

KAMWENGE DISTRICT INVESTMENT PLAN FOR WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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About Kamwenge District

Kamwenge District is located in southwestern Uganda. It is constituted of 14 sub-counties and 4 Town Councils. The 2014 Census results indicate a population of 414,454 with a population density of 177 per square km. It has a total land area of approximately 2,439.4 km² (KDLG, 2016).

Background to the District Investment Planning Process

Water For People has been supporting local governments to introduce the Everyone Forever model in Uganda so that it becomes a nationally accepted and approved mechanism for ensuring the provision of sustainable water and sanitation services to everyone – every family, clinic, and school. The focus is on ensuring 100% access and coverage for both water and sanitation in an entire district (urban, peri-urban/rural growth centres, and rural). The District Investment Plan (DIP) details the costs required to reach every village, school, and health facility with water and sanitation services.

It also incorporates a cost for conducting software activities and monitoring and evaluation.

Kamwenge District receives about US\$900,000 annually from the government and implementing partners. When this is compared to the US\$11.5million investment required, the district will take 13 years (until 2031) which is beyond the year 2030 set by the SDGs.

Table 1: Summary of Kamwenge DIP as at May 2018

Description	Total Investment Required	
	UGX	USD
Sanitation Promotion in Communities (CLTS)	1,038,927,337	283,860
Hardware Schools	14,119,445,000	3,857,772
Hardware Health Centers	1,682,880,000	459,803
Water Infrastructure Communities	20,741,380,463	5,667,044
Software (community mobilization and sensitization)	3,654,370,546.34	998,462
Monitoring and Evaluation	730,874,109.27	199,692
Total	41,967,877,457	11,466,633

As a first step toward creating a vision for the District, stakeholders in the District identify the served population, partially served (due to broken down or poor-quality sources), and those that are unserved in each of the villages. As much as possible, data from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and the District Development Plan (DDP) are used. In the case of Kamwenge, Water For People

supported the District Local Government (DLG) to undertake a comprehensive Asset Analysis for all existing water systems. This data was used to put together a plan for Kamwenge. However, data from the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) Management Information Systems can still be utilized. This data was used to develop over 114 District Investment Plans in Uganda.

The District Investment Plan tool gives one a projection of capital investment costs required for provision of water and sanitation services to all unserved households, government schools and health centres found in any given district.

The investment costs are based on the unit costs of the most appropriate technologies for each location. The DIP goes ahead to define the resource gap based on current partners and government currently investing in the District.

Stakeholder Voices on the Applications and Importance of the DIP



“The DIP is a very handy tool if Kamwenge is to plan, mobilize, and allocate resources in a way that is appropriate for attaining sustainable and universal access to water, hygiene, and sanitation services by the year 2030. It very well matches the Presidential Directive, that requires districts to ensure there is at least an improved water source per village. The DIP spells out the unserved villages which information is key to implementation of the Presidential Directive. The DIP brings to light the status of access to WASH in public institutions as well as the funding gap. I implore the technical teams, sub-county, and district councils to internalize and own the DIP, and always refer to it whenever planning and implementing water and sanitation infrastructure and behavioral change projects,” says Hon. Aggrey Natuhamya-**Chairperson Local Council V, Kamwenge District Local Government.**



“I am proud that the idea of water and sanitation investment planning started in Kamwenge and has now been taken up by the Ministry of Water and Environment and rolled out to all districts in the country. The investment plan is a very important tool that is not only enabling the district to mobilize resources to reach the unserved villages and public institutions, but also allocate the available resources equitably to areas that are in dire need of water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure. I encourage the line departments/sections of Water, Education, Health, and Planning as well as the implementing partners in these fields to make the best use of the DIP for effective interventions; in as far as pursuing universal access to WASH services in communities, schools, and health care facilities is concerned,” says Edith Mutabazi, **Chief Administrative Officer, Kamwenge District Local Government.**



