THE KAMPALA WASH SYMPOSIUM: OUTCOME REPORT

Kampala, Uganda | June 20-23, 2016

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The views contained in this report are representative of those expressed at the symposium and are not necessarily the views of the organisations that supported the symposium and this report.

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INTRODUCTION

For decades, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programs have followed a "business as usual" approach of implementing projects that have largely remained focused on the immediate outputs (such as infrastructure) and underemphasized the broader context. External funding often finances water points and toilets that must be maintained entirely by the users, or one-off hygiene trainings with no plans for follow-up. While external aid can be an important part of the solution, such support too often fails to make links with the broader system critical for ensuring sustained services and behaviour. This system normally includes mandated authorities, private sector companies, national and global systems and tools, and local institutions among which the intervention is situated. When resources and time are not invested in removing bottlenecks from systems and strengthening critical institutions, poor water or sanitation services result, and good hygiene behaviours lapse.

A system-wide approach means considering all dimensions—policy, financing, institutions and other key building blocks—of the water, sanitation and hygiene sector as whole.

To address these challenges, this series of WASH sustainability events started in 2010. The evolution of the themes and challenges are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: The Evolution of WASH Sustainability Forums

YEAR	LOCATION	THEME	CHALLENGES
2010	Washington DC, USA	Changing The Business As Usual Approach	• Progress limited to community and hardware, with limited investment in software. • Focus on community level, with limited opportunity to scale up. • A persistent lack of coordination and harmonisation across the sector. • Lack of proper planning and design, including mis-aligned metrics and inadequate long term finance.
2011	Washington DC, USA	Developing a WASH Sustainability Charter	• Achieving impact, sustainability, and scalability simultaneously. • Narrow metrics of 'numbers of water systems and latrines built,' and 'number of beneficiaries served' were the primary drivers of accountability and performance for WASH programs as opposed to more service-oriented metrics.

YEAR	LOCATION	THEME	CHALLENGES
2012	London, UK	Water & Sanitation Services At Scale: Meeting The Challenges Of Sustainability	• Evaluating sustainability of water resources; • Rolling out sustainability across an organisation's own stakeholders • Changing our approach to deliver services that last versus just infrastructure
2013	Washington DC, USA	Determining Roles and Responsibilities	• Uneven government capacity to support sustained service delivery. • Lack of clarity on the jobs that need to be done and the different roles involved.
2014	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Moving From Conceptual to Practical	• Many organisations still have difficulties translating broad discussions into programming. • These events have focused on sustainability for water services, with limited attention to sanitation and hygiene.
2016	Kampala, Uganda	Driving whole-system change and supporting the building of robust national systems at scale capable of providing universal access	• Universal access to water and sanitation requires strong high-level leadership and comprehensive planning • Regulation of informal water and sanitation service providers poses a particular challenge • Capacity development is not enough: each participant needs to understand linkages to others and the importance of coordination. • Access still does not equal even basic services, often because there is no provision for infrastructure maintenance

This Symposium explored methods for evaluating the context in which traditional interventions are situated, considering the political economy, and engaging with whole systems to ensure that services last over time. The Symposium was not "business as usual" in three significant ways: it was held in a developing country and co-hosted by the Government of Uganda, more government officials not only attended but presented than ever before, and attendees saw real-world examples of whole system approaches through field trips and open houses. The Symposium combined the 21st Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) meeting and the 6th Sustainability Forum to bring a much needed focus on sanitation systems, in addition to water and hygiene. While many recognize that water, sanitation, and hygiene must all be improved to lead to lasting benefits, sanitation systems and the factors that lead to lasting improved behaviours are not as well understood than those for water.

The objectives of the Symposium were to:

- Build common understanding of systems change
- Identify issues with current approaches to the water and sanitation challenge
- Identify steps for changing the general approach to delivering more efficient services

The Symposium spanned four days:

- *Day 1* – Nine organisations hosted open houses
- *Day 2* – Presentations, discussions, and role-playing sessions built a common understanding of challenges that stand in the way of sustainable service delivery
- *Day 3* – Discussions focused on case studies of the process
- *Day 4* – Two field trips were provided.

