



# MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

## DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT [DWD] URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT [UWSSD] WATER AND SANITATION DEVELOPMENT FACILITY – SOUTH WEST [WSDf-SW]

### “Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Development in Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres under the European Union [EU] – MDG Initiative”

#### 1.0 Background

The Government of Uganda (GoU) through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) initiated the Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDFs) as a mechanism of funding water and sanitation investments in Small Towns (STs) and Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) across the Country. Water and Sanitation Development Facility – South West (WSDf-SW), with its base office in Mbarara Municipality, is one of the four regional branches that covers 25 districts across the South-Western Uganda.



Figure 2: Water kiosk, Kainja scheme in Kamwenge district

The overall objective of WSDFs is:

To improve the socio-economic situation and the opportunities for people living in the STs/RGCs through provision of safe, adequate, reliable, sustainable and accessible water supply, and promotion of improved practices of hygiene and sanitation.

#### European Union (EU) Programme

The European Union first supported WSDf-SW at its inception in 2006, to implement the South Western Town Water and Sanitation (SWTWS) Project III under the ACP-EU Water Facilities grant. WSDf-SW secured funds amounting to Euros 8,749,401, which was 50% funding for the whole project. WSDf-SW implemented South Western Towns Water and Sanitation Project III from 2006-2012 in which a total of 452,479 people from forty six (46) RGCs/STs were served with water and sanitation services. All the Water Supply and Sanitation investments are functional, under management either by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), or Community Based Management supported by Umbrella Organisations for Water and Sanitation.

For the period between the 19th December 2012 and 30th June 2017, WSDf-SW has been implementing a programme – “Support to the Water Supply and Sanitation Development in Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres under the European Union (EU) MDG-Initiative” – Bilaterally funded by the Government of Uganda (GoU; 10%), and the European Union (EU; 90%). WSDf-SW secured Euros 19,894,227 from the EU-MDG Initiative to implement this project. The Programme funds are managed by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).



Figure 4: Ministry of Water and Environment, South-Western Regional Office in Mbarara Town Council

The specific purpose of the Programme is to provide access to safe piped water supply for at least 350,000 people in small towns and rural growth centres (equivalent to a design population of 630,000, considering a 20 years population scenario), and to achieve 100% latrine coverage for the same target population.



Figure 5: Nsiika Scheme; Concrete Reservoir tank in Buhweju district

Twenty-four (25) districts: Kabale, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Ibanda, Ntungamo, Bushenyi, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kabarole, Kasese, Sembabule, Rakai, Lyantonde, Kyegegwa, Buhweju, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Sheema and Rubanda.

#### Programme Specific Objectives

This programme has three specific objectives:

- Access to safe piped water supply for at least 350,000 people (equivalent to a design population of 630,000, considering a 20-year population scenario) in line with national standards in terms of service quality, quantity and distance as well as water quality and source protection;



Figure 1: Ngitte source development: Nyahuka - Bundibugyo District

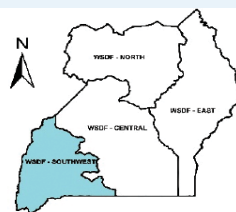


Figure 3: Map of Uganda showing WSDf-SW's area of jurisdiction

- Adequate sanitation for the same target population, by achieving 100% latrine coverage (this being one of the community obligations), promoting the improvement of sanitation facilities through an incentive scheme, and improving the environmental health situation by constructing public toilets and sludge treatment facilities;
  - Sustainable and efficient functionality of the new water and sanitation infrastructure, to be ensured by appropriate arrangements for operation and maintenance, and cost recovery.
- The above is achieved through:
- Constructing safe piped water supply systems and sanitation facilities in STs/RGCs,
  - Carrying-out personal hygiene and environmental sanitation promotional campaigns, and
  - Building capacities of local structures to own, manage and operate the investments.

