

Advantage Africa Partners' Workshop Handout 6.3 Proposal Critique

Project Title: Serubona Borehole Construction

Paul Lwanga, the Chief Executive Director of Single Parents Association of Uganda (SPAU) will be the responsible person for this project on the listed addresses below;

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BACKGROUND OF SINGLE PARENTS ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA (SPAU)

Single parents Association of Uganda (SPAU) is a non-profit making indigenous (NGO) for all the poorest and marginalized single parents. It was established in December 1999 and provides a forum for the poorest and marginalized single parents in Uganda to:

1. Work together for the improvement of their socio-economic livelihoods.
2. Have safe and clean water which is a basis for their good health, prosperity and saving for their families
3. Develop a support system among people from single parent families.
4. Advocate and lobby for the respect and advancement of the rights of marginalized single parents.
5. Change the negative attitudes of the society towards people coming from single parent families.
6. Initiate projects in all sectors that can enhance the welfare and socioeconomic development of people in poor single parent families.
7. Raise HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaigns among the single parents' communities.

Single Parents Association of Uganda combines men and women who are living single especially those at the grass root level but most of our members are women who are living in poverty. It was initiated with a clear vision of unifying single parent families so that they could create a very viable and articulate association to address real issues confronting them and look for possible remedies. SPAU was started to address the adverse effects of the 1980-1986 civil war, family break-ups, moral degeneration, bereavement, divorce, AIDS, early teenage pregnancies and separation which is on the increase. It was also noted that; there was a growing number of single parents in Uganda who face a variety of problems that are more difficult to handle when faced alone.

SPAU focuses on empowerment of single parent families through promotion of capacity building, advocacy, building boreholes for them to have safe water and implementation of income generating activities to address their priority identified needs to benefit all members.

SPAU's assessments have identified communities in Uganda where almost half of all families are headed by single parents, usually women. SPAU campaigns to achieve equality of opportunities for single parents, widowed, divorced, or separated and regardless of tribe, race, nationality, gender or religion.

SPAU is properly registered with the Government of Uganda and its' charity number is S. 5914/2980.

SPAU got to know about the eu can aid from a lady called Ms. Elizabeth (Project Team) working with Work Aid (UK) and her email contact is; projects @workaid.org and we were pleased that we can be partners and spearhead the development together.

SPAU in partnership with our funders (Advantage Africa and Uganda Reflex) have been able to construct about 10 boreholes in the areas of Kaliro, Malangata, Luuma, Nanziga, Katente, Kirondo, Negulumye, Kasenge, Ddwaniiro, and Kavumba where the residents are now accessing safe and clean water and are now healthy since they no longer suffer from dirty and contaminated water related diseases. They can now do their work smoothly and reserve time to do economic activities that yield money to push their families forward in terms of development activities since they have saved time for their farms and other businesses. This has saved them money which they would have used during the hospital expenses and now used to invest in other economic activities and paying school fees for their children.

Katente borehole was constructed in 2011 serving 2 villages with about 340 homesteads; Luuma borehole was constructed in 2012 serving 3 villages with about 415 homesteads; Negulumye borehole was constructed in 2013 serving 3 villages of about 260 homesteads; Kirondo borehole was constructed in 2013 serving 3 villages of about 310 homesteads; Malangata borehole was constructed in 2013 serving 2 villages of about 250 homesteads; Kaliro, Kavumba and Kasenge boreholes are the newly constructed boreholes which are less than 2 years old and serving a good number of homesteads. All these boreholes are still functioning well and serving the community very well under the effective management of the established water committees.

Serubona community is a hilly area and surrounded by Kagenda, Kayunga and Kasozi villages and there is an acute shortage of safe clean water without a single borehole in all the mentioned villages and the community collects dirty and contaminated water from valleys, locally dug small pits which are so risky to the lives of the young children and women and the communities at large not only during the collection, but also after collecting the water by causing unclean water related diseases. In addition, these unsafe and dirty water points are struggled for by animals and people and during the dry season, the situation is more than worsened after the water table draws down.

Kagenda, Kayunga and Kasozi have an average of about 180 homesteads and we anticipate that the nearby homesteads from these three villages will benefit from this borehole and improve their health and the general economic welfare.

Therefore, there is a need to help this community of Serubona in Kasozi parish Mpigi district with about 290 homesteads with an average population of 5 members per homestead and over 75% of this population is made up of children and women who are directly involved in fetching and collecting water. If this request is granted all these people will be able to access safe and clean water and enjoy the related benefits of having safe and clean water in their communities. Provision of the safe and clean water will help these communities carry out their economic activities very well and contribute to their economic welfare and also reduce the time which would have been spent on looking for water as well as time and money spent paying hospital bills after being

infected with water borne diseases. This will help them have good health thereby saving money and diverting that money towards income generating activities as well as carrying out their income generating activities prudently and effectively.

