

# ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

The Ministry of Water and Environment is mandated to set national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management. It also monitors and evaluates sector development programs to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is subdivided into three directorates each headed by a Director: the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) which is responsible for providing safe water and sanitation so as to improve the livelihood of the people, the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) is responsible for providing information on water resource availability and their historical trends and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) which is responsible for the management and protection of the environment. These Directorates are further subdivided into Departments each headed by a Commissioner.

## Status of Golden and Platinum Indicators of the Water and Environment Sector

The performance of the water and environment sub-sectors against the Golden and Platinum indicators respectively, is presented in the tables below and on the following page. Achievements above the target for FY 2014/15 are shaded green, while indicators shaded red highlight the non-achievement in FY 2014/15.

## Water and Sanitation Sub-sector Performance against the Golden Indicators

Golden Indicators		Achievements		Targets
		13/14	14/15	14/15
1. Access: % of people within 1,000m (rural) and 200m (urban) of an improved water source	Rural	64%	65%	77%
	Urban	73%	73%	100%
2. Functionality: % of improved water sources that are functional at time of spot-check (rural/WIP). Ratio of actual hours of water supply to the required hours (small towns)	Rural	85%	88%	90%
	Urban	89%	92%	95%
	WIP	74%	75%	90%
3. Per Capita Investment Cost: Average cost per beneficiary of new water and sanitation schemes (USD)	Rural	47	41	45
	Urban	46	45	85
4.1 Household Sanitation: % of people with access to improved sanitation	Rural	75%	77%	77%
	Urban	84%	84.1%	100%
4.2 School Sanitation: Pupil to latrine/toilet stance ratio	(from DHI reports)	70:1	67:1	40:1
5. Water Quality: % of water samples taken at the point of water collection, waste discharge point that comply with national standards.	Protected Rural Source (from WQD)	E.coli 53%	36%	95%
	Large Towns Drinking Water (data from NWSC)	E.coli 100%	99%	100%
	Water (data from NWSC)	Colour 90%		100%
	Wastewater (data from NWSC)	BOD <sub>5</sub> 41%	40%	60%
	TSS	73%	42%	67%
6. Cumulative Water for Production Storage Capacity (million m <sup>3</sup> )		28.4	31.7	29
7. Equity: Mean Sub-County deviation from the national average in persons per improved water point		161	162	150
8. Hand-washing: % of people with access to (and using) hand-washing facilities	Household (rural)	33%	33%	50%
	School	38%	38%	50%
9. Management: % of water points with actively functioning Water & Sanitation Committees (rural/WIP)/Boards (urban)	Rural	71%	77%	95%
	Urban	76%	78%	95%
	WIP	80%	80%	75%
10. Gender: % of Water User committees/Water Boards with women holding key positions [Note * WIP 73% for valley tanks, 48% for dams]	Rural	83%	84%	95%
	Urban	63%	67%	95%
	WIP	69/45	73/48*	75%
11. Water Resources Management Compliance: % of water abstraction and discharge permits holders complying with permit conditions (Note: before FY 2011/12, indicator referred to permit validity only. In FY 2011/12, for wastewater discharge, % compliance was taken. In FY 2012/13, permit conditions are compliance to permitted abstraction volumes and compliance with effluent quality. From FY 2014/15, a compliance on reporting on drilling is included).	Wastewater discharge	50%	52%	55%
	Surface water abstraction	68%	71%	75%
	Groundwater abstraction	68%	71%	75%
	Drilling			88%

## Environment Sub-sector Performance against the Platinum Indicators

No.	Platinum Indicators	Baseline Value	Achievements	
			FY2013/14	FY2014/15
1.	% Uganda's land area covered by forest	18%	15%	11%
2.	% natural forest under strict nature reserve	12%	12%	12%
3.	% survival of tree seedlings past year 3	60%	75%	78%
4.	% rural households that travel more than 1 km to collect firewood	2 km	unknown	unknown
5.	% forest reserves under management plans	32%	32%	32%
6.	% developers complying with certificate of approval conditions	60%	70%	66%
7.	% solid waste disposed of safely in the 9 municipalities	50%	unknown	60%
8.	% meteorological rainfall observation network coverage of country	60%	unknown	unknown
9.	% Uganda's land area covered by wetlands	10.9%	10.904%	10.91%
10.	% Uganda's wetlands used under management plans	0.9%	4.4%	Increase of 810 km <sup>2</sup>

## DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) comprises of five departments which include; Water Utilities and Regulation Department (WURD) Water and Environment Sector Liaison (WSLD), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department (RWSSD) whose role is to provide access to clean and safe water to the livelihood of the people in rural areas, Urban Water and Sewerage Department (UWSD) and Water for Production (WFP) which is responsible for the development of cost-effective and sustainable water supply and water management for increased production and contribution to the modernization of the agricultural sector in Uganda with a focus on poverty reduction and minimal environmental impacts.



