



BUNYANGABU DISTRICT

Local Government

ROADMAP FOR ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES FOR ALL IN BUNYANGABU DISTRICT (2020-2030)



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIP	District Investment Plan
DWSCC	District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee
DWO	District Water Officer
DWSG	District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant
DWTT	District WASH Task Team
HEWASA	Health Through Water and Sanitation
LCV	Local Council V
LGA	Local Government Act
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
RWSRC	Rural Water and Sanitation Regional Centre
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bunyangabu District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Roadmap seeks to articulate the vision of the Local Government for ensuring universal access to WASH services by 2030. It provides a strategic framework for planning, budgeting and coordinating implementation of WASH priorities in the district while aligning them to national and global priorities. The roadmap provides an analysis of the enabling environment supporting delivery of WASH services at the district level, status of WASH services, identifies strategies and actions required in the short and medium term to achieve the vision by 2030.

Process of Developing Roadmap

The process of developing the WASH roadmap was participatory and involved key stakeholders from local government sectors, Political leadership, CSOs, private sector, Opinion and Religious Leaders. The process also involved an inventory analysis of the water infrastructures in the district. Data was collected to determine the life span of water technologies ranging from shallow wells, protected springs, hand pumps, gravity flow schemes and piped water networks from communities, schools and health centres.

Water Services

Bunyangabu district has 815 improved water supply facilities. Protected Springs (219) are the most predominant water supply technology followed by Shallow wells (173), and Public Taps (330 connected to 6 piped networks), deep bore holes (32), and Rainwater harvesting facilities¹ (61). These facilities serve a population of 133,969 people. Analysis of the level of service delivered showed that 9% of the facilities were delivering a high level of service, 53% Basic, 37% intermediate, and 1% were delivering in adequate level of service. However, the risk analysis of the water infrastructure showed that 19% of the point water sources were in very poor working condition (high risk), and that 74% of the point water sources had outlived their useful design life and were prone to break down.

Water Supply Challenges and Gaps

- The dominant Technology in rural areas (protected springs & shallow wells) are highly susceptible to contamination and non-functionality. They can only provide basic services (low level of service)
- Weak Institutions at community level (Water and Sanitation Committees) that are managed by volunteers with no incentives to perform their management roles.
- Low willingness of users to pay for water which makes it difficult for Water Supply and Sanitation Boards (WSSBs) to fulfil their management functions.
- The existing water supply facilities are poorly maintained. Routine maintenance is not conducted leading to frequent breakdown of facilities.
- Limited funding for Capital Investment in dynamic, reliable and sustainable technology (pipe water systems) pushes Local Government and Partners to invest in low-cost technologies like shallow and deep wells that delivered low levels of service

¹ Only Rain Water harvesting facilities above 3 cubic meters are included

Sanitation and Hygiene

The main facilities used for capture and containment of fecal waste include: traditional pit latrines, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines, and water closets. The baseline survey conducted in 2018 by CARITAS FORT PORTAL - HEWASA showed that 79% of the households had traditional unimproved latrines, 12% households had improved latrines, 9% households had no latrines and were practicing open defecation. Twenty nine percent (29%) of the households had functional hand washing facilities. This increased to 68% in 2020.

Sanitation Challenges and Gaps

- Inadequate information among communities on appropriate technologies that are suitable for different terrains (areas with high water table, steep slopes).
- Limited capacity of the private sector to support different stages in the sanitation service chain; construction of appropriate infrastructure, pit emptying, Transportation services, disposal and re-use,
- Insufficient planning for sanitation in urban areas (town councils, town boards and business centers) despite the rapid population growth,
- Poor positioning of sanitation on the agenda of the political leadership that hinders resource allocation and accountability for services.
- Limited public financing for sanitation that only covers sanitation and hygiene Promotional activities in only 10 villages per year.
- Limited investment in sanitation improvement at household level coupled with inadequate information and linkages to financial institutions.

Water Supply in Institutions

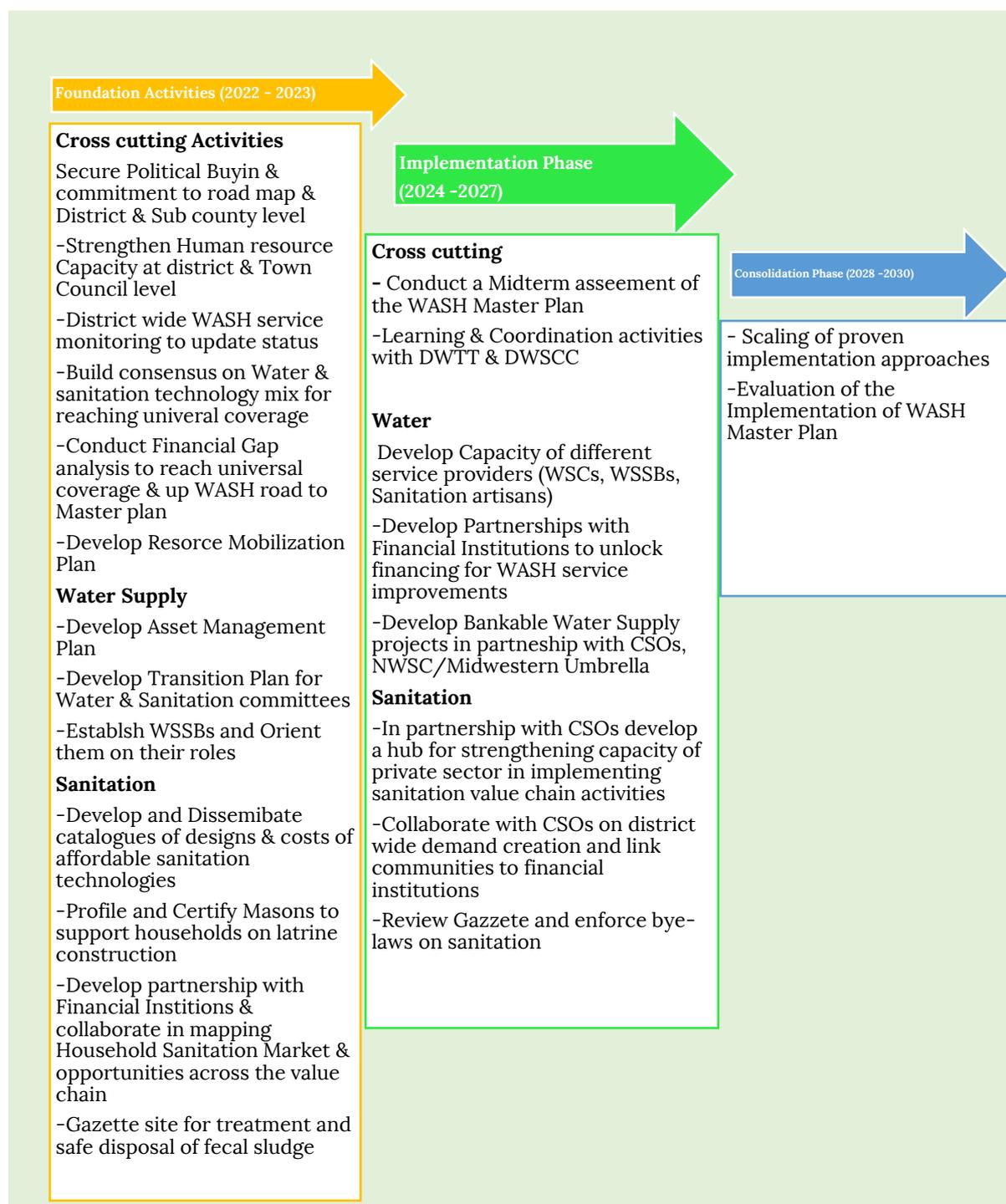
The main technology for water supply in institutions is rainwater harvesting. Only 11% of the schools and 90% of the health facilities have access to rainwater harvesting facilities of 20 cubic meters on their premises that are recommended by government.

