



Conference edition only

An AMCOW Country Status Overview

Water Supply and Sanitation in Uganda

Turning Finance into
Services for 2015
and Beyond



The first round of Country Status Overviews (CSO1) published in 2006 benchmarked the preparedness of sectors of 16 countries in Africa to meet the WSS MDGs based on their medium-term spending plans and a set of 'success factors' selected from regional experience. Combined with a process of national stakeholder consultation, this prompted countries to ask whether they had those 'success factors' in place and, if not, whether they should put them in place.

The second round of Country Status Overviews (CSO2) has built on both the method and the process developed in CSO1. The 'success factors' have been supplemented with additional factors drawn from country and regional analysis to develop the CSO2 scorecard. Together these reflect the essential steps, functions and results in translating finance into services through government systems – in line with Paris Principles for aid effectiveness. The data and summary assessments have been drawn from local data sources and compared with internationally reported data, and, wherever possible, the assessments have been subject to broad-based consultations with lead government agencies and country sector stakeholders, including donor institutions.

This second set of 32 Country Status Overviews (CSO2) on water supply and sanitation was commissioned by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW). Development of the CSO2 was led by the World Bank administered Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).

This report was produced in collaboration with the Government of Uganda and other stakeholders during 2009/10. Some sources cited may be informal documents that are not readily available.

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Strategic Overview

The institutions responsible for water and sanitation service delivery in Uganda have undergone tremendous reform since the 1990s, with a marked improvement in their capacity and level of professionalism. This, coupled with steady investments in water supply infrastructure over the last 30 years, has led to a remarkable improvement in access to safe water supplies in rural and urban areas. The use of improved sanitation has also increased, although at a lower rate. The Government of Uganda recognizes that these improvements in access have not been uniform. There are wide discrepancies in access to rural water supplies between and within districts and in response the government has adjusted resource allocation accordingly. The challenge to more equitable service delivery is that many of the poorly served areas are also difficult to serve with cheap technologies, and anticipated public investments are insufficient to address the scale of the problem.

In the urban water supply and sewerage context, Uganda is now entering the final leg of sector reforms, having established a regulation unit for urban water supply and sanitation. Although access to safe water in urban areas has continued to improve, the major discrepancies between government and Joint Monitoring Programme data raise questions and render international comparisons challenging.

The comparatively slow rate of increase of urban and rural sanitation coverage is a reflection of the continuing operational lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities as well as a very low level of public funding. However, recent efforts to enforce by-laws are encouraging.

Uganda's population growth of over 3 percent per year, one of the highest in the world, puts a considerable strain on public sector service delivery, not just for water and sanitation but also in other areas such as health and education. Considerable investments still need to be made to increase access to improved water supplies, but at the same time investments are required to maintain

and replace existing infrastructure as cost recovery does not cover the replacement of small town systems and is insufficient to meet even operation and maintenance in rural areas. Anticipated public funds are inadequate to deal with these dual demands of expansion and replacement. The considerable finance gap that exists for water and sanitation means that the positive gains of the past may plateau.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in Uganda have been a model of good practice in Africa with Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) having been held since 2000. The JSR process, supported by its working groups and comprehensive sector performance report, has helped link decision making in the sector to a balanced set of indicators including access to water and sanitation; functionality; equity; and value for money. However, more emphasis should be placed on implementation monitoring, a point that is recognized and being addressed by the government.

An analysis of the rural water supply service delivery pathway suggests that the functions for sustaining infrastructure are the weakest link within the Ugandan context—a country which otherwise has a dynamic, vibrant, and progressive water supply and sanitation sector. Uganda, with 80 percent of rural and small town systems functioning, performs well in comparison to other countries. Nevertheless, it is this relative weakness for sustaining service delivery, coupled with low anticipated public investment that provides the genesis for the overarching question raised through the CSO analysis. **Will Uganda be able to maintain the tremendous gains it has made in improving access to water and sanitation? Uganda, with its strong institutions has witnessed remarkable improvements in access but the low investment anticipated for the future may see these gains eroded.**

The second AMCOW Country Status Overview (CSO2) has been produced in collaboration with the Government of Uganda and other stakeholders.

Agreed priority actions to tackle these challenges, and ensure finance is effectively turned into services, are:

Sectorwide

- Increase the level of public finance for water service delivery and sanitation.
- Further explore mechanisms to raise private finance for water supply facilities through self-supply and output-based aid.
- Improve joint planning, implementation, and monitoring of water and environment activities.
- Increase the emphasis on regulation of urban and rural water supplies.
- Improve the analysis of the socioeconomic impact of particular technologies and management options in rural and urban areas.

Rural water supply

- Examine the extent to which replacement costs are covered in the Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SSIP).
- Revisit the viability of the relatively high-cost technology mix as set out in the SSIP.
- Explore a range of management and maintenance options for small piped water supplies.

Urban water supply

- Analyze the reasons for the differences between Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Water and Environment access data.
- Examine the financial viability of piped water supplies in small towns.
- Report fully on the performance of the National Water and Sewerage Corporation and the Water Authorities in the Annual Sector Performance Measurement Report.
- Ensure that the need for safe water for the poor is balanced with the need to recover costs, or publicly support the operation and maintenance of piped water supplies.

Rural sanitation and hygiene

- Report on sanitation activities, outputs, and outcomes in line with the Integrated Sanitation and Hygiene strategy.
- Show the extent to which sanitation initiatives (promotion, enforcement of by-laws, capacity-building of the private sector) lead to outcomes.
- Report more fully on the activities and outcomes of activities undertaken by the other stakeholders in the sector.

Urban sanitation and hygiene

- Report on sanitation activities, outputs, and outcomes in line with the Integrated Sanitation and Hygiene strategy.
- Increase emphasis on the improvement of existing facilities, not just on the construction of new facilities.
- Explore additional ways of encouraging urban councils and town boards to enforce by-laws.
- Develop a framework for collaboration between Kampala City Council, the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, private cesspool emptiers, and consumers under the auspices of those who govern sanitation in Uganda (Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Health).



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank	NDP	National Development Plan
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water	NGO	Nongovernmental organization
CAPEX	Capital expenditure	NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
CSO2	Country Status Overviews (second round)	O&M	Operations and maintenance
GNI	Gross domestic income	OPEX	Operations expenditure
GoU	Government of Uganda	PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
HH	Household	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ISH	Improved Sanitation and Hygiene	RSH	Rural sanitation and hygiene subsector
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme (UNICEF/WHO)	RWS	Rural water supply subsector
JWSSPS	Joint Water and Sanitation Sector Program Support	SSIP	Sector Strategic Investment Plans
KDS	Kampala Declaration on Sanitation	SWAp	Sector-Wide Approach
LIC	Low-income country	UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation	USH	Urban sanitation and hygiene subsector
MDG	Millennium Development Goal	UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network
MoH	Ministry of Health	UWS	Urban water supply subsector
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports	WSDF	Water and Sanitation Development Facilities
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment	WSP	Water and Sanitation Program
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework	WUC	Water user committee

Exchange rate: US\$1 = 2,177 Ugandan Shilling.¹

1. Introduction

The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) commissioned the production of a second round of Country Status Overviews (CSOs) to better understand what underpins progress in water supply and sanitation and what its member governments can do to accelerate that progress across countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).² AMCOW delegated this task to the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program and the African Development Bank who are implementing it in close partnership with UNICEF and WHO in over 30 countries across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This CSO2 report has been produced in collaboration with the Government of Uganda (GoU) and other stakeholders during 2009/10.

The analysis aims to help countries assess their own service delivery pathways for turning finance into water supply and sanitation services in each of four subsectors: rural and urban water supply, and rural and urban sanitation and hygiene. The CSO2 analysis has three main components: a review of past coverage; a costing model to assess the adequacy of future investments; and a scorecard which allows diagnosis of particular bottlenecks along the service delivery pathway. The CSO2's contribution is to answer not only whether past trends and future finance are sufficient to meet sector targets, but what specific issues need to be addressed to ensure finance is effectively turned into accelerated coverage in water supply and sanitation. In this spirit, specific priority actions have been identified through consultation. A synthesis report, available separately, presents best practice and shared learning to help realize these priority actions.

2. Sector Overview: Coverage and Finance Trends

Coverage: Assessing Past Progress

Competing current and baseline coverage statistics for water supply and sanitation are provided by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE, for water), and the Ministry of Health (MoH, for sanitation), meaning that there are different figures for progress towards sector targets. National targets also differ from those of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).³ In the case of water supply, the Ministry's figures are based on known infrastructure multiplied by an assumed number of users for each improved source, resulting in a 2008 coverage estimate of 63 percent.⁴ For sanitation, the Ministry's figures are based on household surveys which include inspection of sanitation facilities, with coverage estimated to be 64 percent. National targets for water and sanitation by 2015 are 80 percent in each case.

According to the JMP, water coverage has increased significantly in Uganda, rising from a 1990 baseline of 43 percent, to 68 percent in 2008. Past trends indicate that the water supply MDG target of 72 percent by 2015 could be met, with considerable infrastructure still required to

keep up with population growth. However, past trends alone are not sufficient to predict future water access, and the low anticipated public investments mean that it is likely that Uganda will actually fall short of the MDG target.

