

busoga trust masindi

Annual Report 2008-2009

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1.0 Introduction

This report, although purporting to be an annual report, actually covers the 18 month period from the start of January 2008 up to the end of June 2009. This is for the sake of convenience given that operations within this project area only commenced in January 2008, and all future reports will cover only the twelve month period required by the district.

It is the aim of this report to give a simple account of the activities undertaken by this project within the aforementioned period, both for the information of the funding partners and the local government alike.

It has been a highly productive and eventful year and a half, starting with a survey in January and culminating in the presence of a fully functional field office, operating at a high level of efficiency in the day to day practice of providing clean water, hygiene and sanitation to rural communities within the district.

Long may it continue to do so.

2.0 Busoga Trust Masindi

2.1 Survey

In January 2008 a team from Jinja led by the serving Liaison Officer at the time, Chris Marsh, travelled to Masindi District to conduct the initial baseline survey upon which the future project work of the organisation would be based. After a week of intense field surveying and liaising with relevant local parties, the groundwork was laid for the project to begin in earnest. The findings demonstrated the obvious need for the type of work which the Busoga Trust is experienced in, as the data below demonstrates;

Table 2: Overview of results of household baseline survey

Category	Average results
H/H size	
<i>Children</i>	4.48
<i>Adults</i>	2.26
<i>Total</i>	6.74
Water	
<i>Protected water source coverage (%)</i>	31.43
<i>Distance to source (km)</i>	0.80
<i>Time spent per day collecting water (mins)</i>	58.79
Sanitation	
<i>Latrine coverage (%)</i>	52.86
<i>Improved latrine coverage (%)</i>	10.00
<i>Bathroom coverage (%)</i>	22.14
<i>Rubbish pit coverage (%)</i>	8.57
<i>Kitchen coverage (%)</i>	63.57
Hygiene	
<i>Hand washing facility coverage (%)</i>	5.71
<i>Hand washing facility w/t water coverage (%)</i>	5.00
Safe water chain	
<i>Clean water container coverage (%)</i>	52.14
<i>Clean water container w/t scoop coverage (%)</i>	42.86

2.2 Office Set Up

The following month the process of setting up the office was initiated under the leadership of Matthew Fay, who had been recruited back to the Trust¹ after a spell working with SPW in demanding conditions in Soroti. He quickly took residence of an office let by the Ugandan Red Cross (Masindi Branch) and over time recruited a staff, having previously done most of the financial and technical supervision himself. Achievements during this time include;

1. Recruitment of 2 new Community Development Officers (the project transferred one from Jinja prior to this), a part time Technical Supervisor, a Financial Administrator and an Office Stewardess.
2. Collection and fitting out of Land Rover 110 pick up & purchase of 2 motorbikes. Servicing arrangement made for all vehicles.
3. Fitting out of office; desktop computer with printer, safe, furniture, stationary, equipment, purchase of a container for stores.
4. Establishment of improved accountability measures; staff float systems, phone registers, fuel registers, detailed project budgets using expenditure codes, itemised financial requests proformas for the request of funds from head office linked to the budget lines.
5. Full set of field equipment acquired and operations in the field got underway with 7 wells constructed and installed prior to the end of September 2008 and one HIC got well under way.
6. Strong Cooperation with local government committed to; participation in Sanitation Week, memorandum of understanding signed, initial steps towards implementing a School Sanitation Awareness Campaign in conjunction with the DWO & DEO taken, annual workplan integrated into the district workplan, areas of operation selected based upon DWO request, stakeholders meetings held, regular reports dispatched.
7. Extremely strong donor relations established e.g. website content, etc.

¹ He had previously served as Liaison Officer

2.3 Ongoing Development

In late September 2008, Matthew handed over the Operations Manager role to myself and during my tenure, I have aimed to live up to the high standards set by my predecessor. This was made much easier thanks to the quality of the team which Matt had established and developed in Masindi. Together we saw and engineered the following developments to the already flourishing project;