The full agenda can be found in Annex 1. More than 230 people from 27 countries represented governments, donors, NGOs, UN organisations, academia/research institutions, consultants, service providers, and social enterprises. Despite this unprecedented diversity, there low income water and sanitation users were not represented other than those that were part of field trips. The following paragraphs describe key takeaways from the discussions.

Over 200 participants from around the world attended the Kampala WASH Symposium.

The Symposium offered ample networking opportunities for WASH practicioners.

Vincent Casey shared WaterAid perspectives on whole system approaches.

CASE STUDY OF UGANDA

Because the symposium was held in Uganda, a good variety of WASH sector actors were able to attend. Presenters included; Aida Girma, UNICEF Uganda; Eng. Aaron Kabirizi, Director, Directorate of Water Development, Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE); Dr. Najib B. Lukooya, Environment and External Services Division, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA); Christian Schnurre, Country Director, GIZ Uganda; and Eng. Ahmed Sentumbwe, MWE, Uganda.

Aida set the stage, noting that there have been significant WASH developments in recent years. Yet, 60% percent of Ugandan children live 30 minutes away from a water source and 33% of rural Ugandan children do not have access to sanitation. The WASH budget allocated is insufficient in Uganda. Other speakers explained that there has been a tremendous focus on infrastructure but more work is needed on other aspects. Infrastructure is available, but reliability of services is the big issue: 70% of the water facilities are not working. The creation of many districts in Uganda, from 42 to 116 over the past 10 to 15 years, has stretched the capacity of MWE and districts to monitor and evaluate water supply projects. MWE shared evidence they had gathered on the financing available for the sector at all levels, the lack of coordination among the stakeholders in the sector, the reduced water quality and quantity from the existing water supply infrastructure, and the dormancy of water user committees which had also seen reduced volunteer enthusiasm.

Both MWE and KCCA identified that solutions had to be developed through institutional change. To do this, MWE is leading a five-year planning cycle that engages all actors. Eng. Kabirizi said, “We as the government think that water and sanitation sector will develop through public finance”. He recognised that donor money is very important, but noted that donors try to set all the rules. While government should lead, a strong civil society is needed for supervision.

In response to the reliability challenges, MWE established a new Internal Operations and Monitoring (IOM) Division to focus on operations and maintenance. Eng. Sentumbwe explained that IOM has a multi-disciplinary team that includes hydrogeologists, engineers, sociologists, and legal experts. The process started in 2008, with a consultation of stakeholders at all levels, and the IOM Division became a reality in the financial year 2015/2016. To help understand Uganda’s water system, the Ministry developed a management information system, to which many stakeholders, including NGOs, can contribute. The Ministry uses this evidence and information to actively engage the broader government for support of their reforms.

Dr. Lukooya described engaging the government and other stakeholder to create buy-in for the transformation in KCCA. Key changes to the city authority happened in 2010 when a new Act was passed in parliament and it transformed the city authority from being predominantly a political institution to a having a strong technical and professional wing. Based on a vision “To be a vibrant, attractive and sustainable city,” the KCCA developed well formulated strategies for each sector of public services in the city. For the solid waste management sector, they had to engage various stakeholders throughout the system such as the Uganda Investment Authority, the Public Procurement and Disposal Authority, and municipalities around Kampala. To effectively engage government, KCCA needed focused objectives. It was also important to identify the critical stakeholders in a sector and concentrate their efforts on those specific targets. From the beginning, they looked at solid waste from a whole systems/whole service chain perspective: from generation to treatment and reuse. KCCA has been successful in this, using public private partnerships among other approaches to solid waste collection, treatment and reuse/disposal.

“Technical solutions alone do not work. You need to engage the political actors and also get social buy-in from the people.”
– Dr. Najib Lukooya (KCCA)

CASE STUDIES OF RWANDA, ZAMBIA, AND KENYA

Other country systems highlighted experience with WASH in Rwanda, Zambia, and Kenya. These are briefly summarised below.

Marie Josée Mukanyamawasa, Director of Rural Water Services, WASAC; Vincent Casey, Senior Water Advisor, WaterAid; and Perpetue Kamuyumbu, Country Director, Water For People Rwanda discussed experiences in Rwanda.

