



AGREED MINUTES

THE 2009 JOINT SECTOR REVIEW WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

**14TH – 16TH OCTOBER 2009
KAMPALA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This year for the first time, a Joint Sector Review (JSR) for both water and environment has been held with representatives of the Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders. The Joint Sector Review is a forum for performance assessment, budget and policy guidance. Presentations and contributions are guided by a Sector Performance Report and a pre-determined theme originating from emerging policy issues. This year the theme was "sector preparedness to mitigate environmental challenges". The event allows a broad spectrum of stakeholders to get an insight into, discuss and influence sector developments.

The Joint Assessment Framework (JAF), which is the framework for the GoU and the Development Partners (DPs) budget support, will use the JSR for reviewing sector progress based on the agreed indicators. The Sector will continue to be monitored according to the Sector performance measurement framework.

The JSR supports the Joint Assessment Framework (JAF) by: providing a forum for constructive dialogue within the sector, formulating undertakings for 2009/10 and 2010/11 and, critically examining the achievement of annual targets for sector indicators, prior actions and attainment of undertakings from previous years. The sector review undertaken by JSR supports the later JAF appraisal.

The timing of the JSR is also linked to the start of preparations for the Mid-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the next financial year.

This year's JSR was preceded by a Joint Field Monitoring visit to various parts of the country. The findings were presented and discussed at the Review.

Following the reverse expo of last year, a national learning forum has been organised by SAWA Alliance (NETWAS, IRC, SNV and WaterAid) and held just prior to the JSR. The national learning forum aims at distilling experiences and learning from the local levels and in this way giving a voice to the consumers of water and sanitation sector services and those managing natural resources.

2.0 PROCESS OF THE REVIEW

The JSR took place from 14th to 16th October 2009 at The Speke Resort, Munyonyo, under the theme "*Sector preparedness to mitigate*

environment challenges". Participants in this year's review included government institutions including line ministries (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and their agencies (National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA); National Forestry Authority (NFA)), Ministry of Local Government (MOLG), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), participants from selected local governments including chairperson of LC5s, Development Partners (Austrian Development Cooperation, African Development Bank, Unicef, Germany (KfW, GTZ, DED), Water and Sanitation Program – Africa Region (WSP-AF)/World Bank, Sweden, Denmark (Danida), European Commission (EC), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Norway, USAID, AFD (France) and NGOs. Stakeholders from the private sector, including consultants, and national water operators also participated. representative of the Office of Prime Minister, Members of Parliament including the Chairperson of the Natural Resources Committee. Guests from Burkina Faso. In all, 313 people participated in the Joint Sector Review 2009.

The JSR 2009 opening ceremony was addressed by the Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development on behalf of the Prime Minister, Minister of Water and Environment, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; the ambassador of Denmark and a representative of the World Bank in Uganda.

The 2009 JSR had the following specific objectives:

1. To assess progress and performance of the sector in relation to 11 key water and sanitation sector performance indicators and the 10 ENR indicators, and the 2008 JSR undertakings.
2. To provide strategic policy direction as well as agree on the key undertakings for the forthcoming twelve month period.
3. To provide guidance towards better sector preparedness to mitigate environmental challenges.

The overall sector performance is contained in the Water and Sanitation Sector Performance Report, 2009.

3.0 SECTOR ISSUES

3.1 Environment and Natural Resources

Environmental management

The environment and natural resources sub-sector lacks a credible performance measurement framework and sufficient baseline data and information in the sector. These constraints make it difficult for the sector to prioritise its activities and above all to clearly and convincingly communicate the scale of environmental challenges to the political decision levels. There is also a need to popularise sector information to help awareness raising and contribute to behaviour change.

The sector faces wide ranging challenges and is inadequately staffed (especially at local government level) and lacks resources to meet these challenges which include deforestation, soil erosion and encroachment on wetlands. Much of the mandate is effectively unfunded. There is therefore a need to prioritise the ENR Sub-Sector and to secure reasonable funding for fulfilling its mandate. The JSR recommended that a rigorous functional analysis of key ENR institutions and a review of the sector investment plan is carried out to strengthen implementation and coordination. The contribution and intervention of civil society through community management of natural resources and the private sector through adoption of cleaner technology also need to be harnessed.

