



UWASNET

NGO GROUP PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2007



UWASNET Seeks to contribute towards poverty alleviation by increasing access to safe water and improved sanitation through effective coordination of NGO's/CBO's in the water and sanitation sector in Uganda.

AUGUST 2007

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TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ii
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1 Background.....	6
1.2 Structure of the Report.....	6
1.3 About UWASNET.....	6
2. WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR OVERVIEW.....	7
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Investment by NGO/CBOs in 2006.....	8
3. PERFORMANCE OF NGOs/CBOs OPERATING OUTSIDE EMERGENCY AREAS.....	9
3.1 Introduction.....	9
3.2 Access to Improved Water Supplies.....	9
3.2.1 Physical Achievements.....	10
3.2.2 Population served.....	10
3.2.3 Promotion of Appropriate Technologies.....	10
3.2.3 Financial Investment.....	10
3.2.4 Unit costs for water facilities.....	11
3.3 Functionality of existing water sources.....	11
3.4 Hygiene and Sanitation.....	12
3.3.1 Physical Achievements.....	13
3.3.2 Hygiene Promotion in Communities.....	15
3.3.3 Hygiene Promotion in Schools.....	16
3.3.4 Investment in Sanitation and Hygiene.....	18
3.4 Water for Production.....	18
3.6 Gender.....	28
3.8 Community Management.....	19
3.9 Institutional Capacity Building.....	19
3.10 Challenges and Recommendations.....	23
4. PERFORMANCE OF NGOS UNDER THE ORTHERN UGANDA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE.....	24
4.1. Introduction.....	24
4.1.1 Background to Humanitarian Response.....	24
4.1.2 Wash Cluster Members and the Cluster Approach.....	25
4.2 Achievements: May 2006 to June 2007.....	25
4.2.1 Funding Status.....	25
4.2.2 Update on WATSAN Interventions.....	26
4.2.3 Progress in Provision of Potable water to IDPs.....	26
4.2.4. Progress in Sanitation in IDP Camps.....	27
4.2.5 Status of water and sanitation in the return settlement sites.....	28
4.2.6 Operation and Maintenance of Motorised Water Systems in IDP Camps.....	28
4.2.7 Hygiene Promotion.....	29
4.3 Cluster Management Information System.....	29
4.4 Coordination (Institutional Capacity Building).....	29
4.5 Integrating Cross Cutting Issues.....	30
4.6 Community Participation.....	30
Communities are regularly sensitized on the management of their water and sanitation facilities.....	30
4.6 Conclusions.....	30
4.7 Challenges and Recommendations.....	30
4.7.1 Challenges.....	31
4.7.2 Recommendations.....	31
5. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 200.....	31
6. PROPOSED UNDERTAKINGS FOR 2007.....	32
Annex 1: List of NGOs that submitted reports and their financial contribution.....	31
Annex 2: List of members of UWASNET.....	34
Annex 3: Details of Water Facilities constructed.....	35
Annex 4: Details of sanitation facilities constructed.....	35
Annex 5: Details of the Trainings conducted.....	37
Annex 6: Map showing location of WASH Cluster Members.....	38
Annex 7: Details of contributions by WASH cluster Donors and NGOs.....	39
Annex 8: Shows Tables 4.1 – 4.4 on January – August 2007 WATSAN facilities constructed.....	40

FOREWORD

On the basis that reporting is a key indicator upon which performance is measured; Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) through the water and sanitation sector has continued to support the government mandate of providing sustainable safe water and sanitation facilities.

Donors, NGOs and the private sector have invested greatly into the construction of new water sources, school latrines, ensuring operation and maintenance by the users and mobilizing the community to utilize effectively.

This report is a product of hard work of the NGOs/CBOs in the sector and it will be fed into main water and sanitation sector performance report (SPR). It examines the performance of NGOs and the sector, identifies areas for further improvements and highlights future actions and undertakings for the following year. The performance analysis uses the golden indicators and recaps the recommendations made in the last year's JSR by the stake holders.

As we ensure maximum service delivery, it is my sincere hope that the greater collaboration and coordination at all levels advocated for will be dealt with and achieved to address a number of issues raised in this report concerning the NGOs, to mention but a few; dropping functionality of facilities installed, accessibility of funds within the SWAp framework and thin line of collaboration and coordination between the local government and NGOs. I must say that water and sanitation is not a free good as it requires substantial capital investments to ensure sustainability which can not be met by a single party but with collective efforts from all stakeholders through maximum collaboration and resource allocation in a clear frame work.

I therefore trust that this report will provide some issues to be discussed at hire circles of the sector such as the forth coming Joint Water and Sanitation Sector Review.



Miriam .K. Malinga
Chairperson,
Executive Committee-UWASNET



UWASNET

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Compiling this NGO sector performance report would not have been easy without employing a participatory process involving key stakeholders. This is the third NGO report and it shows the great improvement from that of last year. The improvement is attributed to significant cooperation, high participation, collaboration and coordination of stakeholders.

I want to thank the steering committee members namely; Plan international, SNV, CIDI, Water aid, MUMYO, Voluntary Action for Development, NETWAS and UWASNET secretariat for quality assurance and making sure that publication of this report is authentic.

Special thanks go to UNICEF for the invaluable participation and cooperation that has greatly contributed to the improvement of this years NGO report. The contribution of UNICEF (WASH CLUSTER members) is visible and the report comes at a time when the NGOs are faced with the challenges that include resettling the formerly IDP population in northern Uganda currently returning to their respective villages after a 22 year old armed war.

I therefore appreciate the support, motivation and encouragement from all sector stake holders; the development partners, line ministries, the local governments and the private sector for un measurable efforts to ensure that the report is comprehensive and representative. Thanks for the job well done.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the calendar year 2006 and does not follow the Government of Uganda FY 2006/07. This is because most NGOs' FYs run from January – December. However, the section on humanitarian response covers the period January to June 2007 as well because of the dynamic nature of emergency activities. This report consolidates submissions from 84 NGOs/CBO (65 out of 150 UWASNET members and 19 out of 50 WASH Cluster members). The WASH Cluster members consist largely of international humanitarian organisations.

Investment; The total investment by the 84 NGO/CBOs that submitted reports was UGX 34.2 billion (US\$20.1 million). Out of the total NGOs/CBOs investment; members of UWASNET contributed UGX 9.7 billion and WASH Cluster members UGX 24.4 billion (US\$14.4 million). This is 6 times more than what was reported last year (UGX 5.7 billion) largely because of the increased number of local and international NGOs/CBOs that submitted reports.

A comparative analysis of the total NGOs/CBOs and Government contribution shows that the NGOs/CBOs that reported contributed an amount equivalent to 79% of the total District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant (UGX 40.5 billion) in the FY 2006/07.

The contribution of humanitarian organisations in the North and North – Eastern Uganda amounted to UGX 24.4 billion or US\$ 14.4 million which was 3 times higher than the combined DWSCG (UGX 6.6 billion) for the 13 districts in conflict areas of the North and North –Eastern Uganda¹ in the FY 2006/07.

Performance of NGOs/CBOs (65) operating outside emergency areas (Based on Golden Indicators)

Water supply; A total of 40 new boreholes, 423 shallow wells, 239 springs and 190 tapstands were constructed. In addition, 47 boreholes, 52 shallow wells and 14 springs were rehabilitated and 1,792 rainwater harvesting tanks of varying capacities were provided to communities.

Based on DWD calculations (300 persons per borehole, 200 persons per shallow well and spring, and 150 persons per tapstand), the new facilities are serving an estimated population of 172,913 people; out of which 167,913 are rural and 5000 are urban people. This is approximately 1/3 of the rural population served (551,433) by Government in the FY 2005/06.

In addition, NGO/CBOs reported having restored water service to 35,660 people in rural (34,007 people) and urban areas (1,653 people) through rehabilitation of non-functioning water facilities.

Functionality; NGOs/CBOs monitored water facilities in Kabarole, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Mubende, Mbale, Soroti, Kumi, Amuria, Bugiri, Wakiso and Koboko Districts. The findings show that 70-100% of the water facilities visited were functioning. However, many WUCs were found non functional and needed to be replaced.

WaterAid Uganda together with its partners carried out an in-depth study to understand the causes of existing non functionality of some water sources in 4 districts. The findings show that 75.5% of the water sources sampled were functioning. The major causes of non functionality of water sources included; quality of construction, presence of active WUC and accessibility to spare parts. The study recommended strengthening the implementation of software activities before and after construction and increasing access to spare parts.

Sanitation; a total of 12,243 hand washing facilities, 12,445 dish racks, 5,578 household latrines, 260 public latrines and 277 latrine stances for schools were reported constructed. The high number of hand washing facilities and dish racks shows the focus of NGOs/CBOs is on promoting good hygiene practices.

Unit costs; The average unit costs for a new borehole was UGX 15.6 million, rehabilitated borehole UGX 1.1 million, a new shallow well UGX 3.3 million, spring UGX 1.9 million and a tapstand UGX 9.7 million. These average unit costs were comparable to those reported under the DWSCG.

Water for Production; Ankole Diocese reported having constructed 2 valley tanks in Mbarara district at a cost of UGX 115 million. Another NGO (Bileafe Rural Development Association) reported having trained 4 valley tank management committees in Arua district.

Equity; The NGOs/CBOs continued to advocacy for equitable distribution of water and sanitation services. This was done through sensitisation of local councils at all levels and joint planning at local and national levels.

NGOs/CBOs have aided the planning process through water resource mapping. WaterAid Uganda for example, carried out water resource mapping in Katakwi, Amuria, Mpigi, Wakiso and Masindi District Local Governments and has produce an atlas.

¹

Districts are; Kitgum, Gulu, Pader, Amuru, Lira, Apac, Oyam, Abimu, Kotido, Kabongo, Moroto, Nakapiripit and Katakwi.

NGOs/CBOs have contributed to equity through concreting their resources in under served areas where the poor and voiceless live in urban and rural areas.

Gender; NGOs/CBOs continued to promote gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation activities. Both men and women were sensitised on gender concerns in the management of the water and sanitation activities.

Over 500 women were trained in constructing rainwater harvesting tanks and water jars in Nakasongola, Mukono, Tororo, Kisoro, Rukungiri and Kabale districts. The women trained in Kabale, Kisoro and Mukono were reported to be getting contracts for constructing rainwater harvesting tanks and water jars.

Community management; NGOs continued to sensitize communities on the management of their water and sanitation facilities. A total of 1450 WUCs were formed and trained for new and old water sources.

A total of 163 Hand pump Mechanics were trained, out of which 131 were males and 32 females. In addition, 39 Hand pump Mechanics were equipped with tool kits.

Institutional capacity building; The focus of capacity building efforts of NGOs was on enhancing sector policy monitoring and analysis as well as providing Technical Assistance to Local Governments. At community level, the focus was on empowering communities to advocate for better services and hold service providers to account.

Performance of NGOs under the Northern Uganda Humanitarian Response (Based on SPHERE Standards)

Access to safe water supply; during 2006, a total of 41 motorized and reticulated water systems were constructed in IDP camps to benefit over 200,000 people: 241 boreholes and 15 shallow wells with hand-pumps, and 20 protected springs were constructed benefiting over 80,000 people in IDP camps. Additionally, 317 non-functional boreholes were rehabilitated to renew safe water

January to August 2007 interventions by WASH Cluster was in IDP camps and in the return settlement sites. In old camps, 69 new boreholes were constructed and 202 boreholes were rehabilitated. In the return settlement sites, 264 boreholes have been constructed and 23 boreholes rehabilitated.

With respect to sanitation, in the IDP camps, 71 institutional latrines and 4,241 communal latrines were constructed, and over, 2,000 sanitation kits distributed. While in the return sites/parishes, 641 institutional latrines and 2,552, communal latrines have been constructed and over 1,0000 sanitation kits distributed.

Coverage based on SPHERE Standard: The average per capita daily water supply was 11.7 litres which represents 67% increase from May 2005, where the average per capita water supply was 7 litres. This is still below the SPHERE standard of 15 litres per day.

With regards to sanitation, the ratio of person per latrine stance was reduced from an average of 50 persons in May 2006 to 32 persons to a latrine stance by June 2007. However, this is still below the SPHERE standard of 20 people per latrine stance.

Status of JSR 2005 Recommendations;

(i) Contribution of NGOs to undertakings No. 1 (Integrated Water Resource Management)

Joint Efforts to Save the Environment (JESE) started implementing the programme for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) on Lake George. The programme covers three Districts of Kamwenge, Bushenyi and Kasese.

(ii) Contribution of NGOs to undertakings No. 6 (on Water for Production)

UWASNET is among the implementing agencies of the water for production component. It has been involved in formulation of policy/ framework for WfP at national level. Other activities carried out by NGOs include;

- Mobilizing and forming water user committees for WfP.
- Carrying out PRA and identifying appropriate technology options for WfP.
- Training of community and CBOs.
- Establishing a system for community monitoring of the O&M for WfP facilities.

Challenges and Recommendations

(i) Inadequate funding; NGO/CBOs continued to have difficulties in accessing funds from Government and donors to implement water supply projects. Most NGOs/CBOs are yet to access the DWSCG because some Local Governments prefer implementing all activities (including software) themselves to engaging NGOs/CBOs. Donor funding is increasingly becoming scarce particularly for local NGOs/CBOs. The benefits of creating a budget line under the DWSCG for software activities are yet to be realized by NGOs/CBOs.

Recommendation: The sector should carefully consider how to utilize the comparative advantage of NGOs/CBOs in implementation of software activities. One option could be Local Governments should divest themselves from implementation of software activities as they did for hardware activities. Services for implementation of software activities should be outsourced from the NGOs/CBOs and the private sector. The Local Government staff should be left to concentrate on supervision and monitoring.

(ii) Spare parts; accessing spare parts in most districts remain a big problem as shown by the WaterAid functionality study. This issue is well known in the sector and there are ongoing efforts to address it. However, the slow pace at which actions are being taken is putting the investment particularly in rural water supply at risk of not being sustained. This has affected the community based maintenance system (CBMS) because the communities in remote areas where NGOs/CBOs operate cannot simply access spare parts even when they have the money.

Recommendation: The JSR should come up with practical actions that will increase the availability of spare parts in the short and long term.

(iv) Sanitation and hygiene; promotion of sanitation and hygiene remain a big challenge to NGOs/CBOs. Promotion of hygiene and sanitation requires sustained engagement with the community for a long period of time as illustrated by the case study of Asinge village. This requires substantial resources in terms of personnel and funding which most NGOs/CBOs do not have.

Recommendations: Government and Development Partners should establish a dedicated fund or Grant for promotion of hygiene and sanitation. Providing for sanitation and hygiene under water and primary health care grant has not worked because it is accorded low priority.

Humanitarian response Areas

Existing IDP Camps:-

Reticulated and motorised systems need to be transported to new sites or made to serve other areas. Maintenance of these motorised systems will be a challenge to Local Governments once they are handed over.

Recommendation: There is need for central and Local Governments to ensure that there is adequate funding for the maintenance of these motorised systems that are being gradually handed over to the district government.

Return Settlement Sites:-

Funding for humanitarian intervention in Northern Uganda is still inadequate. A lot of funds are required to cater for the ongoing needs of people in IDP camps as well as for interventions in the return settlement sites.

Recommendation: There is need for adequate humanitarian funds from Donors to fund this transition phase before recovery commences in full force.

The sheer dynamics of population movement from IDPs to return sites before returning home poses major challenge for implementers and requires flexibility from the donors.

Recommendation: Donors need to be flexible in allocating funds.

Providing minimal sanitation in these new sites is a major challenge to contend with, in addition to achieving much needed behavioural change that would result in major health impacts.

Recommendation: There is need for concerted effort between the WASH Cluster members and Government counterparts.

