

UGANDA



COUNTRY OVERVIEW

According to the 2008 UNDP report, Uganda is ranked 157th out of 182 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index, with more than 9 million people living on less than one dollar per day. At 3.3 percent, the population growth rate is one of the world's highest and poses serious challenges to the country's development.

Health issues are another factor threatening Ugandan progress. An estimated 940,000 adults in Uganda are currently living with HIV/AIDS. While the prevalence of the disease is on the decline, nearly half of the estimated 2 million orphans in Uganda are orphaned due to AIDS. Preventable diseases such as malaria, respiratory infection, and diarrhea are the main causes of mortality for children under five.

In northern Uganda, nearly two decades of violent conflict between the government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) have provoked a severe humanitarian crisis marked by widespread insecurity and massive displacement. Although the LRA does not threaten the government's authority now, at one time nearly 2 million Ugandans were displaced because of the violence. Relative peace has returned to the country, and the current government is working to implement a comprehensive recovery and development plan in the north.

Though the population of internally displaced people (IDPs) has decreased in recent years, there are still thousands with no access to clean water. While the war raged in northern Uganda, populations of IDP camps swelled beyond capacity. Unable to supply massive numbers of people with water, many existing water wells broke down. Pumps that did not break down from overuse were sabotaged or stolen during the conflict. Wells that once provided clean, safe water are inoperative—forcing people to collect contaminated water from open hand dug wells, rivers, and springs.

DONOR REPORT

Project Report Submitted to: 4others / AFRICAN WATER PROJECT

People Served: 1,500

Project Report Submitted by: Living Water International

CONTACT

SUPPORTING DATA



Population: 27 million
Population younger than

15: 50%

Urban population: 12% Birth rate: 48.1% Death rate: 12.6% Under-5 deaths: 14% Infant mortality (deaths per 1000 live births): 65 (compared with 7 in the

Ù.S.)

Life expectancy: 53 years GNI per capita: 300 USD Population living below U.S. \$1 a day: 85% Population living below poverty line: 37% Income per person (annual): \$420 Population growth (annual): 3.6% HIV prevalence: 6.7% Population with improved drinking water: 36% Population with adequate

Sources Cited: World Bank USAID, United Nations, IFAD

sanitation facilities: 57%



GENERAL INFORMATION

Civil war has ravaged the Gulu District of Uganda area for over 30 years. There has been relative peace since the spring of 2007 when the rebel leader was moved out of Uganda. During the war, rebel forces would kidnap male youth and force them to serve in their army. To escape this horrific misery, every evening the children would flee into nearby Gulu city for safety. Up to 15,000 children, known as 'night commuters' would sleep in schools, churches and homes in relative safety.

The village of Unyama is located about four miles northeast of the city of Gulu. Gulu is the largest city in the area and is the district capital. Gulu is located around 170 miles north of Kampala. Kampala is the capital of the country and largest city in Kampala.

The Acholi people are the main inhabitants in the area. The majority of people are Christians, and many of them are internally displaced refugees. At one time, more than 1,800,000 people lived in local Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps. Effective April 2009, the IDP camps were closed and people were allowed to return to their home villages. Most of the local people scratch out a living as peasant farmers; however, there are a few who are employed in schools and health care. When the team arrived, the community was using contaminated river water as their sole source of water. Because of this, the community suffered from dysentery, typhoid fever among other water-related diseases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WELL

Location	PAKWELO UNYAMA PRIMARY SCHOOL
LUCATION	FARWLLO DINTAINA FISHINANT SCHOOL

GPS Coordinates Latitude: 02 48.921 North Longitude: 032 20.623 East

Altitude 1,020 meters
Total Depth 48 meters
Static Level 11.8 meters
Diameter of Casing 200 mm
Depth of Cylinder 33 meters

Casing Material PVC Liters per minute 20

Pump Type India Mark II

People Served 1.500

LOCAL TESTIMONY

Living Water International interviewed Openy Bob, a 45 year-old man. "It was very far for our school children to collect water from the river. This (repaired well) forced them to come with their water to school every day."

Living Water International set up a village water committee. The committee is responsible for the day to day maintenance of the hand pump. The committee has three men and four women.



Close-up of Unyama Plaque

HYGIENE TEACHING

Living Water International provided hygiene training to the villagers. These lessons included:

- Disease transmission
- Germs
- Proper techniques and water-saving techniques for hand washing
- Healthy-Unhealthy communities
- Diarrhea Doll causes of diarrhea
- Oral rehydration solution
- Proper care of the hand pump
- Community mapping identifying hygiene behavior
- Good-bad hygiene behaviors
- Disease transmission stories
- Clean hands-Clean Hearts

The borehole benefits a very large community. The school children and the teachers of the school are also recipients of the new, safe water supply. There is a health care center close to the borehole, and its patients will have access to the water source from the well. Hygiene training was done during the evangelism to help the community understand that water can only give life when it is clean.



Their old hand pump: broken and missing parts



Removing the old pump



Photo of person interviewed



Plaque on the new pump



Pumping clean water



The Water Committee, Caretaker, and Local Contact

PHOTOS



Celebrating clean water