavior;	20
Nutrition.....	21
Environment related cases.....	21
Water for domestic use	22
Education	23
Sanitation and Hygiene.....	24
Gender issues.....	24
3.0 THE WATER FOR PRODUCTION FACILITY	25
3.1 JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT.....	25
3.2 PROJECT ANCHORS	25
3.3 KEY ACTORS IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	29
3.4 READINESS FOR THE PROJECT.....	34
3.5 PROJECT SCOPE.....	37

4.0 FINANCIALS	39
4.1 BUDGET	39
Item	39
Description	39
Supplier /Supervisor.....	39
Cost in UGX	39
Cost in USD @3650	39
4.2 RETURN ON THE WATER FOR PRODUCTION INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OVER 3 YEARS	40
5.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING TOOL	41
6.0 EXIT STRATEGY	47

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
IWCE	Institute of Work Culture and Ethics
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
RCKW	Rotary Club of Kampala West
RI	Rotary International

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project document supports a Rotary Global Grant application to undertake an integrated development project that will transform a vulnerable community in the Village of Lukaaka in Luwero District, Uganda into a self-sustaining and development oriented community. Lukaaka is a rural community situated 50 kilometres north of Kampala, in a rain shadow corridor and receives less than average rainfall. The village residents live on highly fragmented land, in deeply entrenched poverty with per capita annual income as low as USD 62.

A comprehensive community assessment survey indicated a range of challenges. Foremost of the priority list by the community was poverty alleviation. This proposal highlights an integrated approach addressing mindset change, farmer capacity strengthening, improving household income and nurturing a savings culture in a poor community. This will be done through establishing a water reservoir, a model farmer based irrigation scheme and tailor made capacity building. The tailor made capacity trainings will be carried out by a community based organization specializing in socio-economic transformation; C-care, that would have its staff live among the people of Lukaaka for 2 years. The cost of C-Care trainers is met by the Ministry of Water and Environment. The Ministry believes that a key to development is providing water for production to spur economic growth through improving household livelihoods. One of C-Cares roles is supporting farmers towards adopting improved farming practices. Rotary, in partnership with the Institute of Work Culture & Ethics, the Ministry of Water and Environment and C-Care would be undertaking a project that will build a role model village and guide it towards a path of growth and sustainable development.

The Institute of Work Culture and Ethics is setting aside 20 acres of land for the community which will be used for housing the Water Reservoir for the irrigation project as well as fish farming, a demonstration farm also known as a Farmer Learning Centre and allotments for commercial agriculture for village farmers for practicing the skills learnt.

The project, estimated to take 2 years, will cost Rotary USD 162,000. The contribution by the Ministry of Water and Environment in terms of the subsidy offered to the project and the cost of hiring and deploying C-care for 2 years is not quantified and therefore not included in the budget.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Rotary International is the world's leading humanitarian service organization, operating in over 200 countries. Rotary's vision is a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change — across the globe, in local communities, and in themselves. Rotary activities are aimed at improving lives, creating a better world and building international relationships.

The basic unit of Rotary is a Rotary Club. There are over 35,000 Rotary Clubs in the world, organized under Rotary Districts. Rotary Club activities focus on six areas of focus which promote peace, fight diseases, provide clean water, sanitation and hygiene, save mothers and children, support education and grow local communities by enhancing their capacity to undertake economic and community development and to create opportunities for decent work and productive work for its people.

The Rotary Club of Kampala West (RCKW), in Rotary District 9211 (Uganda and Tanzania) was chartered in 1970. RCKW has a history of pioneering large, community integrated projects. In the 1970s RCKW implemented Mwanamugimu Nutritional Project at Mulago Hospital, the first Health, Hunger and Humanitarian Rotary Project in Uganda and the first Rotary Grant in Africa of over USD 1 million. In the 1980s and 1990s it pioneered a Road Safety Project across the City of Kampala in partnership with the Kampala City Council. RCKW has since then successfully carried out many multi-dimensional projects including two adopt a village projects; one in Oduworo Kanapa Village in Kumi District, Eastern Uganda in partnership with Rotary District 5330 that covered Rotary's 6 areas of focus over a 10 year period from 2007 and another in Merikit Village, Tororo District, Eastern Uganda, in partnership with Rotary Clubs in Canada, UK and India.

In 2013 the Rotary Club of Kampala West adopted the Village of Lukaaka. This report reflects the community assessment that has been carried out and the interventions that have been agreed between the Club and the community of Lukaaka in awakening them to what they can do to spearhead economic and community development and to empower families to address poverty, ignorance and disease; the three monstrous social ills that this community must overcome.

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

1.1 OVERVIEW

This proposal is inspired by the need to address the most significant challenges and limitations of Lukaaka village and its neighboring communities with the ultimate aim of fostering and enhancing economic development through improving livelihoods.

A Government of Uganda Report by the Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management, Office of the Prime Minister, 2016, (Luwero District – Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Profile) classified Luwero District as a multi-hazard vulnerability District. The sub-county of Makulubita in which the village of Lukaaka is located, was assessed to have high risk in the following hazards and risks: Erosion, Strong winds, Hail storms, Crop pests and diseases, Livestock pests and diseases, Vermin and wildlife attacks and Land conflict.

The National Population and Housing Census 2014 reported the Constituency of Katikamu South in which Lukaaka Village is located as one with very high vulnerability and low quality of life. 53.8 % of the households did not dispose of solid waste properly and 91.4% of the households were not living in decent dwelling and 12% of the households could not afford more than one meal a day.

RCKW adopted the Village of Lukaaka in 2013 and has previously carried out some limited interventions through small projects. The objective of the project is to empower the community to be able to address nutrition and food security, increase household incomes and be able to provide a better standard of living.

The Rotaract Club of Kampala West agrees to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding as co-implementers of this project, together with International Rotary Partners and Cooperating Organisations.

In 2019 a comprehensive community assessment was undertaken through a consultancy firm – Kringle Uganda Limited. A detailed baseline study was carried out and its report forms the basis for this analysis and document.

The critical observations from the needs assessment were as follows:

- Natural Factors:
 - the village lies in a rain shadow and therefore receives less than average rainfall for the Luwero area

- Man-made Factors;
 - Large family sizes
 - Fragmented land
 - Rudimentary farming methods
 - Environmental degradation
 - Non-progressive cultural practices
- Exogenous Factors
 - No schools or medical facilities in the village
 - Type of landholding tenure in the area
 - Lack of employment opportunities in the village

As a result of the above factors, there is entrenched poverty in the village. Farm output is very low and consequently there is food insecurity and hunger, especially in the non-harvest months of the year. Children drop from school at a very early age and as a consequence of low education and lack of unemployment opportunities, girls get married at a young age while boys tend to be idle and unproductive.

The constraints of Lukaaka village requires an intervention that challenges the community to think outside the box but at the same time guides them to start a process of development that will get them out of the current trap. Ultimately, the development initiative must come from the community but this process requires a catalyst and an approach that will not leave them dependent on outside assistance. It is in this regard that the overall discussions in the community coalesced on a Water for Production Project

1.2 ABOUT LUKAACA VILLAGE

Lukaaka Village is located in Mawale Parish, Makulubita Sub-County in Luwero District, about 50 kilometres north of Kampala. It is bordered by Semuto town council, a border town with a population of about 10,000 people in Nakaseke District. It takes about 1.5 to 2 hours to get to Mawale trading Centre from Kampala. Lukaaka village is on the right hand side of the road starting from Mawale Trading Centre and stretching for about 3 kilometers.

Lukaaka community hosts about 250 families with a total population of just over 2000 people. The village neighbors Mawale Trading Centre village and Semuto Town Council, some of whose residents own or rent farming land in Lukaaka village. Lukaaka village lies about 1.5 kilometers from Semuto town. Lukaaka is a rural community. All households in this village mostly engage in subsistence agriculture for livelihood. They mostly grow food crops such as beans, tomatoes, potatoes, bananas, potatoes, among others. The only cash crop grown in Lukaaka is 'mwanyu' that translates to coffee.

