

ANNUAL WASH CSO PERFORMANCE REPORT 2019/2020



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|  <i>Busoga</i> |  <i>Central</i> |  <i>Karamoja</i> |  <i>Lango & Acholi</i> |  <i>Mid-Central</i> |
|  <i>Mid-Eastern</i> |  <i>Rwenzori</i> |  <i>Teso</i> |  <i>Western</i> |  <i>West Nile</i> |

Structure of CSO Performance Report FY 2019/2020

This report documents contributions of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to the Water and Sanitation sub-sector in Uganda. It is based on reports from 62 CSOs that made submissions to the Uganda Water and Sanitation Network (UWASNET).

The report is structured along the key thematic areas that the CSOs contribute to in the water and sanitation sub-sector. During the latter part of the financial year, the World Health Organization declared Covid-19 a global pandemic, for which Uganda got her first case in March 2020. The main prevention measures against Covid-19 are WASH related, consequently, this year's report has a heavy focus on CSO Covid-19 response activities. The report comprises 6 sections, beginning with section 1 that provides an overview of the UWASNET, to give the overall context to the report. This section also presents the contribution of the UWASNET secretariat during the reporting year, including Covid-19 response interventions. Sections 2 and 3 present the details of CSO performance, this includes the status of reporting and a detailed account of the CSO contribution to the water and sanitation sector, along the different thematic areas. These thematic areas are Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, WASH in Emergency, Integrated Water Resources Management, Water for Production, Capacity Development and Community Engagement as well as Lobbying and Advocacy. Performance on CSO collaboration with sector actors is presented in section 4. Section 5 highlights CSO interventions and contributions to cross cutting issues including gender, equity and HIV/AIDs. Section 6 is the final chapter, providing conclusion and recommendations in line with key sector challenges and the recorded CSO performance.

Foreword



The NGO Performance Report 2020, comes at a time when the World has been hit by the COVID 19 pandemic. The current pandemic and its impact on the world's economies is irrefutable proof that solving water and sanitation challenges goes beyond the public health imperative. Water, sanitation and hand hygiene, together with physical distancing are central to preventing the spread of COVID 19, and a first line of defence against this serious threat to lives and health systems. Hand Washing with soap and water kills the virus but requires access to running water in sufficient quantities. Globally 1 in 10 people do not access to clean water and 2 in 5 people lack hand washing facilities. In Uganda, close to 22 million Ugandans do not have access to clean water, and 35 million do not have access to a decent toilet.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) under their umbrella, UWASNET have continued to complement government efforts in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. This year, 31% of the members reported contributing up to UGX 75.1 billion costs in the FY2019/2020. It should be noted that 31% of UWASNET members reporting this year, registered a

9 % increment in investment, compared to 64% who reported last year. This may be attributable to CSOs mobilizing more resources to address the current COVID 19 pandemics. A total of 111 CSOs reported contributions towards Covid-19 response in 108 districts. Registering 1,745,790 people and 2,707 households as beneficiaries.

Overall, investments have been geared to meet water, sanitation, hygiene and Integrated Water Resources Management related needs through: access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, water quality monitoring, water for production, promotion of the equity and inclusion principles, mainstreaming gender in WASH, Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), coordination and collaboration, good governance and advocating for policy change at different levels.

The Covid-19 pandemic has imposed on society a new normal which we all have had to adapt to in-order to survive. This thus presents an opportunity for CSOs to inform the new normal by ensuring our relevance and value addition to a society faced with Covid-19 that has affected businesses and rendered many jobless. As key sector stakeholders, UWASNET recognizes that the Covid-19 pandemic has put Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) service delivery at the forefront of Government-lead interventions aimed at curbing its further spread in the country. Since Covid-19 prevention calls for frequent hand washing with clean water and soap, access to water and soap for all has to be ensured for this to happen. Now more than ever, UWASNET recognizes that it is time to advocate for the fronting of the Water and Environment sector through prioritization of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in national planning and budgeting and for its prioritization in the implementation of NDP III if we are to move closer to achieving SDG 6.1 & 6.2 in the sector.

This year the call for 'Leaving No One Behind' in provision of water and sanitation services is ever so apparent. CSO investments are clearly making significant contributions as detailed in this report, however, the challenge is still massive requiring concerted efforts, innovation and renewed commitments as well as partnerships. Resource mobilization and developing appropriate solutions remain critical to bridging the gap towards realizing WASH service delivery targets. Increased financing including through coordination and adopting new models, improved sector performance reporting and knowledge management through establishing good baseline and capacity building of sector professionals, and effective and sustainable WASH Service Delivery including prioritization of WASH in health care facilities are critical issues to be tackled in the sector.

I extend special gratitude to the 62 CSOs that endeavored to fulfil one of the key obligations of the network - promoting mutual accountability, by submitting their annual reports. In a special way, I also thank all the partners who continue to support UWASNET financially, technically and even spiritually. Without you, UWASNET would not be able to fulfill its role.



YUNIA YIGA MUSA AZI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Hand Washing with soap and water kills the virus but requires access to running water in sufficient quantities.



Executive Summary

This report details the contribution of CSOs to the water and sanitation sub-sector during the financial year 2019/20. The report is based on submissions by CSOs to UWASNET, the umbrella organization of water and sanitation CSOs which coordinates reporting and compilation of annual performance report.

For FY2019/20, 62 CSOs reported expenditure of Uganda Shillings (UGX) 75.1 billion. This is almost half of those that reported last year. Mostly attributable to COVID 19 lock down impact and introduction of a new online tool that most members are not familiar with. This year's financing was obtained from varied sources. Multi-lateral financing agencies (MFA) funded the largest share (81.7%) of the investment in FY2019/20, followed by international NGOs (16.4%) while the rest came from central government, private sector and districts, and local NGOs.

Access to Water supply

45 CSOs invested UGX 46.2 Billion to finance investment in water supply interventions. This investment reached out to about 10,000 villages and a population of 2.69 million, with both basic and safely managed service. To contribute to the continued functionality of existing infrastructure and thus sustainable service delivery, CSOs also invested in rehabilitation of 204 point and 28 piped water systems. This was coupled with enhancing the development of water supply management models by Whave solutions, Water for people, and the Uganda Sanitation for Health Activity (USHA) through private-public partnership models and professionalization of the Umbrella organizations

Access to Sanitation

42 CSOs supported interventions to improve service delivery along the faecal sludge management chain. These mainly targeted containment and some supporting services to improve emptying and re-use of faecal sludge. UGX 13.26 billion was invested in interventions that reached 852,069 beneficiaries and resulted in 381 ODF villages. The USHA is a notable intervention that has employed several innovative models including sanitation social marketing, sanitation grants, and management models to improve access to sustainable water, sanitation and WASH services.

Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 provided renewed and increased focus on handwashing and hygiene promotion. Investments in hygiene promotions provided 71,930 handwashing facilities (HWFs) up from 63,905 in FY2018/19.

Water Resources Management

At UGX 4.05 Billion, investment in water resources management in FY2019/20 was slightly lower than the previous year (UGX 4.55 Billion), but still maintains the growth trend over the last five years. This demonstrates continued alignment of CSOs with the sector direction of a catchment-based approach to water resources planning and development. The interventions covered 8 catchments, with majority activities in restoration and livelihood enhancement targeting riverbanks and wetlands.

There was positive reporting on the components of water quality and permitting with 96% sources complying to the national e-coli standards and 70% having abstraction permits.

Increased water storage and irrigated area

UGX 1.2 Billion, the highest level of investment in the last 5 years was invested in interventions towards water for production that increased water storage by 60,030 m³. Key related were installation of irrigation systems (07), construction of valley tanks (02) and, rehabilitation of valley tank/dam (02), 31 fish and livestock farmers and 228 associations were supported to facilitate effective utilization of this storage.

Community capacity building

This year's reporting consolidated training, community engagement, lobbying and advocacy under capacity development. Capacity development engagements were undertaken under different thematic areas including advocacy, good governance, policy influence and sector coordination among others. Topics covered included O&M of water and sanitation facilities, gender, catchment management, social accountability, HIV/AIDS, IWRM, and planning.

The total investment was UGX 9.6 Billion, a spike from the UGX 4.3 Billion reported in FY2018/19. This benefitted 303,490 people, of whom 57% were female.

Research and Development

The research and development (R&D) agenda for knowledge management attracted investment of UGX 597 Million. R&D topics were in fecal sludge management, functionality of water supply system, innovative technologies and water quality. At policy level, USHA developed the National Sanitation Marketing Strategy and WASH in School Infrastructure O&M manuals but they are yet to be institutionalized and disseminated.

The R&D activities are reported to have contributed to an increase in hand washing practice to curb spread of COVID-19 and development of solutions for fecal sludge management (briquettes and bio-gas from re-use and the Gulper 4 (under development) semi-mechanized emptier. Research also highlighted the need to address the weak dissemination of key sectoral policy documents and WASH Monitoring and Evaluation at lower local government.

Coordination and Collaboration

Collaboration is a key strategy to ensure effective and efficient WASH service delivery. The UWASNET secretariat has prioritized resource mobilization and coordinated the Covid-19 response activities utilizing the existing institutional structures at the different levels. Accordingly, most CSOs were members of the district Covid-19 task force teams and involved in several response activities

CSOs continued advancing collaborative arrangements in their service delivery. This is mainly through Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with district Local Governments. Service contracts with other CSOs, MFAs and Private Sector also defined ways of collaboration.

Inclusiveness – Equity, HIV/AIDs, Gender

Inclusiveness is a core tenet of CSO operations. The presence in all UWASNET regions and reported service delivery to marginalized community segments like females, refugees, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and school communities,

reiterate this fact. Equity, HIV/AIDs, Gender and in water supply interventions, 73% of management committees had women holding key positions

Conclusion

The financial year concluded as the country was in the initial stage of addressing the Covid-19 pandemic and related uncertainties. Resource mobilization and developing appropriate solutions remain critical to bridging the gap towards realizing WASH service delivery targets. CSO remain committed to *“leaving no one behind”* and call on government and other sector players to

- (i) **Increase Financing** including through coordination and adopting new models
- (ii) To **improve sector performance reporting and knowledge management** through establishing good baseline and capacity building of sector professionals,
- (iii) **Ensure Effective and Sustainable WASH Service Delivery including prioritization of WASH in health care facilities** and
- (iv) **Address the inequity in WASH service delivery to refugee hosting districts**

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

| |
|--|
| ACORD - Agency for Corporation and Research in Development |
| AEE - African Evangelistic Enterprise |
| AFD - French Development Agency |
| ARUWE - Action for Rural Women's Empowerment |
| AMREF - African Medical Relief |
| AFARD - Agency for Accelerated Regional Development |
| Bn - Billion |
| CBMS - Community Based Maintenance System |
| CBO - Community Based Organization |
| CLTS - Community Led Total Sanitation |
| CSOs - Civil Society Organizations |
| Covid - Corona Virus disease |
| ECOSAN - Ecological Sanitation |
| FBO - Faith Based Organization |
| FSM - Fecal Sludge Management |
| FY - Financial Year |
| GFS - Gravity Flow Scheme |
| HEWASA - Health through Water and Sanitation |
| HWF - Hand Washing Facilities |
| HySan - Hygiene and Sanitation |
| IAS - International Aid Services |
| IEC - Information Education Communication |
| ILF - International Lifeline Fund |
| IWRM - Integrated Water Resource Management |
| JESE - Joint Effort To Save The Environment. |
| LGs - Local Governments |
| LWI - Living Water International |
| M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MWE - Ministry Of Water And Environment |
| MoFED - Ministry Of Finance and Economic Development |
| MoH - Ministry of Health |



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| MoU - Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NWSC - National Water And Sewerage Corporation |
| O&M - Operation and maintenance |
| ODF - Open Defecation Free |
| PHAST - Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation |
| PPP - Public Private Partnership |
| PWD - People With Disabilities |
| RWH - Rain Water Harvesting |
| SDG - Sustainable Development Goal |
| SWaP - Sector Wide Approach to Planning |
| SWC - Scheme Water Committee |
| TSU - Technical support Unit |
| TPL - Traditional Pit Latrine |
| TWG - Thematic Working Group |
| UGX - Uganda Shilling |
| UA - Umbrella Authority |
| UMURDA - Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association |
| UWASNET - Uganda Water and Sanitation Network |
| VHTs - Village Health Teams |
| VIP - Ventilated Improved Pit latrine |
| VAD - Voluntary Action for Development |
| WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WEDA - Wera Development Association |
| Wfp - Water for Production |
| WiS - WASH in Schools |
| WMZ - Water Management Zone |
| WSC - Water and Sanitation Committee |
| WSDF - Water and Sanitation Development Facility |
| WSS - Water Supply and Sanitation |
| WSSWG - Water and Sanitation Sector Working Group |
| WUC - Water User Committee |

1. How UWASNET works through the sector policy and institutional framework

UWASNET, founded in 2000 is the national umbrella organization for all Civil society Organizations (CSOs) in the Uganda Water and Sanitation sub-sector following a sector reform that brought together Government, Development Partners and CSOs to develop and contribute to one development plan.

UWASNET's vision

All people in Uganda accessing improved and sustainable water resources, sanitation, hygiene and the environment.

1.1. UWASNET's Strategic Objectives include:

- i. Coordinated and Amplified CSOs Voice to Influence Policy and Practice within the Water and Sanitation Sector
- ii. Enhanced learning and Strategic Synergies around key Sector Issues
- iii. Strengthened Institutional Capacity of UWASNET to Effectively, Efficiently and Sustainably Deliver on its Mandate

UWASNET works through the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) to contribute to the National Development Plan of poverty alleviation through universal access to sustainable, safe water and improved standards of sanitation and hygiene, through partnership with Government under Ministry of Water and Environment including the Line Ministries namely Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sports, Sector Development Partners, private sector, academia and CSOs in Uganda.

UWASNET's mandate is to coordinate all CSOs in the sector and strengthen their contribution to the sector by facilitating learning and sharing, documentation of their work, promoting partnerships and collaborations with other sector stakeholders, including Government, development partners and the private sector. UWASNET also coordinates and represents the voices of CSOs and communities at all the critical decision-making platforms in the sector through its thematic working groups that are directly linked to the sector working groups in order to influence pro poor policies and practice.

UWASNET has a clear and established governance structure comprising an Annual General Assembly of members, a Board of Directors supported by a Secretariat headed by an Executive Director. To realize its mandate in the sector, UWASNET works through its coordination structures, comprising of Regional Coordinators who coordinate members at regional level in the ten UWASNET regions. In addition, UWASNET works through its Six Thematic Working Groups (TWGs), which are advocacy platforms to voice key emerging issues and to provide recommendations to the sector to improve WASH service delivery and sustainable water resources management. The TWGs facilitate policy influencing and strengthening CSOs participation in sector decision making processes.

The six thematic working groups are; (i) Good Governance, (ii) IWRM, Environment and Climate Change, (iii) Sanitation and Hygiene, (iv) Urban Water and Sanitation, (v) WASH technologies, as well as (vi) Women, Children and other Vulnerable Groups. All working groups have a leadership comprising of a Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary.

1.2. UWASNET Secretariat Contribution

UWASNET's contributions for 2019/20, are derived from the Strategic Plan 2017 -2022. The Strategic Objectives are aimed at revamping UWASNET's image and visibility in order to better implement its mandate. The activities and achievements of 2019/20 are outlined below under the three strategic objectives:

1. Strategic Objective 1: Coordinated and Amplified CSOs' Voice to Influence Policy and Practice within the Water and Environment Sector

UWASNET coordinated its members to influence policy and practice in the WASH and Environment sector. Key interventions included:

- Developed the non-state actors' issue paper to inform the development of NDP III. Key recommendations were incorporated in the overall Sector Issue Paper which was submitted to the National Planning Authority, and contributed to the sector having a program incorporated in the NDP III.
- Quarterly meetings for all six Thematic Working Groups were held, which contributed information to the development of key sector guiding documents notably, the National Framework for Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Infrastructure in Uganda, and the implementation of FY 2019/20 Sector undertakings.
- Coordinated CSOs' contribution to the national response to Covid-19 in Uganda. Which has enabled stakeholders to know who is doing what and where regards COVID 19.
- Advocated for the prioritization of WASH through increased budget allocation in national planning and budgeting to effectively address Covid-19 and other WASH-related illnesses in Uganda.