Proposed undertakings for 2007

- i. Establish a system for continued operation and maintenance of motorised water system (54 driven by diesel and 16 by solar engines) that have been serving IDPs and will be handed over to the Local Governments by the end 2007.
- ii. Based on some progress to strengthen the relationship between government (LG) and NGOs/ CBOs, more efforts to use the lessons learnt and divest Local Governments from direct implementation of water and sanitation software activities and outsource services of the NGOs/CBOs and private sector to further influence total collaboration and coordination in the sector.
- iii. Establish a dedicated fund or conditional grant for sanitation and hygiene promotion separate from DWSCG and PHC.
- iv. Develop and increase promotion of cost effective technologies including domestic rain water harvesting for water for production.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Water and Sanitation Sector Performance Report (SPR) is an annual report articulating how the Water and Sanitation Sector has performed in a Financial Year (FY). The report covers all sub-sectors namely; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Urban Water Supply, Water for Production and Water Resources Management.

The NGOs/CBOs make substantial contribution to the Water and Sanitation Sector in terms of implementation of projects as well as advocacy and lobbying. However, their contribution has not been adequately captured by the Central and Local Governments Management Information Systems (MIS). Before 2005, the NGO/CBO contribution was not reflected in the annual SPR. Since 2005, the NGOs, through UWASNET prepare an annual NGO Performance Report, which is incorporated into the Annual Sector Performance Report.

1.2 Structure of the Report

This report covers the calendar year 2006 and does not follow the Government of Uganda (GoU) FY 2006/07. This is because most NGOs' FYs run from January – December. However, the section on humanitarian response covers the period January to June 2007 as well because of the dynamic nature of emergency activities.

This report is based on data obtained from 84 NGOs/CBO (65 out of 150 UWASNET members and 19 out of 50 WASH Cluster members) as listed in Annex 1. The WASH Cluster, which is coordinated by UNICEF, consists of mainly International Humanitarian NGOs working in the North and North – Eastern Uganda. However, not all NGOs implementing water and sanitation activities are members of UWASNET or the WASH cluster. It was thus not possible to obtain reports from all them to provide the full extent of the NGOs/CBOs contribution to the Water and Sanitation Sector.

The report has 6 major sections. Section 1 gives a brief background to the report and UWASNET. Section 2 gives the Water and Sanitation Sector overview. It gives highlights on each of the subsectors and the total investment by the NGOs/CBOs.

The performance of NGOs/CBOs is reported under section 3 and 4. Section 3 describes the performance of members of UWASNET working outside the emergency areas of the North and North – Eastern Uganda. Section 4 articulates the performance of NGOs (members of the WASH Cluster) working under the humanitarian response. The reason for reporting performance under two sections is because water and sanitation coverage in emergency situations is measured using Sphere Standards. The golden indicators used by the sector to measure coverage are not appropriate for emergency situations.

Section 5 provides the status of implementation of the recommendations from the 2006 Joint Sector Review (JSR) for which the NGOs/CBOs were responsible. Section 6 highlights the proposed undertakings for 2007.

1.3 About UWASNET

The Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) is a national NGOs umbrella network organization established in 2000. The aim of establishing UWASNET was to strengthen the contribution of NGOs/CBOs in achieving the Water and Sanitation Sector goals. Currently it has a membership of 150 NGOs/CBOs implementing water and sanitation activities/projects (see Annex 2). The Vision of UWASNET is to contribute to poverty alleviation by increasing access to safe water and improved sanitation through effective coordination of NGOs/CBOs in the water and sanitation sector in Uganda. Its mission is to strengthen the coordination, collaboration and networking of NGOs and CBOs with all other Stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector. Its objectives are to:

- Strengthen collaboration between NGOs/CBOs central and local Governments;
- Promote partnerships between NGOs/CBOs and other stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector in Uganda;
- Strengthen collaboration and networking among NGOs/CBOs at the local, national, regional and global levels; and
- Contribute to the development and implementation of sector policies, strategies, standards and guidelines.

The core functions of UWASNET are; networking, sharing information, coordination and collaboration including maintaining a database of NGOs/CBOs, contributing to sector relevant thematic issues,



strengthening NGO/CBO role and image through advocacy, lobbying and partnership.

UWASNET has additional function of capacity building including strengthening the member NGO/CBOs, channeling funds for piloting programmes involving new approaches, innovations and scaling up as well as identifying best practices. It handles delegated programmes like the National hand washing.

2. WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The Government of Uganda has reformed the water and sanitation sector in order to ensure that services are provided and managed with improved performance and cost effectiveness. The major objectives of the reformed sector are;

(i) To manage and develop the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs of the present and future generations with the full participation of all stakeholders;

(ii) To provide "sustainable provision of safe water within easy reach and hygienic sanitation facilities, based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, to 77% of the population in rural areas and 100% of the urban population by the year 2015 with an 80%-90% effective use and functionality of facilities";

(iii) To promote development of water supply for agricultural production in order to modernise agriculture and mitigate effects of climatic variations on rain fed agriculture".

The water and sanitation sector consists of four sub-sectors namely; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS), Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS), Water Resources Management (WRM) and Water for Production (WfP).

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sub-sector focuses on the provision and maintenance of adequate supply of water for human consumption and domestic chores. It also deals with sanitation aspects including sanitation promotion and hygiene education in rural communities and schools. Rural water supply falls under the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) and implementation is decentralised to Local Governments. Sanitation is a shared responsibility between the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) according to a memorandum of understanding signed in 2001.

The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation sub-sector comprises of services for human consumption, industrial and other uses in gazetted towns and centres with population more than 5,000 people. Urban WSS is sub-divided into 22 large and 180 small towns. Large towns are managed by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and small town schemes are managed by private operators accountable to Local Governments.

The Water Resources Management (WRM) sub-sector is concerned with the integrated and sustainable management of the water resources of Uganda so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs for the present and future generation. It does this through monitoring and assessing the quality and quantity of water resources, storing, processing and disseminating water resources data and information to users, providing advice and guidance to water development programmes, providing advice on management of trans-boundary water resources, regulating water use through issuing of water permits and providing water quality analytical services. WRM functions are centralised and handled by the Directorate of Water Resources Management. However, proposals have been made to decentralise some functions to the lowest appropriate levels.

The Water for Production (WfP) sub-sector covers water for agricultural production including water for irrigation, livestock, fish farming and rural based industry. The MoWE and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) are both responsible for WfP.

The overall goal of Water for Production Sub-sector is "to promote development of cost-effective and sustainable water supply and management for increased production and contribution to the modernisation of the agricultural sector in Uganda with a focus on poverty reduction and minimal environmental impacts"

The objective for the development and management of water for production is to "promote development

of water supply for agricultural production in order to modernise agriculture and mitigate the effects of climatic variations on rain-fed agriculture”.

The NGOs/CBOs complement Government efforts in sector service delivery in terms of financing, mobilisation and training of communities and Local Governments and direct implementation of water supply and sanitation activities. Most of their activities are cross cutting covering a number of sub-sectors; although most of them emphasise the provision of domestic water supply and sanitation, as well as hygiene promotion in rural and urban areas.

In addition, NGOs continued to play a major role in response to the humanitarian crisis in Northern Uganda caused by 20 years of civil strife. They are the major providers of safe water and sanitation facilities as well as promotion of hygiene in Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) camps and more recently the return areas.

2.2 Investment by NGO/CBOs in 2006

The total investment by the 84 NGO/CBOs that submitted reports was UGX 34.2 billion (US\$20.1 million). Out of the total NGOs/CBOs investment; members of UWASNET (65 NGOs/CBOs) contributed UGX 9.7 billion and WASH Cluster members UGX 24.4 billion (US\$14.4 million). This is 6 times more than what was reported last year (UGX 5.7 billion) largely because of the increased number of local and international NGOs/CBOs that submitted reports.

A comparative analysis of the total NGOs/CBOs and Government contribution shows that the NGOs/CBOs that reported contributed an amount equivalent to 79% of the total District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant (UGX 40.5 billion) in the FY 2006/07.

A comparative analysis of NGOs/CBOs that reported and DWSCG in districts.

	District	Total Investment (Ushs)		%
		NGO 2006	DWSCG 2006/07	
1	Amuria	222,639,688	525,094,000	42
2	Soroti	137,638,000	712,834,000	19
3	Kumi	120,188,000	530,252,000	23
4	Apac	2,874,000	734,413,000	0.4
5	Kyenjojo	365,637,510	927,234,000	39
6	Kamwenge	350,267,510	612,756,000	57
7	Kabarole	621,612,570	891,564,000	70
8	Bundibugyo	275,373,722	319,168,000	86
9	Kamuli	80,826,196	887,276,000	9
10	Mayuge	146,580,800	740,782,000	20
11	Mukono	77,395,000	990,248,000	8
12	Iganga	44,035,000	979,779,000	4
13	Jinja	32,115,000	463,952,000	7
14	Kaliro	70,232,000	364,883,000	19
15	Luwero	180,930,000	460,509,000	39
16	Arua	137,354,805	698,444,000	20
17	Nebbi	5,456,500	498,366,000	1
18	Maracha-	196,180,000	573,689,000	34
19	Yumbe	59,850,000	443,820,000	13
20	Wakiso	549,378,600	978,555,000	56
21	Kampala	301,866,968	-	
22	Mbarara	685,959,600	414,269,000	166
23	Isingiro	34,239,600	499,374,000	7
24	Kanungu	28,113,100	326,224,000	9
25	Kisoro	1,860,000	324,197,000	1
26	Tororo	545,084,812	583,152,000	93
27	Bugiri	109,314,800	738,121,000	15
28	Mbale	1,857,500	352,060,000	1
29	Mubende	8,220,210	499,246,000	2
30	Kasese	455,500,000	640,394,000	71
31	Masaka	30,342,333	908,064,000	3
32	Rakai	30,342,333	852,792,000	4
33	Sembabule	30,342,333	770,200,000	4
34	Bukedea	33,154,000	242,566,000	14
35	Rukungiri	26,909,100	640,421,000	4
36	Mpigi	431,867,600	1,019,799,000	42

DWSCG statistics were obtained from DWD MIS



The contribution of humanitarian organisations in the North and North – Eastern Uganda amounted to UGX 24.4 billion or US\$ 14.4 million which was 3 times higher than the combined DWSCG (UGX 6.6 billion) for the 13 districts in conflict areas of the North and North –Eastern Uganda in the FY 2006/07.

3. PERFORMANCE OF NGOs/CBOs OPERATING OUTSIDE EMERGENCY AREAS.

3.1 Introduction

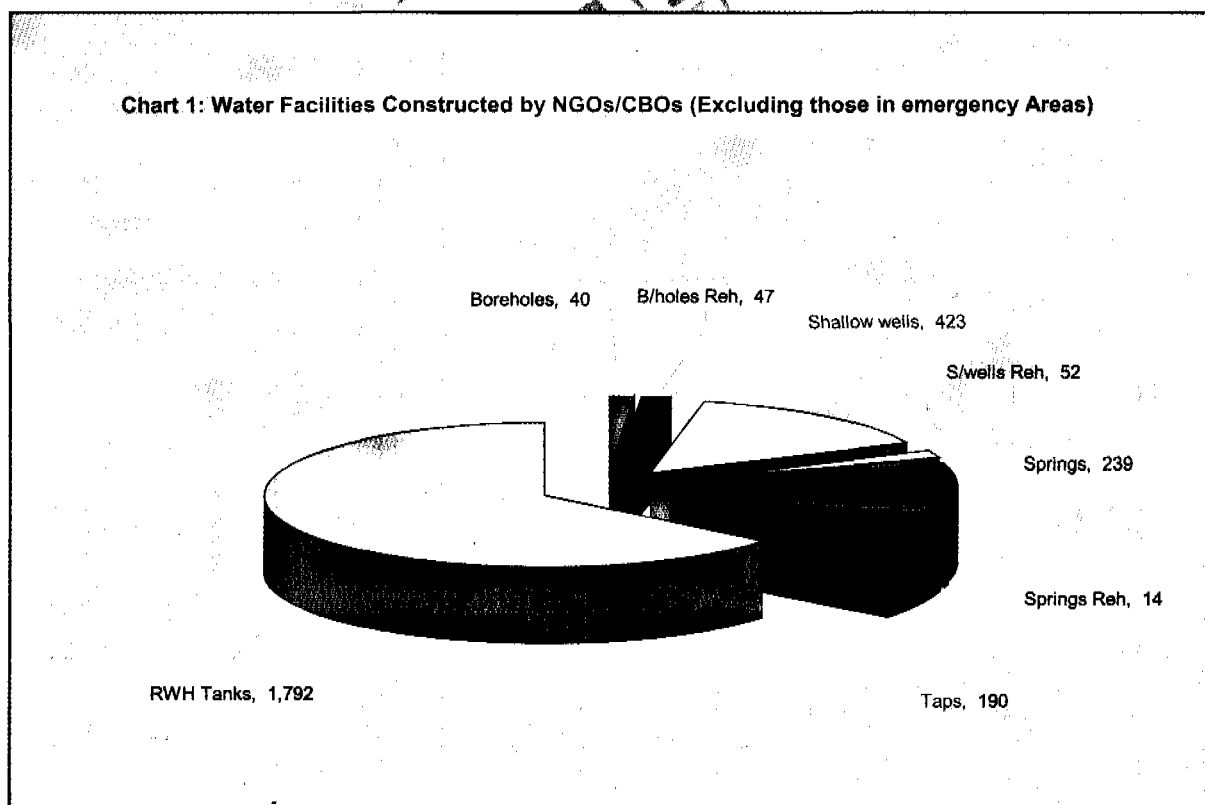
This section describes the performance of 65 NGOs/CBOs operating outside emergency areas of the North and North – Eastern Uganda. The analysis is based on sector golden indicators. Under each indicators, the contribution made by the NGOs/CBOs is highlighted, the trends shown and a comparison with the Government contribution made. Case studies are used to enrich the reporting of some of the achievements as well as presenting the new approaches that NGOs have adopted.

3.2 Access to Improved Water Supplies

The indicator for access is percentage of people within 1.5 km (rural) and 0.2 km (urban) of an improved water source.

3.2.1 Physical Achievements

During the reporting period, the 65 NGOs/CBOs operating outside conflict areas constructed a total of 40 new boreholes, 423 shallow wells, 239 springs and 190 tapstands. In addition, 47 boreholes, 52 shallow wells and 14 springs were rehabilitated. Furthermore a total of 1,792 rainwater harvesting tanks of varying capacities were provided to communities. Chart 1 below summarizes the water facilities constructed by NGOs/CBOs in 2006.

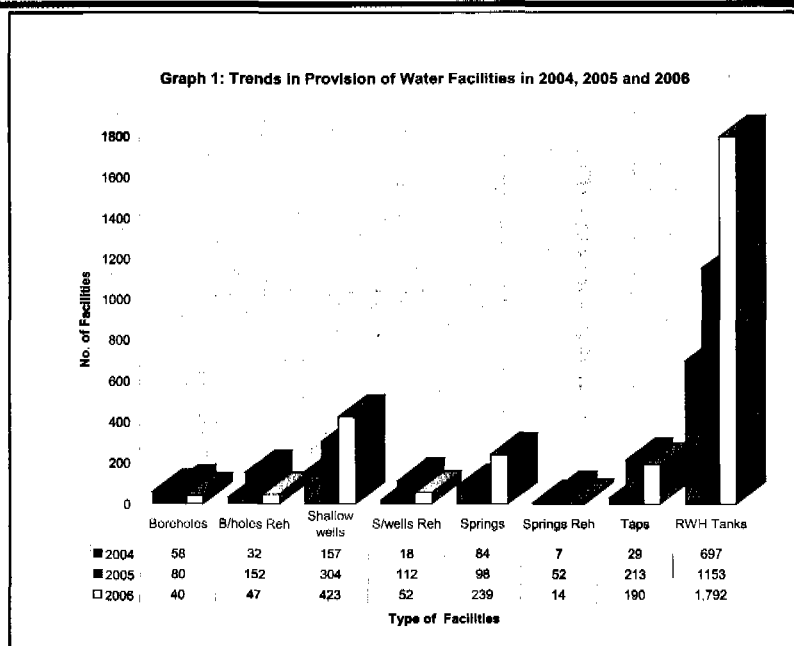


As shown in Chart 1 above rainwater tanks constituted the biggest proportion of water facilities provided, followed by shallow wells and springs. Details of the water facilities constructed by district are shown in Annex 3.