Forestry, wetlands, weather and climate

The main issues raised were the fast declining coverage of forests, the effect of deforestation and availability of wood fuel (charcoal and firewood) for energy over which over 95% of the population depends, timber supplies as well as the constant encroachment on wetlands especially in urban areas. Population growth, rapid urbanisation, haphazard planning and above all inconsistent and inadequate enforcement are ongoing and long term challenges which need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner. These challenges which affect over 90% of Ugandans require a coherent and comprehensive collaboration of all stakeholders.

Climate change and variability is accelerating degradation and adaptation remains one of the key challenges for the sector. The National Action plan for Adaptation should be popularised in all sectors and local government. A medium and longer term national adaptation strategy should be prepared taking into account the plans being

prepared by the Directorate of Water Resources Management and other relevant stakeholders including the Department of Meteorology and the climate change unit. This strategy will provide an opportunity to bring stakeholders together in order to re-commit their joint efforts to ensuring that Uganda adapts appropriately to Climate change and variability and becomes resilient and where possible benefits from potential changes. The JSR also recognises the reducing number of weather and climate monitoring stations in the country which limits adaptation efforts.

3.2 Water resources management

National Water Resources Assessment and Strategy

The current national water resources assessment and strategy dates from 1995 and needs to be up-dated. The on-going work on the Assessment and Strategy requires substantial resources to finish on time - efforts need to be intensified. It is important that the assessment is comprehensive and includes a strategy for flood and drought management, as well as adaptation to climate change impacts. The National Assessment and Strategy is required to provide a sound basis for prioritisation of water resource management and development activities across all water-related sectors. This will aid decision-makers such as top-management of the Ministry, the members Water Policy Committee and potential investors to make informed decisions.

Catchment based Water Resources Management

The past year has seen important progress towards implementation of catchment based water resources management through Water Management Zones (WMZs) and Catchment Management Organisations (CMOs). A study to fine tune the framework for catchment-based WRM was recently completed and included clarifying the approach and requirements, examining options to ensure synergy with other decentralised initiatives (e.g. TSUs, WSDFs, etc.), proposing an institutional framework including detailed recommendations for implementation and estimated costs, and proposals for a variety of funding mechanisms. The recommendations need to be implemented including obtaining top-level support from government and development partners to ensure effective and sustainable implementation.

Compliance and Enforcement of the Water Act and Regulations

In line with the recently formulated performance indicator for WRM that relates to compliance to water abstraction and waste water

discharge permits, it has been noted that compliance to the Water Act and the permit conditions is still very low. Water resources therefore continue to be overexploited and polluted. There is therefore a need for an effective Compliance and Enforcement Strategy that includes providing assistance to those with and without permits so that they can be brought into compliance with the Water Act and Regulations. Political commitment is crucial as well as effective communication of non action.

3.3 Water and sanitation services

Urban water supply and sanitation

Rapid urbanisation is overtaking the pace of service delivery and threatens the sustainability of the remarkable advances that Uganda has made in the Urban water supply and sanitation portfolio. There is a need for improved sector efficiency and resource utilisation. Regulation of the sector has been advancing steadily and a regulatory unit has now been formally established. This unit needs to be made operational and begin its work within the financial year.

Population growth and urbanisation have led to demand outstripping supply, particularly in Kampala. This challenge is compounded by old and limited infrastructure for water supply. Catchments have been severely degraded which has reduced available water resources and increased the unit cost of production. This calls for increased resource mobilisation to meet these challenges.

Many small towns, town boards and rural growth centers are not operating satisfactorily and some are not covered performance contracts. In many schemes, water infrastructure, particularly the electromechanical equipment, has reached the end of its economic life and needs rehabilitation and in some cases replacement. It is critical to make an inventory and develop technical and financial mitigation measures and an action plan asset management. In many towns, there are insufficient connections to make the system viable thus leading to persistent under investment in maintenance. The low level of connections is also a consequence of inability of systems to provide a reliable supply: consumers are forced to find alternative sources. Without functioning infrastructure and poor prospects of financial viability, water boards and private operators face insurmountable challenges. Training and capacity building is needed to ensure that once infrastructure is in place that water boards and private operators are able to perform according to performance and management

contract. Appropriate support supervision and monitoring by MWE is critical to ensure that the boards, private operators work effectively.