Land tenure in the Lukaaka are is held on freehold (Milo) tenure and some of the land is owned by absentee landlords and remains undeveloped. In recent years absentee landlords have started parceling their land into small holdings and selling to subsistence farmers. The population of Lukaaka is therefore going to increase over the coming years.

Some of the food crops grown in Lukaaka village



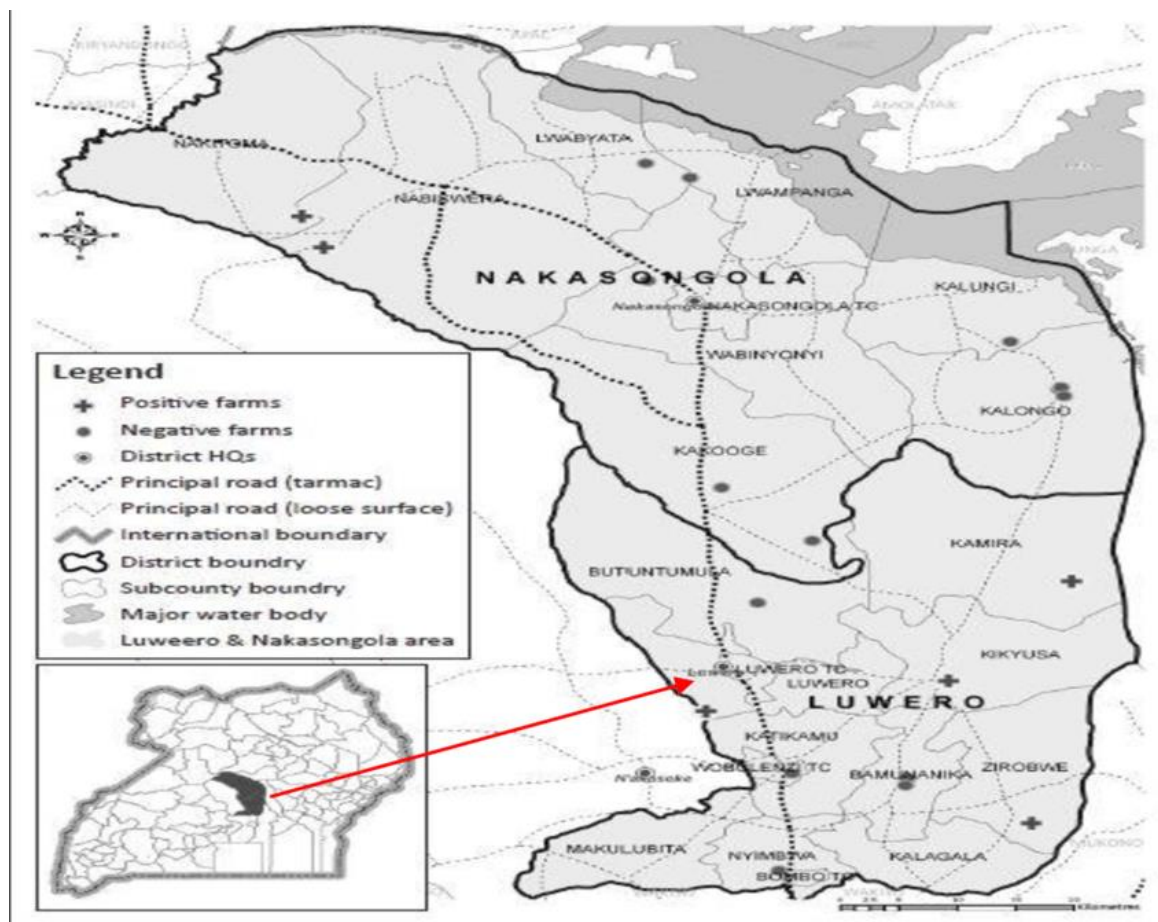
Coffee is the only cash crop grown in Lukaaka but on a very small scale and therefore not of much economic benefit.



A typical homestead in Lukaaka



Fig 1; Map of Uganda Showing the Location of Luwero District.



2.0 NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE PROJECT

2.1 OVERVIEW

A detailed needs assessment was conducted in Lukaaka village between October to December 2019. Owing to the need to capture baseline statistics and indicators for the benefit of project evaluation at a later date, a baseline survey was also undertaken concurrently alongside the needs assessment.

The process of achieving both the needs assessment and baseline survey activities involved a number of approaches and methods. In specific, approaches used included village meetings were held, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informants Interviews, and a household based questionnaire guided survey. Consequently, -

- ☑ Two meeting were held with the community selected project committee
- ☑ Two well attended village meeting
- ☑ Two FGDs (One with a women's led savings group and another with youths)
- ☑ Household detailed questionnaire guided survey that covered a total of 31 households in Lukaaka village
- ☑ Seven key informants' interactions (interviews)
- ☑ Four funding/ project implementation stakeholders' interactions
- ☑ Two meetings with country-Rotary grants officials in Uganda.

Meeting with the resident project committee in Lukaaka



Rotary branding during the one of the FGD engagements



FGD in the community



Village meeting; Rotarians of RCKW sharing information about the proposed project



Village meeting: One of the consultants who facilitated the needs assessment makes a presentation about the water for production project



2.1 LUKAACA COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP WITH ROTARY

Mr Musisi Mandev, the Local Council Chairman of Lukaaka community gave the following historical background:

- Lukaaka Village and many parts of Luwero District have had two generations that did not have education. This impacts community development for a long time. Towards the end of 1980 Uganda held general elections whose results were widely believed to have been rigged in favour of Apollo Milton Obote and the Uganda People's Congress. Yoweri Museveni, one of the candidates, rejected the results and early in 1981, together with his supporters, started a war to overthrow Milton Obote. Museveni used Luwero as a base for the war. The government considered Luwero as enemy territory and waged a brutal war to defeat the rebels. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed and those who survived fled to other places. Luwero was more or less laid desolate. Lukaaka village was one of the areas that were scourged the most. Entire families were decimated. Those who survived and eventually returned to Lukaaka did not even have shelter. They started a new life with no resources at all. It has taken many years to rebuild the society. Most heads of households, in the fifties, were mere children when the war ended. Most of them lost their parents during the war. They did not have an opportunity to go to school. When they resettled after the war their focus was on rebuilding new life in the community. They did not have resources to take their children to school. So most survivors of the war and their children did not have an education. This partly explains the low level of development in the area.
- Community members of Lukaaka have demonstrated that they can overcome adversity. They have do not sit on the fence and wait for someone to reach them. They have gotten thus far with the little they had but certainly welcome any support to get them moving much further much faster. When shown how to do things differently and better, they will learn. They regard the community integrated project as a vehicle to support them overcome the economic challenges they face and will not let the project stutter.
- The one thing the community assures of is a committed population. They have pulled through challenges in the past through hard work. They will worker harder on the project because it the best thing that guarantees the entire community moving forward as a team.

The provisional project management team that will eventually transform into a Rotary Community Corps and pave the way for a water management committee, headed by Mr. Kasule confirmed the brief given by Mr Mandev.



Extreme left; Mr Kasule chairman of the Project management committee later to be RCC for Lukaaka Water for Production project

2.2 KEY RESULTS OF THE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

A comprehensive community assessment survey was carried out by the Rotary Club of Kampala West in October and November 2019. The key findings from the Community assessment report and baseline survey are summarized as follows:

Agriculture/Farming related

- ☑ Subsistence agriculture is the main source of livelihood for all households. All households rely on agriculture for their livelihood.
- ☑ Largely the people of Lukaaka are into crop growing with minimal animal rearing. The most grown crops are matooke (bananas), beans, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes and coffee as the only cash crop grown.
- ☑ The majority (80.6%) of the community members engage in agriculture for subsistence use and 19.4% for both subsistence and commercial needs. No household is farming for commercial purposes only.

