



# **Ministry of Water and Environment Sector Performance 2019**

## **Directorate of Water Development**

**Urban Water and Sewerage Department**

**Rural Water and Sanitation Department**

**Water for Production Department**

**Water Utility Regulation Department**

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## Performance Highlights 2018/19 - UWSD

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- **Basic Water: 79.1%** *includes „safely managed water“*

**Definition:** % of population using an improved drinking water Source provided collection time is  $\leq$  30 minutes

- **Safely Managed Water: 57%**

**Definition:** % of population using an improved source located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination

## Performance Highlights 2018/19 - UWSD

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- **Non-revenue water** improved from 36% to 31.85%
- **Per capita investment 50 USD** compared to 58 USD for 2017/18.
- **94% Functionality** compared to 92% in 2017/2018
- **602 additional Villages served** compared to 515 Villages in 2017/2018
- **Urban Sanitation** Access to sanitation facilities (improved and unimproved) in urban areas: 87.9% (2018: 87%)

# Performance Highlights 2018/19 - UWSD

SN	Performance Parameter	Output – Level 1	Remarks
1	Construction of FSM	4 FSM were Constructed and completed	Apac, Ishongororo, Kasaali, Kiboga
2	Continuity of Supply	Reduction from <b>91%</b> on average to 89.8%	Aged Water Supply systems
3	Employment opportunities were created	1,072 jobs created	Created by the 6 Umbrellas
4	Water Quality Monitoring	<b>93%</b> of samples complying with water quality standards	403 Samples collected
5	Collection efficiency	<b>78.9% collection Efficiency</b>	Average of all piped Water Systems
6	Financial Viability	93.9% compared to <b>58%</b>	
7	Additional Connections during the year	5,711 Connections were added	Serving over 732,000 people

# Performance Highlights 2018/19 - UWSD

SN	Performance Parameter	Output – Level 1	Remarks
8	Piped Network Extended	297 kilometers	
9	No. of schemes supported	284 schemes	
10	No. of Villages Covered	1,813 Villages	Covered by the 6 Umbrellas
11	Total No. of Connections	52,113 connections	All 6 Umbrellas
	No. of Schemes gazetted	440 gazetted	424 fy 2017/2018
12	No. of pied Water Supply systems completed	12 Water Systems	32 Completed last year
13	Water Supply systems under construction	19 Piped Water Supply and Sanitation Systems	<b>45 designs completed compared to 38No (2017/2018)</b>

## Key Challenges: UWSSD

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- Insufficient funding of WSDFs – need to maintain deconcentrated implementation capacities
- FSM & Sewerage operational concept to be developed and implemented (funding of O&M)
- Capacity development programme for UAs needed
- Rehabilitation investments needed – clearing the backlog cannot be fully financed from UA revenue collections

# Recommendations: UWSSD

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- **Resources Mobilization**
  - Establish a team in UWSSD focusing on financial mobilization and proposal writing
  - Plan for re-investment packages for existing piped water schemes that have reached the end of design life
- **Strengthen performance monitoring** of deconcentrated units (WSDFs and UAs) – field monitoring and information systems
- Put in place sustainable O&M system for **faecal sludge management** including collection, transport and treatment
- Tailored **Capacity Development** measures for UA staff and scheme operators



# Performance Highlights 2018/19 - UWSSD





## Performance 2018/19: Key Highlights – Rural

- **Basic water:** Percentage of population using an improved drinking water - declined from **70%** in FY 2017/18 to **69%** in FY 2018/19.
  - The rural population increased by an estimate of 993,766 persons but our interventions covered 50%.
- **Safely managed water:** Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises- **Data Not Available.**
- **Percentage of villages with a source of safe water supply (New):** Stagnated at **66%** as was in FY 2017/18 because there was an increase in the number of villages from **36,614** to **38,436.**
- **Functionality:** % of water sources functional at time of spot-check - Stagnated at **85%** as was in FY 2017/18.
  - The budget allocation on rehabilitation is on the decrease as a result of creation of new DLGs.

## Performance 2018/19: Key Highlights – Rural

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- **Management:** % of water points with actively functioning Water & Sanitation Committees- Stagnated at 89% as was in FY 2017/18.
- **Cross-cutting Issues: Gender:** % of Water User Committees/Water Boards/Environmental management/Water catchment management committees with women holding key positions- Stagnated at 85% as was in FY 2017/18.
  - This stagnation is attributed to the less effort by District Local Governments to revitalize dormant WSCs mainly due to limited funding for software activities
- **Per Capita Investment Cost:** Average cost per beneficiary of new water and sanitation schemes (USD) – was estimated at 75.68 USD as compared to 68 USD FY 2017/18.
  - Creation of new 6 districts impacted on the outputs
  - Shift by the DLGs by investing in high cost water supply technologies

# Performance 2018/19: Key Highlights – Rural

SN	Performance Parameter	Output – Level 1	Output Level 2
1	Rehabilitation of Bores	232 boreholes repaired	69,600 people restored & 135,000 new persons served
2	Solar Powered mini-piped water Systems constructed	30 Solar	18,000 persons served
3	Bukedea Upper Sipi Gravity Flow System (100%)	<b>617</b> yard connections	<b>25,000</b> persons served
4	On-going Construction	Nine (9) Water Supply a Systems under construction in Seven )7) Districts. At construction levels of 63% on average	Construction still on-going
5	Drilling of Boreholes	307 Boreholes	<b>92,100</b> persons served