Eng. Dominic Kavutse the commissioner of Urban Water and Sewerage Department in the center the private operator and district leadership during the commissioning of the Kasanje water supply system.

## URBAN WATER AND SEWAGE DEPARTMENT (UWSD)



H.E. President Yoweri Museveni, Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda and Manager WSSDF South west Hillary Mutabazi at the commissioning of the Muhanga water supply system

The period 1991 – 2015 saw a rapid increase in the urban population, more than doubling from 2.92 million to 6.392 million people, an average increase of more than 6.5 % per annum. This increase is partly because of natural overall population increase (3.0% between 2002 and 2014), an increase in the number of urban centres from 75 in 2002 to 197 in 2014, and expansion in the geographical area of some urban centres.

The four regional Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDFs) remain the UWSD Department's standard implementation mechanism for new water and sanitation interventions in Small Towns or Rural Growth Centers. During the FY 2014/15, 20 new town piped water supply systems were constructed and completed while system capacities of 4 existing town water supply systems were improved, serving an additional total population of 221,555 people (design population of 367,429 by 2030).

Construction of town water supply and sanitation systems commenced and is on-going in 40 Small Towns, in addition to completed detailed designs in another 29 towns.

Access to improved water supplies in urban areas, based on estimated total population served, in both large and small towns, is 73% as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015, close to the 72.8% in the previous year, and 70% in FY 2012/13. The average functionality is 92%, up from 89% in FY 2013/14. The functionality has improved due to the effort put in by the Umbrella Organizations of Water and Sanitation for operation and maintenance, such as replacing stolen/damaged pumps, and quicker response to system failures and break downs.

Of the 380 operational Umbrella member schemes, 361 (95%) are functional, even though many of these have some functionality problems (such as insufficient water quantity, frequent breakdowns, management issues or – less frequently – water quality issues). Based on the 120 water supply schemes for the FY 2014/15, the indicator value stands at 78.3%, indicating an improvement from 76% in June 2014.

The average per capita investment cost for the completed 26 towns' water supply systems in FY 2014/15, serving an additional population of 258,807 people, is US\$ 45, which is significantly less than the target per capita investment cost of US\$ 75. Per capita investment cost remained in the same range as compared to last year (US\$ 46).

Over the year, 99.2% of the water samples (in total 60,471 samples, from 8,531 in the previous financial year) from all Areas complied with the National standards for potable water, with regard to bacteriological quality, exceeding the WHO and National standard, of 97% and 95% respectively. On average, the overall compliance of both physio-chemical and bacteriological parameters to the National standards was 98.7%, meeting the annual target of 98%.

During the FY 2014/15, the implementation of the revised public service structure saw the creation of a new Department of Water Utility Regulation to replace the Regulation Unit. During the year, the Water Policy Committee recommended that the scope of regulation by the regulatory authority be expanded to include rural water supply and water for production. MWE's Department of Water Utility Regulation carries out regulation by supervising performance contracts for the Small Towns under its jurisdiction. The performance contracts set out the approved tariffs along with service standards required. Actual performance is monitored through quarterly reports and revised performance and management contracts are used to continue the commitment of the respective water authorities to improve service quality. The Department started an effort of de-concentration of its mandate within the Northern and South-western Regions. An Engineer and Economist have been recruited to ensure the effectiveness of regulation on ground. This process of de-concentration to other areas is planned to continue to other regions in the FY 2015/16.

In FY 2014/15, the unit cost of producing water increased slightly from UGX1,233 to 1,453 per m<sup>3</sup> (based on data from 67 Small Towns), due to many leakages that have occurred in the water schemes; this has in turn increased the NRW and energy input.

Non-Renue Water increased from 22% in FY 2013/14 to 28% in FY 2014/15. This is mainly attributed to the many leakages that have occurred along the distribution and transmission mains in the water schemes resulting from the road construction/expansion works.



H.E President Yoweri Museveni and Prof. Ephriam Kamuntu at the commissioning of the Purungo water supply scheme constructed under WSDF North