- ☑ The most reared animals are pigs, followed by cows and goats. Chicken is the most reared bird but a few homes rear ducks and turkeys. Homes that rear animals have one or two animals in a home and hardly more than 5 poultry birds. Animal rearing is a store of wealth rather than an agricultural activity.
- ☑ Landholding in Lukaaka is quite fragmented and owned as follows:

Land Size range	Percent
Half an acre and below	16.1
One acre	22.6
1 to 3 acres	32.3
4-5 acres	16.1
above 5 acres	12.9

71% of the population of Lukaaka therefore farm on less than 3 acres of land per family. The poorest families, were noted to be those with the least amount of land and yet had the largest family sizes. Improving household income in such families therefore requires teaching those families better methods of farming, introducing higher yielding crops and getting them to switch from low value to higher value crops.

Land ownership

- ☑ Under a colonial land agreement deriving from 1900, landholding in Lukaaka area was demarcated as freehold. Most current residents (67.7%) have land titles for the land they own. 16.1% are tenants at will and pay rent for the land they occupy. There is no public land in Lukaaka. Anyone wanting to increase their acreage of land has to buy land from a community member willing to sell or rent part of it. Land is therefore a big limiting factor and effective and appropriate usage is a big determinant in improving the economic welfare of the community.

Household Incomes

- ☑ 90% of households earn income from agriculture while 7% earn income from trading and merchandising. Only 3% of the households earn an income from professional jobs.
- ☑ 41.9% of households in Lukaaka earn less than shilling 1,800,000 (about USD 500) a year. For a home with about 8 people, this is equivalent to shillings 225,000 or USD 62 per person

per year. 38.7% of households earn between shillings 1800,000 to shillings 4,000,000 a year (USD 500 to USD 1100 equating to USD 83 to USD 183 per person per year in a home of 6 people). Only about 19.4% earn above four million shillings a year. Income, however, does not accrue evenly and is earned after when there is a harvest. In the non-harvest months household monetary exchange doesn't exceed USD 30 and families survive only on food they get from their gardens. Families however have needs that need financial intervention outside the harvest periods. Such needs include school fees, medical expenses and other emergencies. Some families end up borrowing money from lending agencies and when they are unable to pay back, risk losing the small piece of land on which the family lives.

Challenges facing farmers in Lukaaka

The most challenging issues for the farmers in Lukaaka were recorded in their order of significance as follows:

	Challenge	Significance (%)
1	Pests and diseases	27.6
2	Bad and unreliable weather	18.4
3	Lack of funds to afford quality agricultural inputs	13.2
4	Lack of water for production	12.2
5	Small land for agriculture	8.2
6	Lack of markets for agricultural products	7.1
7	Limited agricultural knowledge and skills	6.1
8	Poor or low prices in the market	5.1
9	Unsupportive government policies and laws	3.1

The various challenges can be summarized under the 3 key challenges that most rural farmers across Uganda face: Poverty, Ignorance and Disease. These three present are a vicious cycle that can only be broken if there is outside intervention.

Family Size

The most frequent number of households (38.7%) had 6-10 members, followed by those with 4 to 5 members (32.2%). Households with 1 to 3 members make 22.6% of the community while those with over 10 members make 6.5% of the community. Households with 8 and more members tended to be the poorest households in the village and with little or no education for the parents in that household.

Age Structure in Lukaaka Village

Children below the age of 18 years form the majority (59.5%) of Lukaaka's population with the significant segment falling in the age group 1-8 years.

Young adults between 19-25 years make 12.8% of Lukaaka population while those of 26 years and above are 27.7% of the whole population in Lukaaka village. This population structure is not much different from the nationwide population structure from the last population census (2014) where the population below 20 years is about 62%. Even though rural children are engaged in productive work at a much earlier age in comparison to their urban compatriots, they take on the farming habits practiced by their parents and without learning new and better farming methods, their productivity is likely to be diminishing and will therefore continue to add to the burdens that parents face in regard to falling standards of living.

Food Security

It was established that the community experiences seasons when there is food scarcity. This was reported to result from factors including prolonged dry seasons (33.3%), poor farming methods (25%), absence of culture of saving food (20.8%), small land for agriculture (18.8%), and rocky or poor soils at least 2.1%.

Over 90% of households do not have granaries for food storage during seasons of plenty-that can be relied on during times of scarcity. The families tend to live "from garden to kitchen". If there is nothing in the garden the family won't have a meal to eat as many families do not have disposable income to afford to buy food.

Most families grow what they will consume. Food crops account for about 85% of what they grow and this is mainly for household consumption. Only about 15% of what is grown is purposely for sale. In the majority of homes in Lukaaka what is grown for sale is mostly coffee. Food crops that are sold are not necessarily surplus to the family needs but to get much needed cash to purchase family essential needs such as salt, soap and other key needs. When the harvest is poor most families do not have a fallback position but rely on the kinship system to survive.

Health Issues

Common diseases; The commonest diseases that affect the people of Lukaaka, in their order of significance of effect are Malaria 40%, Cough 23.6%, Flu 16.4%, Diarrhea 5.5%, Typhoid 3.6% and Waterborne diseases 3.6%. This analysis is not much different from other parts of Uganda as reported by the Ministry of Health.

Health seeking behavior;

The majority (67.9%) of the Lukaaka community members go to hospitals or health centers in the neighboring Nakaseke District for treatment. However a significant 28.5% to traditional doctors, self-medicate, or use local herbs. Traditional doctors include herbalists who treat disease symptoms using herbal medicine but may also include witch doctors who attribute ill-health to witchcraft and ascribe healing to magical powers that they have. Others use a combination of both; divination to identify who has been responsible for causing the disease and herbal medicine to treat it.

38.3% of the people of Lukaaka said they use mosquito nets to prevent malaria which is the commonest disease. Of those using mosquito nets, 74% said that they received those nets from government through the Ministry of Health. In these homes, however, not all residents sleep under a mosquito net because the nets were not enough to cater for every household member. It was also noted that the distribution took place more than two years previously and some of the nets were torn or unusable.

Other significant commendable practices they engage include boiling water for drinking (21.3%), hand washing (10.6% although mostly without soap), embracing good nutrition (8.5%), and spraying with insect repellent (8.5%).

Nutrition

While there was no expertise on the research team to assess the nutritional impact in the village, it was quite evident even to non-experts that most children looked very small for their age and in comparison with children around Kampala. From the focus discussion groups it was noted that most women did not have a good understanding of what a balanced diet meant. For most homes however, what was cooked for meals depended on what was available rather than what was needed and availability was very much dependent on what they could get from their gardens. Most meals consist of starchy food and, outside the beans harvesting season, they lack sufficient protein. From the detailed discussions, it was as noted that the locally grown vegetables were overcooked and the nutritional content greatly diminished.

Rural children, in Lukaaka, in comparison to urban children in Kampala, took on a lot of hard work from a very early age. They walked long distances to collect water, food and firewood. While their calorie requirement was much higher than their compatriots in towns, their calorie intake was very small.

The nutritional imbalance is an equation that can be rectified easily given the abundance provided by nature in rural areas. Equipped with the right knowledge, kitchen gardens around homes, fruit trees and the right cooking, parents in Lukaaka should be able to provide growing children with the required nutrients for good growth without the families living beyond their incomes.