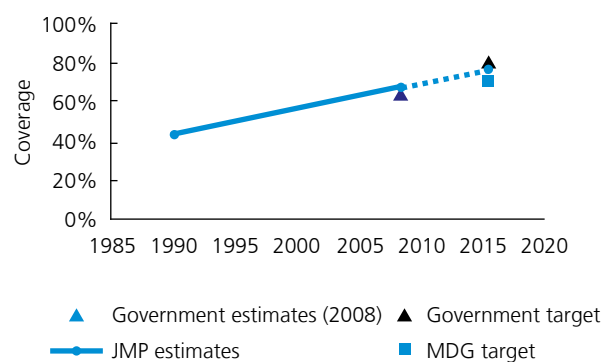
Sanitation coverage has also increased, but at a much lower rate than for water. With sanitation coverage at an estimated 48 percent (JMP data), from a base of 39 percent, Uganda is not on track to meet the sanitation MDG of 70 percent by 2015. The trend line based on the MoH estimates also falls short of the national target of 80 percent coverage (Figure 1).

Investment Requirements: Testing the Sufficiency of Finance

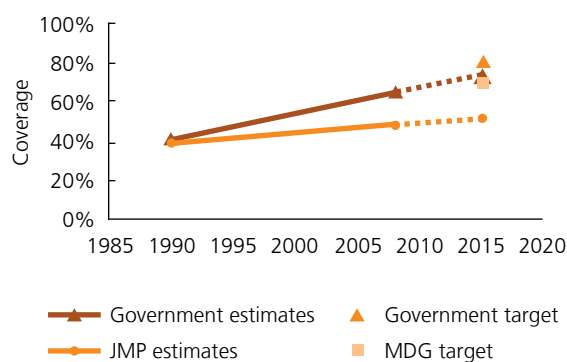
Past trends in coverage increase are only one part of the evidence base for determining whether Uganda will meet the MDG targets. Investments in the sector alter the projections for better or worse. The Government of Uganda (GoU) has developed a Sector Investment Model (SIM) and a Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SSIP).⁵ The SSIP indicates that anticipated public investments will not be sufficient for the national targets (80 percent for water

Figure 1
Progress in water supply and sanitation coverage

Water supply



Sanitation



Sources: For government estimates and targets: MoWE. 2009. Water and Environment Sector Performance Report; for JMP coverage/MDG targets: JMP 2010 report.

and 80 percent for sanitation) to be met. The investments are also inadequate to enable attainment of the MDG targets. For water supply, the fast expanding population means that ensuring that the national target of 80 percent is met requires an additional 1.2 million rural and 0.2 million urban dwellers to be served with improved water sources every year for seven years. For sanitation, an additional 1.7 million rural and 0.5 million urban dwellers need to gain access (based on JMP estimates of 2008 coverage).

According to the SSIP estimates US\$125 million per year will be required to reach 77 percent water coverage in rural areas and 100 percent in urban areas (Table 1). It should be noted that the SSIP gives a number of scenarios, including a scenario whereby the target has been reduced to be more in line with anticipated funding. In the case of water supply, the construction of facilities is primarily paid for by the public sector⁶ with operation and maintenance (O&M) costs mainly covered by user fees. According to the Ministerial Policy Statement, however, the public sector will only invest US\$51 million per year in construction (2009 to 2011). This indicates an annual shortfall of almost US\$ 74 million (Figure 2).

In the case of sanitation, public investments are limited to sewerage, sanitation in public places, and activities to build up the demand, supply, and enabling environment for Improved Sanitation and Hygiene (ISH). The GoU plans to invest US\$10 million per year in urban sanitation (mainly sewerage) and US\$3 million per year in rural sanitation

(2009 to 2011). Based on interpretation of existing user contribution policies,⁷ the CSO analysis estimates that this could leverage annual household investments of US\$11 million per year and US\$45 million per year in urban and rural areas, respectively: slightly more than what is required in rural areas and slightly less in urban areas. There is, however, uncertainty about the exact scale of these user contributions, and how they can be effectively leveraged from households in practice, through a combination of promotion, marketing, and targeted subventions for hardware. As a result, the depiction of sanitation capital investments in Figure 2—that is, largely met by households—is unlikely to be realized. Finance required for promotion and marketing (“software”) is additional to what is depicted in Table 2 sets out the O&M requirements. The public investment requirements set out in the SSIP may be on the low side, as it is assumed that users will pay for O&M. Although this is in line with national policy, the practice is not always adhered to. In addition, some of the piped water supplies in urban areas and small rural towns are not able to meet their running costs, suggesting that subsidies may be necessary in some instances, while efforts are made to improve efficiency and cost recovery. The assumed technology mix for rural water supplies in the SSIP places high emphasis on piped water supplies (50 percent by 2015), which has major implications on the per capita investment costs, as well as on future O&M. However, it should be noted that the individual per capita costs are not high in comparison to other countries in the region. A further weakness in the

Figure 2⁸
Required vs. anticipated (public) and assumed (household) expenditure

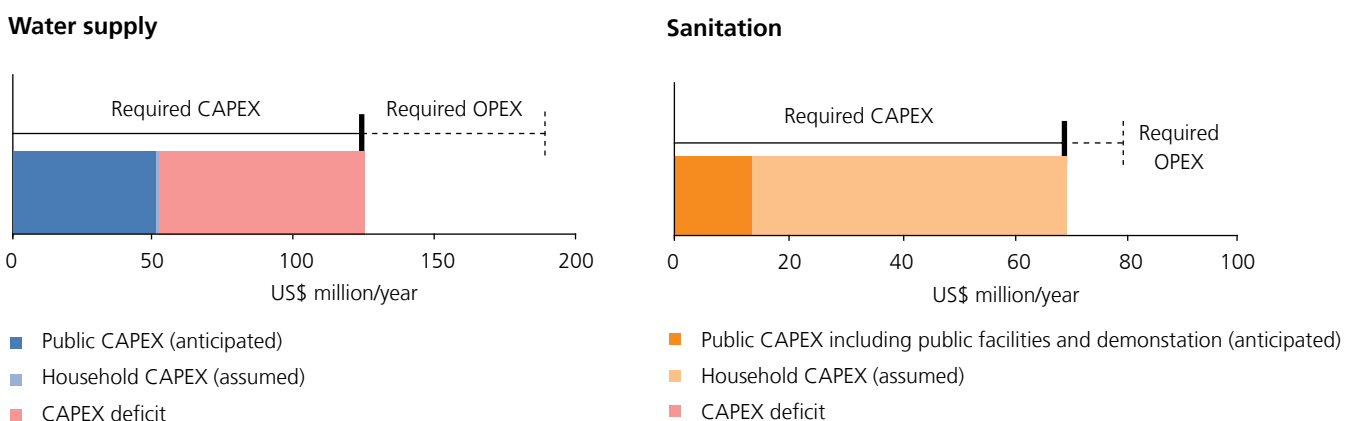


Table 1
Estimated investment requirements and financing gap to meet the 2015 Government National Targets⁹

	Coverage (JMP)		Target	Population requiring access	CAPEX requirements		Anticipated public CAPEX			Assumed HH CAPEX	Total deficit
	1990	2008	2015		Total	Public	Domestic	External	Total		
	%	%	%	'000/year	US\$ million/year						
Rural water supply	39%	64%	77%	1,169	63	60	18	9	27	1	35
Urban water supply	78%	91%	100%*	201	62	62	6	19	24	0	38
Water supply total	43%	67%	80%	1,351	125	122	23	28	51	1	73
Rural sanitation	40%	49%	77%	1,730	45	0.0	0	3	3	45	-
Urban sanitation	35%	38%	100%	541	24	11	0.4	10	10	11	3
Sanitation total	39%	48%	80%	2,253	69	11	0.4	13	13	56	-

* The SSIP urban water supply target is more modest than the original national target of 100 percent.
 Sources: SSIP for rural and urban water supply; SSIP plus CSO model for urban sanitation, and CSO for rural sanitation.

SSIP is that it does not include investment requirements for sanitation and hygiene promotion and capacity building as these are beyond the mandate of the MoWE. These costs are covered in the Integrated Sanitation and Hygiene Finance Strategy, which is still to be fully operationalized. There is an expectation of substantial investments in sanitation by households in both rural and urban areas.

These considerations are only part of the picture. Bottlenecks can in fact occur throughout the service delivery pathway—all the institutions, processes, and actors that translate sector funding into sustainable services. Where the pathway is well developed, sector funding should turn into services at the estimated unit costs. Where it is not, the above investment requirements may be gross underestimates. The rest of this report evaluates

Table 2
Annual operation and maintenance

Subsector	O&M US\$ million/year
Rural water supply	19
Urban water supply	46
Water supply total	65
Rural sanitation	8
Urban sanitation	3
Sanitation total	11

Source: SSIP for rural and urban water supply; SSIP rural and urban sanitation.

the service delivery pathway in its entirety, locating the bottlenecks and presenting the agreed priority actions to help address them.