2. Strategic Objective 2: Enhanced Learning and Strategic Synergies Around Key Sector Issues

Part of the learning agenda

- i. The regional coordination structures were re-established, to be used as platforms to coordinate learning and knowledge management. 10 regional meetings were held with support from GIZ under the Civil Society in Uganda Support Programme (CUSP). The objectives of the meetings were to facilitate the election of the regional coordinators and identify regional advocacy issues to inform the development of the regional work-plan to be collaboratively implemented by regional partners.
- ii. The six thematic working groups held quarterly meetings and contributed information to the development of key sector guiding documents notably, the National Framework for Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Infrastructure in Uganda, and the implementation of FY 2019/20 Sector undertakings.
- iii. Development of the UWASNET Directory. With support from GIZ under the Civil Society in Uganda Support Programme (CUSP), UWASNET conducted a national wide physical mapping of CSOs operating in the Water and Sanitation sub-sector with support from Ministry of Water and Environment decentralized structures namely the District Water Officers and the Technical Support Units. The directory comprises of 198 CSOs, with key organizational information including thematic areas of focus, areas of operation, organizational vision, mission, and contacts to facilitate easy tracking of their contribution to the sector.
- iv. Upgraded the UWASNET website - updating content for both the general public and profiling different members achievements in the sector. The website also incorporates an online directory for CSOs operating in the sector and a database for different stakeholders to know who is doing

what and where. This has been supported by GIZ under the Civil Society in Uganda Support Programme (CUSP).

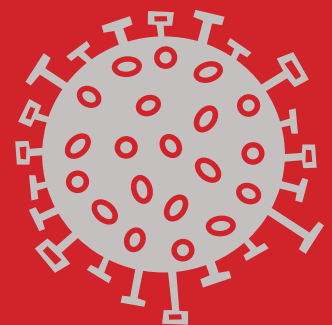
3. Strategic Objective 3: Strengthened Institutional Capacity of UWASNET to Effectively, Efficiently and Sustainably Deliver on Its Mandate

Under this objective, UWASNET focused on having a functional Board, re-establishment of its regional coordination units and Thematic Working Groups, resource mobilization, and improving member reporting as detailed below:

- i. Renewed the regional coordination structures - Elected new regional coordinators and developed regional work-plans and budgets.
- ii. Developed the online data collection tool for annual assessment of CSOs performance, and oriented members on how to use the online platform to submit data for the annual CSO Performance Report. It is anticipated that once all members are well versed with the tool, data collection and analysis will be easier.
- iii. Conducted a capacity needs assessment of members in mainstreaming social accountability in their programs with the aim of building their capacity and providing practical guidance to CSOs to effectively undertake and mainstream social accountability within their programs.
- iv. Partnered with the Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST) to develop tailor-made training workshops aimed at strengthening members' capacities in identified WASH related areas including WASH technologies and approaches. The program is anticipated to commence in 2021.

1.3. Coordination of WASH CSO COVID-19 response

To manage the COVID-19 challenge, the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Health has instituted several response measures and standard operating procedures, including hygiene and sanitation related measures like encouraging frequent hand washing with soap and water. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are key stakeholders contributing to the national response to Covid-19 through different initiatives as highlighted below and in the frame that follows. As the national coordination organization for CSOs in the Water and Sanitation sub-sector, UWASNET has been and continues to work collaboratively with its members and partners to mobilize their contribution towards the national response to Covid-19. A monitoring tool to facilitate the documentation of WASH CSOs' contribution has been developed. Reports and the tool will be included on UWASNET Website to promote coordination of Covid 19 interventions by different stakeholders. A total of 111 CSOs reported contributions towards Covid-19 response in 108 districts. A total of 1,745,790 people and 2,707 households have benefitted, and based on reports from 19 of these CSOs, at least Uganda shillings (UGX) 5.55 Billion has spent on Covid-19 related activities.



UWASNET, continued its advocacy for increased financing to the sector aimed at ensuring universal access to WASH services in Uganda. A webinar under the theme, 'Prioritization of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in national planning and budgeting to effectively address Covid-19 and other WASH- related illnesses. The



1. Participants at the UWASNET webinar, facilitated by Ms. L. Nabasiye - SNV

event was attended by key sector partners and allies including Hon. Silas Aogon, Member of Parliament Kumi district & Executive Member of Uganda Parliamentary Forum on WASH (UPF WASH), Mr. Alfred Okot Okidi, the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Water and Ms. Juliet Abaliwano Onyango, from the AFD, the WASH Lead Donor.

The Webinar underscored the importance of water and sanitation services as a key driver for social

economic development, specifically amplified by COVI-19. The different response activities in this regard were highlighted including a call on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to support NWSC, Umbrella Authorities and KCCA provide continuous adequate water for hand washing to customers. MoFPED has set up an Economic Response Unit (ERU) to coordinate government responses intended to mitigate the social economic impact of Covid -19 in Uganda. The pandemic also presents utilities (umbrella organizations and NWSC) with commercial challenges as a result of significant drop in revenues and as such there is a request for Government to provide Economic stimulus to sustain their operations.

UWASNET through Ms. Yunia Musaazi the Executive Director, presented a position paper highlighting the key required actions below:

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

- Clearance of arrears to cover operational costs of NWSC 76% and UA 92% (*short-term*)
- Allocate more funding to the sector to enable achieve sector goals

Ministry of Water & Environment

- Prioritize rehabilitation of non-functional water sources
- Undertake mapping of the un- served to "Leave No One Be-hind"
- Scale up services to unserved areas
- NWSC and UA implement progressive tariffs and explore possibilities of providing free water for the next 6 months to the poor and unserved populations
- Establish long term systems and structures to maintain the status quo (long term)
- Enhance Coordination & M&E of different stakeholders (*long term*)

Development Partners (DPs)

- Provide rapid, flexible funding and technical assistance to MWE to enable rapid provision of much needed WASH services including to healthcare facilities. (*short term*)

- Embrace partnership to implement programs at scale (*long term*)

Ministry of Health (MoH)

- The MoH to continue large-scale nationwide hygiene promotion campaigns that focus on the importance of hand washing as the first line of defense against COVID-19 (short term)
- Sensitization of communities on safe disposal of solid waste such as masks and promote circular economy.

There was general agreement on the need for more financing and to accelerate provision of adequate & sustainable access to WASH services for all. Stakeholders assented to the recommendations and action is already ongoing for many of the items. There was also a pledge from the parliamentarians to support. UWASNET will continue to monitor progress on these recommendations as part of its strategic engagement on sector financing.

2. CSO Performance for the FY 2019/2020

2.1. CSO Reporting trends

This report derives its information from submissions made by CSOs on annual investments and activities. 62 submissions were received for input into this FY2019/20 report, equating to 31.1% of total membership reporting. Performance on reporting is much lower than last reporting year, which had 127 submissions¹, the highest number (29) from international NGOs (INGOs). Figure 2-1 presenting a comparative analysis for the two years indicates that there is a significant drop in number of Local NGOs reporting for FY2019/20. This may be attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic that saw a reduction in staff work inputs in some cases and in others, an overwhelming increase in activities to support response requirements.

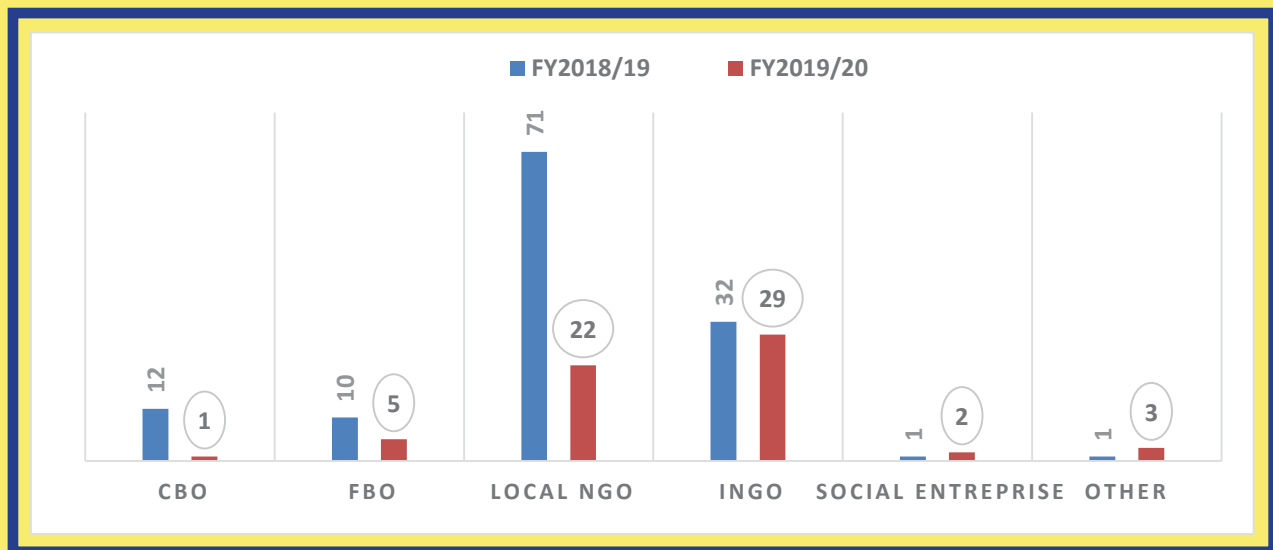


Figure 2-1: CSO reporting trends

¹ This is mainly attributed to the impact of the lock down due to COVID 19. Many CSOs focused on catching up on program work after lock down, and had few staff to undertake the annual reporting. In addition a new online reporting tool was introduced, it calls for training of CSOs to familiarise themselves with the tool.

3. CSO Investments in the Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector

3.1. Overview of investment in the sector

3.1.1. Intervention areas

The reports for this year indicate that CSOs had operations in all the 10 UWASNET regions. The CSO presence is illustrated in geographic distribution of intervention areas, as shown in figure 3-1 indicates that majority of the CSOs had presence in the Central and in the Lango- Acholi regions

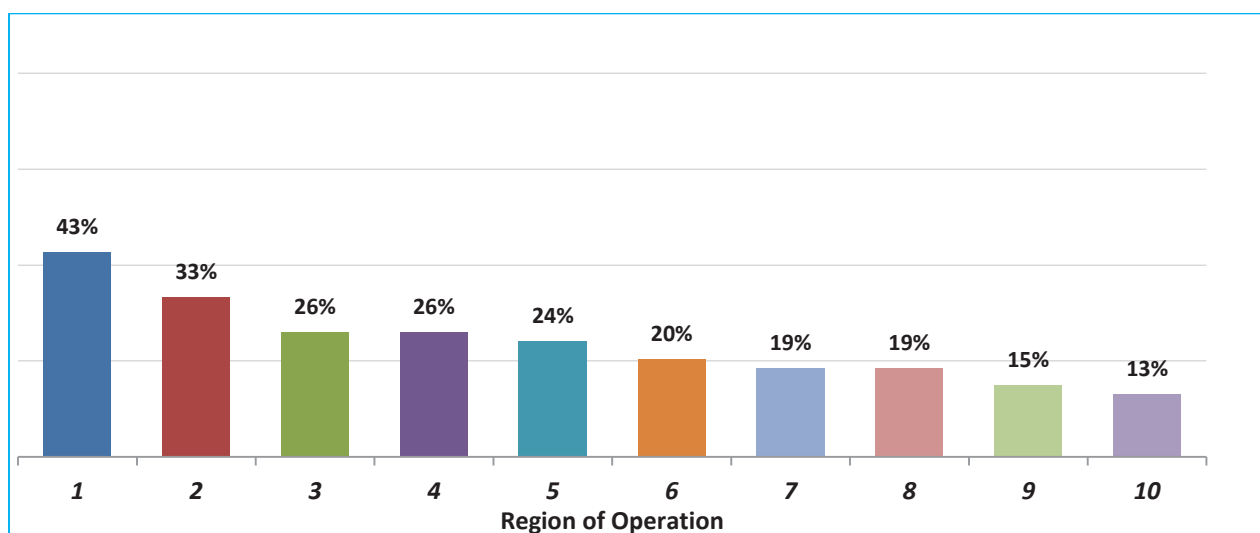
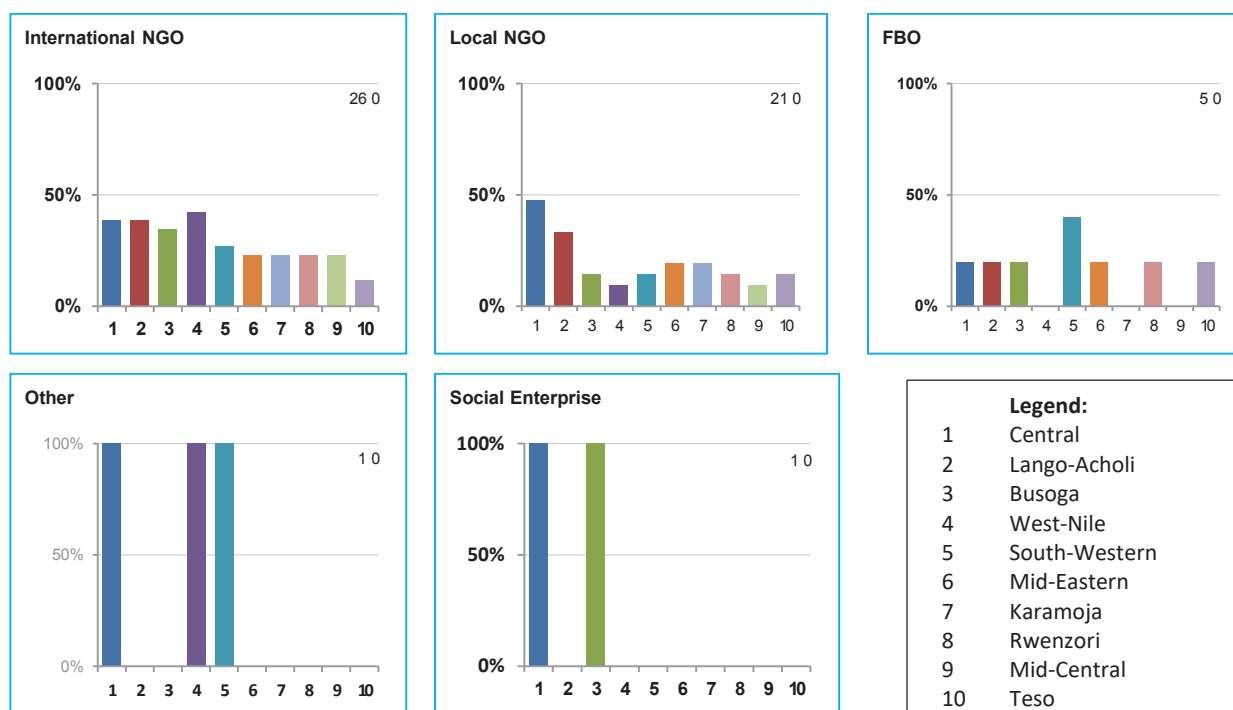


Figure 3-1: CSO regional presence – FY 2019/20



A further analysis of the regional presence by CSO category, as presented in the figure above indicates that INGOs and Local NGOs had operations in all the 10 regions. Faith based organizations are operating mainly in the south- western region.

3.1.2. Annual CSO Sector investment

This section presents the investment trends of the annual CSO financing to the Water and sanitation sub-sector as reported by CSOs. Figure 3-2 on the trends of reported investments over the last 5 years indicates a generally upward trend in CSO investment in the sector. Considering that this year fewer CSOs reported (49% of FY2019 submissions), the CSO sector financing has considerably increased. This apparent increase in investment may be attributable to more financing provided to address Covid-19 response requirements.