Environment related cases

Residents of Lukaaka operate more or less at a survival stage and are not cautious of the wide implications of environmental damage. Trees are cut to create land for growing crops. They also cut trees for use as firewood in their homes, to sell as firewood and get income or to burn charcoal and get an even higher income. Some residents have planted trees but the overriding purpose is to get some income in the near future rather than to renew or conserve the environment. Consequently most farmers plant eucalyptus trees which grow quickly and is harvested in 8-15 years for income. The farmers agreed that over time the climatic seasons had become unpredictable but they did not strongly associate this with environmental degradation and not did they appreciate that they could play a role in limiting environmental damage. There were no noticeable efforts to prevent soil erosion. Poor returns from the gardens were accepted as a matter of fact and in some cases attributed to sorcery rather than poor soil management. Even though some homes kept domestic

animals, animal waste was dumped in heaps not too far away from the home rather than used to renew the soil. Paths and homes in the village were littered with plastics that were dumped inconsiderably. In the dry season some farmers burnt bushes in open places to clear the places for cultivation, a practice that has been carried out for generations.

Water for domestic use

There are 4 sources of water for domestic use in the community: boreholes, spring waters, open ponds and rain water harvest.

There are two boreholes in the village, only one of which was functional at the time of the review. The majority of the people in the village (36%) rely on the sole borehole, located at the far end of the village, almost 2 kilometres from some of the homes that utilize it. In the dry season the output of the borehole is very low because the low water level, resulting in very long queues at this borehole.

Three unprotected shallow wells and open ponds and two spring wells provide water for domestic use for almost 30% of the village inhabitants. These open water sources serve both human and animal needs and are visibly contaminated.

In the rainy season some families harvest rain water but they do not have adequate storage facilities to take the families through a long period once the rains have stopped. The storage tanks seen had a capacity of 1000 to 2000 litres and when filled took families through 2 to 3 weeks at most.

The Institute of Work Culture and Ethics recently commissioned piped water to the Institute. Homes adjacent to the water pipe line, constituting about 6 % of the community have access to the piped water but most of them do not use it because of the monthly water cost.

One of the shallow wells where the community gets water for domestic use.



Education

There is no primary or secondary school in Lukaaka village. The nearest schools are 2.5kms out of Lukaaka village. Recently the community mobilized resources and donations and started a kindergarten level school but it is very poorly resourced.

The kindergarten school that the community members have started.



Sanitation and Hygiene.

Most homes in the village have pit latrines. Only about 13% of the pit latrines are properly managed; well ventilated, have closed doors and have an acceptable hygiene standard. For most homes, the standard of hygiene is lacking; they may have built walls around the pit latrine but have no doors, some have no roofs, and others did not have any walls built over the holes. Some pit latrines were too close to the homes and houseflies from the pit latrines posed a high health risk.

Most homes (74%) did not have a hand washing facility adjacent to the pit latrines. Of the few that had a hand washing apparatus, most had only water and no soap. The hygiene condition was due to a combination of factors; poor sensitization, ignorance and inability to afford soap.

About 64% of homes had open garbage dumping sites adjacent to the homes and in close proximity to pit latrines. Most families said that they had not known that poorly maintained pit latrines and open garbage dumping sites close to the pit latrines and close to the homes were a big health hazard.

Sensitization in sanitation and hygiene matters is therefore an area of need in Lukaaka community.

Gender issues

The people of Lukaaka are of Buganda tribe, a patrilineal community that bestows significant authority over the male gender. The local council (local administration) leadership reported that they receive many gender based cases of domestic violence and abuse. Many of these cases are linked to poverty and use of scarce resources in the home. The administrators also reported that gender based violence was higher in the poorer homes than the better resource homes, raising the likelihood of poverty as a linkage with violence.

In the focus discussion groups it was also reported that girls were more likely to drop out of school earlier than boys. If families were forced to make a choice, due to limited resources, between paying school fees for a boy or a girl, they opted for paying for a boy. This contributed to girls getting married at a much younger age.

Another factor leading to girls dropping out of school was lack of sanitary towels once girls reached menstrual age.

The conclusion from the study is that poverty plays a major role in gender matters in Lukaaka. Improving household income is likely to lead to a reduction in domestic violence cases and enable girls progress further with education.

3.0 THE WATER FOR PRODUCTION FACILITY

3.1 JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

The critical challenges in the village of Lukaaka were summarized as Poverty, Ignorance and Disease. They manifest in different forms; poverty entrenched at household level, mindset challenges, poor farming methods, health and disease, water and sanitation, and education related challenges, limited land for agricultural expansion, big families, and many others requiring an integrated approach that tackles most of these challenges from different angles.

This proposal calls for implementing a Water for Production Project which will be an integrated development initiative to transform the community of Lukaaka. In the ranking and prioritization of community critical needs, Water for Production was prioritized 4th out of 9 and yet, after thorough analysis, it is the intervention that will enable most of the other challenges to be tackled as well. The proposals in this project are not limited to providing water for production but are multi-pronged, covering all aspects of community development uncovered during the community assessment survey and intended to result in mindset and attitude change for farmers, farmers' capacity strengthened, household incomes improved and increased savings culture in a poor community.. These intended outcomes will be achieved because the Rotary Club of Kampala West will partner with a community development organization called C-Care that is committed to send community teachers in Lukaaka and establish and run Farmer Field Schools for two years. These are transforming programs that have been successfully carried out in other parts of Uganda, one of which (Mubende) was visited by the Rotary Club of Kampala West. The Rotary Club of Kampala West cannot engage C-Care independently. C-Care is engaged and deployed by the Ministry of Water and Environment of the Government of Uganda. The Ministry of water and Environment cannot engage and deploy C-Care to an area unless that area has procured a Water for Production project. The Rotary Club of Kampala West believes that Rotary, in partnership with the Ministry of Water and Environment and through C-Care will provide the interventions needed to break the poverty, ignorance disease cycle in Lukaaka and set that community to a path of growth and development.

3.2 PROJECT ANCHORS

The project has 4 key anchors as follows:-

MINDSET CHANGE

For farmers who have practiced rudimentary farming methods for generations and with ever diminishing returns, a mindset change is critical to a sustainable change. The C-Care program of Farmer Field Schools, hands on training and clear demonstrable benefits witnessed over two years will result in a mindset change required to refocus the community to match forward, embracing improved farming methods.

Getting farmers in Lukaaka to increase income per capita from around USD 62 to USD 200 per year will call for a paradigm shift. At present the farmer's focus is on survival and almost all families grow beans, cassava, bananas and maize. With land as the major constraint, none of these crops are grown in sufficient quantities to enable earn an additional income. C-Care, has experience in getting farmers to adapt to Climate smart agriculture. Rather than to grow maize, beans, cassava and bananas, farmers get to understand that they can grow high value crops and fast maturing varieties such as onions, water melon, tomatoes and chilies. One Ugandan Farmer Darius Kanyesigye has reported (www.agrostudies.com; April 4th, 2017) that an acre can yield up to 20-25 tons of onions. The current price of onions per kilogramme in Kampala ranges from Ushs 3,000 to Ushs 4,000 per kilogramme. Farmers are usually offered about 50% of the eventual market prices. In the worst case scenario, even if the farmer in Lukaaka were only able to get 12 tons of onions from an acre and is offered only Ushs 1,000 per kilogramme, the household would make Ushs 12,000,000 equivalent to USD 3,243!) raising per capita income for a family of 8 to from USD 62 to USD 405. This is the mindset change required to improve the quality of life in rural Uganda rather than sticking to growing traditional food crops.

WATER RESERVOIR AND FARMERS' MODEL IRRIGATION SCHEME

Water for Production will ensure that a key resource, water, is made available during the dry months of the year to assist farmers produce consumer crops at a time when there is little agricultural output as a result of the dry season. Such production attracts high prices and earns farmers higher incomes.

