Amazzi Bulamu Workshop
8th November 2012

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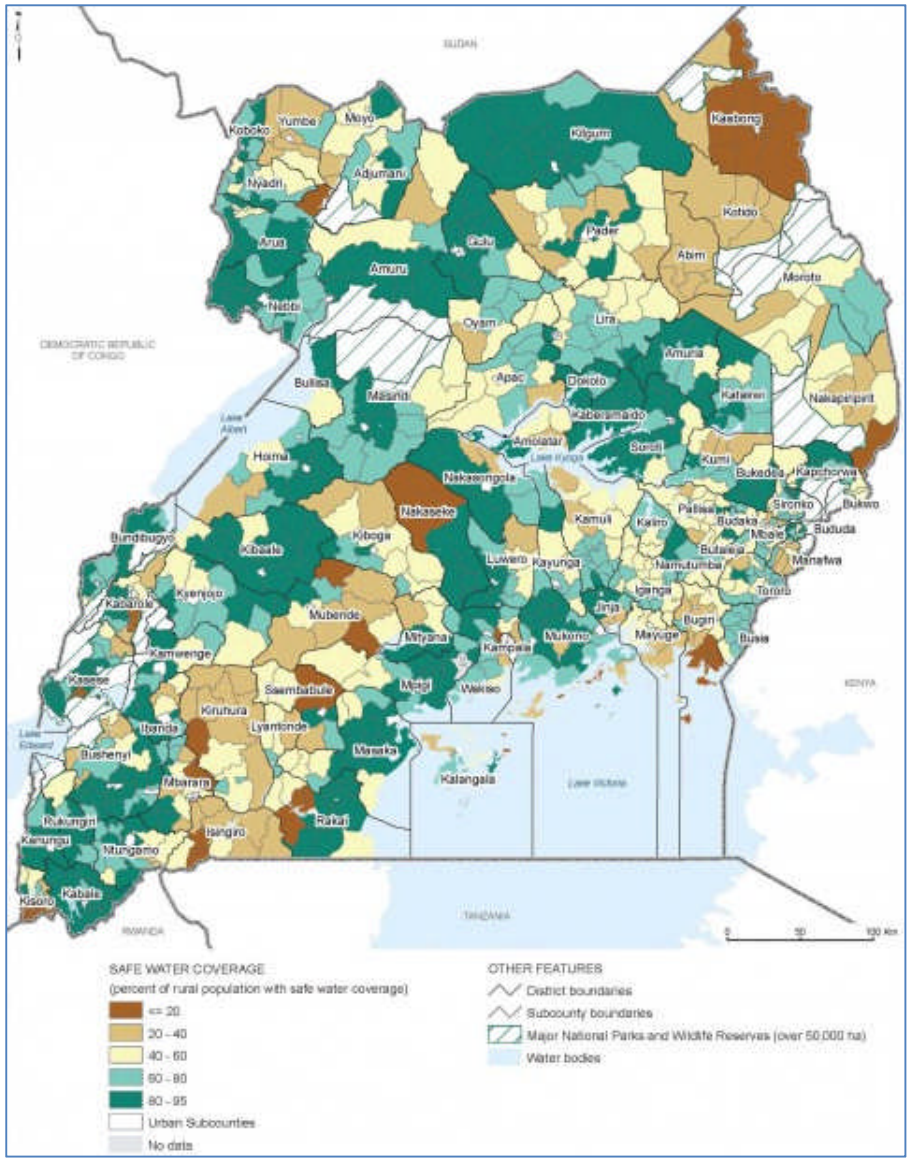
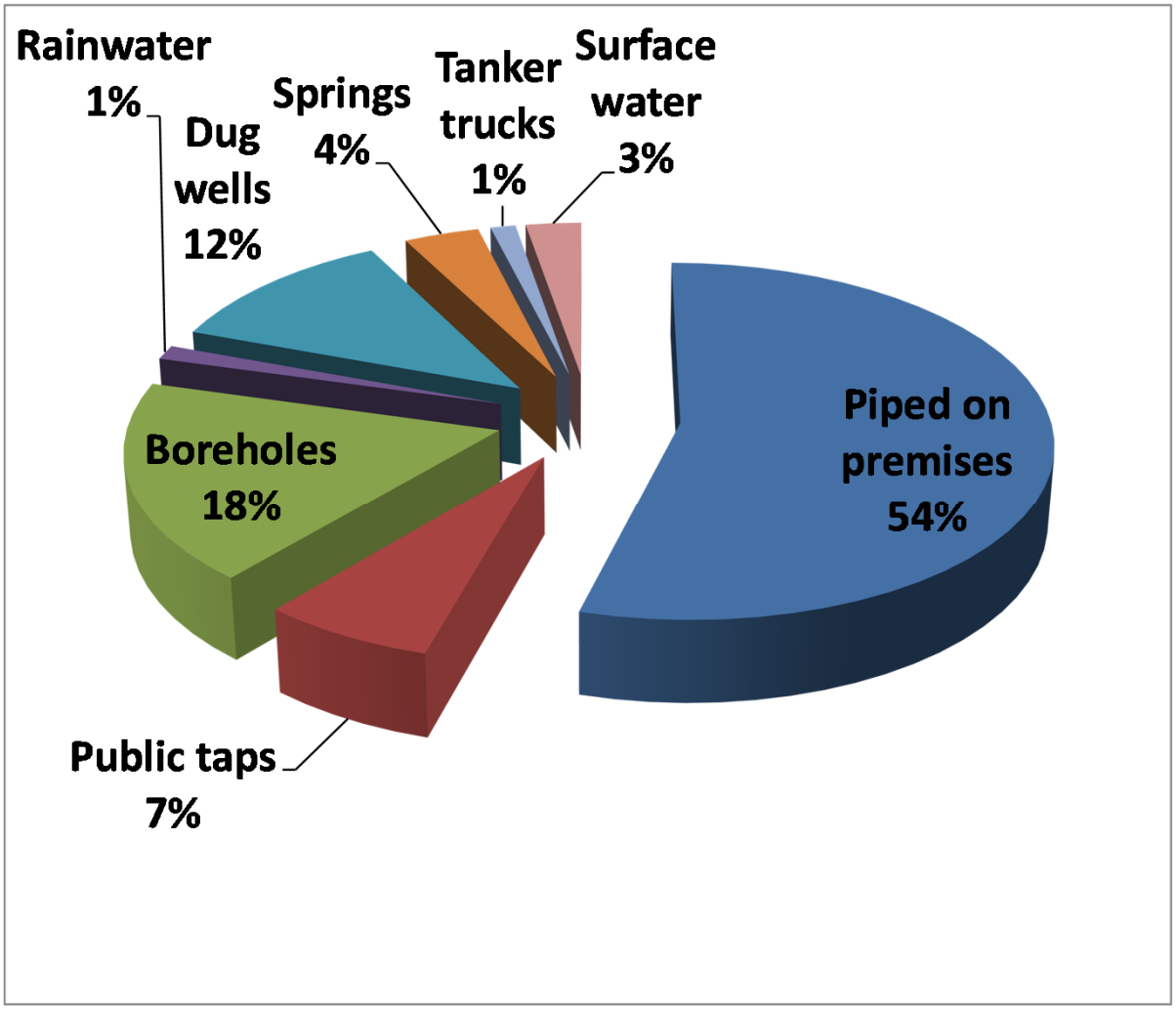
Outline of the presentation

1. Setting the scene
2. Challenges in Uganda's water sector
3. Progress made
4. What remains to be done



1. Setting the scene



The global situation [JMP 2012]