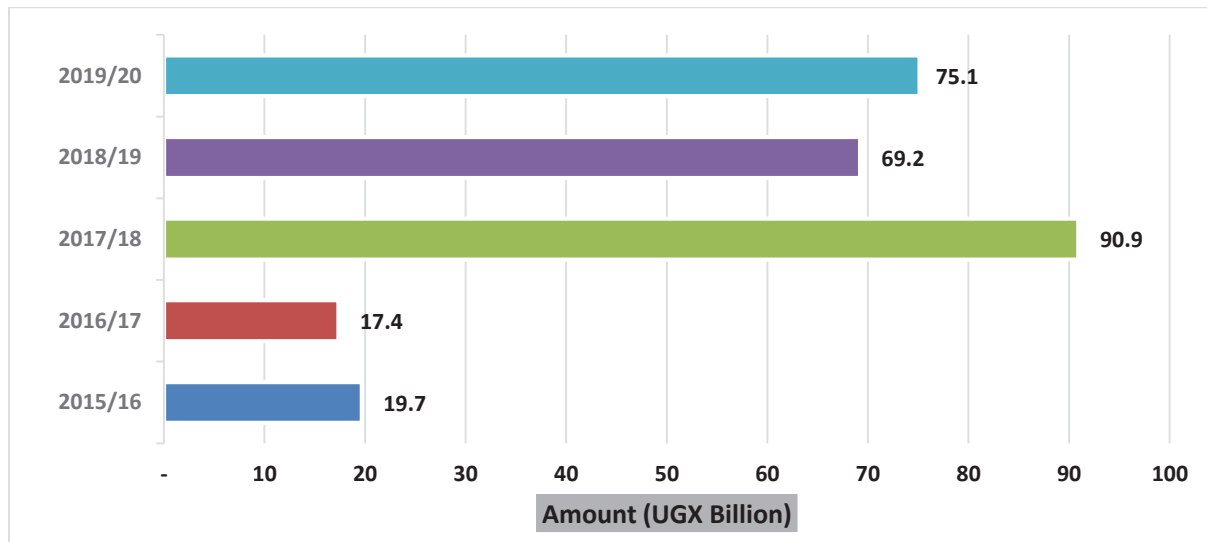


Figure 3-2: CSO total 5-year annual investment trend

Further analysis of the investment across the individual thematic areas, as shown in the figure 3-3 below, indicates that there has been continued investment across the different thematic areas. Water supply and sanitation still account for the largest share of investment by CSOs – this year WASH in emergency is reported as part of the Water supply and sanitation interventions. Overall, there is an increase in investment across the different thematic areas apart from IWRM and research and development (R&D) where a slight decline is reported.

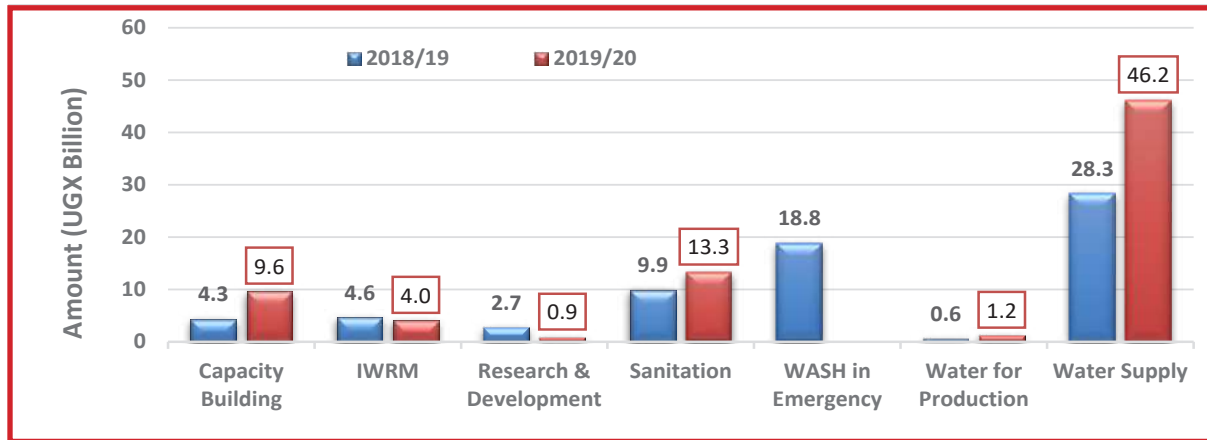


Figure 3-3: CSO annual investment profile by thematic area – 2 years

3.2. FY2019/20 CSO investment

The total reported CSO financial contribution to the water and sanitation sector for the FY2019/20 was UGX 75.1 Billion that is allocated to the different thematic areas as detailed in figure 3-4. Investment in Water supply interventions accounts for 61% of the total reported financing by CSOs. Sanitation and capacity building at 18% and 13% respectively. The investment pattern responds to the key sector financing gaps as reflected in the SSIP. Investment in Water for production investments at 1%, followed a similar trend to the previous years, possibly reflecting the perceived sector priority needs, limited capacity of CSOs and / or prioritization of this area.

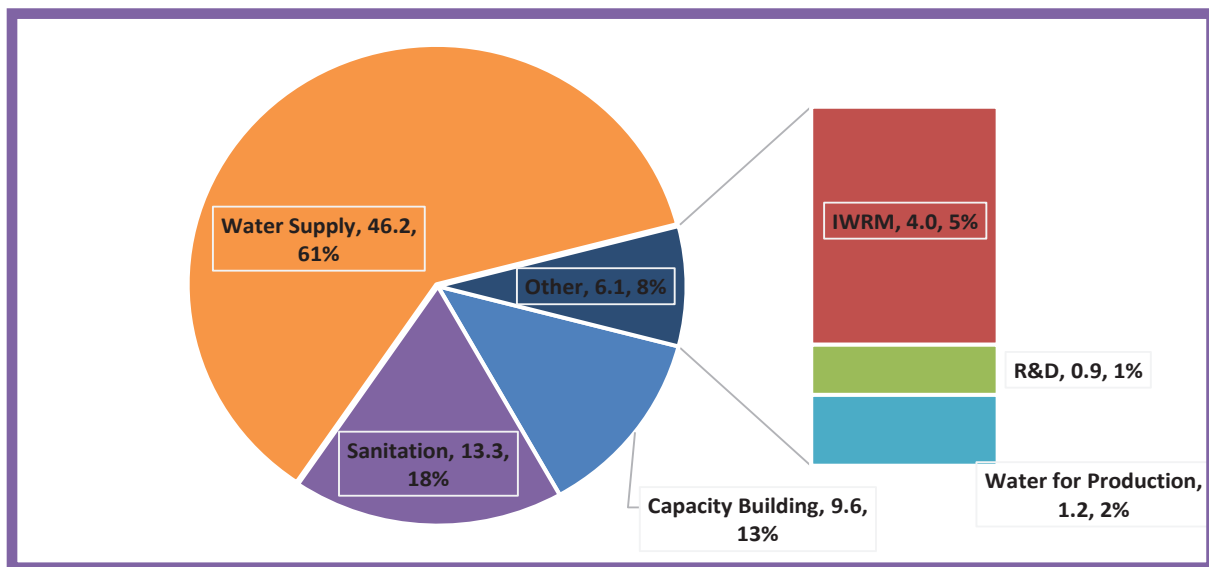


Figure 3-4: FY2019/20 CSO sector Investment profile

3.1. Funding sources

The financing this year was obtained from varied sources, including local and international NGOs, private sector (PS), district local governments (DLGs), Central government (CG), and others sources like multilateral financing agencies (MFAs), as summarized in figure 3-5 below. The MFAs (other category) were reported to

provide the largest share (81.7%) of the reported CSO financing for FY 2019/20. This is a shift from last year where International NGOs (INGOs) were the top source of funds. Under the MFAs, UN habitat and World food program contributed the majority of funds at 76%. INGOs are next in line at 16.41% of the total reported funding with funding sources.

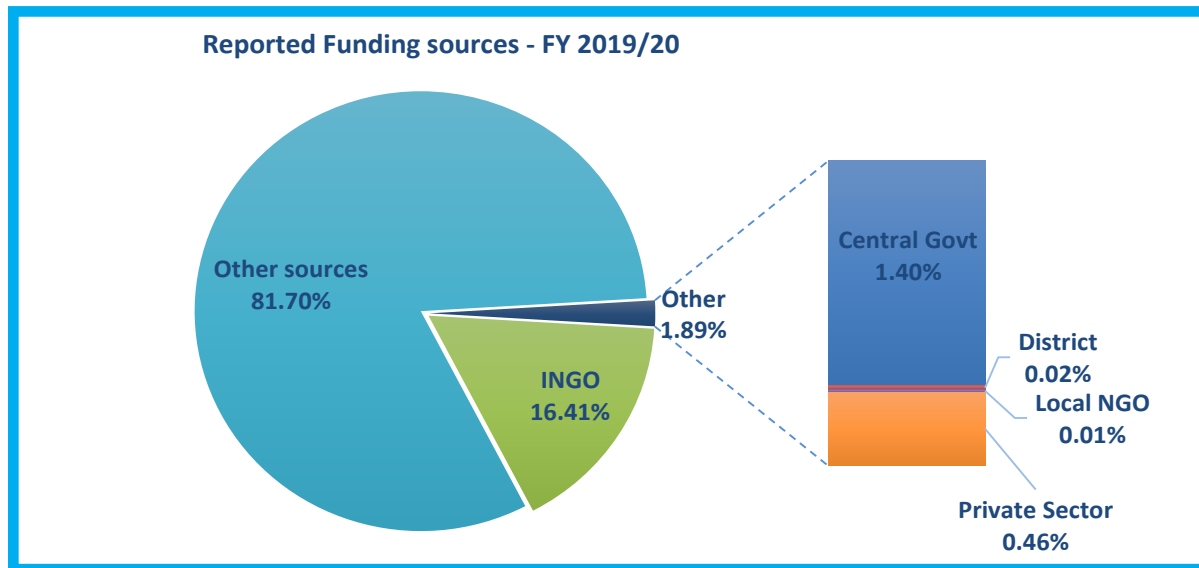


Figure 3-5: Sources of Financing

3.1.1. Case Studies - Investment

Access to financing – community WASH self-supply loan

Water For People, partnering with Post Bank Uganda, has facilitated access to a WASH loan product for construction, renovation, water extension, and equipment purchase, to improve WASH access, and promote inclusion in Kamwenge district. To ensure the intended use at household level, the loan amount is paid to an identified service provider and not directly to the customer. WASH contract financing loan product is also available Water for People, and sub-county extension staff use community engagement meetings to promote the product and has negotiated subsidised interest rates. Additional marketing is done by the bank through local media and bank staff, as part of customer relationship management. The Loan requirements and performance are detailed in the schematic below:

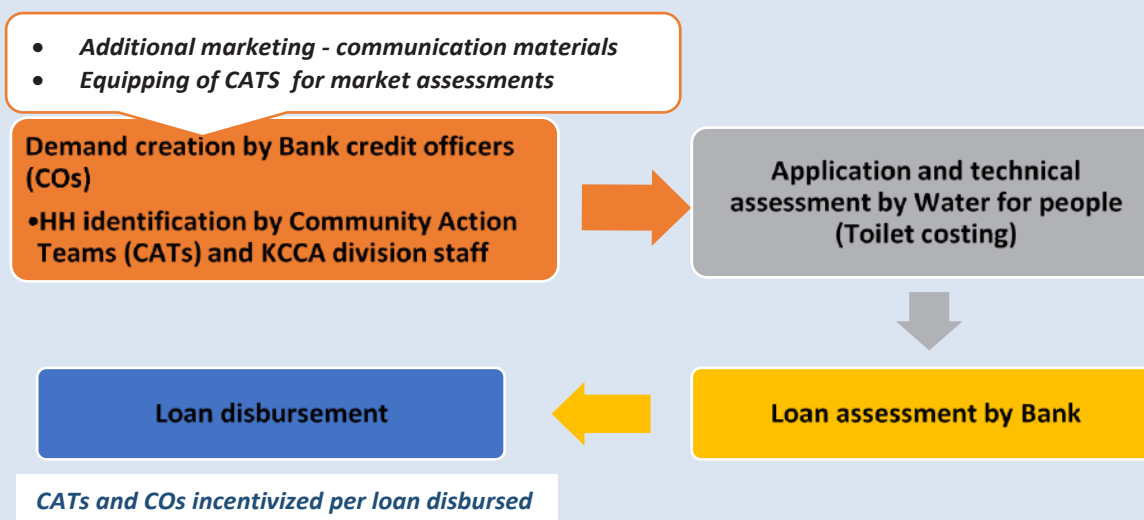
| Bank account with Post Bank | Quotation (BOQ) from the supplier or trained service provider | Proof of income to repay the loan | Loan Use | Customer base | | Beneficiaries | |
|---|---|---|----------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounts are used to disburse the loans to the bank client. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HPs and local masons aid in preparing the BOQs which the bank uses to determine the amount to lend to the loan applicant. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sources of income are used determine the loan period to be granted to the loan applicant. | Sanitation (Latrine) | 11 | 36 | 581 | 529 |
| | | | Water (Connection) | 9 | 8 | 152 | 82 |
| | | | Total | 20 | 44 | 733 | 611 |

The loan product has grown its customer base from 20 in 2018 to more than double (44) in 2019 as shown above. A total of 1344 beneficiaries recorded over the 2-year period.

In addition, as part of its role under the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) program, Water for people, working with KCCA, is facilitating access to finance for sanitation improvement in Kampala. Water for

People's related roles include business support to local construction companies and masons offering sanitation products and services and incentivizing households in upgrading sanitation facilities. Water For People has established partnerships with Postbank Uganda, Housing Finance Bank and Opportunity Bank.

The post bank loan product is well established and includes household sanitation loan products under a guarantee fund arrangement and business loans for service providers. The characteristics of the guarantee fund include subsidized Lending interest rates, minimal Collateral requirements for large loans, waived requirement for Loan down payments for landlords and Support with marketing through a developed marketing campaign targeting the middle-income cluster.



The **Uganda Sanitation for Health activity (USHA)** also employs a similar financing model. The USHA has established collaborative arrangements with BRAC, Finance trust bank and Opportunity Bank to offer sanitation loans. Loans so far are used for purchase of Satopans. Uptake of these loan products is reportedly low and attributable to the stringent account opening requirements. The project is working with the finance institutions to address these access barriers and also exploring partnerships with established SACCOs in the regions of operation. In addition, USHA is negotiating finance for purchase of cesspool emptier trucks for established emptiers, as part of the capacity building of service providers

WASH loans are potential option for promoting self- supply and thus increased water and sanitation access at household level. CSOs are still developing a favourable and proven loan model that will ensure ease of access and repayment, given the challenges of consumption loans.

The Power of Community Partnerships - Living Water International

Katembe Parish is located in Rukiri Sub County in Buhweju District which is among the food baskets of Western Uganda. This community, on the foothills of Rukiri (rock) comprises of mostly subsistence farmers. The communities in Katembe Parish lacked access to safe water. The upper villages of Kibande I, Kibande II, Mugarama I and Bwahika collected water from Kibande spring which was protected in 1992 but is now dilapidated. The lower villages collected water from open streams and ponds within the Kibande catchment system and therefore had unsafe supply.

The burden of water collection in Katembe was shouldered by women and children who walked long distances to access safe water. This led to absenteeism and school dropouts. This lack of water also meant that the majority did not practice adequate handwashing.

The need for safe water in Katembe had been overshadowed by the high percentage of water coverage in Rukiri sub-county. The sub-County water board, aware of the water challenge in Butembe, requested Living Water International (LWI), through the Woman Member of Parliament to fund a piped water system. A design of a gravity flow scheme was made with an estimated construction cost of UGX 748 Million. However, the available budget from LWI was UGX 640 Million leaving a funding gap of UGX.146.4 Million.

LWI engaged the district leadership and through a memorandum of understanding, the District Local Government (DLG) and sub county were able to mobilize the additional resources including acquiring all land for major installations, supply of unskilled labour and mobilizing locally available construction materials. The District leadership embarked on massive community and stakeholder mobilization which enabled the communities to accept, participate and contribute towards the construction of Kibande water system. This contributed to the successful launch and implementation of the project as the roles of different stakeholders were spelt out and mechanisms for coordination of different activities and parties were discussed to enable smooth implementation, with all parties satisfied with the outcome.

Kibande Gravity Flow System (GFS) is fully functional and has enabled access to safe water to 6800 people in 10 of the 12 villages in Katembe parish - Bwahika, Ryakatiri, Ihome, Kaijororonga, Kashari, Katembe, Kibande I, Kibande II, Mugarama I and Mugarama II.



Kibande spring before GFS construction.



Women trekking to fetch water



one of Unprotected water sources previously used by communities



Children taking a break on the way to fetch water



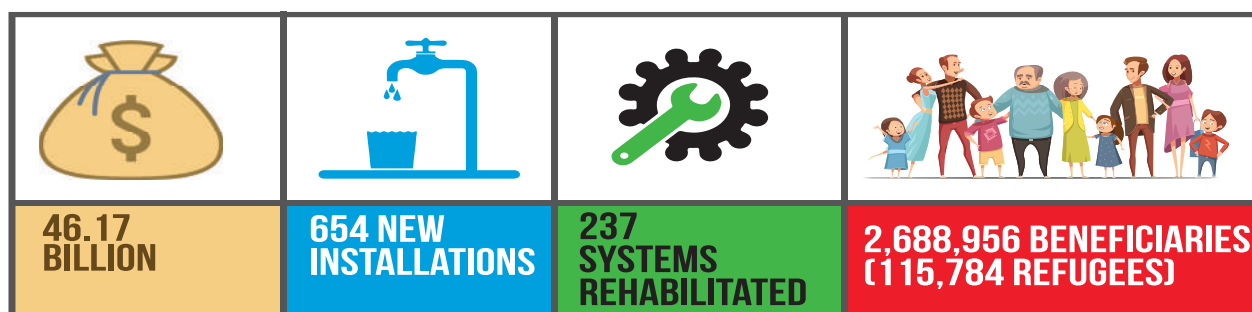
The 30,000 Litre reservoir tank - serves the upper line



Beneficiary fetching water from one of the 40 tap stands

The successful completion of the water supply project demonstrates the power of community partnerships in resource mobilisation. The confidence built and ownership of the project will also promote its sustainability at community level, in addition to the benefits that will be realised from the water supply. This model of accessing financing is a worthwhile option in addressing the huge financing gap that the sector is currently grappling with.

