

NATIONAL WASH STATUS

Presented at **Learning forum on WASH based climate adaptation strategies**

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Outline

- **Why WASH is important**
- **Status of WASH**
- **Higher expectations of the SDGS**
- **Challenges/Opportunities**
- **Proposals for the way forward.**

WHY: WASH generating economic benefits

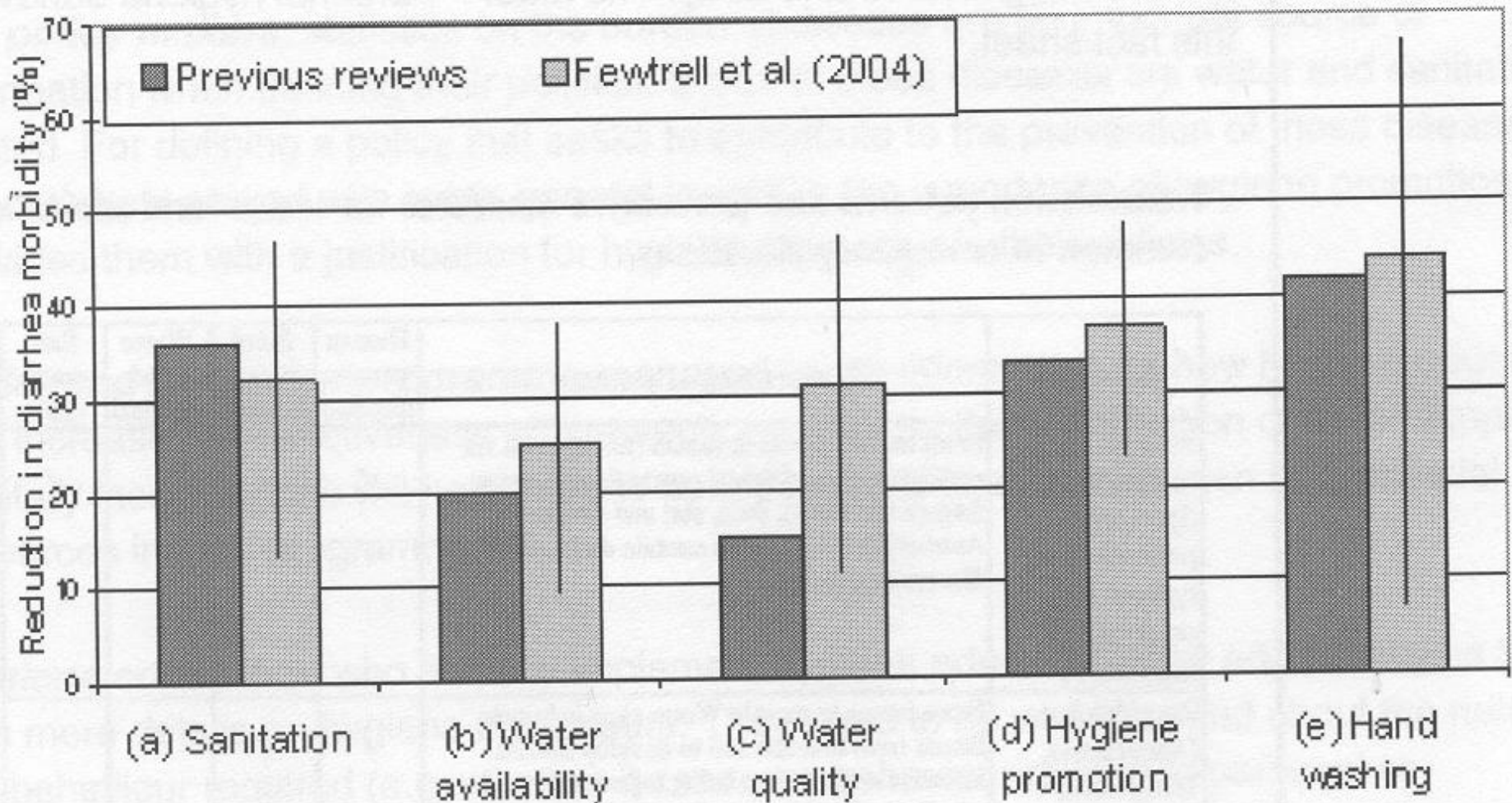
- Each \$1 invested in WASH would yield an economic return of between \$3 and \$34 (depending on region) (WHO)
- Households with improved WASH services suffer less morbidity and mortality from water- and sanitation-related diseases. Global figure: 10% reduction in diarrhoeal episodes.
- WASH services close to home: significant time savings
- WASH at home and schools: more educational opportunities for women and girls



Why is Hygiene and Sanitation so important?

