
**EVALUATION OF SAFE WATER AND SANITATION PROVISION. A CASE OF
AMAIZI MARUNGI PROJECT IN RWANYAMAHEMBE
SUB-COUNTY-MBARARA DISTRICT**

Atuhaire Alexander

Metropolitan International University

Abstract

Water is necessary for all life on Earth. Humans can survive for several weeks without food, but for only a few days without water. Therefore, provision of water and sanitation is very critical to improve the socio –economic livelihoods of people. As a result, many players have come on board to increase the rate of water and sanitation in Uganda. Amaizi Marungi project is one of the initiatives that have been established to improve water and sanitation provision. This study was intended to evaluate the contribution of Amaizi Marungi project in water and sanitation provision. The study was carried out to identify the contribution of Amaizi Marungi in provision of water and sanitation in Rwanyamahembe sub county, find out the problems faced by Amaizi Marungi Project in water and sanitation provision and to establish measures in place to address the challenges faced by Amaizi marungi in water and sanitation provision. The study covered 50 respondents who included community members, local leaders and employees of Amaizi Marungi project. Simple random sampling was used to select community members while purposive sampling technique was used to select local leaders and Amaizi Marungi employees. Interviews and documentary analysis were used in data analysis. The study found out that due to the establishment of the Amaizi Marungi project in the area, the number of people accessing safe water has increased compared to the period before the water project. The introduced water project has led to reduced distance and increased safe water sources. The water project has to a greater extent achieved its objectives of increasing access to safe water, improving health and sanitation and people's standards of living as well as increasing household incomes. In this regard, the number of incomes generating activities in the area has increased tremendously especially due to the efficient utilization of the saved time and energy hence increased incomes.

Key words: evaluation, safe water and sanitation provision

Background to the Study

Water is necessary for all life on Earth. Humans can survive for several weeks without food, but for only a few days without water. A constant supply is needed to replenish the fluids lost through normal physiological activities, such as respiration, sweating and urination. Earth's surface consists of 70% water. Water is available almost everywhere if proper methods are used to get it. As a country's economy becomes stronger (as it's GNP per capita or PPP rise) a larger percentage of its people

tend to have access to drinking water and sanitation (Frank et al., 2023). Access to drinking water is measured by the number of people who have a reasonable means of getting an adequate amount of water that is safe for drinking, washing, and essential household activities (Oromo et al., 2023).

As of the year 2006 (and pre-existing for at least three decades), there is a substantial shortfall in availability of

Received: 13.10.2023

Accepted: 18.10.2023

Published on: 30.10.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

potable water in less developed countries, primarily arising from industrial contamination and pollution (Lydia et al., 2023). Many other countries also lack in the amount of safe drinking water that they need to survive. Some of the countries have less than twenty percent of the population that has access to safe drinking water. It reflects the health of a country's people and the country's capacity to collect, clean, and distribute water to consumers (UN Water Development Report, 2005).

According to the United Nations' World Health Organization (WHO), 2005) more than one billion people in low and middle-income countries lack access to safe water for drinking, personal hygiene and domestic use. These numbers represent more than 20 percent of the world's people. In addition, close to 3 billion people did not have access to adequate sanitation facilities (Richard, 2022). In Africa, with more than seven hundred million people, only forty-six percent of people have safe drinking water (Ronald & Kazaara, 2023). The more populous Asia Pacific region with over three billion people, eighty percent of whom with access to drinking water, still leaves some six hundred and twenty-seven million people without access to safe drinking water. At district level and subordinate local government levels, functions, responsibilities and powers defer according to degree of decentralization so far implemented for both rural and urban water (Faith et al., 2023). Planning, implementation and operational management of water and sanitation in major towns remains functions of National Water and Sewerage Cooperation. However, of the 143 small towns with a population 1. 6 million, 66 have been gazetted as water supply areas, 61 of these have operational piped water supplies and schemes of which of are managed by

private sector water operations (Christopher, Muhindo, et al., 2022). Operation and maintenance are decentralized to urban authorities and private operators through private public partnership arrangements.

Currently rural water supply and sanitation stands at 61% accessibility to clean water when 100% functionality is assumed. Rural sanitation is estimated at 57% as at June 2004 in terms of pit latrine. Through still below the PEAP target of 60%, it still represents a significant improvement from 36% in 1997. It should however be noted that there is a significant disparity between various areas ranging from as low as 2% in Kotido to 94.4% in Rukungiri (MWLE, 2005) (Richard et al., 2022). The situation is however worse in rural areas. To tackle this problem, the government has tried to streamline water and sanitation service delivery through decentralization leaving it in the hands of local governments. Special water and sanitation provision projects have also been initiated one of which being Amaizi Marungi Project (Christopher, Komunda, et al., 2022). This study therefore made an evaluation of water and sanitation provision by Amaizi Marungi in Rwanyamahembe sub county.

