

WATER DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN UGANDA, POLICY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

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Presentation Layout

- Introduction
- Sector development trends
- Sector Policy
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Sector Financing
- Implementation arrangements
- Achievements
- Challenges

Introduction

- Water is a key strategic resource, vital for sustaining life, promoting development and maintaining the environment.
- Provision of safe water supply and sanitation facilities, their proper management and utilization, are necessary conditions for health and economic development.
- Although Uganda is considered well endowed with water resources, it is uneven temporal and spatial distributed. About 15 % of the land is covered with water .
- The Water resource is finite , worrying cases of pollution and degradation of our water resources by both human and natural factors
- There is, therefore, a need for clear for a framework for the water resource management and development

Sector Development Trends (i)

- **POVERTY ERADICATION ACTION PLAN (PEAP)**
 - **Pillar 2 Increasing production, competitiveness and household incomes. It covers water for production and water resources management,.**
 - **Pillar 3: Strengthening security, conflict resolution and disaster management (includes water for security in North- eastern Uganda and provision of water and sanitation services in IDPs),**
 - **Pillar 5: Human Development covers water supply and sanitation, among others**

Sector Development Trends (ii)

- Since mid 1990's, GOU has put in place comprehensive policies, legal and institutional frameworks for management of the water and sanitation sector
- Since 1993, Uganda has been undergoing a decentralization of responsibilities from central government level to district local government level
- Water Action Plan(1993-1994)

Sector Development Trends (iii)

- **WATER SECTOR REFORM -The water sector is undergoing reform to ensure the services are provided in efficient and cost effective way. 4 reform studies were undertaken and prepared SIPs:**
 - **Rural WSS-US\$ US\$ 608m for 77% or US\$ 950m for 95% by 2015.**
 - **Urban WSS-Sept -US\$ 481m for 100% by 2015.**
 - **Water for Production- US\$ 393 m by 2015 of which US\$ 146m from public funds and US\$ 247m from the private sector/ farmers.**
 - **The Water Resources Management -US 61m to promote integrated water resources management and development at both national and local levels.**
- **SWAP frame work for WSS was adopted in 2002**

Sector Policy (i)

Overarching policies are Poverty eradication, Decentralisation & privatisation

National Water Policy enacted in 1999- Guiding Principles

1. Participatory Demand Driven Approach
2. Promotion of user ownership and management of services
3. Management and planning of facilities at the lowest appropriate level.
4. Central Government to facilitate Local Authorities, Private Sector and Communities
5. Districts and lower level local governments to plan and implement WSS .
6. Promotion of the full participation of women at all levels.
7. Integrated management of water resources . liquid and solid waste.
8. Allocation of public funds to inadequately served or not served population , and who are willing to participate in planning, implementation and maintenance of the facilities.
9. Sustainability to water and sanitation interventions: to guide regulations and policies, technology and design options and standards as well as guide implementation arrangements, capacity building strategies and thus ultimately the speed of achievement of sector targets.

Sector Policy (ii)

