**PROPOSED REPLICATION STRATEGY FOR WATER TANK MICROCREDIT PROJECT IN LWEZA COMMUNITY MUKONO, UGANDA**

**1.0 Introduction**

Water and Sanitation microcredit scheme is a unique initiative that contributes to sustainably solving some of the world’s environmental problems. Giving citizens and households the resources to solve their problems and meet their own needs is a practical solution to a complex problem. It also signifies a clear and important break with long-standing patterns of charity, handouts and donations, and the stereotypical unequal relationship between developed and developing countries that has created a culture of dependency.

The purpose of this Replication Strategy document is to help various homes in Lweza to formulate robust sanitation replication strategies that clearly articulate how new projects will be delivered effectively to expectations of communities in small towns. This is the first version of the replication strategy by VHPU. This Replication Strategy is a result of Water and sanitation microcredit scheme replication study carried in Mayuge Town in August 2012 and the mid-term evaluation of the BT Sanitation Microcredit Project carried out in June and July 2012. It is envisaged that this replication strategy document becomes the basis of a learning document that reflects experiences during the project implementation process.

* 1. **Context**

VHP - Uganda in Collaboration with VHP Madison will implement a programme that will increase access to improved water and sanitation particularly among the poor in the village of Lweza. The programme will supports Lweza community to enable them to achieve the water and sanitation related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and, generally, to contribute to an equitable and sustainable development – economic, social and environmentally, to the benefit of the people living in the area.

The initiative was designed to demonstrate that the MDGs targets for water and sanitation in communities can be met with modest investments targeted primarily to rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, with due emphasis on capacity building at local level to ensure the sustainability (including financial sustainability) of these services.

**1.2 Lweza Rain Water Tank and Sanitation Microcredit Project Summary**

The project will be implemented in Lweza starting with members of Village Health Project Uganda. The overall goal of the project is to facilitate access to improved and affordable Rain Water tanks at a household level and improved sanitation for all households in Lweza village.

**1.3 Project Objectives**

1. Provide household rain water tanks to poor households through microcredit revolving fund scheme.
2. Promote innovative and affordable technologies in provision of Rain water tanks at household level.
3. Promote hygiene and health in communities by encouraging poor households to take health and hygiene actions for themselves and others.
4. Encourage poor households to work together in solidarity or self-help groups.

**1.4 Expected Impacts**

1. Improved sanitation as a result of having clean water.
2. Increased acceptance of the concept of microcredit for Rain water tanks among community leading to more Rain water tanks being constructed by the community themselves.
3. Improved technological adoption by community leading to more replications within the community.
4. Employment opportunities created for the youth and women through manufacture and supply of Construction materials like bricks and services.

**1.5 Key Project Components**

We suggest that the number of project components of any water and sanitation microcredit project to be replicated in any community in Uganda should consist and be limited to three components which will work synergistically to address the challenge of poor coverage of Water and sanitation facilities:

1. Community Mobilisation
2. Capacity Building
3. Provision of water tank Micro Credit Loans

The first two components work to ensure that the project is both as sustainable and empowering as possible. Therefore we will promote community participation in the project replication process and implementation which includes recruiting and training members from the local community as development workers and training artisans in Rain water tank and sanitation facilities construction and maintenance so that each community member is capable of maintaining their Rain water tank and sanitation facilities. Will also educate the communities about basic health and hygiene issues in order to combat the health problems associated with poor hygiene.

The third component entails accessing individuals or households with soft microloans to enable them construct Rain water Tanks and improved sanitation and hygiene at House hold level.

**2.0 Replication Strategy for the Rain water and Sanitation Microcredit Project**

This Rain water Tank and sanitation replication strategy reflects the need for major change and scaling-up of the Rain water Tank Microcredit Project in Lweza - Mukono. The core of this replication strategy can be summarised in terms of a phased shift from top-bottom promotion of construction of Rain harvesting water Tank in households, communities, and schools to community led and bottom-up promotion of good hygiene and sanitation.