If the NGOs/CBOs that submitted reports were representative; then the trends over the past three years reveal a similar pattern as shown in chart 1 above. Graph 1 on the next page shows the dominant types of water facilities constructed by NGOs/CBOs during the period 2004 - 2006.



Graph 1: Trends In Provision of Water Facilities in 2004, 2005 and 2006



The trend shown in Graph 1 above shows that NGOs/CBOs focus more on simple low cost technologies than expensive technologies like boreholes. This is because NGOs/CBOs want to serve as many people as possible with the limited resources they have.

3.2.2 Population served

The new water facilities constructed in 2006 (excluding rain-water tanks) were reported by NGOs/CBOs themselves to be serving an estimated population of 193,260 people in rural (190,172 people) and urban areas (3,088 people).

However, DWD calculations (based on 300 persons per borehole, 200 persons per shallow well and spring, and 150 persons per tapstand) show that an estimated population of 172,913 people were served; out of which 167,913 were rural and 5,000 were urban people. This is approximately 1/3 of the rural population served (551,433) by Government in the FY 2005/06.

In addition, NGO/CBOs reported having restored water service to 35,660 people in rural (34,007 people) and urban areas (1,653 people) through rehabilitation of non-functioning water facilities.

3.2.3 Promotion of Appropriate Technologies

NGOs/CBOs continued to promote use of household water filters to improve on the quality of water for domestic use. A total of 215 filters were provided to households in Kabale, Soroti and Kampala by SOCADIDO, Kigezi Diocese and Rainwater Association respectively.

In addition, NGOs/CBOs provided water collection containers to households that lack them. A total of 630 containers were reported having been provided in Tororo and Mubende districts by Plan International and Mubende Rural Development Association respectively.

NGOs/CBOs were involved in piloting safe water supply. UMURDA which operates in Bugiri district piloted safe water in 2 subcounties. The experiences and lessons are summarised in the case study below;

The Case of self water supply – UMURDA

The Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association (UMURDA) is a local faith-based NGO operating in Bugiri district. In 2006, the NGO started implementing self supply pilot project in two subcounties of Nankoma and Buwunga in Bugiri district. The project emphasised communities to work for themselves to improve their water supply with little or no external support. In addition, the communities were given seedlings to plant trees around their water sources and at home to improve underground water retention.

The main observation was that water sources surrounded by trees tend to yield more water. The major lesson learnt was that women tend to contribute more towards the construction of the water sources than men. The challenge is changing the mind set of people who are used to conventional supply driven approach to provision of water to communities to self supply.

3.2.3 Financial Investment

Many NGOs/CBOs were not able to disaggregate investment for water and sanitation. However, for those NGOs/CBOs that disaggregated the investment was UGX 5.3 billion (55% of the total UGX 9.7 billion contributed by members of UWASNET). The expenditure was as shown in Table 3.1 below;



Table 3.1: NGO Investment in water supply 2006 (UGX)

Sources	Investment	No. Facilities	People served
New Boreholes	624,709,258	40	12,000
Rehabilitated Borehole	52,520,000	47	14,100
New Shallow Well	1,413,438,400	423	84,600
Shallow Well Rehabilitation	103,624,000	52	10,400
New Spring	473,351,055	239	47,800
Spring Rehabilitation	10,911,000	14	2,800
Tapstands (GFS)	1,843,222,828	190	28,500
Rainwater Tanks	695,366,963	1,792	
Filters	68,120,000	215	
Water collection containers	44,400,000	630	
Total	5,329,663,504		200,200

Analysis of Table 3.1 above shows that supply of the piped water (tapstands) constituted the biggest expenditure but served approximately 1/3 of the population served by new shallow wells. Similarly new springs had a total expenditure less than that of new boreholes but served almost 4 times more people. This explains why NGOs/CBOs focus on simple low cost technologies that serve more people.

3.2.4 Unit Costs for Water Facilities

Analysis of the unit costs of the various water technologies shows that the average unit cost for a new borehole was UGX 15.6 million, rehabilitated borehole UGX 1.1 million, a new shallow well UGX 3.3 million, spring UGX 1.9 million and a tapstand UGX 9.7 million. Details are as shown Table 3.2 below;

Table 3.2: Average Cost of Water Facilities by Technology (Ushs)

Facility	No. NGOs	Minimum	Maximum	Mean NGOs	Mean Govt (DWSCG)
New boreholes	40	4,200,000	15,000,000	15,628,260	16,000,000
Borehole Rehabilitation	52	45,000	3,500,000	1,117,446	3,700,000
New Shallow Well	423	450,000	6,400,000	3,341,461	3,700,000
Shallow Well rehabilitation	52	223,000	6,400,000	1,992,769	
New Spring	239	619,500	2,560,000	1,980,548	1,700,000
Spring Rehabilitation	14	300,000	2,800,000	779,357	
Tapstand	190	53,844	16,750,711	9,701,172	6,000,000
Rainwater Harvesting	1,792	290,882	6,000,000	388,039	
Filter	215	120,000	400,000	316,837	

Computation of the per capita cost of the different water technologies was not possible because all the costs involved including software and overheads were not provided by the NGOs. Table 3.2 only reflects expenditures on construction of facilities. As the data collection improves, this will be possible in future.

3.3 Functionality of existing water sources

The indicator for functionality is the "percentage of functional sources at time of spot check". Many NGOs/CBOs reported having carried out monitoring of water facilities in Kabarole, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Mubende, Mbale, Soroti, Kumi, Amuria, Bugiri, Wakiso and Koboko Districts. The monitoring was carried out independently and in a few cases jointly with the Local Governments. The findings show that 70-100% of the water facilities visited were functioning. However, many WUCs were found non functional and needed to be replaced.

WaterAid Uganda together with its partners carried out an in-depth study to understand the causes of existing non functionality of some water sources; identify the possible solutions and suggest a way forward. The objective of the study was to establish the functionality of water supply facilities in the rural

areas where WAU works. The study covered 4 districts Katakwi and Amuria (North-East region) and Wakiso and Mpigi (Central region). The major conclusions were;

- Functionality of water sources stood at an average of 75.5 % in the districts of the study, with functionality rate of 85% in the North East region, and 66% in the Central region. The figures from the North East region were consistent with the functionality rate reported in the Sector Performance Report 2006, which stood at 70-80% for Katakwi and 80-90% for Amuria. However, this was not the case in the Central region where the reported functionality in the Sector Performance Report is 90-100% for Mpigi and 80-90% for Wakiso.
- The functionality of water sources greatly depended on the appropriateness of the technology. Programmes promoting shallow wells had lower and seasonal functionality in those sources as compared to programmes installing deep wells. The study further revealed that records in the databases at the districts were outdated which partly explains the differences in reported functionality.
- WUCs were a very critical component to the continued functioning of the water sources. However, WUCs were faced with daunting challenges in securing cooperation of the community especially when soliciting user fees. The committees lacked enforcement and support from the local leaders except where members of the committees were also members of the local councils.
- Political influence at times negatively affected community mobilization efforts by WUC and eventually, the O&M of the water sources. It is important for the politician to fully understand and promote the sector policies rather than to discourage communities from abiding by them.
- The availability, accessibility and cost of spare parts were a big hindrance to functionality. The current spare parts supply chain, as recommended by the (MoWE), was not functioning, ineffective and unreliable in all the areas covered by the study.
- There were efforts to train HPMs in all the sub-counties visited. However, HPMs were still few in number of subcounties and were not accessible at all times. Furthermore, many do not have access to fully equipped tool boxes. Their activities are not properly coordinated and well managed, except in Katakwi district.

The major recommendations of the study were;

- There were inconsistencies in the data on the status of water sources in the districts which implies that the districts and Ministry of Water and Environment have no reliable data for planning purposes. The database should be regularly updated in each district using reports such as those from the HPMs. The database should include all work by different water actors so that the information becomes reliable for all sector actors.
- Software activities should precede all water source construction by all actors no matter whether it is a Government funded project like Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), or an NGO funded or implemented project. Software work ensures that the community's roles and responsibilities are spelt out before, during and after construction.
- The sector should put in place a system where spare parts are accessible at the sub-county level. Capital contribution for the water source construction should be partially used to procure spare parts and to set up a system to manage them at the sub county level.
- There are inadequate tools and HPM in some areas. It is recommended that one HPM is trained and equipped with tools per parish.
- Some water sources failed to function due to inadequate supervision at the time of construction. The contractors need to be supervised closely so that they do not install pipes and pumps before the minimum depth is reached. This will minimize or even eliminate cases of dry wells.

3. 4 Hygiene and Sanitation

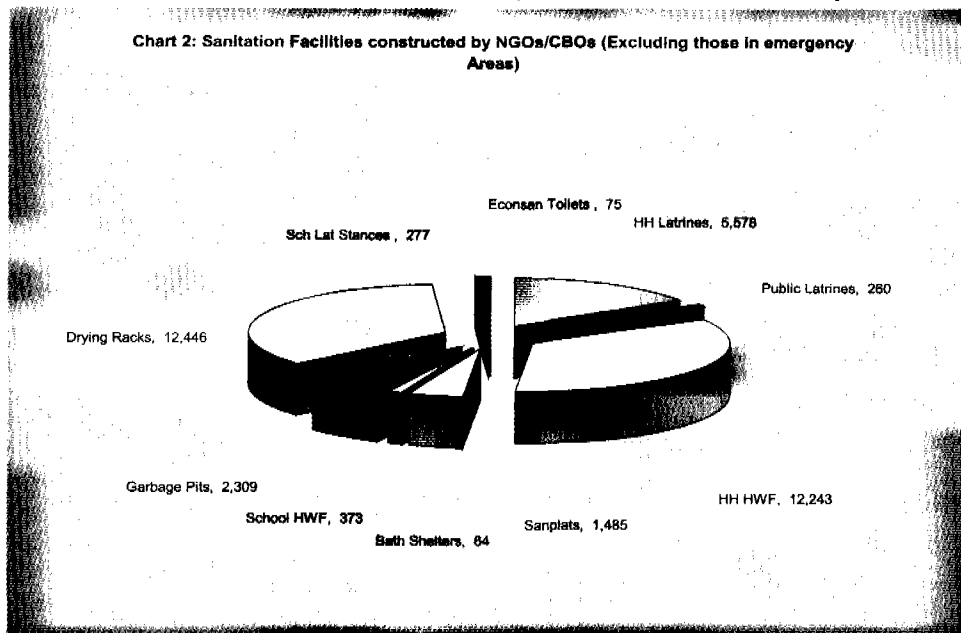
The indicators for sanitation and hygiene are;

- % of people with access to improved sanitation (household and schools)
- % of people with access to and using hand-washing facilities



3.3.1 Physical Achievements

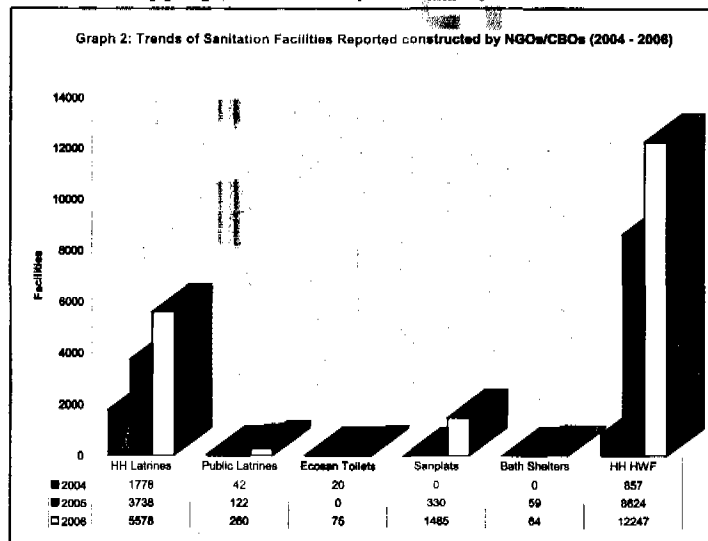
During the reporting period, NGO/CBOs implemented a number of activities aimed at promoting sanitation and hygiene. The activities included conducting community hygiene education/sensitisation meetings, home improvement campaigns and radio talk shows. In addition, NGOs provided financial support towards the construction of household, public and school latrines, subsidizing sanplats, constructing waste water drainage channels in the city, provision of pickaxes and hand washing facilities. Chart 2 below summarises the quantifiable sanitation and hygiene achievements during 2006.



As shown in Chart 2 above the NGOs/CBOs continued to put more efforts in promotion of hand washing after latrine use, drying (dish) racks and latrines construction. Details by district are as shown in Annex 4.

If the NGOs/CBOs that submitted reports were representative, then the trends over the past three years reveal a similar pattern as shown in Graph 2 on the next page.

To promote latrine construction, NGOs/CBOs supplied communities with pickaxes worth UGX 14.460 million. These are being used in digging pit latrines particularly in rock areas.



The trend shown in Graph 2 above shows that household hand washing facilities and latrines are the dominant type of facilities constructed. Bath shelters were among the least reported as achieved in the last 3 years. The reasons for this low achievement of bath shelters are yet to be established.

3.3.2 Hygiene Promotion in Communities

NGOs/CBOs continued to sensitise the communities about good hygiene practices. Twenty two NGOs/CBOs reported having carried out hygiene education in Koboko, Amuria, Kumi, Wakiso, Bugiri, Kasese,

Mukono, Kampala, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Kapchorwa, Yumbe and Kabale districts through meetings, drama and radio talk shows. This sensitisation resulted into adoption of some of the good hygiene practices like hand washing after latrine use and construction of dish racks as shown in chart 2 above.

CIDI reported having trained 170 Community Based Health workers (CBHWs) for Ndeeba, Kabowa, Kibuli, Kansanga, Wabigalo, Kasubi, Nakulabye, Nateete, Bwaise II, Kyebando and Mulago III parishes in Kampala district. These were reported to be promoting sanitation and hygiene in their respective communities.

NGOs/CBOs continued to target adults and the children (in and out of school) alike for hygiene education. The aim is to foster child to adult and child to child influence of hygiene behaviour. Photo 1 on the next page shows children who are out of school being taught good and bad hygiene practices.



Photo 3.1: Children in Tororo district participating in identifying bad hygiene practices

In Koboko, Mukono and Kampala districts, NGOs/CBOs sensitised and mobilised the communities and local leadership for general cleaning of their towns/trading centres. The towns covered included Koboko town council, Nagalama (Mukono) and Kisenyi (Kampala).

In Kampala, the NGOs trained communities in solid waste management and assisted those of Kisenyi and Bwaise in emptying toilets and garbage collection.

Home improvement campaigns were held in Rukungiri, Kamuli, Kisoro, Bugiri, Koboko, Yumbe, Katakwi and Nebbi districts. These campaigns improved greatly the sanitation and hygiene conditions in some communities as shown by the case of Asinge village in Katakwi district where WaterAid through its partner WEDA managed to achieve total sanitation. The experience gained and lessons learnt are summarised below;

Total sanitation becomes reality in Asinge – WaterAid/WEDA

In May 2006 the village of Asinge had no safe water source and only 17 percent of the households had their own latrines. Less than a year later, the village boasts of a safe water source and has become the first village in the entire north eastern region (of WaterAid project area) to achieve 100 percent sanitation coverage.

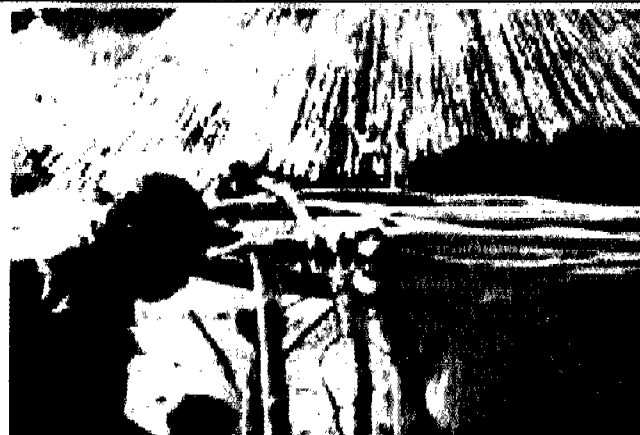
In early 2006, the nearest water source was a lake five kilometres away while the nearest safe source was a seven kilometre walk to a neighbouring community. With the support from WaterAid's partner organisation WEDA, the community built a deep borehole and each household now has a latrine, a hand washing facility, a bath shelter, rubbish pit and a drying rack.