3. Reform Context: Introducing the CSO2 Scorecard

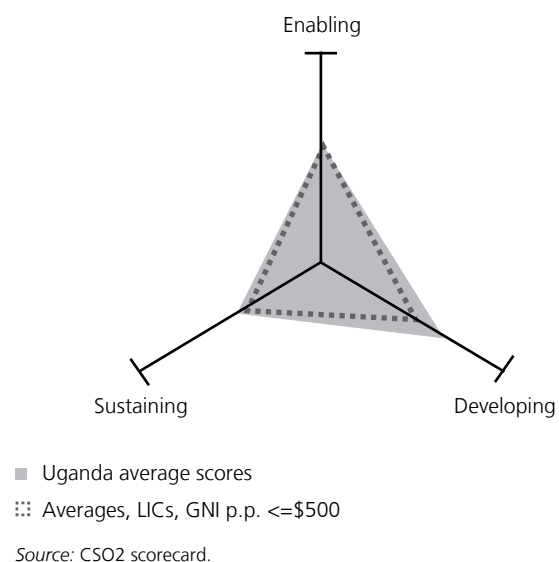
Since the late 1980s, the policy and legislative framework for the water and sanitation sector in Uganda has evolved tremendously. This evolution puts the service delivery pathway in context, which can then be explored in detail using the CSO2 scorecard, an assessment tool providing a snapshot of reform progress across the building blocks that make up the pathway. The CSO2 scorecard assesses the building blocks of service delivery in turn: three building blocks which relate to enabling services, three which relate to developing new services, and three which relate to sustaining services. Each building block is assessed against specific indicators and scored from 1 to 3 accordingly.¹⁰

Efforts to improve water and sanitation have taken place in the context of broad institutional and economic reforms, including a shift from projects to a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) to planning; construction, and in some cases management, by the private sector; a shift in the role of government from service provider to policy maker; and decentralized service delivery, particularly of rural water supplies and sanitation. The prominence of water and sanitation was raised with the establishment of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in 1997,¹¹ coupled with debt relief and a Poverty Action Fund (PAF). Reform studies led to the development of Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs) with appropriate policies, strategies, action areas, and associated costs. These factors contribute to Uganda’s scorecard results relating to enabling service delivery, with average scores that are slightly ahead of those for its economic peer group of low-income countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of US\$500 or below¹² (Figure 3).

The water policy (1995) calls for equitable service delivery, and sets out that government will subsidize construction of the majority of rural and urban water supplies. From 2008 clear and transparent allocation criteria have been in place for the allocation of water and sanitation resources to district

local governments. It emphasizes low cost technologies and an approach which integrates behavior change with improving access to safe water. In contrast there are no subventions for household sanitation facilities in Ugandan policies, other than towards sewerage connections. The public health act calls for every building to have a latrine. The year 1997 witnessed pledges to improve sanitation in the Kampala Declaration on Sanitation but these were, on the whole, not turned into practice, largely because the responsibilities were not matched with resources. The finalization of the Integrated Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy in 2006 and more emphasis on the enforcement of by-laws have been milestones in terms of catalyzing action with respect to sanitation. However, there is still a need to determine the extent to which actions on the

Figure 3
Average scorecard results for enabling, sustaining and developing service delivery, and peer-group comparison



ground translate into sanitation outcomes. Several of these factors are considered as specific indicators by the CSO2 scorecard, which shows that Uganda’s average scores for developing new services, and sustaining existing services, are ahead of the regional peer-group average, though there is still room for improvement (Figure 3).

Sections 4 to 6 highlight challenges across three thematic areas—the institutional framework, finance and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Performance against the related scorecard indicators, which give an empirical basis for evaluation, are highlighted at the beginning of each section. The scorecards for each subsector are presented in their entirety in Sections 7 to 10.

Table 3
Key dates in the reform of the sector in Uganda

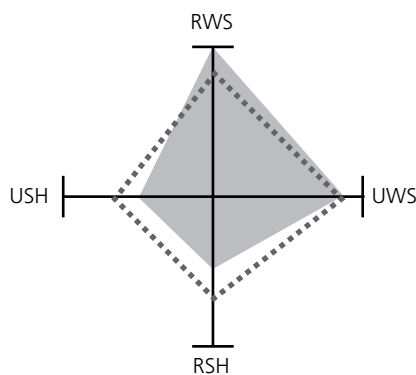
Year	Event
1962	Independence
1986	National Resistance Movement came into power
1995	Constitution of Uganda ¹³
1995	End of South West integrated Health and Water Project (known by the acronym SWIP) which ran from 1987
1995	Water Statute
1995	End of National Water and Sanitation (Watsan) Program
1997	Local Governments Act
1997	Kampala Declaration on Sanitation ¹⁶
1997	Start of Civil Service Reform Program
1997	Development of Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP)
1999	Water Policy ¹⁸
End of 1990s	Role of Government transitions from service provision to overall sector planning, resource mobilization, policymaking, regulation, and facilitation
2000	First Government and Development Partners’ Annual Joint Sector Review Rural Water and Sanitation Reform Study Completed
2001	Memorandum of Understanding on Sanitation signed ¹⁴
2001	End of Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Program which ran from 1995
2002	End of Rural Water and Sanitation (Eastern Uganda) Project (RUWASA) which ran from 1991
2003	Urban Water and Sanitation Reform Study completed ¹⁵
2004	First Sector Performance Report
2005	All other reform studies completed (that is, Water for Production and Water Resources Management). All subsector strategies and strategic investment plans are thus in place
2005	National Environmental Health Policy ¹⁷
2009	Strategic Sector Investment Plan (revised) completed
2010	National Development Plan Launched

4. Institutional Framework

The institutional framework for water supply and sanitation in Uganda is well defined. The MoWE is responsible for determining priorities, setting policies and standards for water development as well as managing and regulating water resources. Over 100 local governments are responsible for the implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programs at the district level. The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) is a parastatal that provides water and sewerage services in 23 large urban centers. Figure 4 shows that, compared to its peer group, Uganda’s average scores for indicators related to the institutional framework are above average for rural water supply, average for urban water supply, but below average for the sanitation subsectors.

Local governments play a significant role in overseeing piped water supplies while the private sector is increasingly taking up construction, operation, and maintenance roles in the sector.

Figure 4
Scorecard indicator scores relating to institutional framework compared to peer group (see endnotes)¹⁹



■ Uganda average scores
 :::: Averages, LICs, GNI p.p. <=\$500

Source: CSO2 scorecard.

Local governments with responsibility for water and environmental health services are able to appoint and manage private operators for urban piped water schemes that are outside the jurisdiction of the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. In these areas the urban council is appointed as a water authority and sets up a water supply and sanitation board. The water supply and sanitation boards can in turn contract private operators to operate and maintain these systems. Out of a total of 51 piped water supplies in these urban areas 20 are run by private operators, with the remainder of the schemes run by the water supply and sanitation boards themselves. Umbrella organizations provide back-up support, supervise, and monitor the water supply and sanitation boards.

Other smaller towns (defined as rural areas in Uganda) that have piped water supplies are appointed as water authorities themselves. There are 64 of these small rural towns. Of these, only eight use private operators with the remainder run by individual operators. While the private operators are companies, appointed through a tender process, the individual operators are individuals, appointed by a letter to run the smallest schemes.

The private sector also plays a significant role in the development of new services. Private firms undertake design and construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure under contract to local and central government. Private companies and private artisans construct household sanitation facilities and sell items such as latrine slabs.

Private handpump mechanics and scheme attendants provide maintenance services to water users in rural and peri-urban areas, and private retailers sell spare parts for handpumps and piped water supplies.

The main weaknesses are with respect to regulation, the implementation of sanitation mandates, and the retention of adequate human resources in some rural areas, as elaborated here.

Ensuring adequate regulation. An urban regulation unit has been established, which should ultimately become an autonomous regulatory authority. In the rural context, there is no separate regulation unit, with the MoWE vetting budgets and work plans, and also providing technical support to district local governments rather than explicitly undertaking a regulatory role. The regulation of the sanitation subsector also remains weak, although there are now considerable efforts to develop and enforce ordinances and by-laws at local government level.

Clarifying roles and responsibilities for sanitation.

A memorandum of understanding to clarify roles and responsibilities for sanitation and hygiene between the MoWE, the MoH, and the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) was signed in 2001 but has not resulted in coordinated operational action. Responsibilities for sanitation and hygiene promotion require particular

attention: The District Health Departments and Public Health Departments are responsible for the enforcement of public health legislation as well as sanitation and hygiene promotion. Despite the sizable health care network, which extends down to the village level, performance with respect to sanitation promotion is weak due to inadequate human and financial resources and poor incentives.

Strengthening human resources at local level.

In addition to the limited support for local-level sanitation and hygiene promotion, there are local-level capacity constraints for the upkeep of rural water supply systems. Communities are responsible for operating and maintaining communal rural water supply facilities and are responsible for household sanitation facilities. However, it appears that there is need for consistent sensitization and mobilization activities as well as better training and post-construction support, including accountability.

5. Financing and its Implementation

The scorecard indicators relating to finance range from the development of a SWAp and costed investment program, to the overall sufficiency of finance and extent of utilization (foreign and domestic). A national planning process is well established, national targets have been set, and a SSIP has been developed. The National Development Plan (NDP)²⁰ guides overall resource allocation. The annual national planning process is consultative and involves all levels of government. It leads to the finalization of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Although the MTEF includes projections for the next three years, past experience shows that actual allocation tends to be lower than the projections.

