

# GLOBAL FORUM FOR DEVELOPMENT-GLOFORD UGANDA ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2018



**“Empowering Communities and Raising  
Transformative Leaders”**



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# 2018 Annual Report

## ***Board of Directors***

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## **Advisors**

Hon. Benson Obua Ogwal

Reverend Dr James Okalo Ekwang

Mzee CP Okello

## **Vision**

To become one of the leading global organizations empowering and transforming humanity to build for generations

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

Mentoring youth and leaders, empowering communities, collaborating for global change and leading sustainable development.

## **MANDATE**

GLOFORD is a youth led and focused NGO registered with Government of Uganda and mandated to raise the next generation of leaders with global perspective, empowering youth and communities to fight poverty, ignorance and disease sustainable, carrying out advocacy using non-confrontational means, while building durable peace, promoting human rights, democracy, good governance, rule of law activities and programs

## **GLOFORD's Core Values**

- Leadership by example
  - Stewardship
    - Excellence
      - Accountability
        - Innovation and creativity
          - We are Mentors

# SNAP SHOT OF ANNUAL PROGRESS 2018



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER CEO

When the idea of GLOFORD was first conceived in 2008, as a young man I never even imagined we would even come this far!. Today, we are humbled by the lives of young people, leaders, and communities being touched by the heart of service being undertaken by this Global organization seated here in Lira.

In 2017 alone, we were able to mentor more than 5000 school children and students in Lira and Oyam districts. Imagine through our transformative advocacy approach how many leaders and communities felt part of transformative development of their communities! Treading the difficult waters of transformation is not a day's work!.

We are committed to be part of community and leadership transformation of Northern Uganda, Uganda and the global family. Our quest to raise the next generation of leaders is unquenchable. We have what it takes to be part of the change where none of us will sit idly by.

Our conviction and message to all leaders engaged in development work in Lango, Northern Uganda and the global space is that, there is enough evidence of how few committed human beings have changed their own lives and the world. It would be a total disgrace for me and you to sit comfortably and wait to enjoy outcomes of change without taking part. We can end poverty, hunger, injustice, corruption and prepare the young generation to continue the course when we are here o long gone.

We believe and know we have no power to change anybody but with God leading us and with continued partnership, collaborations and coalitions while seeking to build program well-thought models to support programming and executions; we shall no doubt continue to count success in years to come.

In no particular manner can we forget the invaluable support from our Development Partners. Specifically, we appreciate the partnership we had with Government of Netherlands through AMREF Health Africa and Oxfam SNV Netherlands Development Organization, Lira NGO Forum, Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group, Uganda National NGO Forum, without which we could have not made any significant progress in the year 2018.

### Joint stakeholder service monitoring

The year 2018 was an exceptional year with great progress in programmes implementation and learnings. GLOFORD was very active in Lira and Oyam districts, implementing health systems Advocacy partnership, Girl Child Voice, and Community responsibility to enhance transparency and accountability project. The strategic intention to influence key decisions in the health sector under the health systems advocacy partnership was boosted when GLOFORD uniquely engaged district leaders to conduct service monitoring. This involved health committee members, District health team, district Speaker and other district councillors



Figure 1: Monitors inspecting a drug store At Anyangati HC III

visiting more than eight Health centre three and four in Lira District. These leaders confirmed that the joint monitoring was quite exceptional and the first of its kind. A monitoring report was produced and disseminated to all the relevant stakeholders, health committee had two special sitting to discuss the report and adapted all the recommendations. Two more



Figure 2: Special health committee sitting and discussing the monitoring report

monitoring sessions have been planned for the 2019 and that should energise the push to ensure the recommendations adapted by the district council is implemented. The fact that these recommendations were adapted makes it a district working document.