Sanitation and Hygiene in Institutions

All the schools have separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls. However, 91% of the schools had a pupil stance ratio higher than the acceptable standard of 40 pupils to 1 stance. The schools also lacked separate sanitation facilities for teachers forcing them to share with the facilities with learners. There are no provisions for Menstrual Hygiene Management, that includes separate room with water, covered bins, with bin-liners and/or incinerator.

Forty percent 40% of the health facilities had the recommended patient stance ratio of 25:1. The facilities are also expected to have bath shelters and waste management mechanisms (Waste Pit, Placenta Pit and Incinerator). However, only 16% had bath shelters, 12% had placenta pits, 5% waste pits and 60% incinerators.

Summary of the Roadmap



INTRODUCTION TO BUNYANGABU WASH ROADMAP

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Access to sustainable WASH services, is recognized by UN as a fundamental right. In bid to achieve sustainable WASH services for all in Uganda, the government of Uganda gives the local government mandate of taking responsibility as a service authority for WASH Services. The local governments are tasked to ensure that everyone in their area of jurisdiction gets access to social services including access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in schools, health care facilities and public places.

At the district level, the roadmap acts as a guide to universal WASH access for all by setting the pace for future planning [2023-2030], budgeting of key WASH priorities in the district while aligning them to national and global priorities.

The roadmap articulates the role of stakeholders in achieving a collective vision, where they want to go, assessing the existing capacities and status of WASH services and identifying funding gaps, all of which will be useful in determining short-, medium- and long-term financing and implementation.

The roadmap presents the framework with elements of the WASH Systems Strengthening in a project planning cycle thereby making it context specific for the several stakeholders involved in its development and implementation. The roadmap seeks to strengthen collaboration and coordination among WASH actors within the district in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Objectives of Roadmap

- To form a basis for planning, implementation and review of all the efforts and actions within the district allowing for the determination of the investment required for WASH service delivery by 2021-2030.
- To enable the District Local Government, develop the capacity and mobilize resources to deliver improved WASH Services for all in Bunyangabu District.
- To enhance capacity of the WASH sub sector at the district level to ensure sustainable functioning of water and sanitation facilities.

1.2 PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE ROADMAP

The process of developing the WASH roadmap for Bunyangabu District was participatory with key stakeholders from local government sectors, Political leadership, CSOs, private sector, Opinion and Religious Leaders. The process involved stakeholder visioning meetings which attracted District heads of departments from Water, Education, Health, Community Based Services, Education and Natural resources., CSOs and political representatives, private sector and Rural Water and Sanitation Regional Centre [RWSRC]⁵ also participated. The stakeholders agreed to establish a WASH Task Team to guide the process of developing the roadmap and improve learning and coordination. The Task team was established in 2019 and was instrumental in the process of developing strategies and targets for the roadmap.

An inventory analysis of the water infrastructures in the district was conducted in 2019. Data was collected to determine the life span of water technologies ranging from shallow wells, protected springs, hand pumps, gravity flow schemes and piped water networks from communities, schools and health centres. Data was collected on smart phone technology by hand pump mechanics and field extension workers with support from Water for people.

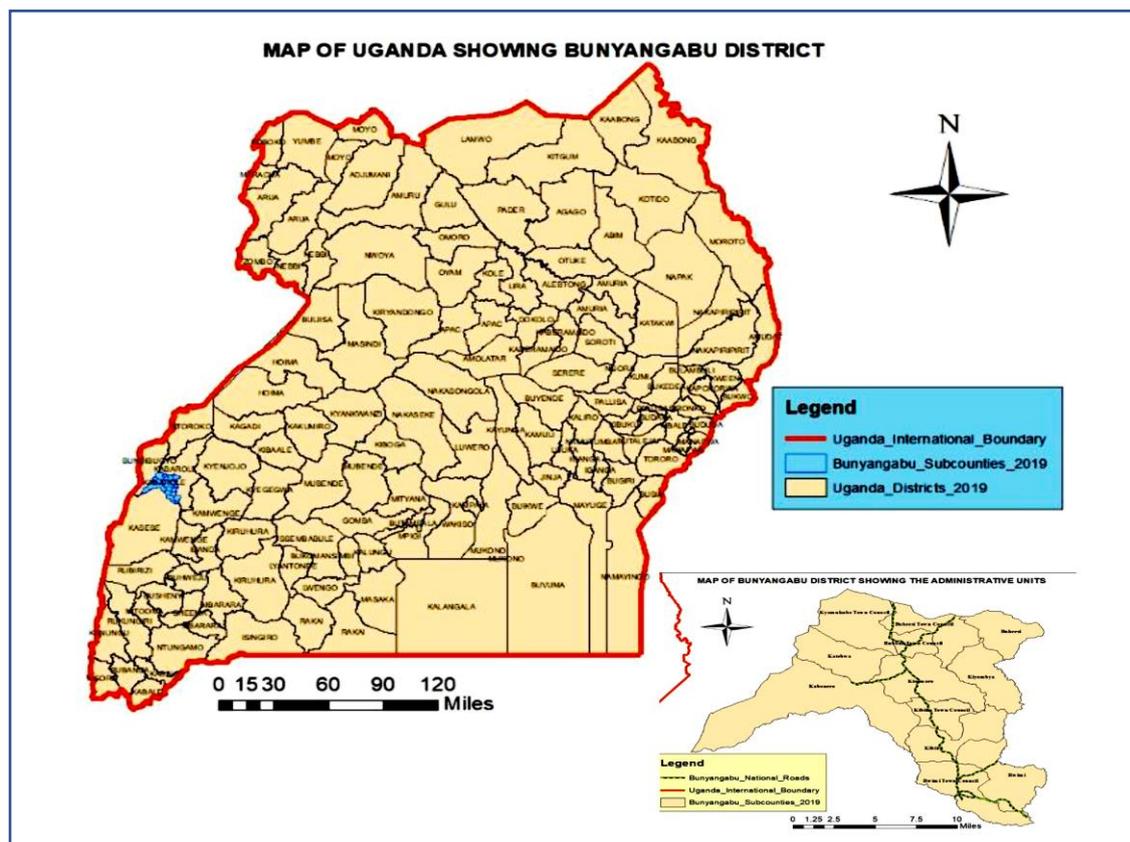
2.0 BUNYANGABU PROFILE

The overview of Bunyangabu District is described in this section through physical, social, cultural and economic contexts.

2.1 Geography

Bunyangabu District is situated in Western Uganda. It borders Kabarole to the North, Kamwenge District to the East, Kasese District to the South and Bundibugyo District to the West. It is approximately 33 kilometres by road, Southwest of Fort Portal in Toro sub region, under Toro Kingdom. It is approximately 330 kilometres by road, West of Kampala Capital City of Uganda, with a total area of 597.56km². The district has a Population of 177,802 people (2019) and comprises of 5 Town Councils² and 7 Sub Counties³.

Figure 1: Map of Uganda Showing Bunyangabu District



Sources

Map: This map was extracted from the Bunyangabu District Development Plan (2020/21- 2024/25) and attributed to National Planning Authority. Created 5th March 2021.

District Boundary: 2019 UBOS

Roads: 2018 UNRA

² Buheesi, Rubona, Kyamukobe, Kibiito and Rwimi

³ Kiyombya, Buhesi, Katebwa, Kisomoro, Kibiito, Kabonero and Rwimi

2.2 Demographic Characters

Population size and structure

The district has a population of 190,700 people with a population density of 383.2/km² persons per household. 50.5% (96,304) are females and 49.5% (94,396) are males. Out of the total population 141,500 are Rural based while 49,200 are urban based. The total number of 36,068 households with an average size of 5.3 persons per household. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) population project report 2015-2020 indicates that 26% of the households are headed by female.

The district has a high fertility rate (2.3%) that is attributed to early pregnancy. The Uganda Demographic Survey 2014 shows that 17.7% of girls aged between 12 – 19 years have ever given birth. In addition, 44.7% of girls aged between 10 and 19 had ever been married.

2.3 Economic Context

Subsistence agriculture is the main economic activity in the district employing 90% of the population in the district. Major crops grown are coffee, maize, rice, matooke, Irish potatoes, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava and vegetables including tomatoes, and greens. Key livestock kept include dairy farming, goats, pigs, and commercial poultry farming. Small-scale trade is also another source of livelihood. Men and Women both in rural and urban derive a livelihood from selling foodstuffs in markets, selling of new and used clothes, charcoal, firewood. Other economic activities undertaken include tourism, agro-forestry, public service investments in education and health. The transport sector also employs several young people who are involved in riding *boda bodas* and commuter taxis.

2.4 District Administrative Structures

Bunyangabu District Administrative Structure is composed of the political and technical units. The District Council is the highest organ of the district in accordance with the Local Government Act (LGA) which is administratively represented by the District Executive Committee (DEC) headed by the Local Council V Chairperson and the technical leadership headed by the Chief Administrative Officer. Bunyangabu District has various administrative units comprising of: Town councils, Sub counties, and parishes as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Bunyangabu District Local Government Administrative Units

Sn	Name of the LLG	No. of Parishes/Wards	No. of Villages/ Cells
1.	Buheesi SC	4	18
2.	Kiyombya SC	5	33
3.	Buheesi TC	2	29
4.	Katebwa SC	4	18
5.	Rwimi TC	4	19
6.	Kibiito SC	3	25
7.	Rwimi SC	4	27
8.	Kibiito TC	5	21
9.	Kisomoro SC	4	44
10.	Kyamukube TC	4	49
11.	Kabonero SC	3	32
12.	Rubona TC	3	15
13.	Bukara SC	3	12
14.	Nyakigumba TC	4	33
15.	Kakinga TC	5	17
Total		57	392

Source Bunyangabu District Development Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25

3. ANALYSIS OF WASH ISSUES

This chapter provides a detailed assessment of WASH Issues and challenges in the district. It presents the state and gaps related to the following thematic areas: water services, sanitation and hygiene in Communities, schools and health facilities

3.1 Water Services

This section presents the status of water services in the district. It shows the main water supply technologies and provides an analysis of water service coverage based on the Sector definitions in Uganda. A summary of identified gaps and challenges is presented at the end of this section.

3.1.1 Water Supply Technology

By April 2022, Bunyangabu district had 815 improved water supply facilities. Protected Springs (219) are the most predominant water supply technology followed by Shallow wells (173), and Public Taps (330 connected to 6 piped networks), deep bore holes (32), and Rainwater harvesting facilities⁴ (61). These facilities serve a population of 133,969 people. The rural population is mainly supplied by shallow wells, protected springs and deep bore holes. Seventy Four percent (74%) of the population has access to safe water and functionality was reported at 89% (MWE Water Supply Database)⁵.



⁴ Only Rain Water harvesting facilities above 3 cubic meters are included

⁵ <http://wsdb.mwe.go.ug/index.php/reports/district/130> viewed 11 May 2022

3.1.2 Water Supply Coverage: SDG Definition

According to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), water services are defined as safely managed when meeting three criteria: accessible on premises, availability when needed, and free from contamination. Basic services are defined as improved water services within 30 minutes round trip, while limited services are defined as improved services not within 30 minutes round trip. Household survey data on water supply coverage was not available to conduct service level analysis. Data on status of water infrastructure was used to determine the level of service delivered at the system level.

The risk analysis conducted on water infrastructure in 2019 showed that 19% of the point water sources were in very poor working condition (high risk), 52 % were at medium and 29% at low risk. The study also showed that 74% (304/411) of the point water sources had outlived their useful design life and were prone to break down, 20% were at medium, and 6% low risk.

Analysis of the level of service delivered showed that 9% of the facilities were delivering a high level of service, 53% Basic, 37% intermediate, and 1% were delivering in adequate level of service.

Figure 2: Risk Assessment Based on Age of Point sources and Current working condition

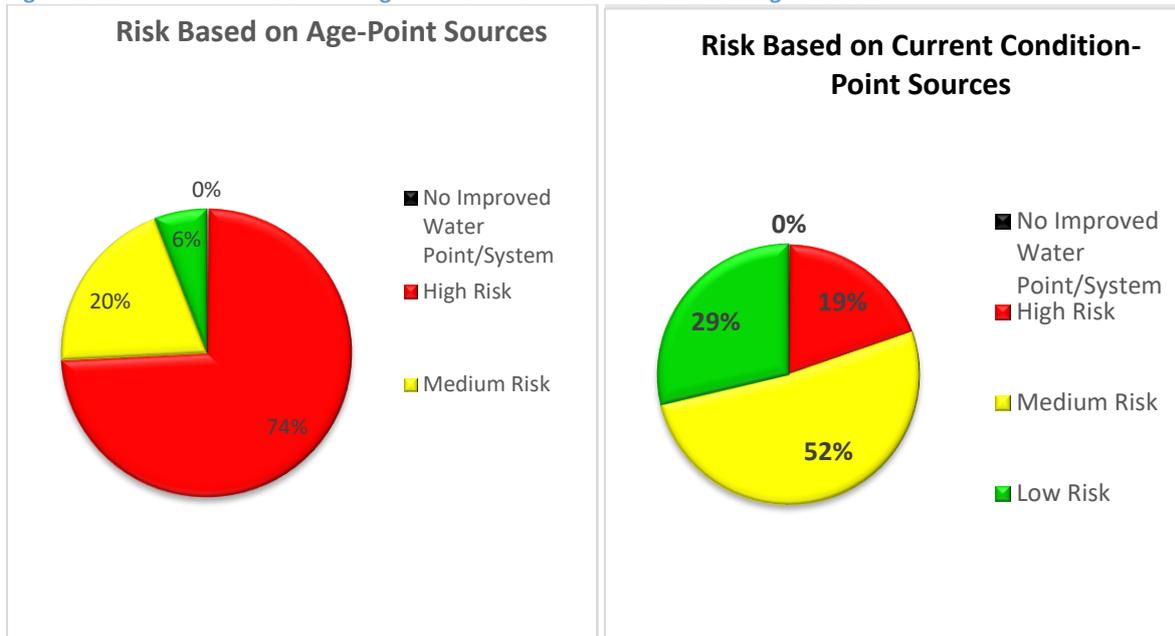
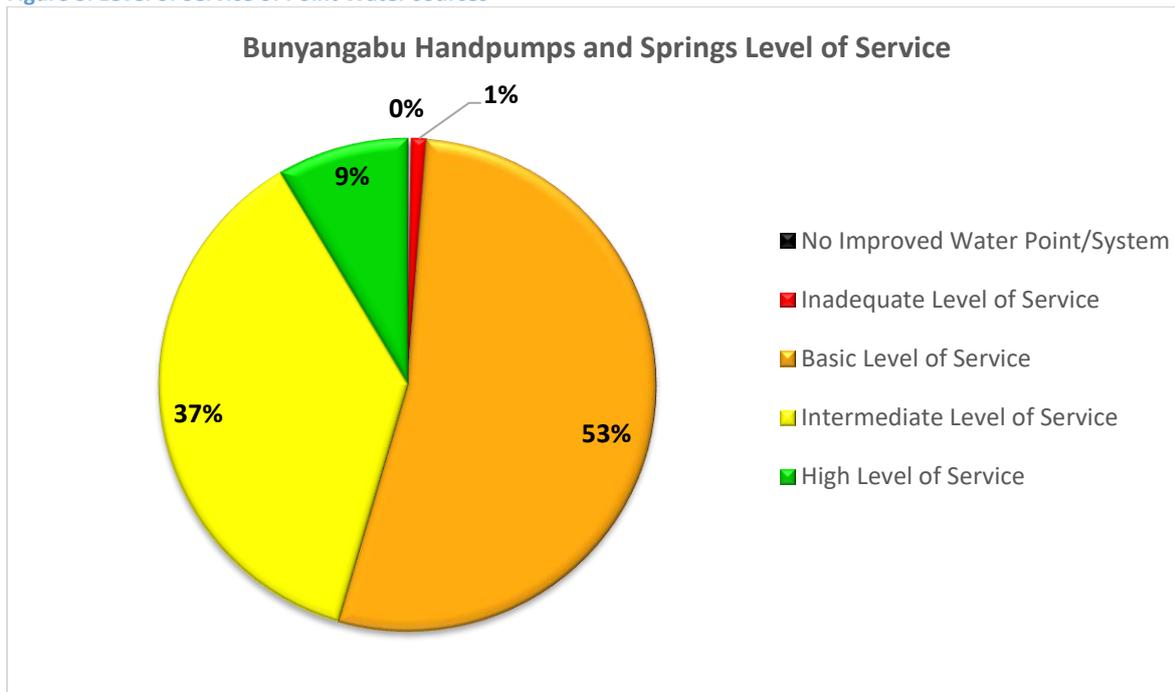


Figure 3: Level of Service of Point Water sources



3.1.3 Water Supply Challenges and Gaps

- The dominant technology in rural areas (protected springs & shallow wells) are highly susceptible to contamination and non-functionality. They can only provide basic services (low level of service)
- Weak institutions at community level (Water and Sanitation Committees) that are managed by volunteers with no incentives to perform their management roles.
- Low willingness of users to pay for water which makes it difficult for Water Supply and Sanitation Boards (WSSBs) to fulfil their management functions.
- The existing water supply facilities are poorly maintained. Routine maintenance is not conducted leading to frequent breakdown of facilities.
- Limited funding for Capital Investment in dynamic, reliable and sustainable technology (pipe water systems) pushes Local Government and Partners to invest in low cost technologies like shallow and deep wells that delivered low levels of service
- Lack of equipment and technical skills in data management hinders evidence-based planning and resource allocation
- Lack of means of transport to enable the District Water Office provide regular technical, supervision, and monitor performance of service providers.

3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

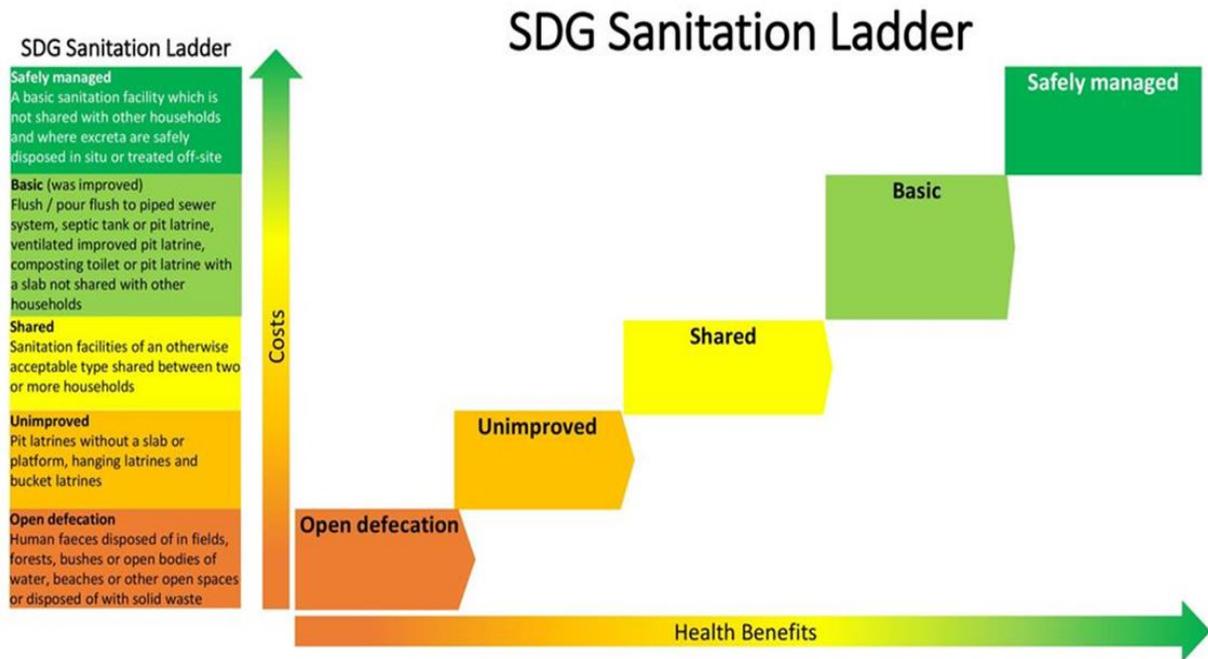
This section covers status of Sanitation and Hygiene service delivery. The services are analyzed across the Sanitation value chain that includes; Capture, Containment, Emptying, Transport, treatment, and Safe reuse or disposal.

Sanitation Service Levels

According to the JMP service ladder, Sanitation services are classified as Safely managed, Basic, Limited or unimproved as defined below:

- Safely-managed: Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site
- Basic: Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
- Limited: Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
- Unimproved: Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
- Open defecation: Disposal of human feces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste.

Figure 4: SDG Sanitation Ladder



Source: WHO and UNICEF Drinking water supply and sanitation Joint Monitoring Programme

Eighty percent (80%) of the households have access to latrines. Data on the specific levels of sanitation services was not available. However, over the period 2018 – 2022, CARITAS FORT PORTAL -HEWASA and AMREF under FINISH MONDIAL contributed to construction of 987 toilets providing safely managed services to households in the district.

3.2.1 Sanitation Infrastructure

The main facilities used for capture and containment of fecal waste include traditional pit latrines, VIP Latrines, and Water Closets. The baseline survey conducted in 2018 by CARITAS FORT PORTAL -HEWASA showed that 79% of the households had traditional unimproved latrines, 12% households had improved latrines, 9% households has no latrines and were practicing open defecation. Twenty nine percent (29%) of the households had functional hand washing facilities. This increased to 68% in 2020.

3.2.2 Sanitation Challenges and Gaps

- Inadequate information among communities on appropriate technologies that are suitable for different terrains (areas with high water table, steep slopes).
- Lack of reliable data to inform planning for sanitation services,
- Limited capacity of the private sector to support different stages in the sanitation service chain; construction of appropriate infrastructure, Pit emptying, Transportation services, disposal and re-use,

- Insufficient planning for Sanitation in Urban areas (town councils, town boards and business centers) despite the rapid population growth,
- Poor positioning of sanitation on the agenda of the political leadership that hinders resource allocation and accountability for services.
- Limited public financing for sanitation that only covers Sanitation and Hygiene Promotional activities in only 10 villages per year.
- Limited investment in sanitation improvement at household level coupled with inadequate information and linkages to financial institutions.
- Lack of resources to secure land for construction of a fecal sludge. The nearest is in Fort Portal city, which is far away from the district, thus emptying the latrines becomes a challenge.

3.3 Institutional Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Bunyangabu District has 193 schools with enrolment of 49,020 (22,292 male and 20,891 female). The health facilities are 31 which include One (1) Health Center IV, Twelve (12) Health centers IIIs, and Eighteen (18) Health center IIs.

Access to sanitation focused on number of latrine stances for girls, boys, teachers, washrooms for girls⁶ and a provision for persons with disabilities. The total stances were compared to enrollment/ intake and measured against the established standards of 40 pupils to 1 stance in schools and 25 patients to 1 stance in Health facilities. Access to water focused on presence of a water supply facility on premises. Hygiene at health centers also considered presence of waste management infrastructure; waste pits, sharps pits, placenta pits, incinerators including bath shelters for patients

3.3.1 Water Supply in Institutions

The main technology for water supply in institutions is Rainwater Harvesting. Only 11% of the schools and 90% of the health facilities have access to rainwater harvesting facilities of 20 cubic meters on their premises. The rainwater harvesting tanks of 20 cubic meters are the main water supply technology promoted by government in schools.

3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene in Institutions

All the schools have separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls. However, 91% of the schools had a pupil stance ratio higher than the acceptable standard of 40 pupils to 1 stance. The schools also lacked separate sanitation facilities for teachers forcing them to share with the facilities with learners. All the schools did not have bathing shelters for girls⁷.

⁶ 1 washroom per 5 stance latrine or per 200 girls

⁷ Standards recommend 1 bathing shelter per 200 girls

Table 2; Required Toilet Stances for Schools to meet sector standard

Required Stances	Number of Stances
Boys	522
Girls	557
Disability Inclusive stances for learners	784
Disability Inclusive Stances for Teachers	834
Total Stances	2,697

The recommended patient stance ratio in health facilities is 25:1. The facilities are also expected to have bath shelters and waste management mechanisms (Waste Pit, Placenta Pit and Incinerator). The table below shows that proportion of health facilities that didn't meet the sanitation and hygiene standards

Table 3: Percentage of Health Facilities that fell short of Sanitation and Hygiene Standards

Sanitation and Hygiene Parameters	% Of Health Centers that didn't meet Standards
Patient Stance Ratio	60%
Bath Shelters	84%
Incinerators	40%
Placenta Pits	12%
Waste Pits	95%

3.3.3 Institutional WASH Challenges and Gaps

The challenges identified include;

- Limited of access to basic water services in some schools and health centres.
- Majority of the schools lack separate WASHROOMS for girls with facilities for safe disposal of menstrual pads.
- Lack of functional handwashing facilities at schools
- Nonfunctional water facilities especially rain water harvesting tanks
- Lack of clarity on responsible institution for maintenance of WASH Infrastructure
- Limiting financing of WASH in institutions
- Vandalism of WASH Infrastructure

4 Governance: Capacity and Performance of Service providers

This chapter provides an overview of the institutional framework for supporting delivery of WASH services and highlights the key institutions and their roles. It also provides an analysis of the enabling environment at district level and the status of critical building block for ensuring sustainability of WASH services.

National level

The Ministry of Water and Environment is the apex sector body responsible for policy development, planning, coordination and regulation of water resources. It also monitors and evaluates sector development programs to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

At the district level Local Governments (Districts, Sub Counties, Municipalities and Town Councils) are empowered by the Local Governments Act (2000) to provide water services and manage the Environment and Natural Resource base. The key local government WASH institutions or structures include the District Water Office (DWO) that manages water and sanitation development and oversees the operation and maintenance of existing water supplies and the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees (DWSCCs) comprised of administrative and political leaders, technocrats and NGO/CBO representatives at district level. The DWSCC co-ordinates planning and implementation of water and sanitation activities, reviews all district work plans and budgets for water and sanitation and advises the district council through the Sectoral Committee.

Institutional Capacity and Support Functions

Overall, the institutional arrangements for rural water supply in Bunyangabu are moderately developed. The service authority is in place with a clearly defined roles, and responsibilities, however the human resource capacity is not adequate to fulfil the role of direct support to service providers & community mobilization activities; Two (2) of the five (5) staff positions of the district office are filled with substantive officers. The district water office runs an annual Plan and Budget endorsed by the district council and receives regular backup support from the Rural Water and Sanitation Regional Center (RWSRC) 5. Limited support is available to service providers and water and sanitation committees due to Transport and logistical challenges. Data on service provider performance is sometimes collected but not fully utilized due to capacity constraints in data management and storage.

Asset Inventory and Maintenance Plan

The WASH asset management functions are not yet operational. A one-off Data collection exercise was conducted on the physical state of the assets in 2019. The status of the assets has not been updated. Over 70% of the water infrastructure for point sources has outlived its useful life and 19% are in critical condition. However, there is no replacement plan. The district only depends on the annual DWSCG for rehabilitation of infrastructure which is less than 10% of the required need. Reports from the DWO show that Asset management planning is critical capacity need. However, there is some level of capacity at RWSRC 5 that can be enhanced to provide mentoring support to the district.

Monitoring System

The data from the monitoring system is used to some extent to guide planning at the district level. However, the DWO reported low level of confidence in the reliability of the data in use. This was partly attributed to delay in conducting a comprehensive update of data of the WASH infrastructure. Data collection and management is largely paper based and there is no central place for storage of data. This increases exposure of the data to errors and compromises data security. The DWO also reported need to limited capacity in data management and inadequate equipment for manipulation of data.

Coordination of Stakeholders at district level

Bunyangabu district has a number of platforms that provide opportunity for coordination and facilitating learning among stakeholders. The platforms include; the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee, the Bi-annual Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Meetings, District Advocacy meetings among others). However, coordination of stakeholders receded over the period 2020 -2021 due to COVID 19 restrictions. This affected coordination across sectors (Health, Education and Water supply).

Planning and budgeting at the district level

Bunyangabu has district level WASH plans that are split between water and sanitation. The work plans are prepared annually. The district has a Five-year development plan (2020/21 – 2024/25) that guides investment in different sectors. Technical staff from sector of Health, Education and Water participated in Development of a District Investment Plan that provides financial projections for universal access to WASH services. However, there is no link between the investment plan and the annual planning and resource allocation process. Development of this roadmap provided opportunity for reviewing the plan to developing strategic actions and commitments to ensure achievement of universal access to WASH services.

District WASH Financing

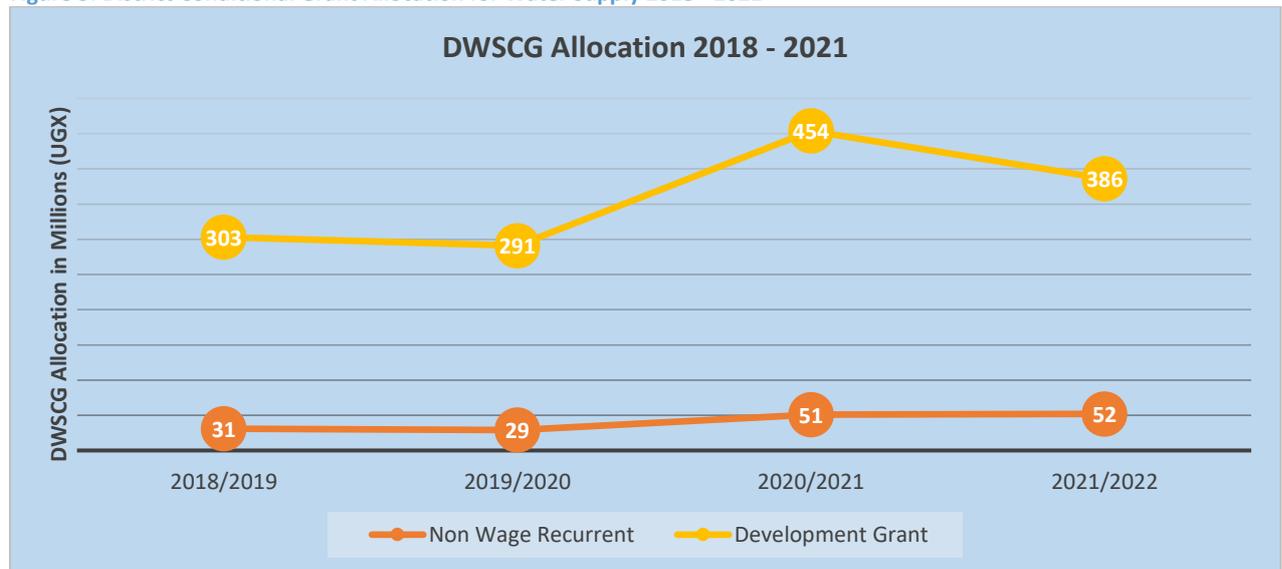
District Water & Sanitation Development Conditional Grant for Rural Water (DWSCG)

The main financing mechanism from Government for WASH services in rural areas at the district level is through the Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant. The grant has two Budget lines; Development and Non-wage recurrent Budget line.

Development Budget line: A minimum of 80% of the sector development budget line is allocated to capital-infrastructure, facilities and equipment as well as maintenance of district specific access and O&M needs. Such facilities include: Water sources/points, Public toilets and Sewerage disposal. Districts can use part of the sector development grant for office construction and other administrative investments upon requesting and authorization by MWE. Overall, a maximum of 15% of the Sector Development Budget can be allocated to rehabilitation major repair of water sources at both the sub-county and district levels and up to 5% of the value of sector infrastructure investments (Development Grant) can be allocated to investment servicing costs, including feasibility studies, procurement and monitoring costs.

Non-Wage Recurrent Budget line: The software activities are allocated up to 50%; Supervision, monitoring & DWO operations up to 14%; Coordination up to 26% and a flexibility of 10% is allowed to the discretion of the District.

Figure 5: District Conditional Grant Allocation for Water Supply 2018 - 2021



Source Bunyangabu District Development Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25

The non-wage grant showed an increment of 68% over the period 2018/19 -2021/22 whereas the development grant showed a rapid increment of 56% from 2019/2020 – 2020/21 and decreased by 15% for 2021/22. The decrease in the development grant was attribute to decline in performance of the Local government in fulfilling its service authority function since allocation of the grant is performance based.

District Sanitation & Hygiene Conditional Grant (DSHCG)

Bunyangabu District over the last four (5) years has been accessing UGX 20 million as the DSHCG, to support sanitation and hygiene improvement in two (2) selected sub-counties, targeting 25 villages annually.

District Environment & Natural Resource (Wetlands) Conditional Grant

This grant is disbursed to the Natural Resources Department of Bunyangabu District annually and it's aimed at funding protection of natural resources, including forests and wetlands activities. Over the last five (05) years, Bunyangabu has been receiving UGX 6,012,207 annually.

Figure 6 Mountainous and rocky terrain of Bunyangabu district



Non-Governmental Organizations financing

Bunyangabo district has a number Civil Society Organization (CSOs) that support strengthening of systems at district level to improve delivery WASH services. The CSOs support a range of services such as development of capacity of service providers, scaling campaigns social marketing of sanitation service at community level, financing capital investment in Water supply, and Subsidizing investment in safely managed sanitation services for households. It should be noted that financing from NGOs is directly invested in implementation of specific activities agreed upon with the district. Data for 2019 showed that NGOs contributed a total of 929 Million UGX (US\$ 258,000).

Table 4 District Local Government and CSO Funding for WASH 2019

Funding Sources (2019)	UGX	USD	% Contribution
Central Government	-	-	-
District Local Government	333,531,300	87,771	26
Sub County Local Government		-	-
Community	1,350,000	355	0
Private Sector		-	-
JESE	327,900,000	86,289	26
HEWASA	400,000,000	105,263	32
SNV			
UNICEF			
IRC	200,263,000	52,701	16
Total Funding Available	1,263,044,300	332,380	100

Source: Bunyangabu District Investment Plan 2019

Financial Institutions

The district receives services from a number of financial institutions that include; commercial banks, Micro Finance Institutions and Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). The institutions include; Post Bank, Opportunity, Bank and Rwakyakibunya SACCO. The commercial banks have WASH loan products improving services at household level. However, the institutions have been largely underutilized in unlocking financing for WASH service improvements. The Association of Micro Finance Institutions of Uganda (AMFIU) in partnership with Water.Org is supporting over 22 MFIs across the country develop WASH loan products for improving services at household level.

5 Strategic Actions and Targets

This chapter presents the medium and long-term targets for achieving universal access to WASH services. It covers targets for Household and Institutional WASH services. It also covers the strategic actions proposed by the district stakeholders.

5.1 Medium and Long-term WASH Targets

The following medium and long-term WASH service levels have been set to guide implementers of WASH in Bunyangabu. Safely managed is the highest form of WASH services, followed by basic services. The overall goal is to reduce on the population with limited services and eliminate the segment for facing unimproved or without WASH services.

Water Service Targets

- Increase the proportion of people with access to basic water service to 65% by 2030
- Increase the proportion of people with access to safely managed services to 35% by 2030

Sanitation Targets

- Increase proportion of people with access to basic sanitation services to 70% by 2030
- Increase proportion of people with access to safely managed services to 30% by 2030

Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Schools and Health Facilities Targets

The target for WASH in institutions is to ensure that by 2030 all institutions have at least basic WASH services.

This means that health facilities will have:

- Water supply on premise.
- Patient/Toilet ratio of 25:1
- Separate toilets for male and female staff accessible to People with disabilities
- Hand washing facilities with soap and water
- Improved sanitation facilities that make provisions for Menstrual Hygiene and bath shelters for patients

- Waste management infrastructure; waste segregation, and effective disposal, placenta pits, incinerators

Schools will have:

- Water supply on premise; with adequate supplies throughout the school terms
- Pupil Stance ratio of 40:1 with gender segregation
- Separate toilets for boys and girls, and have provisions for Menstrual Hygiene management
- Accessible toilets for learners with disabilities
- Hand washing facilities with soap and water

Table 5: WASH in Health Facilities Targets

	Water			Sanitation			Hygiene		
	2019	2024	2030	2019	2024	2030	2019	2024	2030
Basic	11%	36%	70%	40%	60%	80%	5%	25%	60%
Limited	89%	64%	30%	60%	40%	20%	95%	75%	40%
No Service									

Source: Bunyangabu District Investment Plan 2019

Table 6: WASH in Schools Targets

	Water			Sanitation			Hygiene		
	2019	2024	2030	2019	2024	2030	2021	2024	2030
Basic	11%	25%	60%	9%	29%	55%	70%	100%	
Limited	89%	75%	40%	91%	71%	45%	30%		
No Service									

Source: Bunyangabu District Investment Plan 2019

5.2 Strategic Directions and Actions

This section presents the strategic directions and actions that were prioritized by stakeholders to address the current and anticipated challenges and to ensure access to universal access to WASH services by 2030.

5.2.1 Acceleration of Access to Improved Water Services

- Develop an asset management plan for water infrastructure to ensure gradually replacement of systems that have outlived their lifespan
- Plan and budget for systematic upgrading of water facilities from point water sources to piped water supply systems to ensure pipe networks cover 100% of population by 2040.
- Transition from community-based management of Pipe water systems to professional management and delegated management arrangements; Utilities, water boards and area service providers.

- Redesign some Gravity Flow schemes such as Pohe and Kisomoro to improve their performance and outreach.
- Establish water boards at District and Sub County level and strengthen their capacity to support operation and maintenance
- Develop a plan for transforming Water user committees into viable institutions with performance-based incentives in line with the new National Operation and maintenance framework for Rural water services.
- Secure political commitment buy-in and commitment of the political leadership to the universal access agenda.
- Engage District Council to Influence Lower Local Governments to allocate resources for maintenance of water supply services
- Promote involvement of the private sector in delivery of WASH services

Unpacking Strategic Actions

Expansion of existing piped water networks

The district plans to expand 4 existing piped networks to increase the number of new people served through extensions to 52,000 people. The table below shows the extensions required for the existing piped networks. New networks will also be established to reach at least 50,000 people.

Table 7: Proposed extensions for existing piped networks

Sn	Pipe network	Number of People Served (Estimated No. of People)	Network Expansion plan (Estimated Kms)	No. of New people to be served by extensions
1.	Buheesi gravity flow scheme	17,500	85	12,900
2.	Nsuura gravity flow scheme	8,000	45	6,900
3.	Yerya gravity flow scheme	82,000	150	22,500
4.	Kisomoro gravity flow scheme	500		To be overhauled
5.	Pohe gravity flow scheme	13,000	65	9,900

New pipe networks required

Table 8: New Pipe Networks required

Sn	Pipe network	Size of Distribution Network (Estimated Km)	Number of people to be Served (Estimated No. of people)
1.	Buheesi piped water supply and sanitation system	99	13,500
2.	Nganyaki motorized piped water supply system	40	6,000
3.	Kyamiyaga motorized piped water supply system	40	6,000

4.	Gatyanga motorized piped water supply system	40	6,000
5.	Kajumiro motorized piped water supply system	40	6,000
6	Kisomoro gravity flow scheme	88	13,200

Investment in motorized boreholes for in unserved villages.

In a bid to transition from point water sources (Protected Spring, Shallow wells) to pipe networks, the district intends to rollout motorized boreholes in unserved villages. The Local government believes that the proposed pipe network extensions in (table 7 and 8) and the proposed investments in table 9 should be adequate to cover the entire population of Bunyangabu.

Table 9: Proposed Investments for unserved villages

S/N	LLG	Unserved Villages	Proposed Technologies
1	Rwimi Sub County	Kajumiro A, Kajumiro B, Njarayabana, Rwaihara A and Rwaihara B	Motorized boreholes
2	Rwimi Town Council	Gatyanga I, Gatyanga III, Kanyansi, Kaburaisoke North, Kyanga, Ntambi and Nyabwina B	Motorized boreholes
3	Kiyombya Sub County	Rwebijoka, Nyakatozi, Nganyaki B, Kitoma, Mwegenya, Ntanda, Kanyansinga, Kinyabusera, Rwentuha, Nyabakenda, Kyangabukama and Kyawahige	2 Motorized boreholes

Asset Management and Maintenance

Strengthen the capacity of the District Water Office in Asset management planning, update Asset analysis data to map and develop a schedule for rehabilitating water systems in poor working conditions and that have outlived their useful life.

5.2.2 Increasing access to Improved Sanitation

- Promote the construction and use of affordable and drainable toilet facilities at household level to ensure emptying and safe disposal of fecal sludge.
- Strengthen capacity of artisan networks to boost construction of appropriate toilets for households
- Develop partnerships with Finance Institutions for financing Household Sanitation Improvement.
- Build the capacity of private sector in provision of emptying and transportation of fecal sludge.
- Rollout implementation of Sanitation plans in all emerging Small Towns
- Gazette and establish a site for treatment and safe disposal of fecal sludge to cater for the rapid population growth and urbanization needs
- Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation
- Review, gazette and enforce district bye-laws on sanitation
- Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes

Unpacking Strategic Actions

Sanitation promotion

Community Led Total Sanitation will be the main strategy for sanitation promotion. Village level campaigns will be conducted to trigger households to improve their sanitation and hygiene status. The overall goal is to have at least 200 of the 330 villages in the district declared ODF and ensure 100% of the population has access to basic sanitation services at household and institutional level.

Relevant Actions

- Increase number of villages triggered annually from 10 to at least 30.
- To ensure that at least 28 villages are verified ODF annually over the period 2023 – 2030

Strengthening Capacity of Private sector

Profile and certify trained masons to provide technical support to communities on construction of appropriate toilets. The masons will be encouraged to establish an association to ease linkages with clients and other actors in the value chain. The association will be supported develop catalogues of different sanitation technologies suitable in different contexts. Information of different sanitation technologies will be made available to communities through a number of channels such as; Village level follow up visits, VHT home visits, and targeted campaigns.

Private sector actors providing pit emptying services will be identified, trained and provided with guidelines to ensure safety in during the process of emptying, transportation and disposal of fecal sludge.

Linkages to Financial Services

The district will develop partnerships with financial institutions such as Post Bank, Opportunity Bank, Rwakyakibunya SACCO to support households that require financing for Sanitation improvement. Partnerships will be sought with intermediary organizations like HEWASA, AMFIU to develop capacity of other SACCOs and Micro Finance Institutions to develop WASH loan products.

5.2.3 Increasing Access to Improved WASH Services in Schools and Health Facilities

- Provide basic water services to all schools and Health facilities
- Promote the construction and use of drainable toilet facilities at schools and health facilities to ensure emptying and safe disposal of fecal sludge
- Provide hand washing facilities to all schools and Health facilities
- To ensure sanitation facilities in schools have provisions for Menstrual Hygiene management.

5.2.4 Cross Cutting Areas

To address the gaps in the cross-cutting issues identified including district capacity, district systems for WASH, equity and inclusion, the following strategic actions will be taken.

Issue	Strategic Actions
Improve Human and Logistical Capacity	Human Resource Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen Human capacity in the District Water Office and at Town Council level through recruitment of recommended staff Logistical Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procure a vehicle and at least 1 motorcycle for transportation of DWO staff while providing technical support• Procure Computers to enable storage and processing of data.
Improve Systems for WASH service delivery	Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mentoring support to the Water Education, Health and Sanitation Technical teams to link the District WASH Investment Plan targets and actions to Annual planning and budgeting• Organize quarterly planning and review meetings for WASH Task Team to review progress on the Roadmap

	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a comprehensive baseline to collect data on WASH service levels for Households and Institutions • Undertake annual service monitoring including sanitation, institutional WASH and water resource management to update baseline data • Develop a portal for managing and sharing data across sectors • Strengthen Capacity of DWO in data analysis and management <p>Financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the required costs (including all cost components, like CapEx, CapManEx, Opex and direct support costs) for developing and sustaining WASH services in the District • Analyse current levels of WASH expenditure and identify gaps • Carry out annual financial tracking of the District and other partner’s contribution to the WASH plan implementation • Engage District Council to Influence Lower Local Governments to allocate resources for WASH services <p>Learning and Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize quarterly District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCC) meetings. • Support DWTT to advocate for WASH allocation at Sub County level • Profile experiences of Lower local governments on WASH allocation for universal access.
<p>Improve Equity and Inclusion in delivery of WASH services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize unserved communities for investments in new water supply facilities • Promote rainwater harvesting technology in areas with low groundwater potential • Introduce inclusive designs of WASH facilities to cater for the needs of PWDs
<p>Popularizing the Universal Access Agenda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop annual “WASH for All” campaigns to inform and secure buy-in from all relevant actors. • Identify WASH for all champions and support their participation in key sector events and other campaign activities

6.0 Partnerships and Implementation

This section highlights the relevant actors and the roles they are expected to play for successful implementation of the WASH Roadmap.

Partners	Role
District Executive Committee	Provide overall oversight on implementation of the roadmap
Secretary Works and Technical Services	To ensure that the roadmap is implemented and provide updates to the District Council
Sub Sector Leads; Water, Sanitation, Education, Health	Plan and implement the proposed Strategic Actions
DWSCC	To coordinate and align efforts of all actors towards the Roadmap
DWTT	<p>To monitor implementation of the Roadmap and support the process of updating it to a full WASH Master Plan</p> <p>Engage District to strategically allocate the limited resources to areas of high impact and those with service levels below district average.</p> <p>Advocate for resource allocation towards Strengthening critical factors like Human resource capacity, Planning, Monitoring, Learning and Coordination</p>
Political “WASH for All” Champions	The Political Champion who is also the Chairperson of the DWTT will lead annual WASH for All campaigns to secure buy-in from all relevant actors
Civil Society Organizations	<p>Mobilize off-budget resources to directly support implementation, monitoring and learning interventions.</p> <p>Play role of intermediary to support service providers/households secure financing for WASH improvement</p>
National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)	Management of gazzeted piped water supply networks in small towns
Private Sector	To provide technical support or financing to improve delivery of WASH services
Regional Government Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water and Environment –RWSRC 6 : Provide direct support to the District Water Office Ministry of Water and Environment – Albert Water Management Zone: Technical support in Catchment protection, and water quality surveillance Mid-Western Umbrella for Water and Sanitation: Provide technical support on operation and maintenance on piped water supply systems in small towns.

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