- **Research: The average economic benefits of a \$ 1 invested in sanitation is USD\$ 5 – 23**
- **Problem exerts the highest toll on the poor**
- **Shame, indignity, especially of women, nuisance of life without sanitation = severe poverty**
- **Public good: Installing latrine protects family, neighbors & Community.**
- **Pollution of the environment & water resources -
Reflected by Decreasing water quality**
- **Poor sanitation costs Uganda Ugx 600 bn. each year, about US\$177 million**

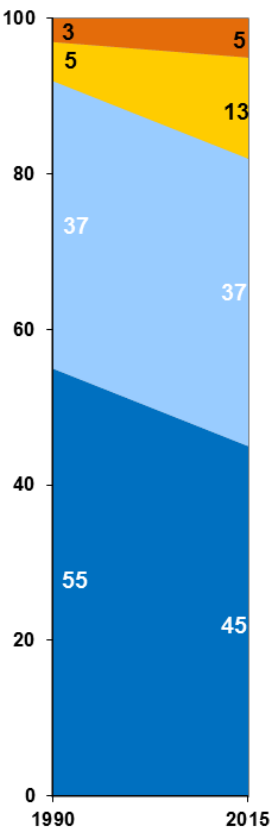
Effects of different WASH interventions



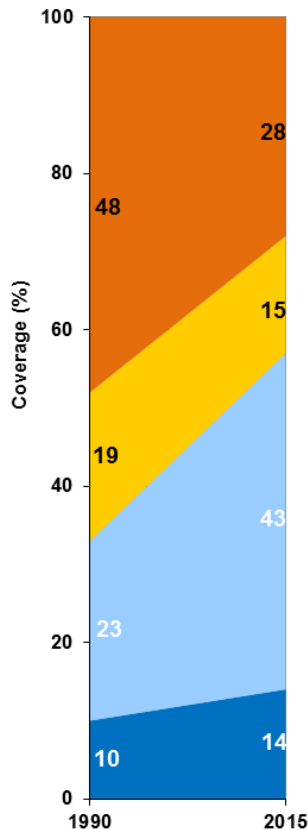
WATER: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme: **Need to harmonise JMP/UBOS with the sector**

Water

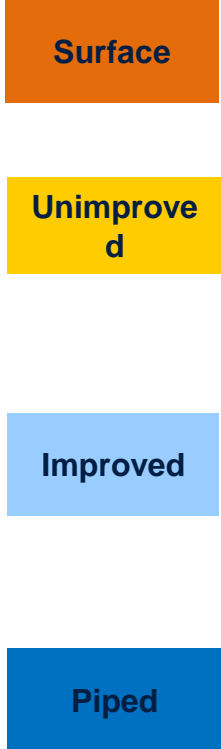
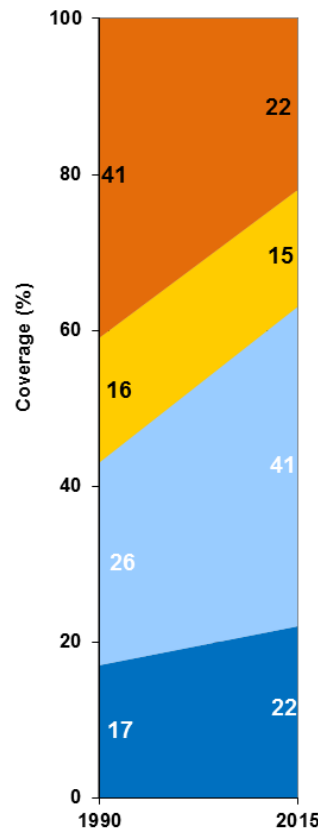
Urban



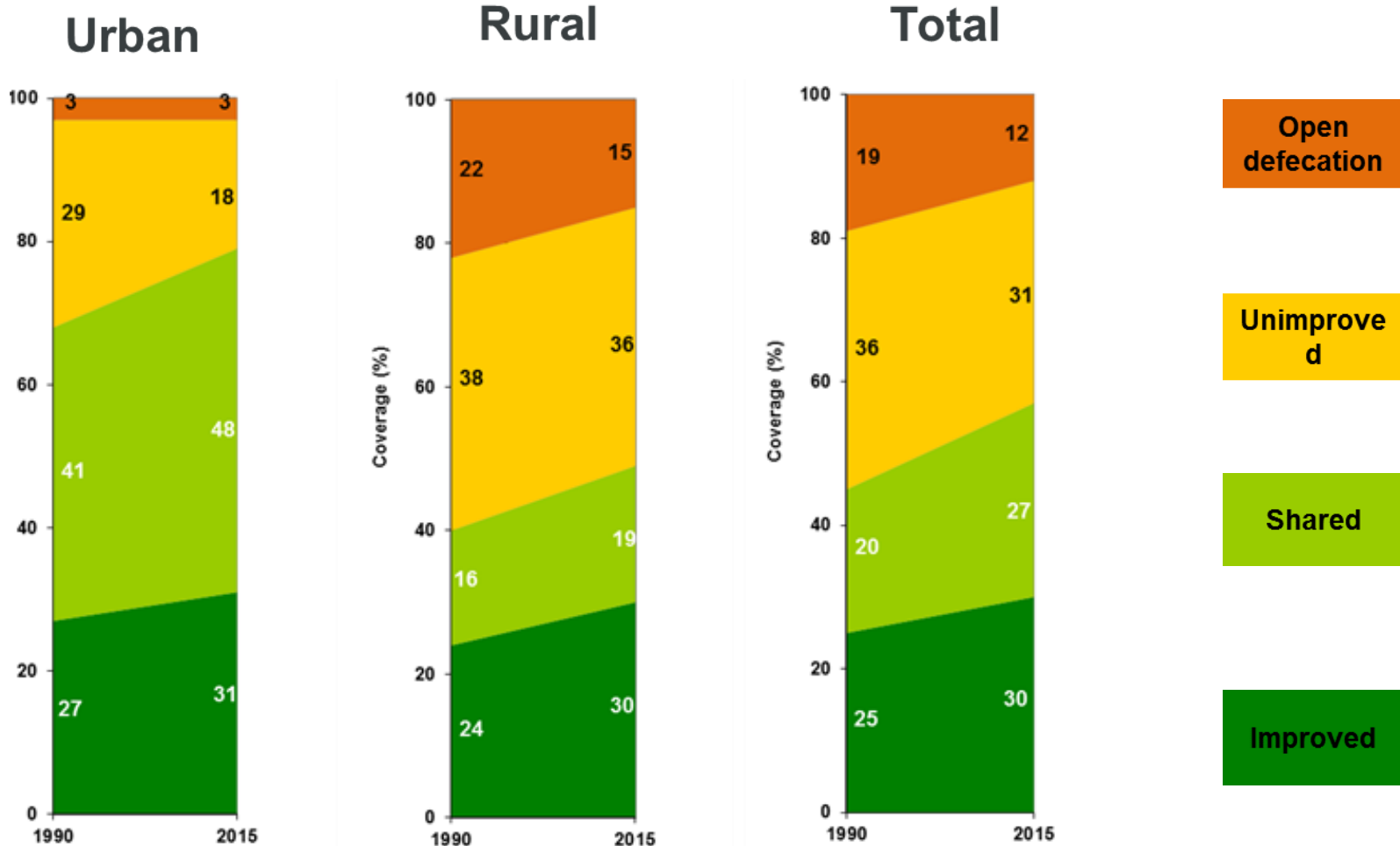
Rural



Total



Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF JMP)



Status & Trends – Sanitation & Hygiene (MDG)

Indicator (National Target)	National Target (2015)	Status 2012	Status 2016
% of People with Access to Sanitation (latrines)			
Urban	100%	81%	85%
Access to Hand Washing			
Household	50%	27%	39%
(JMP household		34%	35%)
Schools	50%	21%	36%
Pupil: Stance Ratio	40:1	69:1	70:1

The new Sustainable Development Goals: Higher Expectations

The SDGs go further than the MDGs.