As noted under Section 2.2 however, a big limitation in Lukaaka is fragmented land, which could render such water uneconomically utilized. For this matter the Institute of Work Culture and Ethics will set aside 20 acres of land for community development. This land will house the water reservoir and a demonstration farm on which farmers are taught the best farming practices. Farmers who have learnt these skills will then have access to further land allocated, on a seasonal rotational basis,

to farmers that are ready to scale up the skills and knowledge. The farmers will therefore: be able empowered and also access land where they can practice the skills. Farming plots will be demarcated for different farming enterprises. These farmers will be identified basing on the model farmer-peer farmer approach. This basically focuses transforming one farmer at a time. When the model farmers have been established then peer farmers will be identified and attached to the model farmers. This approach will ensure that farmer training is continuous and open to as many people as possible, eventually leading to transformation of a wider area and a bigger population.

Having farmers practice their skills in a central place rather than to distribute water over a wide area and to fragmented pieces of land will lead to effective supervision, monitoring and better farmer mentoring.

Model farmers having plots have been implemented by Ministry of Water and Environment in areas where Water for Production projects have been implemented. C-Care as an implementing partner of MWE has broad experience in model irrigation schemes that they will draw from to implement this project.

AGRONOMICAL TAILOR MADE CAPACITY TRAINING & COMMUNITY SAVING GROUPS

After the water facilities for production are established, building on the model farmer-peer farmer approach mentioned above and improving the indigenous knowledge, practices and skills a tailor made and focused capacity building interventions will be undertaken. This significantly will improve farmers' capacity, improve yields and productivity. In addition, different farmers practicing similar farming enterprises will be organized in communal saving groups. These savings groups will trained in VSLAs successful management (*record keeping, community growth, dynamics & mobilization*) and additional resources have been set aside to support the growth of these groups for the benefit of the farmers. These farmers groups will further be linked to a village savings and loan association registered as Lukaaka Village Bank. It has been operating for 8 years and has a total of 71 members. The resources set aside will be specifically dedicated to supporting these established community farmers village level saving groups. It operates a bank account with Centenary Bank in Wobulenzi. Its top leadership is as follows:

1. Chairperson: Mrs. Gertrude Nambawa

2. Secretary: Mr. Livingstone Sebalamu : Tel: 0777892722

3. Treasurer: Mrs. Saray Namusisi: Tel: 0752354161

Documents confirming the registration of the organization and legality of operation are attached. An MoU between the Club and the Village Bank will be signed once movement ban is lifted.

Market linkages will be conducted ensuring that the surplus farmers' produce will generate additional income. Collectivization will provide an opportunity to farmers to form a cooperative at a later stage and establish food processing as a vertical integration of their chain of activities and significantly increase the value of their products.

COMMUNITY OWNED AND MANAGED

During implementation and as part of sustainability, target communities will be involved at every stage of implementation. Also periodic communal experience sharing platforms will inform continuous project implementation and decision making. The strength of our intervention approach lies in the fact that we are building on indigenous knowledge. Therefore, this intervention is community owned and managed.

A key success factor in this transformation is the commitment of the local farmers to change. Take an example, a farmer who would want to grow onions. One acre of land requires one kilogramme of onion seeds. A kilogramme of good quality onion seeds (Red Creole) costs about Ushs 300,000 (equivalent to USD 81). Other requirements would include the cost of pesticides or herbicides (Ushs 100,000), fertilizers (Ushs 200,000) farm tools (Ushs 100,000) and storage for the crops (Ushs 300 000). Such a farmer therefore requires Ushs 1,000,000 equivalent to USD 270, which most farmers in Lukaaka would not be able to raise. A provision of Ushs 40 million (equivalent to USD 10,800) for micro-lending has been embedded in the proposal. The initial 20 farmers will be provided with microloans of up to Ushs 1,000,000 (USD 270) to be administered through the local savings and loan scheme for purchase of seeds, farm tools and other agricultural inputs. These loans will be paid back in full on the first harvest in a lump sum and are not expected to be recurring. The two farming seasons in a year in Uganda overlap and crops harvested in the first season may not have been sold and the money paid back so that it is available to farmers who need it in the second season. For that matter, the revolving fund will cater for two seasons in a year for 20 farmers in each season to a maximum of Ushs 1 million. The figure of 20 farmers is based on the acreage of land being provided by IWCE. Thus with an acre of land and micro loans of USD 270, growing

high value crops using water for production, a committed community dedicating their labour should be able to turn around their entire community within three years.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

The success of the project depends a great deal on the wholehearted acceptance by the entire Lukaaka Community. Each family is bound to ask “What is in it for them?” The farmer capacity strengthening will reach all households in the village and increase household income. Given the current COVID 19 challenges, there will however still be a need for a programme that caters for investing in water and sanitation, education and health, roads, security and environment. It is expected that fish farming will be the community project will also improve the living standards of the community. The costs of fish farming are not included in this project and would be the subject of a follow up project or intervention.

3.3 KEY ACTORS IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

ROTARY

Rotary Structure

Lukaaka Village Water for Production project is a Rotary project and will be hosted by the Rotary Club of Kampala West which takes responsibility for project planning, procurement of critical inputs and services, community mobilization, partnerships and networks, sustainability and value for money for the project, the impact of the project in addressing the community challenges agreed at the project design stage, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. The responsibilities of RCKW will be executed by the club and in conjunction with Rotary and non-Rotary Partners. At a local level, Rotary partners include the Rotaract Club of Kampala West, and Rotary District 9211. International Partners are led by the Rotary Club of Cambria and participation Rotary Clubs in District 5240, the Rotary Calgary, Alberta and participating Rotary Clubs in District 5360, the respective Rotary Districts for the international partner clubs and Rotary International.

Public Relations

Rotary banners will be placed at the Mawale town council, which is the start of Lukaaka Village to highlight the project. The community has already been sensitized about Rotary and the sensitization will continue. At all meetings Rotary Banners and signage will be displayed. Luwero District Administration, as key partners, will be provided with information about Rotary so that the memory

and objective of rotary does not fade after handover. The project committee will work with the District Administration to showcase this project on radio and television programmes undertaken by the District and in local and national media.

Partnership with the MWE will also draw a lot of attention to this project. Ultimately, this is a Rotary Project and this is well understood by the Ministry. But the success of the project also contributes to the Ministry's desire of having Water for Production extended across the country. Public Relations events jointly carried out with MWE are likely to be held at various stages including the launch of the programme, training of the farmers and commissioning of the project.

Role of the Host Club

The role of Rotarians in this seminal project will be critical. Rotary is piloting a project that should fundamentally change families an entire community literally within three years. The project is being implemented in one of the Multi-hazard vulnerable districts in Uganda. The District Administration will have keen interest in the project because it has potential to form transformation and development that could be replicated over the entire district. Nearby districts such as Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Wakiso would also be interested in how this project evolves and to learn what could be copied and replicated. The objective of the project is to empower the community to be able to address nutrition and food security, increase household incomes and be able to provide a better standard of living. Many communities of Uganda are in need of the remedy that lift them above the poverty trap and there would therefore be little merit in reinventing the wheel if a winning formula for confirmed. The Rotarians of the Host Club would therefore be under immense scrutiny to demonstrate that this project will deliver the promise packaged in its objective. Other Rotary Clubs Uganda and elsewhere are expected to take keen interest in the development of this project.

The Rotary Club of Kampala West is sometimes describes as a Water Club because of its many Water projects but this is the first project that will use water as a tool for community transformation.

Two very senior water experts in the Club will be strong pillars on this project

Past President Sam Mutono

PP Sam Mutono is the Project Manager and Primary Contact for this project. He brings to the Project immense experience gained over 30 years as a Civil Engineer specializing in n Water and

Waste Engineering, working with the Government of Uganda, Royal Danish Embassy and the World Bank. PP Sam Mutono's forte; water projects' planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be invaluable in steering this innovative project. He has been involved in setting up and managing large rural water and sanitation projects and his ability to integrate socio-economic, technical, financial and institutional issues will be invaluable in this project

Past President Patrick Kahangire

PP Patrick Kahangire is a Presidential Advisor to HE President Yoweri Museveni on Water. He is a Water Resources, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and Institutional management Consultant. He has held high level positions in the Water sector including the following: Supervisor & Monitoring Consultant, WSS-Sector Donors Group – Uganda; Water Supply and Sanitation Expert – African Development bank, Uganda Country Office; Executive Director Nile Basin Initiative, First Director – Directorate of Water development, Ministry of Natural Resources/Water Lands and Environment: Commissioner, Asst. Commissioner, Senior Hydrologist/Hydrologist in the Water Development Department, Uganda Government.