**2.1 Key Aspects of the Replication Strategy**

The core of the replication strategy can be summarised in terms of five key points:

1. Adoption of community led and demand responsive approach that raises the priority that people themselves give to Water and sanitation.
2. Agreed and defined minimum standard size of household Rain water tank.
3. Working with whole communities, prioritising attention to increased access to better quality of water at household level and in all schools in the communities.
4. Maintaining strong links with health, education, and VHP-Uganda officials as well as other stakeholders in the Health sector with a view of maximising harmonisation.
5. Support and provision of health and hygiene education that will enable people to improve their health through correct hygienic practices, which eventually will lead to increased demand for clean Rain harvest water Tanks.
6. **What will the budget be for this project? Please itemize each expense.**

**3.1**For the start we look at having two different sizes of water tanks and these will be a 10,000 litre water tank and a 5,000 litre water tank. Below are the bills of quotations for the two types of Tanks;

**TANK - A 10,000 LITRE TANK**

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| --- |
| **PROFORMA INVOICE** |
| **Date: 12th/07/2017** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **To ; Village Health Project** | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| **10,000 Litre , 1.7m, height 2.3 Above ground Tank** | | | | | |
| **No** | **Item** | **Unit** | **QTY** | **U. cost** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Machine Hire |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Cement (Blocks) | Bags | 5 | 32,000/= | 160,000/= |
| 3 | Transportation of Machine |  |  |  | 160,000/= |
| 4 | Murram/soil(Block making) | Forward | 1 | 100,000/= | 100,000/ |
| 5 | Sand(construction) | Elf | 2 | 130,000/= | 260,000/= |
| 6 | Cement (Construction) | Bags | 11 | 32,000/= | 352,000/= |
| 7 | 3’’ PVC Pipes | No | 2 | 20,000/= | 40,000/= |
| 8 | 12MM Twisted bars | No | 6 | 32,000/= | 192,000/= |
| 9 | 8mm round Bars | No | 3 | 20,000/= | 60,000/= |
| 10 | Binding wire | Kg | 3 | 6,000/= | 18,000/= |
| 11 | Labour(construction) |  |  |  | 625,000/= |
| 12 | Labour(Block making) | No | 450 | 120/= | 54,000/= |
| 13 | Aggregate(1/4 inch) | Elf | 2 | 150,000/= | 300,000/= |
| 14 | Kirundu | Pcs | 8 | 10,000/= | 80,000/= |
| 15 | Eucalyptus Poles | No | 15 | 4,000/= | 60,000/= |
| 16 | Wire Nails | Kg | 5 | 5,000/= | 25,000/= |
| 17 | Welded wire mesh | Pcs | 9 | 25,000/= | 225,000/= |
| 18 | Manhole cover | No | 1 | 180,000/= | 180,000/= |
| 19 | Pipe and Washout | Set | 1 | 45,000/= | 45,000/= |
| 20 | Water proof cement | Kg | 8 | 4,000/= | 32,000/= |
| *NB; Necessary storage facility ,water to be provided by Client* | | | | **Total** | **2,968,000/=** |
| **Supervision 15%** | **445,200/=** |
| **Net Amount** | **3,413,200/=** |
| **Drafted**  **By**  **Mukasa Nsimbe Ronald 0772533180** | |

**TANK – B 5,000 LITRE TANK**

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| **PROFORMA INVOICE** |
| **Date: 12th/07/2017** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **To ; Village Health Project** | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| **5,000 Litre , 0.85m, height 2.3 Above ground Tank** | | | | | |
| **No** | **Item** | **Unit** | **QTY** | **U. cost** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Machine Hire |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Cement (Blocks) | Bags | 3 | 32,000/= | 96,000/= |
| 3 | Transportation of Machine |  |  |  | 160,000/= |
| 4 | Murram/soil(Block making) | Elf | 1 | 50,000/= | 50,000/ |
| 5 | Sand(construction) | Elf | 1 | 130,000/= | 130,000/= |
| 6 | Cement (Construction) | Bags | 6 | 32,000/= | 192,000/= |
| 7 | 3’’ PVC Pipes | No | 2 | 20,000/= | 40,000/= |
| 8 | 12MM Twisted bars | No | 3 | 32,000/= | 96,000/= |
| 9 | 8mm round Bars | No | 2 | 20,000/= | 40,000/= |
| 10 | Binding wire | Kg | 2 | 6,000/= | 12,000/= |
| 11 | Labour(construction) |  |  |  | 312,500/= |
| 12 | Labour(Block making) | No | 225 | 120/= | 27,000/= |
| 13 | Aggregate(1/4 inch) | Elf | 1 | 150,000/= | 150,000/= |
| 14 | Kirundu | Pcs | 4 | 10,000/= | 40,000/= |
| 15 | Eucalyptus Poles | No | 7 | 4,000/= | 28,000/= |
| 16 | Wire Nails | Kg | 3 | 5,000/= | 15,000/= |
| 17 | Welded wire mesh | Pcs | 5 | 25,000/= | 125,000/= |
| 18 | Manhole cover | No | 1 | 180,000/= | 180,000/= |
| 19 | Pipe and Washout | Set | 1 | 45,000/= | 45,000/= |
| 20 | Water proof cement | Kg | 4 | 4,000/= | 16,000/= |
| *NB; Necessary storage facility ,water to be provided by Client* | | | | **Total** | **1,754,500/=** |
| **Supervision 15%** | **263,175/=** |
| **Net Amount** | **2,017,675/=** |
| **Drafted**  **By**  **Mukasa Nsimbe Ronald**  **0772533180** | |