- The presenters showed how diverse stakeholders can work collaboratively toward 100% sustained water service delivery through the District Wide Approach in Rwanda.
- WASAC, WaterAid and Water For People came together under the Agenda for Change (described further in the Acting on Learning section below), called the District Wide Approach in Rwanda. They are aligning programs, setting up collaborative systems, focusing on enhancing government leadership, strengthening systems, and building sustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies, all with a common goal of full coverage of sustainable water services for everyone in three districts.

Selenia Matimelo, Ministry of Local Government and Housing Zambia, and Nicolas Osbert, UNICEF Zambia described WASH systems in Zambia. Key takeaways include:

- To scale, it is essential to invest time and finances in good monitoring as well as water and sanitation services.
- New technologies can help to enter markets faster – especially in Africa.
- South-south learning is essential.
- Governments can learn from and advocate for each other.

Mr. Simon Okoth, Water Services Trust Fund, facilitated the Kenya discussion. Key takeaways from this discussion were:

- Consumer-driven demand must be promoted through education.
- Evidence must be used to influence thinking beyond the immediate problem by all stakeholders at all levels – demonstrating that responsibilities do not stop at just having a toilet but include the required follow-up: emptying pits, reuse, etc.
- Although users seem to be willing to pay if services are reliable and prices are reasonable, governments and service providers continue to struggle to meet users' expectations.
- Service providers recognise the necessity to collaborate with governments in order to respond to consumers' needs; however they want to see better leadership by governments and more user responsibility.

> "The desired level of universal sanitation access requires revolutionizing the whole system's stakeholders thinking"
> – Simon O. Okoth

Marie Mukanyamwasa, Director of Rural Water Serviecs for WASAC, provided input on the Rwandan WASH sector.

MORE UNDERSTANDING OF SANITATION SYSTEMS NEEDED

Systems thinking seems to be more mature for water services than for sanitation, however many more people lack access to sanitation services than water. Challenges to existing sanitation systems are numerous, including but not limited to weak support to service providers, overflowing latrines, leaking septic tanks, lack of waste treatment, and unhygienic or no use of toilets.

Because sanitation is often perceived as “taboo” for public discussion, it is rarely prioritised, which limits planning, management, and political will to change—from individuals, households and leaders. Governments find it difficult to manage and regulate informal operators who provide an important service that no one else is doing.

Adopting a whole system approach would mean tackling sanitation differently. True sanitation is a chain of behaviours and activities that interact in complex ways. Some participants suggested thinking about the “end” of the chain – that is treatment and/or reuse, and working backwards from there to the beginning of the chain: use of toilets. This leads to another necessary mindset change, which is shifting away from sewerage. Many country’s regulations are based on sewer systems, which serve a very small portion of the population. Governments must accept that their cities will not have universal sewerage in 20 years. Adaptive, technology neutral policies would allow for innovation outside the traditional waterborne sewerage paradigm.

Syposium participants at the Sanitation breakout session.