3.2. Water Supply



3.2.1. Financing water supply infrastructure

CSOs maintained their commitment to contributing to achievement of Uganda's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.1 targets, as evidenced by the continued investment in water supply interventions. In FY2019/20, 45 CSOs invested a total of UGX 46.17 Billion in water supply related activities. Several CSOs reported investments of over UGX 2 Billion, including GOAL Uganda, Kigezi Diocese Water and Sanitation Programme, OXFAM, Water for People, Whave Solutions and World Vision Uganda. A detailed breakdown of the reported CSO investment in water supply is provided in Annex 2.

Investment in water supply continued to rise, following an upward trend since 2016/17. This year's investment in water also includes activities targeting refugee hosting districts and settlements

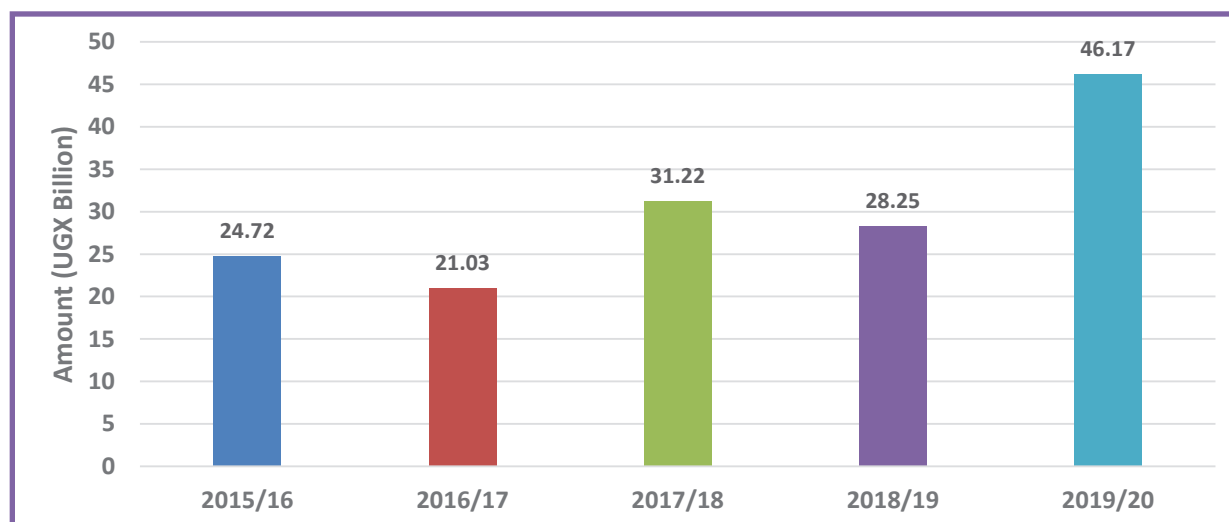


Figure 3-6: Annual CSO investment in water supply infrastructure (UGX Billion)

3.2.2. Interventions for Access to Water supply

593 new facilities were provided for basic water supply with an additional 204 rehabilitated to augment basic water supply. In addition, safe water supply was provided through 53 new piped systems, and network extensions to 8 existing systems. 28 existing systems were rehabilitated to contribute to continued and improved safe water supply. Table 3-1 below with the breakdown of the interventions shows that this year's investment was towards provision of both basic and safely managed water supply. Following on from last year's recommendations by MWE, there is very limited investment made by CSOs in shallow wells and springs.

The highest investment was made to provision of 301 new boreholes and rehabilitation of 179 existing ones, but far fewer than 986 new and 945 rehabilitations reported for the FY 2018/19. Investment in supply options for safely managed water supply (piped water systems) accounted for 27% of the reported investment in water supply infrastructure.

Table 3-1. CSO Water supply infrastructure - FY2019/20

| Point water Source type | Number of systems | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | New | Rehabilitated | |
| Borehole | 301 | 179 | |
| Protected Spring | | 10 | |
| RWH Tank < 6000 L | 167 | | |
| RWH Tank of 6000 to 10000L | 102 | 6 | |
| RWH Tank > 10000L | 12 | 9 | |
| Shallow well | 11 | | |
| Uncategorised/ Undefined (AEE) | | 5 | |
| Total point sources - new | 593 | 204 | |
| Piped Water System type | New | Extended | Rehabilitated |
| Gravity Flow System | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Pumped Water System | 48 | 5 | 26 |
| Total | 53 | 8 | 28 |

These interventions reached to 2.69 million beneficiaries in over 10,000 villages, of whom 52.5% were female and 4% refugees.

Indicator 1: Access to water supply

| Primary Category | Beneficiary | No. Of Villages served | Total beneficiaries | Female Beneficiaries | Refugee Beneficiaries |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Community | | 9,996 | 2,511,846 | 1,251,286 | 107,474 |
| Health centre | | 4 | 122,625 | 114,451 | - |
| School | | 11 | 54,485 | 46,706 | 8,310 |
| Total | | 10,011 | 2,688,956 | 1,412,443 | 115,784 |

Indicator 2: Per capita investment cost

The sector seeks to promote value for money in its investments, Per-capita investment cost is one of the performance indicators in the sector's quest to promote value for money. Per capita investment costs were obtained for borehole supply in FY 2019/20 is shown in table 3-2 below. It varies across districts, ranging from an average of USD 6.62 in Butaleja to USD24.19 in Mayuge district. The overall average per capita investment cost for hand pumped (non-motorized) boreholes is USD11.58, and improvement from USD 14.92 in FY 2018/19.

Table 3-2: Per-capita investment costs

| District | No. of Boreholes | Average cost of construction | Average of Per capita investment cost (USD) |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Amuru | 22 | 8,762,634 | 7.14 |
| Butaleja | 10 | 23,500,000 | 6.62 |
| Kakumiro | 20 | 24,992,360 | 14.74 |
| Kaliro | 37 | 12,351,351 | 9.59 |
| Kiryandongo | 25 | 14,407,526 | 12.27 |
| Kumi | 10 | 23,500,000 | 8.91 |
| Mayuge | 15 | 23,455,551 | 24.19 |
| Namutumba | 18 | 23,500,000 | 9.22 |
| Average | | 19,308,678 | 11.58 |

3.2.3. Water supply infrastructure maintenance

Proper planning and maintenance remained a major sector challenge that CSOs are contributing to address. Key investment in maintenance/ functionality and thus sustainability of infrastructure included rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, enhancing the development of management models to ensure sustainable service delivery. A total of 209 point water sources and 28 piped systems were rehabilitated, down from 945 and 92 in 2018/2019.

The Uganda Sanitation for Health Activity (USHA), profiled under section 3.3.1, also supports capacity strengthening of operators that started with the Central and Northern Umbrella Authorities (UAs). The support will involve water system improvements (network extensions) executed through output-based aid/ milestone payments and capacity strengthening in scheme management and UA professionalization. These are intended to result in improved access as well as related performance enhancement of the UAs. Four schemes (Matale WSS - Buikwe District and Kamengo WSS - Mpigi under Central UA, and Namagera WSS- Jinja and Namwiwa WSS - Kaliro under Eastern UA) are being supported and USHA is working to establish a geo-referenced customer baseline to inform the system engineering design for network extensions and UA business planning

CSOs continued to advance and improve on the O&M models that were reported on in the last two financial years. Key models that were reported on include:

- i. Concession contracts for maintenance support between Local governments, communities and local service providers (mainly hand pump mechanics). WHAVE solutions are currently operating as pseudo utilities for borehole sources under "service maintenance contracts" with defined tariff structure (usually block) and performance indicators to ensure functionality. Whave, continued its operations as Area Service Provider under Preventive Maintenance and Continuous Rehabilitation agreements (PMCR) in Mityana, Nakaseke, Kumi and Kamuli districts with new operations in Kaabong, Karenga and Kotido

districts. These services are for point water supply through 395 boreholes and shallow wells that serve communities, schools, health centres. The key performance indicators summarised in the table below. An average 98% functionality level with average response time of within 6 days - apart from in Kotido, has been achieved through this model.

Table 3-3: WHAVE solutions – performance data

| District/ Indicator | Kamuli | Kumi | Nakaseke | Mityana | Kaabong | Karenga | Kotido | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Number of sources with PM CRA | 98 | 80 | 37 | 50 | 55 | 30 | 45 | 395 |
| Spot Functionality | 98% | 99% | 97% | 100% | 95% | 100% | 98% | Ave. 98% |
| Average breakdown duration | 1 day | 1 day | 1 day | 1 day | 6 days | 6 days | 22 days | |
| Number of beneficiaries | 22,491 | 23,312 | 14,911 | 9,912 | 14,912 | 8,134 | 21,072 | |

- ii. Scheme management by private sector under the umbrella model. Most of the schemes under the umbrella model are managed by operators employed as part of the umbrella staffing structure. Water for People working with the Mid-Western Umbrella For Water And Sanitation (MWUWS) is developing the private operator system for running and managing the piped water systems in Biguli, Kamwenge district. Three operators have been engaged since 2015 and these include (i) The Biguli Traders Association managing the Biguli-Kirinda System and Kabuye extension (B. Kirinda Cluster), on a revenue sharing agreement of 55% (Operator): 45% (MWUWS), (ii) Power Technical Services-Ltd managing Malere, Rwebishahi, Bitojo-Byantumo, Kabale-Keishunga and Busingye Systems on a revenue sharing agreement of 45% (Operator): 55% (MWUWS) and (iii) Sole proprietors planned to manage the Kampala B and the greater Malere system on a revenue sharing that is yet to be agreed upon. MWUWS is responsible for fuel costs in operations, major repairs, mains expansions, resolving major leakages and other related costs. Both operators cover routine day-to-day expenses, scheme personnel, security expenses, and other operational costs. Key performance indicators show that the branch realised average Non revenue Water (NRW) of 17%, against a MWUWS target of 20%, and average collection efficiency of 98% for a total of 1568 connections. Preliminary indications seem to indicate the viability as a service delivery model; however, detailed assessment of the business model will be required to adequately inform the sector direction.

3.2.4. Case Studies - Water Supply

Several CSOs supported WASH initiatives as part of the COVID-19 response. The interventions related to water supply are profiled in the cases

Lifewater International supports Covid-19 response in Kaliro, Mayuge and Kakumiro districts

Lifewater is undertaking strategic engagements at development partner and Local government levels. LWI works with and through the District Task Forces of Kaliro, Mayuge and Kakumiro to deliver its support. The support during the reporting year included

Repair of broken water points to increase access to water;

Provision of handwashing facilities and other hygiene materials such as soap and sanitizers for use at designated health care facilities and for vulnerable households;

Provision of protective equipment for health care workers; essential medicines for isolation centres; relief food support to vulnerable households.

Preparation, printing and broad- cast of IEC materials (such as posters, radio jingles and DJ mentions on local FM radios etc.) to support information dissemination on Covid-1

Conducting online training for staff and community structures such as Community WASH Facilitators, Social Group Leaders, Local Council Leaders, Church Leaders on basics of Covid-19;

Supporting community awareness using loud speakers;



Rehabilitated source beneficiary

These interventions have highlighted the need to (i) adapt approaches and prioritizing strengthening community structurers in order to ensure business continuity. This is key in ensuring appropriate linkages with the community and sustainability of interventions; and (ii) strengthen collaboration among the actors to facilitate faster linkages, sharing of information and promote synergies for optimizing use of available but limited resources.

JESE Covid response support to Bunyangabu, Kabarole and Agago districts

Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE) with support from Simavi, Welthungerhilfe and the Waterloo Foundation supported the district Covid-19 Task forces of Bunyangabu, Agago and Kabarole districts in the following ways;



Provided 100 Hand washing facilities of 135 liters each containing stand and basins. These were mainly supplied to health centers and public places like market to promote handwashing

Procurement of Personal Protective Equipment that included 100 boxes of surgical masks,

2500 pairs of surgical gloves, 3000 liters of liquid soap detergent, 50 liters of hand sanitizers, 250 liters of disinfectants (Jik)

Direct Cash contribution of UGX3,000,000 shared amongst the 3 districts including UGX1,000,000 worth of fuel.

Airing Eight radio talk shows (04 on Wang O radio in Agago, 04 on VOT radio in Kabarole) on the Covid-19 crisis and community management,

Trained 45 community-based trainers, coaches and VHT's on Covid-19 response and risk management, 750 posters with communication messages on the Covid-19 pandemic were developed and distributed in 06 sub counties,

Supported 22 community sensitization drives (06 in Agago, 12 in Bunyangabu and 04 in Kabarole) on Covid-19

JESE is still committed to continue supporting the districts in conducting community awareness interventions as well as supporting improvement in community and institutional hygiene and sanitation uptake as key elements in the addressing the Covid-19 crisis.



Lifeline & Everflow Africa contribute to COVID19 response in Apac & Kwanja districts

EverFlow Africa, a social enterprise of Lifeline Fund, that provides professional maintenance and repair services was co-opted as a member of the Apac district COVID19 Task Force to provide essential maintenance and repair activities for water points. Lifeline provided the necessary support to keep EverFlow's critical and essential activities going and keep water flowing in the rural communities, in addition to providing relief needed for the rural communities and hand pump mechanics (HPMs). Additional effort was taken to follow Government of Uganda's guidelines to prevent spread of the COVID-19 - WASH activities that involved community gatherings and contact were suspended, a moratorium was effected on community fee collections, disconnections for defaulting communities were suspended, routine maintenance was halted but continued to operating the toll-free hotline to provide emergency repairs while taking additional measures to limit exposure and sanitize pumps before operations.



Evidence Action supporting Village Health Teams (VHTs) to disinfect borehole handles and dispensers

Evidence Action distributed 240,772 bars of soap in eleven (11) districts in Eastern Uganda. The organization also facilitated Village Health Teams (VHTs) and volunteers to disinfect frequently touched spaces and places like the handles of boreholes and the chlorine dispensers.

Evidence Action also supported Village Health Teams and Water User Committee members to sensitize people on the need for frequent hand washing with soap as a preventive measure against COVID19.

Wells of Life supports Mityana district response to COVID19

Wells of Life distributed 400 boxes (10,000 pieces) of bar soap to the Ministry of Health, Regional Hospital of Mityana and to the Catholic parish of Kkungu Bukuya sub-county, Kassanda district.

In addition, Wells of Life continued with the rehabilitation of broken boreholes, repair of wells and drilling of new wells in Mityana, Kassanda and Mubende districts as a measure to support much needed access to water.



Catholic Relief Services rehabilitating boreholes in Napak & Nakapiripirit districts

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is supported the rehabilitation of 11 boreholes in Napak and Nakapiripirit districts. CRS will also distributed eighty 88 hand washing facilities, jik, and liquid soap to health facilities.

Water For People – Covid-19 response support

Support to Kamwenge District Local Government Health Department

In Kamwenge, support was mainly towards ensuring availability of water for hygiene management. In line with the directive by Ministry of Water and Environment on fast track supply water, Water For People has fast trucked the construction of 1 piped water supply system serving 31 villages in Kabambiro sub-county in Kamwenge, and rehabilitation of 30 boreholes. Investments worth 798,000USD.

A grant of UGX5,000,000 for Water and Electricity bills was made to the DLG, to ensure full time access to adequate water and electricity to Rukunyu Health Center IV and Rwamwanja Primary School, the response centers receiving Covid-19 related cases

Provision of handwashing equipment in Kampala and Luuka district

Water For People has invested UGX45,600,000 in the procurement of foot pedal– operated hand washing facilities of 150litres and 500litres capacities and. Working with the local governments - Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and Luuka District Local Government, these HWFs were installed at points including markets and public schools

In Kampala, Water For People worked with Community Activation Teams, Health Assistants, particularly the “Weyonje team” for hygiene promotion campaigns to ensure hand washing behavioral change and adoption. In Luuka District, Water For People partnered with the task force headed by the District Health Officer.