While the two water experts will provide the technical lead there are many other club members that will play at the forefront of this project. Two Club members worth of mention are Rotarians Sam and Norah Bwaya who have provided 20 acres of land on which the Model Farmers irrigation Project, the Demonstration farm and the Water dams will be located. Rtns Sam and Norah Bwaya are passionate about rural development and were instrumental in the starting a project in Oduworo Kanapa in Eastern Uganda in partnership with Rotary District 5330 was showcased at the Rotary International Convention in Montreal in 2010 and at the International assembly 2012.

Non-Rotary Partners and their respective roles include the following:

Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE);

Water for Production at MWE is a public-private development program aimed at encouraging and establishing model agricultural village level in Uganda. The Government purchased heavy excavation equipment for excavating valley dams in areas with sparse or little rainfall. The equipment is hired out to organized communities at a third of the dry rate market prices for commercial equipment of this purpose. Undertaking a project of this sort under standard private rates would therefore be prohibitively expensive. The contribution of MWE is not limited the discount on the equipment but also includes provision of technical people from the ministry to

oversee the construction of the valley dam. MWE also provides community development experts, C-Care, in this particular case for two years to lead change in the community. The C-Care Team is facilitated by MWE and paid by MWE. MWE is therefore a critical and valuable partner in this project.

C-Care.

C-care are change champions. They facilitate holistic change in communities. Over the two year period they C-Care team would facilitate practical, hands on programs in the following broad themes:

- Crop and Livestock production
- Soil and Water Management
- Bulking and Farmers' Organization
- Farming as a business

Over the period that they spend in a project are carry out extensive training covering all aspects of the ideal family life ranging from hygiene in the home, nutrition, health, cash planning, best farming practices and animal husbandry. They establish Farmer Field Schools in the area as role model farms. Farmer Field Schools are farms run and managed by farmers on which other community members come to learn best practices relating to a particular crop or animal. One farmer may be interested in growing cabbages, another in tomatoes and yet another in poultry farming. These farms are designated as Farmer Field Schools from which other farmers in the area learn the best practices associated with that agricultural activity.

C-Care will take the lead in training on the technical subjects but while this function is delegated, the responsibility for comprehensive farmer training remains a responsibility of the Rotary Club. Rotarians will participate in the trainings where their respective classifications are called for. Training sessions relating to good use of water, resource planning, fish farming, marketing and community mobilization will utilize classifications in the Rotary and Rotaract Club and the District Agriculture Department and Community Development and will also bring in experts from MWE, NAADS and Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. The programme drawn up by C-Care s therefore likely to be greatly enriched.

Institute of Work Culture and Ethics.

The Institute of Work Culture and Ethics will provide 20 acres of land for this project to cater for:

- Water reservoir for Water for production , which, during the wet season, could be used by the community for fish farming to boost community income
- Demonstration farms for farmer skilling
- Plots of land for commercial faming allocated to families on annual rotational basis forming the hinterland for the Water for production irrigation scheme.

Other Critical Partners.

Other partners who are critical for the success of this project are as follows:

Luwero District Administration:

The District Administration would be essential partners. As a pilot project the District Administration would be interested in the success of this project so that it may be duplicated across the District. The District Administration has expertise especially in eh District Agriculture Extension Department and the Community Development Department that would be needed to ensure that the project runs properly and that the structures in place are accountable. Once Rotary hands over the project to the community, the District Administration would be responsible for ensuring the investment is properly handed over and run by the community and that it spurs long term development.

The District Administration would coordinate with the lower administration structures such as the sub-county administration and the Local Council Administration.

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS); Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.

The Executive Director of NAADS has hailed this proposal as a unique and exemplary and has committed to support it in every way possible for it to be successful. Such support is greatly appreciated because the advisory services under agriculture, animal industries and fisheries will be required. NAADS support will ensure that this projects starts is sure-footed.

3.4 READINESS FOR THE PROJECT

The Rotary Club of Kampala West has been working with the community in Lukaaka village since 2013. The club has worked with successive community leaders who have hosted several club projects including medical health campus, club leadership retreats, piloting some family income boosting projects with some families. A Rotary Community Corps was formed in 2018 and has been working with the club to organize and oversee the Rotary cooperation with the community. The village leadership is organized, receptive and keen to work with Rotary. Community members meet on Fridays and during the meetings the community leaders communicate key issues affecting the community, agree on community priorities including security and development issues and members of community credit and savings scheme borrow and payback to the scheme. On 19th December 2019 the Lukaaka community organized a communal Christmas party, attended by the area Member of Parliament (Katikamu South) and he commended the community for being the most organized in the entire constituency. These structures will be used to mobilize community members to scale up on their responsibilities under the project.

Finally, the project responds to the essentials of good project plan. Community members have taken stock of the needs, assets and strengths of the community. The identified intervention has been enthusiastically welcomed and even before project approval Community members are discussing what the families would do to make the project successful. The project is regarded as going to bring significant and sustainable change. The village administrative leadership is committed to working with the RCC to promote the project and ultimately to have the project lay a foundation for Lukaaka as a model village, attracting community tourism. Quite clearly this is a village looking beyond this project to a new and better life once this project is concluded.

Compliance with the Water and Sanitation Guidelines 2018

The 2018 Water and sanitation Guidelines for Global Grant funding requires a Water project to comply with align with the Water and Sanitation area of focus in the following respects:

1. Provide equitable community access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene
2. Strengthen the ability of communities to develop, fund, and maintain sustainable water and sanitation systems
3. Support programs that enhance communities' awareness of the benefits of safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene
4. Support studies for career-minded professionals related to water and sanitation

The planning committee has considered the above aspects and are taken care of as follows:

- *Equitable access to the project.*

All members of the community will have access to the Mindset Change training by C-Care. Projects initiated at family level as a result of the training may require or may not require water but would nevertheless be instrumental for family development. Each family in the community will be required to start a project that will be monitored up to completion.

20 acres of land will be allocated in dimensions of one acre, half acre or quarter acre depending on use. All community members stand equal chance of an allocation. The ultimate allocation will consider the recommendations of the trainers and the quality of the project proposal to be implemented. The plots will be held on an annual/sessional basis so that after one season other members could then have access to the land.

Fish farming will be a community project that benefits all members of the community. It will be operated on a cooperative basis.

- *Sustainability*

A microfinance provision has been embedded in the project. These funds are expected to be a one-off borrowing to start a project and are payable in full after first harvest. The revolving fund will be used as a start-up fund and cannot be used on other family financial needs. Consideration will be given to providing agro-inputs should there be a strong likelihood that funds may be diverted. There should be no dependency created by provision of this fund.

At a family level, the focus will be on growing of quick maturing higher yielding and higher value crops only. Families should be able to break from the poverty trap within three planting seasons. Training in savings and investment should assist farmers make better use of the high revenues they will receive.

At a community level, fish farming is going to be a major economic boost. Community projects in rural Uganda are dependent of government funding or funding from outside the community. Good project management should ensure that the Lukaaka community is self-sufficient for many years.

A simple 5 year financial plan only at community level is as follows:

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1	Income	-	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	300,000,000
2	Training and preparatory	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000
3	Stocking, feeds and other costs	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	60,000,000
4	Marketing costs	-	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	35,000,000
5	Repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Net Income/ (Costs)	(10,000,000)	(35,000,000)	60,000,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	145,000,000

Notes: Assume annual Harvest of 10,000 fish sold at Ushs 10,000. The valley dam has capacity for 20,000 – 30,000 fish. Fish farm prices are Ushs 15,000 and upwards. Hence even worst case scenario, project is sustainable.