1. Launch of SSAC, a joint venture between MDLG and the Busoga Trust, at a 3 day workshop held in mid-October, providing hygiene & sanitation education to Headteachers, PTA leaders & Sanitation Teachers from schools across Buruli County
2. Training of both local hand pump mechanics in the operation & maintenance of the Consallen handpump and also two local shallow hand dug well technicians, bringing employment to local artisans and greater efficiency to our operations.
3. Staff given first aid training and both motorbikes and vehicle equipped with first aid kits, provided by our landlords, the Masindi Branch of the Ugandan Red Cross Association. The Land Rover was also equipped with a more suitable range of tools and accessories as required by the isolated nature of the field work.
4. Field work increased to 2 wells per month, including expansion into Kigumba S/C, resulting in a project total of 23 wells constructed by the end of June 2009 along with one HIC complete in Kyababyara and another one underway in Kisekura.
5. Office systems developed; comprehensive budget codes put in place, financial administration converted to VT accounting software, data entry and analysis systems developed using IT.
6. Stores and infrastructure further developed to accommodate ever expanding requirements.
7. Almost complete autonomy from the Central Office achieved, with the exception of the supply of imported parts (though options for establishing independent supply chains are being investigated) which ultimately leads to the overall greater sustainability of the project and our work, as required by Target 10 of the Millennium Development Goals.

2.4 The Future

So where does the project go from here? Two words; consolidation & expansion. These are the interlinked brick and mortar layers of any programme and in BT Masindi's case, it means consolidating on the successes made. Keep putting wells in the ground at a steady rate, keep pressing the hygiene and sanitation message, capacity build and invest in our current staff, work hard to develop systems for maintaining tools, vehicles and equipment, and many other such measures.

However, ultimately the aim is to grow. Mainly in terms of our work in the field; having more wells under construction at any given time, more CDOs in the field educating people about hygiene and sanitation, but also in terms of our sphere of influence, our reputation and the esteem to which we are held by the communities we serve. The very foundation stone of the Busoga Trust is that, unlike other organisations, once committed to a project area, we stay committed to that project area for better or worse. This is the only truly sustainable way to manage a project and with that commitment in mind, the BT Masindi office will aim to start attracting more donors to Masindi, whether independently or by channelling them through our main funding partner, Busoga Trust America.

3.0 Busoga Trust America

3.1 Introduction

Such is the long history of the Busoga Trust that people who were inspired by it's work in their youth are now successful enough in their careers that they have the skills and means to contribute significantly to the work of the Trust. It was in this spirit that Busoga Trust America was founded in 2007.

A completely separate organisation to the Busoga Trust, it never the less adopted the name as a salutary nod to the principles, heritage and reputation of it's parent charity. Based in New York, it is an organisation which aims to help improve the lives of people thousands of miles away from the gleaming contemporary spires of Manhattan and what better, more elemental, way to rapidly improve the health and wealth of the rural poor in Sub Saharan Africa than provide clean water and sanitation?

As such, they came on board with BT UK and were assigned the Masindi Project Area where work began in early 2008.

3.2 Project Funding

Such was the nature of BTA's commitment that they signed up to the challenge, and hopefully the reward, of funding the Masindi project area for 100% of its costs. This was not only to include the cost of the actual fieldwork, but many others besides. Below is a brief summary of what BTA donations funded in the first 18 months, beyond the usual cost of installing wells;

1. Land Rover 110 Pick Up (including import costs, licensing, insurance & field modifications)
2. Two Motorbikes which allow CDOs to reach communities with greater ease and speed but at a lower cost than by using vehicles.
3. The Office (rent and security payments covered)
4. Fitting out of office (desks, shelving, chairs, safe, curtains, etc)
5. Shed and Container brought on site to provide storage for stock, equipment and motorbikes.
6. Employment for 6 full time members of staff, 2 part time & several sub contracted technicians.
7. 2 Full Sets of Field Equipment (drainer pumps, hoses, shoring timbers, winches, etc).
8. IT/Telecoms equipment for office (desktop computer, printer, surge protector, office phone, satellite broadband internet, gprs mobile modem).
9. Accountability systems (financial stationary, stock registers, water quality testing consumables)

3.3 Water Source Construction

It has been a very solid year for Busoga Trust America in terms of the water sources they have had constructed. Having only established a presence on the ground in February 2008, it was no small feat for construction to begin in April of the same year. In the fourteen months since then 19 water sources have been constructed thanks to funding by BTA.

There were many challenges along the way; geology, lithology, traditional beliefs, unresponsive communities and so on, but ultimately each challenge was met in turn and dealt with. Each of these sources was fitted with a Consallen handpump which, although our choice was questioned by the district, has proved itself to be reliable, durable and easy to maintain.