“I have been privileged to be part of this journey with all Kamwenge District Local government stakeholders and others in the MWE. The DIP is one of the many tools we developed as part of the Everyone Forever strategy. Over the years it has proved to be a key decision-making tool for anyone who wants to be part of the SDG conversation in Uganda. I have seen commissioners refer to it passionately celebrating that Ugandan who has been served as a result of a fair allocation. The tool is very simple, user friendly, and can be used by any technical or political head for planning. With the right decisions on resource allocation, I know Kamwenge will achieve the SDGs on time,” says Cate Zziwa Nimanya, **Country Director Water for People, Uganda.**



“With the DIP, the health department can plan better and direct resources and implementing partners to health care facilities with the most need of water and sanitation services,” says Dr. William Muchunguzi, **DHO, Kamwenge District.**



“The DIP is an important tool to the District because it gives guidance for equitable planning and resource allocation as the number of unserved communities, partially served and non-functional water sources are clearly spelt out per administrative unit. In addition, the tool is useful to a wide range of stakeholders who contribute to sustainable access to WASH in communities, institutions, and public places. They are able to study the funding gap required in a projected period of 14 years to get everyone in Kamwenge served. Therefore, it is a viable tool for fundraising,” says Ms. Annette Kobusingye, **the District Water Officer of Kamwenge District.**



“The DIP provides the required investment to reach every government aided education institution with water and gender responsive sanitation and hygiene facilities. Most importantly it factors in the enrollment factor, meaning that the tool will remain relevant over time. With change in enrollment, the required investment can still be estimated. It takes care of WASH indicators vital to performance as disaggregation of hygiene and sanitation facilities among female, male, and the disabled, as well as water supply, waste, and menstrual hygiene management services. It’s a reliable tool for resource mobilization from external and internal sources including the School Management Committee and Parents Teacher Association,” says Eric Tumwirigire, **District Education Officer**.

Implementation of the DIP in Kamwenge District

Process Documentation of the DIP

1. Baseline

In March 2017, Kamwenge District Local Government (KDLG), in partnership with Water For People, conducted a WASH Assets Analysis¹ (using a tool developed by Water For People) in the entire district to be able to identify, catalog, and classify all water systems in this area. The information collected was compiled into an Assets Register, analyzed, and systems were prioritized according to different risk areas which include:

- i) Age of water system components,
- ii) Overall functionality/Level of Service provided by water system, and
- iii) Physical state of water system components

Villages that had no access to any improved water service were also visited and included in the Assets Register.

2. DIP Development

Using this Register, the District was able to develop their District Investment Plan which showed the funding gap and the financial requirements needed to bridge this gap to reach 100% WASH coverage.

3. DIP Implementation

In November 2017, the District Water Office spearheaded the formation of the Kamwenge District Investment Planning Committee, comprised of 12 members. The Committee’s objective was to undertake:

- i) Resource mobilization for the unserved villages,
- ii) Dissemination of the DIP through sharing with strategic stakeholders and advocacy in the media,

¹ WASH Assets Analysis is the process of identifying, cataloging and classifying all water systems within a district based on their current needs, level of water service provision, and general timeline for eventual repair and/or replacement of significant components in order to prioritize which water systems will require intervention.

- iii) Lobby for resource allocation towards unserved population,
- iv) Periodic update of the DIP, and
- v) Reporting to the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee on progress regarding DIP.

Members of the DIP Committee

The Committee is made up of 4 different sectors in the District:

1. Education working group - District Community Development Office (DCDO), District Education Officer, Planner, Water For People; this will handle any input required in relation to schools.
2. Health & Community Sanitation working group - District Health Officer, District Water Officer, DCDO, Protos, Water For People; this will handle health facility and household sanitation issues.
3. Community Water Supply working group - Natural Resources Officer, Secretary for Works, Protos, Water For People, DWO; this will be in charge of community water supply including integration of sustainability component in the DIP.
4. Resource mobilization working group - Planner, CAO, Secretary, Works and Water For People); in charge of dissemination of DIP and will ensure such initiatives as sharing with strategic stakeholders and partners and coming up with resource mobilization proposals and concepts.