- *Support programmes*

The Rotary Club of Kampala West has world water experts who will provide guidance on the use of water. We are also working with the Ministry of Water and Environment that is keen on water for production. The Commissioner for Water for Production is a primary contact for the Club. In addition the Permanent Secretary, a renowned Rotarian has committed to provide a Community Development Association to work with the Community in Lukaaka for 2 years.

- Support studies for career minded professionals.

The project is likely to be of much interest to a wide range of stakeholders; Rotarians, public administration leaders and development partner organizations. The project will be implemented

jointly with a Rotaract Club and Rotaractors who may wish to carry out specific studies are welcome to use the project as a case study. Regular updates on the grant should also keep international rotary partners informed about project progress and should any person wish to take interest in it from a research point of view they will be supported to do so.

3.5 PROJECT SCOPE

The excavation and laying of a water body for Water for production will be carried out as indicated within the 4 Anchors above. The main project, Water for Production may take up to 12 months but this does not affect C-Care's commencement to carry out farmer capacity trainings in good agronomical practices, Climate Smart Agriculture, Post-harvest handling and market linkages.

Over the project implementation period the strategic implantation activities are as follows:

Long Term Objective	Short term objective	Strategic Activities
To strengthen household livelihoods towards alleviating poverty	To improve on farm production skills and techniques	Capacity training in Climate Smart Agriculture
		Skilling and training in various farming enterprises
		Conduct market linkages and networks
		Support community farmer groups
	To improve the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices(KAP)	Conduct awareness raising
		Establish experience sharing platforms focusing in different farming enterprises.
		Establish model farmers

To improve food security processes and systems		
	To promote food storage during times of plenty	Promotion and construction of granaries at household level
	To minimize post-harvest food loss	Capacity Training in post-harvest handling
	To promote community level irrigation	Ensure irrigation system establishment and utilization
To promote environmental protection and greening.	To promote commercial tree planting	Support tree planting at household level
	To promote use renewable energy technologies	Ensure community level adaption of improved cook stoves and solar systems.

Community needs to be addressed in a later phase of development

Quite a number of critical needs were identified during the community assessment study. All these needs cannot be undressed under the current project and may need to be addressed in a phased manner. Among the critical needs that will be addressed in a later stage are the following:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

- Improved water for domestic use, sanitation and hygiene. Due consideration will be given to implementation of Menstrual Hygiene Management in the community
- Reforestation and environmental renewal
- Health
- Value chain marketing and processing

Duplication of the Project

The living conditions in many parts of Luwero are not very much better than the conditions in Lukaaka. Lessons learned from this project will be used to assess how the project could be

improved and duplicated. The main driver of this project is water for production and the desired outcome is a transformed community. This will be achieved through demonstrating modern farming methods hinged on smallholder irrigation as opposed to rained agriculture. The demonstration gardens will be established on the twenty acres. The ultimate goal is to transfer the knowledge and skill from the demonstration farms to other farmers in the neighbouring communities. Rain water harvest and storage will be evaluated and considered where access to a dam is not possible so that communities across the entire district establish farms powered by irrigation and get to achieve the financial liberation that this project aims to achieve in Lukaaka.

4.0 FINANCIALS

4.1 BUDGET

	Item	Description	Supplier /Supervisor	Cost in UGX	Cost in USD @3650
1	Equipment	Hire rates & servicing	MWE	165,000,000	45,205
2	Operations	Fuel requirement	Fuel company	221,300,000	60,630
		Concrete, masonry and works and	MWE	102,750,000	28,151,
3	Set up for irrigation and Project Management	10% contingency	RCKW	103,905,000	28,467
	TOTAL			592,955,000	162,452

4.2 RETURN ON THE WATER FOR PRODUCTION INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OVER 3 YEARS

		Year 1- USD	Year 2 USD	Year 3 - USD	Total - USD
1	Total investment under Rotary Grant	162,000	-	-	162,000
2	Poorest families: Increasing family income form USD 62 to USD 200 in first year and to 300 in second and third year for (41% of 250 Families with 8 people) discounted by 40%	64,900	117,000	117,000	298,900
3	Median families: Increasing family income form USD 83 to USD 300 in first year and to 400 in second and third year for (39% of 250 Families with 4 people) discounted by 40%	50,800	74,200	74,200	199,156
4	Higher income families: Increasing family income form USD 183 to USD 500 in first year and to 600 in second and third year for (20% of 250 Families with 3 people) discounted by 40%	28,500	37,500	37,500	103,500
	Net Return	(18,800)	228,700	228,700	439,500

- Only one season per year has been used to compute incremental income in a year. Actual computation under Section 3.2 indicated increase of income for the poorest families from per capita income of USD 62 to USD 405. Under the financial projection in the first year projected income is limited to just USD 200 and in the second and third year to only 300. Even then these modest incomes are further discounted by 40%. Taking the worst possible scenario, this project breaks even in the second year and over a three year period has a return on investment of 271%.

- Second season harvest income expected to be about 60% of first season harvest is likely to boost the return on investment by a further USD 263,000.
- Income from the communally owned fish farm, expected to be earned from the third year onwards is not included in the projections. A valley dam with about 10,000 fish @ Ushs 10,000 is likely to raise Ushs 100 million (about USD 27,000).

From a purely financial point of view, this is a worthwhile project. Empowering families to afford better healthcare, better education and to invest in environment will turn around the quality of life in this village. Besides, with community income, the village will be able to invest in roads, better water and sanitation and other amenities.

5.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING TOOL

A tool has been developed to be used to monitor, evaluate and learn from the project so that:

- The objectives of the project are realized
- Project framework is adhered to.
- Lessons are picked early enough to redirect efforts and get back on the desired course
- Future projects benefit from lessons learnt from this project

Background to this MEAL tool.

This MEAL tool is considerate of the fact that the proposed project will employ multifaceted approaches to solving the various established problems and challenges facing Lukaaka community. As much as the initial target of the project is to dig and establish a water for production facility, the preferred address to the challenges puts the bigger picture in focus-to totally improve livelihoods in the community. Hence, this tool presents a range of MEAL aspects that are comprehensively deemed to derive the desired bigger picture.

The categorical problems and challenges facing the Lukaaka community as established by the needs assessment and baseline survey that were conducted from September-December 2019 are,-

- Poverty
- Poor mindsets, attitudes and practices.

- Limited skills cutting across (agriculture/farming, entrepreneurship, environmental preservation, and life skills among youths and women)
- Low household incomes
- Poor /no saving culture
- Low farming/agriculture productivity due to a number of issues such as poor quality seeds, small land, land preparation, farming practices, bad weather, low land fertility, and post-harvest handling.
- Illiteracy & low education levels due to absence of schools at all levels in the community
- Food security challenges mainly due to small and breakage in harvest, and absence of granaries to store food during time of high harvest.
- Nutrition challenges
- Gender issues mainly involving the girl child and the PWDs
- Water and sanitation challenges such as poorly managed toilets, few and poorly managed domestic water sources, rubbish pits, and hand washing practices.