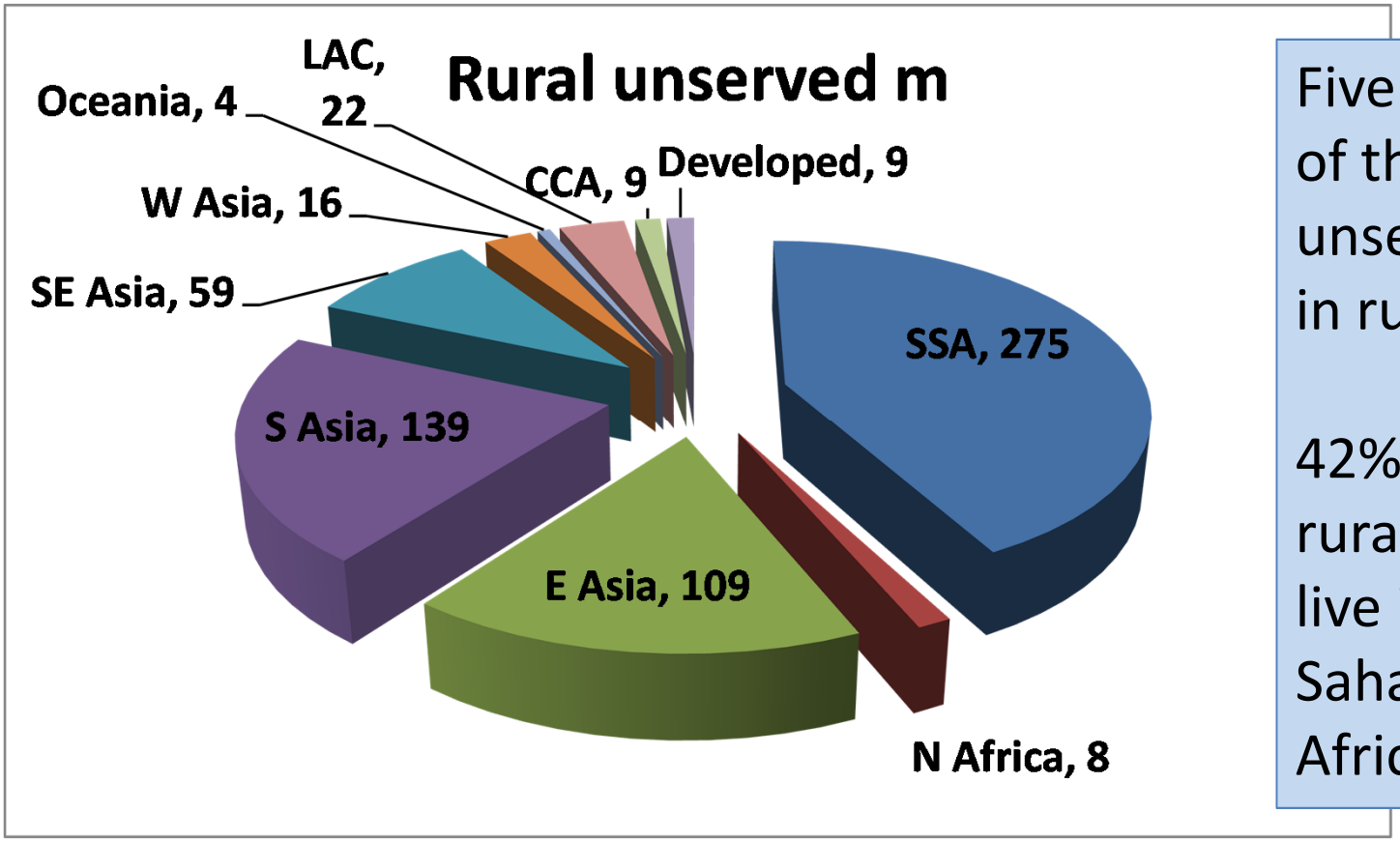
"Improved" supply means

- *Piped to dwelling*
- *Public tap*
- *Borehole*
- *Protected spring*
- *Protected dug well*
- *Rainwater*

Not

- *Unprotected source*
- *Tanker, surface water*
- *Bottled water*

Rural water supply coverage, global



Five out of 6 of the 780m unserved live in rural areas.

42% of the rural unserved live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Uganda rural water coverage, 2010

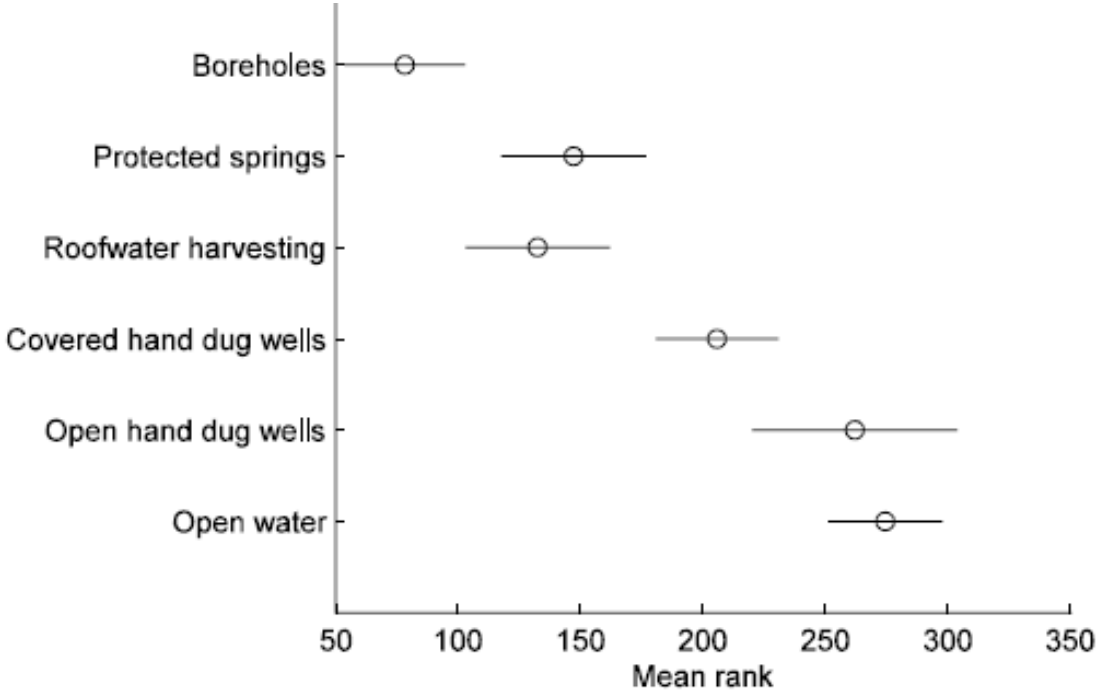
- 68% of 33.4m served, up from 39% of 17.7m in 1990.
- Great progress … but risk of stagnation if the sustainability challenge is not addressed.

After 2015

- The MDG for water was met in 2010.
- Will it still be judged to have been met in 2015?
- MDG target is based on definitions of “improved” and “unimproved” water sources.
- What about functionality, safety, accessibility?
- Post-2015 target-setting is grappling with such matters.

Source water quality (TTC) Uganda

Source category	Number of sources visited	Percentage with TTC = 0	Percentage with TTC ≤ 50
Boreholes	71	69	89
Protected springs	49	14	61
Roofwater harvesting	49	33	63
Covered hand dug wells	70	17	26
Open hand dug wells	24	0	4
Open water	83	6	6



An assessment of microbiological water quality of six water source categories in north-east Uganda

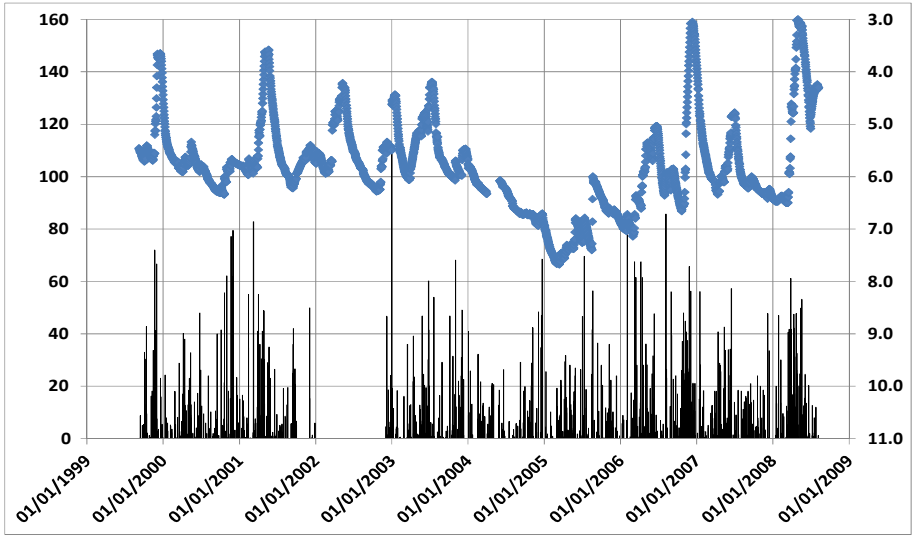
A. H. Parker, R. Youlten, M. Dillon, T. Nussbaumer, R. C. Carter, S. F. Tyrrel and J. Webster

Water is part of …

- WASH – water (resources and supply), sanitation, hygiene.
- A wider set of development issues including
  - Food security
  - Energy security
  - Environmental management
  - Economic development

Water supply services involve …

- … technology or physical infrastructure,
- the incentives necessary to implement, use and manage that infrastructure,
- understanding, monitoring and management of the natural resource,
- affordable costs,
- realised benefits,
- … all interacting in a dynamic manner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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE DOLLAR