A 10-year ISH Promotion Financing Strategy was launched in 2006; 2009 witnessed the release of the consolidated SSIP for water supply and sanitation. In the case of urban water supply the consolidated SSIP targets have been reduced to 80 percent coverage in large urban centers and 65 percent in small (urban) towns by 2015. Rural water and all sanitation targets are in line with national targets. The SSIP is accompanied by a detailed Strategic Sector Investment Model which provides estimates of

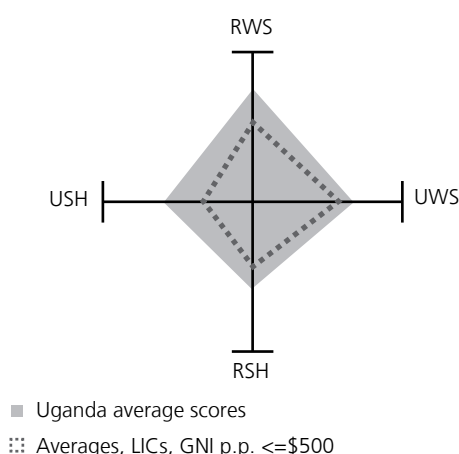
the investment needs according to sector and subsector targets and is linked to the MoWE's geographic information system. However, as noted below, finance is not adequate to reach these targets, meaning that sector institutions will have to carefully prioritize their activities and make difficult tradeoffs between rates of expansion and equity of expansion.

As can be seen from Figure 5, average indicator scores are high across most subsectors compared to Uganda's peer group—with the exception of urban water supply which is affected by its low and declining budget allocations relative to its targets. As outlined below there are a number of strengths, as well as outstanding challenges, in the way financial resources are obtained, allocated, and disbursed.

Building on impressive government and donor alignment, harmonization, and coordination. As a result of the increasingly robust government systems and stronger institutions, the GoU and its donors have sought to align and harmonize their modalities of cooperation. In the water and sanitation sector, there is a strong drive to make use of government systems as well as strengthen them from within. However, lengthy government procurement processes could be improved upon. Donor coordination with respect to water and sanitation is good, with monthly meetings held to exchange knowledge and foster a common approach to government. The Water and Environment Sector Working Group (WESWG) enables dialogue and exchange between the MoWE, donors, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other related ministries.

For sanitation, with responsibilities split between the MoWE, MoES, and the MoH, coordination has not been simple, but is undertaken by the National Sanitation Working Group. At the district level, the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees bring district technical staff (from water, health, and education) and the NGOs together. The Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET), undertakes networking and

Figure 5
Scorecard indicator scores relating to financing and its implementation, compared to peer group²¹



Source: CSO2 scorecard.

coordination of some 160 NGOs and acts as the main focal point between the government and NGOs at the national level. An 'Association of Private Water Operators' has also been established.

Beyond the water and sanitation sector, a Joint Budget Support Framework brings together the donors who provide budget support to Uganda. A Joint Assessment Framework assesses performance in Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, and Roads. The sector inputs to this Framework are used to trigger earmarked and general budget support disbursements. Committees and working groups for coordination and dialog have been established at national and district government levels.

Ambitious targets constrained by limited resources.

Access to clean and safe water is a goal reflected in Uganda's Constitution and is also incorporated in the NDP as part of the objectives of the social sector. The policy objective, which includes the national target, is: "Sustainable safe water supply and sanitation facilities to 77 percent of the rural population and 100 percent of the urban population by the year 2015, based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, with an 80 percent–90 percent effective use and functionality of facilities." Currently, however, these ambitious targets are constrained by limited financing to the sector. The NDP expenditure framework allocates an average of 4.1 percent of the

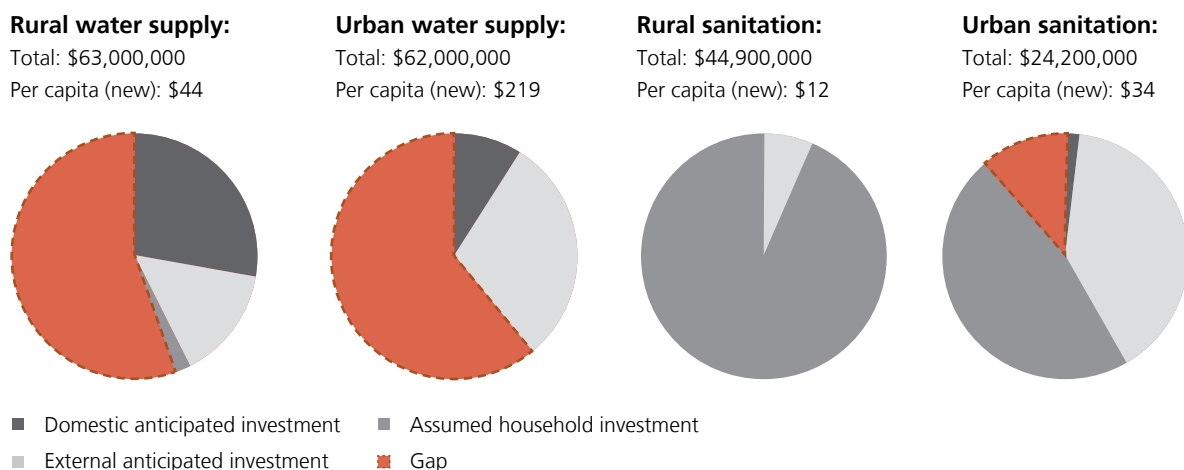
national budget to water and environment, corresponding to around US\$220 million. This incorporates funds for the environment and natural resources as well as for water supply and sanitation. The budget allocation is declining; it is also not yet clear the extent to which these figures will actually be used in the preparation of the MTEF, which has an allocation of around US\$51 million per year for water and sanitation for the next three years.

These amounts are set in relation to sector ceilings, which means that even if donors were to increase funds to the sector, these would be offset by a reduction in government funding. For some time it has been argued that the sector ceiling for water and sanitation is too low to allow investments to keep up with population growth. However, with government priorities in the short- and medium-term on roads, energy, schools, and water for production, the ceiling for water and sanitation has not been raised significantly. The MoWE and other key players face the challenge of making a strong case for further investment by demonstrating the impact of investments in the sector, in social and economic terms.

Replicating a SWAp in the sanitation subsectors.

Overall, water supply and sanitation service delivery has been moving away from a project approach. The capacity of government institutions to formulate policies and develop strategies as well as to plan, budget, exercise

Figure 6
Overall annual and per capita investment requirements and contribution of anticipated financing by source



Source: SSIP and CSO2 costing.

financial control, and undertake technical supervision, monitoring and performance measurement has increased significantly over the last five years. A SWAp is in place for rural water supply. Most government funding for rural water supply and sanitation investments is transferred to the GoU consolidated fund and then remitted to the district local governments as the District Water and Sanitation Development Conditional Grant.

In the case of rural sanitation, however, planning, funding, and implementation are still highly fragmented. Urban water supply is in the process of shifting a sizeable amount of investment from projects to a sectorwide approach, with the establishment of regional Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDF). Urban sanitation remains fragmented with activities undertaken under various projects. The hope is that the WSDF will help coordinate this subsector also, thus replicating the successful model within the rural water supply subsector.

Disaggregating water and sanitation expenditures.

At the national and local government levels, budget codes enable rural and urban expenditure to be disaggregated. However, water and sanitation expenditure cannot be

separated for the MoWE or district local governments. Expenditure on water or sanitation by local government grants other than the District Water and Sanitation Development Conditional Grant is not published. In addition, the details of expenditure on sanitation by the MoH are not published. It is thus not possible to relate public expenditure on sanitation to outcomes. Details of expenditure on sewerage in each town by the MoWE are published, but this is not the case for subsequent O&M spending.

Extending criteria for equitable allocation of finance from rural water supply to other subsectors.

There are no overall published criteria for allocation of budgets between rural and urban areas. However, within the rural context transparent allocation criteria are used to determine funding to each district local government. As yet there are no allocation criteria for construction of urban town systems but this should be addressed as part of the WSDF. In the case of small towns, criteria with respect to maintenance and expansion finance have been published. Allocation criteria for sanitation are currently meaningless given the fragmentation of, and lack of a distinct budget line for, the subsectors.

6. Sector Monitoring and Evaluation

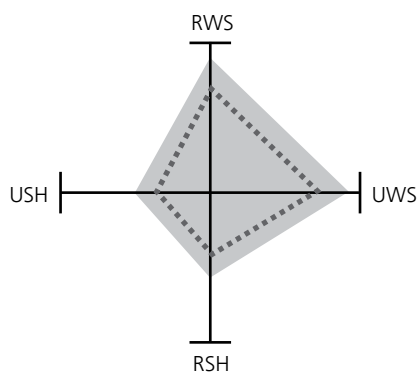
The M&E system in Uganda is well developed and institutionalized. The basic framework and data to carry out a sector review are in place. A thorough annual review process takes place whereby key actions are agreed. A comprehensive Sector Performance Report is published annually providing information on budgets, expenditure, and outputs, as well as progress against a balanced set of indicators (including access to water and sanitation, functionality, equity, value for money, and compliance with permit conditions).