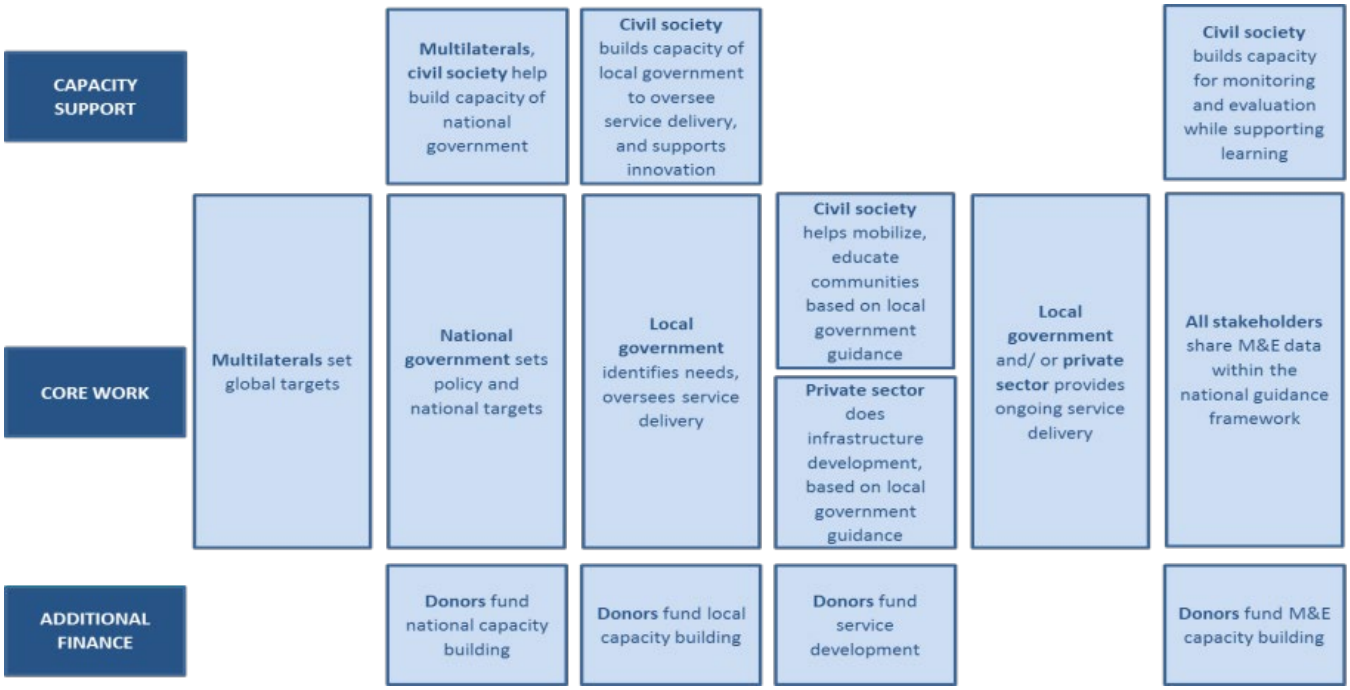
Syposium participants at the Sanitation breakout session.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The ideal water or sanitation system requires a broad array of supporting organisations and institutions beyond those involved in the initial construction of infrastructure. General roles are shown in Figure 1. Water and sanitation systems engage many actors and other sectors, including: toilet users, water consumers, farmers, animal herders, regulators, policy makers, municipal authorities, local artisans, private service providers (formal and informal), development organisations, developers of new technology, universities, funders, finance institutions, religious institutions, community groups, water and wastewater utilities, manufacturers (waste re-use products, water treatment products, toilet parts, handpumps, generators, mobile phones, etc.), trusts, buyers/users of end-products, health sector, media and even designers.

Each person or entity should understand the system in which it operates and how best to contribute towards common goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Understanding and strengthening linkages between actors is critical as well. Sustainable systems are complex and dynamic; thus they require a great deal of ongoing learning and coordination, which are often neglected.

Figure 1. Roles of Different Stakeholders. Source: Brian Banks, GETF



GOVERNMENTS:

> "Success is not of the project, but the success of the government."
> – Jose Luis Irigoyen, World Bank

Government must take the lead. Government does not need to play all roles, or even directly provide services, but they must ensure quality, provide some standards and regulations for service providers. They can also create an environment that invites collaboration, research and innovation. For example, Kenya just passed technology neutral laws that allow for different types of sanitation facilities. The government representatives and other participants at the Symposium made the following suggestions for other actors.

ALL STAKEHOLDERS:

- Trust governments to lead in budgeting, financing, planning, and monitoring; involve them early and involve them holistically
- Understand where you are in the system and coordinate with other actors

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, BOTH INSTITUTIONAL AND MICRO OR SMALL SCALE:

- Develop products for small and medium enterprises

USERS:

- While users have the right to water, they do need to pay for the services
- Speak up about service needs
- Users who build their own toilets must be aware of construction standards, site selection, possible environmental risks, hygienic use, cleaning and maintenance, and pit emptying or reuse options

SERVICE PROVIDERS (COMMUNITY, FORMAL, OR INFORMAL):

- Consult and involve users in finding solutions
- If there is a reason for why you cannot follow the regulations, governments need that feedback
- Understand environmental and health risks from illegal dumping

PRIVATE SECTOR:

- Test water, sanitation and hygiene technologies and products for appropriateness, affordability, and success over time in different contexts
- Build and validate markets

CIVIL SOCIETY, DEVELOPMENT ACTORS:

- Build on the momentum of existing development plans and political commitments – work constructively, proactively, and from an informed position
- Test policies, technologies and then provide evidence of success over time to governments for actions and policies
- Align monitoring with government's and share data
- Help communities to understand life cycle costs of water services
- Empower citizens to evaluate government performance and identify areas of improvement
- Use appropriate, approved technologies that meet user needs
- Focus on capacity building of governments and other local actors

DONORS:

- Fund civil society to carry out capacity building, advocacy and coordination
- Ask for the right outcomes (e.g., understanding the value in human investment) and using the right indicators

"Instead of having one funder asking to fund a borehole at *x* location for *y* number of people, funders need to ask to provide water at *x* location for *y* number of years."
– Louis Boorstin, Osprey Foundation

ACADEMICS/ RESEARCHERS:

- Help to collate and share evidence and lessons learned rather than focusing solely on new research
- Align research with global challenges; specifically more research on systems change, sanitation and behaviour change is needed
- Help ministry staff influence the political class to look at the evidence by providing information in plain language and actionable messages
- Link service performance with learning
- Document strong linkages between actors, programs, agendas

"Don't innovate for innovation's sake. First, understand the existing solutions now being used. Have respect for what's there, and seek to support and build on that."
– Patrick Moriarty, IRC

Aaron Kabirizi, Director, Directorate of Water Development, Ministry of Water and Environment, Republic of Uganda addressed the Symposium.

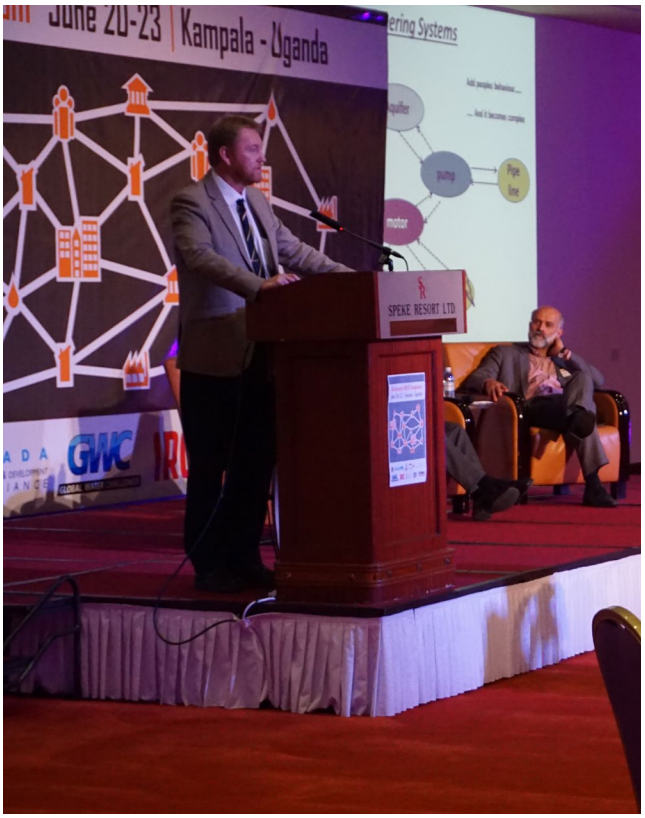
Aida Girma shared UNICEF's perspectives on whole system networks.

SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

In the keynote talk on Day 2, Jim Gibson of Maluti GSM, South Africa explained that one of the biggest challenges to systems thinking is our mindsets: humans have the tendency to take things for granted as if they always existed. For example, nobody considers the complexity behind maintenance and building of roads; we just use them and assume if they will exist no matter what. Human behaviour in a system makes it complex. In a water supply system, sustainability cannot be achieved if customers opt out in large numbers every year.

We must shift from our current narrow focus to an ecosystem approach. The ecosystem approach helps us understand how things and people interact and the consequences of interaction. Using this approach, the “big ticket” constraints in the water sector can be identified. For example, using ecosystem thinking, we find that money is not the constraint for effective operation as is often perceived. Rather, the constraints of most concern are personal skills, machinery/ equipment, materials, energy and service providers.

A whole systems approach needs understanding of which domain one is in. Defining borders for a system is always complicated, so to get started, map where you actually are in that domain and ask what you can do to make sure you’re working efficiently with others.