The successful sanitation coverage is partly due to the environment surrounding Asinge. The village is very small and the surrounding landscape is sandy with few shrubs and bushes which mean there is no privacy for people to go to the bush.

This made it easy for villagers to see the benefits of sanitation and were keen to achieve good coverage.

The new facilities have improved living standards in Asinge with villagers seeing a reduction in water-related diseases. There have been social and economic changes too. Women are now able to engage in other productive activities like farming, brick-making and fetching water for their livestock because it takes less time to walk to the water source. Members of the community have also spoken of how there are now fewer conflicts in the home.

Photo 3.2 A widow in Asinge village in Katakwi putting up a drying rack.



The villagers of Asinge have realised the value of uniting to work together as a group so that they can sustain clean water and improved sanitation. The positive impact did not stop in Asinge; the success has spread to neighbouring communities. Apuuton, a nearby village, has taken up the challenge and built an extra 18 new latrines. Now it has 22 latrines, up from just 4 in June 2006.

In honour of Asinge, committees involved in water and sanitation joined together to celebrate the end of sanitation week on 22 March 2007

Thirty one village health clubs were formed and trained in Katakwi, Amuria, Rakai, Mpigi, Kampala and Mpigi districts. Village clubs are increasingly becoming effective in mobilisation of the communities to improve their sanitation and hygiene practices. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) shared its experience with promoting village clubs in Katakwi and Amuria as summarised below;

Case study of the Community Health Clubs approach – LWF

The LWF has been working in camps and villages in 12 subcounties in Katakwi and Amuria districts for over 5 years. The major focus is on water/sanitation, food security, HIV, and AIDS. In the WATSAN sector, the project was 'scoring' under the provision of safe water but not under the sanitation and hygiene. In August 2006, the project introduced the Community Health Clubs (CHC) concept and piloted it in two communities, one in a resettled area and another in IDP camp.

The Project staff were trained including local Government Health Assistants and thereafter established CHCs in Iningo otomei in Wera subcounty and Obulengorok camp in Ongongoja sub county. Frequent sessions were held with the clubs which combined recreation and entertainment. After 7 months of intensive Health education, the status of the two communities was as summarised in the Table below:

Iningo Tomei In Wera S/C. (settled community)				Obulengorok camp in Ongongoja S/C. (IDP setting)			
	Before CHC	After CHC	Total		Before CHC	After CHC	Total
Latrines	20	49	69	Latrines	04	36	40
Bath shelter	50	53	103	Bath shelter.	30	96	126
D/rack	19	77	96	D/rack.	09	130	139
Rub/pit	3	48	51	Rub/pit.	04	102	106

- In Obulengorok camp over 50% of latrines had hand washing facilities in use compared to none before
- In Iningo tomei more than 75% latrines had hand washing facilities.
- The other facilities like the bath shelters were constructed and conform to the standards acceptable in terms of drainage of the wastewater and convenience.

Lessons Learnt.

- Membership cards are a powerful mobilization tool and give a sense of belonging
- Demonstrations raise a lot of interest i.e. trying out the knowledge acquired.
- It is critical to have strong and exemplary leaders for the CHC.
- The group by laws cements the groups and encourages the lazy to cope.
- Members in the CHC groups are analytical in terms of linking poor hygiene to poverty, and how the focus on hygiene affects everything in the household at the end of the day.
- The settled communities adapted faster than the displaced.

Challenges

- The men see sanitation and hygiene issues as more concerned with women and so the

turn up in training sessions was 60% women.

- Irregular attendance due to competing demands on members' time.
- Adaptability is slow due to time taken to change attitude and the demand that is low on sanitation.
- Failure to utilize "the group approach" and clinging on implementing as individual house holds affects replication as activities geared towards improvement on Health imposes an ... extra burden on the household.
- Low ownership of the group activities especially in the IDP camp setting.

National Hand Washing Campaign

During the period under review, the national hand washing campaign (hosted by UWASNET) was launched. The activities implemented were mainly consultative meetings with various stakeholders including the National Hand washing steering committee and UWASNET Executive committee. The meetings provided an understanding of the challenges that lay ahead.

A team from London school of hygiene and tropical medicine and Uniliver worked with Steadman associates to design tools for the formative and baseline research on hand washing in Uganda. Using probability sampling selection criteria, the research field work was conducted in November and December. The districts covered included Mayuge, Lira, Masindi, Kabale, Bushenyi, Iganga, Mbale, Kampala, Kiboga and Mpigi.

In October a delegation of top officials within the water and sanitation sector were led by Honorable Jane Namuyangu to Nairobi for a marketing Expo conducted by Uniliver marketing academy. The Expo was followed by a 3-day training of the hand washing communication committee by the Academy team in Naivasha. The training was helpful in developing a charter and agreeing on the direction the communication development of the campaign will take. The 6 steps model was adopted and is guiding Uganda's campaign development.

The major challenges encountered include;

- i. Using commercial and social marketing techniques for communicating hygiene messages is relatively new to some stakeholders. Harmonizing these different and sometimes conflicting views from stakeholders on the process, how long different stages should take and how they will be implemented is a challenge.
- ii. Given the expectations of the Danida MOU, management of time to achieve the expected out comes is a big challenge.

3.3.3 Hygiene Promotion in Schools

The school hygiene education programmes continued. A total of 369 primary school science teachers were trained in promotion of hygiene practices among the pupils in Bukedea, Tororo, Kasese, Kanungu, Kampala, Wakiso, Yumbe, Nebbi, Kamuli, Kaliro, Iganga, Mayuge, Amuria, Kabarole and Mukono districts. The training equipped the teachers with skills of imparting hygiene knowledge as well as promoting hygiene practices in their respective schools.

A total of 215 School Health Clubs were formed and trained in the same districts where science teachers were trained. The objective of the training was to equip the pupils with knowledge and skills for promoting sanitation and hygiene practices in their respective schools.

3.3.4 Investment in Sanitation and Hygiene.

Some NGOs/CBOs were not able to provide the breakdown of investment by sanitation and water. However for those NGOs/CBOs that provided disaggregated data (55 of 65), the statistics were as summarised in Table 3.3 below;

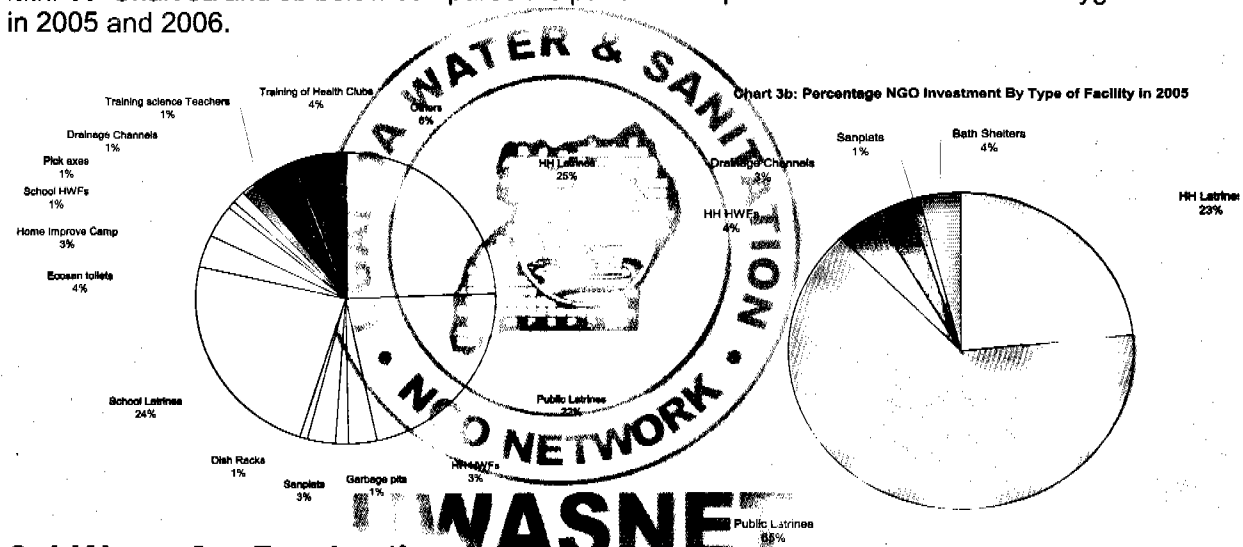
Table 3.3: Investment in Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities add column of achievements

Facility	Amount (UGX)	No.
Household Latrines	268,798,750	5,578
Public Latrines	243,773,307	260
HH Hand washing facilities	33,740,050	12,243
Garbage pits	13,888,250	2,309
Sanplats	33,752,100	1,485
Dish (Drying) Racks	7,523,000	12,446
School Latrines	260,413,600	277
Ecosan toilets	40,736,600	75
School HWFs	37,098,406	373
Home Improvement Campaigns	10,700,000	7
Pick axes	14,400,000	1,067
Drainage Channels	15,600,000	2km
Training science Teachers in Hygiene promotion	13,726,000	369
Training of Health Clubs (Village and School)	38,404,760	246
Others	63,432,478	
TOTAL	1,095,987,301	

As shown in Table 3.3 above, most of the funds were spent on household, school and public latrines. Home improvement campaigns had the least expenditure although they were reported to be effective in improving the sanitation and hygiene profile.

If the NGOs/CBOs that submitted reports were representative, then the pattern in percentage expenditure on the different types of sanitation facilities/activities shows

that in 2006 household latrines had the biggest percentage as compared to 2005 when it was public latrines. Chart 3a and 3b below compares the pattern of expenditure on sanitation and hygiene facilities in 2005 and 2006.



3.4 Water for Production

Water for production refers to development of water resources for productive use such as agricultural production (crop irrigation, livestock and aquaculture), rural industries, wild life, recreation, hydropower generation, transport, commercial uses etc). The indicator for Water for production is percentage increase in cumulative storage capacity availability of water for production.

Ankole Diocese reported having constructed 2 valley tanks in Mbarara district at a cost of UGX 115 million. Another NGO (Bileafe Rural Development Association) reported having trained 4 valley tank management committees in Arua district.

However, the water supplied by NGOs/CBOs for domestic purposes has been invariably used for production. Kigezi Diocese for example, reported that gravity schemes constructed in Kabale district are being used for production particularly dairy farming. The Muyebe GFS water has contributed to promotion of heifer project. In Bishop Kivengyere Girls' School Muyebe, the GFS has promoted dairy farming for the school which has improved nutrition for the girls.

In Nyakagyera community, the constructed water sources have helped the people to expand their businesses of making charcoal stoves. For Rutare GFS the user fees collected have been used to provide small loans to user beneficiaries. The scheme has about UGX 1.6 million which is loaned out. Thirty (30) people have benefited out of it and as a result;

- 10 people have used this money to buy pieces of land in the entire community
 - Some people have used this money to expand on their business of brick making 3.5 Equity
- The indicator for equity is Mean Parish deviation from the District average in persons per improved



water point.

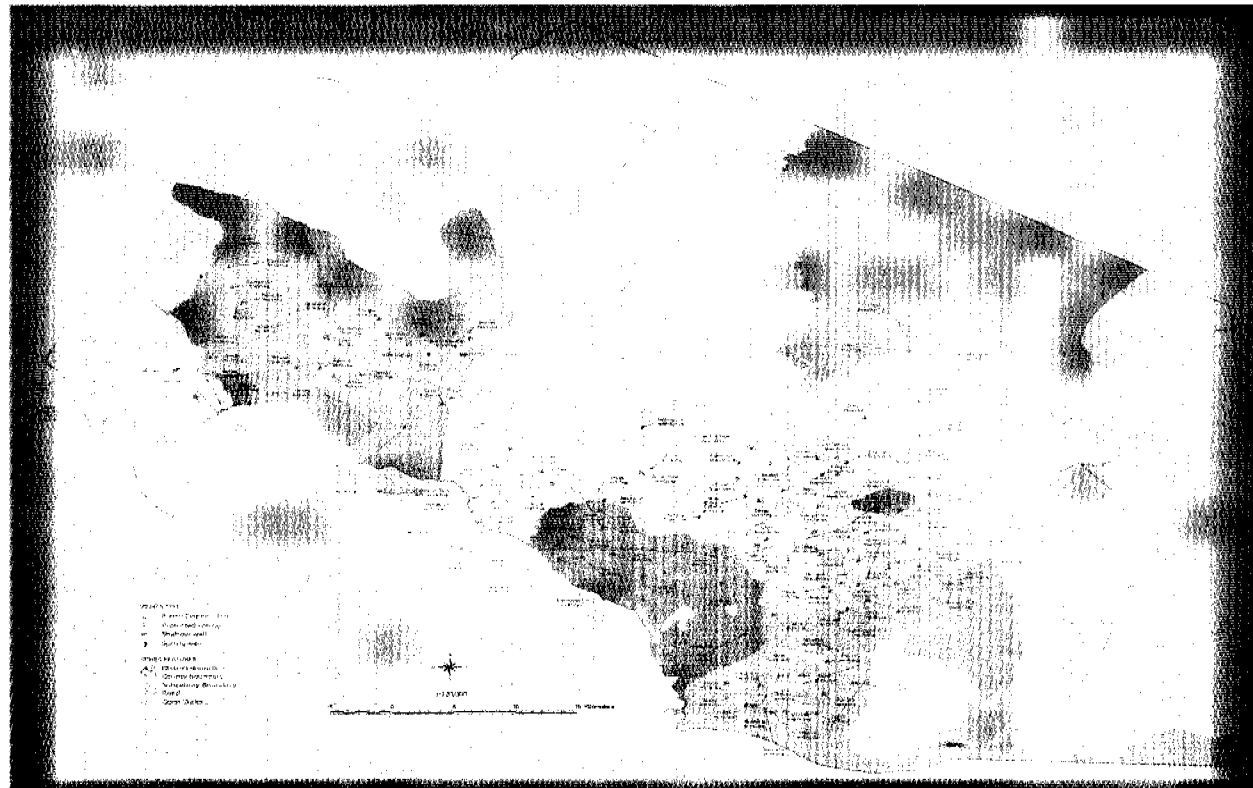
The NGOs/CBOs continued to advocacy for equitable distribution of water and sanitation services. This was done through sensitisation of local councils at all levels and participation in their planning process in Yumbe, Arua, Amuria, Wakiso, Mukono, Nebbi, Arua, Kampala, Rukungiri, Kamuli, Bukedea and soroti Districts. Through the joint planning at local and national levels, NGOs continued to advocate for giving priority to the underserved.

NGOs/CBOs have aided the planning process through water resource mapping. WaterAid Uganda for example, carried out water resource mapping in Katakwi, Amuria, Mpigi, Wakiso and Masindi District Local Governments and has produce an atlas. The objectives of the exercise are to;

- Enhance the planning and equitable distribution of water sources and environmental sanitation facilities
- To help identify and give insight into what types of spares are needed based on pumps types, and
- Establish the functionality rate of the water sources to help in drawing an action plan for M&E.

The map on the next page is an example of the products of WaterAid mapping exercise in Katakwi district.

Water Resource Map for Katakwi District by WaterAid



NGOs/CBOs have contributed to equity through concreting their resources in under served areas where the poor and voiceless live in urban and rural areas. The case of Asinge village in Katakwi district described earlier epitomizes the kind of communities NGOs/CBOs target.

3.6 Gender

The indicator for gender is percentage of water and sanitation committees in which at least one woman holds a key position.

NGOs/CBOs continued to promote gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation activities. Both men and women were sensitised on gender concerns in the management of the water and sanitation activities. NGOs are actively involved in promoting the Government policy as defined in the 5 year operational plan on ensuring that at least 50% of the members of the committee are women.