### Modelling performance reward and motivation for health staff at Amach Health center IV



Figure 3: Morris Chris Ongom, Chief Executive officer GLOFORD handing over the Accolade to one of the staff of Amach HC IV

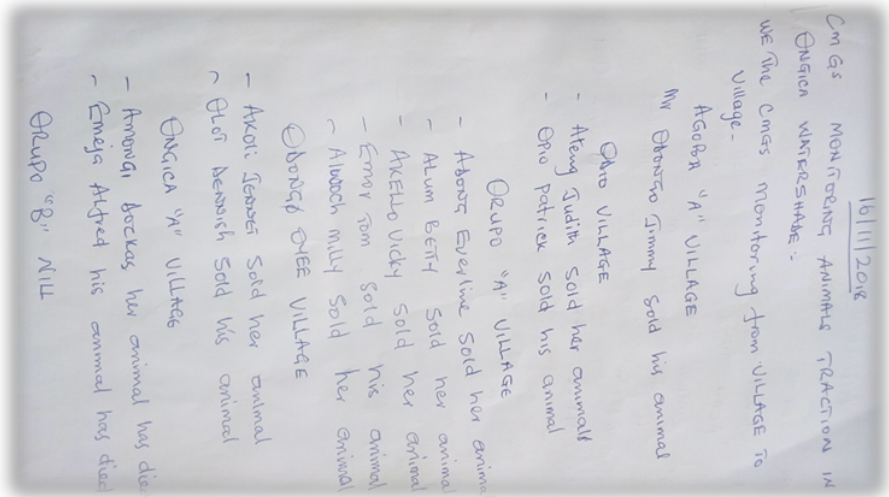


Figure 4: Staffs posing for a group photo with invited Guest.

As GLOFORD implements health systems advocacy partnership project, one of the themes we pay keen attention to is the reduction in health worker migration which has been driven by varying factors. One of it being lack of motivation through reward and promotions. The new leadership of Amach health center partnered with GLOFORD to experiment motivation in this manner. The staff who luckily had been voted in different categories received the awards. Indeed it was a real magic bullet as the awarded staff could not hide their excitement and joy. The testimonies of how this was a new concept to them, never expected at all turned emotional to the extent that even the facility in charge was left speechless only seen trying to fight his tears of Joy rolling down. GLOFORD was responsible for the expressions of positive emotions, the general feeling of freshness and readiness to confront work with a different mind-set.

**COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY TO ENHANCE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CRETA) IN OYAM.**

GLOFORD was able to train 167 community monitoring group members in the eight sub counties of Oyam district. Topics included Anti-corruption reporting mechanism, grievance handling mechanism, documentation of activities and monitoring skills. As a result of the training conducted, the groups are now able to utilise the skills acquired to monitor, report and resolve cases of mismanagement of NUSAF 3 Government and World Bank funded projects.



**Figure 3: Sample report produced by the CMGS after conducting monitoring.**



*Figure 4: The animal which was recovered by the CMGs after being sold by one of the beneficiaries.*

The community monitoring group members believes that if they were introduced to the monitoring skills before NUSAF one and two, the degree of the mess experienced would have been reduced. This is an indication that a lot could have been saved only if the training of community monitors had been initiated from the onset of NUSAF. It's a clear demonstration that involvement of the community in monitoring development projects still plays a key role in reducing losses, mismanagement, and enhancing transparency. Thanks to the support of the World Bank group through inspectorate of Government. Notable is the willingness to work with civil society to strengthen Community monitoring. Many times, communities are given projects which do not fit their needs. Coupled

with failure to work on the mind-set of the people to receive the projects and use it as a catalyst. During the training, GLOFORD has demonstrated how close monitoring of government projects can contribute to community development that does not leave any one behind.

## GIRL CHILD VOICE PROJECT (GCV) IMPLEMENTED IN LORO AND ABER SUB COUNTIES OYAM DISTRICT.

This is an 18 month project being implemented in Loro and Aber sub counties of Oyam district expected to end by October 2019. The project has taken menstrual hygiene, girl child rights to education and early marriage messages to 12 schools in the two sub counties. Because of this, four primary school girls have been rescued from elopement and reinstated back to school.



Figure 1: Grace Aboto GCV project officer talking to the reinstated back to school.

## PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORKING:

GLOFORD prides in being one of the leading CSO in Lira to demonstrate the effectiveness of partnerships and networking as an essential vehicle of driving tangible change especially in the health sector. At the beginning GLOFORD created health working group coalition of 11 members. Apparently active members who have remained true to the struggle have committed time, financial resources put together to conduct joint Radio Talk shows and this has worked wonders. Ideally each organisation could only afford one hour of a talk show yet tackling similar topics. It was then worthwhile that GLOFORD and Transparency International (TIU) combined resources and had two hours of a Radio Talk to tackle health gaps comprehensively. Besides, GLOFORD now belongs to a network of many partners such as Lira NGO forum (LNF), Uganda national NGO forum (UNNF), Uganda Social protection Platform, Lira Youth Network, Lango CSO coalition to end violence against children, HEPs Uganda has been a key ally of GLOFORD in advocating for fulfilment of patients health rights and several others.