Statement of the Problem

Water and Sanitation is one of the primary drivers of public health. It is often referred to as "Health 101", which means that once we can secure access to clean water and to adequate sanitation facilities for all people, irrespective of the difference in their living conditions, a huge battle against all kinds of diseases will be won. Despite the significance of safe water and sanitation to public health (Jac & Kazaara, 2023), its supply remains largely inadequate especially in developing world causing low levels of health standards. According to

WHO (2005), 1.8 million people die every year from diarrhoea diseases (including cholera) (Christopher, Moses, et al., 2022); 90% are children under 5, mostly in developing countries. 88% of diarrhoea disease is attributed to unsafe water supply, inadequate sanitation and hygiene. Yet, improved water supply reduces diarrhoea morbidity by between 6% to 25%, if severe outcomes are included, improved sanitation reduces diarrhoea morbidity by 32% and improvements in drinking-water quality through household water treatment, such as chlorination at point of use, can lead to a reduction of diarrhoea episodes by between 35%

and 39%. Many interventions have been put in place by governments and NGOs to improve water and sanitation provision. In Rwanyamahembe Sub County, Amaizi Marungi project is one of such interventions (Winny et al., 2023). However, there is no documented information on the role of Amaizi Marungi in the provision of Safe Water and Sanitation. This study aimed at making an evaluation of the contribution of Amaizi Marungi in Provision of water and sanitation service delivery in Rwanyamahembe. The study further identified the shortfalls in water and sanitation provision and suggested probable remedy.

Specific Objectives

1. To identify the contribution of Amaizi Marungi in provision of water and sanitation in Rwanyamahembe sub county
2. To find out the problems faced by Amaizi Marungi Project in water and sanitation provision.
3. To establish measures in place to address the challenges faced by Amaizi marungi in water and sanitation provision

Methodology**Research Design**

A case study research design was used. A case study is defined by Oso and Onen (2005) as an intensive, descriptive and holistic analysis of a single entity. In this case, Rwanyamahembe Sub County was covered as our case study. This was done to study the phenomenon in depth. The study evaluated the safe water and sanitation provision by Amaizi Marungi project. It focused at the contribution of Amaizi Marungi and possible solutions aimed at enhancing safe water and sanitation provision.

Study population

The study covered community members in Rwanyamahembe sub-county, the staff of Amaizi Marungi project and local council leaders. Community members were selected to their views on how Amaizi Marungi project has helped them to overcome the challenges faced in accessing safe water. Community members also revealed the challenges regarding safe water accessibility and suggest probable remedy to the challenges. The staff of Amaizi Marungi helped to reveal the services offered, the numbers of households that have benefited from the water services and challenges faced in the implementation of the project local leaders on the other hand revealed the government strategies in place to improve safe water and sanitation provision.

Received: 13.10.2023**Accepted: 18.10.2023****Published on: 30.10.2023**

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

Sample size

A total of 50 respondents were selected for the study. These included 40 community members, 5 local council leaders and 5 employees of Amaizi Marungi project

Data collection methods

The study used a variety of methods namely interviews, document analysis questionnaires and observation.

Interviews

Interviews method was used to elicit views from the community members. This was done with the use of interview schedule. The choice of the interview method is based on the argument of Oso and Onen (2005) that interviews help to generate information that cannot be directly observed or difficult to put in writing. Interviews helped to know the detailed information from the community. It also reduced the incidences of getting irrelevant data because it enabled the researcher to take the control over the line of questioning.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used to elicit data from employees of Amaizi Marungi project and local leaders. Questionnaires were administered to employees and local leaders because, they are literate and thus enable to read and write. This enabled them to fill the questionnaires at their time of convenience in their busy schedule.

Data processing and analysis

In processing of data, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Quantitatively, data was presented descriptively in frequency tables, figures, graphs and pie charts for easy interpretation using SPSS (Nelson et al., 2022). Qualitatively, data was presented into various themes that were developed from study objectives. Direct quotations were used to provide credibility to the study findings.