Information on budgets and expenditure is available. On-budget expenditure for water and sanitation is fully reported on by the MoWE (in the Sector Performance

Report as well as the annual report). Quarterly and annual reports are submitted to the Ministry of Finance by the MoWE and district local governments. Audited accounts for MoWE are not published but the annual report from the Auditor General is submitted to Parliament and published on the internet. NWSC publishes audited accounts in its annual report.

Scorecard indicators relating to M&E are found throughout the service delivery pathway, from the presence of an annual review to the monitoring of output and consistency of household surveys in monitoring water supply and satiation outcomes. Although Uganda scores very well in relation to its peers (Figure 7), there is still scope for further improvement, as discussed here.

Figure 7
Scorecard indicator scores relating to sector M&E, compared to peer group²²



■ Uganda average scores
::: Averages, LICs, GNI p.p. <=\$500

Source: CSO2 scorecard.

Improving consistency and quality of data collected.

There are various institutions which undertake monitoring and inspection of water supply services (including the Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and Auditor General) but the findings are not always consistent across institutions. Consistency across these sources needs to improve, and discrepancies discussed in the Sector Performance Report. The resulting actions also need to be coordinated across institutions.

Further improving sanitation uptake data.

Sanitation uptake in rural areas appears to be well monitored through the Health Inspectors' Annual Sanitation Survey (HIASS) but greater use of the results in interpreting the link between government intervention in sanitation and the reasons why households build latrines is needed. Furthermore, urban areas need to be included.

7. Subsector: Rural Water Supply

Priority actions for rural water supply

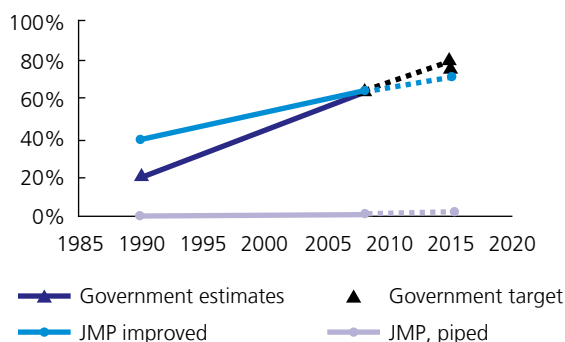
- Increase the level of public finance for service delivery.
- Further explore mechanisms to raise private finance for water supply facilities through self-supply.
- Improve the analysis of the socioeconomic impact of particular technologies and management options.
- Improve joint planning, implementation, and monitoring of water and environment activities.
- Increase the emphasis on regulation of rural water supplies.
- Examine the extent to which replacement costs are covered in the Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SSIP).
- Revisit the viability of the relatively high-cost technology mix as set out in the SSIP.
- Explore a range of management and maintenance options for small piped water supplies.

Rural water coverage in Uganda stood at 64 percent in 2008, according to the JMP. Although past trends indicate that Uganda is on its way to meeting the rural share of the MDG target, of 70 percent (based on JMP coverage data), and the national government target of 77 percent, based on MoWE coverage data, the reality is that future funding is grossly inadequate. The expected future technology mix, with its high emphasis on piped water supplies exacerbates this problem, as per capita costs are expected to more than double by 2015. The cost of replacement of

existing facilities is also an aspect that needs to be taken into account in rural investments. The extent to which nonfunctional sources are, in fact, in need of replacement is not clear.

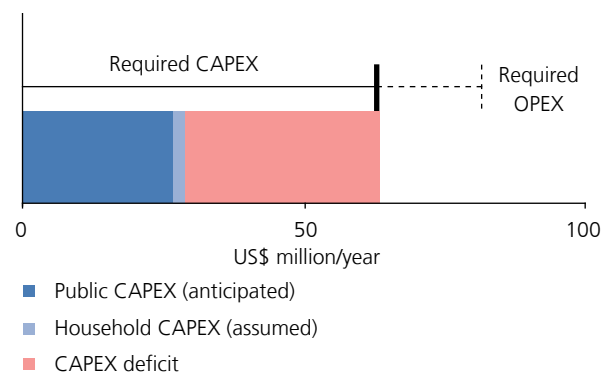
Figure 9 shows that anticipated investments of US\$27 million per year for rural water supply are nowhere near enough to enable the national rural target of 77 percent to be met—there is also a substantial shortfall relative to the rural share of the MDG target (70 percent).

Figure 8
Rural water supply coverage



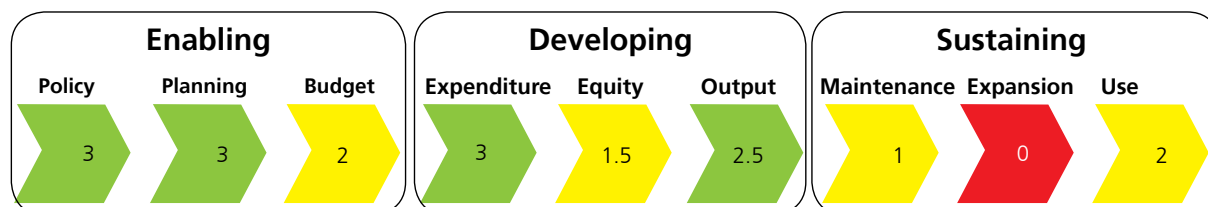
Sources: For government data: MoWE; for JMP data and MDG target: JMP 2010 report.

Figure 9
Rural water supply investment requirements to meet national targets



Source: SSIP.

Figure 11
Rural water supply scorecard

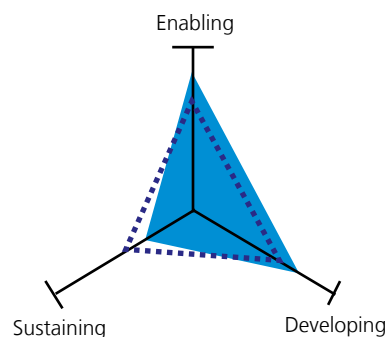


Source: CSO2 scorecard.

Replacement costs are factored into the SSIP's estimate of CAPEX requirements, shown in Figure 9, though the CSO2 analysis predicts a much higher cost of replacement. The change in technology mix from providing piped water to around 10 percent of those gaining access, to around 45 percent, effectively doubles the average per capita cost, albeit with a higher level of service. It should be noted that the per capita investment requirement (based on SSIP annual requirement divided by number of people to serve per year) is not particularly high for the region. Thus it is the technology mix rather than the individual technologies which account for the high cost. Additional operation and maintenance requirements of US\$19 million are likely to present an additional burden on anticipated public CAPEX as long as cost recovery from users is inadequate.

The CSO scorecard for rural water supply (Figure 10) uses a simple color code to indicate: building blocks that are largely in place, acting as a driver on service delivery (score >2, green); building blocks that are a drag on service delivery and require attention (score 1–2, yellow); and building blocks that are inadequate, constituting a barrier to service delivery and a priority for reform (score <1, red). Figure 10 indicates that although Uganda scores very highly with respect to the enabling and developing stages of service delivery, the sustaining stage is weak, with the issue of expansion receiving a score of zero. This pattern is amplified when Uganda's performance is compared to its peers—with a lower average score for sustaining building blocks, but higher score for building blocks relating to enabling and developing services (Figure 11). The particular issues for the lower scoring building blocks are:

Figure 12
Average RWS scorecard scores for enabling, sustaining, and developing service delivery, and peer-group comparison



■ Uganda average scores
 ▤ Averages, LICs, GNI p.p. <=\$500

Source: CSO2 scorecard.

- With regard to financing issues, high rates of absorption and generally sufficient numbers of staff and private sector contractors result in a high score for the expenditure building block. However, the budget building block score is reduced because, while budget structures for the District Water and Sanitation Development Conditional Grant can be clearly identified, there is insufficient budget allocated to the subsector.
- In terms of equity, the MoWE has taken a strong stance to address the inequitable distribution of rural water services between districts by allocating more funds to underserved parts of the country. Ongoing work to map water supplies across the entire country (the

Water Atlas Update project, WATSUp) will provide a new, GPS-referenced inventory and should enable data inconsistencies regarding access and functionality to be ironed out, provide a better estimate of replacement requirements, and further improve allocation.

- Challenges relating to the maintenance, expansion and use building blocks constrain the ability of Uganda's rural water supply subsector to sustain its existing infrastructure. Although funding is available to district local governments for training as well as follow-up of communities with improved water points, the extent to which these activities are carried out is not clear. The reliability of data from district local governments with respect to community management and collection of

user fees is questionable. Of particular concern is the fact that water users appear to not trust their water user committees with the fees collected.²³ MoWE recognizes that the O&M of rural water supplies is problematic, and an initiative to improve this is under way at central, district and subcounty levels (the initiative is an undertaking from the 2008 Joint Sector Review). Rural water supply point sources are one-off investments and are not expanded. Piped schemes in rural growth centers can be expanded after construction but this is not widely undertaken and data is not sufficient to enable analysis of CAPEX for expansion. Overall there is a lack of cost recovery even for replacement of existing facilities in rural areas.