Handover of HWFs to KCCA







Payment confirmation - Kamwenge
DLG



Beneficiary of new system

3.3. Sanitation and Hygiene

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| 13.26 Billion | 46,588 for Households | 71,930 Hand Washing Facilities | 852,069 Beneficiaries |

42 CSOs (68%) supported interventions to improve service delivery along the faecal sludge management (FSM) chain. The main investments were towards improving the containment stage of the chain and some supporting services to emptying and re-use of faecal sludge as detailed below.

3.3.1. Expenditure in Sanitation and Hygiene

UGX 13.26 Billion was invested in sanitation in FY2019/20. This, as shown in figure 3-7, represents the highest investment recorded since FY2015/16, a significant indicator of the importance of growing need to address the sanitation access gap.

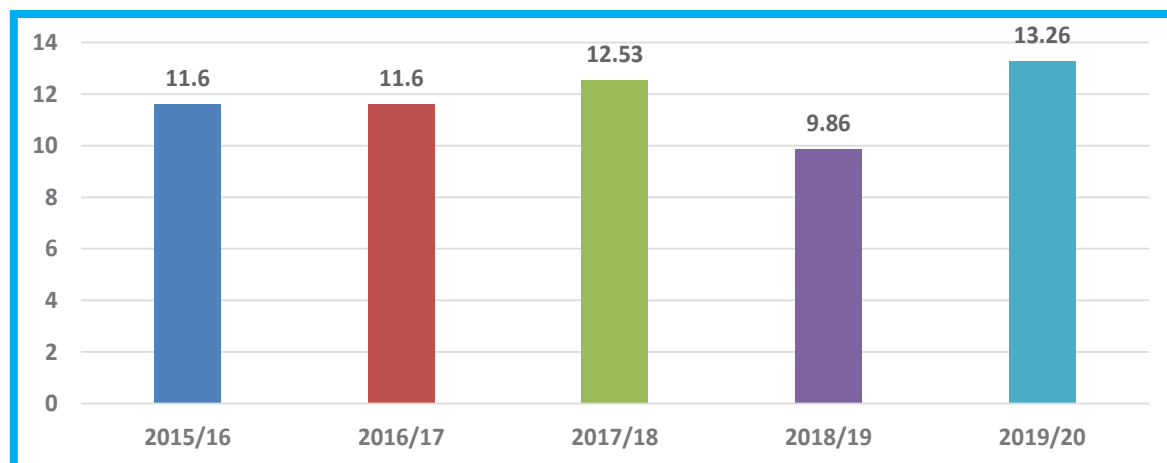


Figure 3-7: CSO Investment in Sanitation

The Uganda Sanitation for Health Activity (USHA) is a noteworthy intervention facilitating CSO contribution to the sanitation and hygiene improvements in Uganda. USHA is a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded project aimed at increasing the number of people with access to improved and sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. USHA targets 22 districts in Eastern, Mid-southern

² Buikwe, Kaliro, Jinja, Buyende, Namutumba, Kayunga, Luuka, Mpigi, Kyotera, Lwengo, Bukomansimbi, Gomba, Ssembabule, Lamwo, Kitgum, Gulu, Padar, Agago, Amoro, and Nwoya

and Northern Uganda and is implemented by Tetra Tech ARD in collaboration with CSOs (SNV USA, BRAC, and FSG) and private sector (Sanitation Solutions Group - (SSG)). USHA commenced in 2018 and it employs different innovative models coupled with knowledge management / transfer towards attaining this goal.

3.3.2. USHA Innovative Models

Sanitation social marketing is used as a key strategy/approach, to catalyze and accelerate sanitation access. To this end, the USHA has pioneered the Market based sanitation implementation approach (MBSIA) model and the integrated CHP – MBSIA model in its operational arrears. The MBSIA model is a network model that seeks to facilitate forward and backward linkages all players in the sanitation/ toilet chain .These players include Masons, community health promoters, financing institutions (Banks, and SACCOs) and material suppliers.

Sanitation Grants are also available for activities aimed at hygiene and sanitation improvements. This year UGX1.5 billion has so far been utilized by the USHA sub-grantees, that include Water Compass Inc., Water Mission Uganda, UMURDA, The Busoga Trust, Joy Initiatives Uganda and Villa Maria Hospital

Development of effective management models - USHA seeks to improve the FSM service chain through building capacity of providers of the emptying service. This activity focuses on urban sanitation in 3 districts and three providers. AWASO (Jinja), Central Umbrella (Kyotera), and Musoga (Masaka) have been engaged. Business plans including service solutions, standard operating procedures that promote occupational health and safety performance targets and monitoring framework have been developed. Monitoring data has been digitized with data collection done using mobile devices and analysis on the USHA ONA platform. In addition, USHA is negotiating finance for purchase of cesspool emptier trucks

3.3.3. Domestic and public sanitation infrastructure

Investment in fecal sludge containment solutions followed similar patterns to previous years.

Household Toilet Technologies - The drop and store technological options, are still predominant as shown in table 3-4 below. There is still significant investment in traditional pit latrines (TPLs). While this option is at the bottom of the sanitation ladder, it is the beginning of the advanced and contribution to creation of open defecation free environments.

Table 3-4: Household Sanitation infrastructure provided in FY 2019/20




| Type of Facility | No. of Facilities |
|--|-------------------|
| Pour Flush Toilet | 29 |
| Drainable VIP | 1,813 |
| EcoSan Toilet | 19,591 |
| Traditional Pit Latrine | 13,963 |
| Combined (TPL, VIP (lined & unlined, Ecosan, pour flush) | 11,192 |
| Total | 46,588 |

Sanitation Coverage - The investment in sanitation infrastructure benefited a total of 852,069 people, of whom 56% were female, as detailed in table 3-5. A total of 271,806 refugees were also reported as sanitation beneficiaries.

Table 3-5: Sanitation beneficiaries - FY 2019/20

| Toilet technological option | Reported Beneficiaries | | |
|---|------------------------|---------|----------|
| | Total | Female | Refugees |
| Lined ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine | 219,278 | 106,723 | 48760 |
| Unlined VIP | 43,700 | 22,000 | |
| Traditional pit latrine (TPL) | 327,827 | 214,300 | 223046 |
| Other – TPL with slabs /Sanplats and Ecosan | 76,984 | 39544 | |
| Ecosan | 117,642 | 62,781 | |
| Automatic flush | 1,584 | 893 | |
| Pour Flush | 65054 | 33031 | |
| Grand Total | 852,069 | 479,272 | 271,806 |

3.3.4. Hygiene and sanitation promotion

| | | |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
| 71,930 Hand Washing Facilities | 381 Open Defecation Free (ODF) Villages | 343,273 ODF Beneficiaries |

Several hygiene promotion activities were undertaken by CSOs, to support the desired health improvements, behavior change and investment in sanitation infrastructure. As part of investment in hygiene promotions, CSOs provided and/ facilitated the provision of 71,930 handwashing facilities (HWFs) to the different beneficiary categories as detailed in table 3-6 below, up from 63,905 in the previous reporting period. This increase is related to the focus on handwashing as one of the measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. CARITAS FORT PORTAL- HEWASA, AMREF Health Africa in Uganda, and World Vision Uganda each reported more than 10,000 household level HWFs installed in the areas of intervention.

Table 3-6: HWF and ODF villages achieved in FY 2019/20

| Beneficiary category | No. of functional HWF | Hygiene and sanitation promotion activities – ODF related | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Location | Villages ODF | declared | Population in ODF declared villages |
| Household | 71,512 | Total | | 381 | 343,273 |
| Public Places | 15 | Arua | | 81 | 188,363 |
| School | 234 | Yumbe | | 75 | 230,000 |
| Health Centre | 38 | | | | |
| Other Institution | 131 | | | | |
| Total | 71,930 | | | | |

Additionally, community engagement using different hygiene and sanitation promotion approaches was undertaken in 23 districts. These approaches include community led total sanitation (CLTS), follow up Mandona, PHAST, Home Improvement Campaigns (HIC), child-to-child (CtC), Sanitation marketing. These

interventions resulted in a total of 381 villages with a corresponding population of 343,273, being declared open defecation free (ODF). The results recorded were mainly as a result of interventions in Arua and Yumbe districts that utilized a combination of CLTS, follow up Mandona, PHAST and HIC approaches. The road to ODF villages has been travelled by several CSOs that contributed to the above-mentioned results. Notable cases that have contributed to the achievement of more than 20 ODF villages during FY 2019/20 is summarized in the table 3-7 below. Success rates of over 60% of the triggered villages have been achieved by some CSOs like Wells of Life, World Vision Uganda, Link to Progress and GOAL Uganda.

Table 3-7: Select CSOs that supported achievement of ODF villages in FY 2019/20

| CSO | No. Of ODF villages | District of intervention |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Water Mission Uganda | 156 | Arua, Yumbe |
| GOAL Uganda | 108 | Bugiri |
| World Vision Uganda | 63 | All Program Intervention Areas |
| Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE) | 35 | Agago |
| AMREF Health Africa in Uganda | 32 | Bunyangabo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kampala, Amuru, Ntoroko |
| Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association (UMURDA) | 30 | Kaliro And Namutumba |
| Link to Progress | 24 | Oyam |
| Wells of Life | 20 | Mityana |

The hygiene and sanitation promotion engagements, including as part of Covid-19 response, have contributed to increased sanitation access as highlighted in the case below that presents the power of community engagement and potential of many of the approaches used by CSOs.

3.3.5. School Sanitation

CSO contribution to improvement of sanitation in school and thus the indicator on pupil stance ratio is summarized below

| Indicator | Total toilet stances provided | | | | | | Pupil stance ratio (Average) | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|------------------------------|-------|
| User category | Boys Only | Girls only | Both Boys & Girls | Male teachers | Female Teachers | PWDS | Before | After |
| Number | 55 | 180 | 228 | 8 | 6 | 53 | 76 | 38 |

USHA is promoting the WASH friendliness approach to ensure holistic access in schools. Through its grantees, USHA is supporting 53 schools to become WASH friendly. To complement this, is the construction of WASH

facilities in these and this year, construction was completed in 16 schools. WASH friendliness is assessed based on eight indicators³ and the progress as at March 2020 was as summarized in the table below

| WASH friendliness level | WASH Friendly | Intermediate | Minimal |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Score | 8 points | 5-7 points | 1-4 points |
| Number of schools | 4 | 49 | 0 |

3.4. Case Studies

The Power of community engagement

The market for WASH service providers is not as developed in Karamoja as it is in other regions of Uganda. WASH products such as slabs, soap, re-usable menstrual pads among others are not easily accessible, and the local traditional latrines do not meet basic sanitation service standards.

Through the Apolou program, Save the Children Fund (SCF) identified, trained and supported community masons and business entrepreneurs to start WASH related businesses in the districts of Amudat, Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong. The activity involved both women and men, motivating 21 business entrepreneurs and 183 community masons to engage in latrine product making.

WASH marketing was used to compliment CLTS and the Clean household approach” activities to motivate construction of latrines that meet the SGD definition of basic sanitation. Consultation were held with women and girl’s groups, and business entrepreneurs to identify culturally acceptable products and have them produced. “Community experiential events were organized through manyatta wagon vans in which key behaviours and practices were demonstrated. The events also provided a platform for sales promotions by entrepreneurs - through the intervention 152 latrine slabs have been sold by entrepreneurs and installed by community masons.



³ Use of WASH education materials, institutionalized WASH behaviors, functional segregated toilet facilities for boys and girls, basic access to drinking water from an improved water source, dedicated WASH attendant, and handwashing facilities with water and soap available for pupils, Availability of MHM rooms with access water, availability of soap, and disposal facility for MHM materials, and functional school health clubs with linkages with community organizations

Women masons making toilet slabs – Katoponen village, Amudat district Completed latrine using precast slabs embedded with sato pans

Achievements - The initiative has provided opportunities for private sector companies to interact with consumer populations and for the communities to purchase Sato pans, resulting a positive impact towards latrine improvement interventions in Karamoja region. It has also exhibited the women masons and that culturally appropriate WASH products contribute significantly to the decision to move up the sanitation ladder.

Lessons Learned - The above success is not without challenges; the services of female masons are under appreciated by the community; since most community members still perceive male masons as superior to female masons. In addition, the low purchasing power which was worsened by COVID 19 pandemic, which negatively affected household incomes, limited the progress in latrine numbers.

Challenges - The private sector is key contributor to construction and improvement of latrines, and the social marketing, with women playing a key role should be leveraged. This, along with appropriate and contextualized WASH products will go a long way in increasing the percentage of people having access to improved latrines.

CSO Covid response support

1. Africa Community Technical Service Uganda (ACTS) – Covid Emergency response plan execution

ACTS executed an Emergency Response Plan to prepare its staff and communities for COVID19. Relief items and information tracts including jerry cans, bars of soap, strings, nails, sanitizer, bleach, gloves and masks were distributed. Key stakeholders were engaged to witness the handover of items for distribution to households, aided by Local councils (LCs).



During the distribution, community members were also sensitized about COVID19 using a megaphone hang on a car that was driven through the community. The messages how Covid-19 spreads, handwashing, and demonstrations of tippy tap construction. However, the time allocated for distribution was limited to 2 days only which limited home to home visits. This could impact whether the supplies reached the targeted household targeted.

2. WaterAid Uganda in joint handwashing campaign with KCCA to counter COVID19

WaterAid Uganda handed over 60 hand washing tanks to Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). The 150-liter capacity tanks have two handwashing outlets each and were to be connected to piped water supply and distributed in different public places including markets to enable public handwashing with water and soap. In addition, these tanks were fitted with a water efficient tap and foot operated valve to minimize contamination and touching of the tap when washing hands.



3. Action Against Hunger - sensitization of refugee communities

Action Against Hunger is supporting the sensitization of communities in Kyangwali refugee settlement. They conducted radio talk-shows on community radio where the District Health Officer was engaged to give

accurate information on COVID19 and answer people's questions COVID19. AAH also provided communities with hand washing with soap facilities.

4. Action for Human Rights and Education Initiative Uganda - Dissemination of information

Action for Human Rights and Education Initiative Uganda supporting the dissemination of accurate information on COVID19 as part of the Imvepi Inter-Agency task-force. Flyers in the local languages were produced and distributed to the community members. In addition, information was disseminated on radio and through the mobile public address to support communities to adhere to the guidelines put in place by Ministry of Health and the President's directives.

Wash in Healthcare facilities (HCFs)

BABY WASH initiative; towards improvement of WASH in HCFs – World Vision

Buraru Health Centre III (HCIII) is the nearest health facility for the 18 villages in Kyabagambire sub-county, Hoima District. For the more than 11,000 people serviced by this facility, they had to either walk 50 kilometres to the nearest hospital or endure the poor conditions at Buraru HCIII.

The facility lacked water and expectant mothers had to collect water from a faraway spring well. In addition, the structures were dilapidated, with no sanitation facilities and no water points. The centre depended on one 10,000-litre rain water harvesting tank to serve both the maternity and the outpatients' wing (OPD), creating scarcity of water throughout the year, for the mothers and the health personnel resident in the area.

The outpatient department (OPD) had a leaking ceiling and was a breeding habitat for bats. Rain water would mix with the waste from bats and produce a foul smell which made it difficult for health staff to work long hours, this forcing them to close the facility early. This limited access to medical care.

In 2018, World Vision Uganda, engaged community leaders and the local government to improve services at the centre through the Baby Wash Initiative. Among the interventions was the provision of constant, sufficient, clean and safe water. A solar powered piped-water system was installed at the facility and running water was connected to all points of care at the facility, including the laboratory, examination room, maternity ward, treatment room, in the compound, staff quarters, and to the nearby community. The system pumps approximately 6,000 litres of water daily, serving a population of 7,872 (4,250 male, 3,622 female). Of these, 4,014 are children below 18 years (2,014 girls, 2,000 boys).



A midwife washing hands before examining mothers. Health workers are now confident of their personal Hygiene and that of the patients



Mothers during training sessions on the importance of hand washing nutrition and antenatal care services

Achievements - Since the water system was installed, service delivery has improved. Attendance by health workers has improved, patients and healthcare workers are better able to control secondary infections. The availability of water in the labor suite makes it easy for the workers and patients to maintain good hygiene. Mothers now look forward to deliver at the facility - 30 to 35 babies are now delivered every month

The Baby WASH project incorporated other interventions including rehabilitation of the OPD, construction of 6-stance latrine for women with washrooms, 5 latrines for staff, a waste disposal pit and 1 incinerator. The project also built capacity of health facility staff on infection, prevention and control, and equipped them with personal protective equipment.