Kamwenge DIP Committee in Session (May 2018)

Overview of the Kamwenge District Local Government DIP - 2017

The District Investment Plan details the costs required to reach every village, every school and every health facility with water and sanitation services. It also incorporates a cost for conducting software activities and monitoring and evaluation.

Community Water Supply

The DIP analyses the status of each village in the district and compares the available acceptable sources of water with the population of the village. Population without access to an improved water source is computed, as well as villages without any source highlighted. Findings from this analysis in Kamwenge provided the list of unserved villages in Table 3 and other statistics as shown in Table 2. Table 2 highlights that 62% of the people in Kamwenge have access to a safe water source; however, 21% of the existing sources are not functional. Figure 1 shows that the level of funding required by the sub-county to reach its unserved population depends on the magnitude of this population and the availability of non-functional sources that can be rehabilitated. Kamwenge as a district requires **US\$5.7million** to reach every family with water services.

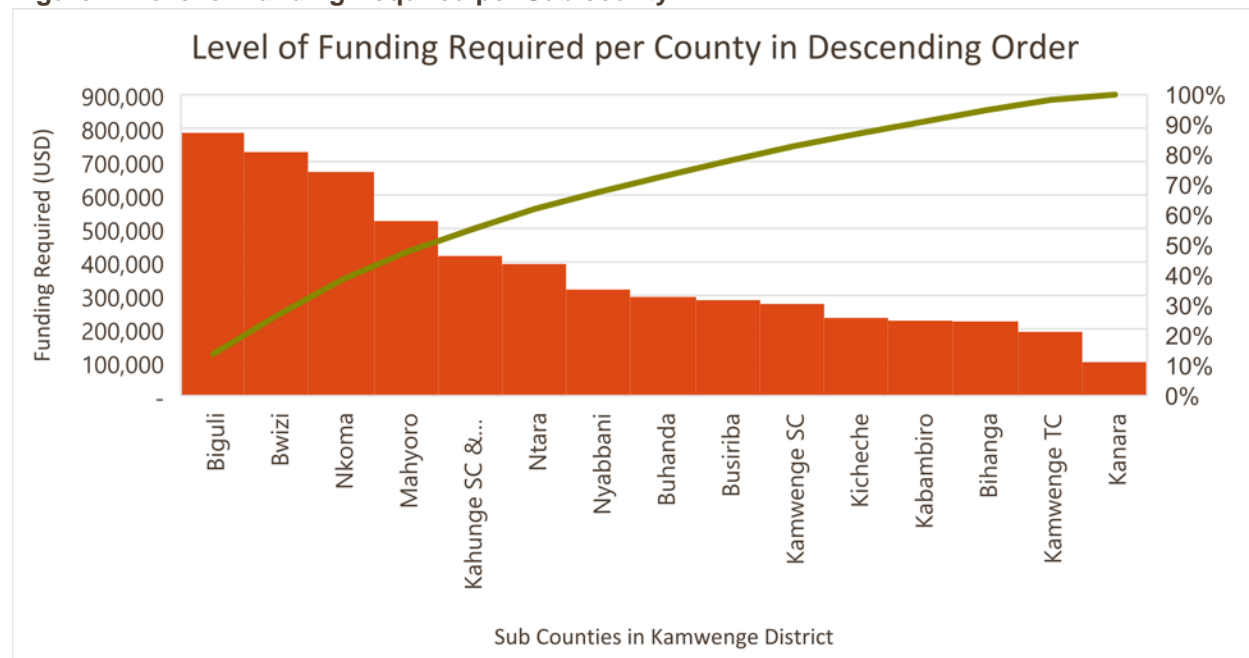
For more information about the Kamwenge District Investment Plan, contact the District Water Office or the District Planning Department.