8. Subsector: Urban Water Supply

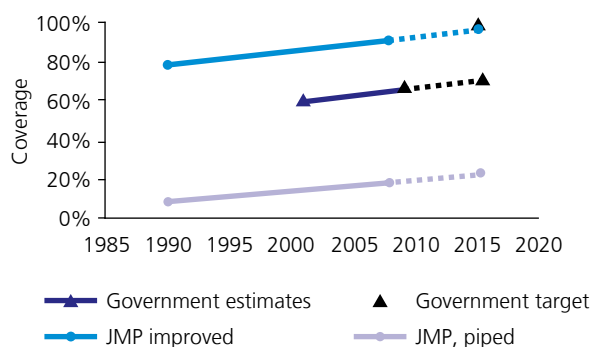
Priority actions for urban water supply

- Increase the level of public finance for service delivery.
- Improve joint planning, implementation, and monitoring of water and environment activities.
- Improve the analysis of the socioeconomic impact of particular technologies and management options.
- Analyze the reasons for the differences between Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Water and Environment access data.
- Examine the financial viability of piped water supplies in small towns.
- Report fully on the performance of the National Water and Sewerage Corporation and the Water Authorities in the Annual Sector Performance Measurement Report.
- Ensure that the need for safe water for the poor is balanced with the need to recover costs, or publicly support the operation and maintenance of piped water supplies.
- Further explore mechanisms to raise private finance for water supply facilities through Output Based Aid.
- Increase the emphasis on regulation of urban water supplies.

Based on JMP data, Uganda has already achieved the urban share of the MDG target (89 percent) with 91 percent of population covered (Figure 12). However, this diverges considerably from the MoWE figure of 66 percent in 2009 (the only available baseline is a UNDP estimate for 2001), against a national target of 100 percent coverage

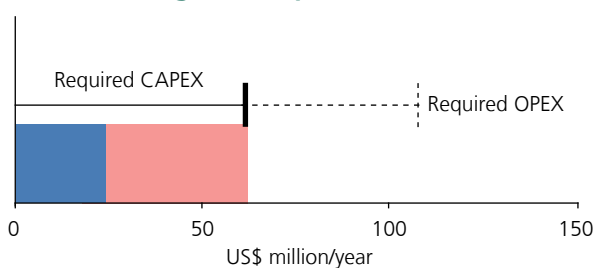
by 2015. This large discrepancy needs to be addressed to better influence decision making and render international comparisons meaningful. According to the JMP, access to piped water has been increasing at a similar rate as access to improved water overall, indicating that urban water utilities are keeping pace with urban population growth,

Figure 12
Urban water supply coverage



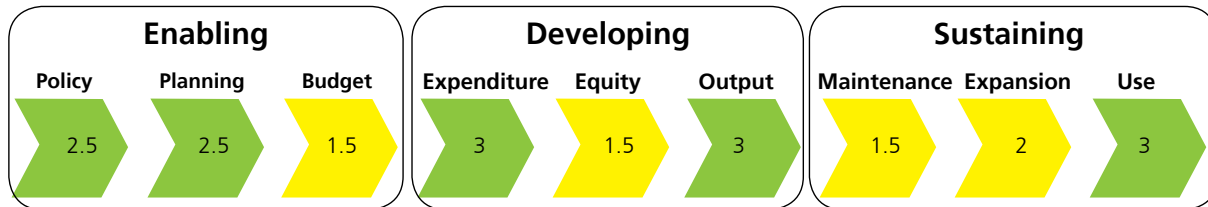
Sources: For government data: MoWE and UNDP; for JMP data and MDG target: JMP 2010 report.

Figure 13
Urban water supply investment requirements to meet a target of 80 percent



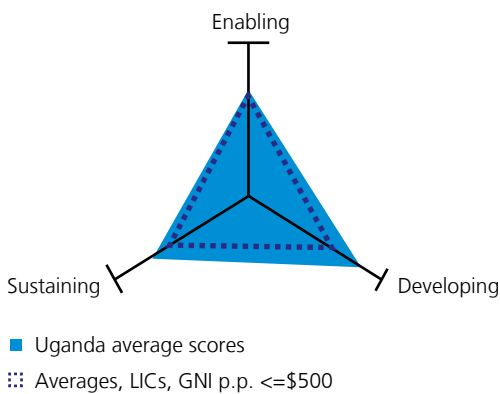
Source: SSIP and CSO2 costing.

Figure 14
Urban water supply scorecard



Source: CSO2 scorecard.

Figure 15
Average UWS scorecard scores for enabling, sustaining, and developing service delivery, and peer-group comparison



Source: CSO2 scorecard.

but are not yet making a significant impact in bringing piped water to those that already use other improved sources.

The SSIP estimates that an annual investment of US\$62 million per year is required to enable access to safe water for 75 percent of the urban population by 2010 (Figure 13). The CSO2 costing model portrays lower investment requirements for new capital (relative to JMP rather than MoWE coverage data) but higher replacement costs than in the SSIP. However, both methods indicate that the anticipated on-budget annual investment of US\$24 million per year for urban water supply will not be enough

to enable the above-mentioned subsector targets to be met by 2015. It should also be noted that projected O&M requirements depicted in Figure 13 are likely to place additional strain on public finance, as these are not being fully met by tariffs.

The CSO2 scorecard for urban water supply (Figure 14) indicates that the scores for urban water supply are fairly even throughout the service delivery pathway (enabling, developing, and sustaining). In comparison to its peers, Uganda's urban water supply subsector registers above average scores throughout the service delivery pathway (Figure 15). However, some aspects are weaker than others. The budget and equity scores are moderate and there still remain considerable challenges with respect to equity and the 'downstream' building blocks of maintenance and expansion, as elaborated below.

In the case of the NWSC, Performance Contracts setting out goals and targets have been signed since 2000, with the fourth contract signed in 2010. In the other urban areas with piped water supplies, the urban council is appointed as a Water Authority. The MoWE has a performance contract with each Water Authority, which sets up a Water Supply and Sewerage Board (WSSB). Normally, the board hires a private operator to operate and maintain the system and provide services through a management contract of no more than three years. Regulation of urban water supply has been weak, although this is set to change now that an urban regulation unit has been established within the MoWE. It is planned that this will ultimately become an independent regulatory authority.

In terms of equity, initiatives to provide water for the urban poor have been undertaken to a limited extent. It has, however, been noted that more investment is required for this based on the CSO2 scorecard scores, and there is little targeting of finance to urban areas most in need, through the use of allocation criteria.

Uganda has made some progress in enabling its utilities to meet their maintenance needs and expand organically, though there is still some way to go. The NWSC reinvests about 20 percent of its turnover into rehabilitation and expansion. The NWSC tariff covers operating costs as a whole, and cross-subsidizes between towns. Effective tariff adjustment mechanisms are in place for NWSC towns and urban councils. However, in the case of the small towns not under NWSC, there are no cross-subsidies through the tariff, and the running costs for 27 percent of schemes

cannot be met from the tariff, with the result that these schemes rely on grants.

The NWSC's debt obligations of about US\$77 million have been transferred to the government. Although the Corporation could seek commercial finance for expansion and replacement, there are concerns that this would create a new debt trap for it. Commercial borrowing is not a legal option for small town water supplies. The NWSC places considerable emphasis on customer care. A recent integrity survey²⁴ found that customers experience corrupt practices by both NWSC and private operators. Service quality is reasonable for the NWSC, with water supplied on average 20 hours per day in most NWSC towns, while the average down time for piped water in small towns stands at around 43 days per year.

9. Subsector: Rural Sanitation and Hygiene

Priority actions for rural sanitation and hygiene

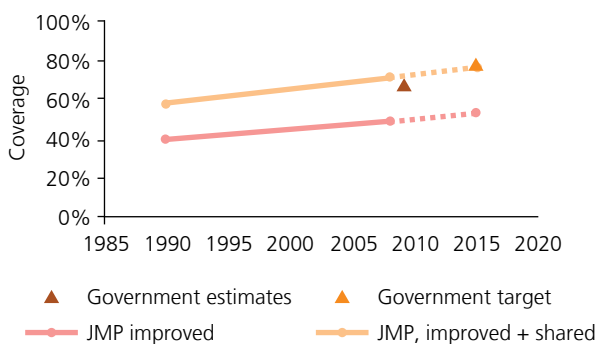
- Increase the level of public finance for sanitation.
- Improve joint planning, implementation, and monitoring of water and environment activities.
- Improve the analysis of the socioeconomic impact of particular technologies and management options.
- Report on sanitation activities, outputs, and outcomes in line with the Integrated Sanitation and Hygiene strategy.
- Show the extent to which sanitation initiatives (promotion, enforcement of by-laws, capacity-building of the private sector) lead to outcomes.
- Report more fully on the activities and outcomes of activities undertaken by the Ministry of Health and local governments as a way of encouraging them to be more active.

According to the JMP, rural sanitation coverage in Uganda in 2008 stood at 49 percent. The country is completely off-track to meet the rural share of the MDG target of 70 percent. However, Ministry of Health data show rural sanitation coverage to be higher, (62 percent in 2008 and 68 percent in 2009), against a national subsector target of 77 percent. The JMP data also suggest that an additional 22 percent of rural Ugandans use shared sanitation facilities, which it does not count as ‘improved’.