RESULT	INDICATOR (S)	BASE-LINE	TARGET	METHO D	TOOLS	WHEN	WHO
IMPACT Sustainable and improved production for better livelihoods and poverty reduction among the Lukaaka community households							
OUTCOME 1. Established water for production source	At least 1 functional & accessible water for production facility	0	Baseline +1	Quantitative	Questionnaire -Interviews	Annual	Project Partners
2. Improved farming skills and productivity	#of farmers in Lukaaka with better farming skills & practicing them	3%	Baseline +50%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
	#Increase in farming productivity & output	10%	Baseline +40%	Quantitative	Questionnaire -KII	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
3. Improved attitudes	Example of general positive attitudes towards	Existing negative	Positive changes	Qualitative	-KII	Annual	Designated M&E

& practices	life, livelihood standards, environmental conservation, gender equality, health, education, sanitation, and agriculture in general.	attitudes and practices	in all aspects	ve Recorded success stories	Observations -Interviews Questionnaires		committee
4. Economic empowerment	#of households able to sufficiently meet their basic income needs	15%	Baseline +10%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Annual	Designated M&E committee
	# of households earning an income above Ushs. 4,000,000 annually	19%	Baseline +31%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Annually	Designated M&E committee
	#of economic projects started & supplementing income from agriculture/farming per household	3%	Baseline +48%	Quantitative	Key informants interviews Questionnaires	Annual	Designated M&E committee
RESULTS							
<u>1] A Functional Water For Production Facility</u> 1.1 Availability of sustainable water for production source	A well - managed water for production source in Lukaaka village	0	1	Quantitative	- Questionnaire -Interviews	Annual	Project Partners
1.2 Increased practice of crop irrigation in Lukaaka	Reduced impact of dry weather spells on farming productivity	31%	Baseline -21%	Quantitative Qualitative (success stories)	Questionnaire Interviews	Annual	Designated M&E committee
1.3 Starting of other economic and socially benefiting projects linked to the water for production source	#of community members starting other economic projects such as fish farming, brick laying, & social groups such as youths, women, PWDs, et	0	10	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Annual	Designated M&E committee

	al.						
2) Farming skills and productivity 2.1 Practicing sustainable & more rewarding farming skills among Lukaaka community members	# of farmers skilled in land preparation, tilling, crop spacing, & intercropping.	0	At least 50% of the farmers in Lukaaka	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Annual	Designated M&E committee
	#of farmers trained in making & applying fertilizers	0	At least 50% of the farmers in Lukaaka	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Annual	Designated M&E committee
	#of farmers trained in post-harvest handling	0	At least 50% of the farmers in Lukaaka	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Annual	Designated M&E committee
	#of households doing value addition to their farm produce	0	20% of households	Qualitative	Questionnaire	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
	#of households trained in environmentally friendly farming	0	20% of households	Qualitative	Questionnaire	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
2.2 Improved food security in Lukaaka community	Increase in number of households with granaries	10%	At least 50% of the households in Lukaaka	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
	All year round harvest	Currently harvest for averagely half a year (1 season)	All households able to harvest for throughout the year (2	Quantitative Qualitative (success stories)	- Questionnaires -KIs -Interviews	Annual	Designated M&E committee

			seasons minimum)				
	Increase in production quantities per acreage	Currently producing less than 50% of the production potential per acreage	Achieve at least 75% of production potential per acreage	Quantitative Qualitative (success stories)	- Questionnaires - KIIs - Interviews	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
2.3 Increased farm production for the market	#of households producing for the market (both crop & animal husbandry)	20%	Baseline +30%	Quantitative	Questionnaires	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
	#of mobilized & viable markets	0	5	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
3] <u>Improvement in attitudes and practices</u> 3.1 improved environmental preservation practices	#of people giving up environmentally unfriendly practices such as dumping plastics, cutting down trees, and	95%	Baseline - 50%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
3.2 improved attitudes towards gender issues	#of girls accessing & able to make pads	35% accessing & 0 able to make	Baseline +50% accessing & 50% able to make	Quantitative Qualitative	Questionnaire Interviews	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
	#of girls professionally trained in safe menstrual management	0	Baseline +50%	Quantitative Qualitative	Questionnaire Interviews	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
	Reduction in number of teenage pregnancies & marriages in Lukaaka village	50%	Baseline -20%	Quantitative Qualitative	Questionnaire KIIs	Annual	Designated M&E committee

	Reduction in Gender Based Violence (GBV)	40%	Baseline - 20%	Qualitative Quantitative	Interviews Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
	Observation of equal rights for people across all gender especially PWDs & women	10%	Baseline +15%	Qualitative Quantitative	Interviews Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
3.3 improved water & sanitation practices	#of households with clean & safely managed toilets	13%	Baseline +20%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
	# of well-maintained water for domestic use sources	1 borehole	Baseline +4 sources	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
	#households with drying racks	20%	Baseline +20%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
	#households with safely managed garbage pits	36%	Baseline +20%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
	# correctly practicing hand washing	26%	Baseline +20%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
3.4 Improved nutrition practices	#of people trained & practicing recommended nutrition	0	At least 1 member from each household	Quantitative Qualitative	Questionnaire Interviews	Annual	Designated M&E committee
3.5 Improved health seeking behaviors	#of people practicing recommended health seeking behaviors	50%	Baseline +10%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee
4.] Economically empowered community 4.1 Increase in household income projects	#of households with at least 1 income project besides agriculture	Currently none	At least 50% of the households in Lukaaka	Qualitative (success stories) Quantitative	-Interviews -KII	Annual	Designated M&E committee

				ive			
4.2 Decrease in environmental degradation	Reduction in tree cutting and destruction of forests for economic gains such as charcoal burning & firewood	It is a common practice but without accurate statistics	Significantly reduced	Qualitative	KIIs	Biannual	Designated M&E committee
4.3 Improved general household incomes	#of household earning averagely more than Ushs. 10,000 per day	15%	Baseline +10%	Quantitative	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Designated M&E committee

A project Manager will be hired to ensure a smooth flow of this project. A CV of Rotaractor Basha is attached as a suitable candidate for this position. The budget has been adjusted accordingly to accommodate this position.

6.0 EXIT STRATEGY

The project is initiated as Community owned and managed. A Project management committee/ Water Management has been set up headed by Mr Ibrahim Kasule. The Committee comprises the following:

1. Mr Ibrahim Kasule: Chairman - Tel 0754 256 072
2. Mrs. Ruth Nakabugo : Secretary - Tel.0750827493
3. Mrs. Ruth Matega: Treasurer
5. Mr Musisi Kyagambidwa Mandev – Current LC 1 Chairperson. Tel 0782681507
6. Mr James Ntulume – Former LC 1 Chairperson. Tel. 0788575049
7. Mr Lubwama – Community Mobiliser

Once the grant is approved this committee will be expanded to include representation from the sub-county, the district and other critical stakeholders such as NAADS, and Ministry of Water and Environment. It will also consider other expertise that will guide and steer the programme to grow bigger and serve wider.

LIST OF CRITICAL PEOPLE WHO MAY BE CONTACTED ON THIS PROJECT

	Name	Position	Telephone	Email
1	Catherine Kabenge	President, Rotary Club of Kampala West	+256 772498620	katykabenge@hotmail.com
2	Sam Mutono	Project Primary Contact, Rotary Club of Kampala West	+256 772843383	samdmuto@yahoo.com
3	Eng. Gilbert Kimanzi	Commissioner, Water for Production, Ministry of Water and Environment	0772500602	gikimanzi@gmail.com
4	Mr. Musisi Kyagambidwa (Mandev)	Local Council Chairman, Lukaaka	+256 782681507	
5		The Chief Administrative Officer, Luwero District.		
6	Laban Rutareberwa	C-Care	0772667584	Labanrut27@gmail.com
7	Mr Sam Mugasi	Executive Director, NAADS, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	0772340067	mugasi@yahoo.com
8	Mr Ibrahim Kasule	Chair Provisional Project Management Committee	+256 754256072	
9	Mr. Ssebagala Vincent	CDO-Makulubita sub county	0774912811	
10	Ms. Esther	Sub county chief	0786 224133	
11	Mr. Charles Kalibala	Chairman LC III-Makulubita	0772675596	
12	Ms.Imelda	Deputy RDC Luwero	0772506040	
13	Dr Kidda Makubuya	Luwero District Marketing and Production Officer	0772628970	kiddamk@yahoo.com