RESULTS**Source of Safe Water before Introducing of current Amaizi Marungi Project**

According to the research findings, different sources of safe water were mentioned. It was learnt from the respondents totaling to 20 (40%) that the source of water before introduction of current Amaizi Marungi Project was wells. Hence given the fact that such water was fetched from wells meant that it was not safe at all since it was not being catered for and was prone to contamination by runoff water which contained all sorts of garbage. This meant that a big number of respondents were still using unsafe water that was detrimental to their lives. This could be attributed to long distance involved in accessing safe water and people's attitudes and perceptions about the quality of safe water. Other respondents totaling to 10 (20%) were of the view that they accessed safe water from springs. These were accessing relatively clean water compared to those who accessed it from the wells. However, their numbers were few which meant that they were few springs in the area and those that were available were unevenly distributed. Rainwater was also cited by 12 (24%) of the respondents as one of the sources of safe water before introduction of Amaizi Marungi Projects. It was learnt that such respondents had constructed water tanks which were used to tap rain water to serve their domestic purposes. However,

Received: 13.10.2023**Accepted: 18.10.2023****Published on: 30.10.2023**

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

their challenge was said to be occurrence of dry season which meant lack of rain water. Hence, they were forced to either fetch water from the wells or river depending on the source of water that was near their homesteads. Moreover, such water tanks were very expensive for most rural households and were thus afforded by very few people in the area.

Plate 1: Showing a water tank to harvest rain water

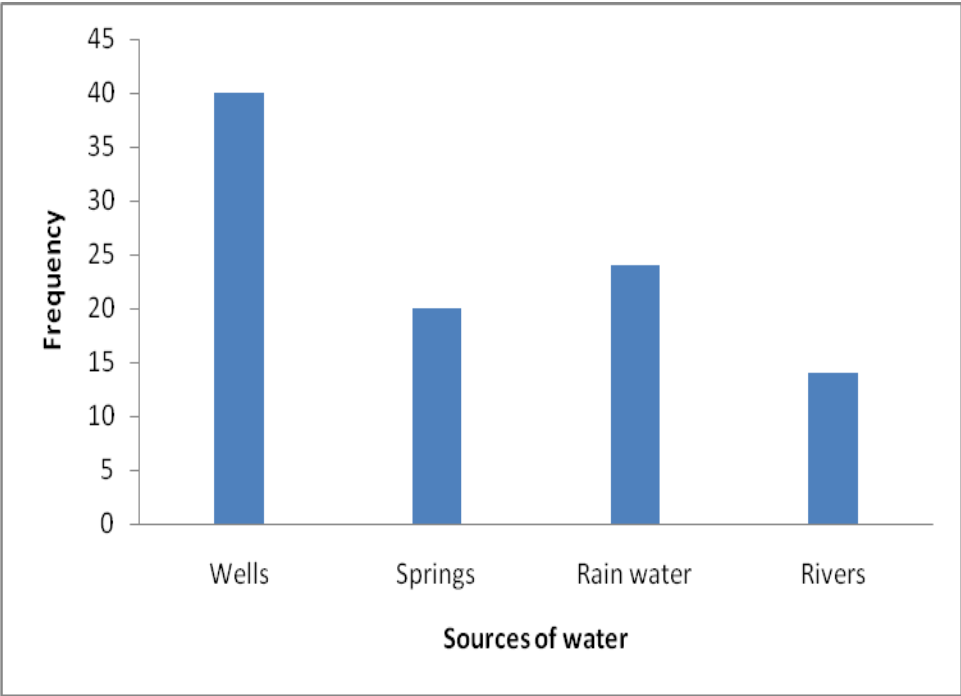


Source: Field Data, 2009

While water harvesting is a good strategy in improving water and sanitation, such tanks can only be afforded by the well-off households as the costs involved are higher.

The least number of respondents claimed that they accessed water from the rivers and these totaled to 8 (16%). It was learnt that such respondents were far away from springs, wells and even had no water tanks to hold enough water for a long time. Hence, they were forced to draw water from the rivers that were within their vicinity. It was thus generally concluded that water and sanitation provision before introduction of the current Amaizi Marungi Projects was still limited to few people. This implied that people were more exposed to water related infections and other problems that retarded development in their area.

Graph 2: Showing sources of safe water before introduction of current Amaizi Marungi Projects



Source: Primary Data 2009

As shown in graph above, the majority were still using wells as the only source of water. This shows that safe water accessibility was still limited despite the efforts of Amaizi Marungi project.

Plate 3: Showing a shallow well



Source: Field Data 2009

Shallow wells remain major sources of water in Rwanyamahembe even after years of Amaizi Marungi Project.