It was the express wish of the BTA founders that each well be clearly attributed to the donors and as such the sources are fitted with an engraved granite plaque carrying the donor's name. In the interests of being concise, what follows is a simple account of the work and impact carried out by BTA in terms of water source construction;

Village Name	Water Source Design	Population Served
Kyababyara	Shallow Hand Dug Well	610
Nyakarongo	Shallow Hand Dug Well	804
Kihonda	Shallow Hand Dug Well	640
Kigunya	Shallow Hand Dug Well	413
Kitanyata I	Shallow Hand Dug Well	2397 (including school)
Kihaguzi	Shallow Hand Dug Well	613
Kitengule	Shallow Hand Dug Well	700
Kisindizi I	Shallow Hand Dug Well	523

Kyakamese	Shallow Hand Dug Well	450
Pakanyi	Shallow Hand Dug Well	487
Kitanyata II	Protected Spring	630
Kemenzu	Shallow Hand Dug Well	650
Kyabatega	Shallow Hand Dug Well	250
Kikaito-Kibibira	Shallow Hand Dug Well	1056
Nyakabale	Shallow Hand Dug Well	643
Kidwera II	Shallow Hand Dug Well	412
Kirelire	Shallow Hand Dug Well	500
Kisanja	Shallow Hand Dug Well	320
Kifuruta I	Shallow Hand Dug Well	500
Total Population Served (Approx)		12498

In the absence of comprehensive CIS data for all the villages in Masindi District, the populations figures have been gleaned from a combination of 1991 census data, CIS data and LC testimonials. It should be taken as a conservative estimate. It is worth pointing out that the children at Kitanyata School probably reside in some of the other villages mentioned and so there will be some duplications of individuals among figures. However, if population growth were applied to these statistics (as it was in the baseline survey) then that difference would be absorbed by the increased totals, so the tentative total is still valid. It is also worth noting that only an estimate 500 people per day can possibly be served by any one pump and this itself exceeds the recommended 250 per day. Bearing this in mind, we have an estimated coverage capacity of 9500, so in the villages mentioned above there is still demand for what effectively amounts to another 6 water sources. Then again, this is why sources are developed in clusters, to provide a blanket rather than point to point coverage.

However, even as a conservative estimate, to have provided nearly twelve and a half thousand people with sustainable access to safe drinking water only 18 months after the first survey in Masindi is something for which the donors can be rightly proud.

3.4 Hygiene & Sanitation (including Home Improvement Campaigns)

Over the years the Busoga Trust has come to realise that improved hygiene and sanitation, more than access to clean water, can have a far larger impact upon the health of populations at far less expense. Busoga Trust America has funded, as part of every water source constructed, a minimum level of health education along with hygiene and sanitation sensitisation. Further to these basic measures are the Home Improvement Campaigns, a comprehensive, intensive package focussed upon a specific community which the local health inspector feels needs a dedicated sanitation focussed intervention.

Our experience in Masindi has been different from other project areas in that we need to remain on the ground in communities for an extended period of time e.g. 6 months as opposed to the 3 or 4 months in the southern project areas. Thus far, we have completed one HIC in Kyababyara with another one in Kisekura nearing completion. The results so far have been extremely promising;

Kyababyara Home Improvement Campaign

	Pre Intervention Results (%)	Post Intervention Results (%)
Open Defecation	50	16
Partial Pit Latrine	22	22
Complete Pit Latrine	28	62
Bathing Shelter	28	40
Refuse Pit	13	49
Separate Kitchen	21	70
Drying Rack	12	69
No Hand Washing Facilities	91	76

Hand Washing Facilities Present	6	24
HWF Present and in use	3	24
Clean Water Vessel	14	54
Clean Water Storage Facility	51	59

These results also allude to some of the challenges we have faced in trying to change the behaviour patterns of communities. In many communities we have struggled to get them to adopt hand washing facilities, because as soon as our programme of follow ups decreases in frequency the jerrycans are taken and utilised for other purposes. We are working on ways to tackle this but it serves as an indication of just how different the attitudes in communities around the country can be and justifies our need for a longer timeframe for HIC interventions.

However, despite the differences the various projects may encounter through regional variation, some elements of the HIC should be implemented in as uniform a manner as possible across the organisation. Over the past few years, the rapid proliferation of offices has meant that HICs are being implemented nationwide but may not be homogenous in their nature. As such, when BTA approached BT Masindi with the idea of setting up their own internship programme, we felt that a suitable and useful task for the intern would be to compile a simple handbook which outlines the HIC across the organisation and hopefully standardises and justifies the techniques employed. The intern, Emily Polet, in this case is a young student from Michigan, USA whose relevant undergraduate studies into behaviour change were hoped to stand her in good stead for analysing the HIC. Her project is due for completion in August 2009 so we await that with keen interest.