Jim Gibson provided keynote remarks on how human behaviour adds complexity to water supply systems.

CONCLUSION

Many bottlenecks were identified during the discussions in these categories: regulations/ standardisation, planning, enforcement, finance, maintenance, monitoring, metrics, and learning. But perhaps the biggest bottleneck is mindsets. It has been said before, but organisations cannot continue to work in isolation. Equally as important as an organisation understanding its role in the system is being aware of the role that others play to leverage each other's strengths most effectively. The WASH sector has made positive movements in the areas of policy, and awareness of the need for coordination and quality services. A strong evidence base exists, yet politics, financing and philanthropy are not always based on evidence.

The challenges, conversations, and questions in this symposium point to a clear conclusion: the only way to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 is to support and facilitate strong systems. This means strong governments, appropriate private sector involvement and financing. Supporting sustained sanitation and water services requires an understanding of the eco-system and the economy, rather than unsustainable donated resources. However, not everyone knows the best way to do that. Some are shifting roles. For example, Patrick Moriarty of IRC said, "I used to be a technocrat but I am increasingly becoming an advocate," because achieving the SDGs requires high level leadership – that is, parliaments and prime ministers, not just WASH ministers – to bring an entire system around to improving WASH services. Ultimately, the Symposium found that we must open our eyes and look around us. WASH sustainable WASH services are not developed in a vacuum, and certainly aren't sustained in isolation. To achieve sustainability, all actors must understand not only their role within the system, but how to embrace complexity to work with others throughout the system to make services last.

"Nobody in education measures success by counting how many books are in the school, or even the number of pupils enrolled. … [In the WASH sector,] we've been measuring inputs, without measuring the actual changes in a system that is delivering service and outcomes." – Patrick Moriarty, IRC

A panel of high-profile government officials discussed their perspectives on how to effect change within a system.

NEXT STEPS: ACTING ON LEARNING

With only 14 years to achieve the SDGs, now is the time for us to come together and act. Engaging in complexity and understanding the system might be difficult for some organisations at first. Below are practical ways for you and your organisation to learn and join others in this epic journey.

Based on eight country case studies, regional and global monitoring reports as well as learning from other sectors, Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partners have identified Four Collaborative Behaviours that, if adopted by countries and their partners, can improve the way that they work together to improve the long-term sector performance needed to deliver sanitation, hygiene and water for all, everywhere and forever. The behaviours are: 1) Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes; 2) Strengthen and use country systems; 3) Use one information and mutual accountability platform; 4) Build sustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies. For more information visit ***http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/the-four-swa-collaborative-behaviours/***

Agenda for Change is a collaborative response to the challenge of the SDGs. The goal of the Agenda For Change members is to promote harmonised district level work to ensure everyone in the Districts has adequate WASH services; ensure that national level systems are in place to enable all districts in the countries to reach everyone and that systems are in place to forever ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. For more information on the principles, how to get involved, and where members are working together now, see ***www.washagendaforchange.net***

The Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) has more than 7000 individual members and 280 institutional members. Their working group “Operation and Maintenance and Sustainable Services,” tasked to discuss and disseminate information related to best practice examples of systems for sustainable sanitation.

For more information, and to join, visit: ***http://www.susana.org/en/working-groups/operation-maintenance***

The goal of the Water Point Data Exchange (WPDx) is to simplify the way water point data are shared so all stakeholders can work more efficiently. It can also help to better understand the global water sector and common challenges. The WPDx Repository enables sharing of global data compliant with the WPDx standard. To date, nearly 250,000 records from almost 25 countries have been brought together. Governments, NGOs, researchers are encouraged to share or access data. For more information, visit WPDx here: ***https://www.waterpointdata.org/about-initiative***

An organization expo hall was availible for symposium participants to network and learn more about sector organizations.