There are no subsidies for rural domestic sanitation in Uganda, which relies on a carrot and stick approach of sanitation promotion coupled with enforcement. Thus,

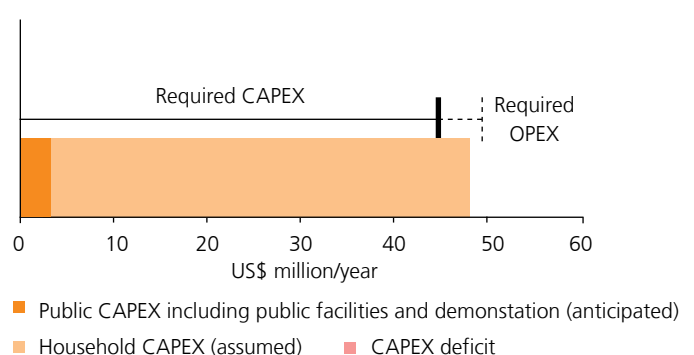
the bulk of expected investments in rural sanitation shown in Figure 17 (US\$45 million) are assumed household investments, which require concerted public intervention in the form of promotion and marketing.²⁵ There is recognition that public actions need to be stepped up further, but funding levels for promotion are extremely low and actions are fragmented among different projects, many of which are undertaken by NGOs rather than through a sectorwide approach. A dedicated budget line for sanitation has been created but no funds are in place, and discussions as to which ministry should oversee the budget line are ongoing.

Figure 16
Rural sanitation coverage



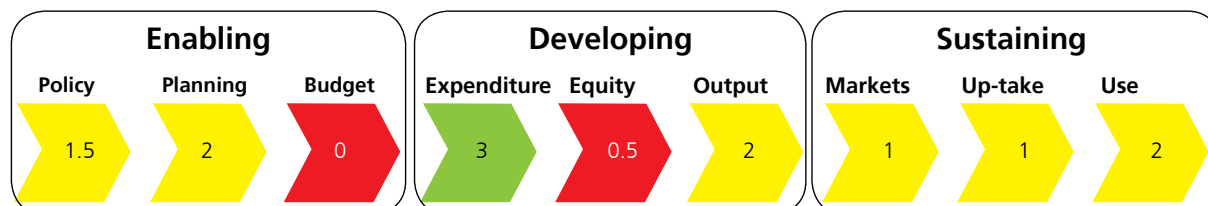
Sources: For government data: MoH; for JMP data and MDG target: JMP 2010 report.

Figure 17
Rural sanitation investment requirements



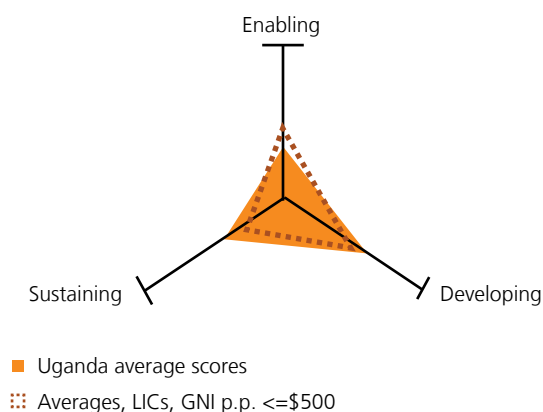
Source: CSO2 costing.

Figure 18
Rural sanitation scorecard



Source: CSO2 scorecard.

Figure 19
Average RSH scorecard scores for enabling, sustaining, and developing service delivery, and peer-group comparison



Source: CSO2 scorecard.

In comparison with peer-group countries, rural sanitation performance is weak with respect to the enabling stage, but stronger with respect to developing and sustaining the infrastructure (Figure 19). The scorecard (Figure 18) indicates that the upstream elements of policy and planning (within the enabling stage) could be further improved. However, inadequate budget allocation remains the biggest challenge to further improve rural sanitation. Sanitation expenditure can also not be fully separated out from water supply at the central government level.

Within the policy building block, institutional leadership remains an issue at the local level. Given decentralization, it is the responsibility of each local government to prioritize (or not prioritize) sanitation. The extent of promotion and enforcement by local governments varies widely. Uganda

has launched a 10-year financing strategy for ISH²⁶ but implementation is still at an early stage. Coordination of rural sanitation has improved at national level thanks to the National Sanitation Working Group, but there is still scope for further coordination, particularly with respect to reporting on the various initiatives and making sure that the activities are in line with government policy and the ISH financing strategy. Ensuring that each ministry is held accountable for fulfilling its sanitation responsibility is a major challenge, as no official body has a mandate for this. At local government level there are some cases of exemplary coordination as well as improvement of sanitation coverage from which others could learn. However, in general there is a lack of monitoring and analysis of the effectiveness of consistent and reliable funding or particular sanitation promotion tools, and enforcement practices. It would also be prudent to closely examine the links between promotion and enforcement activities to outcomes and thus systematically measure the effectiveness of particular practices. As can be seen from the score for the uptake building block, the rate at which households are responding to government encouragement to build sanitation facilities and change behavior regarding sanitation is currently inadequate to meet subsector targets. The HIASS collects information about the quantity and quality of household latrines in rural areas and provides a potential platform to understand the links between government output and household uptake.

The downstream aspects of sanitation markets for soap, toilets, and latrines in rural Uganda exist, and are being exploited to a certain extent, but are still relatively poorly understood. The ISH financing strategy aims to build the supply chain and private sector capacity for sanitation.

10. Subsector: Urban Sanitation and Hygiene

Priority actions for urban sanitation and hygiene

- Increase the level of public finance for sanitation.
- Improve joint planning, implementation, and monitoring of water and environment activities.
- Report on sanitation activities, outputs, and outcomes in line with the ISH strategy.
- Improve the analysis of the socioeconomic impact of particular technologies and management options.
- Increase emphasis on the improvement of existing facilities, not just on the construction of new facilities.
- Explore additional ways of encouraging urban councils and town boards to enforce by-laws.
- Develop a framework for collaboration between Kampala City Council, the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, private cesspool emptiers and consumers under the auspices of the regulators who govern sanitation in Uganda.

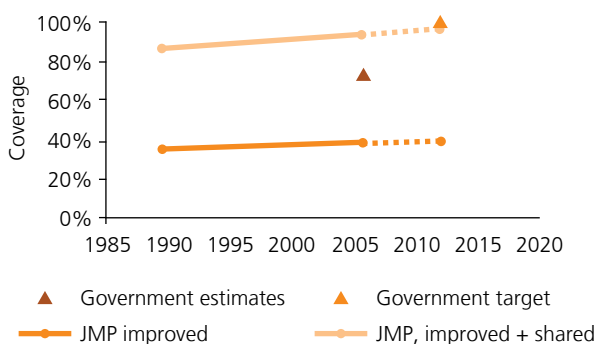
According to the 2008 JMP data, 38 percent of urban dwellers use sanitation facilities. However, this figure would rise to a very high value of 94 percent if shared facilities were also counted. MoH data estimates that urban sanitation coverage is 73 percent. Although shared facilities are included in the estimates, facilities which are not of a certain minimum standard are not counted.

According to the JMP, urban sanitation coverage has increased at a very slow rate since 1990 (Figure 20), and

projected coverage for 2015 is below the subsector's share of the sanitation MDG (68 percent) and well below the national government target of 100 percent coverage by 2015.

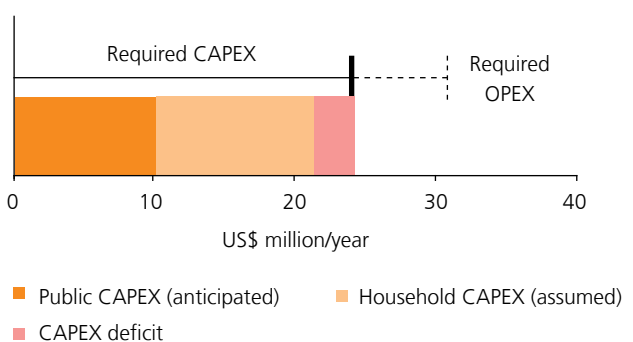
The total annual urban sanitation capital investment requirement is estimated to be US\$24 million (Figure 21). This incorporates the cost of sewerage infrastructure as set out in the SSIP, as well as connection costs and on-site sanitation facilities. Public investments in sanitation

Figure 20
Urban sanitation coverage



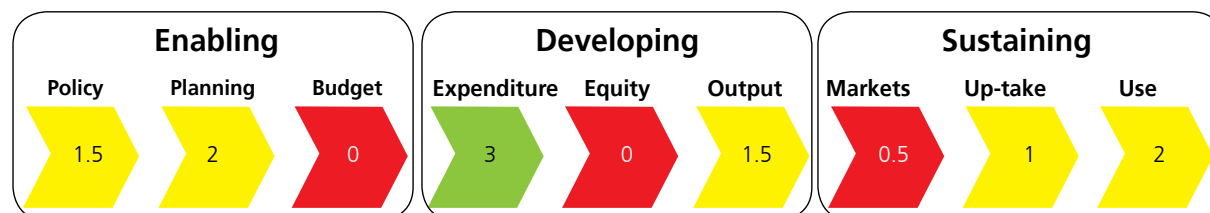
Sources: For government data: MoH; for JMP data and MDG target: JMP 2010 report.