The burden of limited safe water accessibility has facilitated the interventions of other players to come on board to improve water delivery across the globe. Global water is one of the NGOs that have been involved in delivery of water. Global Water is an international non-profit, non-sectarian, non-governmental humanitarian organisation solely committed to the development of safe water-related projects around the world. To achieve this, global water has modified its mode of operation from an advisory coordinating and educational entities into an equipment-oriented project organisation. Global water strategy is to provide permanent solution to meet the communities' water needs by providing appropriate equipment. Although Uganda may now have a reasonably high level of water per capita, it is expected to experience water scarcity of 1700m³ or less annually per person by the year 2025, compared to many African countries which are estimated to experience water scarcity of 1000m³ less per person annually. In Uganda, water supply and sanitation fall under the general responsibility of the ministry of water, lands and environment (MWLE), the directorate of water development (DWD) a division within the MWLE which has the responsibility for rural water development, urban and institution water development, water resource management inspection and support services. In rural community water sub-section, service coverage increased from 55.3% in June 2003 to 57.2% in March 2005 serving an additional 435,000 people

Previous Distance to the Water Source

The findings from the study further presented differing responses regarding the distance to the water source before introduction of current Amaizi Marungi Projects. According to the findings, most of the respondents, 24 (48%) were of the view that water was being accessed within a distance of 1 to 2 kilometers. Such a distance was relatively long given the various domestic tasks performed by women that made them unable to travel such a distance frequently to access safe water. However, the distance was not too far and could be walked by quite many people to access safe water. It was further learnt from 20 (40%) of the respondents that the previous distances was between 3 to 4 kilometers. Such a distance was far away from people's homesteads and this discouraged some people from accessing water from such a distance. This in turn was likely to force such people to use unsafe water hence being vulnerable to its adverse socio-economic and health effects.

Other respondents totaling to 5 (10%) cited less than 0.5 kilometers as the previous distance covered to the safe water sources. These were relatively near compared to those who travelled more than 1 kilometers. Hence their chances of accessing safe water regularly were quite higher implying better quality of life.

The least number of respondents totaling to 1 (2%) cited the distance to be more than 4 kilometers to the water sources. This implied that only those near the water source could easily access the water. It was also learnt that such safe water was mostly collected by children who would forego studying at school and domestic duties like digging to fetch water first. This meant a considerable loss in terms of man hours lost in unproductive work, a factor that contributed and worsened poverty among such households. Moreover, due to being far away such source was not regularly used which meant irregular accessibility of safe water in such homes that were far away from such sources.

Received: 13.10.2023**Accepted: 18.10.2023****Published on: 30.10.2023**

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

Whether the Establishment of Amaizi Marungi Project has improved Water Provision

Out of 50 respondents, an overwhelming number of respondents constituting 40 (80%) were of the view that the establishment of Amaizi Marungi Project had improved water provision. They claimed that things had generally improved in terms of accessibility and availability of safe water. However, the remaining 10 (20%) of the respondents disagreed, maintaining that the establishment of Amaizi Marungi Project had not improved the situation either. They based their view on the fact that safe water sources were still quite far away. It was thus generally learnt that the situation of safe water had improved tremendously and was no longer comparable to the previous one when safe water coverage was till limited and inaccessible for most people in the area.

Contribution of Amaizi Provision of safe water and sanitation

The study tried to establish the contribution of Amaizi Marungi towards safe water and sanitation provision. From the study findings, 28 respondents (56%) revealed increased number of water sources, 15 (30%) mentioned reduced distance while 7 (14%) mentioned increased accessibility.

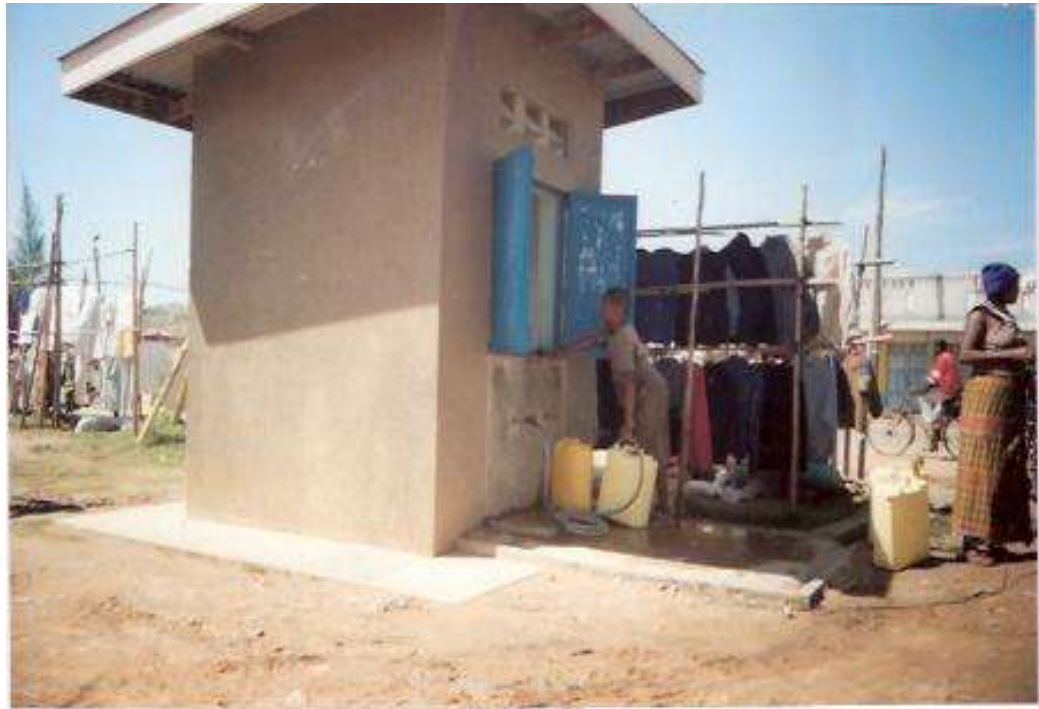
Table 1: Showing the contribution of Amaizi Marungi