ANNEX 1– AGENDA: THE KAMPALA WASH SYMPOSIUM

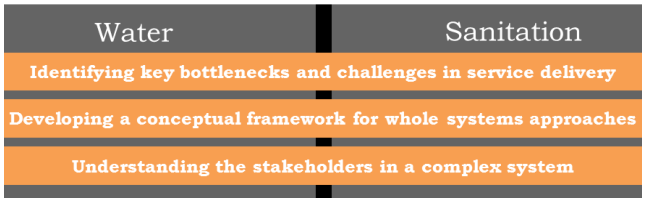
JUNE 20: KAMPALA OPEN HOUSES

Nine organisations across Kampala and beyond opened their doors for unique “open houses”, sharing their work with the global community attending the Kampala WASH Symposium: ARUWE - Action for Rural Women’s Empowerment, Evidence Action, Fontes Foundation, NETWAS Uganda, Sanitation Solutions, Uganda WASH Alliance, Water Mission, WaterAid Uganda, and WHAVE.

JUNE 21: EXPLORING A WHOLE SYSTEM APPROACH

8:30am Welcome and Opening Remarks

9:30am Parallel Sessions: Exploring Whole Systems Approaches
Parallel interactive workshops explored each topic from the different perspectives of water or sanitation services.



12:30pm Lunch

1:30pm Evaluating the Current Status and Establishing a Framework
Participation-based exercises helped determine the current status of the WASH sector and develop a framework for progress.

4:00pm Recap Session

5:00pm Innovative Partnership Exposition
This reception highlighted the role partnerships played in advancing whole system approaches and provide an opportunity to network with colleagues.

JUNE 22: CATALYSING CHANGE WITHIN A SYSTEM

8:30am Opening Remarks

9:00am Keynote Presentation, “Systems for Sustainability”
Jim Gibson, Maluti GSM

9:30am Case Overviews
Experts presented four case studies of whole system change, what they have achieved, and how they have done so.

10:00am Parallel Sessions: Whole System Approach Case Studies
Through parallel sessions, participants explored how different aspects of whole system change were accomplished across exemplary cases.

12:30pm Lunch and Pecha Kucha
Six presenters shared insights on diverse topics related to WASH sustainability through lightning presentations over lunch: Gemma Bulos, Global Women’s Water Initiative, USA; Susan Davis, Improve International, USA; Alana Potter, IRC,

The Netherlands; Reinold Seidelmann, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda; Anne Namakula Serunjogi, Young Expert at Vitens Evides International, Uganda; and Heather Skilling, DAI, USA.

1:30pm Parallel Sessions: Continued

2:45pm Changing the System: A Government Perspective
A panel of high-profile government officials discussed their perspectives on how to effect change within a system.

4:00pm Improving the Systems of Systems
The WASH system itself is part of an even larger and more complex system, and this expert panel provided concrete strategies for engaging broader systems to achieve WASH objectives.

5:00pm Concluding Session

5:30pm Dinner Provided by the Kampala WASH Symposium

JUNE 23: FIELD TRIPS AND SIDE EVENTS

Participants visited sites around Kampala where they could engage with whole system approaches that are currently improving services.

Water and Sanitation Field Trips

Water: The water field trip visited the Appropriate Technology Centre for Water and Sanitation (ATC) located in Mukono district. The visit showcased the Ministry of Water and Environment's water and sanitation activities as well as the shift from the conceptual frameworks to service delivery. Following a briefing at the ATC, the trip proceeded to the Kikandwa model village to see innovative services being implemented before they are taken to scale.

Sanitation: This field trip provided practical examples of innovation throughout the sanitation supply chain while exploring the role of systems approaches in improving sanitation services. The field trip followed down the sanitation chain in regards to transport, treatment and reuse. It started by visiting a typical pit latrine and watching an emptying session with a manual gulper operator with tricycle in an informal settlement. Next, the field trip toured the Lubigi Sewerage Treatment Plant. After this, participants visited a faecal sludge composting production facility and a faecal sludge briquette production plant as prime example of sustainable resource reuse.