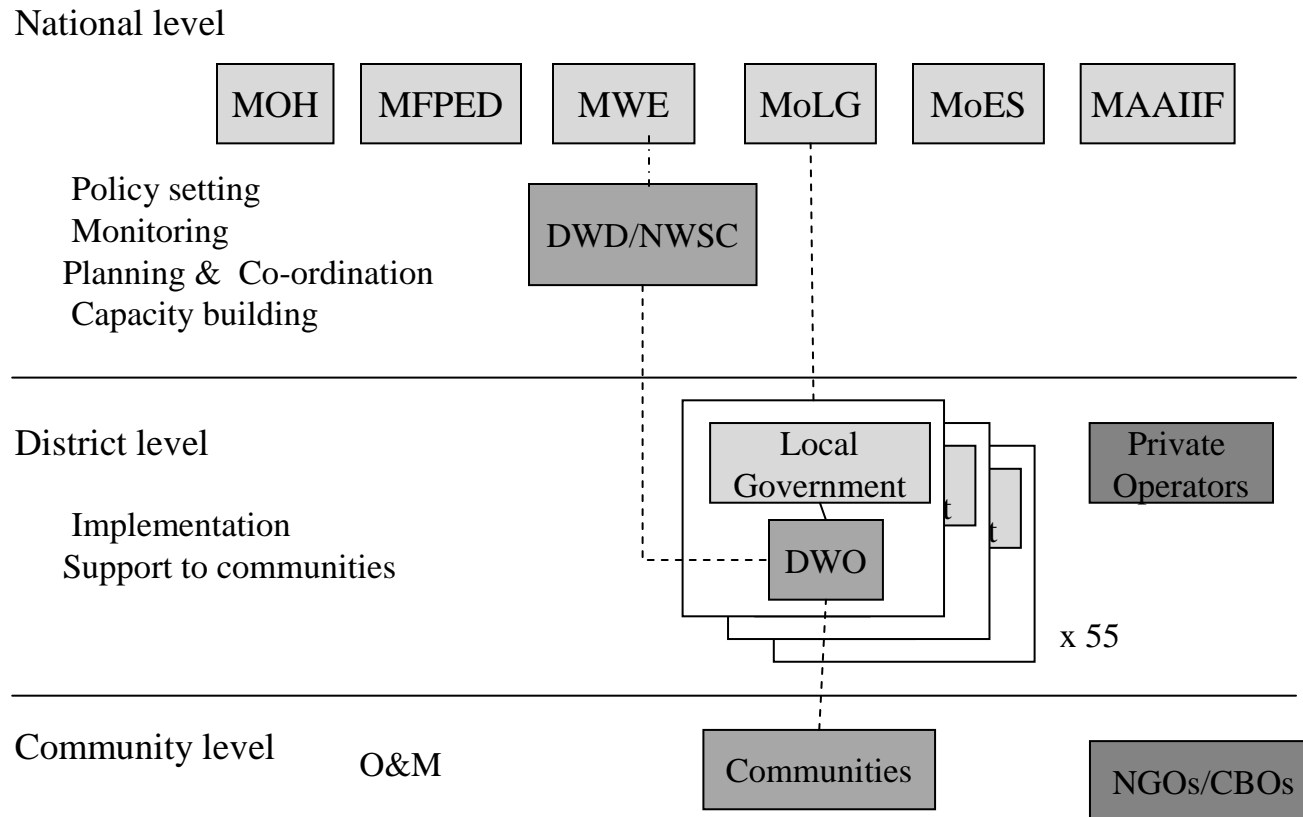
Key Strategies:-

- Technology and Service Provision
 - Least cost option
 - Standardisation of Hand pumps(U2 and U3)
- Financing, Subsidies and tariffs
- Management and Sustainability Aspects
- Private Sector Participation
- Co-ordination and Collaboration

Community Contribution

Type of Technology	Community Cash contribution per Source (US\$)
Springs.	
Small.	45,000
Medium.	45,000
Ex- Large	100,000
Deep borehole	200,000
Shallow well (motor drilled/ hand augured/ hand dug	100,000
Borehole rehabilitation	90,000
Gravity Flow Scheme	45,000 per tap.
Valley Tanks and Dams	Not specified - Determined According to Situation.

Uganda WSS Institutional Framework



Sector Financing (i)

DP Financing Mechanisms -GOU preference:

- i) General budget support,
 - (ii) Budget support earmarked to the Poverty Action Fund
 - (iii) Sector budget support (Partnership funding) and
 - (iv) Project Aid.
- Rural WSS; Budget Support ,PAF, Directly to districts as Conditional grant from GOU, World Bank, Danida, Sida &ADB
 - Urban WSS; Project aid to DWD and NWSC from AUSTRIA, EU, JICA, GTZ/KFW, BADEA, ADB

Sector Financing (ii)