REEBOK
YARABI NILING

2. Challenges in Uganda's water sector

- Functional sustainability
- Inclusion
- Environmental sustainability

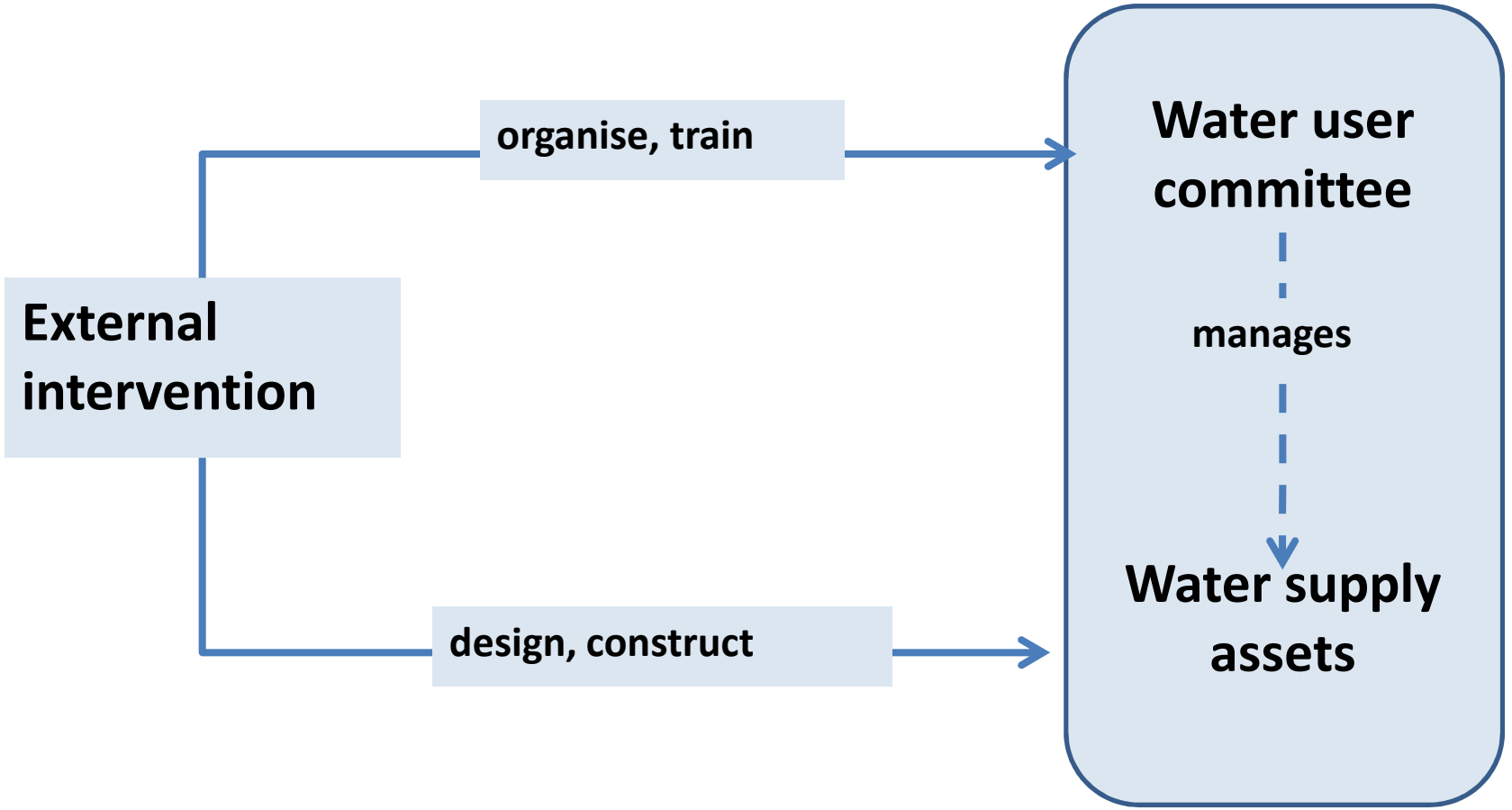
Functional sustainability

- "*Getting it going*" represents the smaller part of the cost and the easier part of the effort.
- "*Keeping it flowing*" is the big challenge.

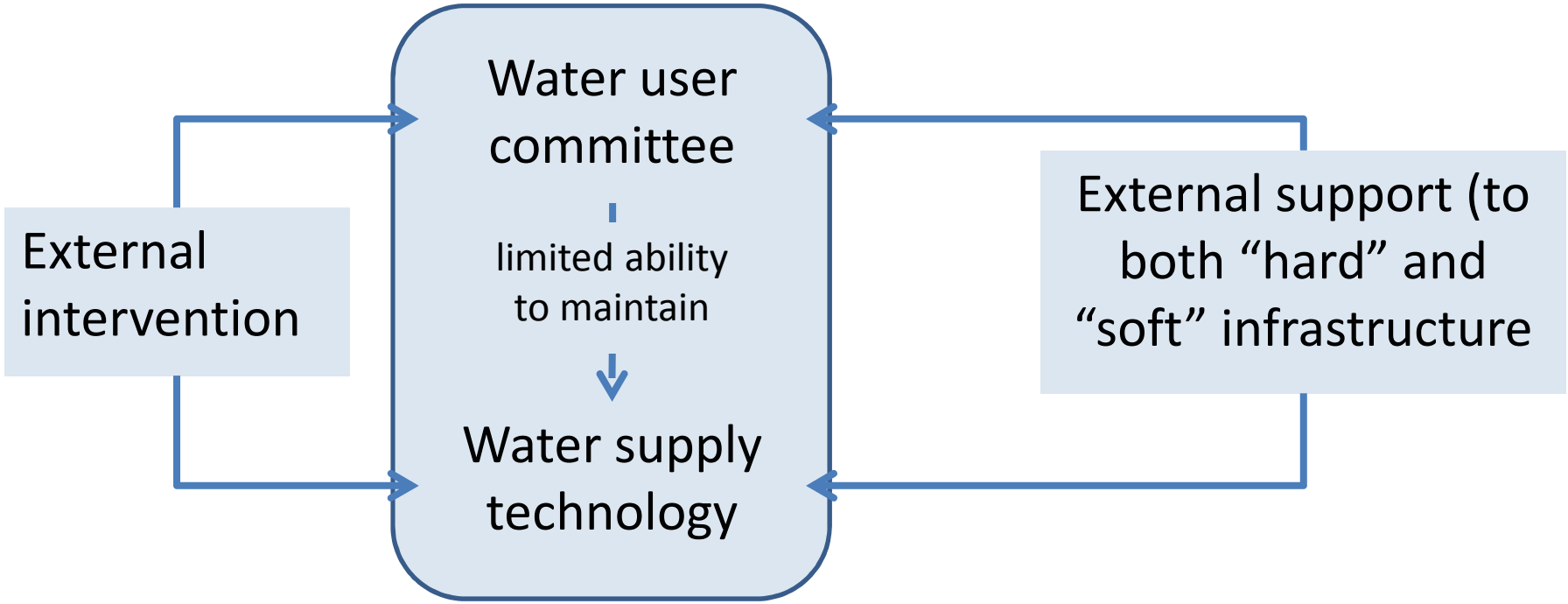
Changing a mind-set

- From a focus on capital investment
- To a pre-occupation with permanent services

The community management model

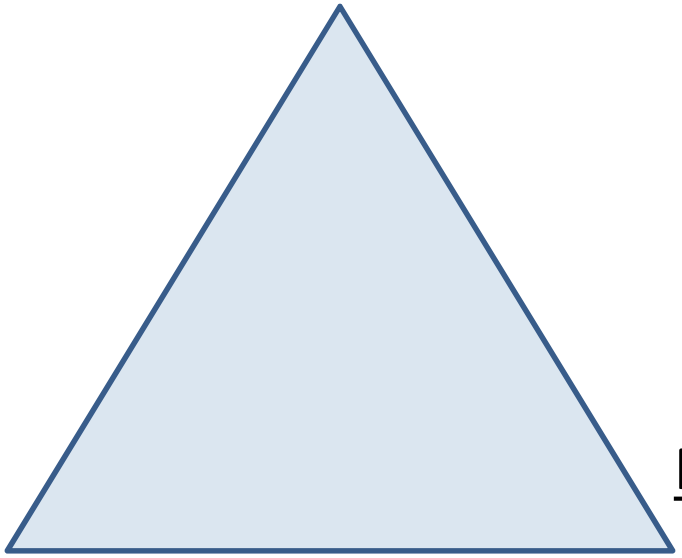


Community management plus



Attitude and behaviour change

The public – changed practices in relation to hygiene and sanitation, water management and water supply