Women were trained in constructing rainwater harvesting tanks and water jars in Nakasongola, Mukono, Tororo, Kisoro, Rukungiri and Kabale districts. Over 500 women were reported having been trained. Women trained in Kabale, Kisoro and Mukono were reported to be getting contracts for constructing rainwater harvesting tanks and water jars. The skills which the women acquired have enhanced their domestic water supply and income generation.

In Nebbi district, ASED trained local Governments in Gender budgeting. In Mbarara, ACORD trained women groups in sanitation and hygiene.

3.8 Community Management

The indicator for community management is percentage of water points with actively functioning water and sanitation committees.

NGOs continued to sensitize communities on the management of their water and sanitation facilities. WUCs were formed and trained for all the constructed water sources by NGOs/CBOs. WUCs for old water facilities constructed by Local Governments and other stakeholders were retrained. Altogether 1,450 WUCs were trained (see Annex 5 for details of the districts). However, the continued functioning of these WUC hinges on back up support from local councils and extension staff from the subcounty and district levels.

Hand pump Mechanics were trained and equipped with tool kits. A total of 163 Hand pump Mechanics were trained, out of which 131 were males and 32 females. In addition, 39 Hand pump Mechanics were equipped with tool kits (see Annex 5 for details of the districts).

Some districts like Bugiri, Arua and Kabarole were engaged NGOs to implement software activities (community mobilisation and hygiene education).

3.9 Institutional Capacity Building

The focus of capacity building efforts of NGOs was on enhancing sector policy monitoring and analysis as well as providing Technical Assistance to Local Governments. At community level, the focus was on empowering communities to advocate for better services and hold service providers to account. The matrix below summarises the capacity building efforts at national and Local Government levels by the different NGOs.

Capacity Building at National Level

WaterAid Uganda	SNV	NETWAS Uganda
Facilitated the Policy Analysis Unit of the MoWE in policy analysis and monitoring particularly with respect to gender analysis and dissemination of O&M guide.	Conducted a joint study on rural water sector expenditure trends over financial years 02/03 – 04/05.	Carried out a study on Capacity Development (CD) for Improved Sanitation and Hygiene in Uganda.
Facilitated Environmental Health Division of the MoH to pilot the implementation of Kampala Declaration on Sanitation in 3 districts.	Together with DWD conducted a joint study on expenditures and ToRs for TSUs.	

Together with DWD conducted a joint study on expenditures and ToRs for TSUs.

Capacity Building at District Level

WaterAid Uganda	SNV	NETWAS Uganda	Plan International
Assisted Wakiso district in developing the O&M strategy and water quality surveillance.	Assisted Kyenjojo District in preparing the MoU and procurement documents for engagement of a private operator to manage Butiiti Small Rural Growth Centre water scheme for greater efficiency under the broader framework of promoting public private partnerships.	With the funding from DWD designed and conducted a course on Action Monitoring for Effectiveness. The course targeted DWOs, DCDOs, and ADWOs in charge of mobilisation from new Districts.	Plan International through NETWAS Uganda trained District Local Government Staff from Tororo Programme Area in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation for Transformation (PHAST).

Capacity Building at District Level

WaterAid Uganda	SNV
Assisted Mpigi district in the development of sanitation strategy, procured 2 motor bikes to enhance M&E in terms of information collection and monitoring the implementation of sanitation related activities.	Orientated District technical staff and newly elected councillors in Kabarole and Koboko districts on sector policies, strategies and their roles and responsibilities
Supported Masindi district and Kawempe Division (Kampala) in the development of MIS as well as its maintenance. The MIS is intended to improve on planning as well as ensure availability and reliable data.	Facilitated training needs assessment and development of training materials for use by Kamwenge District in training of central gravity flow scheme committees.
<p>Provided technical support to Amuria and Katakwi districts in;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of water database including procuring required computers. • Water quality surveillance and monitoring including procurement of consumables and reagents for conducting the different tests. • Carrying out a sanitation baseline survey in order to come up with a Sanitation database for the Town Councils and districts. • Strengthening lower Local Government structures, by reactivation and training of Sub County water and sanitation committees, training on Harmonized Participatory Planning Skills. 	Mobilised and supported districts (Nebbi, Arua, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo and Adjuman) and other stakeholders to prepare and commemorate the Sanitation Week and World Water Day in order to raise the profile of sanitation in five districts. District reports were compiled and have been shared with the National Sanitation Working Group to guide streamlining procedures for such occasions and identify priority issues to be adopted on the national agenda.
	<p>Disseminated the rain water Harvesting Strategy to all the West Nile districts to increase awareness and adoption of rain water harvesting as an alternative low-cost technology.</p> <p>Conducted one week training for TSU 6 supported districts to equip staff with skills in creation, storage, retrieval of hydrological water resource maps using different spatial data and map water source points.</p>

Capacity Building at NGO level

WaterAid Uganda	NETWAS Uganda	Plan International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted WEDA in establishing the M&E system. • Conducted training for IRDI in rain water harvesting and M&E. • Trained staff of YIFODA in contracts management. • Assisted Busoga Trust in formulating strategy for O&M. • Supported HEWASA and ACCORD in policy monitoring (advocacy and communication). 	<p>Conducted training in PHAST for Plan Uganda partners. The training was designed to equip participants with knowledge and skills in the application of PHAST tools and approaches.</p> <p>The training targeted Village Health Teams, Busoga Trust staff and the subcounty officials in Kampala and Kamuli programme areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave Kamuli Community Development Foundation a computer set, a motorcycle and generator worth UGX 20 million. • Two motorcycles worth UGX 16 million to Busoga Trust.

Capacity Building at Community Level (in Advocacy)

NGO/CBOs continued to empower communities in advocating for better water and sanitation services. NGOs have assisted communities to voice their needs and demand accountability from service providers. CIDI for example, has assisted slum dwellers to demand for better services as illustrated by the case study below;

Utilisation of Citizen Voices in Water and Sanitation Services delivery in Slums - CIDI

CIDI in partnership with WaterAid Uganda and the community are implementing the Citizens Action Project in parishes of Mulago III, Bwaise II and Kyebando in Kawempe Division.

CIDI working hand in hand with the community members have devised a methodology where community members [the urban poor] influence better service delivery. Community members are fully participating in every step of the project in terms of verification of data and identification of issues that need urgent action. This information is then disseminated at different levels starting with the community, parish and annual stakeholders' workshop. This has given the service providers and local leaders a golden opportunity to hear the community voices and aspirations of the urban poor who are determination to have their priorities reflected in the development plans of their respective areas.

In order to get advocacy priorities for each parish, community advocacy fora were established and facilitated in each zone, these then come together to form a Parish Advocacy Committee where each zone has at least a representative. The two Advocacy levels come together to form a Policy Monitoring Committee which plays the role of policy advocacy or follows up on issues which are of policy in nature. In partnership with the Local Government, the committees are trained by the Division Officials (Community Development Officer) in communication, lobbying and advocacy as a way of equipping them with the skills necessary to do community led advocacy.

After the identification of gaps that need to be bridged, the Advocacy Fora mobilises their respective communities to priorities their problems and also make community action plans where duties for the different stakeholders, time for action, the resources required among others are all discussed. In one of the community problem preferences ranking for example, it came out loud and clear that poor garbage management, lack of toilets and sock pits, absence and poor management of drainage channels are the major challenges community members face. Action plans were made and distributed to different development partners in the area. On the other hand, they were used by the community as advocacy tool to demand and lobby for improved service delivery.

While developing the community action plans, the area local leaders and Local Government officials from the Division were part and partial of the process. Dialogue and stakeholders meetings were organised where community action plans were presented to the Local Government and all the NGOs working in the area. They are then requested to give priority to the community desires thus come up with implementation work plans which account for the aspirations of the poor slum dwellers.

Photo 3.3 Community members in Mulago Parish – Kawempe prioritizing their needs.



Impact and Outcomes

- The dialogue meetings provided excellent community effort and determination to make the service providers and Local Government accountable for their actions.
- Development Partners in the area and the Local Government agreed to reflect community aspirations in their new workplans thus pro-poor budgets.
- It was agreed that WATSAN stakeholders and local government to always meet and discuss community development. AMREF has in this respect so far organised a stakeholders meeting as a continuation of the community action planning.

- NGOs in the area agreed to harmonise their workplans to avoid duplications.
- CBHWs trained by CIDI have formed a CBO.
- Communities are organising themselves in groups for Voluntary Saving Schemes.

Lessons Learnt

- When empowered, the urban poor are able to direct development priorities in their areas.
- Service providers and development partners are more willing to listen to the demand of the people they are serving.
- Community action plan and priority preference are strong advocacy and fund raising tools.
- Audio visual documentation of the whole process is vital because it motivates the community members to fully participate in the citizens' action activities.

WaterAid through its partner CIDI are implementing Community Integrated Development Initiative advocacy fora. The experience and lessons learnt are as summarised in the case study below; Accountability through grounded policy monitoring in Central Division Kampala –WaterAid/CIDI WaterAid Uganda is implementing a Policy Development and Monitoring Project through CIDI. The Community Integrated Development Initiative advocacy fora were formed last year. The fora have steered dialogue between the community and service providers who include both Government and Contractors. In Central Division (Kampala) under the facilitation of CIDI, the monitoring and linkage to dialogue has helped to identify a number of successful outcomes through citizen's action depicted below.

Problem	Resolution	Action taken	Community Reaction	Action response in to reaction
Garbage build-up in Kisenyi III due to failure of the Nabugabo contract.	Call for assistance from Principal Town Clerk's office.	Garbage truck sent to collect garbage.		
Toilet in Makerere III, Kizito market very full and poorly constructed.	Communities appealed to Kawempe Division for assistance.	Kawempe Division did not respond immediately.	Communities threatened to demonstrate	The toilet is currently being renovated.
Garbage disposal and management which made most of the garbage to end up in the drains of Makerere III area.	Call for assistance from City Hall.	City Hall did not respond positively since it did not have fuel for transportation.	Communities jointly collected money under "Bulungi Bwansi" to hire people to desilt the drains and collect the garbage.	Drains were desilted but the Division then cleaned the same place during sanitation week. It caused chaos since the Division claimed the work of the community as their own. This provoked the community members to complain strongly in the media.

Lessons learnt:

Through advocacy fora it was recognised that for effective service delivery, there is need for the community to be aware of the situation in order to promote open dialogue and accountability. The advocacy fora open space to address solutions, not only from the side of Government or service providers, but also from the community themselves. The sector can improve its efficiency through institutionalising sector monitoring by both CSOs and communities, and also facilitating dialogue at district and lower levels.

Photo 3.4: Community members of Makerere III cleaning drainage



Impact:

Communities are able to hold authorities and service providers accountable which lead to action. Communities are empowered through advocacy fora.

3.10 Challenges and Recommendations

(i) **Inadequate funding;** NGO/CBOs continued to have difficulties in accessing funds from Government and donors to implement water supply projects. Most NGOs/CBOs are yet to access the DWSCG because some Local Governments prefer implementing all activities (including software) themselves

to engaging NGOs/CBOs. Donor funding is increasingly becoming scarce particularly for local NGOs/CBOs. The benefits of creating a budget line under the DWSCG for software activities are yet to be realized by NGOs/CBOs.

Recommendation: The sector should carefully consider how to utilize the comparative advantage of NGOs/CBOs in implementation of software activities. One option could be Local Governments should divest themselves from implementation of software activities as they did for hardware activities. Services for implementation of software activities should be outsourced from the NGOs/CBOs and the private sector. The Local Government staff should be left to concentrate on supervision and monitoring.

(ii) **Spare parts;** accessing spare parts in most districts remain a big problem as shown by the Water-Aid functionality study. This issue is well known in the sector and there are ongoing efforts to address it. However, the slow pace at which actions are being taken is putting the investment particularly in rural water supply at risk of not being sustained. This has affected the community based maintenance system (CBMS) because the communities in remote areas where NGOs/CBOs operate cannot simply access spare parts even when they have the money. This has forced NGOs/CBOs in extreme cases to supply the spare parts to communities which is against CBMS.

Recommendation: The JSR should come up with practical actions that will increase the availability of spare parts in the short and long term.

(ii) **Water for Production;** most NGOs lack adequate information on Water for Production. However, a number of NGOs are promoting use of domestic water supply for production. The experience of Kigezi diocese where GFS water is being used for dairy farming, making bricks and charcoal stoves demonstrate what NGOs can do in the promotion of water for production.

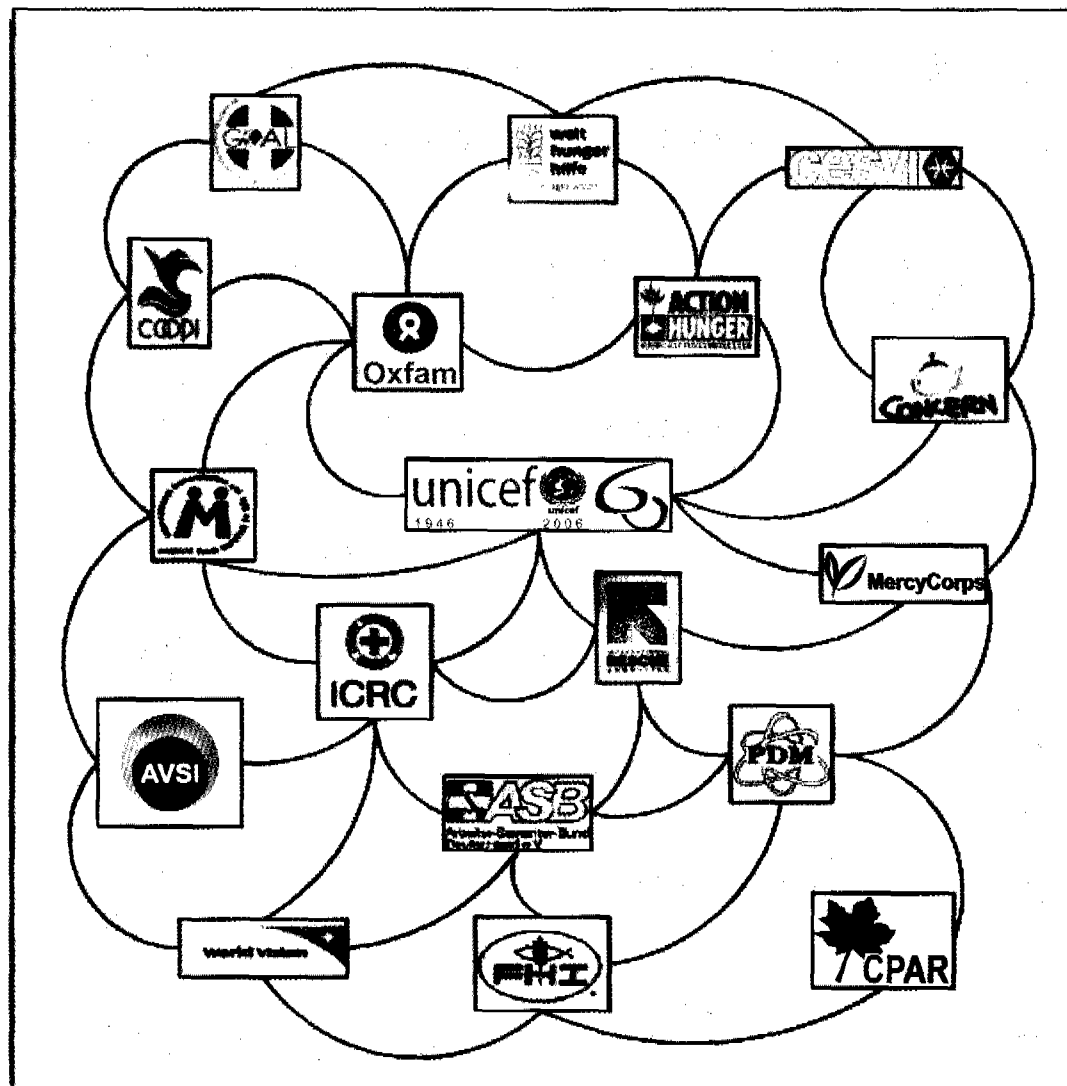
Recommendation: DWD/MoWE sensitise NGOs/CBOs on water for production.