FY	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Recurrent							
DWD/Wage	0.39	0.40	0.55	0.80	0.79	1.29	1.57
DWD/Non-Wage	0.54	0.57	0.46	0.51	0.57	0.78	0.79
Urban Water O&M Grant	1.31	1.31	1.33	1.45	1.58	1.43	1.50
Sub-Total (Recurrent	2.24	2.28	2.34	2.75	2.94	3.50	3.86
Development Budget							
GOU-Central	28.68	28.68	22.97	29.32	17.24	29.08	21.29
GOU-DWSCG	20.90	24.05	24.49	29.60	29.60	29.66	40.66
Donor	110.00	106.31	163.33	87.27	109.91	97.69	33.30
Sub-Total (Devt)	159.58	159.04	210.79	146.19	156.75	156.43	95.25
Sector Totals	161.82	161.31	213.09	148.94	158.12	158.50	99.11
National Budget	2,567.9	2,567.9	3,136.1	3,146.1	3,454.4	3,713.3	3,774.4
% Share Nat. Public Exp.	6.30%	6.28%	6.79%	4.73%	4.58%	4.27%	2.63%

WSS Implementation

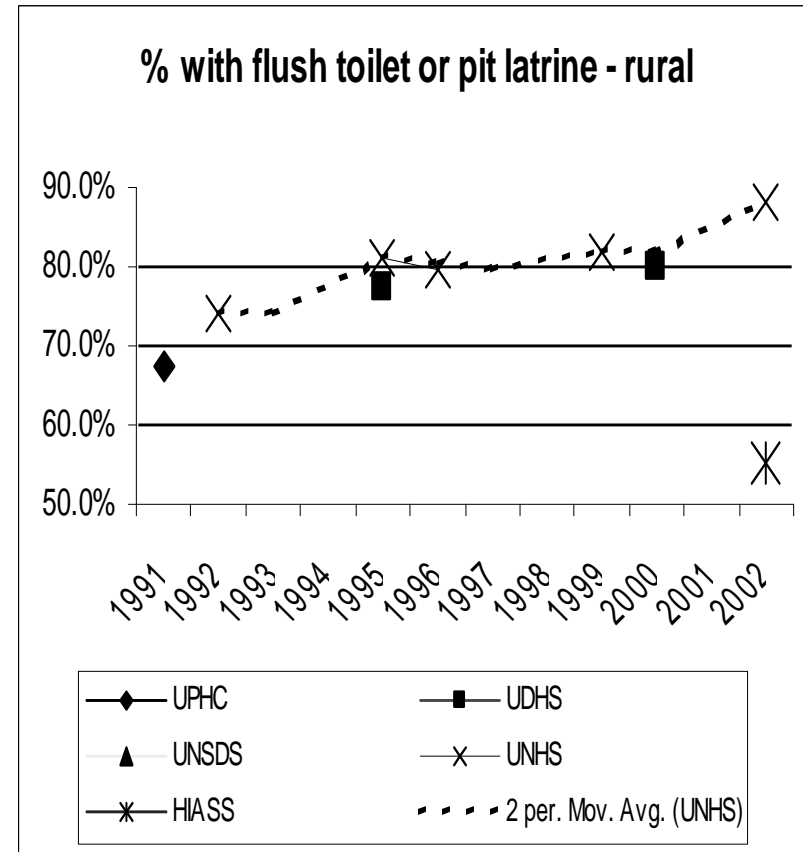
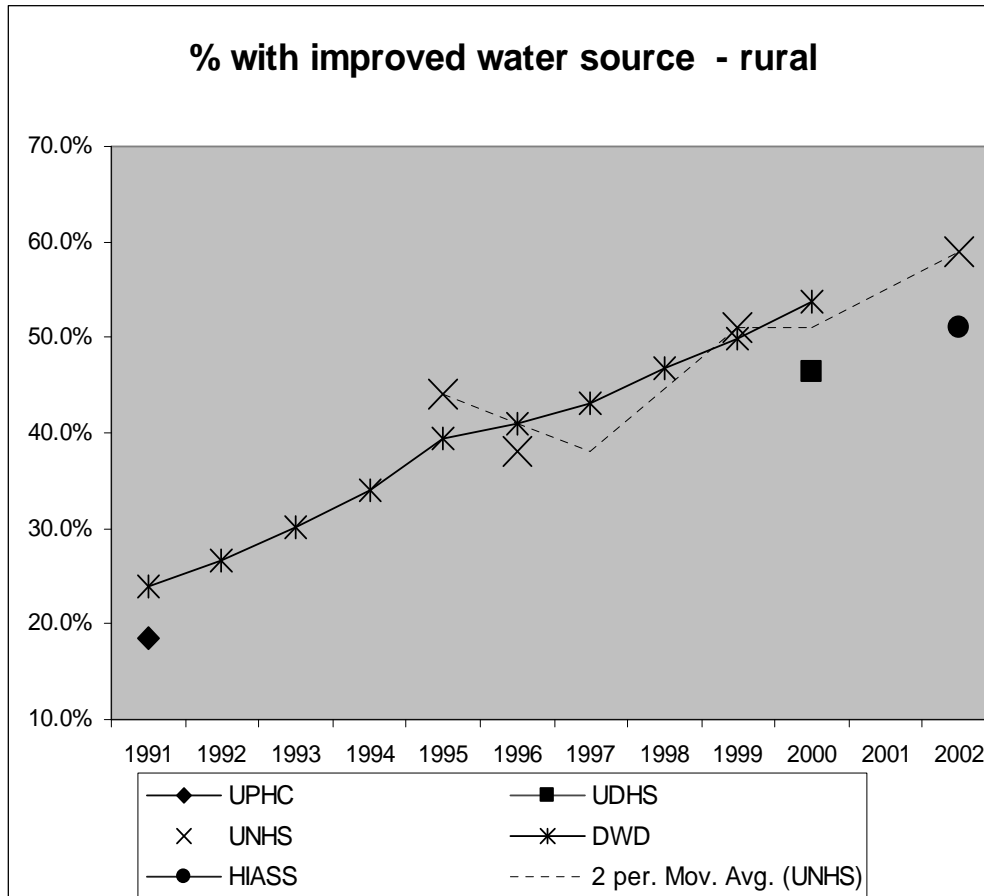
- **Rural WSS**
Decentralized Implementation in all districts
Annual Work plans and MOU between district and MWE
- **Sanitation**
MOU on Sanitation signed in 2001 between MWE, MOH, MOES.
- **Large Towns WSS**
Performance Contract between GOU and NWSC,
IDAMCs between NWSC and Areas
- **Small Towns WSS**
Creation of autonomous WSS Authorities with Boards
Performance Contract between MWLE and WSS Authorities,
Private operator management of operations
- **Water for Production**
MOU on WFP between MWE and MAAIF

Achievements(i)

RWSS

- **Grant to Districts increased form Ushs.21bn (FY 2000/01) to Ushs 50.66 bn (FY 2007/08)**
- **Rural Water Coverage increased from 18% (1991) to 61%(2006)**
- **Latrine coverage from 65% (1991) to 85% (2006).**
- **Variation of coverage, from 25% to over 75% in districts**

Ach(ii)-Rural WSS Coverage's



Achievement (iii)-Urban WSS

- Water coverage –68%(June 2006)
- 62 towns out of 78 with piped water.
- Only 13 towns with sewerage systems and only 8% pop connected
- 80% with on site-sanitation facilities, often on poor conditions.