Rural water supply

The likelihood of declining coverage in the future is the main issue of the sector. A number of reasons were identified for likely declining coverage including: insufficient funding, drying up of water sources, catchment degradation, increasing costs due to district fragmentation, functionality and value for money concerns. When water quality is taken into consideration the situation becomes even more alarming as water quality testing in 2008/9 suggests that up to 30% of rural supplies are supplying water that does not meet quality requirements. JSR drew attention to the plight of hard to reach and hard to serve areas which need special measures as well as the opportunities afforded by self supply. JSR noted with satisfaction, progress made on good governance and the applauded the new good governance action plan.

Data is not of uniform quality which complicates attempts to define the most appropriate strategies for addressing the challenges. The JSR noted that some local governments are not adhering to sector guidelines. District water officers are aware of the guidelines but not in control of release of funds for planned activities at the district level. The JSR recommended raising the district office to the status of a department because this would ensure that the district water offices are fully accountable for following sector guidelines.

Sanitation

Inadequate enactment and enforcement of bye laws still remain one of key issues facing sanitation in Uganda. Impressive progress has been made in the last year and this needs to be sustained. It was particularly noted that where exemplary leadership on sanitation was in place, the results were very encouraging despite funding and institutional constraints. The JSR noted that hand washing is not given sufficient attention. One of the most persistent problems has been the inadequacy of budget at the local government level for basic hygiene promotion activities. The proposed sanitation budget line is still not operational. Progress on finalising guidelines and establishing the budget lines is needed.

Water for production

Water for production is one of the main thrusts in the National Development Plan (NDP) for ensuring economic and social development. Targets have been set but the funding is inadequate.

The low functionality of many older water for production facilities which stands at 23% is worrying and needs urgent attention. The JSR recommended that the sector prepares an irrigation plan to ensure cost effective investment. The plan should clearly define responsibilities for implementing the plan. The JSR noted the need for close collaboration in WFP between local government and relevant sector ministries and stakeholders.

3.4 National learning forum 2009

In order to promote effective dialogue and on key WASH sector issues, a Learning forum was organised. The learning forum brought some 50 professionals together from national and district level to learn about good practices and innovations in WASH. The presentations and discussions were structured around four themes: IWRM, O&M of rural water supply, household sanitation and WASH at schools. The forum created a good platform to share & learn and a ground for critical analysis on factors of the good practices. Participants said that this Learning Forum has been very successful way to learn for change and be more effective in approaches, methodologies and technologies in WASH.

3.5 Sector performance framework

The JSR noted that it was now timely that the environment and natural resources and water resources management sub-sectors develop a robust performance framework so that in future the sector will be served by a series of key indicators in each of the constituent sub-sectors:

- Environment and natural resources
- Water resources management
- Water and sanitation services

There is also a need to ensure that the Joint Budget Support Framework (JBSF) is closely linked to these indicators and to the undertakings decided upon at the JSRs. This will ensure that the JBSF is anchored in the sector performance framework and in this way both benefits from and strengthens a rigorous monitoring of indicators and follow up on implementation of undertakings/ prior actions.

4.0 PROGRESS ON UNDERTAKINGS FOR FY 08/09

Progress on the implementation of the six Undertakings agreed on during the JSR in October 2008 was presented. The Sector has substantially achieved the Undertakings apart from the undertaking on functionality of rural water supplies (#5) which has been carried forward to this year.

A summary of the Progress on the Undertakings is attached as Annex 1.

5.0 UNDERTAKINGS FOR FY 2009/10 and FY 2010/11

The following undertakings were adopted at the 2009 JSR:

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1. An ENR performance measurement framework prepared and approved, with a costed plan for conducting the necessary baseline surveys (2009/10) and high priority baseline data in place (2010/11).
2. Develop a strategy for effective boundary demarcation of wetlands and forests (2009/10) and gazette wetlands in selected urban areas (2010/11).
3. Popularize and raise awareness about the National Adaptation plan of action (NAPA) with respect to Climate Change and variability with a view to mainstream weather and climate issues in relevant sectors and local governments for effective participation of concerned institutions (2009/10).