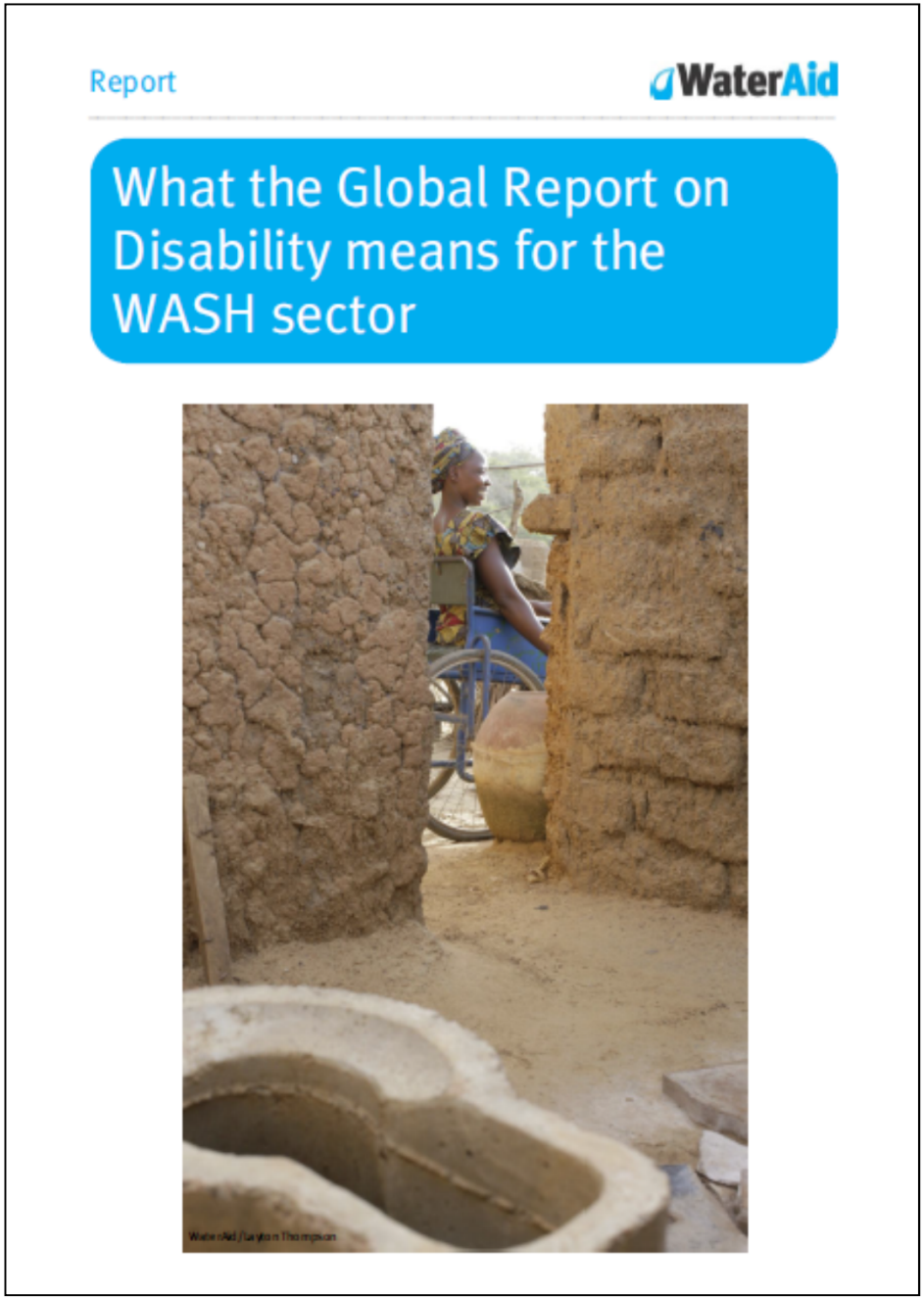
The private sector – NGOs and for-profit entities – professional standards, participation

Public institutions – valuing service, 'political will'

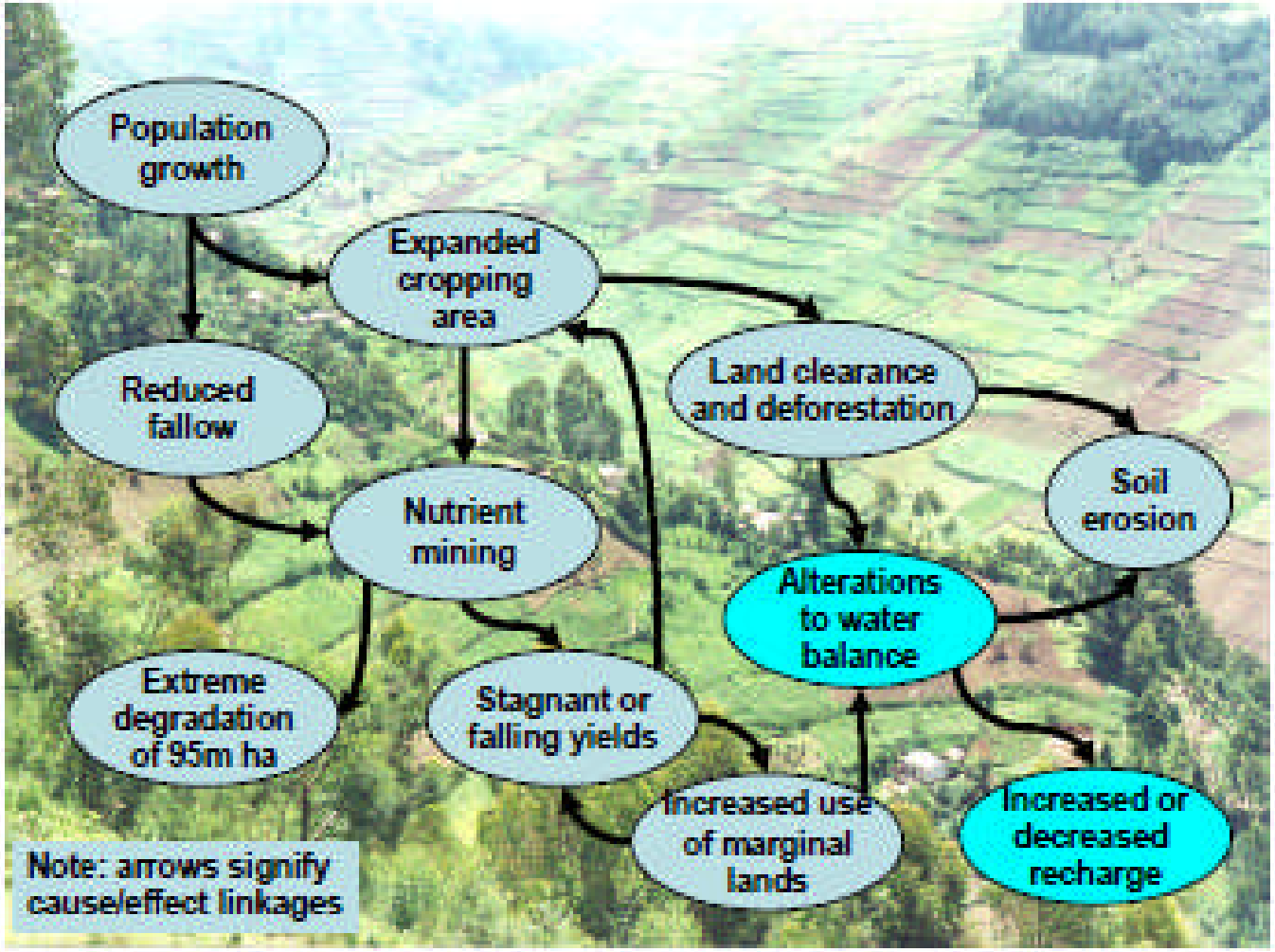
Inclusion – the hard to reach

Inclusion

- For all, not only the able-bodied. The disabled, elderly, physically and mentally challenged need services.
- Removing social, institutional and physical barriers to access.
- About attitudes, systemic discrimination and technology.



The nexus of population, environment and climate



Growing population

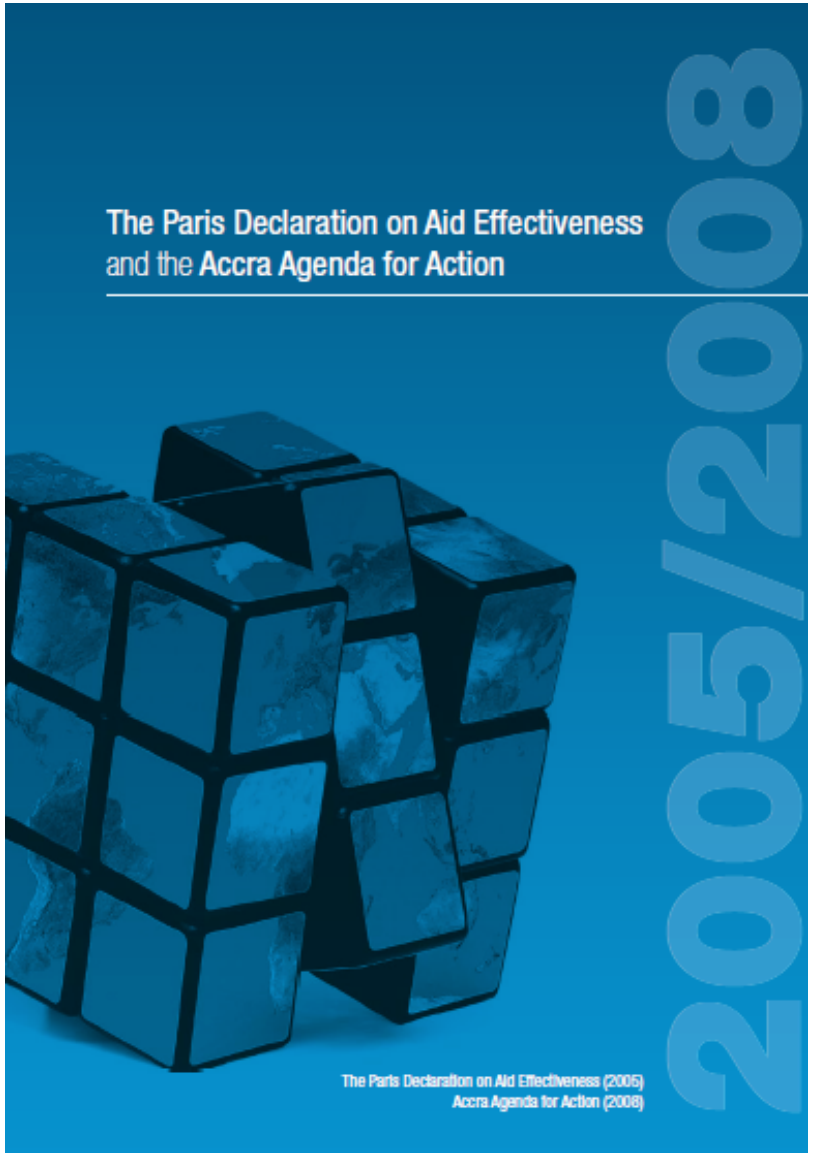
Adverse effects on environment

Variable and changing climate

Impacts on water resources

3. Progress so far

- From projects to a sector wide approach
- Strong public sector institutions
- Significant local Government resources
- Monitoring and mapping of water resources and water points