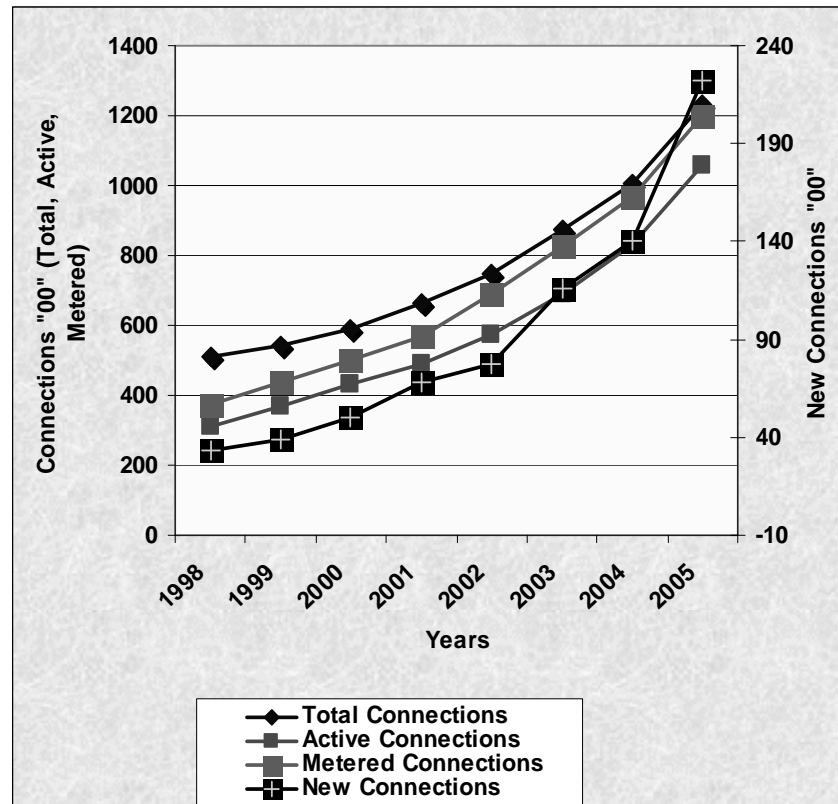
58 Small towns WSS run by Private Operators

- **Gazetted of 63 Water Authorities**

Achievements (iv)- NWSC

NWSC operation improved considerably:

- Total Connections increased from 50,826 to 110,000
- New connections from 3,317 to 20,000 yearly
- UFW from 51% to 33.5%
- Staff per 1000 connections from 36 to 6
- Metering Efficiency from 74% to 97%
- Collection Efficiency from 60% to 96%



Achiev(v) -Water for production

- Water for production is an area of increasing importance for Uganda's future development of the agricultural sector in line with the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA).
- Covers:-Water for Irrigation, water for livestock and fisheries, rural industries, and recreation .
- Since 1999/2000 , 3.39 million m³ total capacity reservoirs have been built.

Achiev(vi)- Water Resources Mgt

- Progress since Water Action Plan (WAP) include:-Permit Systems, 160 water resources monitoring stations , Water quality laboratory facilities and analysis, National information
- Almost the whole county lies within the Nile basin, thus actively participate in NBI and EAC

Aciev(vii)-Sector Programme Support

- **Institutional reform in DWD,NWSC, LGs**
- **TSUs(8 nos) to support LGs**
- **Training of DWD and LGs staff**
- **Installed MIS at DWD, MWE & 20 districts**
- **Supported NGOs through UWASNET**
- **Hold JSR in Sept and JTR in March**
- **Performance Measure framework prepared**
- **Annual Sector Performance Reports(SPR)-
2003,2004,2005 and 2006)**
- **Annual Value for Money &Tracking Studies ,wef 2002**

Challenges

- WSS shared and fragmented
- Inadequate budget provisions
- Inadequate capacity at the Center and Districts
- Limited capacity of the Private sector
- Poor operation & Maintenance of WSS

Concluding Remarks

- Government is committed in the implementation of the water and sanitation sector services
- GOU is committed in the improvement on the efficiency and quality of services, including to the poor
- We Need to Mobilise the Required Resources

**Water is Life
Let us Cherish it**