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

4. Catchment based IWRM is operationalised (2009/10) and funds mobilised for the establishment of all Water Management Zones by 2010/11 while building synergies with other regionally based or decentralised sector support structures.
5. An enforcement and compliance monitoring strategy in line with existing laws and regulations for water abstraction and waste water discharge developed (2009/10) and commence implementation (2010/11).

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Urban water supply

6. Operationalise the Regulation Unit in MWE (2009/10) to ensure compliance with the revised performance and management contracts for large (NWSC) and small towns, town boards and rural growth centres (DWD) to ensure implementation of the pro-poor strategy (2010/11).

Sanitation

7. Finalise the guidelines for the conditional grant on sanitation and continue with enforcement of sanitation ordinances and bye-laws (2009/10), and allocate and disburse funds for the sanitation grant to the Local Governments (2010/11).

Rural water supply

8. A revitalized Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) leading to an improved functionality rate of water points in 50% of the districts by at least 3 percentage points by improving the management at community level and at the district level through;
 - Review and update the O&M Framework, & finalize the update of the MIS with respect to functionality (2009/10)
 - Implementation of the revised O&M framework (2010/11)

Water for Production

9. Implement the framework for operation and maintenance of WfP facilities to improve functionality by at least 5 percentage points (2009/10) and implement the rehabilitation of dams and valley tanks as planned (2010/11).

The JSR undertakings and the action plans to be approved by the WESWG will require dialogue with JBSF technical and policy dialogue task force in order to agree on prior actions which are in line with the requirements of JAF.

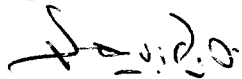
6.0 CONCLUSION

The agencies responsible for implementing the undertakings should provide detailed work plans before the next water and environment sector work group meeting based on the action points documented in the JSR proceedings. Relevant sub-sector groups and thematic teams will be put in charge of implementation of the agreed undertakings.

Germany will be the Chair of the Development Partners Group for water and sanitation for FY 2009/10 with Denmark as outgoing Chair and Austria as incoming chair. The World Bank will continue to serve as chair of the ENR Development Partners Group.

All parties agreed to implement the undertakings and recommendations arising out of the emerging issues.

Signed:



David O.O. Obong

Permanent Secretary

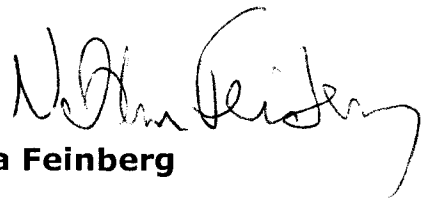
Ministry of Water and
Environment

On behalf of the Government of Uganda

Kampala

Dated: 16th October 2009

Signed:



Nathalia Feinberg

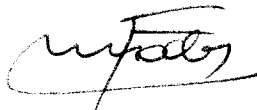
Ambassador of Denmark to
Uganda,

On behalf of the
Development Partners,
Water and Sanitation

Kampala

Dated: 16th October 2009

Signed:



Martin Fodor

World Bank, Kampala

On behalf of the Development Partners, Environment and Natural
Resources

Kampala

Date 16th October 2009

ANNEX 1 – REPORT ON LAST YEAR’S UNDERTAKINGS

Status of the 2008 Joint Sector Review Undertakings

Undertaking No. 1 - Finance

A final consolidated Sub-Sector Investment Plan (SSIP) clearly linked to VOTE functions and articulating targets to be achieved with clear implications on the sector financing shortfalls.

Means of Verification

1. Sub-sector consultations/meetings on the draft strategies and revised targets.
2. Stakeholder workshop to discuss the final draft sub-sector Strategic Investment Plan (SSIP).
3. Final updated and consolidated water and sanitation sub-sector Strategic Investment Plan (SSIP) with various target scenarios and respective investment needs.
4. Water and Sanitation sub-sector Strategic Investment Model (SSIM) developed, with user guidelines.