	Room 1	**Room 2**
8:30am – 12:00pm	The SDGs: A People's Agenda Too	Eawag and Hydrophil Joint FSM Event
12:00pm – 12:30pm	Lunch	Lunch
12:30pm – 2:45pm	Time to Behave Better: How can the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Support a Whole System Approach?	WaterCredit: An Innovative Approach to Financing WASH Access
2:45pm – 3:15pm	Break	Break
3:1pm – 5:30pm	WASH Governance & Gender Dynamics	Go with the Flow: A Workshop on Shit Flow Diagrams

	Room 3	**Room 4**
8:30am – 12:00pm		
12:00pm – 12:30pm	Lunch	Lunch
12:30pm – 2:45pm	Opportunities and Challenges with Market-based Approaches to Sanitation: the SME Perspective	
2:45pm – 3:15pm	Break	Break
3:1pm – 5:30pm	Transforming WASH: Franchising and Other Options	Mobile Phone-based Data Collection for Collaborations and Project Tracking

ANNEX 2- LIST OF ATTENDEES: THE KAMPALA WASH SYMPOSIUM

In total, 236 people attended the Symposium, with a composition as shown in the table below.

Type	Number	% of Total
NGOs/UN Organizations	116	49%
Donor	27	11%
Unknown	27	11%
Government	18	8%
Academia/ Research	16	7%
Consultant	11	5%
Service Provider	10	4%
Social Enterprise	6	3%
Independent	1	0.4%
Water and Sanitation Users	0	0%

Participant Name	Organisation
Aaron Kabirizi	Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda
Abodiba Abanga Seidu	
Adam Harvey	Whave Solutions Limited
Agnes Kampire	Fontes Foundation Uganda, FFU
Ahmed Sentumbwe	Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda

Participant Name	Organisation
Aida Girma	UNICEF Uganda
Ajay Paul	Welthungerhilfe
Alana Potter	IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre
Alex Natuhwera	Irise International
Alex Ojuka Jalameso	Ministry of Water and Environment
Alisa Puga Keesey	GiveLove - EcoSan Consultants, International
Amanda Robertson	USAID
Amans Ntakarutimana	University of Rwanda
Ambrose O. Kibuuka	i-San Associates (Integrated Sanitation Solutions for Urban Development)
Andrea Rechenburg, Dr.	Institute for Hygiene and Public Health, University of Bonn
Andrea Sternberg	USAID
Andrew Auruku	Friends of Environment International Integrated Development Organisations [FEI-IDO]
Angela Huston	McGill University
Angela Kalule	Ndejje University
Angella N Katagazi	Environmental Alert
Anna Pollock	Millennium Water Alliance
Anne Namakula Serunjogi	Young Expert at Vitens Evides International, Uganda
Annie Feighery	mWater
Annkathrin Tempel	GIZ
Anthony Githinji	Water.org
Archer Davis	GFA Capacity Development

Participant Name	Organisation
Arne R. Panesar	GIZ GmbH
Ayambire Akaditi	WaterAid
Baah Tetteh	
Babu Mohammed	NWSC
Babyesiza Maxwell	Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET)
Becky Chanis	Engineers Without Borders - Canada
Ben Harris	Concern Worldwide, Uganda
Bernard Miti	Zambia WASHE Advocacy Network (ZAWN)
Bernard Odongo	Living Water International
Brad Beless	Every Village
Brenda Achiro	Water For People Uganda
Brian Banks	Global Water Challenge
Bruce Uwonkunda	Water For People Rwanda
Butika Maria	Uganda Rotary Water Plus
Caren Blume	German Embassy
Ceaser Kimbugwe	WaterAid
Celeste Havener	SPOUTS of Water
Charles Ampontuah Yeboah	Safe Water Network
Charlotte Akwaah Adjei	
Chris Kayongo	Rotary Club of Kampala-Ssese Islands
Chris Mutalya	Uganda Rotary Water Plus
Chris Mzembe	Millennium Water Alliance
Chris Noakes	Whave Solutions Limited
Chris Tumisiime	Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda
Christian Rieck	GIZ Reform of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (RUWASS), Uganda
Christian Schnurre	GIZ Uganda
Clare Battle	WaterAid
Claudia Wendland	WECF

Participant Name	Organisation
Cosmas B Kombozie	
Daniel Ddiba	KTH Royal Institute of Technology
David Liambila, Eng.	
David Ngigi Munene	Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa (CYNESA)
David Tsetse	UNICEF
Dawit Aleshemet GebreMicheal	Splash International
Dawn Arteaga	Netcentric Campaigns
Diana Keesiga	Water For People
Diana Kegesse	Water Access
Diana Tuyasilima	
Diane Kellogg	
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