Figure 2: Joint Radio Talkshow Organised by GLOFORD and TIU at QFM with DHTs

### **National Sanitation Week commemoration at Omuge primary school, Kole district**

In September 2015, the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Building on the principle of “leaving no one behind”, the new Agenda emphasizes a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. Of the 17 SDGs, Goal 6 calls on leaders to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all. Target 6.1 commits that by 2030, the world should achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. For goal 6, target 6.2 the leaders committed by 2030 to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. The associated indicator being the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, a hand washing facility with soap and water. The UN further argues that water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world.

The global leaders have also agreed to enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries. Further encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

To increase funding, strengthen coordination and achieve intended results, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) established Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) which is a pooled global fund financed by its donors with strategic intentions of gathering and directing finances to help large numbers of people achieve improved sanitation and adopt good hygiene practices globally. WSSCC’s work contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6, target 2, with far-reaching impacts on related SDG targets for health, education, women’s empowerment, reducing inequality, improved urban spaces, and climate change mitigation.

At the African continental level is the Agenda 2063. Article 11 states that by 2063, African countries will be amongst the best performers in global quality of life measures.

At the country level, Uganda seeks to become **“A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years”**. The 30 years’ vision is being implemented through six National Development Plans (NDPs). Uganda is now implementing the second NDP spanning 2015/16 – 2019/20. The theme of NDP II is **“Strengthening Uganda’s Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth”**. Government of Uganda (GoU) through NDP II seeks to increase access to improved sanitation in rural areas.

Uganda is now one of the 13 countries implementing Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) domesticated through Uganda Sanitation Fund (USF). The USF enables communities to improve their access to and use of sanitation and hygiene facilities, while promoting improved sanitation as essential to preventing a range of diseases. Covering 38 districts, the USF is managed by the Ministry of Health, while District Local Governments (DLGs) serve as implementing partners.

This year 2018, Uganda joined the rest of the world to commemorate the Global Sanitation Week (GSW). The Sanitation week is a global event which was launched in 2004 in Dakar– Senegal by the African Ministers Council for Water (AMCOW). It is an annual event that is commemorated in the week preceding

the World Water Day which falls on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March every year. For Uganda, the national sanitation week, reinforces attempts to raise policy makers and community awareness on matters of hygiene and sanitation.

This 2018 the event took place in Northern Uganda, Lang sub region, Kole district, Bala sub county and at Omuge primary school. Globally the event aims at highlighting key milestones in improving water and sanitation and sanitation levels to date. But also to discuss challenges and learn from best practices working for scaling in other others of need.

Generally, the week-long commemoration is meant to raise national consciousness on the urgent need to comprehensively address sanitation and hygiene issues affecting negatively the lives of people living in rural and urban areas. To create a platform where citizens share progress being realised in addressing sanitation and hygiene issues at all levels. The National Sanitation Week (NSW) 2018 was centred on the theme “**Good sanitation-how is your leaders?**” It was filled with events and activities, among the events which were noticeably steered include: formation and coordination of a National and District Organizing Committees, selection of the district to host the NSW and preparation of the district ahead of the event, national advocacy campaigns through radios, televisions and print media. At community level and in schools especially in Kole district, school based sanitation improvement competition was commissioned by the organizing committees and supported by UNICEF. Other key activities at community and school levels that punctuated the whole week’s event were:

- Community awareness creation on improved sanitation and hygiene practices
- Community clean ups especially in Bala Sub County.
- School based sanitation competition that targeted five primary schools.
- Provision of cesspool emptier which emptied 13 school latrines.
- Radio talk shows were held to mobilize and create awareness about the NSW and sanitation and hygiene challenges and available innovative approaches enabling change
- Preparation of Alebere community as a sanitation case for learning.



*Figure 3: Minister and leaders inspect the latrine stance options by Appropriate Technology Centre, MWE*

The climax of the week-long event was officiated by the Minister of state for health (General duties) Hon. Sarah Opendi. She was taken through a number of undertakings headed by different partners. Visiting Alebere village to witness and learn from the struggles of the community members, district team and above all the transformation and the positive shift in sanitation as an outcome of the support through the Uganda sanitation fund complemented by other Government of Uganda WASH financing options.