BTA also funded the joint BT/MDLG venture of the School Sanitation Awareness Campaign workshop and made significant contributions to both the 2008 & 2009 Sanitation Week events (these are covered in more detail in the MDLG Chapter).

3.5 W.A.S.H Radio Talk Shows

Developed in Jinja in 2006, the idea of broadcasting once per week on local radio has taken hold in the various project areas. It was based on the principle that many people, even in villages without mains electricity, have battery powered radios. It was hoped that the radios shows could reach vast audiences and educate them in a range of topics. BT Masindi broadcast a 30min talk show every Monday night at 2130 on Radio Kitara and some of the topics covered in the last year include;

'Introduction of BT to Masindi' (with guest speaker Davis Byaruhanga, DWO)

'The Importance of Hand Washing Facilities'

'Personal Hygiene'

'Gender Analysis'

'Roles & Responsibilities of Water User Committee Members'

'Concepts of Purity & Cleanliness'

'Types of Water Sources & Prevention of Contamination'

'Benefits of Clean Water Upon Health'

'Diseases Related to Water: Water Borne Disease'

'Diseases Related to Water: Vector Borne Disease'

'Sanitation Related Diseases'

'Community Participation'

'Home Improvement Campaign'

'Requirements of An Ideal Home'

'The Sanitation Ladder'

These and many other topics were broadcast across not just Masindi District but are reportedly picked up as far away as Luwero in the South, Gulu in the North and even in the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, there was little benefit in broadcasting across a wide area if no one in that area was listening to the show, and if they were, whether they were actually taking on board any of the issues discussed. This was a universal problem across all the offices of BT and so the head office asked whether

anyone could come up with a way of measuring the impact of the radio show. There are many ways for this to be done but Masindi decided to develop a quantitative measuring tool, to both analyse the demographic patterns of our audience and then see if they were learning new information and furthermore acting upon such information. The results are below;

PROJECTIONS	
Question	Answer
Total Likely Number of Listeners in Target Population	133537
Expressed as a Percentage	35%
Total Likely Number of Male Listeners in Target Population	65531
Total Likely Number of Male Listeners in Target Population	36%
Total Likely Number of Female Listeners in Target Population	68006
Expressed as a % of total female population	38%
Odds Ratio of Listeners: Men/Women	1
Total Percentage of Target Population who lack access to a radio	31%
Number of Likely Male Listeners in Target Population of Parenting Age (20-39)	35148
Expressed as a % of that demographic	67%
Number of Likely Female Listeners in Target Population of Parenting Age (20-39)	33515
Expressed as a % of that demographic	63%
Number of Likely Child/Youth Listeners in Target Population (0-19)	49405
Expressed as a percentage of that demographic	21%
Percentage of Target Population who may have acquired knowledge from listening to the radio show.	32%
Percentage of Target Population whose behaviour patterns may be influenced by by radio show	58%

Having field tested the Monitoring Tool, we then dispatched it to the various Operations Managers around the country in the event that they may wish to carry out a similar experiment.

There were obvious limitations to the process, it can't be submitted as evidence in any context, serving only as a guide. We had problems with our field surveys because of a lack of understanding, not to mention effective communication on my part, of what was required of those people carrying out the surveys. As such, I would suggest that the statistic regarding the percentage of people whose behaviour was influence by the show to be invalid. However a more in depth analysis of the figures, although slightly unreliable, shows that among the people who could both identify the elements of the safe water chain and also lived in a house which possessed those elements, 77% listened to the radio show.

The other lesson learnt from the survey was that only 21% of the 0-19 demographic listen to the show, which may be a result of it's 2130hrs broadcast time. As such, we are now investigating the possibility of an earlier broadcast time.

Never the less, thanks to Busoga Trust America, almost 134,000 people in Masindi alone are hopefully absorbing the important lessons regarding the benefits of safe water along with improved sanitation and hygiene.

4.0 The Steve Willis Memorial Fund

4.1 Introduction

In November 2005 Steve Willis, formerly of the High Commission and later owner of Red Chilli Hideaway, was shot and killed in an ambush by a small cell of LRA (Lords Resistance Army) rebels. He had been returning from assisting a group of people who had run into trouble in the north of the Murchison Falls National Park. He is survived by his wife, Debbie, and his two children, Joe and Zoe.