Figure 21
Urban sanitation investment requirements



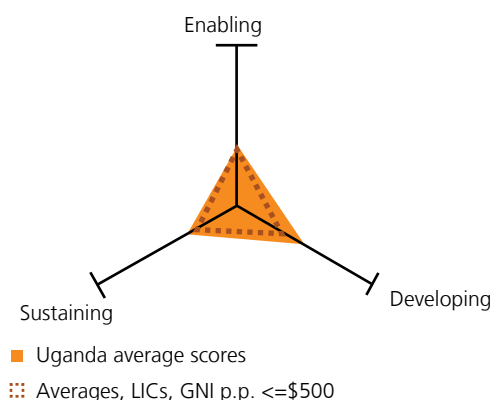
Source: Sources: SSIP and CSO2 costing.

Figure 22
Urban sanitation and hygiene scorecard



Source: CSO2 scorecard.

Figure 23
Average USH scorecard scores for enabling, sustaining, and developing service delivery, and peer-group comparison



Sources: CSO2 Scorecard

(Figure 21) for urban sewerage facilities and sanitation facilities in public places of US\$10 million per year are anticipated, with an additional US\$11 million per year in assumed user contributions. It should be noted that there is no subvention for on-site sanitation—as for rural sanitation the bulk of household investments are expected to be leveraged through promotion rather than financial support. The costs for such ‘software’ activities are additional to those presented in Figure 21. Additional O&M costs of US\$7 million per year are also projected for urban sanitation.

Figure 23 shows that Uganda’s urban sanitation service delivery pathway scores better than the average for its peer countries, but that there is considerable room for improvement.

The scorecard in Figure 22 indicates that, as in the case of rural sanitation, the upstream, ‘enabling’ elements of policy and planning could be further improved but inadequate budget allocation remains a major challenge for the further improvement of urban sanitation. Local participation in the allocation of urban sanitation funds is very weak, hence the low equity score. With respect to sustaining the service delivery pathway, poor market development and insufficient uptake by households are significant obstacles which still need to be overcome.

Hygiene, the environment, and the water quality of Lake Victoria are all seriously threatened by inadequate sanitation services in Kampala and other towns. On-site sanitation and sewerage is lacking, treatment of effluent is grossly inadequate, and there is considerable urban run-off. On-site sanitation facilities in urban areas are not subsidized, whereas connection to the sewerage network is. However, sewerage services in general do not benefit the poorest members of society.

There is also limited subsidized septage collection in Kampala City, although not enough to meet the demand. It is through the enforcement of by-laws and approval of housing plans that urban sanitation is assured. However, the extent of the enforcement varies considerably and public sector capacity to do this is weak. Efforts to improve urban sanitation are highly fragmented, and mandates are not fully adhered to. The collection and treatment of septage in Kampala city is grossly inadequate. There are no major public programs to develop private sector capacity in urban sanitation as yet although there is clearly a latent market potential in this area. Financial flows are not sufficient to meet the urban sanitation MDG target

(68 percent), with allocation rather than absorption being the main issue. Work has just started to prepare a Small Towns Sanitation and Hygiene strategy. As yet there is no systematic effort to understand the correlation between efforts to improve urban sanitation and outcomes.

According to a recent study (WSP 2008) on sanitation in Kampala “rampant illegal sanitation practices, lack of regulation and enforcement, and the limited functionality of Bugolobi sewage treatment works have all had a negative impact on Kampala’s environment and caused added pollution to water resources. As a result, NWSC estimates that its water purification costs have tripled

over the last three years”. The study recommends the development of a framework of relationships between Kampala City Council, the NWSC, private cesspool emptier operators (through the Private Emptiers Association) and consumers under the auspices of the regulators who govern the water and sanitation sector in Uganda.

The sewerage networks in Uganda only cover 3.6 percent of the urban population and there are weaknesses in the sewerage treatment capacity. The NWSC cannot readily disaggregate sewerage costs from water supply so the financial viability of sewerage treatment in Uganda is not clear.

Notes and References

- ¹ Global Economic Monitor, The World Bank. 2010 average.
- ² The first round of CSOs was carried out in 2006 covering 16 countries and is summarized in the report, 'Getting Africa On-Track to Meet the MDGs on Water and Sanitation'.
- ³ Targets differ for the following reasons: There is some variation in the assumed 1990 baseline values for the JMP and MoWE figures, with implications for the MDG targets. Whereas the MoWE data indicates that rural coverage was around 20 percent in 1990, the 2008 JMP report currently shows a value of 39 percent coverage in 1990. The MDG progress Report for Uganda (UNDP 2003) and Statistical Abstract (UBOS 2008) state that the MDG target for rural water is 62 percent (based on a rural coverage of 23 percent in 1990). However, the JMP 1990 value of 39 percent, as reported in the 2010 report, places the rural share of the MDG target at 70 percent. For consistency with the JMP, the CSO analysis uses a target of 70 percent for the rural share of the MDG target. In the case of urban water supply, there is a lack of reliable data for 1990. UNDP (2003) indicates that coverage in 2001 was 60 percent. For the CSO, the 2010 JMP report figure of 78 percent is accepted for urban coverage in 1990. This gives a target of 89 percent for the share of the water supply MDG in urban areas. The overall water MDG is thus 72 percent, which is consistent with Uganda's National Development Plan. It should be noted that the MDG targets are not particularly relevant within Uganda as national targets for rural and urban water coverage are considerably higher, at 77 percent and 100 percent, respectively, with a combined target of 80 percent by 2015.
- ⁴ The national headline water access figures from the MoWE are based on infrastructure records (from district local government, urban councils and the NWSC). It is these headline figures which are set against the national targets. MoWE recognizes the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) national survey data, which feeds into the JMP. However while the MoWE and JMP rural water figures are reasonably close, the same cannot be said for urban water supply. The MoWE uses different definitions for urban coverage than UBOS. As a result, the JMP estimates coverage at over 90 percent compared to 61 percent according to the MoWE, for 2008. This wide discrepancy deserves further attention by the MoWE and UBOS.
- ⁵ Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE). 2009. Strategic Sector Investment Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector in Uganda. Final, July 2009
- ⁶ For this analysis, a small user contribution of 5 percent for rural water supply capital costs has been assumed.
- ⁷ Public subventions are currently only offered for sewerage.
- ⁸ The CSO2 costing model does not attempt to estimate the per capita cost of 'software' interventions relative to targets, because the contribution of such interventions to increased coverage is not precisely understood.
- ⁹ Due to rounding, component figures may not sum to totals.
- ¹⁰ The CSO2 scorecard methodology and conceptual framework are discussed in detail in the synthesis report.
- ¹¹ Government of Uganda (GoU). 2004. Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).
- ¹² World Bank Atlas Method.
- ¹³ GoU. 1995. Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.
- ¹⁴ GoU. 2001. Memorandum of Understanding on Ministerial responsibilities for Sanitation/Hygiene Promotion Activities.
- ¹⁵ MoWE. 2003. Urban Water and Sanitation Reform Strategy.
- ¹⁶ GoU. 1997. The Kampala Declaration on Sanitation (KDS).
- ¹⁷ Ministry of Health, Environmental Health Division. 2005. National Environmental Health Policy.
- ¹⁸ GoU. 1999. The National Water Policy. Government of Uganda.

- ¹⁹ Indicators relating to the institutional framework section are as follows: All subsectors: targets in national development plans/PRSP; subsector policy agreed and approved (gazetted as part of national policy or as standalone policy); RWS/UWS: institutional roles defined; RSH/USH: institutional lead appointed.
- ²⁰ GoU. 2010. National Development Plan (2010/2011 to 2014/2015).
- ²¹ Indicators relating to the section on financing and its implementation are as follows: All subsectors: programmatic Sector-Wide Approach; investment program based on MDG needs assessment; sufficient finance to meet MDG (subsidy policy for sanitation); percent of official donor commitments utilized; percent of domestic commitments utilized.
- ²² Indicators relating to the sector M&E section are as follows: All subsectors: annual review setting new undertakings; subsector spend identifiable in budget (UWS: inc. recurrent subsidies); budget comprehensively covers domestic/donor finance; RWS, RSH, and USH: domestic/donor expenditure reported; UWS: audited accounts and balance sheets from utilities; RWS, RSH, and USH: periodic analysis of equity criteria by civil society organizations and government; UWS: pro-poor plans developed and implemented by utilities; RWS/UWS: nationally consolidated reporting of output; RSH/USH: monitoring of quantity and quality of uptake relative to promotion and subsidy efforts; all subsectors: questions and choice options in household surveys consistent with MDG definitions.
- ²³ Water and Sanitation Program and Water Integrity Network. 2009. Baseline Survey on Integrity in the Ugandan Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (WSS).
- ²⁴ See note 23.
- ²⁵ Due to the integration of this policy assumption into the costing model (that is, a 100 percent user contribution), the 'Assumed household investment' bar is equivalent to the 'Total CAPEX requirements'. Without a significant increase in promotion and other forms of 'software', this amount will remain theoretical.
- ²⁶ GoU. 2006. 10-year Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Financing Strategy (ISH).

Notes



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