Uganda's water sector SWAP

Sector wide approach

- Common sector strategy
- Single sector budget
- Decentralised delivery
- A single annual report

Government of Uganda

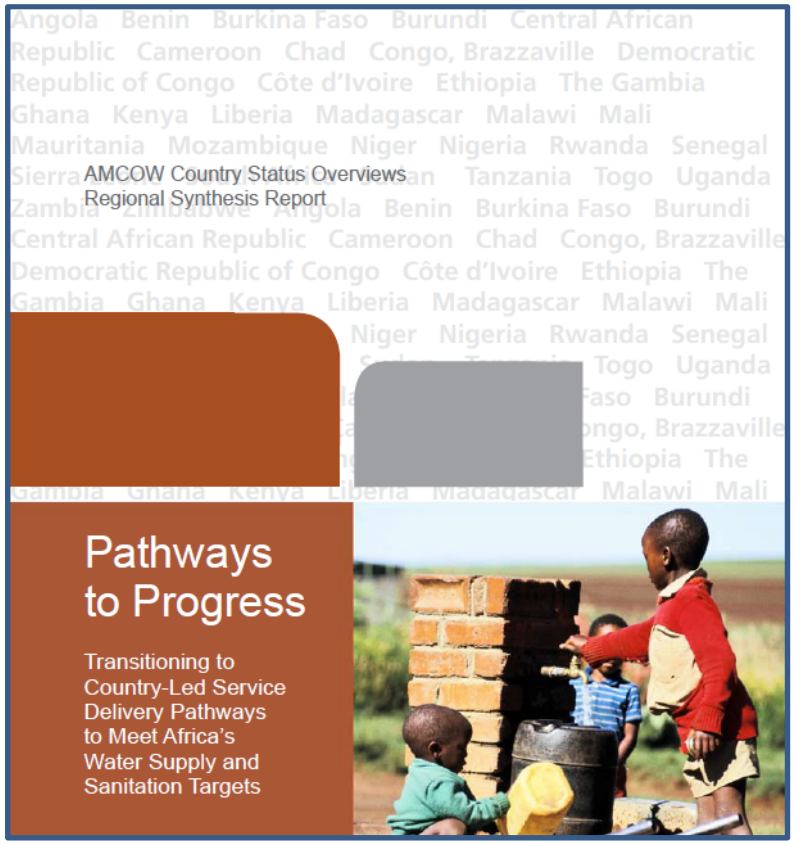
Ministry of Water and Environment

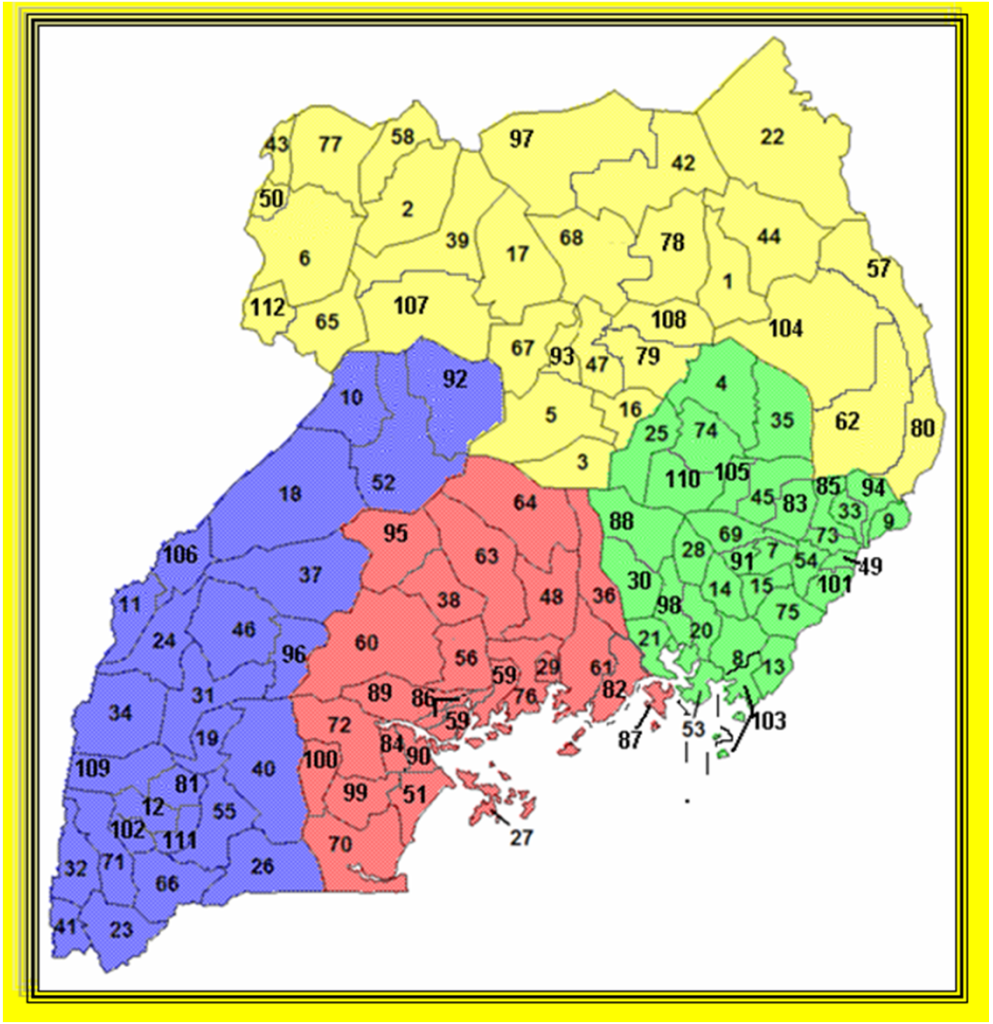
Water and Environment Sector Performance Report

2012

Strong public institutions

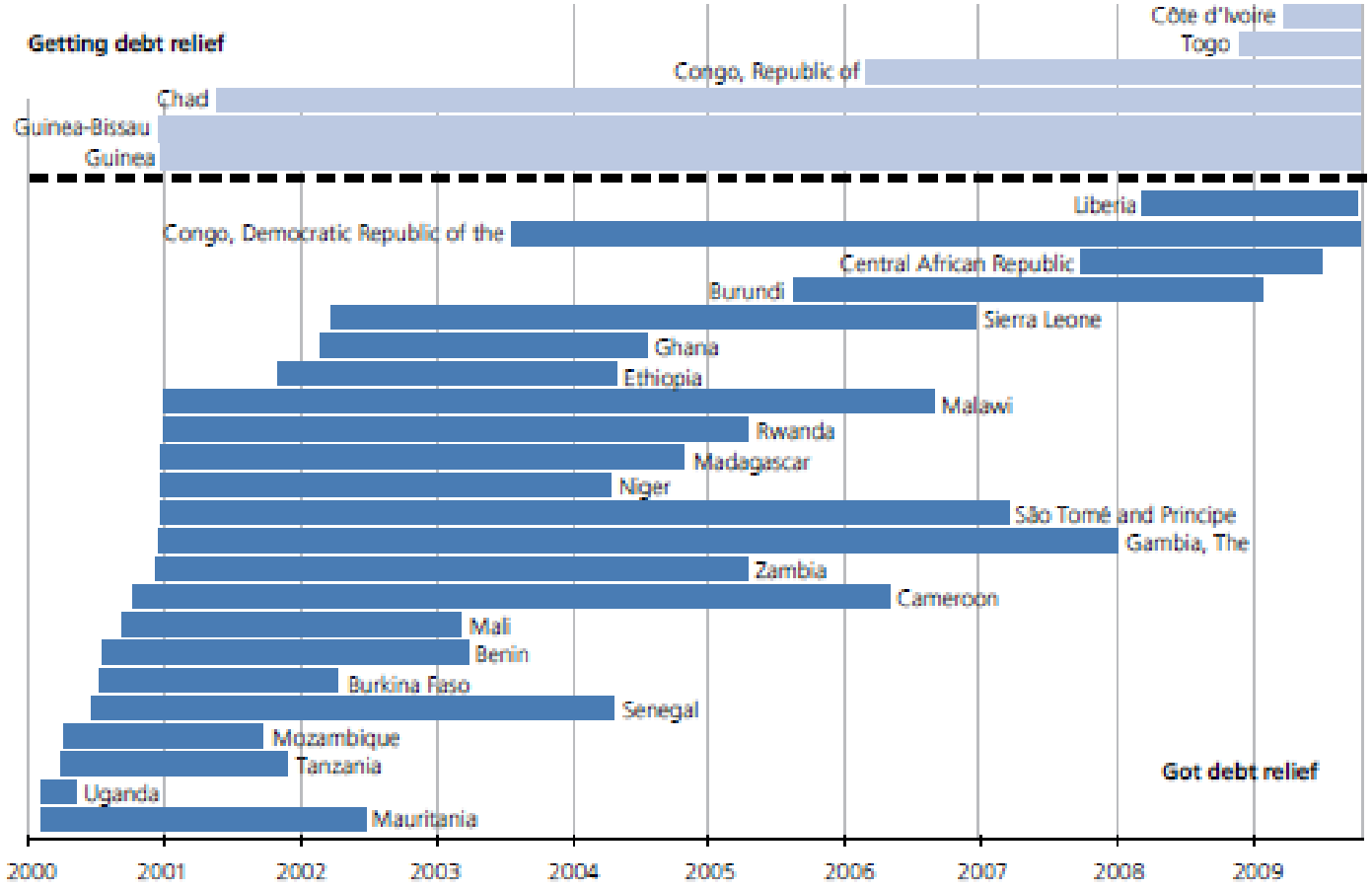
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA





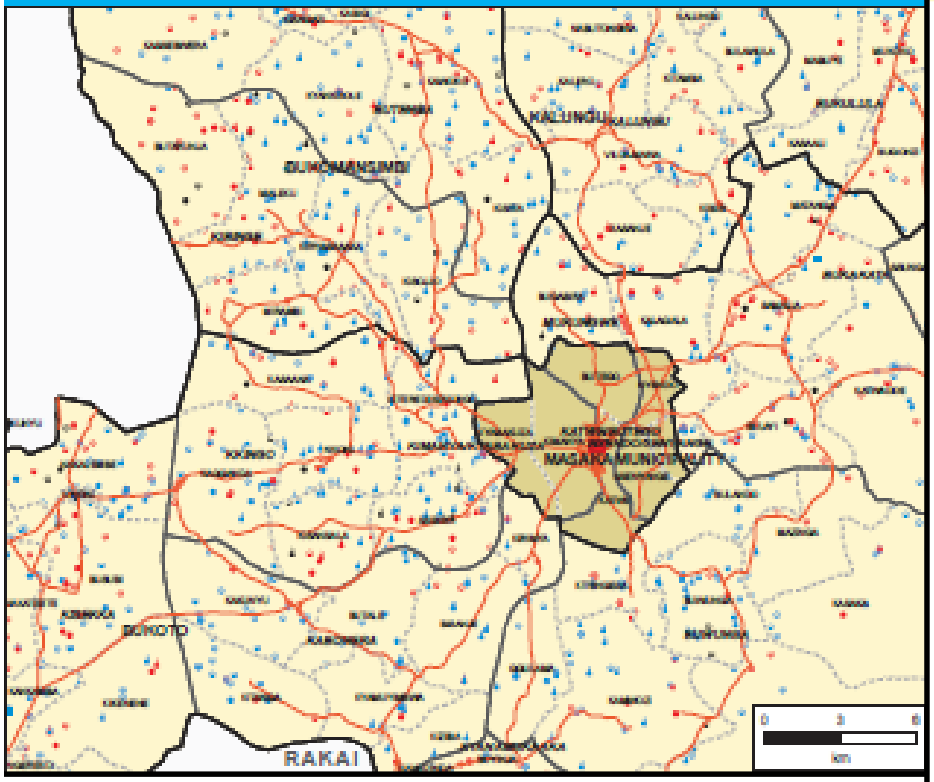
Significant local Government funding

Years between start and completion of HIPC initiative for countries in SSA Africa



Source: IDA/IMF. 2009. Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)—Status of Implementation.

Mapping of water points – the water supply Atlas



MASAKA

Masaka District is located in the western part of the Central Region of Uganda consisting of 3 counties, one municipal council and 22 sub-counties, and 2 town councils. Masaka District has a population of 833,700 of which 81 % has access to safe water.

The access rates vary from 54 % in Malongo Sub-County to 95 % in Butenga, Kibinge, Bukakata, Kisekka, Kkingo, Mukungwe, Bukulula and Kalungu Sub-Counties and Lukaya TC. The functionality rate in urban and rural areas is 89 % and 66 % respectively.

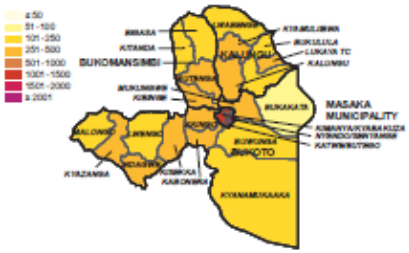
Masaka District has a total of 2,823 domestic water points (BH, SW, PS, RWHT, PSP) of which 78 have been non-functional for more than 5 years and are considered abandoned. The main water supply technology is the shallow well.

Masaka District has six piped water supply schemes (all groundwater based and pumped) serving approximately 20 % of the population having access to safe water while 80 % is served by point water sources.

Table 1. Key facts

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population	833,700	111,200	722,500
Population served	674,980	89,786	585,193
Access	81 %	81 %	81 %
Functionality		89 %	66 %
Equity			68
Management (functionality of WSC)			18 %
Gender (WSC with women in key positions)			65 %

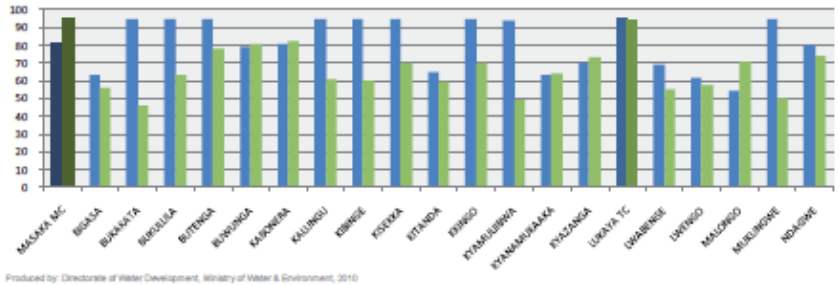
Map 1. Population density by sub-county (persons/km²)



Map 2. Access by sub-county (%)

Map 3. Functionality by sub-county (%)

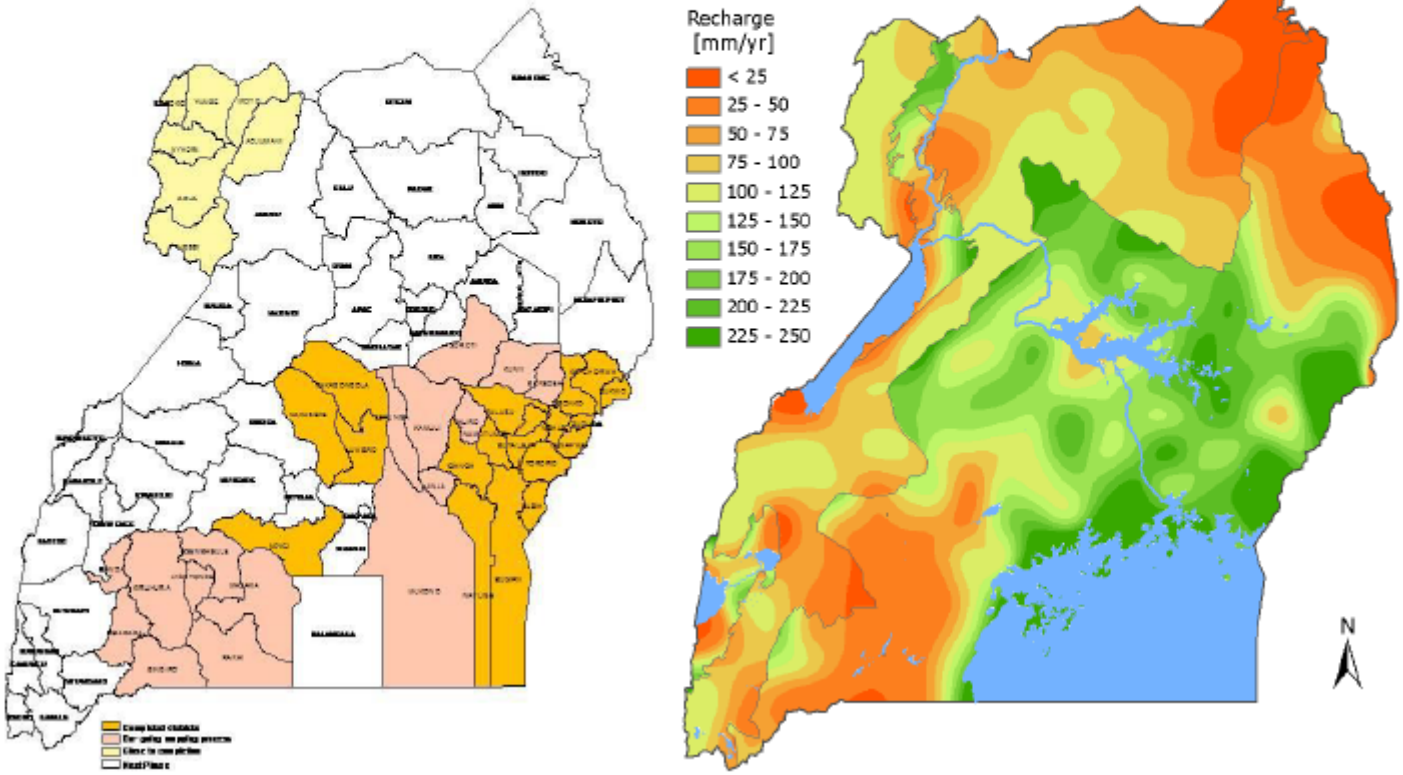
Chart 1/2. Access and functionality by sub-county (%)