In order to commemorate his life in the most appropriate manner possible, The Steve Willis Memorial Fund was established with the aim of providing support to communities which had been displaced by the LRA. It was decided that water was the intervention of choice and the Busoga Trust was contracted.

Although the agreement was made in the Autumn of 2007, it wasn't until Matt Fay arrived in Masindi that the first phase of project work was actually commenced.

4.2 Water Source Construction

In February 2008 the first phase of drilling took place in Masindi. It was a valuable lesson for the Trust in the need for decentralised field offices as the first two communities to benefit from water sources actually had no percentage of their population composed of IDPs. The nature of running projects from such a distance also resulted in increased costs but it was a valuable lesson learnt and a mistake not repeated by either donor or service provider for the second phase.

However, the two sources as Walyoba and Kyamungwera are still extremely valuable sources, providing water to communities which would otherwise be forced to drink from foetid open ponds. Such was the success of these interventions that a second phase was commissioned in the Spring of 2009.

The second phase served to provide the donor with an intervention closer to that which they originally specified; two communities were selected in Kiryandongo Sub County, both of which have large IDP populations, in close proximity to one another to achieve a reasonable overlap between coverage zones. The donor stipulated that the project must be funded and orchestrated through the Masindi office in order to allow greatest possible efficiency and minimal costs. In order to make up for the higher costs incurred on the first two wells, both BT Masindi & the sub contracted driller reduced their profit margins to a lower percentage in order to construct two sources for the funds available.

In June the drilling commenced and boreholes in Kichwabugingo and Pucheng were drilled successfully with at 15.9m and 21.6m respectively. Pump testing then produced yields of 2200litres per hour at Kichwabugingo and 3400litres per hour at Pucheng.

Village Name	Water Source Design	Population Served
Walyoba	Shallow Drilled Well	365

Kyamungwera	Shallow Drilled Well	450
Kichwabugingo	Shallow Drilled Well	10000
Pucheng	Shallow Drilled Well	526
Total Population in Villages Served (Approx)		11341

It is obvious in the case of Kichwabugingo, whose population was given as a rough estimate by the LC1 based upon a household number of 1000 H/H with an average household size of 10 (basic questioning suggested that this was a reasonable assertion), that one water source cannot provide water for all 10000 people. Even if the recharge can cope, there is simply not enough time in the day to pump that much water out of the well. In fact, it is estimated that the daily service ability of a pump on a water source such as this is only 500 people. This suggests that, should any more money from this donor or others be forthcoming, then we would definitely wish to add more sources (ideally in excess of 15) to the cluster of two which we have initiated in Kiryandongo but that is the challenge and undertaking of many future years of work.

5.0 Masindi District Local Government

5.1 Introduction

Central to BT Masindi's working policy is the aim to be entirely contiguous with government efforts in the sector. A great deal of the work we do is determined by them for example, it was at their request that we work in Pakanyi and Kigumba sub counties. In doing this, we are not only integrated formally into the district development plan, rather than acting as a free radical agent outwith their jurisdiction, but are also subsequently both availed of, not to mention availing others of, a wider base of knowledge and experience particularly relevant in a local context. What works in Busoga or Luwero does not necessarily work in Masindi and to approach a project in the area without proper consultation would be intensely arrogant of the organisation.

We are extremely fortunate in this context to be able to work with some extremely capable and motivated representatives of local government; the District Water Office and District Planning Unit being two superb examples.

However, despite taking our lead from local government, they are not pulling our organisational strings and we have retained our autonomy. This balance allows us to work as partners to them on an equal footing, so where our capacity to function effectively is greatly assisted by them, it works equally in turn that their capacity to carry out programmes e.g. School Sanitation Awareness Campaign is only really facilitated by our input.

We have worked extremely hard to make sure that we involve local government at every level; quarterly reports, submission of workplans & budgets, stakeholders meetings, inclusion of govt health assistants in our programmes, sharing staff with DWO, etc. We hope to continue building upon this solid base for development, not only for ourselves or for the government's sake but ultimately for the people of Masindi itself.

5.2 Sanitation Week

Due to the timing of the event, held in mid March, in the past 18 months we have contributed to the successful completion of two Sanitation Week events. These are central government initiatives designed to really raise the otherwise overlooked, but entirely desperate, need to improve sanitation in rural communities as well as access to potable water.