Table 2: Functionality of Water Sources and Population Access to Improved Sources in Kamwenge District

SN	Sub County (SC) or Town Council (TC)	Total Population	Unserviced Population	Access ² %	Total Sources	Functionality ³ %
1	Kamwenge TC	21,586	5,523	74%	185	95%
2	Kamwenge SC	25,757	7,921	69%	139	68%
3	Kahunge SC & TC	41,289	12,056	71%	156	82%
4	Kabambiro	18,466	6,484	65%	90	72%
5	Busiriba	32,083	8,249	74%	179	72%
6	Bihanga	15,975	6,417	60%	46	83%
7	Bwizi	34,199	20,991	39%	81	65%
8	Biguli	38,774	22,657	42%	91	90%
9	Nkoma	36,812	19,290	48%	129	65%
10	Kanara	15,455	2,894	81%	77	94%
11	Nyabbani	24,647	9,167	63%	106	72%
12	Buhanda	27,526	8,532	69%	153	73%
13	Kicheche	30,161	6,721	78%	295	91%
14	Ntara	32,719	11,367	65%	155	74%
15	Mahyoro	32,835	15,048	54%	107	84%
Total for the District		428,285	163,318	62%	1,989	79%

Source: Kamwenge District Investment Plan, May 2018

Figure 1: Level of Funding Required per Sub county



² Percentage of people within 1km (rural) and 0.2km (urban) of an improved source.

³ Percentage of water sources found with flowing water at time of spot check.

Table 3: Villages with no improved source as at May 2018

SN	Subcounty / Town Council	Parish	Village	SN	Subcounty / Town Council	Parish	Village
1	Kamwenge SC	Nkongoro	Kasoga II	29	Buhanda	Bujumiro	Kengeya C
2	Kahunge SC & TC	Kiyagara	Rwebikwato III B	30	Buhanda	Kakasi	Kyakabengo
3	Kahunge SC & TC	Kyakanyemera	Kyamakoba	31	Kicheche	Kagazi	Rwamusambo
4	Kahunge SC & TC	Kyakanyemera	Kyerima I	32	Kicheche	Kantozi	Kinyaigara
5	Kahunge SC & TC	Nyakahama	Kamwokya	33	Kicheche	Kigoto	Rwandagano
6	Kahunge SC & TC	Rwenkuba	Kanyamutwe II	34	Kicheche	Ruhunga	Kasyoha Forest Reserve
7	Kahunge SC & TC	Rwenkuba	Kiziba II	35	Kicheche	Ruhunga	Kyanyamuromba
8	Kahunge SC & TC	Rwenkuba	Rubaba II	36	Kicheche	Ruhunga	Kyarwera
9	Kabambiro	Kebisingo	Kebisingo II	37	Ntara	Kabale	Kihorogo
10	Kabambiro	Kebisingo	Mpanga	38	Ntara	Kicwamba	Kicwamba TC
11	Kabambiro	Nyamashegwa	Iremera	39	Ntara	Kicwamba	Rwentuha South
12	Busiriba	Kinoni	Bunoga B	40	Ntara	Kitonzi	Kitonzi A
13	Bihanga	Kaberebere Kijungu	Kanyonza I	41	Ntara	Kitonzi	Kitonzi B
14	Bihanga	Kabingo	Rwensikiza III	42	Ntara	Kitonzi	Kyakasasira
15	Bwizi	Ntonwa	Kaliza	43	Ntara	Ntara	Kagoma
16	Biguli	Kabuye	Bisayumbe	44	Mahyoro	Kanyabikyere	Karokarungi
17	Biguli	Kabuye	Kaagati	45	Mahyoro	Kanyabikyere	Kihogo
18	Biguli	Kabuye	Muragi A	46	Mahyoro	Kanyabikyere	Rwetuuma
19	Biguli	Kabuye	Nyakatookye	47	Mahyoro	Kanyabikyere	Zambia
20	Biguli	Kampala B	Rwakasirabo	48	Mahyoro	Kyendangara	Buhindagi
21	Biguli	Malere	Butamba	49	Mahyoro	Kyendangara	Mukarere
22	Biguli	Malere	Kagorora A	50	Mahyoro	Mahyoro	Nkurungu
23	Biguli	Malere	Kagorora B	51	Mahyoro	Mahyoro	Nyakasura II
24	Nkoma	Kaberebere	Kaberebere	52	Mahyoro	Nyakasura	Lyengoma II
25	Nkoma	Kaberebere	Ngarama	53	Mahyoro	Nyakasura	Nyarurambi
26	Nkoma	Nkoma	Bulegeya II	54	Mahyoro	Nyakeera	Nyakeera B
27	Nyabbani	Nganiko	Nganiko I				
28	Nyabbani	Rwenkubeebe	Nyabbani A				