Progress

The status of implementation of the Undertaking is set out in the table below.

Status of Implementation of Agreed Actions

Action	Status
1. Sub-sector consultations/meetings a) Inception report b) Review of sub-sector policies, challenges and strategies c) Sub-sector level consultations/meetings to agree on strategies and target scenarios	Done Done Held
2. Final updated/consolidated water and sanitation SSIP a) Consolidation of sub-sector strategies and investment requirements b) Multi-stakeholder consultations/workshop to discuss draft final SSIP c) Finalize the SSIP	Done Held Finalized
3. Sub-sector Strategic Investment Model (SSIM) a) Develop, revise and simplify the SSIM b) Develop user guidelines for the SSIM c) Train sector staff and institutionalize use of the SSIM	Done Developed Partially done

Future Actions Required

- i. Longer-term training of MWE (DWD, DWRM) and NWSC staff on use of the SSIM and associated GIS planning tool.
- ii. Institutionalize use of the SSIM within MWE and NWSC.

Undertaking No. 2 - Urban water and sanitation

Finalise a framework for regulation for improved service delivery in the urban sub-sector especially transparency and contract compliance and framework for monitoring that guides the implementation of the pro-poor strategy in urban areas based on an identification of lessons and constraints.

Means of Verification

1. Way forward endorsed with respect to the next steps regarding regulation in the urban sub-sector.
2. Establishment of a separate Regulation Unit under DWD to support regulation of the urban sub-sector.
3. A clear system and criteria for evaluation of Performance Contracts for both NWSC and Small Towns Water Authorities to assess fulfilment of contractual obligations.
4. SMART indicators for monitoring implementation of the pro-poor strategy in the sector.

Progress

The status of implementation of the Undertaking is as follows:

- The Performance and Management Contracts, which are the key regulatory tools, have been revised and updated to take into account issues of transparency and accountability, quality of service, conflict resolution, delivery of services to the poor, consumer participation and protection of water resources.
- To ensure effective supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the above contracts, a Regulation Unit has been established at MWE specifically for that purpose.
- An assessment of the implementation of the pro-poor strategy in the Large and Small Towns has been carried out and a proposal developed to pilot pro-poor interventions in selected areas.

Status of Implementation of Agreed Actions

Actions	Status
1. Reform progress and Way Forward	
a) Updated position on reforms, endorsed way forward with consensus of key stakeholders in the water and sanitation sub-sector	Done
b) Development of Concept Note and Terms of Reference for the new regulation unit	Done
c) Establishment of the Regulation Unit in MWE	Done
2. Effective Contractual Framework	
a) Revised Performance Contracts for both Small and Large Towns	Done
b) Optimised Performance Contract monitoring with a clear system and criteria for contract monitoring and evaluation	Done
3. Operationalization of the Pro-poor strategy	
a) Smart indicators for monitoring implementation of the Pro-poor strategy	Done

Future Actions Required

- Financial and human resource (including TA) arrangements for supporting future operations of the Regulation Unit.
- Creation of synergies between regulation of water resources and regulation of water supply.
- Pro-poor mapping.
- Documentation of best practice of pro-poor technologies/approaches and piloting of the selected technologies and approaches.
- Preparation/updating of asset registers for small towns.
- Endorsement of the proposed indicators for implementation of the pro-poor strategy which will be followed by target setting and investment steering to poor areas.

Undertaking No. 3 - Water Stressed Areas

A feasible and cost effective plan for rehabilitation and maintenance of dams and valley tanks is prepared, approved and integrated into the budget lines ready for detailed design and implementation during 2009/10, in at least 50% of water stressed districts.

Progress

In order to implement this undertaking MWE embarked on identifying 50% of the priority water stressed districts for rehabilitation and maintenance of dams and valley tanks. Identification was based on selection criteria approved by the WfP sub-sector Working Group. The districts selected were Kamuli, Kumi, Lira, Masaka, Ntungamo, Kiruhura, Sembabule, Soroti, Moroto, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Rakai, Nakasongola, Kiboga, Apac, Luweero, Nakaseke, Kaabong, Mbarara and Lyantonde.