Contribution	Frequency	Percentage
Increased sources	28	56
Reduced distance	15	30
Accessibility	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data 2009

From the findings, most of the respondents totaling to 28 (56%) were of the view that the establishment of Amaizi Marungi Project had improved the situation by increasing the number of safe water sources in the area. Thus, the increase in the number of safe water sources meant a drastic reduction in safe water problems since most of the people would now access safe water.

Plate 4: Showing one of the Water points established by Amaizi Marungi Project in Rwanyamahembe Trading Centre



Source: Field Data, 2009

Such water sources have improved accessibility and the distance involved. However, most rural areas have not been covered.

Others totaling to 15 (30%) revealed that establishment of Amaizi Marungi Project in the area had reduced the distance of most people to the safe water sources. Hence, most people were no longer discouraged by distance to the safe water at any time convenient for them after doing other domestic duties. Moreover, they could now send their children to fetch the water as they concentrated on other duties. The least number of respondents totaling to 7 (14%) were of the view that the establishment of Amaizi Marungi Project had increased accessibility to safe water especially to people who had a negative attitude towards safe water sources. Hence, such people were encouraged by the newly established Amaizi Marungi Project hence enabling their attitudes to change and embrace safe water usage. This was due to the fact that the establishment of Amaizi Marungi Project was accompanied by massive sensitization of the people about the need to use safe water.

Roles of the Local Community towards Water Development Projects

The study identified various roles played by the local community towards water development. 24 respondents (48%) suggested repair and maintenance, 17 respondents (34%) revealed construction, 6 (12%) revealed education while 3 respondents (7%) mentioned reporting to higher authorities.

Table 2: Showing Roles of Local Community towards Water Development Projects

Role	Frequency	Percentage
Repair and maintenance	24	48
Construction	17	34
Education	6	12
Reporting	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Data 2009

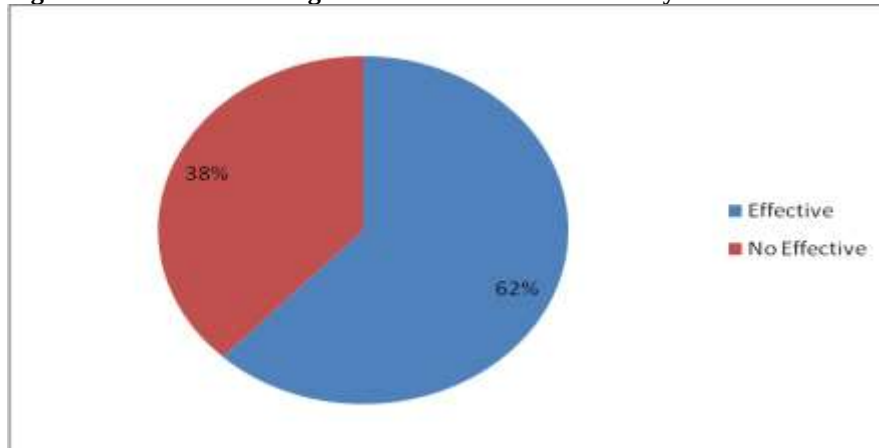
Different roles/responsibilities by the local community towards water development projects were highlighted. Among the roles cited was being involved in repair and maintenance of the water projects. This was revealed by 24 (48%) of the respondents. It was learnt from these respondents that the local community right from the time the project was completed would assume the role of maintaining the safe water sources. This was being done by choosing water committees for each Amaizi Marungi Project to check for any damage and be able to ensure the quick repair of the damage. This in so doing ensured sustainable use of safe water from such projects hence ensuring long-term benefits. Other respondents totaling to 17 (34%) were of the view that one of the roles of the local community was to get involved in the construction of these Amaizi Marungi Projects. This was done by providing some of the needed construction materials such as labour, sand, tools and sometimes-financial resources. By getting involved in the construction, the local community was more likely to see the projects as theirs hence using it sustainably to ensure long-term benefits. Education of the people about proper use and handling of Amaizi Marungi Project was also mentioned by 6 (12% of the respondents as another role performed by the local community towards water development projects. This role was performed by the water committee that was elected by the local community. Here education was on use of clean utensils while fetching water, avoiding contamination of the area where the project was located and other better water and sanitation practices were done. This in turn improved on people's well being through safe water accessibility while ensuring sustainability of the project. The least of the respondents totaling to 3 (7%) revealed that the local community was responsible for reporting to higher water authorities about the problems concerning the established Amaizi Marungi Project especially complicated problems that could not be handled by the local community itself.