Source (Kamwenge District Investment Plan, May 2018)

Community Sanitation

The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach was benchmarked to provide costs required to achieve 100% sanitation and hygiene access in a village. The rate required per village is US\$4.7million and it constitutes:

1. Training the CLTS facilitators at the district.
2. Community mobilization and rapport building
3. Triggering of community
4. Follow-up visits on triggered villages (post-triggering)
5. Participatory Action Monitoring by the District, community and development agencies
6. Verification (District Health Inspector, District Water Officer, political leaders)
7. Certification by District, Ministry and Political leaders per village
8. Recognition and reward
9. Promotional activities such as drama and radio shows

Based on the rate per village and the sanitation score obtained. (Ref to table 3 below), a cost is obtained per village and then summed to get costs for the district. The scores are based on a scale of 6 metrics. Data was collected against them in March 2018 and results are indicated in Table 4.

Table 4: Sanitation Metrics and Scores for Kamwenge District (2018)

Metric	Yes	No
Household Has Access to A Sanitation Facility	96.3%	3.7%
No household members openly defecate	69.6%	30.4%
Sanitation Facility Sub-Structure Are in Good Physical Condition and Providing Barrier Between User and Feces	76.9%	23.1%
Sanitation Facility Super-Structure Is in Good Physical Condition	38.8%	61.2%
Sanitation Infrastructure Is in Hygienic Condition	81.0%	19.0%
Household practices safe sludge management	95.1%	4.9%

Source: Water for People Monitoring Data, March 2018

The 6metrics are aggregated as shown in Table 5. The results indicate that 63.5% of the households in Kamwenge District are practicing safe sanitation and hygiene practices. This still leaves room for 36.5% of the households whose behaviors need to be changed. The DIP computations show that Kamwenge District requires US\$**283,860** to be able to achieve Open Free Defecation (ODF) Status and have households practicing appropriate hygiene practices.

Table 5: Aggregated Sanitation Scores for Kamwenge District (2018)

Scores	Color	Label	Number of Households	Frequency
0	Black	No Sanitation Service	40	3.7%
1	Red	Inadequate Level of Service	0	0.0%
2-4	Orange	Basic Level of Service	358	32.9%
5	Yellow	Intermediate Level of Service	440	40.4%
6	Green	High Level of Service	251	23.0%

Source: Water for People Monitoring Data, March 2018

School Water and Sanitation

Kamwenge district is composed of both private and public schools. The DIP only takes care of investments to be made in public or government funded schools. Information from the Education

Department indicates that there are 164 government funded learning institutions within the district. The computations in the DIP for the required investment are based on the enrollment per school, and care is taken to make all facilities constructed suited to the use of disabled students whether they exist in the school or not. The investment calculated is based on the need for:

1. A rain water harvesting station of at least 20,000 litres
2. Construction of washrooms with incinerators for menstrual hygiene management
3. Construction of sanitation facilities for teachers, girls and boys

Considering schools that do not have the above facilities, the DIP computed the need for **US\$3.9million** as the funding requirement needed to serve all the schools in Kamwenge.