A final plan for rehabilitation and maintenance of old dams and valley tanks was prepared and discussed with the key stakeholders/members of the WfP sub-sector working group. At the Joint Technical Review in April 2009, it was agreed that the plan would be integrated in the 2010/11 budget.

In regard to the maintenance plan for the WfP facilities, an O&M management framework was finalised and pre-tested in various districts and is to be disseminated to the districts for implementation.

Undertaking No. 4 - Water Resources Management

A framework for catchment based Water Resources Management is finalized, with cost estimates prepared and relevant stakeholder agreements signed ready for full scale implementation in at least 2 of the 4 water management zones (WMZs).

Means of Verification

1. A report on the framework for catchment based WRM
2. Cost estimates for implementation of catchment based WRM
3. Signed stakeholder agreements

Progress

The status of implementation of the Undertaking is as follows:

- A framework for catchment based WRM was prepared and discussed with relevant stakeholders. It recommends several options for implementation of catchment-based WRM, through the four WMZs. Implementation through the WMZs would also enable synergy with other decentralised MWE structures such as the Technical Support Units, Umbrella Organisations and the Water and Sanitation Development Facility (WSDF).
- Cost estimates for establishing the WMZs have been made and range from UGX 4.3 to 5.8 billion over 5 years while the cost for implementation of activities at the catchment and district levels will be determined as a follow up activity.
- Several options for long-term funding and facilitation of de-concentrated WRM functions and activities have been explored and include among others the WSDF.
- Stakeholder agreements are already prepared and signed with two partner NGOs for 2 of the 4 WMZs. These agreements will be used when other partners are identified

Status of Implementation of Agreed Actions

Action	Status
1. Prepare a discussion paper on catchment Based WRM	Done
2. Seek Consent on the principle of the Support Structure by the 3 directorates (From Top Management MWE, WPC and WESWG)	Done
3. Carry out MWE Organisational Assessment: Ensuring synergy within MWE and with other initiatives (WMZs, TSUs, Umbrella Organisations, WSDF, etc.)	Done
4. Define functions of various committees and organs	Done
5. Define decentralised functions to be performed	Done
6. Define financial requirements and funding modalities	<i>Partially done</i>
7. Review and Map WMZ and Catchment Boundaries	<i>Initiated</i>

Future Actions Required

- i. The recommendations in the framework need to be considered in the forthcoming study on the detailed design of the WSDF – one possible approach for long-term funding and facilitation of de-concentrated activities in the water and environment sector.
- ii. The recommended option for implementation of Catchment based water resources management is through the four Water Management Zones.
- iii. Mobilization of funding requirements for establishment and operations of the WMZs
- iv. Additional agreements for water resources management at catchment level need to be prepared and signed with other partners based on those already signed.

Undertaking No. 5 - Functionality of rural water sources

A revitalized Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) leading to an improved functionality rate of water points in 50% of the districts by at least 3 percentage points by improving the management at community level and at the district level.

Means of Verification

1. Number of functional water sources.
2. Framework paper for long term sustainability established.

Progress

Progress has commenced with respect to this undertaking however it has become apparent that achieving such an ambitious target will actually take the sector 2-3 years in total.

The current status of implementation of the Undertaking is as follows (according to data from the Annual District Reports):

- The % of actively functioning Water and Sanitation Committees increased from 65% to 68%.
- Functionality of rural water supply facilities increased by 3% in 23 districts.
- Overall functionality of rural water supply facilities increased from 82 to 83%.