She was also taken through the different technology options being developed for promotion by the Appropriate Technology Center (ATC) of Ministry of water and Environment, Apac District Local Government (hand washing facility innovations at local level) Other technologies included Water for



people's recycling faecal sludge plant in Kole which is turning faeces in to briquettes as alternative environmentally friendly source of fuel, SIRAYA (disinfectants) and SATO (safe toilet technologies).



*Figure 4: Minister of Health (General Duties), Hon. Sarah Opendi inspects SARAY's sanitation disinfectant products*

Uganda just like any other developing country for long has been faced with problems of poor sanitation facilities. This has led to pollution of water sources, high rate of water borne diseases and high expenditure on preventable diseases. And a risk of reduced educational performance of children through illness or early school dropouts especially for girls and other institutional gaps affecting sanitation status at the national level.

There are other community age long practices which have continued to contribute to poor sanitation and hygiene practices such as ignorance, laziness, weak leadership and cultural disorientations among others. Much as the commemoration of the NSW has been running annually, the government continues to face the same setbacks as it struggles to deal with sanitation and hygiene related challenges. There has been some progress but limited funding has impacted progress at all levels. More so, there has been more attention on water and limited interventions on sanitation and hygiene.

Government of Uganda is excited about the progress being made by Uganda sanitation Fund programme. From 2014, up to 15 district local governments started receiving financial resources to directly address bottlenecks in the areas of Sanitation and hygiene as a pilot. Meaningful progress has been realized in the districts where the fund was piloted and now the fund is operational in 38 districts.

USF is a programme through which financial support (Grant) from the Global sanitation fund (GSF) is provided with resources from world supply and sanitation collaborative council. The programme aims at creating robust demands for sanitation to the point that community members can derive creative ways of erecting latrines in their areas and stop open defecation. The overall idea is to step up development and utilization of sanitation and hygiene facilities so as to contribute to reduction of morbidity and mortality rates due to sanitation related diseases. It's expected that because of the availability of this fund, 5.6 million people in over 9,000 villages in Uganda should live in ODF environments and adapt good hygiene practices. Presently 38 district local governments are already benefiting from the fund, and these are the areas where remarkable progress has been reported with Kole being a unique case because of the rapid sanitation and hygiene transformation taking place. After assessment of the five district sub counties, three sub counties of Alito, Ayer and Bala were prioritized for the implementation of USF. In Bala, three villages of Akwor, Acato and Alebere were the first villages to be targeted. Alebere village has now become a model and unique learning centre where many people are visiting to learn and during this NSW event, several leaders including the Hon. Minister visited and was impressed by the progress registered in this community.

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- As Uganda marked the NSW in Kole district, the National Organizing Committee together with District Organizing Committee commissioned series of week-long activities in the district and specifically in the host community. One of them was a learning visit of celebrants to the community of Alebere which is now known as "London". As we visited Alebere, at the entrance to the Village, we all got impressed by the beauty and noticeable improvement in the level of sanitation of the home steads.



- Alebere is a village where one can clearly see how sanitation is being changed through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. There is evidence that CLTS approach is a successful approach being used to mobilize rural communities to completely eliminate open defecation. Through this approach, communities are facilitated to conduct their own appraisal and analysis of OD and take their own action to become ODF and that exactly tells the story of Alebere. The approach emphasises that just providing toilets do not guarantee their use nor improved sanitation and hygiene.



*Figure 5: A clean and well maintained model household latrine*

The approach focusses on behaviour change to ensure real and sustainable sanitation improvements. CLTS has tried to change the perception or thinking about sanitation from individual households to whole community becoming ODF and how to create collective behaviour change which hugely relies on varying geographical context.

As much as the CLTS approach is arguably making realistic progression in the sanitation and hygiene levels, a set of issues require more attention to trouble shoot some of the challenges which might affect sustainability.

Sustainability has remained a key question in many interventions and for this particular case, it refers to the whole communities and their efforts, achievements and maintenance of ODF status. Some of the key concerns which might come in between are; the inability to afford on-going cost, limited bold consideration for equality and non-discrimination. Some community members still pay less attention to their personal hygiene and lack of stronger coordination among the sectors to address sanitation and hygiene questions holistically and insufficient funding to district local governments and above all those districts not yet enrolled for sanitation fund by Uganda Sanitation Fund.