

9th annual joint review of the water and environment sector 2017

# Development partners' response to the sector performance

Water and Sanitation

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Germany

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# General Remarks

- The sector needs to identify the funding gap looking at the trajectory of development with a fast growing population. This is a key issue to consider
- The review of the sector reporting framework in relation to the sector and environmental changes, SDGs and the NDP II is highly commended. Now quality data is required to make the monitoring useful for sector guidance.
- SDGs are presenting a challenge as the expected standards are high, yet the resources are already limited
- There is still a challenge in coordination between MAAIF and MWE. This will always undermine the efforts made in Water for Production and Water Resources Management.

# Urban Water Supply

- Access to drinking water in urban areas has stagnated at 71% despite continued investments. Need a positive trend to close the gap...more financing necessary also from own sector-generated revenues
- Services to the poor are still lacking behind: they mostly pay more for water at the public tap stand than privileged users of domestic connections. Moreover many pro-poor public tap stands are out of service. It is positive to note that the Undertaking 9 on tariff review has come up with various promising proposals like increasing block tariff with a first block of water sold at pro-poor prices!
- All parties are recommended to report along the urban areas as defined by UBOS to enable monitoring our indicators more accurately

# Urban Water Supply – cont.

- On NWSC Performance, it would be good to have a better understanding of the balance between Kampala and the rest of the country in terms of money collection and investments done.
- Is the reported performance of NWSC independently verified by the regulation department?
- WSDFs, the future outlook should be to utilize the DP project resources to set up oversize core infrastructure (intake, treatment plant, transmission) from which extensions to several towns clusters can be made over time even with local GOU funds.

# Rural Water Supply

- Increased average access to safe water in rural areas to 70% is to be commended (which is a 3% increase from 67% as of June 2016)
- But: Why are “functional - not in use” and “non-functional” sources included in the estimate for rural access? 85% functional of 70% is 59.5%. Of these, only 59% comply with e.coli standards. Real percentage for access to safe water in rural areas: 35%. Half of what it seems!
- Total of 6.7 billion (13%) unspent balance is still very high. Need strategy to reduce this further.

# Sanitation and Hygiene

- To meet the sanitation-related SDGs, the sector has to urgently come up with a financing mechanism for on-site sanitation (increase no. household-based toilets); the issue of subsidies needs to be discussed in this regard, too. And toilets need to be emptyable – agree on minimum standards.
- The sector is commended for the effort it has put in constructing the FSM facilities. Now the sector needs to look at the entire sanitation service chain (Toilet, Emptying, Transporting, Treating, disposal/reuse) to make the investments work (value for money).
- Town Sanitation Plans: We also commend the steps so far taken to implement Town Sanitation Plans which is an opportunity to handle sanitation in a comprehensive way with the entire sanitation chain in mind.

# Water Resources Management

- Funding of implementation of the catchment management plans, issues of staffing at WMZ level (sustainability of additional CMOs)
- There is still inadequate dissemination of data and information especially to the lower users like Local Governments
- Taking on board the source protection for new systems is appreciated. However, ensure that the source guidelines issued by the sector are the ones which are used. Work with WRM to include source protection of already constructed systems in the Catchment Management Plans.
- Implementation of the 3% contribution by all investments in the water sector need to be better implemented.

# Water for Production

- Focus on information on storage facilities and their functionality but minimal information on the utilization and its effects/impact on the community or region as a whole. There needs to be more analysis on the purpose of the schemes and its intended impacts.
- Little information is given on integration of climate change and environment protection measures in the construction of water for production facilities. Water for production storage is seen as an adaptation measure to the effects of climate change and this should come out strongly in the reporting
- Undertaking No. 6: Why is a consultant needed? Is it not fair to assume that the WFP department already knows how utilisation of WFP storage can be strengthened?

# Governance

- The incorporation of governance indicators and linking them to the Governance Action Plan is an effective way of improving governance in the sector in the coming years.
- Much data not yet provided for the new indicators ... data should in the future be ready for the SPR, like other data from the sector, to be included in sector dialogue and to have an impact.

# Financing in the sector

- Tax requirements for grant and loan-funded projects as counterpart funding for donor-funded projects formed a major challenge to be resolved!

Thank you for your attention