Health Facility Water and Sanitation

Kamwenge district is composed of both private and public health centre facilities (HCF). The DIP only takes care of investments to be made in public or government funded HCF. Information from the Health Department indicates that there are 28 government funded HCF within the district. Then computations in the DIP for the required investment are based on the level of the HCF (II, III, IV or Hospital). The investment calculated is based on the need for:

1. Waste management structures such as incinerators, placenta pits, and waste separation bins
2. Sanitation facilities modified to suit the disabled
3. Washrooms and urinals
4. A rain water harvesting station of at least 20,000 litres

Considering government funded HCF that do not have the above facilities, the DIP computed the need for **US\$500,000** as the funding requirement needed to serve all the HCF in Kamwenge.

Table 6: WASH Status of KDLG Schools and Health Centre Facilities (2018)

Metric	Yes	No
Public Institution Has Access to An Improved Water Point/System	98.4%	1.6%
There Are No Seasonal Shortages That Limit the Availability of Water Significantly	41.3%	58.7%
Water Point/System Has Adequate Water Quantity	94.0%	6.0%
Water Point/System Has Adequate Water Quality (bacteria, turbidity and other contaminates of concern)	0.0%	100.0%
Drinking Water Was Available on The Day of The Visit	82.1%	17.9%
Funds Are Available to The Public Institution for Operation and Maintenance of WASH Infrastructure	88.0%	12.0%
The Public Institution Has Access to Sanitation Facilities	100.0%	0.0%
No Long Lines at Latrines at Any Point in The Day	65.2%	34.8%
Sanitation Facility Sub-Structure Is in Good Physical Condition and Providing Barrier Between User and Feces	95.1%	4.9%
Sanitation Facility Super-Structure Is in Good Physical Condition	94.0%	6.0%
Sanitation Infrastructure Is in Hygienic Condition	33.2%	66.8%
Handwashing: Water Is Available on Day of Visit	40.8%	59.2%
Handwashing: Soap Is Available on Day of Visit	34.8%	65.2%
Disposal Facilities for Menstrual Hygiene Are Available for All Girls and Women	14.1%	85.9%

Source: *Water for People Monitoring Data, March 2018*

In March 2018, Kamwenge District Local Government, in collaboration with Water For People, visited all the government funded schools and health centers in the district for a WASH monitoring exercise, and data collected was scored on 14 metrics as shown in Table 6. The 14 metrics are aggregated in Table 7, and these indicate that at least all schools and health centers have access to improved water and sanitation. However, other indicators such as handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, and the hygiene conditions of the existing structures are poor and give an aggregated level of service of 36.4% for the institutions.

Table 7: Aggregated WASH Scores for Public Institutions in KDLG (2018)

Scores	Color	Label	Number of Public Institutions	Frequency
0	Black	No Access to Sanitation or Improved Water	0	0.0%
1-3	Red	Inadequate Level of Service	3	1.6%
4-9	Orange	Basic Level of Service	114	62.0%
10-13	Yellow	Intermediate Level of Service	67	36.4%
14	Green	High Level of Service	0	0.0%

Software Activities, Monitoring and Evaluation

Community mobilisation and sensitisation (software activities) are important components in the implementation of WASH activities. Through community mobilisation and sensitisation, users are informed of the critical requirements to obtain a water source and the various software steps including community financial contribution and the importance of sanitation and hygiene. The DIP computes the cost required for this as 10% of all the hardware costs, and amounted to **US\$1 million** for Kamwenge.

Any district is expected to have a monitoring and evaluation system which enables it to track, analyse, assess, and report on progress, service delivery, performance, and results, and ultimately improve performance. Many information collection opportunities are available through ongoing activities, such as community mobilization and follow-up on support, field visits, and from existing records and reports. Information from monitoring and evaluation processes should be well-tired and accessible. The DIP computes the cost required for this as 2% of all the hardware costs, amounting to **US\$200,000** in Kamwenge.

Reference

Kamwenge District Local Government (KDLG). Five-Year Development Plan. Revised Edition 2016. <http://npa.ug/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/KAMWENGE-DDP-2015-2020-FINAL.pdf>