The upgrade of Buraru Health Centre III has created a conducive environment for staff and patients and repaired the facility's reputation. Before the BABY WASH Project, there was a lot of open defecation at the facility which risked patients getting hygiene related infections due to lack of water and proper sanitation facilities. Today, this is no more.

Covid response - Health care facilities

Partners for Community Transformation (PACT) is supporting Covid-19 response in Mityana district. The support has a focus on improving WASH in HCFs and to this end, PACT Supported Mityana hospital with with mattresses and disinfectants.

PACT recognizes the critical role of the COVID district task force and has provided logistical support in form of airtime and fuel to ease movement and communication.

In addition, the CSO has undertaken community awareness raising campaigns through community drives, radio talk show and community radios/mega phones. Most at risk and vulnerable households have been provided with Handwashing facilities and food stuff

The **International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC Uganda)** partnered with Kabarole DLG to implement its Covid response plan. Activities supported by IRC include:

Renovation of eight latrines in health centers of Rubingo, Nyabuswa, Ruteete, Kasenda, Kabende, Kaswa, Kidubuli and Kicwamba. The renovations costed ugx26,000,000 (*Twenty-six million ugshs*). The latrines were not only inadequate in HCFs but existing structures fell below standards of sanitation facilities that provide safety, privacy and convenience to the user. IRC contracted AHASA (Kabarole Hand Pump Mechanics Association) to renovate the latrines provide operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services.



Procurement of 60 drinking water stations with membrane filters for 18 health centres, support to the District Health Team to conduct Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in health care facilities and risk management communication for public places like markets was undertaken.

In addition airing of eight radio programmes on Jubilee FM and Voice of Tooro (VOT) for risk management communication and procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including disposable gloves, aprons and N95 masks was also done.

Covid response in Refugee hosting districts

World Vision launches a UGX3Billion COVID19 Emergency Response in Uganda

World Vision launched a COVID19 Emergency Response programme to support the refugee communities in West Nile and the 53 districts in which World Vision operates. The programme, sought to promote preventive measures to slow the spread of the virus, support health systems, provide children and their families' multi-sector support during the crisis and primarily targeted children under World Vision care and follow up in Bidibidi, Phino, Imvepi, Parolinya, Omugo and Adjumani refugee settlements.

Funding for the programme, amounting US\$1,010,000 (UGX3Billion), was re-allocated from the different programmes for health, education, water and sanitation, livelihood and refugee response.



World Vision partnered with Ministry of Health to set up isolation centers with mattresses, provide food for suspected cases, train Village Health Teams (VHTs) to carry door to door sensitization with megaphones, distribute hand washing facilities and soap to households and health centers, provide personal protective equipment for health workers, carry out sensitization and awareness campaigns and support coordination activities at district level.

The response was kicked off with a handover of 4,050 boxes (40,500 bars) of soap to the Office of the needs in refugee settlements.

In addition, World Vision also provided logistical support including vehicles to facilitate district task force, fuel, media airtime, medical supplies and mega- phones to be used by the local authorities in sensitizing communities about the spread of virus. World vision is seeking additional resources for what it sees as a potentially longer-term intervention.

The **Danish Refugee Council (DRC)** is supporting the national response to Covid-19 in Arua, Madi Okollo, rhino camp and Imvepi refugee settlement. The support to Covid-19 response include providing Arua district with 200 liters of fuel, distributing 1,639 bars of soap for hand washing in the casual work beneficiary. Distributing 197 hand washing facilities to the host community and repairing of leaking tap stands, encouraging IPC at the water points

Despite these interventions, it was noted that a lot more is still required in providing Hand washing facilities and promoting social distancing especially at water points

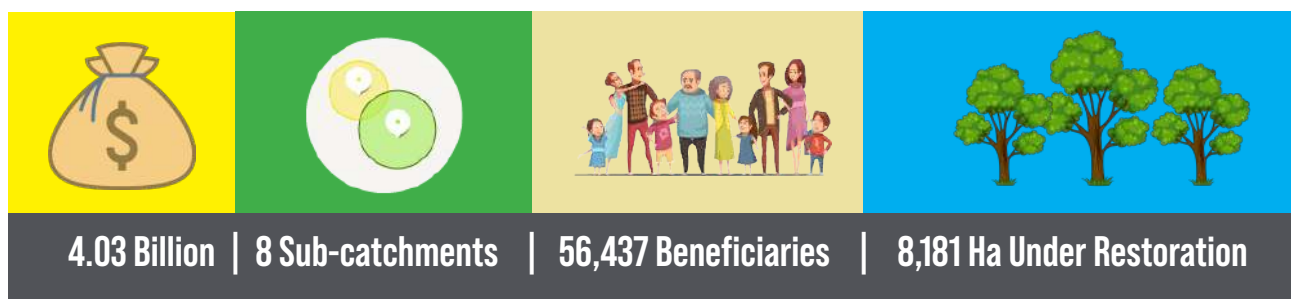
Global Aim is supporting Covid-19 response in Adjumani, Moyo and Obongi districts through the following interventions;

- ✓ Support to the District Task forces mainly on prevention through facilitating radio talk shows, radio spot messages,
- ✓ Awareness through IEC materials like posters,
- ✓ Promoting hygiene through provision of hand washing facilities, in target sub-counties of getting getting Pachara, Itirikwa sub- counties and the other surrounding communities in Adjumani.
- ✓ Provision of washing soap,
- ✓ Provision of fuel to support district surveillance team and community awareness.

Oxfam work focuses on risk communication, community engagement and IPC. Specific activities that were supported through the District Water Office and District Health departments, as part of Covid response and WASH service delivery include:

- ✓ Awareness creation on Covid- 19 at water points and community level through radio talk shows, media: bodaboda talk talk and IEC materials,
- ✓ Home visits through VHTs,
- ✓ Crowd management at water points through water points attendants,
- ✓ Water supply in Kyaka settlement, construction of communal latrines and support to household latrine construction, distribution of essential WaSH NFIs such as buckets, soap, tippy taps, aquatabs and communal hand washing facilities, water quality monitoring.
- ✓ The interventions are in refugee settlements and host communities in Kyegegwa district at Kyaka II and in Kamwenge at Rwamwanja and Kikuube - Kyangwali settlements

3.5. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)



3.5.1. Investment in IWRM

15 CSOs (23%) reported investment in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) totaling UGX 4.03 Billion in FY2019/20, down from UGX 4.55 Billion in FY2018/19. Details of the reported investment amounts are presented in the table in figure 3-10 below. The trend over the last 5 years still indicates an increase in the annual investment that was at a maximum of UGX 2.7 Billion, prior to the UGS 4.7 billion reported in FY2018/19, as shown in figure 3-10 below. Despite lower investment in FY2019/20, the general positive investment trend, demonstrate continued alignment of CSOs with the sector direction of a catchment-based planning approach to water resources planning and development.

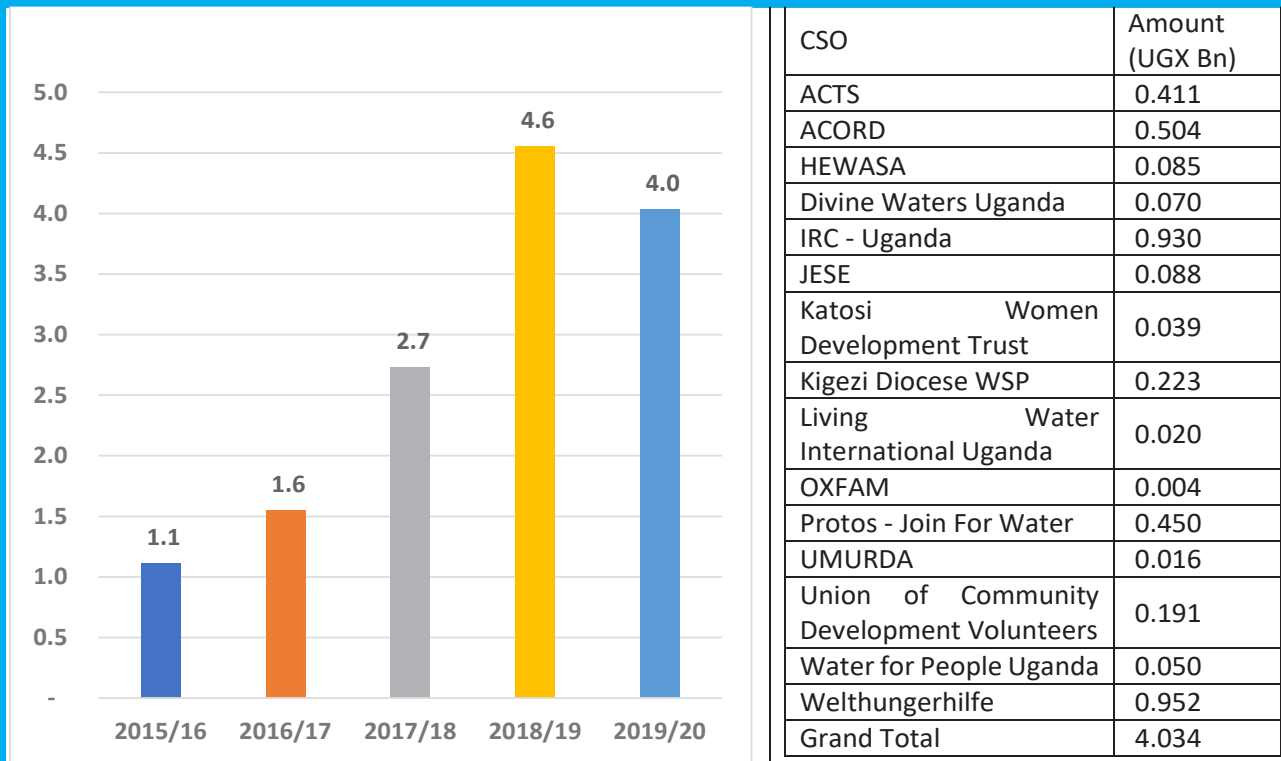
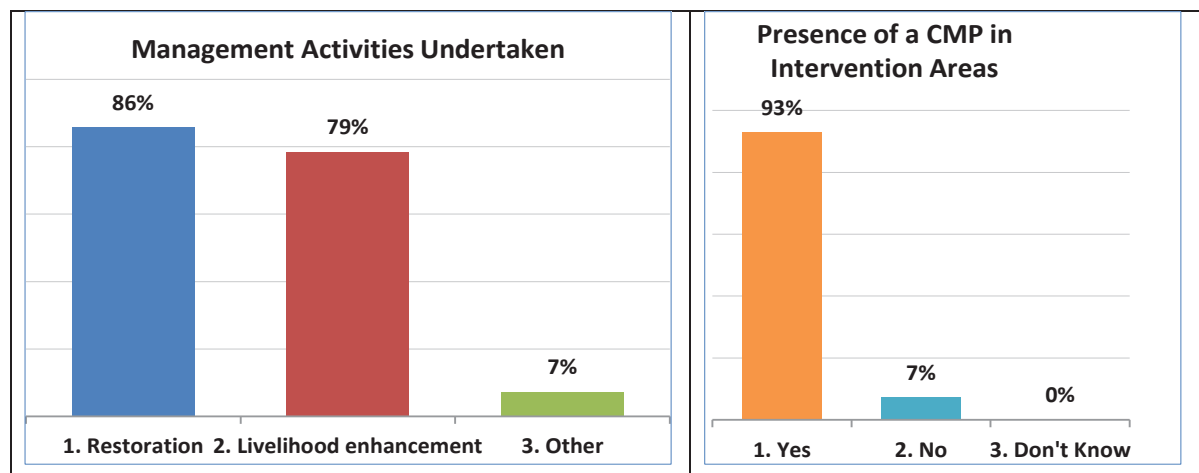


Figure 3-10: CSO Investment trends in IWRM

3.5.2. IWRM Activities

CSOs invested in restoration, livelihood enhancement and other support activities in the Albert Nile, Aswa, Awoja, Kyoga, Lake Albert, Lake George, Okere, and Rwizi catchments aimed at ensuring proper water resource and environment management.



The majority (93%) of these activities are based on catchment management plans (CMPs). Restoration activities financed during the year targeted mainly riverbanks and wetlands, as key hot spots. These activities

covered a total of 6181 hectares, most of which was wetlands (6062 Ha), river banks (438 Ha) and landing sites (337 Ha). Livelihood activities included Agro-forestry, briquettes, provision of cooking stoves, fruit and tree nursery growing, fishing and others like apiary, back yard gardening and Eco-tourism. Beneficiaries reported under catchment management/ IWRM activities are 56,437, of whom 28,343 (50.2%) were female.

Water development activities, which for CSOs are mainly ground water based, present pressure on the water resource, thus requiring proper monitoring. This year, CSOs reported presence of 125 abstraction permits for the new sources and extensions made.

3.5.3. Water Quality Management

CSOs report on the contribution to the sector indicator on water quality indicates a high compliance to the water quality standards for drinking water supplies. 405 of the 438 samples collected, from 93 water sources, complied with the national E-coli standards, implying a compliance rate a 96%. Out of the 11 CSOs that had complete records on this indicator, three CSOs reported at least 20 samples that were tested and these had very high compliance rates of up to 100% as shown in the table below.

| CSO | Samples tested | Compliant samples | Name of Scheme |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| ACORD - Uganda | 45 | 38 | Ayivu GFS, Bolomoni GFS |
| Kigezi Diocese WSP | 100 | 100 | 4 GFS - Nyakibande, Kihanga, Kabanyonyi & Kaharo |
| LWF | 262 | 262 | 33 motorised pumped systems |

3.5.4. Permit Compliance

This year's reporting tool included permit compliance. Data on systems/sources with permits is summarized in the table below. Of the 151 systems for which responses were provided, 105 (70%) were reported to have abstraction permits.

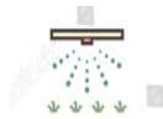
| Presence of Abstraction Permit | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| Number of Responses | 105 | 25 | 21 |

The above information relates to the records submitted by Children's Chance International, Caritas Fort Portal-HEWASA, ACTS, YES, AFIRD, Child Care And Youth Empowerment Foundation, Katosi Women Development Trust, Union Of Community Development Volunteers, Engineers Without Borders -USA, Wells Of Life, The Water Trust, Kigezi Diocese Water And Sanitation Programme, African Evangelistic Enterprise And Alliance Water Solutions.

3.6. Water For Production



1.20
Billion



07 Irrigation Systems



60,030m³
Storage Capacity



23,697 Beneficiaries

3.6.1. Investment in Water For Production

14 CSOs (23%) reported investing UGX 1.2 billion in water for production activities. Continuing the rising trend of investment in water for production over the last five years.

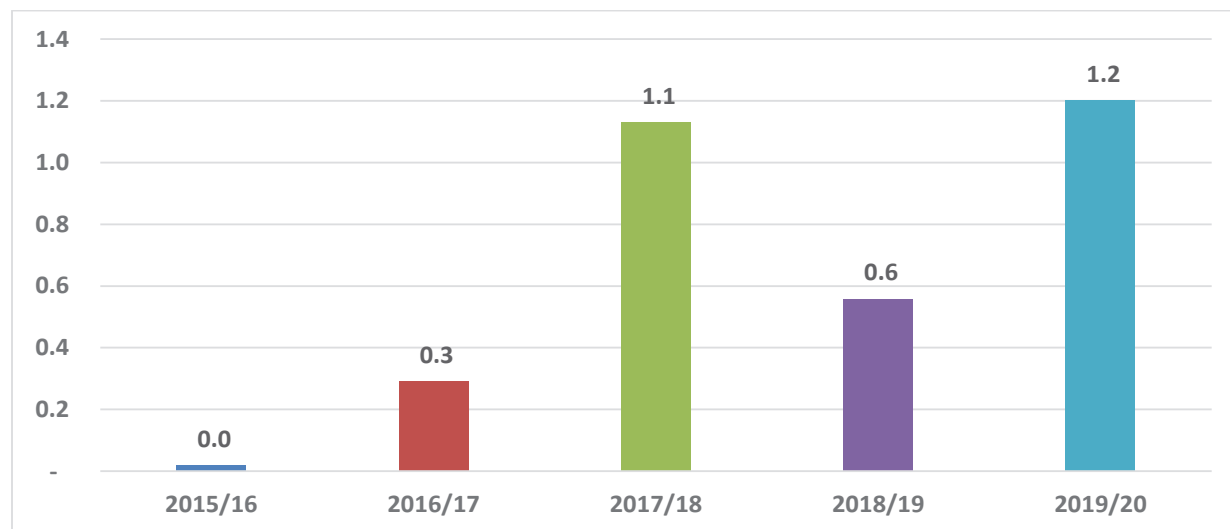


Figure 3-11: CSO Investment (UGX billion) trends in Water for production

3.6.2. Major activities

Interventions in water for production included formation of farmer/community associations, installation of irrigation systems, construction of valley tanks, rehabilitation of valley tank/dam, support to fish and livestock farming, among other. Detail of the interventions is summarized in table 3-8 below.