Produced by: Directorate of Water Development, Ministry of Water & Environment, 2010

Mapping of groundwater

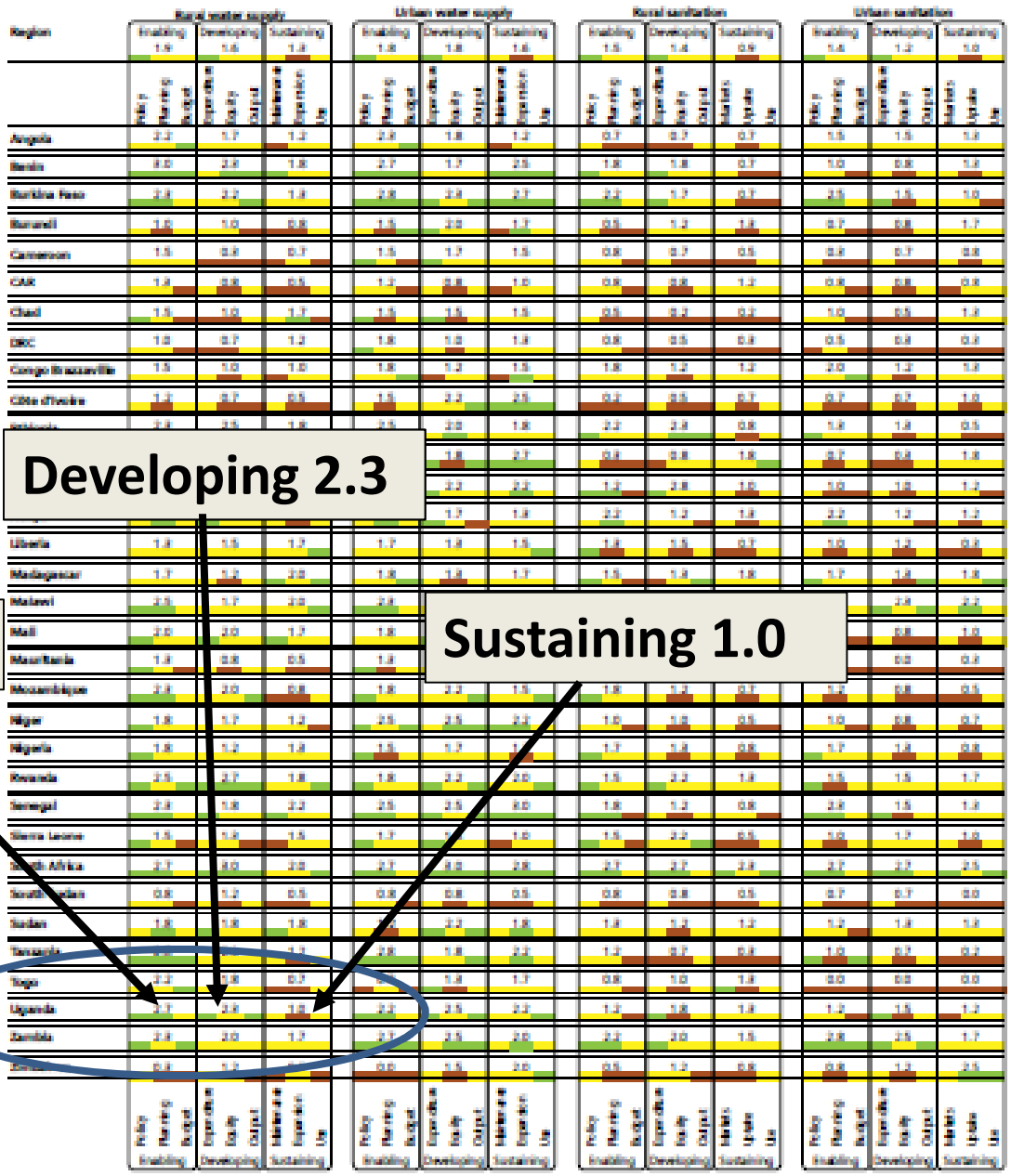
Figure 2a: Districts where groundwater mapping is complete and ongoing;
Figure 2b: Estimated annual groundwater recharge



Source: Tindimugaya and Katurama 2011, RWSN Forum, Kampala

CSO2 Scorecard

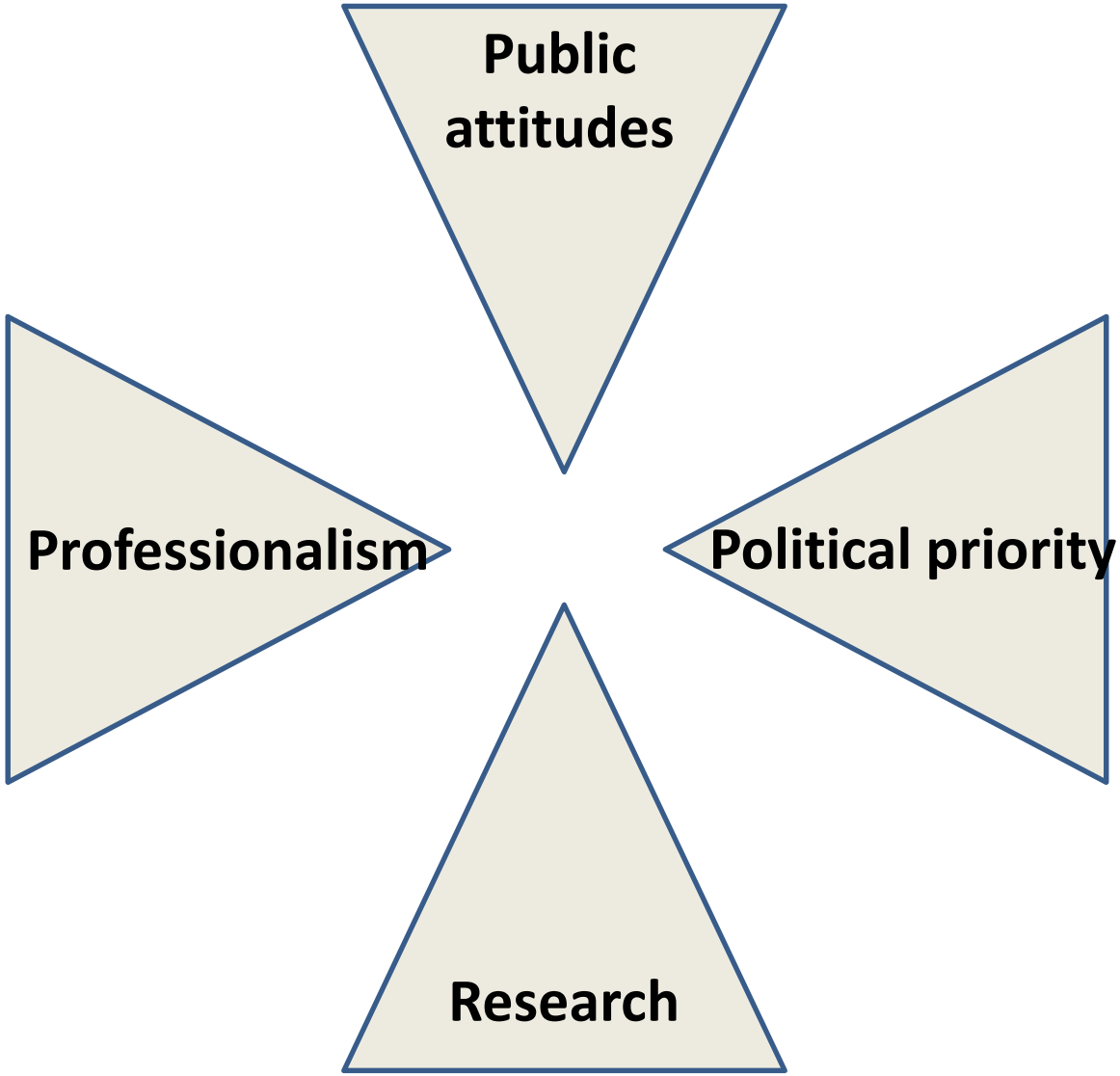
Figure 5.3
Regional and country scorecard results[28]