SPAU has a sustainability programme where we support the Community to select their own Community water committee that over sees the operations and the activities of the boreholes (This committee consists of the Treasurer who keeps the borehole books of account and the physical cash collected). The community selects their own committee to see that when the borehole gets a challenge, the committee can easily repair it from the collections from the community members

Among the previous water committees set up, Katente water Committee in Mukono District, Luuma water committee in Sembabule District and Kironde water committee in Mukono District have effectively and efficiently proved to be a case study for other newly set up committees. We normally invite these committee members to deliver and share their experience and knowledge about how they have successfully managed to sustain their boreholes to the newly established water committees.

There have been consultative meetings with members of this community and they have identified the water shortage as the most pressing need which requires immediate intervention. Strategic land locations have already been identified and offered by more than three community members where the borehole will be constructed and this serves as the community contribution.

To be sure and safe for the land given to the community by one of the willing members, SPAU obtains authorization letters from the person who has offered the land where the borehole will be constructed witnessed by the local area representative. This helps the community to own the borehole as opposed to being owned by the person who offered the land since the local area representative would have acknowledged that the land where the borehole sits belongs to the community which it serves.

We have embedded a provision for the water tank as a reservoir and a generator to cater for the elderly people who cannot pump water due to their diminished strength in most of the borehole projects we do. The elderly normally access water from the tank pumped from the borehole using the generator whose fuel comes from the Community monthly contribution.

We anticipate that the borehole will serve a minimum of 290 homesteads to access safe and clean water and get improved and good health in village and the neighboring villages. This will increase the beneficiaries' savings by lowering the number of times they visit the hospitals as a result of dirty and contaminated water related diseases and sicknesses. These communities will also increase their economic activities as a result of saving time formally spent on looking for water. In addition, the children will concentrate more on their studies at school since the pressure on them of looking for water would have been lessened by this borehole. The improved and good health, increase in economic activities, children arriving at school early will be so detrimental in improving the beneficiaries' socio-economic welfare leading to their growth and development and hence self-reliance in the long run.

We are requesting for 6,067 Euros from EU CAN AID for this particular borehole project and we expect to start constructing the first borehole on 26th August 2018 and by 26th October 2018, the project will fully be completed

We anticipate no any other internal contribution apart from the Community contribution of the land and no other external contribution.

SPAU is pleased to provide you with a list of references of the organisations which have funded us and the contact persons;

1. Jane Betts,
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Advantage Africa,
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2. Alan Large,
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Tools for Self Reliance,
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Netley Marsh, Southampton,
SO40 7GY, UK
Tel: (+44) 023 8086 9697
3. Rupert Turpin,
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We have been in partnership with Advantage Africa for almost 10 years and our partner visits us every year to check on the work they support and we are very sure if you will contact her she will be able to give you feed back on the quality of our work.

We have partnered with Tools For Self Reliance for 8 years and they do evaluate whatever project they sponsor.

We have also worked with Uganda Reflex for 15 years. Mr. Rupert visits to see how the projects were carried out and he was here at the end of 2017.

The report will be submitted between the first and the second week after executing the project.

We are pleased to give you our banker details as follows;

Bank Name: Centenary Bank,

P.O. Box 1892 Kampala- Uganda,

Plot 19 and 20 Entebbe Road,

Account Number: 3010609729

Account Name: Single Parents Association of Uganda

Item	Quantity	Unit	Freq.	Unit of measure	Community			SPAU			EU CAN		
					Contribution		Total Cost	Contribution		Total Cost	Contribution		Total Project Cost in Euros
					on (Land)	Euros		on	Euros		on line	Euros	
A budget for safe water supply for Serubona													
1,500 direct beneficiaries, 800 indirect due to reduced pressure on other sources													
Drilling of 100 ft borehole	120 ft	1 time		40,000						4,800,000	1194	1194	
Pedestal	1 pc	1 time		380,000			380,000		95	0	0	95	
Water tank (5,000 litres)	1 pc	1 time		1,700,000						1,700,000	423	423	
Cylinder head	1 pc	1 time		470,000			470,000		117	0	0	117	
Pipes	15 pcs	1 time		200,000						3,000,000	746	746	
Iron bars	15 pcs	1 time		110,000						1,650,000	410	410	
Bricks	10,000 pcs	1 time		300						3,000,000	746	746	
Riversand	2 trips	1 time		150,000			300,000		75	0	0	75	
Lake sand	1 trip	1 trip		200,000			200,000		50	0	0	50	
Land	1 Pc	1 piece		1,000,000	1,000,000	249	0		0	0	0	249	
Cement	30 bags	1 time		33,000						990,000	246	246	
Hardware	1 load	1 time		1,000,000						1,000,000	249	249	
Electrical components and wiring	1 set	1 time		550,000						550,000	137	137	
Pump	1 set	1 time		800,000						800,000	199	199	
Electric Pump	1 pc	1 time		1,200,000						1,200,000	299	299	
Monitoring (SPAU Vehicle disco	2 Times	2 times		200,000						400,000	100	100	
Vehicle hire to transport the materials	1 time	1 time		500,000						500,000	124	124	
Labour (Building the borehole fi	1 contract	1 time		3,000,000						3,000,000	746	746	
Generator	1	1 Time		1,800,000						1,800,000	448	448	
Total safe water supply					1,000,000	249	1,350,000	337	24,390,000	6067	6653		