Effectiveness of Community Involvement in Water Service Delivery**Received: 13.10.2023****Accepted: 18.10.2023****Published on: 30.10.2023**

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

It was further investigated on whether the roles performed by the local community in maintaining safe water development had been effective. In this case, most of the respondents constituting 31 (62 %) agreed that the roles had been effective in maintaining water development projects. Others constituting 19 (38%) revealed that their roles had not been effective.

Figure 5: Pie chart showing the effectiveness of community involvement



Source: Field Data 2009

Those who claimed that community roles had been effective showed that there was generally sustainable use of safe water and that most people had shown a sign of cooperation in trying to maintain their safe water sources. However, those who disagreed based their view on the fact that some people were still using dirty utensils to fetch water, contaminating water sources by human faeces and animal wastes and showed no responsibility to care for established Amaizi Marungi Projects. On the issue of social impact accruing from safe water development on poverty eradication, most of the respondents cited improved health as one of the health effects created. It was revealed by these respondents that availability of safe water in the area had led to a significant improvement in health of the people of the project area. It was learnt that in addition to the reduction in the incidence of water related diseases among the people such as dysentery, typhoid, worms, malaria, diarrhoea among others, there has been a significant improvement in sanitation. This had been attributed to education and sensitization of the people which are an integral component of the water project.

Other respondents cited household cleanliness as one of the social impacts accruing from safe water development project. It was revealed that as a result of increased access to safe water, household cleanliness had significantly improved. This has been due to education on household cleanliness, use of racks, construction of latrines and waste disposal pits. Hence most households had followed this type of education and as a result, their level of cleanliness had improved. It was further learnt from 15 (37.5%) of the respondents that due to safe water development projects, there were now frequent baths by most people since they were now accessing safe water from short distances. This had helped to improve on their personal hygiene and on their general well being which was an incentive to work hard and be able to fight poverty in their households.

Received: 13.10.2023

Accepted: 18.10.2023

Published on: 30.10.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

Associated Problems of Amaizi Marungi Project

Various associated problems accruing from the water project were revealed by respondents as represented in the table below.

Table 3: Showing associated problems of Amaizi Marungi Project

Problems	Frequency	Percentage
Water logging	20	40
Conflicts	17	34
Loss of land and crops	13	26
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data 2009

Fourteen (14) respondents (35%) mentioned water logging and associated problems. It was learnt that some of the present water points are closer to people's homesteads (either in the compound or banana plantation). This leads to the stray water to cause water logging of the areas around taps and makes water pools which have become breeding grounds for malaria carrying mosquitoes hence a health risk to people near such areas. It was revealed by 17 (34%) of respondents that there had emerged conflicts between water project implementers and the people who were not reached by the new water points. There is a tendency among the people who were not reached by the new water points to feel that they were left out intentionally. This has created misunderstandings and disharmony between the implementation team and those who were not reached by water points.

The least number of respondents totaling to 13 (26%) pointed out loss of some land and crops as another problem resulting from the water project. Laying pipes and construction of water taps and tanks have resulted in loss of land and crops such as banana plantations which is a source of food and incomes to many households. Besides, such assets were offered freely and willingly to the project by the residents as part of their contribution during the project implementation.

Role of government and other development organizations in strengthening water and Sanitation provision

According to the study findings, a significant number of respondents totaling to 30 (60%) affirmed that the government and development organizations were involved in improving safe water provision in the area. It was revealed that the government and other development organizations took the issues of safe water accessibility as an integral part/component in fighting poverty. This is reflected in SIWI June 2004, whereby a recent report in the Economist at <http://www.copehangenconsensus.com/> project indicates that an investment of US dollars 2 billion in water and sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa will generate US dollars 16 billion in corresponding benefits on the continent. However, other respondents totaling to 20 (40%) disagreed maintaining that government and other development organisations had not strengthened water and sanitation provision.