(iv) **Sanitation and hygiene;** promotion of sanitation and hygiene remain a big challenge to NGOs/CBOs. Promotion of hygiene and sanitation requires sustained engagement with the community for a long period of time as illustrated by the case study of Asinge village. This requires substantial resources in terms of personnel and funding which most NGOs/CBOs do not have. There is no accurate and reliable information to guide planning. Collecting baseline information particularly for household sanitation is fairly expensive and this is not an activity which funding agencies are keen to finance

Recommendations: Government and Development Partners should establish a dedicated fund or Grant for promotion of hygiene and sanitation. Providing for sanitation and hygiene under water and primary health care grant has not worked because it is accorded low priority.

(v) **High dependency** among communities on 'handouts' affect realization of community contributions and sustainability of interventions. The WaterAid Uganda country programme has built capacity of some youth on income enhancement activities linked to sanitation promotion. Similarly from the exchange visits it has been noted that community enthusiasm can be gained and maintained given tangible motivators.

4. PERFORMANCE OF NGOS UNDER THE NORTHERN UGANDA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



4.1. Introduction

4.1.1 Background to Humanitarian Response

The 22 years old Lord's Resistance army insurgency has led to massive displacements of people, with over 2.2 million people displaced into IDP camps from their homes in the Lango and Acholi regions in the districts of Gulu, Lira, Oyam, Apac, Kitgum and Pader. Ever since the onset of the conflict, the International community have responded with aid and assisted with the provision of food, Health, Education, Water and Sanitation infrastructure and Hygiene Promotion.

However since the beginning of 2006, with the onset of peace talks in Juba, IDPs began the process of return, some have returned to their original villages, and some to transition sites. The year 2007, has witnessed an accelerated return process, due to improved security, greater freedom of movement and increasing access to land. IDPs have been making initial steps towards their home; or at least their home parish. Since the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities in August 2006:

- a) In the Acholi sub region, the majority of IDPs who are leaving the 'mother camps' have moved to transit locations; indeed, most have not returned former homes.
- b) In the Lango sub region, the majority of IDPs who have left the mother camps have travelled to their former homes.

In both circumstances there has been insufficient increase in basic services in transit and / or home locations.

Additionally, the number of transit / home locations is increasing. As of July 2007 approximately 380 transit locations have been added to the 120 mother camps in Acholi region alone.

4.1.2 Wash Cluster Members and the Cluster Approach

Humanitarian Water and Sanitation projects have been implemented by numerous partners in Northern Uganda since the onset of the GoU/LRA conflict for over 20 years ago. In 2005, the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster approach was established in Uganda as part of the UN Reform Agenda. The approach aims at better coordination of International and National partners working in humanitarian situations. In line with global a decision of IASC partners (the United Nations, Donors and NGOs); UNICEF was requested to assume the leadership role for the Water and Sanitation Cluster in Uganda. All implementing agencies in the WASH sector in Northern Uganda now work under this umbrella.

It provides a mechanism for addressing identified gaps in response and to enhance humanitarian actions by strengthening partnerships between UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, international organizations and NGOs.

At the global level, the aim of the cluster approach is to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies by ensuring that there is predictable leadership and accountability in all the main sectors or areas of humanitarian response. At the country level the aim is to strengthen humanitarian response by demanding high standards of predictability, accountability and partnership in all sectors or areas of activity.

The Uganda WASH Cluster embraces over 50 members from largely UN agencies and International NGOs (see Annex 6 for the map showing the location of the agencies per districts).

Humanitarian response in Northern Uganda are jointly implemented by the WASH Cluster Members and their partners, who are the ICRC, MSF movement, the Districts and Central Governments, Local NGOs, Community leaders and Religious leaders. All these activities are supported largely via funding received from International donors such as ECHO; DFID, USAID, JICA, and several other donor bodies, see Graph 1 and 2 on the next page.

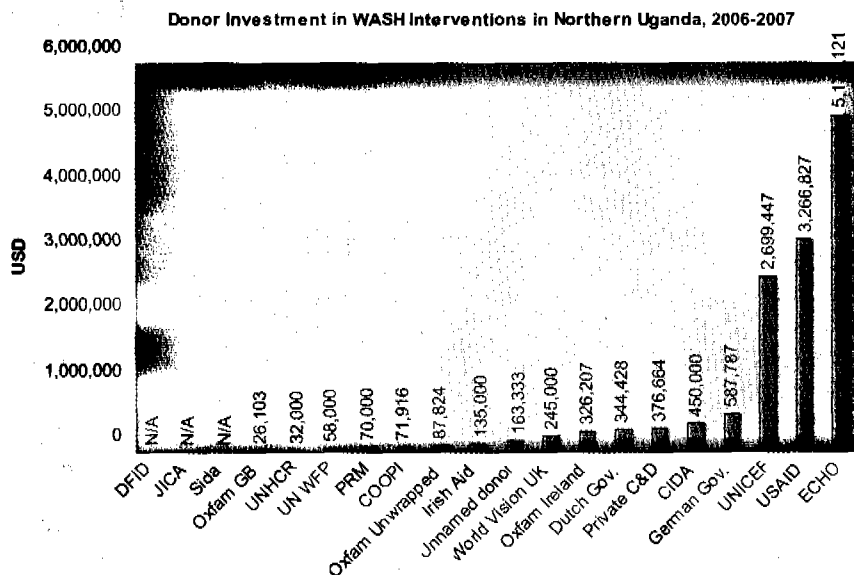
4.2 Achievements: May 2006 to June 2007

4.2.1 Funding Status

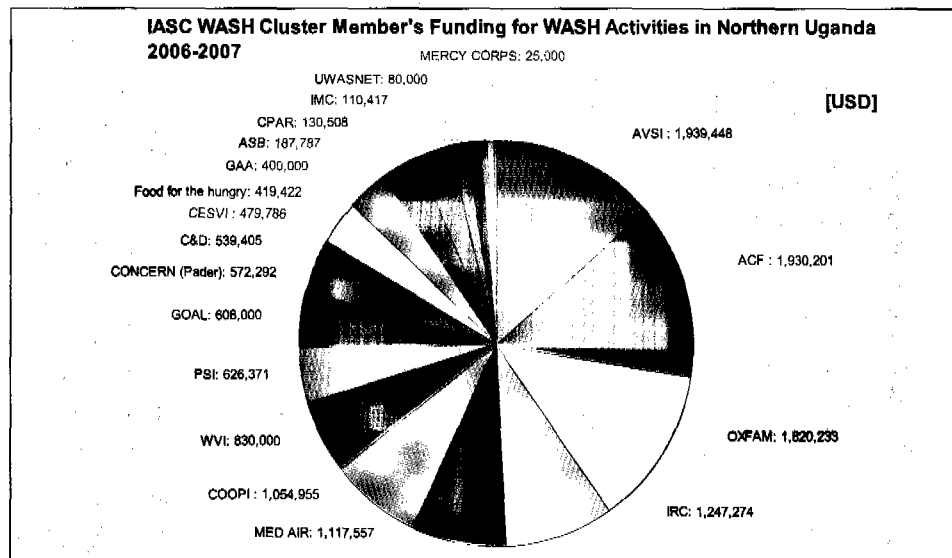
UWASNET

Graph 1, on the next page depicts the status of the funding information reported by members. It is by no means exhaustive but it provides a good background to reflect the achievements of the NGOs vis-à-vis funding received.

The overall contribution by NGOs to areas with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the North and North-Eastern Uganda amounted to UGX 24.4 billion or US\$14.4 million. This amount comprises of direct implementation costs and project support costs. While the total Government Conditional Grant for Water for the districts of Kitgum, Gulu, Pader, Amuru, Lira, Apac, Oyam, Abimu, Kotido, Kaabongo, Moroto, Nakapiripit



and Katakwi amounts to UGX 6.6 billion, thus, the NGOs have contributed significantly to the WES sector in the conflict affected regions. Graph 1 below, depicts the amount contributed by donors to the sector, and reveals, ECHO, as the major donor to the sector. Graph 2 depicts the amount of money invested in the sector by the various NGOs and shows AVSI as the biggest implementer in the sector. It must be emphasized again, that these results as per the figures reported by members and it is by no means exhaustive.



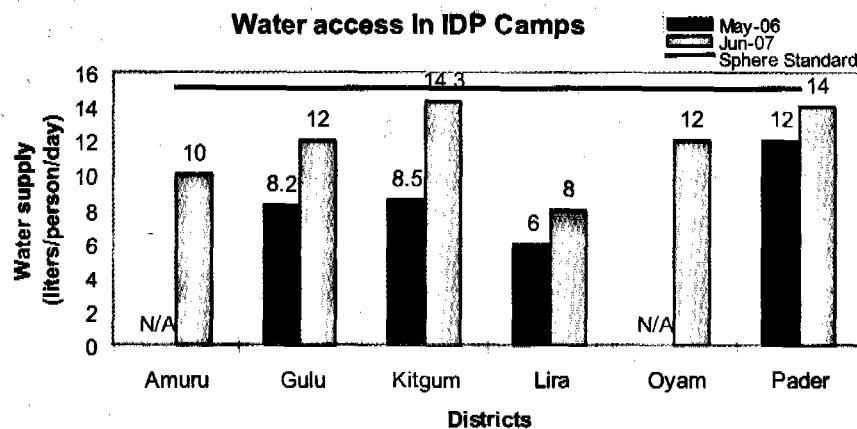
Details of the funding by Donor and NGOs are shown in Annex 7

4.2.2 WATSAN Interventions

In terms of physical facilities, during 2006, a total of 41 motorized and reticulated water systems were constructed in IDP camps to benefit over 200,000 people. 241 boreholes with hand-pumps, 15 shallow wells with hand-pumps, and 20 protected springs were constructed benefiting over 80,000 people in IDP camps. Additionally, 317 non-functional boreholes were rehabilitated to renew safe water access to over 95,000 people. From January to August 2007, (see Annex 8 - Table 4.1 to 4.4) interventions by WASH Cluster members in the districts in both IDP camps and in the return settlement sites continues unabated, such that as depicted in Table 4.1 (Annex 8), 69 new boreholes were constructed in IDP camps, while 202 boreholes were rehabilitated. In the return settlement sites, 264 boreholes have been constructed and 23 boreholes rehabilitated, indicating that many interventions are ongoing in the return settlement sites. With respect to sanitation, in the IDP camps, 71 institutional latrines and 4,241 communal latrines were constructed, and over, 2,000 sanitation kits distributed. While in the return sites/parishes, 641 institutional latrines and 2,552, communal latrines have been constructed and over 1,0000 sanitation kits distributed. For details regarding all other interventions (refer to Tables 4.2.1 to 4.2.4 in Annex 8)

4.2.3 Progress in Provision of Potable water to IDPs

Graph 3 below shows the gains in access to safe water supply among the IDPs from the June 2006 to June 2007 based on SPHERE Standard. The average per capita daily water supply was 11.7 litres which represents 67% increase from May 2005, where the average per capita water supply was 7 litres.



As shown in Graph 3 above, most districts are yet to achieve the SPHERE Standard of 15 litres per capita per day; however the trend is an increasing trend, which is aided by the movement of people from camps into return settlement sites or into their Parishes.

Photo 4.1 below shows an example of the water facility constructed by NGOs in IDP camps.

Photo 4.1 Example of Water Facilities constructed by IRC in Potika Camp



However, while significant progress has been made in providing safe water to IDP camps, the return of relative peace in most areas of the North has brought about new challenges. New camps created to decongest the old camps and return areas lack safe water. Photo 4.2 below illustrates the problem returnees are facing.

Photo 4. 2: Condition of Water Facilities in Return Areas.



4.2.4. Progress in Sanitation Improvement in IDP Camps

Improvements in the provision of latrine stance per person were as depicted in the graph 4 below. The ratio of person per latrine stance was reduced from an average of 50 persons in May 2006 to 32 persons to a latrine stance by June 2007. However, this is still below the SPHERE standard of 20 people per latrine stance. Details of the coverage by district are as shown in Graph 4 below;

Graph 4: Persons per latrine stance in IDP Camps

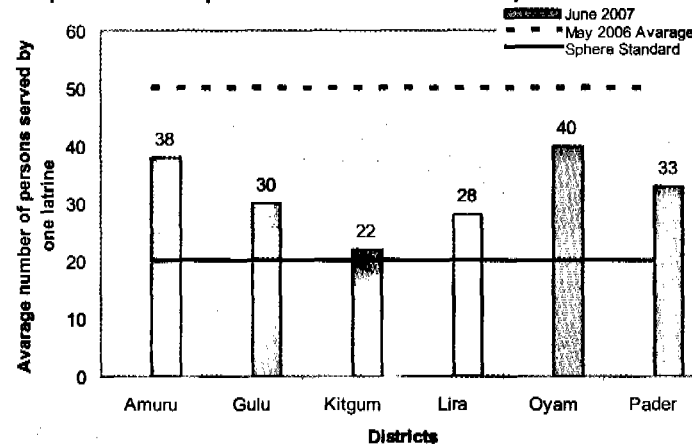
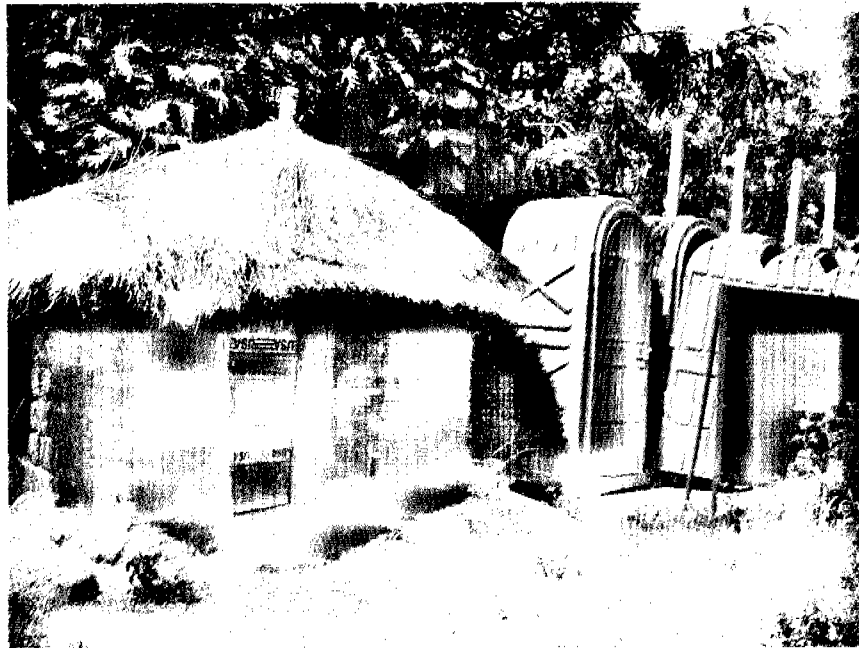


Photo 4.3 below shows the example of some of the sanitation facilities provided by NGOs to IDPs.

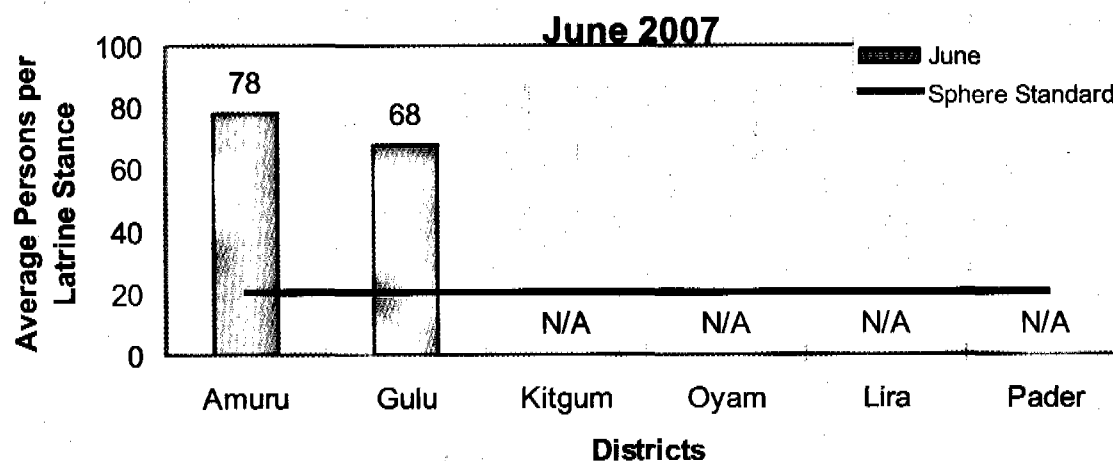
Photo 4.3 Sanitation facilities in Obim Rock IDP Camp in Lira District.