NB: Each Euro equals Ugx 4020

1. The community will contribute land worth 1,000,000 (249 Euros)

INTERVENTION CRITERIA OF *eu can aid!* (aisbl)

1. TYPE OF SUPPORT

eu can aid! (ECA) grants its financial aid to small target groups for concrete projects and on a lower scale than that at which the main fund providers usually operate.

ECA can intervene to help an NGO to collect the funds necessary to obtain co-financing from a large donor (for example, the development co-operation service of a developed country). In this case, it is the ripple effects of ECA's participation which justify its involvement in the co-financing of a relatively large project.

Whether it is alone in supporting a project or whether it co-finances with other fund providers, ECA confines its financial contribution to a few thousand euros (usually from 2000 € to 8000 €) per project. A higher contribution may be envisaged, especially if it can be demonstrated that this will lead to a higher contribution from other providers.

2. APPLICANTS

2.1. Eligible countries

Based on the categories of countries defined in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) it is ECA's intention to finance as a priority partners in the least developed countries (LDCs), and, secondly, poor regions in middle-income countries and, exceptionally, emerging countries. In the case of emerging countries, ECA intervention will go only to the particularly disadvantaged, ostracised or vulnerable among the population.

ECA may exclude from its intervention zone any country or region where violations of human rights or bad governance exist, or where conflict or natural disasters endanger the aims or efficiency of any action undertaken there.

2.2. Type of applicant

The project's applicant for financial support should be a group (i.e. associations NGOs) officially registered with the local or national authorities and having official statutes.

ECA can consider applications introduced by individual applicants or by service organisations, under the condition that these last benefit the needy local groups, at their request or with their agreement; this when the local beneficiaries are not able to formulate their project or implement it without any assistance.

2.3. References

The applicant should provide independent references to allow ECA to get evidence from reliable organisations of earlier collaboration and experience, ideally from several such organisations known to ECA.

Exceptionally, especially in the case of NGOs in their start-up phase, ECA may confine itself to collecting independent feedback or references to collect solid proof of the experience and reliability of the persons managing the NGO in question.

Preference will be given to projects including organizations providing references who checked onsite the successful completion of their projects, in particular where collaboration took place over a long period.

2.4. Capacity of the requestor

The applicant should ideally have done similar projects successfully.

3. GENERAL CRITERIA

Supported projects can be classified in three categories:

- Social
- socio-economic
- income-generating activities.

In all cases, the project must meet the following general criteria:

- Directly and concretely benefit the local population. Preference will be given to groups of women or young.
- meet real needs and real requests enabling beneficiaries to sustainably improve their lives, clearly identifying the added value of the project compared with the current situation
- respond to initiatives coming from the field and leading the most unprivileged local population to take themselves in charge, and involving them in all project life cycles (design, implementation, management)
- have the concerned local population's contribution of about 5% of the total budget for each project (i.e. financial contribution or labour or productive factors' provision as lands, premises, equipment etc.)
- be technically feasible (master implementation and maintenance – e.g. procurement of spare parts) ;
- guarantee the competence and reliability of the personnel responsible for the project on the ground throughout the time required for the development of the project
- contribute to sustainable development, in other words it respects the environment or contributes to its protection.
- Be coherent with government's policy,
- A second request from the same applicant, will be accepted only after the first project's conclusion and under the condition of having received the update report

ECA DOESN'T SUPPORT:

- The provision of aid workers
- the international transports of goods
- provision of intellectual services (i.e. feasibility studies, information provision or technical advices)
- operating costs (running costs) not linked to project implementation;
- teaching material provision if expressly foreseen by the Government in the frame of its educational system
- ECA does not pay salaries, particularly not for expatriates; unless such costs are indispensable for the realisation of the project (e.g. trainers whose expertise is not available locally) and which cannot be taken on by other donors.
- governmental organisations and commercial companies

4. SPECIFIC CRITERIA

4.1. Income generating activities

Income generating activities must meet the following criteria:

- Recurrent incomes must be greater than recurrent costs;
- be capable to ensure financial sustainability and preferably generate a snowball effect
- existence of a market to sell the products
- possibility of extension without further support
- economically sustainable
- existence of a clear system for managing cash and distributing revenues to beneficiaries
- A proper description of the situation without project and with project implementation must be provided.