Table 3-8: Summary of CSO Water for production interventions FY 2019/20

| Row Labels | No. Of interventions | Storage capacity(m ³) | Total beneficiaries | Female beneficiaries |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Formation of farmer/community associations or committees | 228 | N/A | 3189 | 1622 |
| Irrigation system installation | 7 | 30 | 280 | 146 |
| Others | 249 | N/A | 4836 | 2287 |
| Rehabilitated valley tank/dam | 2 | 30000 | 3000 | 1500 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Supported fish farming | 2 | N/A | 50 | 11 |
| Supported livestock farmers | 29 | N/A | 360 | 291 |
| Valley Tanks | 2 | | 11982 | 5943 |
| Grand Total | 519 | 30030 | 23697 | 11800 |

3.7. Capacity Development

3.7.1. Overview

Activities were undertaken for capacity building activities under different thematic areas, as detailed in the table 3-9 below. 49 CSOs reported interventions in capacity building and the engagements focused on topics like O&M of water and sanitation facilities, gender mainstreaming, catchment management, social accountability, HIV/AIDS, IWRM, and planning. The activities reached out to 303,490 beneficiaries, of which 57% were female, and involved different stakeholders including community members, refugees, religious leaders, school children and teachers, MWE regional staff from the WSDF, TSU and WMZ, training institutions, CSO staff, and District local government staff.

Table 3-9: Summary of CSO capacity development interventions - FY 2019/20

| Thematic area | Total number of people reached | Number of female participants | No. CSOs reporting |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Advocacy | 76792 | 44857 | 8 |
| Good governance | 215841 | 120706 | 30 |
| Other | 7982 | 5041 | 4 |
| Policy influence | 50 | 15 | 2 |
| Sector coordination | 2825 | 1896 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 303490 | 172515 | 49 |

3.7.2. Expenditure on capacity development

49 CSOs (79%) reported investing UGX 9.62 billion in interventions in capacity building. This is the most investment in the past 5 years (refer to figure 3-11 below), an indication that capacity development continues to be a core element of CSO interventions to enhance sustainability and service delivery standards.

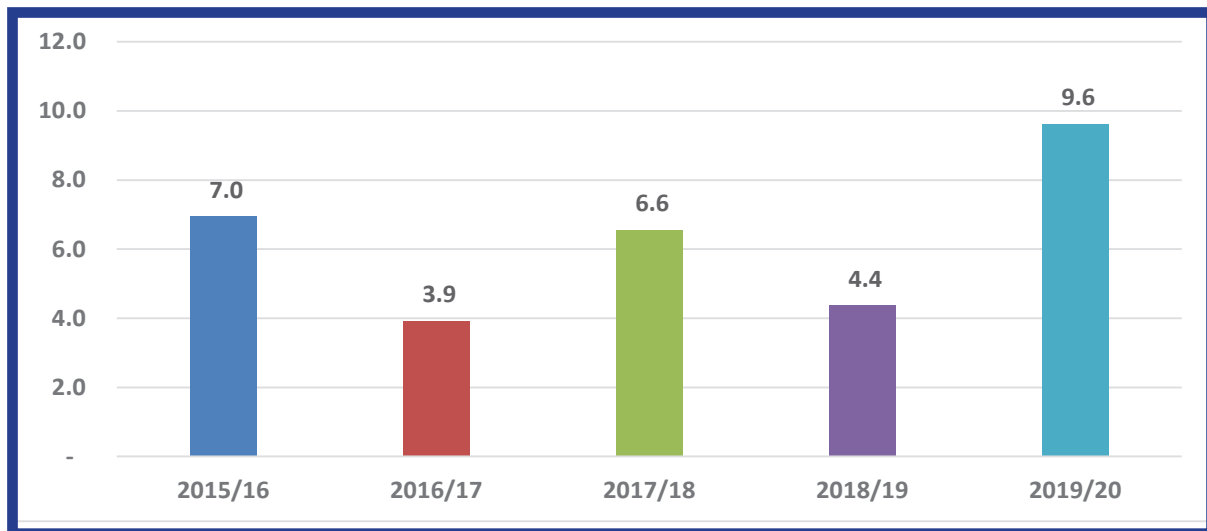


Figure 3-11: CSO Investment in Community Engagement/ Capacity building

3.7.3. Beneficiary Categories - Capacity building activities

The above-mentioned capacity building activities included several topics as enlisted in table 3-10 below. From the submissions received, it is noted the community members, Local government staff and school children are the principle beneficiary categories involved in the capacity building activities that were undertaken by CSOs during the reporting year 2019/20. All the topics listed from IWRM to planning were part of the community engagements undertaken. The high frequency (30) of CSOs involvement in community engagement activities related to hygiene and sanitation promotion is attributable to the Covid response related sensitization activities highlighted under section 3.3. Other topics of key focus during the year are Gender, Good governance and social accountability, O&M of both water and sanitation infrastructure and planning.

Table 3-10: Capacity building beneficiary categories -FY 2019/20

| Topic | Frequency of targeted category (by Code 1 – 10) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| IWRM | 10 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Gender | 21 | 14 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| Good governance and social accountability | 21 | 17 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| HIV | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| HySan improvement / promotion | 30 | 19 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 18 | 3 | 7 |
| O&M Sanitation infrastructure | 15 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| O& M Water system | 19 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| Planning | 16 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Other | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 138 | 90 | 122 | 23 | 9 | 68 | 93 | 74 | 16 | 23 |
| <i>1 = community members, 2 =CSO staff, 3= local government, 4= MWE staff, 5=Refugees, 6= Religious leaders, 7 = School children, 8 = teachers, 9 = Training & research institutions, 10 = other</i> | | | | | | | | | | |

MWE staff were also involved in the CSO capacity building events. Table 3- 11 shows that staff from the different regional units including TSUs, Umbrella, WMZ and WSDF were involved in the different topics for example WMZ staff were engaged on IWRM related activities and TSUs are key partners in all topics. TSUs are sport structures mandated to build capacity of the district water office/ DLG and as such strategic allies to CSOs, whose interventions support DLGs deliver their WASH service delivery mandate.

Table 3-11: MWE staff involved in CSO capacity building activities

| Topic | Frequency – reported MWE staff involvement | | | |
|--|--|-----|----------|-----|
| | WSDF | WMZ | Umbrella | TSU |
| IWRM | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gender | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| GG & SA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| HySan improvement / promotion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| O&M Sanitation infrastructure | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| O& M Water system | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Planning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

3.7.4. Results of CSO capacity building activities

Capacity Development and Community Engagement initiatives have facilitated several benefits and improvements in WASH service delivery. Notable among the impacts are:

- Good water, sanitation and hygiene practices including among others handwashing, safe disposal of excreta, safe water chain, clean and safe handling and use of water collection utensils, cleaning and maintenance of water sources, soak pits and drainage channels.
- Increased handwashing with soap and water, improved cleanliness of facilities, fewer incidences of diseases like diarrhea.
- Formation of school health clubs which contribute to better sanitation and hygiene behavior among children.
- Extended knowledge and acquired skills like making their own reusable sanitary pads gives the girl child more confidence during menstrual cycles thus reducing absenteeism and school dropouts.
- Increased appreciation and understanding of fragile ecosystems, and sustainable use of ecosystems. For example, through adoption of sustainable agricultural practices like soil and water conservation, resulting in restoration of degraded farmlands and improvements in wetland inventory.
- Advocacy efforts contributing to increase in WASH budgets including community self-supply.
- Changed attitudes on the role of the community in management of water sources and WASH improvement activities. Change of mindset and transition from reliance on government to community

self-help. With improved participation, communities are empowered to own and maintain water sources, more women taking up leadership roles in WASH activities leading to better payment of user fees, service delivery, better social behavior in WASH.

During the financial year, the USHA disseminated eight education policies related to WASH in school and worked on reproduction of six policies guiding household sanitation and hygiene to support capacity building and adequate implementation of WASH at the household level. The dissemination was cascaded from Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) to the district Inspectors of Schools and grantees, and then from grantees to school-level stakeholders. This has bridged the policy awareness gap, with tangible results in all USHA-supported schools. There is increasing awareness of minimum standards and requirements of WASH by School Management Committees, Parent-Teachers Associations, administrators, and teachers. There is also increased community outreach by the School health committees (SHCs) and increased attention to the development and implementation of WASH in schools (WiS) improvement plans.

3.8. Research and Development (R&D)

CSOs are still involved in the knowledge management agenda through Research and development (R&D). 13 CSOs (21%) invested UGX 597million, to undertake R&D in the areas of fecal sludge management, functionality of water supply system, innovative technologies and water quality. The topics were:

- (i) Water point mapping and water quality testing by HEWASA
- (ii) Improving Hand pump reliability through provision of real time data that facilitates quick response from stake holders by Fields of Life
- (iii) Participatory assessment and documentation of wash service sustainability monitoring (score card) in Kamwokya parish, Kampala central division and Kansanga parish in Makindye division by Environmental Alert
- (iv) Are the intervention to ensure that the excluded people are included effective? By AMREF
- (v) District WASH Integrity by NETWWAS
- (vi) Biogas use in Bugiri and Namutumba district by UMURDA
- (vii) Citizens experiences of WASH amid Covid 19 by TWaweza
- (viii) Briquette Production in Kampala and Gulper 4 by Water For People
- (ix) Improving child health through chickens in rural Uganda by International Lifeline Fund
- (x) Effective demand and willingness to pay by OXFAM

The USHA developed the National Sanitation Marketing Strategy and WASH in School Infrastructure O&M Manual to sector actors in effective service delivery and planning for school WASH respectively. Both documents are yet to be institutionalized and disseminated. Some of the research is still ongoing, particularly those related to functionality of water supply systems. The research on COVID 19 experiences indicates an increase in hand washing practice at critical times. Further, existing results indicate the potential for fecal sludge re-use to make briquettes and bio-gas, the Gulper 4 is an improvement to existing semi-mechanized emptiers that is still under development. Dissemination of key sectoral policy documents and WASH Monitoring and Evaluation at lower local government is weak and needs attention.

4. Strengthening Coordination and Partnerships between CSOs and other Sector Stakeholders

4.1. Coordination and Collaboration

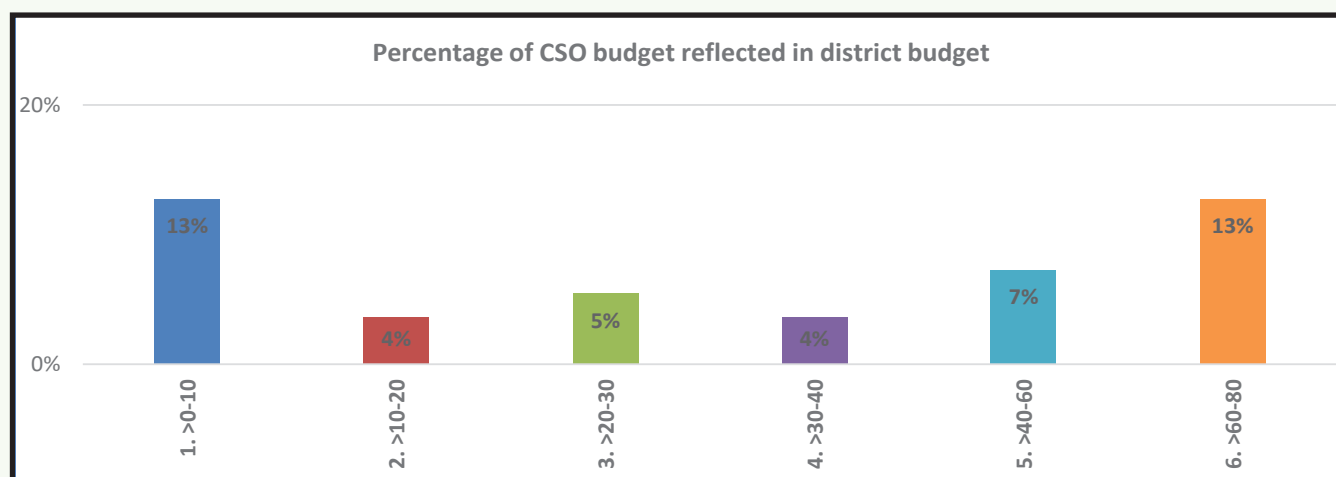
UWASNET and its members have prioritized collaboration as a key strategy to ensure effective and efficient WASH service delivery. The activities of the secretariat in section 1 and different sources of CSO financing are evidence to this. The Covid-19 response activities also reiterate CSO commitment to collaboration, all response activities supported, utilized existing institutional structures at the different levels. Relatedly, most CSOs were members to the district Covid-19 task force teams.

In addition, formal collaboration arrangements in the form of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) and partnerships and service contracts were also reported by several CSOs, as summarized in table 4-1. Major partners include District Local Government, CSOs like SNV for service contracts, World Food Program, Central Government and Private Sector. The collaboration is majorly on aspects of resource mobilization, planning, and implementation of activities.

Table 4-1: Summary of Collaboration Arrangements

| Nature of arrangement | MOU | partnership | Service contract | other |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|------------------|-------|
| No. of CSOs | 38 | 24 | 12 | 8 |

In line with the UWASNET strategy on coordination and the sector indicator on coordination, there are efforts by CSOs to ensure their activities are reflected in district budgets / work plans. Figure 6-1 below that summarizes the related performance reported by CSOs in six bands from 0% to 80% shows a wide array of inclusion of budgets up to 60-80%. It also indicates that a significant proportion of CSOs having at least 60% of their budget reflected in the respective district workplan. Overall, from the CSO reports, there is 49% coverage of the reported CSO funding in the respective district budgets.



The USHA has also initiated a process to support DWSCCs to be both vibrant and professionally managed coordination spaces. The intervention scope is designed based on institutional assessments. 1) policy

dissemination, 2) skills building, and 3) district water and sanitation coordination have so far been identified as priority areas. This includes developing reporting templates aligned with national level/SDG reporting framework, roll out of the HMIS, the Ministry of Health (MoH) web-based data management system, providing technical guidance in meeting management and knowledge management - use of field findings and lessons learned for district stakeholders.

4.2. Gender

CSO activities indicate gender responsiveness. Reports provide gender disaggregated data and there is an indication of targeting of different gender groupings. Key among the reported categories of beneficiaries that illustrate this are refugees, school children, persons with disability and females. The sector indicator on gender is “percentage of management committees with women holding key positions”. The data presented by CSOs indicates that a maximum of 80 records from the 95 used) had women in key positions of management. This implies a score of 84% on the sector gender indicator. Majority of the women were reported to hold the position of treasurer.

| No. Of records | Chairperson | Vice Chairperson | Treasurer | Secretary |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 95 | 25 | 28 | 80 | 39 |

Additionally, the capacity building engagements had gender as a key topic of deliberation. Table 3-10 above indicates that Gender focused engagements were held with the different stakeholder categories. These mainly included community members, CSO staff, local government teams, religious leaders and school children

4.3. Equity and inclusion

The geographical mapping of CSO interventions shows presence in each of the 10 UWASNET regions and in 100 districts across the country. The interventions covered different community categories including females, refugees, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and school communities, an indication of the focus on inclusiveness by CSOs.

A further analysis of the intervention districts against the 2019 water coverage statistics reported in the Water Atlas, is summarized in the table below and details provided in annex 4. This analysis seems to indicate the need to (i) review the water coverage statistics as majority of the districts of intervention are in the band of high coverage, and /or (ii) undertake a more detailed analysis of the CSO interventions

| Coverage Colour Code (%) | No. Of Districts | % of Total CSO intervention districts |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Red (0 - 24) | 0 | 0% |
| Orange (25-49) | 11 | 11% |
| Yellow (50-74) | 39 | 39% |
| Green (75-100) | 50 | 50% |

The formal collaborative arrangements (MoUs) with District Local Governments are also expected to result in equitable service provision. Narrative under the different sections on CSO activities further illustrate the commitment to equity and inclusion, these include the gender disaggregated school and household latrines with provisions for persons with disability (PWD) and Menstrual hygiene management at school. Details in

individual CSO reports reiterate this. The details show that (i) females are given leadership roles on management committees formed, for example as part of school health clubs, and water source management, (ii) several household latrines were constructed for persons with special needs in Palabek settlement (Zone 1 & 5B), (iii) school latrine stances reported for PWDS, (iv) marginalised community categories like the disabled, elders, women were provided for during micro catchment committee formation. The use of participatory and inclusive planning approaches like the clustering approach (UMOJA) that ensures that no one is left behind in WASH service provision also reiterate the equity considerations by CSOs.