4.2.5 Status of water and sanitation in the return settlement sites

As earlier indicated in the opening summary, the focus of WASH Cluster members has been towards the provision of more infrastructures to returnees as depicted in Table 4.3. All assessments conducted in the sector indicate gross inadequacies in Watsan infrastructures in the return settlement sites. Most boreholes are grossly dilapidated or none existence and sanitation facilities hardly exist anywhere. Graphs 5 and 6 below depicts the water and sanitation situation in the return sites, and as can be seen, the situation in these sites are worse off than in the camp setting, thus calling for more humanitarian intervention as people return home.

Graph 6: Average Persons per Latrine Stance in Return Sites



4.2.6 Operation and Maintenance of Motorised Water Systems in IDP Camps

Due to the high concentration of people in the IDP camps, and the need to provide potable water to a minimum of 15l/p/day, boreholes were drilled and reticulated systems as shown in Photo 4.1 were put in place. These systems were either diesel driven or solar powered. NGOs trained and paid pump mechanics to maintain the pumps; provided essential spare parts and fuel in the case of diesel systems.

However, as NGOs shift their focus of activity into return settlement sites or leave the districts, the systems are being progressively handed over to the Local Governments to run them. It is estimated that by the end of the year 2007, a total of 54 diesel driven systems and 16 solar systems will be handed over to the Local Governments and an estimated UGX 42 million (see Table 4.5) will be required as running costs, which the Government will have to fund.

Table 4.5 below depicts a summary of the systems and expected maintenance costs per districts.

District	Number of Solar Systems	Number of Diesel Systems	O & M Cost (UGX/ Month)
Amuru	0	11	9,251,025
Gulu	2	10	8,720,750
Pader	5	18	10,130,700
Kitgum	8	7	4,849,200
Lango	1	8	9,364,700
Total	16	54	42,316,375

4.2.7 Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene Education is an essential and integral part of implementation of Watsan programmes in both IDP camps and in the areas of return, in order to achieve the necessary health impact. To-date, a total of over 300, Hygiene promotion campaigns were undertaken from January to August 2007, comprising of 191 in IDP camps and 113 in the return areas. These were conducted in close collaboration with the communities through;

- Community Meetings
- Focused group Discussions
- Surveys-KAP and Coverage Surveys
- Radio Talk shows
- Consultations/Interviews with other Stake Holders (DWO)
- Formation and training of Water and Sanitation committees(WSC). However, formation of these committees is lagging behind borehole construction, as depicted in Kitgum district (see

Table 4.2) where 29 WSC have being formed and 120 new boreholes constructed.

Hygiene promotion education is supplemented by:-

- Construction of appropriate bathing stances; 1,291 bathing stances have being constructed in the IDP camps since January 2007(see Table 4.2)
- Soap distributed to the vulnerable groups; 11 IDP camps received soaps while, over 10,000 households received soaps as they return home (Table 4.2).
- Distribution of sanitation and digging kits to persons in camps and in the return settlement sites.

4.3 Cluster Management Information System

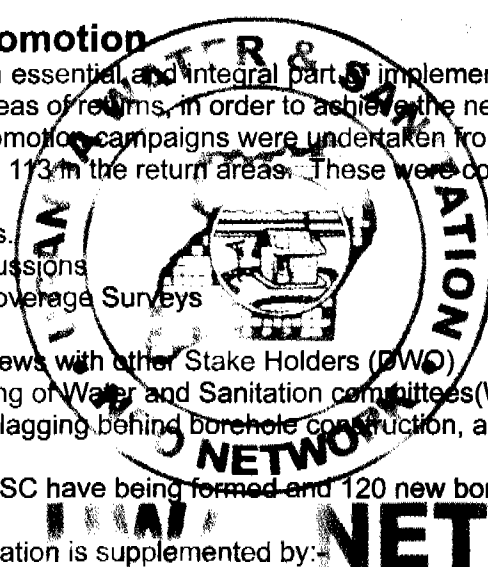
The WASH Cluster is mandated to collect and manage its own information system. Appropriate reporting formats were developed by the Cluster for use in reporting on outputs by the district clusters. The completed forms are then forwarded and collated at the central level in Kampala. This report is the evidence of the success of the system in place.

In addition, UNICEF has supported the mapping of the water sources in the Lango region, which has been complemented by the training of the district water officers. The database that has been set up is able to interface with the DWD database.

4.4 Coordination (Institutional Capacity Building)

(a) National Level

The WASH Cluster members are coordinated by UNICEF at the national level in Kampala, through



regular coordination and subcommittee meetings that discusses technical matters. The Cluster provides a forum for dissemination of Government standards and policy matters to members and capacity building for NGOs through series of cluster workshops that address emerging issues, undertake contingency planning and advocate for more resources via the donors.

(b) Local Government Level

At the district levels, in all the four districts coordination mechanism are in place, which are coordinated by UNICEF Water and Sanitation Officers and sometimes chaired by the District water or health officers. Coordination meetings takes place once a month in the districts, which is supplemented by either ad-hoc or regularized committee meetings to discuss technical and other pertinent issues. Currently, attendances at meetings in the four districts are quite high averaging around 20 members per meetings. The members and partners undertake joint planning and monitoring. Completed works are handed over to districts as per joint agreement. This cluster approach mechanism is indeed making way for more effective and efficient service delivery to the conflict affected people of Northern Uganda. It is also a very useful mechanism that will facilitate the return process, and aid the movement from a purely humanitarian approach to a much lasting developmental approach in the districts.

4.5 Integrating Cross Cutting Issues

WASH Cluster members are encouraged to integrate cross cutting issues such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) monitoring and reporting; undertaking WATSAN implementation with due cognisance to the needs of the vulnerable especially women and children and the disabled; addressing the needs of AIDs patients, as well as the needs of traumatized patients.

Issues pertaining to the environment, such as, waste management and proper utilisation of water resources are all factored into the ongoing humanitarian work. The process include, dissemination of appropriate action facts sheets to members, appointed focal persons attending relevant meetings and reporting back for needed action to be taken. And ensuring that adequate infrastructures are provided to the vulnerable groups wherever the needs are identified.

4.6 Community Participation

Communities are regularly sensitised on the management of their water and sanitation facilities. Water and Environmental Sanitation Committees were formed and trained for most of the constructed water sources.

4.6 Conclusions

- All the aforementioned discussions have shown that the dynamics of the humanitarian response in Northern Uganda is following the returnees into their Parishes and return settlement sites.
- NGOs have responded well to the need to cater for water and sanitation facilities in Northern Uganda in the IDP camps and are moving steadily to achieve the min SPHERE Standards ... for people in IDPs camps.
- Humanitarian response is being adequately coordinated under the leadership of UNICEF.
- There are several emerging challenges as described below:-

4.7 Challenges and Recommendations

4.7.1 Challenges

These will be considered under two headings:-

Existing IDP Camps:-

- As IDPs are still in camps, especially in Acholi land, there is still a need to continue to cater .. for them.
- The camps must be decongested, a call for appropriate waste management technologies to . be adapted.
- The removal of all the mobilets in the camps into the new sites or some where else.
- Reticulated and motorised systems needs to be transported to new sites or made to serve ... other areas.
- Central and district government to ensure that there is adequate funding for the maintenance of these motorised systems that are being gradually handed over to the district government.

Return Settlement Sites:-

- The introduction and adoption of the parish Approach within the transition strategy. It will take a while before NGOs; grapple with Watsan implementation under the so called Parish Approach. It must be stated that the Cluster has developed an appropriate WASH transition Strategy to guide implementing partners.
- The sheer dynamics of population movement from IDPs to return sites before returning home poses major challenge for implementers and requires flexibility from the donors.
- The question of defining the return sites and home villages before NGOs commence work in these areas.
- Need for adequate humanitarian funds from Donors to fund this transition phase before recovery commences in full force.
- Providing minimal sanitation in these new sites is a major challenge to contend with, in addition to achieving much needed behavioural change that would result in major health impacts.
- Need to strengthen Hygiene education via Hygiene Promotion in schools, communities and .. in Health centres.
- Developing appropriate community based approaches to ensure sustainability and smooth ... running into the developmental phase.
- Need to involve more local NGOs and CBOs.
- Need for more visible commitment of Government funds and technical inputs into this phase.
- Need to develop appropriate water quality surveillance processes in the transition strategy.
- Some NGOs are already packing up and moving out, thus a need for more Government involvement in implementation in Northern Uganda.
- The technical arm of the Government needs to be greatly strengthened to take up the challenge at hand.

4.7.2 Recommendations

- Funding for humanitarian intervention in Northern Uganda is still inadequate. A lot of funds ... are required to cater for the ongoing needs of people in IDP camps as well as for interventions in the return settlement sites.
- Donors need to be flexible in allocating funds
- While water is a major problem in the return settlement sites, the sanitation situation is posing a tremendous challenge and a concerted effort is required between WASH Cluster ... members and Government counterparts.
- There is a need to improve Cluster management information and address major gaps in mapping of the water points in the Acholi region.
- The Central Government MoWE needs to improve its coordination with the WASH Cluster members. It must be said that the Districts Water and Environmental Health officials are actively engaged with the WASH Cluster at the district level.
- The International NGOs need to partner more with local NGOs and CBOs.

5. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 2006

Contribution of NGOs to undertaking No. 1 (Prepare and test a framework for participatory IWRM in one pilot catchment by September 2007)

Joint Efforts to Save the Environment (JESE) started implementing the programme for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) on Lake George. The programme covers three Districts of Kamwenge, Bushenyi and Kasese. Implementation is in early stages and emphasis is being put on the subcounties that border the lake.

The programme aims at improving the water resources management in Lake George basin while mainstreaming gender and HIV/Aids. The approaches used are geared towards enhancing coordination and collaboration among all water users and related actors. The success registered so far has been due to working with District and subcounty local Governments, existing CBOs and NGOs, Beach management units, Lake George Basin Management Organization (LAGBMO) and the Private Sector.

The major achievements expected are development of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation improve-

ment through adapted technologies and studies about the sources of pollution of L. George to continue. Initiatives and approaches are in plan to achieve IWRM.

Contribution of NGOs to undertakings No. 6 (Mobilise, in partnership with all stakeholders, community and private sector funding for WfP so that at least 30% of the investment comes from the beneficiaries for schemes constructed from now on).

UWASNET is among the implementing agencies of the water for production component. It has been involved in formulation of policy/ framework for WfP at national level. In addition, UWASNET (NGOs) participated in preparatory meetings for budgeting and preparing workplans. Other activities carried out by members of UWASNET include;

- Mobilizing and forming water user committees for WfP.
- Carrying out PRA and identifying appropriate technology options for WfP
- Training of community and CBOs.
- Establishing a system for community monitoring of the O&M for WfP facilities.
- Developing procedures, mechanisms and guidelines for supporting local management of WfP facilities at the pilot site.

6. PROPOSED UNDERTAKINGS FOR 2007

The following are the proposed undertaking by NGOs/CBOs

- (i) Establish a system for continued operation and maintenance of motorised water system (54 driven by diesel and 16 by solar engines) that have been serving IDPs and will be handed over to the Local Governments by the end 2007.
- (ii) Based on some progress to strengthen the relationship between government (LG) and NGOs/ CBOs, more efforts to use the lessons learnt and divest Local Governments from direct implementation of water and sanitation software activities and outsource services of the NGOs/ CBOs and private sector to further influence total collaboration and coordination in the sector.
- (iii) Establish a dedicated fund or conditional grant for sanitation and hygiene promotion separate from DWSCG and PHC.
- (iv) Provide basic water and sanitation services to IDP return settlement sites or villages.
- (v) Develop and increase promotion of cost effective technologies including domestic rain water harvesting for water for production.



Annex 1

LIST OF NGO/CBOS THAT SUBMITTED REPORTS AND THEIR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

NGO	District	Total Investment (Ushs)	
1 WEDA	Amuria	164,526,688	
2 Kumi HRI	Kumi	-	
3 PAG PDS	Kumi and Soroti	130,000,000	
4 OYIDO	Amuria	16,675,000	
5 Apac Town Com Ass.	Apac	2,874,000	
6 RWIDE	Kyenjojo	51,870,000	
7 CEI	Kamwenge	36,500,000	
8 Jese	Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge	115,181,366	
9 FORUD	Kabarole	307,845,060	
10 HEWASA	Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kyenjojo and Bund	1,101,494,887	
11 Kamuli CDF	Kamuli	16,876,000	
12 UEEF	Mukono	5,862,000	
13 MUMYO	Mukono	1,720,000	
14 Kyatume CBHC Program	Mukono	45,384,000	
15 Katosi WDT	Mukono	24,429,000	
16 Uplift Foundation	Mayuge	70,385,000	
17 Kigulu Dev. Group	Iganga	3,358,000	
18 Fairland Foundation	Jinja	3,280,000	
19 Student Part Worldwd	Kamuli	1,260,196	
20 Busoga Trust	Kamuli, Iganga, Luwero, Kaliro, Jinja	459,559,800	
21 YODEO Arua Ltd	Arua	2,244,000	
22 BIRUDEAS	Arua	900,000	
23 CEFORD	Arua	114,141,805	
24 ASED	Nebbi	3,000,000	
25 Pakwach Dev. Forum	Nebbi	2,456,500	
26 ALA Const. Services	Maracha - Terigo	196,180,000	
27 Needy Kids Uganda	Yumbe	62,350,000	
28 KOYID	Koboko	-	
29 VAD	Wakiso	317,568,200	
30 BUCADEF	Wakiso	250,000	
31 Uganda RW Association	Kampala	4,120,000	
32 Comm. Health Concern	Kampala	-	
33 Kesenvi III Comm. HW Assoc	Kampala	1,700,000	
34 Kamwokya Com. HEPA	Kampala	-	
35 Action for Slum HD	Kampala	19,800,000	
36 Uganda Dom San serv	Kampala	54,950,000	
37 Ankole Diocese	Mbarara	651,720,000	
38 ACORD	Mbarara and Isingiro	68,479,200	
39 RUGADA	Rukungiri	-	
40 Hope for Orphans	Kanungu	1,204,000	
41 Good Samar CDP	Kisoro	1,860,000	
42 Gisorora Twubake Ass	Kisoro	-	
43 NAYODEP	Tororo	12,200,000	
44 UMURDA	Bugiri	26,630,000	
45 CWAY Dev. Alliance	Mbale-Soronko	1,857,500	
46 Uganda - Japan Assoc	Bugiri	82,684,800	
47 Mubende RDA	Mubende	8,220,210	
48 KARUDEC	Kasese	455,500,000	
49 CEI	Kamwenge	-	
50 CARITAS	Masaka, Rakai, Sembabule, Arua	111,096,000	
51 NETWAS	Kampala	54,000,000	
52 CIDI	Kampala	187,809,000	
53 BUDO	Bukedea	33,154,000	
54 SOCADIDO	Soroti, Kumi and Amuria	124,314,000	
55 Pamo Volunteers	Kumi	44,950,000	
56 N. Kigezi & Kinkizi Diocese	Rukungiri & Kanungu	53,818,200	
57 WaterAid Headquarters	Country Office	2,675,560,000	
58 Kyakulumbye Dev Foundation	Mpigi	41,650,000	
59 AFRICARE	Ntungamo, Kabale, Kanungu, Rukungiri a	-	
60 Plan International	Tororo, Kamuli, Kampala and Luwero	803,328,465	
61 Kigezi Diocese	Kabale	377,607,910	
62 SNV	Rwenzori and West Nile Regions	460,000,000	
63 Kapraron PHC	Kapchorwa	80,000,000	
64 Grassland Foundation	Yumbe	26,310,000	
65 Lutheran World Federation	Amuria and Katakwi	-	
	TOTAL	9,722,694,787	
WASH CLUSTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO HUMANITERIAN CRIS		(US\$)	(Ushs)
65 ACF		1,930,201	3,281,341,700
66 ASB		187,787	319,237,900
67 AVSI		1,939,448	3,297,061,600
68 C&D		539,405	916,988,500
69 CESVI		479,786	815,636,200
70 Concern (Pader)		572,292	972,896,400
71 COOPI		1,054,955	1,793,423,500
72 CPAR		130,000	221,000,000
73 Food for the Hungry		419,422	713,017,400
74 GAA		400,000	680,000,000
75 Goal		608,000	1,033,600,000
76 IMC		110,417	187,708,900
77 IRC		1,247,274	2,120,365,800
78 MED AIR		1,117,557	1,899,846,900
79 MERCY CORPS		135,417	230,208,900
80 OXFAM		1,973,363	3,354,717,100
81 PSI		626,371	1,064,830,700
82 UWASNET		80,000	136,000,000
83 WVI		830,000	1,411,000,000
	TOTA	14,381,695	24,448,881,500
	GRAND TOTAL		34,171,576,287