Status of implementation of Agreed Actions

Actions	Progress to Date
Section A: "Keep the Functional facilities functional"	
1. Reactivate the Central/Local Government follow up actions	
1.1. Inform all CAO's about the undertaking and necessary follow up actions	Done
1.2. Meet with All Districts to prepare local action plans	Done
1.3. Establish the number of existing WSC committee in districts	Data collected & analysed
1.4. Evaluate the strength of the community based maintenance staff	Data collected in sample districts
1.5. Determine the age of non functional facilities in the country	Data collected in sample district
1.6. Ensure that budget provision is made for O&M activities by the districts	Done for FY 2009/10
1.7. Review progress of implementation of local action plans with districts	Done by TSU staff
Section B: Establishment of sustainable long term solution	
1. Set up/Update of a Database for Regular Functionality Monitoring	Database designed and in use
1.1 Prepare simple survey form on main reasons of non-functionality and seek views from DWO/TSU	Done
1.2 Prepare Questionnaire for collection of data from Community Development officers, Water and Sanitation Committees and pump mechanics.	Done
1.3 Collection of baseline data in sample districts	Data collected
1.4 Analysis of information/data	Detailed Data from sample not yet analysed
1.5 Set up the Database	Database installed & in use

Future Actions Required

- i. Complete the on-going collection of the functionality data for all districts (as part of the WATSUP explained in section 7.8).
- ii. Analyze the data with respect to the strengths and weaknesses of the WSC and CBMS.
- iii. Critically review the data of all facilities that need major rehabilitation and replacements
- iv. Assess the data on all sources that have not been used for over 1-year and undertake an in-depth technical assessment to determine whether these should be written off.
- v. Set up a system for adequately monitoring and evaluation of all existing and new facilities with regular actions/activities to improve on the O&M aspects, both software and hardware.
- vi. Adequately monitor the allocation and utilization of the conditional grant by the district local Governments on O&M aspects to ensure that funds are being properly utilised.
- vii. Finalise implementation of all activities set out in the action plan above.

Other related Activities

- The on-going collection of the information relating to water sources and their functionality (WATSUP) will assist to establish the major causes of non-functionality.

- The current O&M framework will be reviewed, including collection of fees, availability of spare parts and possible privatization through handpump mechanics.

Undertaking No. 6 - Sanitation

Appropriate sanitation related ordinances and bye-laws are developed and enforced leading to an up scaling and replication of successful enforcement of sanitation with incentives provided to best performers in 60 districts leading to a 3% increase in coverage in each of these districts.

Means of Verification:

1. Number of districts with ordinances and bye laws.
2. Number of districts promoting Improved Sanitation and hygiene including the enforcement of bye-laws and regulations as well as recognition of best performers.
3. Report on Sanitation Coverage.

Progress

The status of implementation of the Undertaking is as follows:

- Latrine coverage has increased by over 5% across the whole country compared to the target of 3% in 60% of the districts.
- Most districts continued with the enforcement campaign they started in 2007. This accounts for the increase in latrine coverage. At present 25 districts (31%) have draft ordinances which are awaiting approval from Ministry of Local Government. Several districts, which have no ordinances in place but have passed resolutions for sanitation promotion. Others are using the Public Health Act as an enforcement tool.

Status of implementation of Agreed Actions

Actions	Status
i. Write to the MoH, MoES, MoLG, MoGLSD and the LGs to inform them about the undertaking	Done
ii. Write to the Local Governments	Letter drafted & sent to MoLG
iii. Sharing best practices on enforcement.	Done. 31% of districts have draft ordinances
iv. Popularisation of the Public Health Act/ laws and investigate feasibility of developing standards for sanctions and penalties	Still outstanding. However LGs are continuing with enforcement hence the 5% increase in coverage
v. Orientation of relevant stakeholders on sanitation laws	Initiated through regional workshops.
vi. Define and popularise sanitation minimum standards (MOH)	Outstanding
vii. Disseminate the EHMIS in all districts and assist the LGs update the current status of latrine coverage	On-going

Future Actions Required

- Allocate resources to the sanitation budget line to support the expansion of the sanitation activities in local Governments and communities.
- Support districts to implement the simplified and intermediate 10-year improved Sanitation and Hygiene Financing Strategy
- Support districts to continue enforcement of the Public Health Act, Ordinances and bye laws.
- Support sanitation week activities including popularising home & school improvement campaigns & competitions
- Scale up sanitation marketing in selected districts
- Carry out a National Training of Trainers and support districts in implementing Community Led Total Sanitation.
- Resource mobilisation, national launch, and support to districts in implementing hand-washing with soap campaign.
- Define and popularise sanitation minimum standards (MoH)

For information on other sanitation and hygiene activities see section 7.2.