4.4. HIV/AIDs

CSOs acknowledge the close link and inter-relationship between HIV/AIDs and WASH as illustrated from the reported training and advocacy events. The community engagement activities had a core focus on HIV/AIDs. It is reported, as summarized in table 3-10 above, that HIV-AIDs was a topic of discussion in the Advocacy and good governance activities, undertaken by CSOs this year.

5. Sector Challenges and Key Recommendations

5.1. Addressing the sector Financing Gap

The progress made over the years in improving water and sanitation service delivery in Uganda, while ensuring the water resources are sustainably managed is widely acknowledged. However, the financing gap in attaining the SDG and national sector is still huge. The estimates an annual requirement of at least UGX 5.10 trillion against the current UGX 1.74 trillion, of which less than 70% was released. CSOs are committed sector partners towards addressing this challenge and the increased financing and investment in research & development during the year reiterates this. The Covid-19 pandemic has also amplified the gap in WASH service delivery.

Several factors further exacerbate this challenge, including (i) the **inequitable budget allocation within sub-sectors and lack of a clear allocation criteria** - the level of financing allocated to rural areas where over 80% of Ugandans live, is not well reflected in the budget allocation, (ii) the ending of the joint partnership fund that has enabled a well-coordinated sector budget allocation and prioritisation, (iii) the increasing debt-burden of the country, with reduction in grant financing by development partners from about 80% in 2007 to less than 45% currently.

Key recommendations from CSOs

- i. Identification and mainstreaming of development partners including private sector to finance service delivery. The private public partnerships during Covid-response, USHA models, WHAVE solutions O&M model, UHMG and CSO community partnerships are some of the solutions by CSOs that the sector can build upon. Consideration of commercial financing for economically most viable areas and institutions of our sector such as National Water and Sewerage Cooperation is also worthwhile. These financing models require adequate policy guidance or programs to actively engage and encourage particularly the private sector involvement, more so in sanitation service delivery.
- ii. Investment in appropriate technology. There is a need to conduct research and development of appropriate technologies to address supply solutions in water-stressed areas and WASH service delivery models for the marginalised and economically disadvantaged populations with low affordability levels. MWE's appropriate technology centre provides a good platform for development and upscaling of appropriate solutions to address in an effective and efficient manner. CSO sanitation solutions and promotion of appropriate technology for example rain water harvesting promotion by Katosi women and ACORD and, Water For People are also developing sanitation solutions for faecal sludge emptying are also a good contribution to build on.
- iii. Undertake a national assessment to clearly profile the unserved pockets of the population and develop a sector resourcing plan that prioritizes the least served districts with less than 55% coverage. This will involve updating the SSIP to reflect baseline situation that is aligned with the sector / SDG performance monitoring framework.
- iv. Maintain sector coordination and joint/ coordinated financing modalities similar to the Joint Partnership Fund. This will promote program-based planning and implementation while strengthening synergies in financing by development partners. An analysis of the best model to adopt towards sector wide approach to planning (SWAP), with recommendations of how to address the current challenges will be important.
- v. Waiver of the 18% Value added tax (VAT) on all sector development projects. The continued taxation on water development supplies curtails efforts aimed at achieving universal access to safe water. The savings from this tax waiver implies more funds released to close the sector

financing gap and thus increased coverage and reduction in the related disease burden in Uganda.

5.2. Effective and Sustainable WASH Service Delivery

UWASNET applauds the progress made to increase access to safe water and sanitation. This notwithstanding, there are service delivery gaps in provision of water and sanitation services and in performance of utilities especially in the smaller urban centres and in faecal sludge management as well as sustaining ODF status in villages. The community-based management system that has been a model in rural areas has not yielded the desired results and achieving the national goal of 95% functionality has remained an unattained target. Cognisant of the challenges over the years, a new O&M strategy (2020) has been prepared by the MWE. Additionally, CSOs have continued to invest in technologies like shallow wells, albeit at a lower rate.

Sustainable WASH services in public places is under prioritized, for example according to JMP 2019 statistics, only 44% of the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) had access to a basic water supply. A 2019 assessment of the status of WASH in HCFs within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan area by WaterAid Uganda reiterates this - 48.1% of the health care facilities did not have access to a reliable and quality water supply; 85.2% did not have safe and private toilet facilities; 57.4% did not have adequate hand hygiene facilities while 53.7% did not have an efficient health care waste management system. HCFs are also hotspots for infections, due to poor WASH conditions, further worsening the disease burden, about 31 % of all neonatal deaths in Uganda are attributed to sepsis.

Key recommendations from CSOs

- Re-examine the NWSC service delivery expansion program to redirect investment to improving quality of service delivery within their water supply areas and addressing operation and maintenance.
- Fast track the expansion of the current sewerage network within the urban areas, and also investment in non-sewered sanitation to improve the faecal sludge management (FSM) chain if the country is to fulfil its commitment to safely managed sanitation.
- Targeted implementation of (i) O&M Framework to provide the sector with guidance on management of rural water infrastructure and (ii) the FSM guidelines to enhance improvements along the FSM chain.
- Deliberate actions by both MoH and MWE to urgently increase financing WASH interventions especially for HCFs. There is also need to finalise and operationalise WASH in Health Care Facilities National Guidelines.
- Refine the delivery and contextualisation of hygiene promotion approaches like CLTS to address the challenges of sustaining ODF status and sanitation in rural growth centers and small towns.

5.3. Inadequate monitoring data to report on sector performance

CSO appreciate the sector efforts in improving sector performance reporting including the development of the sector performance framework and related guideline document. However, several of the indicators still lack adequate baseline data, attributable to several factors including the level of awareness/ interpretation among the different sector stakeholders contributing to the indicator data. Furthermore, some critical indicators on WASH in Health Care Facilities and Menstrual Hygiene are not provided for despite their critical importance in the sector.

Recommendations:

- i. Increased awareness raising on the definitions and implications of SDG Indicators to all stakeholders and standardization of reporting formats
- ii. Increased capacity building on knowledge management elements including skill development of sector professionals on data collection, interpretation and analysis as well as utilization of results and development of the National MIS including sanitation as a safe custody of sector data.
- iii. Incorporate WASH in Health Care Facilities and Menstrual Health in Schools within the Sector Performance Monitoring Framework for annual assessment of progress attained.

5.4. Inequity in WASH service delivery to refugee hosting districts

Uganda is currently hosting over 1.5 million refugees in 11 refugee hosting Districts. The Uganda national refugee policy provides for resettlement and provision of basic social services to refugees. Additional resources increased water, sanitation the negative effects environmental degradation and in some cases conflict due to inequity in service provision between refugees and host communities – relief efforts have largely focused on service delivery in refugee settlements. The CSOs do appreciate the current initiatives to address these challenges including the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) and plan. These documents provide a good foundation and guidance that will allow for coordinated and equitable service delivery in refugee hosting communities.

Recommendations:

- i. Use the refugee hosting district as the planning unit, with refugee settlements as beneficiary categories and not a special group of focus
- ii. Enhance coordination among the different actors involved in refugee response, including line ministries, development partners and UWASNET for guided investment, review and reporting
- iii. Mainstreaming of catchment conservation across the key intervention sectors, with a special focus on micro-catchments degraded by refugee activities as identified hotspots

Annex 1 – List Of CSOs That Reported FY 2019/20

1. Africa Community Technical Service Uganda
2. African Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE)
3. Agency For Co-Operation In Research And Development-Uganda
4. Agency For Integrated Rural Development (AFIRD)
5. Alliance Water Solutions
6. Amref Health Africa In Uganda
7. Caritas Fort Portal- HEWASA
8. Child Care And Youth Empowerment Foundation
9. Children's Chance International
10. Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI)
11. Divine Waters Uganda
12. Engineers Without Borders -USA
13. Environmental Alert
14. Evidence Action
15. Fields Of Life
16. Goal Uganda
17. International Aids Services
18. International Institute Of Rural Reconstruction
19. International Lifeline Fund
20. IRC International Water And Sanitation Centre
21. John Foley Well Works Africa
22. Joint Effort To Save The Environment
23. Karamoja Peace And Development Agency
24. Katosi Women Development Trust
25. Kigezi Diocese Water And Sanitation Programme
26. Life Water International
27. Link To Progress
28. Living Water International Uganda
29. Lutheran World Federation
30. Malteser
31. Mission 4 Water Limited
32. Network For Water And Sanitation Uganda

33. North Kigezi And Kinkiizi Dioceses WASH Programme
34. Oxfam
35. Partners For Children Worldwide
36. Partners For Community Health And Development Organization
37. Partners For Community Transformation - PACT
38. Peace Winds Japan
39. Plan International
40. Protos - Join For Water
41. RICE - Westnile
42. Save The Children International
43. SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
44. Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organisation
45. Spotlight On Africa Uganda Foundation
46. The Busoga Trust
47. The Greater Rubaba Planning And Development Association (Grpda)
48. The Water Trust
49. Twaweza East Africa
50. Uganda Health Marketing Group Ltd
51. Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association
52. Uganda Sanitation For Health Activity (USHA)
53. Union Of Community Development Volunteers
54. Unite For The Environment
55. Voluntary Action For Development
56. Water For People Uganda
57. Water Mission Uganda
58. WaterAid - Uganda
59. Wells Of Life
60. Whave Solutions
61. World Vision Uganda
62. Youth Environment Service

Annex 2 – CSO Investment In Water Supply

| Civil Society Organization (CSO) | Amount Ugx (Bn) |
|--|-----------------|
| Africa Community Technical Service Uganda | 0.410 |
| Agency For Co-Operation In Research And Development-Uganda | 0.370 |
| Amref Health Africa In Uganda | 1.512 |
| Caritas Fort Portal- HEWASA | 0.538 |
| Divine Waters Uganda | 0.446 |
| Engineers Without Borders -USA | 0.377 |
| Fields Of Life | 0.846 |
| Goal Uganda | 3.166 |
| Greater Rubaba | 0.006 |
| International Aids Services | 0.079 |
| International Lifeline Fund | 0.000 |
| International Water And Sanitation Centre (IRC) | 1.096 |
| John Foley Well Works Africa | 0.588 |
| Joint Effort To Save The Environment | 0.068 |
| Katosi Women Development Trust | 0.066 |
| Kigezi Diocese Water And Sanitation Programme | 2.945 |
| Life Water International | 1.309 |
| Link To Progress | 0.623 |
| Living Water International Uganda | 1.670 |
| Lutheran World Federation (Edited) | 0.158 |
| Mission 4 Water Limited | 0.170 |
| North Kigezi And Kinkiizi Dioceses Wash Programme | 0.199 |
| Oxfam | 2.635 |
| Partners For Children Worldwide | 0.047 |
| Partners For Community Health And Development Organization | 0.001 |
| Peace Winds Japan | 0.609 |
| Plan | 0.427 |
| Save The Children International | 0.210 |
| Spotlight On Africa Uganda Foundation | 0.038 |
| The Busoga Trust | 1.500 |

| Civil Society Organization (CSO) | Amount Ugx (Bn) |
|--|-----------------|
| The Water Trust | 1.259 |
| Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association | 1.940 |
| Union Of Community Development Volunteers | 0.376 |
| Voluntary Action For Development | 0.244 |
| Water For People Uganda | 2.900 |
| Water Mission Uganda | 1.000 |
| Wells Of Life | 1.247 |
| Welthungerhilfe | 1.905 |
| Whave Solutions | 3.967 |
| World Vision Uganda | 9.012 |
| Africa Community Technical Service Uganda | 0.410 |
| Agency For Co-Operation In Research And Development-Uganda | 0.370 |

Annex 3 – CSO reported Investment In Sanitation related interventions

| Civil Society Organization (CSO) | Amount reported UGX (Bn) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Africa Community Technical Service Uganda | 0.150 |
| African Evangelistic Enterprise | 0.073 |
| Agency For Co-Operation In Research And Development-Uganda (ACORD) | 0.161 |
| Alliance Water Solutions | 0.085 |
| AMREF Health Africa In Uganda | 1.621 |
| Caritas Fort Portal- HEWASA | 0.093 |
| Child Care And Youth Empowerment Foundation | 0.154 |
| Divine Waters Uganda | 0.060 |
| Engineers Without Borders -USA | 0.002 |
| Fields Of Life | 0.512 |
| Goal Uganda | 0.525 |
| Greater Rubaba | 0.004 |
| International Water And Sanitation Centre (IRC) | 0.191 |
| John Foley Well Works Africa | 0.020 |
| Joint Effort To Save The Environment | 0.077 |
| Karamoja Peace And Development Agency | 0.016 |
| Katosi Women Development Trust | 0.087 |
| Kigezi Diocese Water And Sanitation Programme | 0.019 |
| Link To Progress | 0.208 |
| Living Water International Uganda | 0.135 |
| Mission 4 Water Limited | 0.015 |
| North Kigezi And Kinkiizi Dioceses Wash Programme | 0.133 |
| Oxfam | 0.514 |
| Peace Winds Japan | 1.200 |
| Plan | 0.820 |
| Protos - Join For Water | 0.352 |
| Save The Children International | 0.317 |
| The Busoga Trust | 0.800 |
| The Water Trust | 0.092 |
| Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association | 0.321 |

| Civil Society Organization (CSO) | Amount reported UGX (Bn) |
|---|--------------------------|
| Union Of Community Development Volunteers | 0.154 |
| Voluntary Action For Development | 0.617 |
| Water For People Uganda | 0.100 |
| Water Mission Uganda | 1.000 |
| Wells Of Life | 0.233 |
| Welthungerhilfe | 0.342 |
| World Vision Uganda | 1.746 |

Annex 4 – Districts of CSO Water supply interventions during FY 2019/20

| District | 2019 Coverage ⁴ | District | 2019 Coverage | District | 2019 Coverage |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abim | 80% | Kaberamaido | 78% | Moroto | 79% |
| Adjumani | 84% | Kagadi | 62% | Moyo | 95% |
| Agago | 95% | Kaliro | 50% | Mpigi | 79% |
| Alebtong | 94% | Kalungu | 93% | Mubende | 34% |
| Amolatar | 88% | Kampala | 84% | Mukono | 71% |
| Amudat | 51% | Kamuli | 77% | Nakapiripirit | 60% |
| Amuria | 75% | Kamwenge | 79% | Nakaseke | 83% |
| Amuru | 87% | Kanungu | 90% | Nakasongola | 80% |
| Apac | 74% | Katakwi | 92% | Namayingo | 58% |
| Arua | 74% | Kayunga | 72% | Namisindwa | 68% |
| Bududa | 70% | Kibaale | 66% | Namutumba | 55% |
| Bugiri | 67% | Kiruhura | 42% | Napak | 81% |
| Buhweju | 60% | Kiryandongo | 71% | Ngora | 87% |
| Buikwe | 59% | Kitgum | 95% | Ntoroko | 87% |
| Bukedea | 67% | Kole | 75% | Nwoya | 63% |
| Bukomansimbi | 86% | Kotido | 81% | Omoro | 91% |
| Buliisa | 71% | Kumi | 76% | Otuke | 93% |
| Bunyangabo | 72% | Kyankwanzi | 58% | Oyam | 70% |
| Bushenyi | 85% | Kyegegwa | 32% | Pader | 95% |
| Busia | 76% | Kyenjojo | 69% | Pakwach | 49% |
| Butaleja | 62% | Kyotera | 62% | Rakai | 36% |
| Butambala | 95% | Lamwo | 95% | Rubirizi | 64% |
| Buyende | 37% | Lira | 92% | Rukiga | 95% |
| Dokolo | 85% | Luuka | 78% | Rukungiri | 86% |
| Gomba | 87% | Luwero | 69% | Serere | 81% |
| Gulu | 76% | Lwengo | 72% | Sironko | 78% |
| Hoima | 56% | Lyantonde | 49% | Soroti | 78% |
| Ibanda | 51% | Manafwa | 74% | Ssembabule | 38% |
| Iganga | 70% | Masaka | 70% | Tororo | 61% |
| Isingiro | 43% | Mayuge | 54% | Wakiso | 38% |
| Jinja | 66% | Mbale | 69% | Yumbe | 47% |
| Kaabong | 86% | Mbarara | 60% | Zombo | 84% |
| Kabale | 88% | Mitooma | 92% | | |
| Kabarole | 79% | Mityana | 77% | | |

⁴ Coverage statistics obtained from the Uganda water supply atlas



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