#### Achievements

##### Infrastructure development

Development of Water and Sanitation facilities, either as new schemes, rehabilitation, extensions and expansions, has been completed in Seventy two (72) towns and over 788,804 people have been served since 2007. Forty six (46) were completed under the (SWTWS) Project III under the ACP-EU Water Facilities grant. under the “Support to the Water Supply and Sanitation Development in Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres under the European Union (EU) MDG-Initiative”, twenty six (26) towns with initial estimated population of 245,000 have been constructed to completion. An additional number of 6 STs/RGCs whose construction is ongoing and progress is beyond 70% will be fully functional by 18th July 2017. These are Buyamba, Kashaka/Bubaare, Kambuga, Kainja, Kiko, and Nsiika.

Thirty-six (36) towns will be completed under the current EU-MDG Initiative programme by 18th July 2017 and an estimated initial population of 336,325 (with a 20-year projection of 683,093) will be served.

In each town project, a fully functional scheme inclusive of a water source, transmission line, storage tank (steel or concrete), distribution network, and service points (private yard connections and public water kiosks) along with a management structure have been delivered. Also, other structures like a water office to host the operator, public water borne toilet at busy places or institutional lined pit-latrine toilets at selected primary schools have been appropriately considered.

##### Water Supply and Sanitation Designs Developed

A total of fifteen (15) town designs are now ready for implementation and they include: Butare-Mashonga (in Bushenyi district), Kyegegwa-Mpara (in Kyegegwa district), Rwashamirire-Nyamunika (in Ntungamo district), Kihikihi and Butogota (in Kanungu district), Lwemiyaga and Lwebitakuri (in Sembabule district), Karago (in Kabale district),



Figure 6: Nyahuka Scheme; treatment Plant in Bundibugyo district

Katooke-Kyenjojo-Butunduzi (in Kyenjojo district), Igorora (in Ibanda district), Kabuyanda and Kajaho (in Isingiro district), Kibugu (in Kisoro district), and Rubirizi (in Rubirizi district).

Currently on-going is designing of thirteen (13) ST/RGC Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes that have reached different levels. They are: Bitooma (in Bushenyi district), Nyakshaka (in Buhweju district), Kanara-Kibuku (in Ntoroko district), Kijura (in Kabale district), Kisinga-Kagando-Kiburara, and Kinyamaseke (in Kasese district), Kibingo (in Sheema district), Lwamagwa, Kibaale, and Bethlehem (in Rakai district), Nambirizi (in Sembabule district), Rushango (in Ibanda district), and Bukinda (in Kabale district).

##### Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)

Construction of two (02) Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) is still under-way: Kasaali-Kyotera (in Rakai district), and Ishongororo (in Ibanda district) to serve an estimated total population of 24,432 with improved or drainable Excreta Disposal Facilities (EDFs) from the near-by cluster of urban centres. Each FSTP will be supported with a Vacuum truck to foster operation and maintenance.



Figure 7: Mpangago Source; Kambuga Scheme in Kanungu district



Figure 8: Kasaali-Kyotera; Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant in Rakai District

##### Public/Institutional toilets

Twenty (20) Public water borne toilets, one for each town with male-female segregation, have been completed in the STs/RGCs of Kyempene, Rutooke, Kinoni (in Mbarara district), Lyantonde TC, Kabuga, Kahunge, Muhanga, Kikagata, Ntusi, Rwenkobwa, Bugongi, Nyeihanga, Gasiiza, Sanga, Nyahuka, Kinuuka, Kasagama, Kinoni (in Kiruhura district) and Kiko TC. Each Public water borne toilet is designed to serve at least 300 people a day.

Four (04) Primary school lined-pit latrines for demonstration purpose, two blocks in each school: Boys; 05 stances with a urinal, Girls; 05 stances with a shower room, have been constructed to completion. These are at Buyamba Primary School in Buyamba RGC (serving 112 Girls and 80 Boys), Nsiika Primary School in Nsiika Town Council (serving 217 Girls and 211 Boys), Bukurungo Primary School in Kainja RGC (serving 341 Girls and 351 Boys), and Nshozi Primary School in Kashaka/Bubaare RGC (serving 128 Girls and 130 Boys).