# Key Challenges: Rural

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- Creation of new districts affected the Grant threshold allocated to DLGs
- Limited funding to operationalize the Rural Water Regional Centres (RWRCs).
- Vandalism of the water infrastructure for purposes of selling them as steel scrap, solar panels and generators is becoming a common vice.
- Inadequate allocation for non-wage recurrent budget under the Grant (9% as opposed to 14%), the District Water Offices operate under extreme constraints to deliver safe and clean water services to the community.
- Substantial debts arising from overwhelming political demand for water supply improvement in rural areas.

# Recommendations: Rural Water

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- Continued Technical Support to District Local Governments with substantial funding.
- Provision of supplementary budgets to address the overwhelming water supply demands
- Lobby MoFPED to increase the Water Grant to enhance Non Wage Recurrent Budget.
- Involvement of security agencies in our planning, development, operation and maintenance of water facilities.

# Performance 2018/19: Key Highlights – Rural



Figure 1: Demonstrating how the movable hands free hand washing facility works during a monitoring visit



# Performance 2018/19 :

## Key Highlights – Water for Production

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- **Functionality** – increased from 86.7% to 87.2% in FY2018/19.
- **Cumulative WfP Storage Capacity** – increased from 39.32Mm<sup>3</sup> to 41.124Mm<sup>3</sup>
- **Management of Water Points** - 84% of WfP facilities have functional management systems.
- **Proportion of Irrigation potential developed** – increased from 0.5% to 0.6%.
- **Gender** – Valley tanks – 80% of women are in key positions and Dams 53% of women are in key positions.



# Performance 2018/19 :

## Key Highlights – Water for Production

SN	Performance Parameters	Output – Level 1	Output – Level 2
1	Feasibility Studies	3 designs are on-going	50% completion
2	Detailed Designs for Bulk Water Systems	3 Designs are on-going	40% Completion
3	Design of Multi-purpose storage dams	5 Designs are on-going	70% Completion
4	Olweny Irrigation Scheme	Construction is on-going under FIEFOC Project	95% Completion
5.	Windmill powered watering supply systems	14 Constructed to Completion in Karamoja Region	
	Valley tanks constructed	Nine (9) Constructed in 9 Districts	creating a water storage capacity of 129,000m <sup>3</sup> .

# Performance 2018/19 :

## Key Highlights – Water for Production

	Construction of Dams	Mabira Dam under Construction	90% Completed
	Construction of Valley Dams	33 Valley Dams under construction on individual farms	Constructed in 9 districts and creating a water storage capacity of 133,150m <sup>3</sup> .
	Establishment of Farmer Field schools	68 established at WfP Facilities	Established at 4 earth dams, 3 Valley tanks, 1 Bulk water system
	Construction of Irrigation Schemes	Rwengaaju Irrigation Scheme	54% Completion
	Construction of small scale Irrigation schemes	33 Irrigation Schemes constructed	Constructed in 31 Districts.

# Performance 2018/19 : Key Highlights – Water for Production



# Performance 2018/19:

## Key Highlights – Water Utility Regulation

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- Signed PC1 with the 6 different Umbrellas.
- Developed the sanitation regulation framework.
- Assessed water sources under NWSC. 326 functional, 22 non functional and 26 being developed. Of the 326, only 42 had water abstraction permits.
- Established guidelines for standardization of water meters to help streamline the meter management practices in the sector. Guidelines were approved
- Conducted 12 management audits



## Performance 2018/19 :

### Key Highlights – Water Utility Regulation

#### **PI no. 42% of Water Authorities that submit according to reporting requirements , FY 2018/19**

- Schemes managed by LG and Umbrellas, reporting through UPMIS, the performance is at 42%.
- Schemes managed by NWSC, reports received in pdf format via email, performance is at 75%.
- **PI no.4 on pro-poor facilities, FY 2018/19**
- NWSC constructed 2,596 pro-poor facilities while WSDFs and Umbrella Authorities constructed 267 pro-poor facilities.
- The percentage of pro-poor facilities that provide water at a price less than or equal to the house connection tariff is at 31% for towns under Umbrella Authorities.

# Challenges

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- **Pro-poor:** Although water authorities cross subsidize water supply to PSPs, it sometimes has no effect on the cost that the final PSP consumer pays.
- **Conditional grant (CG):** There is no clear criterion for determining the impact created by CG in intervention areas such as energy subsidy and system specific because of the limitations in quantifying them.
- **Resources:** Inadequate staffing and other resources

# Recommendations

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- NWSC and the Umbrella Authorities need to put price tags on the PSPs
- Develop a formal operation contract with the PSP attendant.
- NWSC to start reporting through UPMIS.
- The criteria for allocating conditional grant needs to be reviewed and streamlined to make it easy to budget, allocate and monitor impact.
- Clear guidelines need to be established for the subsidy utilization by the Umbrella Water Authorities to guide the implementation of activities.



# **DWD SPR Presentations**

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**Thanks for Listening**