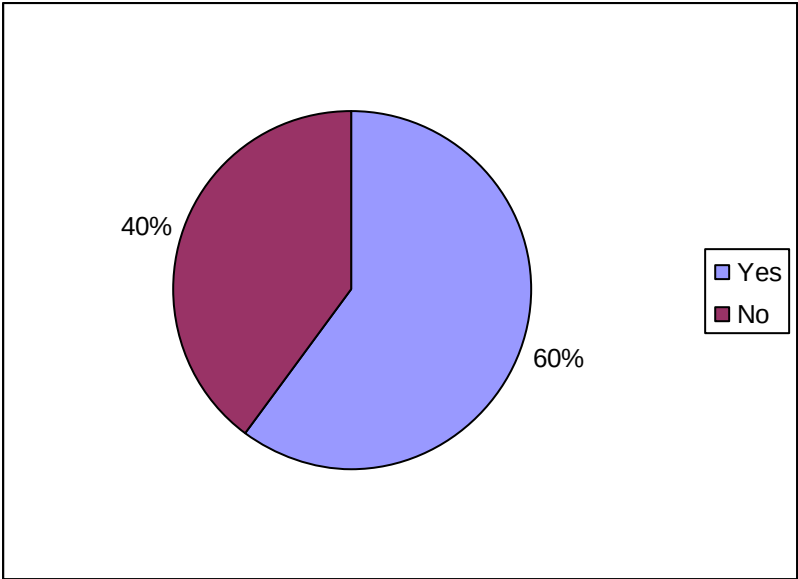
Received: 13.10.2023

Accepted: 18.10.2023

Published on: 30.10.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

Figure 6: Showing whether the government and development organisations have been involved in strengthening safe water provision



Source: Primary Data 2009

Different views were further expressed by respondents on the various roles played by the government and other development organizations in strengthening safe water provision. 20 respondents (40%) revealed sensitization, 15 (30%) revealed doing repairs and maintenance, 10 (20%) revealed increasing water supply while 5 (10%) mentioned conducting research.

Table 4: Showing Roles of the Government in Water and Sanitation Provision

Role	Frequency	Percentage
Sensitization	20	40
Repair and maintenance	15	30
Water supply	10	20
Research	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Data 2009

One of the roles cited by 20 (40%) of the respondents was sensitizing of the people on how to sustainably use the water to improve their lives. It was revealed by these respondents that the government and some NGOs were involved in educating local people in the water project area to invest in water related income generating projects, such as zero grazing, brick making, irrigation farming and cattle keeping in bid to eradicate poverty in the area. It was also evident that due to

Received: 13.10.2023

Accepted: 18.10.2023

Published on: 30.10.2023

such sensitization programmes, many people had responded positively by investing in such projects that were dependant on the water resources. Other respondents totaling to 15 (30%) pointed out that the government and other development organizations were involved actively in the repair and regular maintenance of the established water projects. This was being done to ensure sustainability of the project and hence long-term benefits to people including survival of the introduced water projects.

Establishment and extension of more water supply to other areas was cited by 10 (20%) of respondents as another role played by government and development organizations in strengthening safe water provision as a means to eradicate poverty. This was intended to spread benefits accruing from safe water evenly and increase accessibility so as to realize a significant impact of safe water development project on poverty eradication.

Plate 7: Showing a government constructed protected spring



Source: Field Data 2009

The least number of respondents totaling to 5 (10%) revealed that the government was involved in constant research on water issues regarding uncovered areas, the roles of safe water to poverty eradication and attitudes of people towards safe water provision. This helped them to adjust in their methods of providing safe water to suit people's interests and enable them to improve their quality of life through poverty eradication.

Challenges faced in Provision of Water and Sanitation

The analysis from the study revealed a number of challenges and these included limited cooperation, sensitization and limited funds to maintain the project.

Table 5: Showing challenges faced in safe water and Sanitation Provision

Received: 13.10.2023

Accepted: 18.10.2023

Published on: 30.10.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Limited cooperation	22	44
Limited sensitization	9	18
Limited funds	19	38
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data 2009

Limited co-operation was cited by 22 (44%) of the respondents as one of the challenges faced in trying to maintain and strengthen safe water accessibility to eradicate poverty. Although the beneficiaries of the project are meant to participate in the management and maintenance of water supply structures, there is still some reluctance and slow response by the local community to co-operate in this responsibility. The dependency syndrome is still high among the people who still expect that the funding agencies will continue financing water maintenance indefinitely.