**3.2 Project Replication Description**

**3.2.1 Community Participation in the Implementation Process**

At this point it is assumed the Project Team has been assembled and ready to start work. The experienced VHPU members will be responsible for building Rain water Tanks. Not only will this strategy greatly increase the project maximum capacity, but it will also assist communities with any problems with Water Tanks after the project has been completed.

The community is made aware that the Rain Harvest Water tank microcredit loan will be extended to only individuals or households on condition that:

* They are willing to attend training sessions in health, hygiene, and sanitation. These training sessions will not only cover the basics of good health and hygiene but also teach community members how to effectively maintain and look after Rain water tank and encourage families to save money in order to pay for the future maintenance and repair of the tank.
* They offer to assist in the effective and successful implementation of the project. If any form of resistance is encountered a meeting with the community or households or even civic leaders will be convened to critically explore and solve the problem.
* The community through VHP – Uganda will elect at least a Rain water tank inspector who will be given the responsibility of monitoring the conditions of all the water tanks and will be given training on how to repair them when they need maintenance or repair.

Once all these conditions are agreed upon a plan of action will be drawn for the given house hold to implement the agreed upon activities. Participatory evaluations will be carried out throughout the implementation in order to ensure a constant adherence to the plans, standards, and quality. Formal feedback interviews with households may be carried out at regularly scheduled intervals.

**3.2.2 Provision of Rain water harvesting Tank Microcredit Loans**

The process starts with a preliminary stage of client identification, then cost estimation of his or her water tank (by size). Thereafter, a joint appraisal by implementing CBO (VHP-Uganda) and VHP Madison is carried out.

The second stage entails assessing the client’s creditworthiness and ascertaining that the loan to be acquired shall not bring disharmony to the family by depriving them of their usual standard of living but should be perceived as something which is going to contribute towards an improved living condition.

After the appraisal, the unsuccessful clients are informed of the reasons of why they cannot be given the loan. Successful candidates are taken through a series of microcredit training. It is at this stage that the client is requested to present security to the VHP – Uganda for verification. The VHP - Uganda team goes on the ground on to verify ownership of the security. After which the loan committee of the VHP - Uganda approves the loan.

On receipt of the cash**,** the client acting on technical advice (in terms of quality and specifications) of the CBO Technical Supervisor and Community Development Officer will proceed to purchase the building materials. A grace period of one month is given before a client is expected to start repaying the loan. At the time of loan disbursement, a loan payment schedule is given to the client to inform him or her of the dates to effect the instalment payments. Clients are advised to pay back their loans of 30% directly to the teller at the bank on VHP – Uganda account for which a deposit slip will be issued. Defaulters are followed by phone calls or even followed up to their homes.

**3.2.3 Construction of Rain Water Tank**

On delivery of building materials to the proposed site, the locally trained artisan will accordingly start constructing the agreed upon water Tank under the supervision of the CBO Technical Supervisor (or any other designated person). Construction of sanitation facility will go on according to the technical designs and specifications approved by both the CBO management and the Town Council. On completion of construction of the Tank, the prospective users will be shown how to use the Tank properly.

**3.3 How will you monitor/manage this project?**

Chairperson LC1 together with VHP – Uganda Members will do supervision of the Project.

Pictures will be used to update our VHP – Madison Friends.

Activity Report

**3.4 How will you evaluate the outcomes of this project?**

* One on one interview with the beneficiaries.
* Observation

END