



**DISTRICTS' PRESENTATION TO THE JOINT
TECHNICAL REVIEW ON 11TH APRIL 2018 AT
HOTEL BROVAD MASAKA**

WATER, SANITATION AND WATER FOR PRODUCTION

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Introduction:

- This report is a summary of the current position of the Water and Sanitation situation in the Districts under Technical Support Unit 7(TSU 7).
- The TSU seven is composed of 12 Districts including: Masaka, Kalangala, Rakai, Lyantonde, Kyotera, Lwengo, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Ssembabule, Mpigi, Butambala and Gomba.

No	District	Water Coverage (%)	Latrine Coverage (%)
1	Masaka	90.3	87
2	Kalangala	69	60
3	Rakai	55	89
4	Lyantonde	52	84
5	Kyotera	60	76
6	Lwengo	68	76
7	Bukomansimbi	86	72
8	Kalungu	72	62.8
9	Ssembabule	38	61
10	Mpigi	74	65
11	Butambala	39.9	65
12	Gomba	58.7	60

WATER FOR PRODUCTION

- There is lack of clarity of the roles for Water for Production between the MWE (Water Office) and the MAAIF (Production Department) at District level. This should be mitigated to prevent unnecessary collision.
- Water for production investments are now a necessity in the districts making up TSU 7 given that some of them are located in the cattle corridor and climate change that has led to unpredictable weather.

Water for Production continued:

- There is no direct funding to Water for Production in the Districts though some investments have been made under the LVEMP II (Kalungu District).
- In other areas which don't lie within the cattle corridor, irrigation is required to enhance agricultural production.

GOOD PRACTICES

- Good response to community contribution. The Community members now know their responsibility towards operation and maintenance of existing facilities.
- Enhanced monitoring of Water and Sanitation activities in the Districts by both the Political and Technical teams.
- Increased participation of women in Water and Sanitation activities especially meetings.

CHALLENGES

1. Climate Change has given rise to the lowering of the water table yet most water facilities in the District are Ground Water sources .
2. Saline water in some parts of the Districts has led to the abandoning of some facilities.
3. There is a lack of the will to pay for piped water where some extensions have been done.
4. Lack of transport means yet most of the activities are field based.
5. The Sanitation grant is reducing every financial year yet it was meagre from the onset.
6. Water user committees are reluctant to collect user fees & and if they do, they use the money for their personal activities making repairs a challenge .

CHALLENGES CONTINUED

7. Vandalism of government projects such as shallow wells and boreholes. Water for Production facilities are sometimes vandalised by cattle rustlers.
8. The current funds allocated under non-wage recurrent are not sufficient to cater for all office operations and implementation of all software activities which has a strong bearing on the functionality of water and sanitation facilities.
9. Pending works at the valley tanks impairing their functionality. This is specific to Kalungu District where funding for Valley tanks construction under the LVEMP II was cut off without notice.
10. Low levels of funding to the department that cannot allow the Districts to implement expensive technologies like piped network extensions, Construction of Valley Tanks and Promotion of solar powered systems yet they are the remaining options.
11. Up coming trading centres that are unplanned present a great challenge with the provision of sanitation facilities and lack of investment has led to a great use of pit latrines which is not sustainable in such communities as the land holding keeps on reducing.

CHALLENGES CONTINUED

12. Lack of funding for Water for production.
13. The machines used for Valley tanks and dams construction are not easily accessible for example Bukomansimbi and Ssembabule have to use the same set of machines.
14. Health workers facilitation during the monitoring and implementation of sanitation activities is low and they also lack transport means.
14. High cost of mentainence of solar powered water systems as we don't have power options for the systems especially in Kalangala District where HEP is unavailable .
15. Poor Operation and Maintenance of Public Sanitation facilities in Rural Growth centres especially Fish Landing Sites.

WAY FORWARD

- 1) The Districts request for the reinstatement of a software budget line since non-wage recurrent funds are not enough to cater for all the software activities.
- 2) Districts request the Ministry of finance to always release 80% of non-wage recurrent grant during first quarter meant for software activities. This will ensure timely implementation of software activities.
- 3) Kalungu District requests MWE to release the 15% under LVEMP-II to enable completion of pending works for two valley tanks.
- 4) There is need for more funding to cater for the construction of the more expensive Water Supply Technologies such as Mini-Solar powered Water Supply Systems, and Valley Tanks/Dams; more especially, in the Semi-Arid Sub-counties.
- 5) The sanitation grant should also be enhanced to ensure more coverage in the Districts from the current 2 parishes per District every financial year to at least 5 parishes.

Way Forward continued

- 6) Funding should be provided for transport facilities.
- 7) Grant Funding should be provided for Water for production at District level.
- 8) Physical Development Planning in the upcoming urban centres should be undertaken to prevent poor sanitation in the future.
- 9) Catchment protection should be ensured coupled with mainstreaming of Environment activities in the Water and Sanitation sector to mitigate the problems of Climate Change.
- 10) More mobilization is required where piped water supplies are extended to ensure that the users pay for services willingly.



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING