



The District WASH Master Planning

An introduction





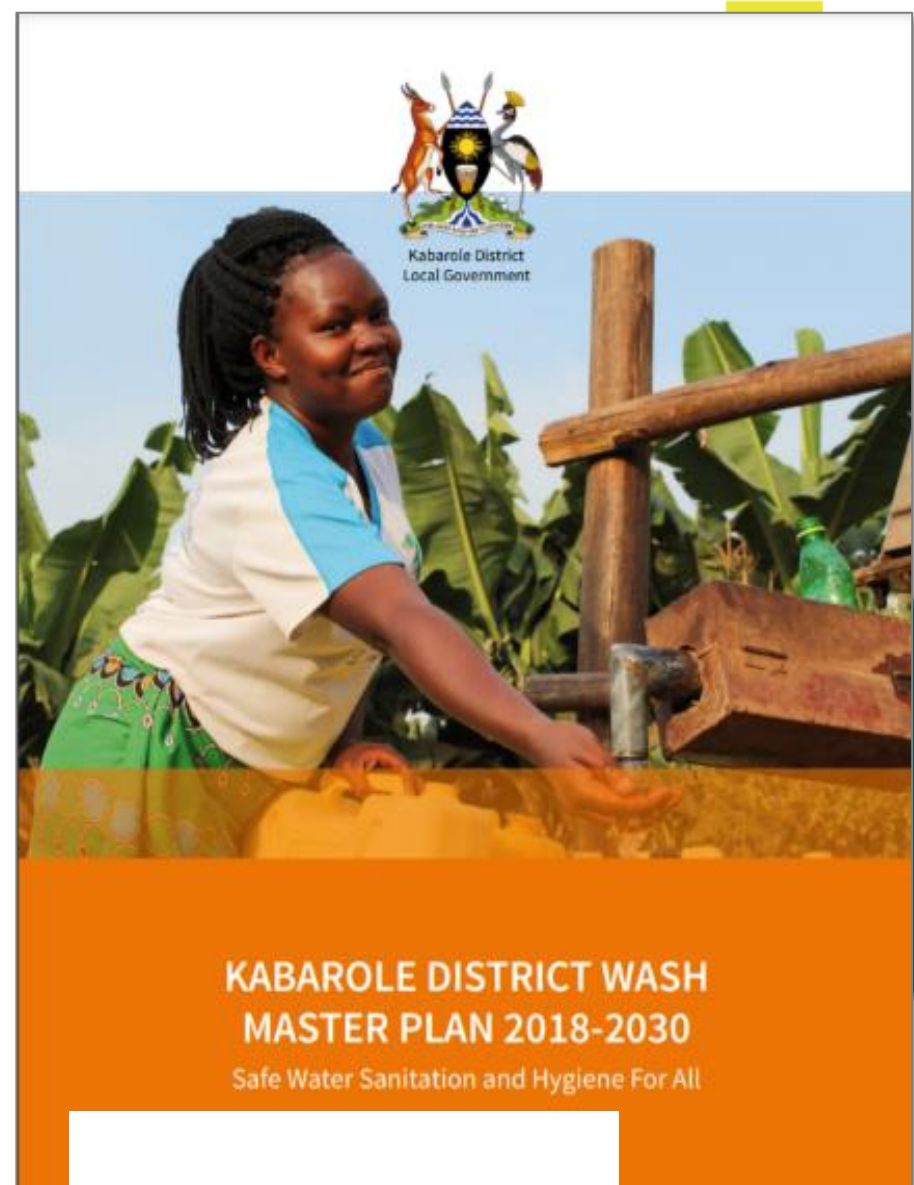
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Water, sanitation and hygiene Master planning in National Development Plan 4

2024 UWEWK

IRC Uganda



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Introduction



**KAMWENGE DISTRICT
WASH MASTERPLAN**

2020-2030

Provision of safely managed WASH services remains a priority of the Government of Uganda (GoU) as confirmed in the;

- a) Draft revised National Water Policy 2023, NDP II, NDP III
- b) GoU funding and implementation of WASH projects
- c) Clear roles and responsibilities for Local Governments in the provision and management of water related services and activities (Decentralization Policy (1992), Local Government Act (1997)).

Local Governments need long term planning instruments in form of District WASH Master Plans to ensure effective coordination of capacities and investments for sustainable water and sanitation service provision

What are district WASH master plans?

District WASH master plans are long-term 5-15 years climate resilient strategies for achieving sustainable WASH. That is; they:

1. Set out costed long-term WASH vision of the District.
2. Align with achieving SDG 6 – sustainable WASH service provision for all, forever by 2030.
3. Determine investments required to achieve water and sanitation for all.
4. Ascertain the funding that government can leverage to achieve universal access to WASH by 2030.
5. Identify key players (NGOs, private sector, CBOs) in the district that can contribute to WASH service provision,

Costing district WASH master plans? (cont.)

District master planning includes costing the required expenditure for achieving the vision of sustainable WASH services for all, forever.

Including:

- Capital expenditure of new WASH infrastructure (CapEx)
- Capital maintenance expenditure on repairs, rehabilitation and replacement over time (CapManEx)
- Expenditure on operational and minor maintenance (OpEx)
- Expenditure on direct support to service providers, including monitoring, ongoing capacity building, provision of technical support, planning etc.

What does it take to do district master planning?

District master plans are **embedded** within national systems (especially planning systems), mechanisms and processes. Where necessary, these are strengthened.

It takes **local government leadership**, with involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including current and potential service providers as well as user representatives.

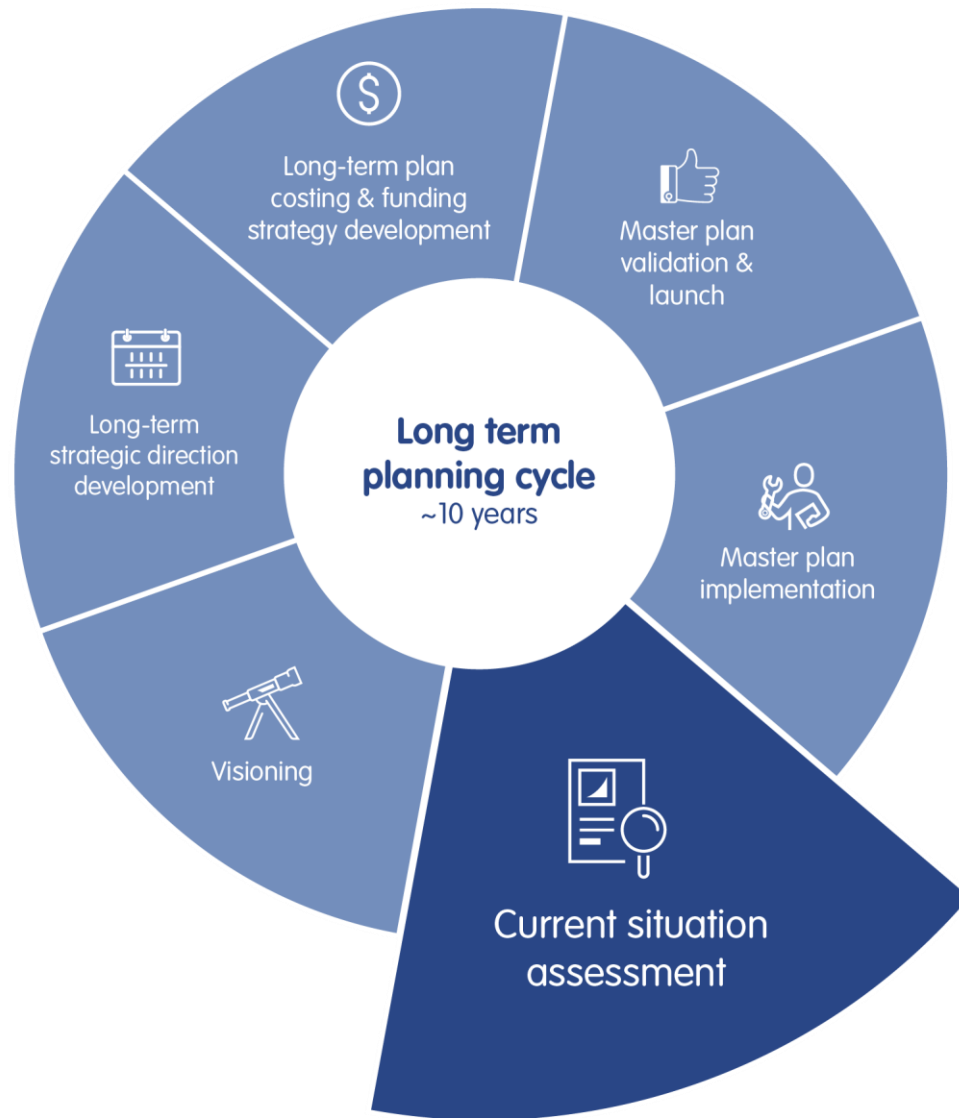
All stakeholders are involved in establishing a baseline, agreeing a vision and developing strategies. Working groups provide the data and work out the details.

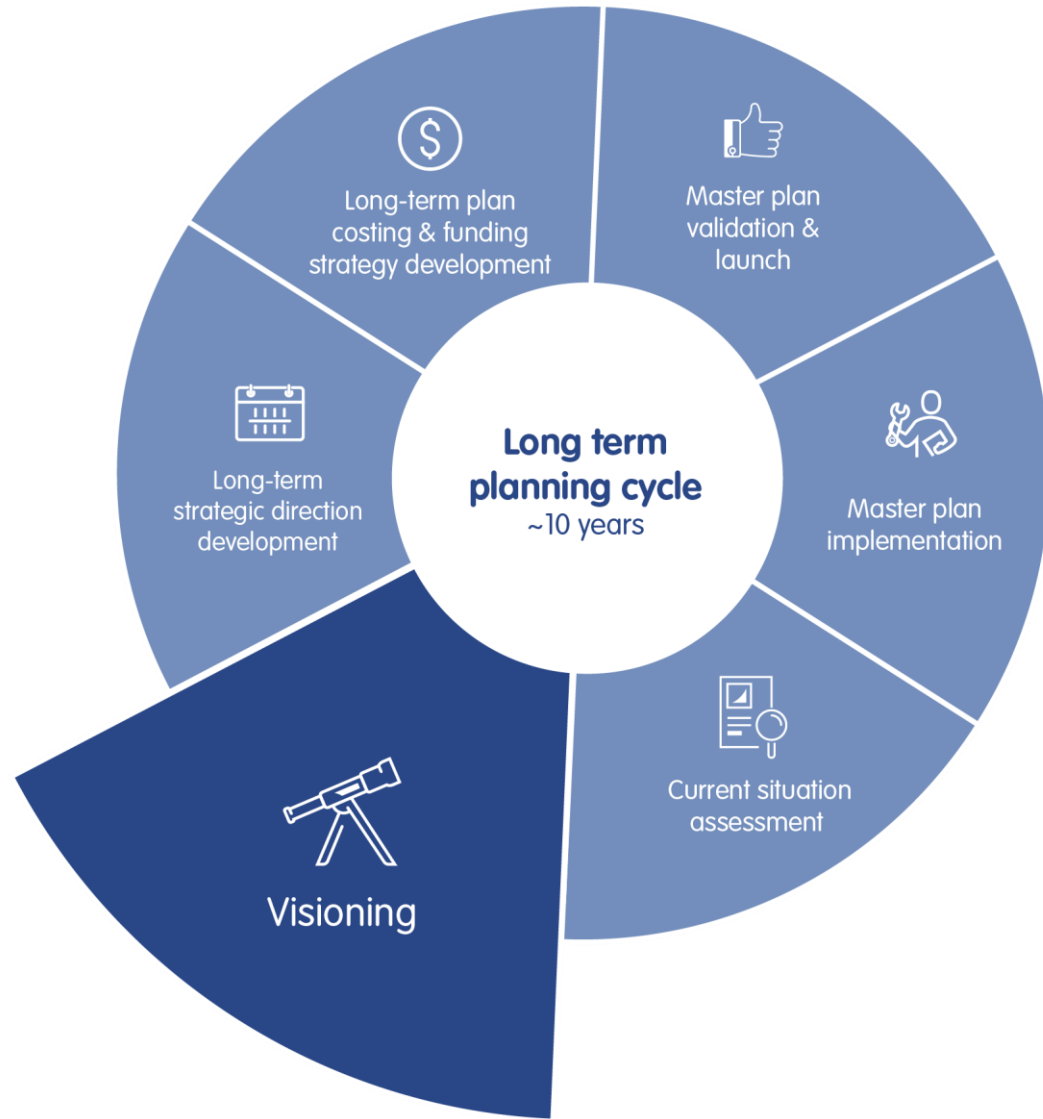
A master plan takes **6-12 months** to develop. It is faster where existing up-to-date data is available.

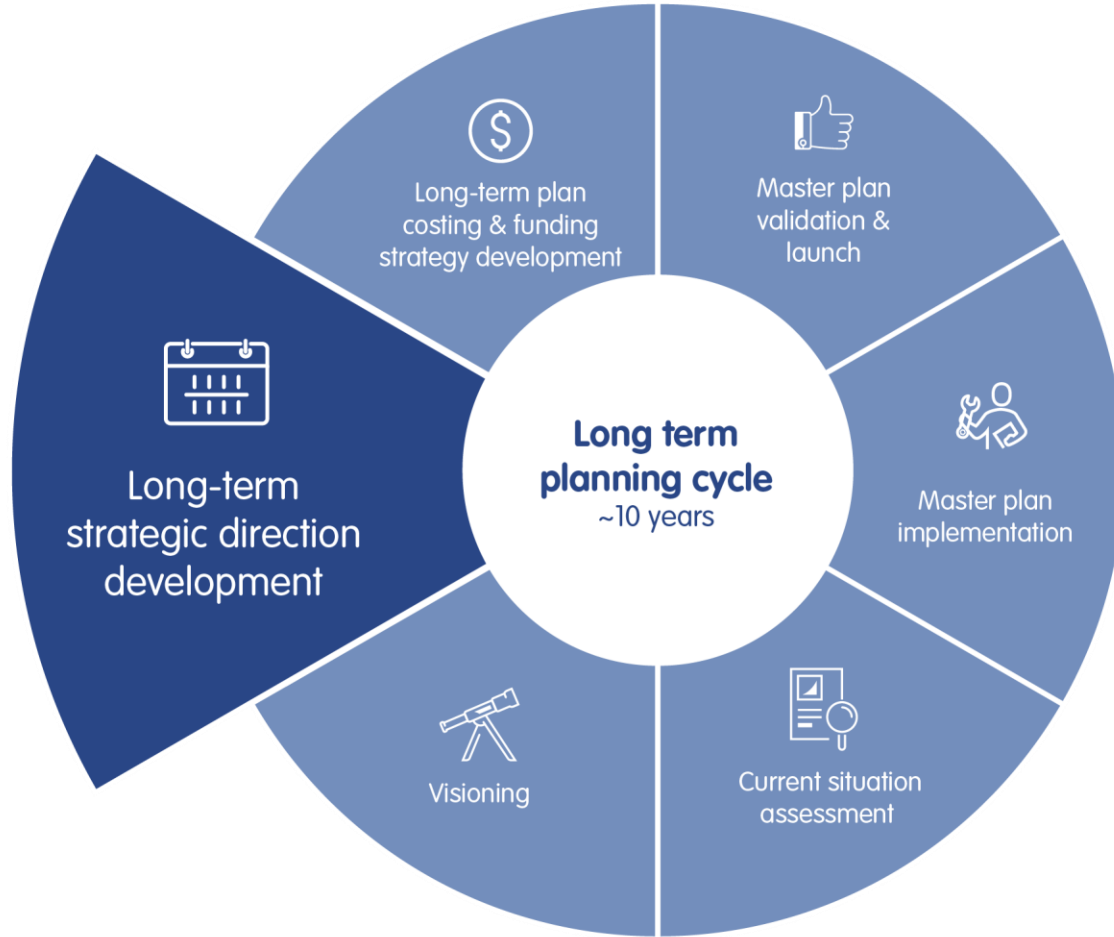
Facilitation of the master planning process for one district costs between **20,000 USD and 50,000 USD**. Local government contributes by (at least) providing local government staff time for the process.

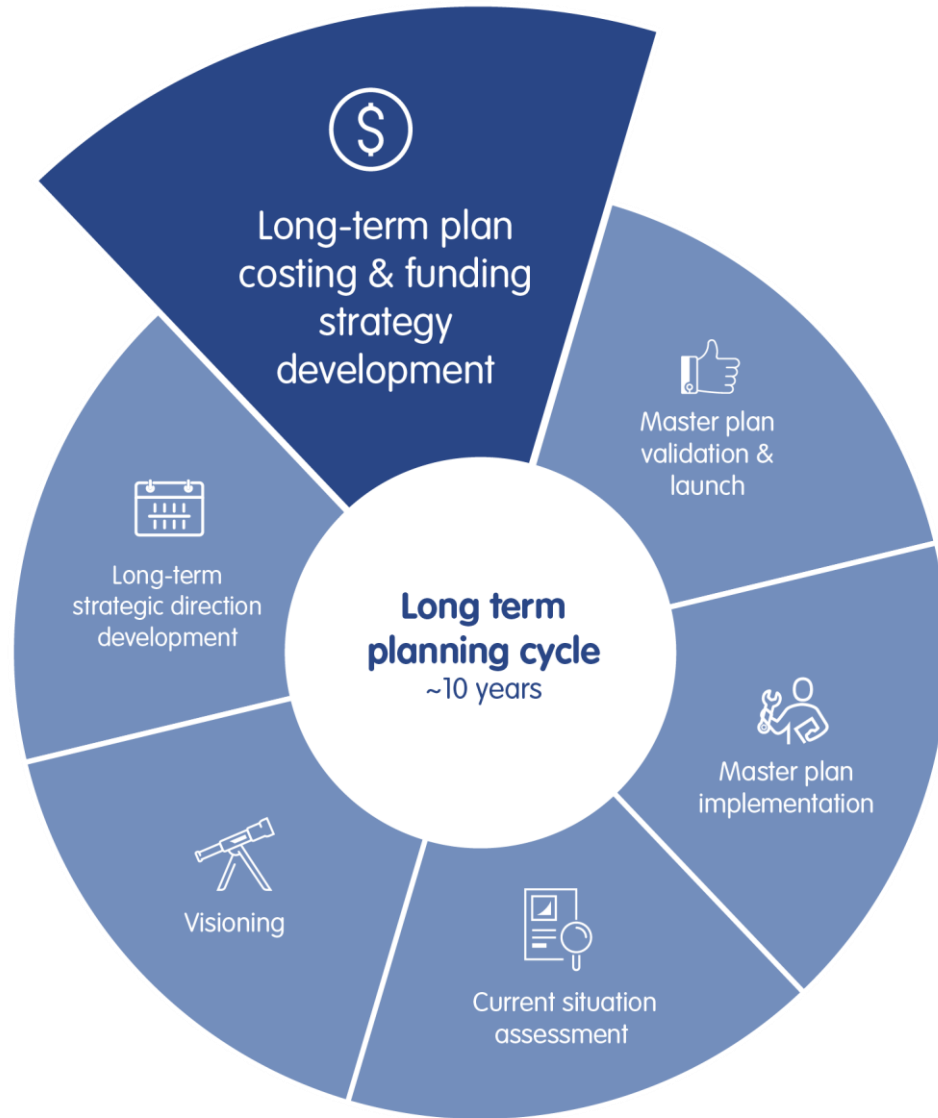
Master Plan Development process

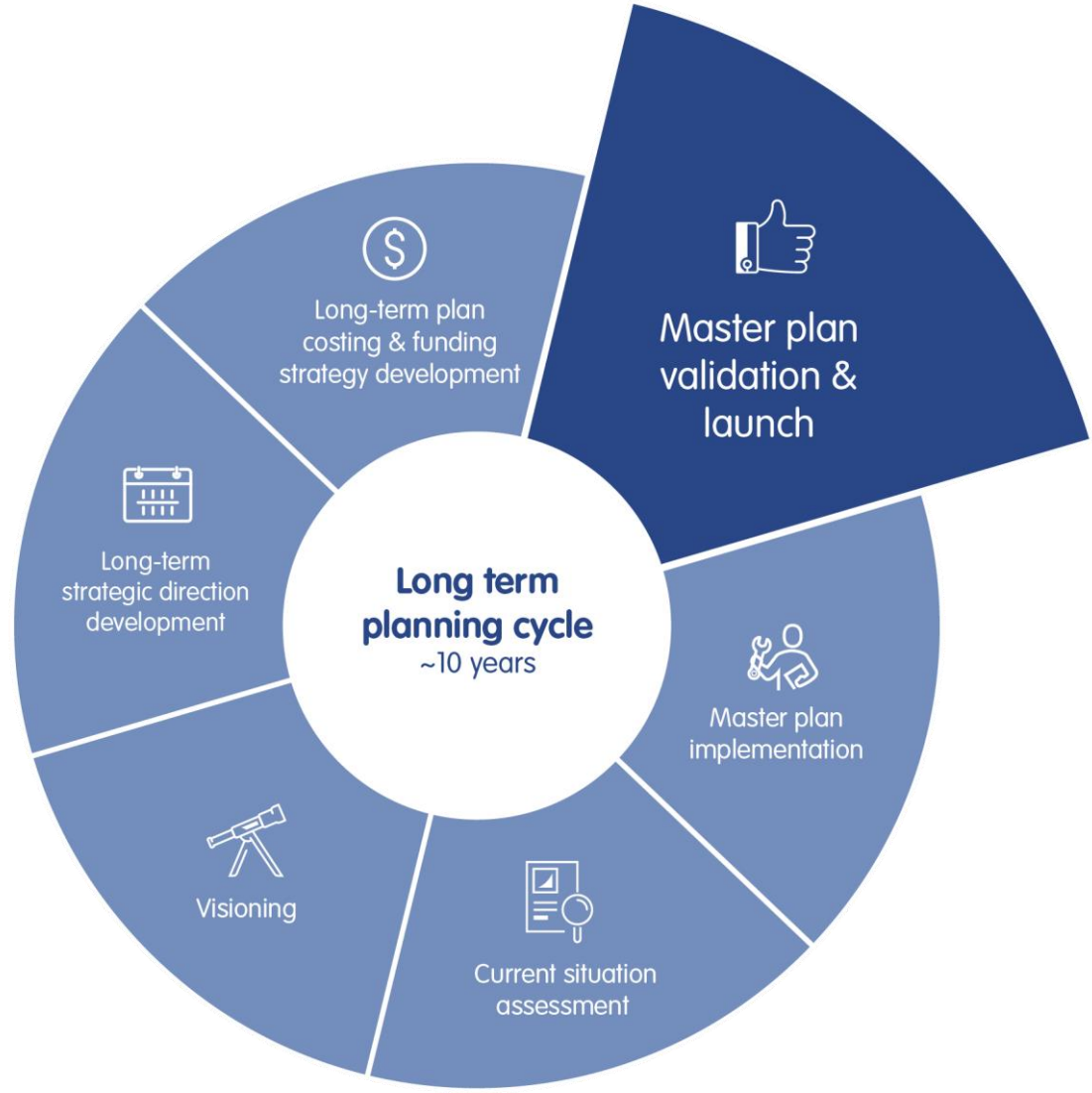


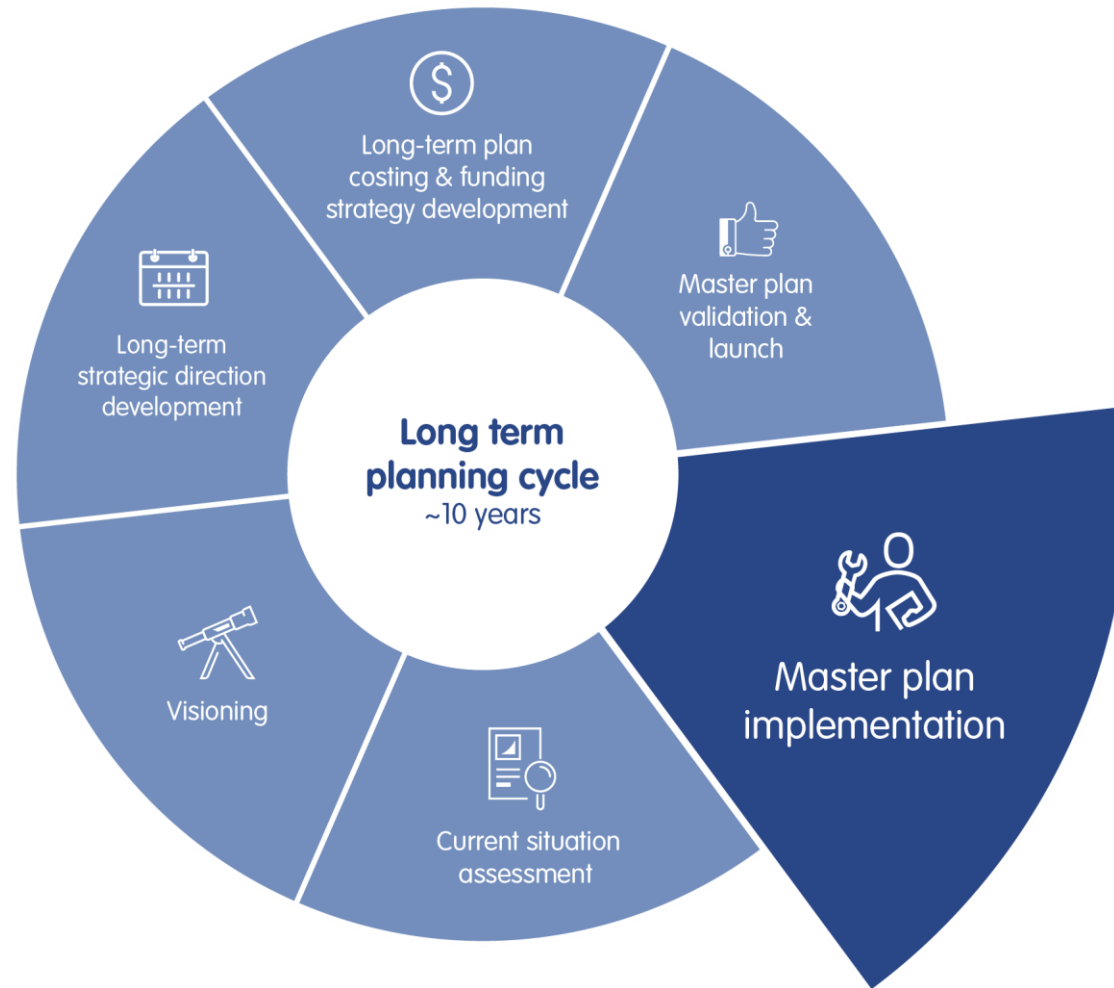


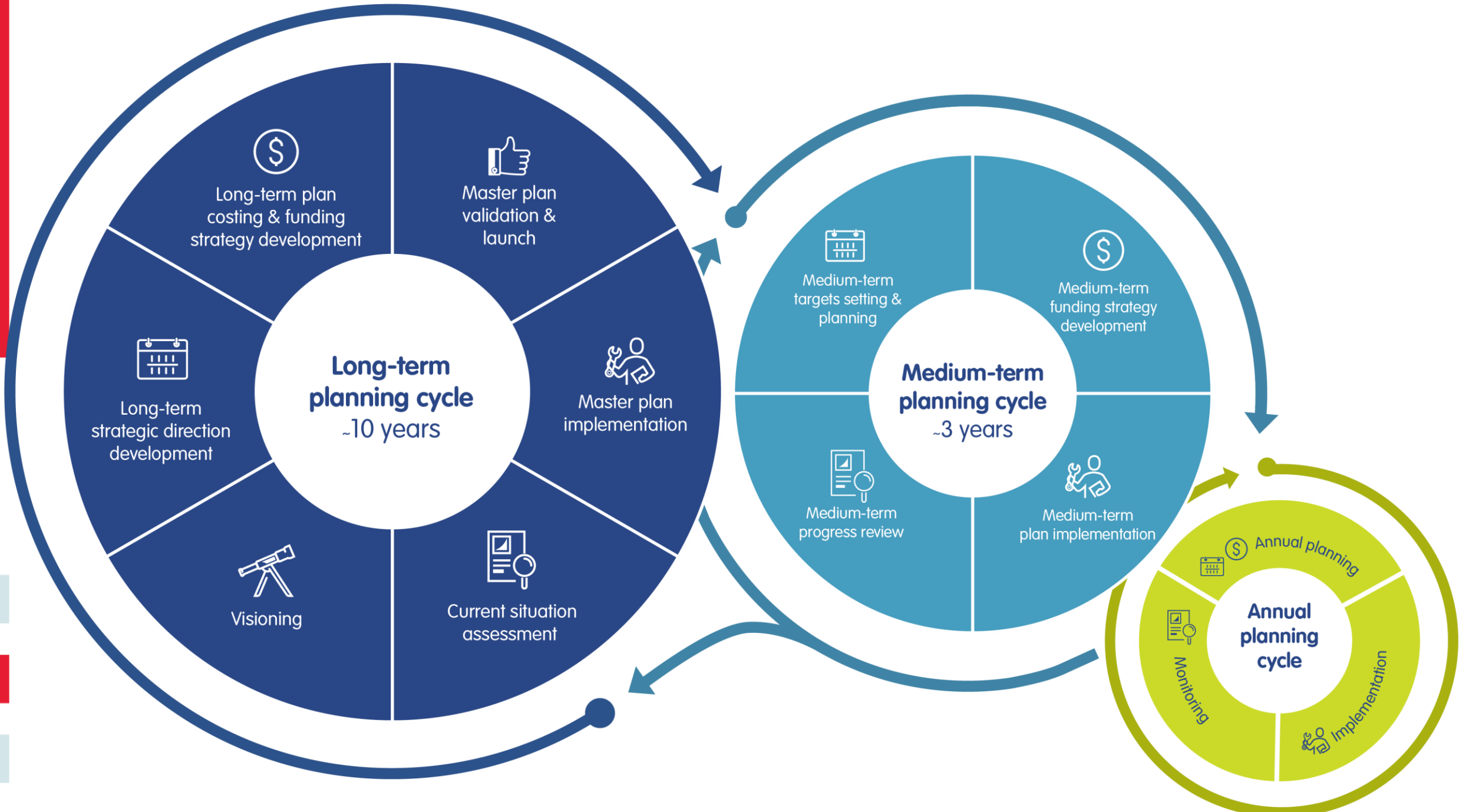












Some examples

In Uganda, districts with WASH master plans include Kabarole (IRC), Kamwenge (WFP), Bunyangabu (IRC), all in mid-western Uganda) and Luuka (WFP) in Eastern Uganda.

Elsewhere (Ethiopia, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali) with support from IRC.

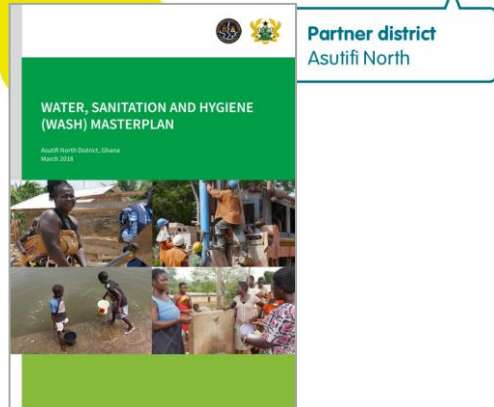
Partner municipalities:
Candelaria, Camasca, Chinda, Colomocagua, Dolores, El Negrito, Erandique, Gualcinse, Jesús de Otoro, Marcala, Piraera, San Antonia de Cortés, San Andrés, San Matias, Trojes



Partner district
Banfora

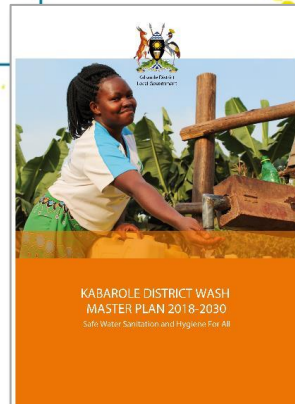
Partner districts
Dera, Farta, Mile, North Mecha, South Ari

Partner block
Chatrapur in Ganjam district



Partner district
Asutifi North

Partner district
Kabarole

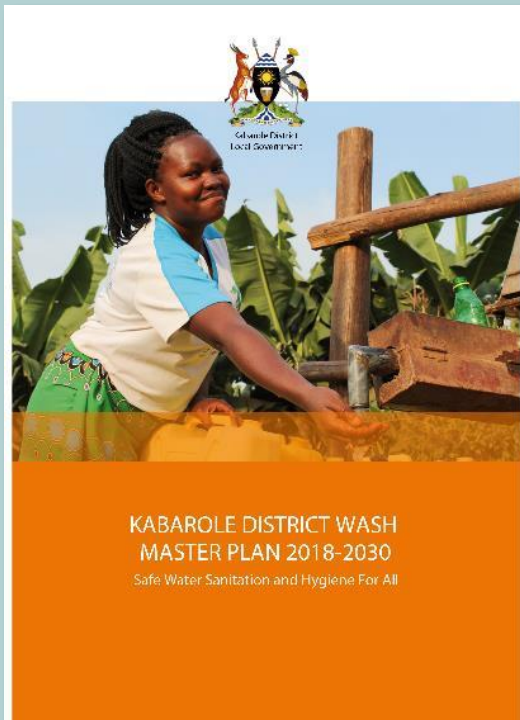


Some examples contd

Uganda - Kabarole District WASH Masterplan supported by IRC

1. Uganda - Kamwenge District WASH Master Plan supported by Water for People
2. Uganda - Bunyangabu District WASH Roadmap supported by IRC
3. Uganda - Luuka District WASH Masterplan supported by Water for People
4. Ethiopia - Baka Dawla Ari woreda WASH Sustainable Development Goal master plan :: IRC (ircwash.org)
5. Ethiopia - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Strategic Plan, Dera Woreda, Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia
6. Ghana: Asutifi District WASH Master Plan
7. Ghana - Asunafo district WASH Master Plan

Kabarole district WASH master plan: Identification of funding gap and possible funding routes



Population: 250,632
Water coverage: 80-83%
Sanitation coverage: 84%

Finance gap
Water: \$24 million
Sanitation: \$48 million

Identified potential routes to filling the gap

- Increasing Finance from Central and local Government
- Attracting bi-lateral/philanthropic donors
- SME – Safe Water Enterprises, Sanitation Businesses
- Public Utility Expansion

Key NDPIII & IV attributes of District WASH Master Planning

- ❑ Determine where to direct resources based on clear vision, targets and strategies.
- ❑ Improved coordination and collaboration, hence reduced duplication and increased learning
- ❑ District stakeholders appreciate the current status of WASH services, strategic areas of action, and rally towards a common objective and the road map for achieving SDG 6.
- ❑ Strengthened & increased partnerships, for example:
 - More partners on board e.g., in 2021, WASH revenue from government and development partners increased by 12% (Kabarole District WASH Financial Gap Analysis; IRC 2021)



Key attributes contd...

- In Kamwenge WFP, NWSC and the DLG contributed towards a piped water system worth 2bn Ugx (US\$ 540,000). A partnership was also developed between the district and Toldes worth 60m Ugx (US\$ 16,000) for rehabilitation of a piped water system.
- In Kabarole, IRC Uganda, the District Local Government, and NWSC partnered on the project to construct a piped water system in Kabende Sub County worth 185 Million Shillings (50,000 USD).
- In addressing the low WASH service levels and allowing for more equitable allocation of resources and valid, reliable, accurate and timely WASH performance data.
- Prudent deployment of development partners' efforts/resources for maximum results.
- Practical linkage between the national/district development plans and the global sustainable development goals.



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