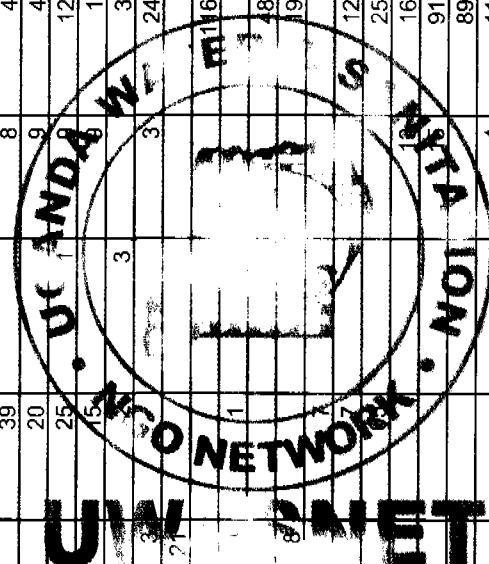
Annex 2 List of UWASNET Members - 31st July 2007

NO	NGO	Postal Address	Telephone	E-mail
1	Abarilela Community Development Organization	P.O. Box 13, Katakwi, Uganda		
2	Action Against Hunger - USA - Uganda	P.O. Box 3177, Kampala	+256 78757366 +256 312-262973	acfugwatsanco@iwayafrica.com
3	Action for Slum Health and Development	P.O. Box 16539, Kampala, Uganda	+256-77-370844/0719833 85/ 245-41-533502	ashd4ug2000@yahoo.co.uk
4	Africare Uganda	P.O.Box 7655, Kampala	0772-701015	musifranc@yahoo.co.uk , africare@africaonline.co.ug , africare@africareuganda.co.ug
5	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	P.O. Box 1394, Mbarara, Uganda	256-485-20877/ 256-77-370844	acordmbra@utlonline.co.ug
6	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	P.O. Box 1394, Mbarara, Uganda	256-485-20877/ 256-77-370844	acordmbra@utlonline.co.ug
7	Aktion Afrika Hilfe e.V	P.O. Box 151, Moyo	256-39-765567, 256-39-763814	aah.palo@africaonline.co.ug ; aah.palorinya@wfp.org ; aah_adjuamani@yahoo.com
8	All Nations Christian Care	P.O. Box 461, Lira, Uganda	256-77-457726/ 256-473-20065/ 071-587304	anccinfolira@yahoo.com ; mlangol@yahoo.com
9	Allied Support for	P.O. Box 807,	256-77-386202	asured2003@yahoo.com

Annex 3

Details of Water Facilities Constructed by NGOs/CBOs Operating outside Emergency Areas

District	Boreholes	B/holes Reh	Shallow wells	S/wells Reh	Springs	Springs Reh	Tapstands	RWH Tanks	Filters	Water Containers	Valley Tanks Const
1 Amuria	12		3	1				29			
2 Soroti	1		6	1				9	170		
3 Kumi	2		4				2	1			
4 Kyenjojo			37		39		8	4			
5 Kamwenge			41		20		9	4			
6 Kabarole			71		25		8	12			
7 Bundibugyo			25		15		3	1			
8 Mayuge			11		3		3	3			
9 Mukono							3	24			
10 Kamuli			1								
11 Kaliro								16			
12 Jinja					1			1			
13 Iganga			2					18			
14 Luwero			22		8			9			
15 Arua			2								
16 Maracha - Terigo								12			
17 Wakiso			128					25			
18 Kampala								16			
19 Mbarara								91			2
20 Isingiro								89			
21 Kisoro							4	11			
22 Mbale			3		3						
23 Bugiri		22	3		22		1				
24 Mubende								2		30	
25 Kasese					4			6			
26 Masaka	2	1	9				58	4			
27 Rakai	1		8					12			
28 Sembabule	1		8					4			
29 Bukedea		10	5	12	1		2				
30 Rukungiri					1			89			
31 Kanungu								89			
32 Mpigi	12	10	28		2			34			
33 Kabale					12		60	935	30		
34 Yumbe			6								
35 Tororo	9	4		2	13		3	9		600	
36 Kapchorwa							4	94			
TOTAL	40	47	423	52	239	14	190	1,792	215	630	2



Annex 4

Details of Sanitation Facilities Constructed by NGOs/CBOs Operating outside Emergency Areas

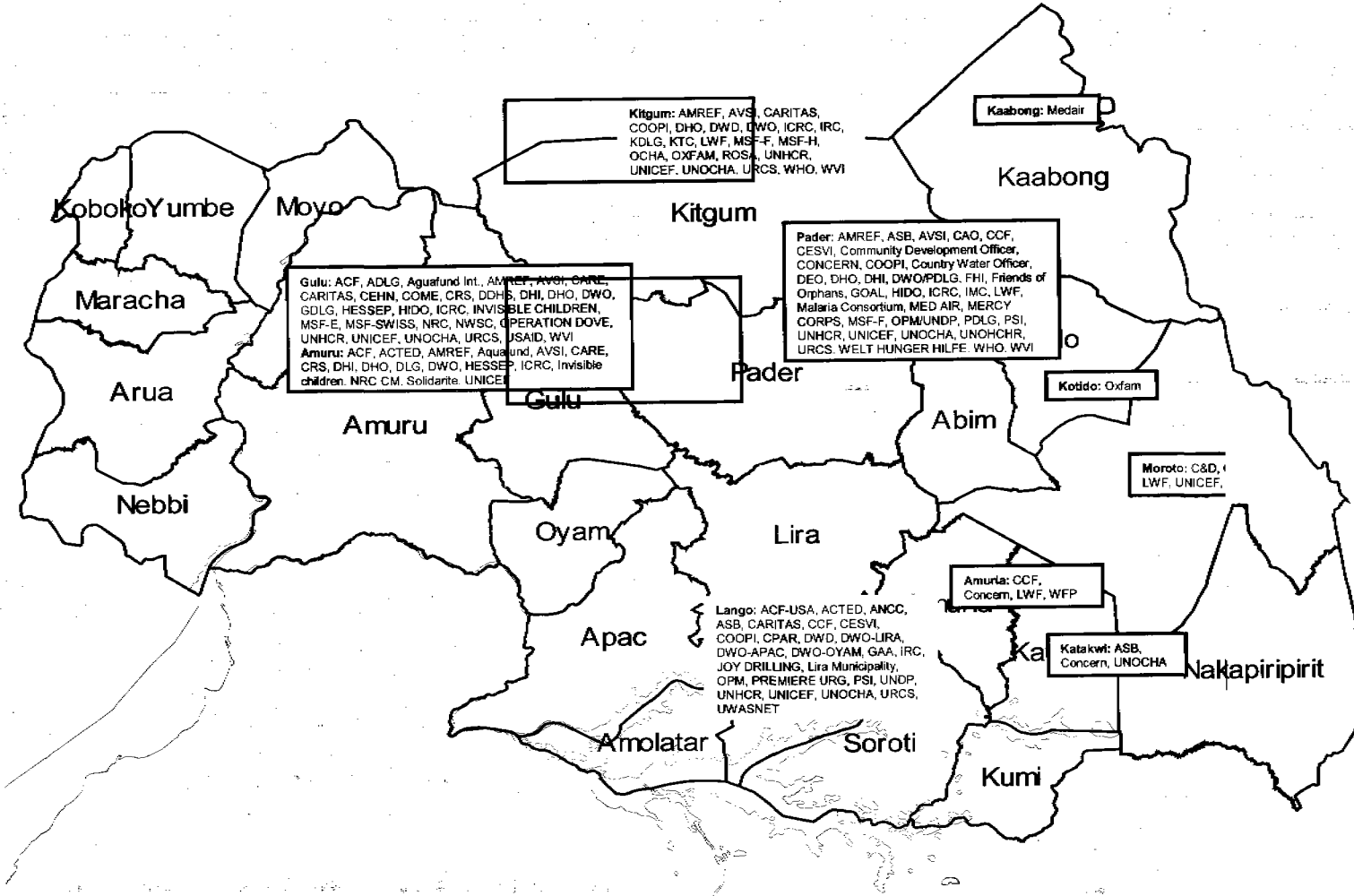
	District	HH Latrines	Public Latrines	HH HWF	Drainage Ch.	Sanplat s	Bath Shelter s	School HWF	Garbage Pits	Drying Racks	Pick Axes	Sch Lat Stances (M)	Sch Lat Stances (F)	Econsan Toilets	Home Imp. Camp
1	Amuria	1,493		508		33			298	2,504	778				
2	Kumi	1,166		29		34			233	588	134				
3	Apac			60											
4	Kyenjojo	24	5	24				6	22	24		2	2		
5	Kamwenge	29	15	3,029				8	22	24		2	2		
6	Kabarole	56	6	325				4	53	55		2	2		
7	Bundibugyo	19		19				4	19	19					
8	Kamuli	602	14	670		382		50	519	934					
9	Mayuge	130	3	160				3	130	180					2
10	Mukono	5	7	200					6	180					
11	Jinja	70		70					67	67					
12	Kaliro	116		116					116	116					
13	Iganga	66	4	66				4	66	66					
14	Luwero	300		300					300	300					
15	Arua	307							120	149					
16	Nebbi			10				11							
17	Maracha - Terego		5					28				20	92		
18	Yumbe			10				92	6	120					
19	Wakiso	205	11	2,952		200		10		4,850		55	55	61	
20	Kampala	30	142	66	904m				720	70		12	12	8	
21	Mbarara	69													
22	Isingiro	69													
23	Rukungiri							100							
24	Kanungu							8							
25	Kisoro	48	2	4											
26	Tororo	17	4	200				23				2	5		
27	Bugiri	113		450	13m			6	120	135					
28	Mubende							6							
29	Kasese	87		187						100					
30	Masaka			40					40	40					
31	Rakai		12	220					40	40		3	3	3	
32	Sembabule			40					40	40					
33	Soroti	166	12	29		83			82	286	133	3	3	3	
34	Kapchorwa	195		20						180					
35	Kabale		18	1,090		753									
36	Mpigi	196		1,350				10		1,380					
	TOTAL	5,578	260	12,243		1,485	64	373	2,309	12,446	1,067	101	176	75	2

Details of Training Conducted by NGOs/CBOs Operating outside Emergency Areas

Annex 5

	District	Sc. Tr. Trained	Sch H. Clubs trained	WUC trained	HPM Trained (M)	HMP Trained (F)	HPM Equiped
1	Amuria	8	4	25	12		
2	Apac		54				
3	Kyenjojo	1	5	85	5		
4	Kamwenge	1	5	61	7		
5	Kabarole	2	62	101	5		
6	Bundibugyo		3	52	4		
7	Kamuli	87	30	18			
8	Mayuge	2	2	13		1	1
9	Mukono	4		50			
10	Iganga	2	2	8			
11	Jinja	12	4				
12	Luwero			2			
13	Arua			168			
14	Nebbi		1	398			
15	Maracha - Terego	24		16	4	2	6
16	Yumbe		3	10	3	1	
17	Koboko	30		19			
18	Wakiso	91	15	174	3		
19	Kampala		10	46	6		1
20	Mbarara	30			6		
21	Isingiro				6		
22	Kanungu		2	13			
23	Kisoro	6					
24	Mbale			11			
25	Mubende		7	22	5	1	3
26	Kasese			5			
27	Kamwenge	40		8			
28	Rakai		9	29			
29	Soroti	5		21			
30	Kumi			36	24	23	
31	Rukungiri			14			
32	Wakiso						
33	Mpigi		4	13			
34	Ntungamo			10	12	3	13
35	Tororo	24	24	23	29	1	15
	TOTAL	369	246	1,451	131	32	39

Annex 6 Map for WASH Cluster Members in districts



Annex 7

SUMMARY OF FUNDING STATUS AS PROVIDED BY WASH CLUSTER MEMBERS.

[USD]	CIDA	COOPI	Dutch Gov.	ECHO	German Gov.	Irish Aid	Oxfam GB	Oxfam Ireland	Oxfam Unwrapped	Private C&D	PRM	UN WFP	UNHCR	UNICEF	Unnamed donor	USAID	World Vision UK	Total
ACF				582,847										1,065,736		281,618		1,930,201
ASB					187,787													187,787
AVSI			344,428	726,520										33,500		835,000		1,939,448
C&D		71,916								376,664		58,000			32,825			539,405
CESVI														479,786				479,786
CONCERN (Pader)				572,292														572,292
COOPI				812,000										242,955				1,054,955
CPAR															130,508			130,508
FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY																419,422		419,422
GAA					400,000													400,000
GOAL				608,000														608,000
IMC														110,417				110,417
IRC				375,000							70,000		32,000	0		770,274		1,247,274
MED AIR				121,363										60,682		935,513		1,117,557
MERCY CORPS																25,000		25,000
OXFAM				1,380,099			26,103	326,207	87,824									1,820,233
PSI														626,371				626,371
UWASNET														80,000				80,000
WVI	450,000					135,000											245,000	830,000
Total	450,000	71,916	344,428	5,178,121	587,787	135,000	26,103	326,207	87,824	376,664	70,000	58,000	32,000	2,699,447	163,333	3,266,827	245,000	14,118,656

**Water in Return sites/Parishes
Accumulated January August 2007**

		ACHOLI REGION (Return Sites)				LANGO REGION (Parish)		Total
		Amuru	Gulu	Kitgum	Pader	Oyam	Lira	
Highest average water access (l/p/d)		16	13	13	9	13	8	
Lowest average person/latrine stance		73	62	N/A	N/A	65	60	
New borehole	Ongoing							
	Completed	25	32	108	74	18	7	264
Beneficiaries Indicator (l/p/d)	Ongoing							
	Completed	15,800	31,200	54,000	42,860	5,400	1,200	150,460
Borehole rehablltation	Ongoing							
	Completed	7	34	105	26	33	18	223
Beneficiaries Indicator (l/p/d)	Ongoing							
	Completed	5,140	15,200	52,500	9,287	9,900	N/A	92,027
Constructing motorized systems	Ongoing							
	Completed	0	1	3	2	0	4	10
Beneficiaries Indicator (l/p/d)	Ongoing							
	Completed	0	N/A	16,000	14,855	0	4,800	35,655
Upgrading motorized systems	Ongoing							
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beneficiaries Indicator (l/p/d)	Ongoing							
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training of mechanics (for hand pump and motorized facillities)	Ongoing							
	Completed	DV	DV	DV	DV	DV	DV	DV
Spring protection	Ongoing							
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Beneficiaries Indicator (l/p/d)	Ongoing							
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	400	400
Rain Water Harvesting	Ongoing							
	Completed	3	6	37	48	6	11	111
Beneficiaries	Ongoing							
	Completed	1,200	2,333	7,400	4,800	N/A	N/A	15,733
Water quality surveillance	Completed	3	0	46	3	0	0	52
	Beneficiaries	7,336	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	7,336
Training of WSC		DV	DV	DV	DV	DV	DV	DV

DV: Data yet to be verified