A government initiative, it would none the less be rendered absolutely untenable were it not for the input of relevant local NGOs in each area. In 2008 BT contributed by deploying it's field staff to carry out elements of the field work whereas in 2009, due to our increased workload at the time, contributed financially.

The work that is carried out during Sanitation Weeks involves a week long focus upon one village within the district which has the lowest levels of sanitation coverage. This village has pre and post interventions done over the period to map progress which given the short time frame of the exercise is often impressive. However, the point is for it to act as a demonstration to other villages locally, to try and set ripples of influence expanding from that one point. The week culminates in a high profile prizegiving campaign which is filmed for television and broadcast on the radio. It is both an excellent initiative which we should be part of by dint of our mission for the district and also a useful vehicle for raising our profile within the area.

5.3 School Sanitation Awareness Campaign

Our most high profile initiative undertaken in combination with the local government, represented in this case by the DWO and the DEO, is with little doubt the School Sanitation Awareness Campaign.

The local government have received funding from WaterAid to drill boreholes in 15 schools within Buruli County, to which they added an additional scheme to be funded by Band Aid to install communal pit latrines in those same schools.

Busoga Trust, thanks to Matt Fay's initiative, offered to provide the sensitisation and training to the schools (both in terms of teachers and later pupils) for the campaign. Ultimately this will see BT training school sanitation groups who will instruct their peers who will hopefully take the message back to their homes. Even at a conservative estimate of 1000 pupils per school, this could amount to an immediate audience to our message of 15000 youths with the knock on benefits being possibly much larger in scale.

However, as Burns said; *the best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft a-gley* and this is seldom truer than when dealing with layers of government and multiple external partners. So we are not likely to start work in the schools until the first quarter of this year's annual govt based workplan.

Delays withstanding, we successfully launched the SSAC in October 2008 with a 3 day workshop held in Masindi designed with the intention of training the Headteacher, PTA leader and designated Sanitation Teacher from each of the 15 schools. It was a thoroughly successful event and laid the groundwork for the full scale intervention to come.

6.0 Other Local Partners

6.1 Local Businesses

We have been incredibly fortunate to benefit from the understanding and cooperative service of several local businesses in Masindi. We rely on local businesses to assist us with credit based agreements for supply and thus far they have excelled. Worthy of special mention are; Bigando Farm Supplies (building materials), Kaswa Projects (stationary), Aloe Vera Guesthouse and MGW Mubiru Welders.

We also owe special thanks to the staff at both Barclays Bank and Masindi Branch of the Ugandan Red Cross Society.

6.2 Anne Marie Weeden

A welcome surprise came in the form of Anne Marie Weeden, a local photographer, to whom BT Masindi was recommended by the Steve Willis Memorial Fund. In producing a range of postcards to sell to tourists she wished to set up a means for diverting some of the profits to an organisation which could benefit the people of Uganda, almost by way of returning the favour for them, and their environs, being the subject of her portfolio.

As such a range of postcards is soon set to go to print in Uganda which will hopefully carry the name of the Trust far and wide and also raise some ever valuable funds to put towards out interventions in Masindi District.

7.0 Summary of Work

Below is a basic summary of the work carried out in the first 18 months of Masindi's lifespan;

- 1. Office Set Up (Equipped, Staffed & Consolidated)**
- 2. 23 Water Sources installed benefiting roughly 11500 people in a collection of villages with an estimated population of 23839 (10000 of which is Kichwabugingo village)**
- 3. Weekly Radio Shows broadcast, listened to by 35% of Masindi District.**
- 4. 1 HIC Complete and another nearing completion**
- 5. SSAC launched in conjunction with local government.**
- 6. 2 Sanitation Week events facilitated.**

8.0 Looking Forward: 2009-2010

To look forward is not really the role of someone leaving the post, but it seems that a consensus exists between all parties that the next phase of development for the Busoga Trust in Masindi is to explore new avenues for projects. This is not merely a search for a wider, more sustainable, funding base but more significantly it is a resolution to really cement our position, extend our sphere of influence and really try to rally other parties to the standard which we, in strong conjunction with our donors at BTA, have raised in Masindi.

Unlike my national poet, Burns, I believe that even though I cannot see the future, I guess and have no reason to fear for the Masindi project, only reason for optimism.

R Waugh

Formerly Operations Manger, BT Masindi