20th AfWA International Congress and Exhibition 2020
Breaking new grounds to accelerate access to water and sanitation for all in Africa

WASH Asset analysis: From Data to Practice in Kabarole District, Rwenzori Region

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FLORENCE ANOBE KOMAKECH AND OLIVE TUMUHAIRWE

TITLE TEXT

INTRODUCTION:

- Over 10 million Ugandans still live without safe water; 65% are not practicing improved hygiene behaviour; and an average of 8% of the total population practice open defecation (World Bank Report, 2018).

- The sector budget has stagnated between 2.8% and 3% of the total national budget.

- Limited availability of WASH asset analysis for planning, Budgeting and Decision making.

TITLE TEXT

- **Rationale / Justification:**

WASH asset analysis was undertaken to ascertain the access, functionality. Quality of water and services level WASH service delivery and inform Kabarole district planning, coordination and budgeting process for WASH service sustainability.

About Kabarole:

- Population estimate – 325,261 people

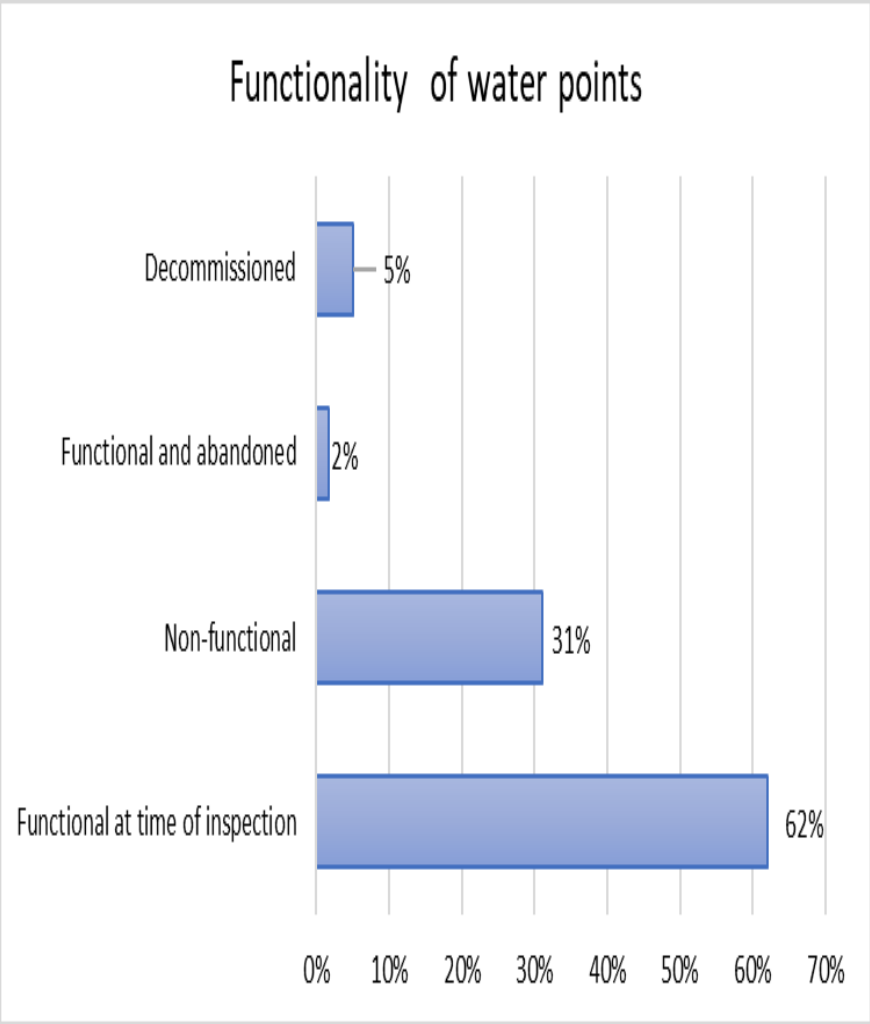
Has a WASH masterplan

An established District WASH Task team

METHODOLOGY

- Qualitative and quantitative techniques
  - Key informant Discussions with duty bearers
  - Village surveys[365]
  - Water point census [1100]
  - School surveys [255]
  - Water quality testing- [138]
- Use of Akvo flow and Caddisfly software for collection and analysis