##### Household Ecosan toilets.

The Government policy does not allow constructing toilets for households save for demonstration purpose. Based on that guidance a beneficiary selection criteria was developed to cater for the vulnerable people inclusive of the elderly, the disabled, those infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, or child-headed families.

In that respect, a total of 70 family Ecosan toilets for demonstration purpose at household level have been constructed to completion, five (05) units in each of the following towns: Kaliro, Kinuuka, Kasagama



Figure 13: Source /Catchment protection through tree-plant; Ngitte Source in Nyahuka-Bundibugyo district

and Nyahuka. Seven (07) units have been constructed in each of the following towns: Kinoni (in Mbarara district), Gasiiza, Nyeihanga, Rwenkobwa, Kashaka-Bubaare and Kiko and eight (08) units were constructed in Nsiika Town Council. An estimated total of 320 people are benefiting from these toilets.

##### Mason trained

A total of 132 masons have been trained to construct appropriate improved toilet facilities in all the towns considered under the EU Programme with an aim of building local capacity to replicate the respective technologies else-where in a way of promoting improved sanitation coverage across the region.

These masons were selected by the local authorities based on the criteria provided by WSDf-SW, and then-attached to the contractors for a suitable training.

##### Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement campaigns

Personal hygiene and Environmental sanitation campaigns were conducted in all towns through community drama shows, sensitisations (Hygiene and Sanitation) and trainings on access to basic and improved sanitation, and the practice of hand-washing with clean water and soap, especially after visiting a latrine.

Institutional setup for sustainable O&M

##### Water Boards

Water Supply and Sanitation Boards (WSSBs) have been appointed in all towns as part of the local operation and maintenance structures, one for each town. As part of gender mainstreaming, every board has at least a woman in the key positions, namely, chairperson, secretary or treasurer to foster active participation in decision making. These get Operation and Maintenance Back up support from Ministry of Water and Environment through the established regional Umbrella Organisations for Water and Sanitation.

##### Water Operators

Water Operators, either National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), Private Operator (in form of a licenced company), or Scheme Operator (as an individual) with relevant skills and experience are managing the scheme(s) based on the complexity and/or size, water source and/or energy type, and the proximity to an existing water operator among other criteria. Eighteen (18) schemes have been handed over to NWSC, while fourteen (14) are under the community based management structures.

##### Cross-cutting issues

##### Pro-poor strategy

An estimated 40,000 people have been served from the 200 public water kiosks constructed in the different towns. Each public water kiosk serves at least 200 people within a walking distance of 200 metres (in urban areas). These public water kiosks are meant to serve those householders that couldn't afford paying for their own private / yard connections.

##### HIV/AIDS

Appropriate measures to mitigate the spread of HIV/AIDS have been put in place by contractors in a way of protecting their staff and the respective communities. This was fostered through training and compliance monitoring by the staff of WSDf-SW.

##### Environmental Conservation

Protection of water sources in line with the water source protection guidelines has been done for all towns. Different land sizes were secured for production boreholes (60x60m or 97.38 decimals), protected springs (50x100 or 135.2 decimals), and the surface water



Figure 13: Source /Catchment protection through tree-plant; Ngitte Source in Nyahuka-Bundibugyo district



Figure 13: Source /Catchment protection through tree-plant; Ngitte Source in Nyahuka-Bundibugyo district

(river or lake).

Additionally, the respective communities have been sensitized on the importance and value of protecting the water sources with a view of securing a longer life span for their water schemes. Others activities carried out include planting user-friendly tree-species, taming surface run-offs /storm water, or supporting local communities to gazette wetlands.

##### Gender

Community sensitizations on water and sanitation interventions, inclusive of both men and women /boys and girls, and the differently abled person(s) have been carried-out in all towns covered under the programme.

All constructed facilities, inclusive of water offices, public /institutional toilets, and household Ecosan toilets have appropriate access ramp to cater for persons with disabilities, and the male-female sections are discretely clear in a way of providing maximum privacy.

##### Visibility

As a donor requirement in a way of giving accountability to European Union tax-payer, all the constructed water and sanitation facilities have been clearly labelled.



Figure 14: Visibility sign board; Kainja scheme in Kamwenge district