As regards construction costs, ECA normally restricts itself to funding the construction of buildings for collective use (e.g. farm buildings for groups of producers, workshops for machinery for collective use, small warehouses, etc.)

4.2. Social Project

For example building or improving small social or training infrastructures or schools (roof, equipment etc.), access to water, access to electricity.

These projects must meet the following criteria:

- Coherence of the project with government programme (availability of teachers paid in the long term, etc.)
- supervision quality
- success guaranty (expertise in performing work, infrastructure maintenance)
- existence of pro-forma invoices

4.3. Socio-economic Project

Regarding vocational training, the projects must meet the following criteria :

- Ensure the existence of a local market for the manufactured products
- Support of beneficiaries in job creation
- Possibility of extension without extra support
- Financial sustainability.

5. BUDGET

The budget is important; it should detail all the costs (quantities, unit price, total cost, fixed cost, recurrent cost). It is also important to present the local populations or each beneficiary expected income and return on investment. To do so, sometimes an in-depth analysis of the local market prices could be appropriate.

6. SUPPORT FOR RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWING NATURAL DISASTERS

Alongside financing development micro-projects, ECA also endeavours to react to natural disasters in the developing countries by making special appeals to the generosity of the staff of the European Institutions. Donations are aimed at rehabilitation or reconstruction rather than at emergency relief (food, shelter, sanitation, etc.). This approach is justified by the fact that, after an initial enthusiastic response of solidarity to provide first aid, it becomes more difficult to collect funds for the equally necessary needs of reconstruction, the repair of collective installations or the relocation of the people affected. ECA endeavours to follow the same criteria as those it applies for development micro-projects.

7. ADDENDUM FOR CRITERIA ABOUT INTEGRATED PROGRAMS

Besides the above-mentioned intervention criteria, ECA can also adopt proven integrated programs on a medium or long term.

It is ECA's conviction that breaking the cycle of poverty and creating long-term sustainable changes involve a holistic and integrated vision on a long-term scale.

Integrated programs - affecting a well-identified local population – can tackle all the drivers of poverty by giving participants immediate access to the full range of critical resources simultaneously.

In the context of such programs and with the aim of realising them, ECA can accept and fund some specific actions meeting different and other criteria than those mentioned under titles 1, 3 and 4 of this document, provided that these actions are necessary to contribute to the global success of the program.

A MEMORANDUM/REMINDER FOR PROJECTS PROPOSAL

(1) Project title

(2) Information concerning the person or the organization presenting the project

- a. Name, address and telephone number of the person or the organization
- b. If it's an organisation, name, address and telephone number of the project's responsible
- c. If it is an organisation, website's URL complete address
- d. Objectives, principal activities, the promoter association's statutes (include, if possible, foundation date, number of members, articles of association, most recent activity report and accounts, the list of activities already carried out or projects already implemented

(3) References of the person or organization presenting the project

- a. List (names, addresses, contact persons) of institutions or organizations from which the association has obtained any aid in the past

(4) Project background description

- a. Exact location of the project area with information about the general context (geography, climate, environment, socio-economic situation (demography ...) ...)
- b. Description of the community (village or organisation) and of the beneficiaries: total population, by gender (the ratio men/women), age, social sector ...

(5) Project description:

- a. Previous history and project rationale -Problem(s) which the project aims to solve or need(s) it aims to meet
- b. Overall objective of the project (for instance, improved income for a group of women)
- c. Specific purpose (for instance, annual production of x tons of vegetables)
- d. Beneficiaries
- e. Actions undertaken and, for each of the activities, needed technical and human means, planned activities/procedures and expected results
- f. Time frame (beginning and end of the project and, if required, intermediate phases)
- g. Availability and property of necessary infrastructures
- h. Availability of preliminary studies (feasibility and market studies, ...)

(6) Project financial aspects: expected global cost, components and contributions

- a. Detailed initial investments
- b. Detailed costs (including depreciation) and recurrent revenues
- c. Budget (detailed)

- d. Local contribution
- e. ECA's expected contributions to the budget
- f. other institutions' expected contributions to the budget (names of the donors and persons' contacts)

(7) Indications on the monitoring/follow-up and project sustainability:

- a. Risks
- b. Method of management, functioning or equipments' maintenance
- c. Technical, economical, financial, socio-cultural and institutional sustainability; environmental effects and ownership concern
- d. Scheduling and mailing of execution reports: amount, periodicity
- e. Payment modality (bank, address, account number, recipient)

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