Note: Scorecards were developed separately for the Government of Southern Sudan and for the Republic of Sudan excluding the autonomous region of Southern Sudan.
Source: AMCOW CSO2

4. What remains to be done

Bringing about a convergence of the conditions necessary for inclusive, permanent services



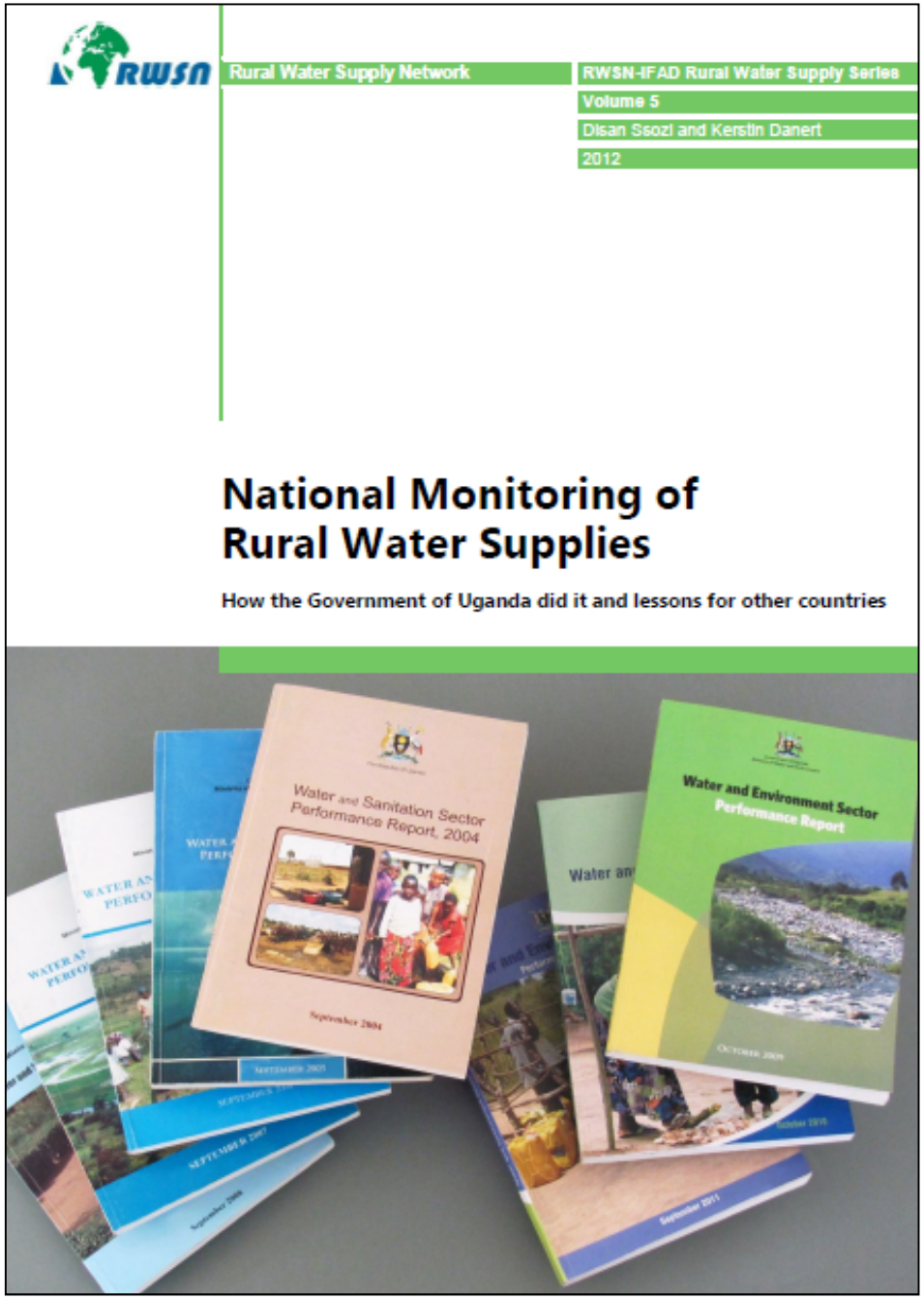
A strong and relevant research base

- Research capability
- Asking the right questions
- Knowledge, especially about ‘how’
- R & D to develop the right goods and services

Professionalism

through

- high quality university and technical training
- standards and codes of practice for water sector professions
- public service standards



Advocacy for political priority to WASH

- Parliamentary and ministerial lobbying
- Opposing political interference
- Exposing and opposing corruption
- Supporting good governance

The myth – that water poverty is inevitable.

The vision – that water security for all is a real possibility.

Changing public attitudes and practices

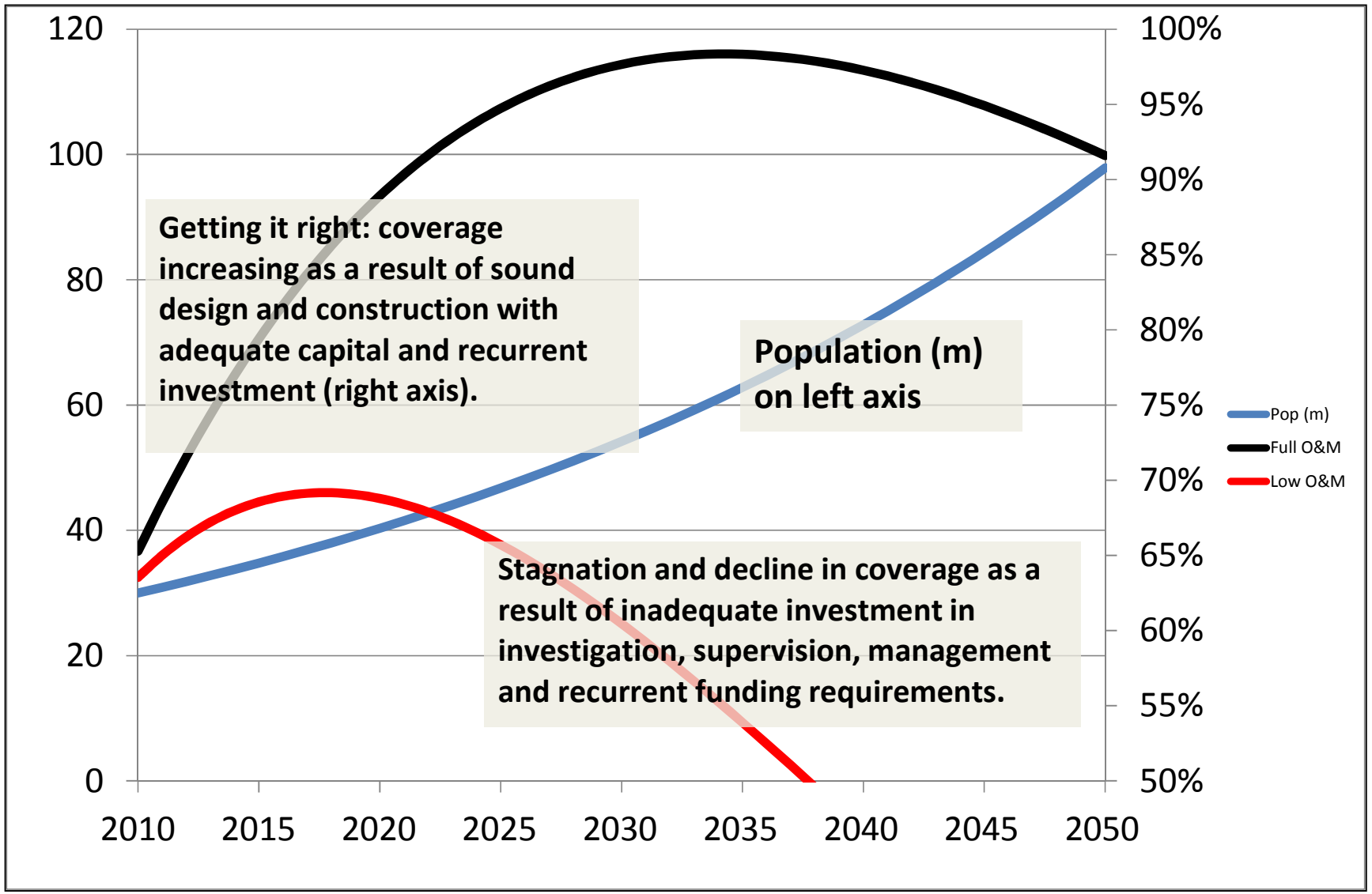
Habitual handwashing

Use of improved sanitation

Willingness to pay for water services

Willingness and ability to participate in management of services

The sustainability challenge



… and finally …

Water is Life

For Amazzi Bulamu, and for today

- what do the studies tell us when taken together?
- what implications do they have beyond Masaka and outside of Uganda?
- how can we build on what this programme has already achieved?

Thank you for your kind attention