This implies that in case of damages – or breakages, the required repairs may not be done promptly due to the lack of funds to buy the required spare parts and paying the technician since people are reluctant to pay the funds. This in turn puts the sustainability of the water project in jeopardy. As revealed by the table above, a big number of respondents totaling to 19 (38%) cited limited funds to scale up water and sanitation provision project. It was revealed that more significant work was still needed as regards maintenance and extension of water taps to near households but unfortunately the project given its various programmes to fulfill simultaneously had limited funds to ensure effective safe water coverage and maintenance. As a result, some of the people have not yet benefited from the new constructed water projects.

Conclusions

Due to the establishment of the Amaizi Marungi project in the area, the number of people accessing safe water has drastically increased compared to the period before the water project. The introduced water project has led to reduced distance and increased safe water sources.

The water project has to a greater extent achieved its objectives of increasing access to safe water, improving health and sanitation and people's standards of living as well as increasing household incomes. In this regard, the number of incomes generating activities in the area has increased tremendously especially due to the efficient utilization of the saved time and energy hence increased incomes.

Recommendations

There is a need to increase safe water coverage so as to enable all the people in the sub-county share on the benefits accruing from safe water accessibility. This can help to reduce socio-economic imbalances between different communities hence a reduction in the level of poverty.

Received: 13.10.2023

Accepted: 18.10.2023

Published on: 30.10.2023

Sensitization and education of water users should be strengthened. In this regard, the formed water committees in the area should be equipped with the proper knowledge about sustainable use of water to enable them pass on the correct advice to the water users.

The communities that are benefiting from the established water project should know that the project is meant for them and hence should take an initiative to protect it at all costs. Hence, they should willingly get involved in meeting repair and maintenance costs of the water project by contributing some small fee from each household. This will ensure sustainability of the project.

References

- Christopher, F., Komunda, T. R., & Milton, N. (2022). *The Impact of Supervision on the Quality-Of-Service Delivery at Kirima Community Secondary School in Kanungu District , South Western Uganda*. 6(5), 157–162.
- Christopher, F., Moses, N., Muhammad, M., Shallon, K., & Teddy, A. (2022). *Analysis Of Health Care Waste Management Among Health Workers In Kanungu Town Council , Kanungu District In South Western Uganda : A Case Study Of Kanungu Health Centre IV*. 6(5), 109–117.
- Christopher, F., Muhindo, M. E., & Nakalema, F. (2022). *Decentralization and Social Service Delivery in Uganda : Acritical Analysis of the Decentralization and Social Service Delivery in Uganda : Acritical Analysis of the literature review*. November.
- Faith, K., Kalikola, J., Kazaara, A. G., Catherine, M., & Ismail, L. (2023). *The Effects of Public Sector Monitoring and Evaluation on Promoting Good Governance in Uganda : A Case Study of the Ministry Of Local Government*. 7(3), 71–83.
- Frank, M., Nelson, K., Kazaara, A. G., Deus, T., Christopher, F., & Catherine, M. (2023). *The Macroeconomic Determinants of Economic Growth in Uganda a Case Study Of Wakiso District*. 7(2), 147–159.
- Jac, T., & Kazaara, A. I. (2023). *Analyzing the Impact of Health Education on Maternal Mortality Rate in Uganda : A Case Study of Kampala District*. 7(3), 148–153.
- Lydia, N., Kazaara, A. G., Kazaara, A. I., Brenda, T., & Bafaki, G. (2023). *Promotion of Small-Scale Industries and Development of Business . A Case Study ; Masafu Subcounty (Busia)*. 7(3), 240–245.
- Nelson, K., Christopher, F., & Milton, N. (2022). *Teach Yourself Spss and Stata*. 6(7), 84–122.
- Oromo, O. D., Julius, A., & Nelson, K. (2023). *Effect of Covid-19 Lockdown on Household Income in Uganda A Case Study of Kitoro Parish , Entebbe Municipality*. 7(4), 107–117.
- Richard, A. (2022). *Sleep Among Students in Public and Private Universities in*. 6(6), 24–25.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10578-014.Patterson>
- Richard, A., B, P. I. A., & T, S. S. G. (2022). *Students ' Health Behavior and Course Completion in Public and Private Universities in Uganda*. 6(4), 354–360.
- Ronald, K., & Kazaara, A. G. (2023). *Influence of Population Growth on Land Use in Uganda . A Case Study of Biguli Subcounty Kamwenge District*. 7(3), 291–299.

Winny, N. D., Kazaara, A. G., Kazaara, A. I., & Deus, T. (2023). *Effect Of Motivation On Employee Performance In Non-Government Organizations (NGOS): A Case Of Mbale City*. 7(3), 67–71.