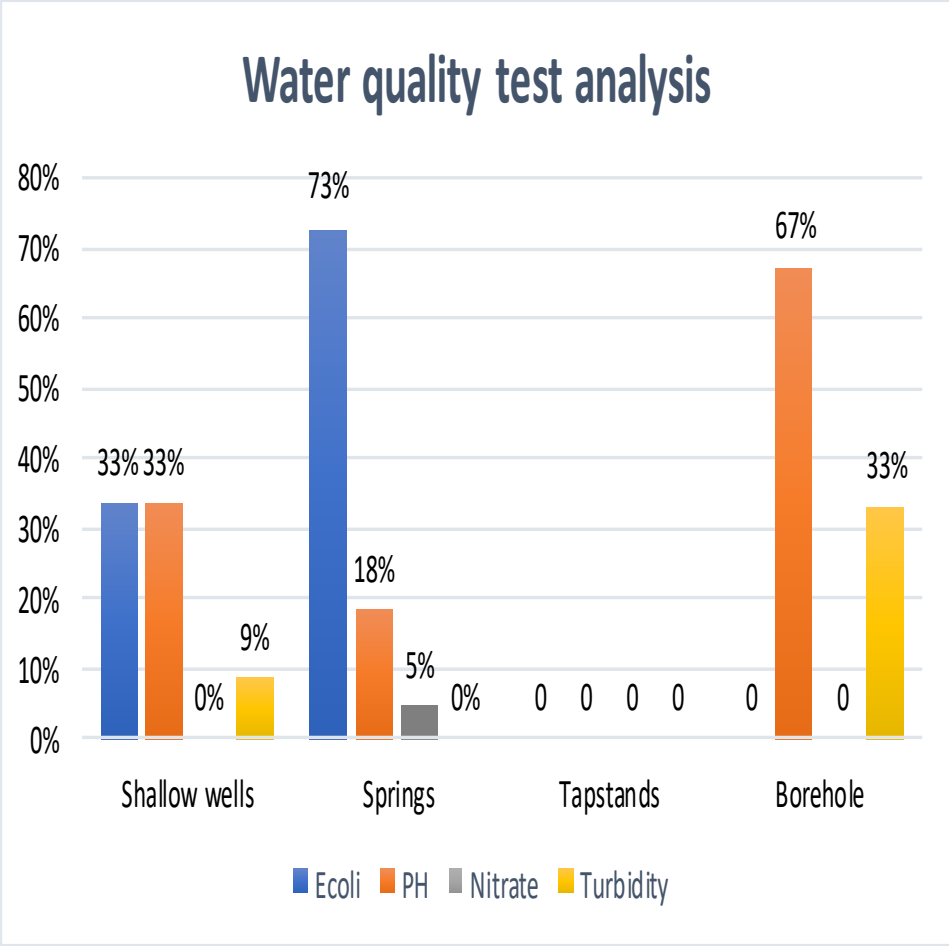
RESULT: ACCESS TO SAFE WATER



N=1100 water points.

Primary source of drinking water during dry season is river/stream, unprotected springs and Lakes. 24 villages with no improved source of drinking water.

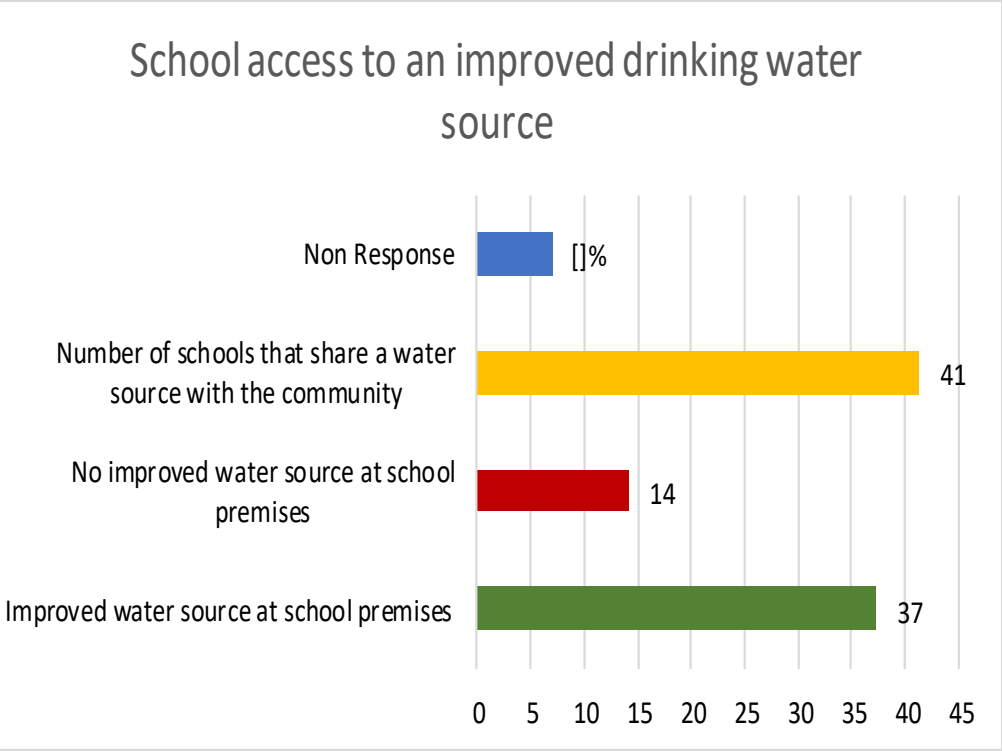
RESULTS: WATER QUALITY



N=138 water points tested.

7.7% sources had iron detected, 22.8% PH-boreholes and shallow wells, 1.3% tested for nitrate were protected springs. 41% of the water sources presented ecoli .

RESULTS: SCHOOL WASH



N=225 schools.

37% schools have improved sources within the premises; 14% of schools with no improved water sources. 41% of the schools share improved water sources with communities

IMPLICATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

- Collective action towards WASH status improvement.
- Awareness and sensitization of the Communities, institutions on integrated WASH/IWRM.
- Central government prioritization of operations and maintenance/ software WASH.
- Capacity for routine asset analysis.

CONCLUSION

- The model of coordination and planning for behaviour change at the district and lower units is critical for attainment of sustainable WASH/IWRM in Kabarole and Uganda.
- WASH Budget realignment for software management critical.
- Implementation of the WASH master plan

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