The global SDG proposed for water aims to ensure sustainable water and sanitation management for all by 2030 (Goal 6) and includes:

- 6.1: universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water;
- 6.2: access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and an end open defecation;
- 6.3: improve water quality by halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse;
- 6.4: substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors;
- 6.5: implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation;
- 6.6: protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

MDGs to SDGs: three shifts for WSS

- **Universal coverage:**
From halving those without access to universal access
- **Comprehensive coverage:**
From focusing on WSS to focusing on the water cycle holistically
- **Sustainable coverage:**
From focusing on basic access to focusing on sustainable services.
For sanitation, that means SAFE MANAGEMENT

2000

2015

2030

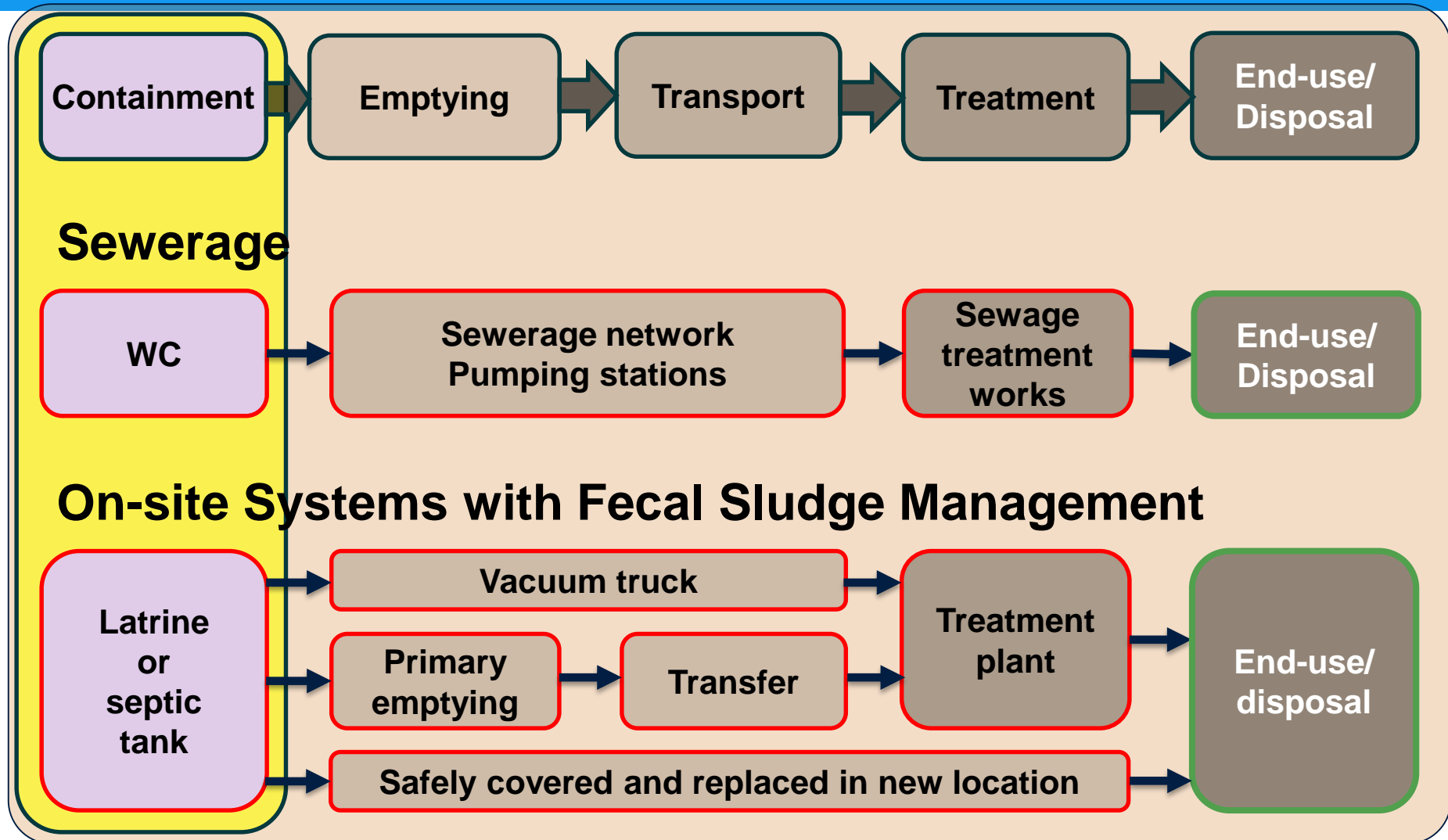
Millennium Development Goals
(MDGs)

Sustainable Development
Goals (SDGs)

The Sanitation Service Chain

MDGs

Post-2015 SDG Proposals



WORLD BANK GROUP
Water



wsp
WATER AND
SANITATION PROGRAM

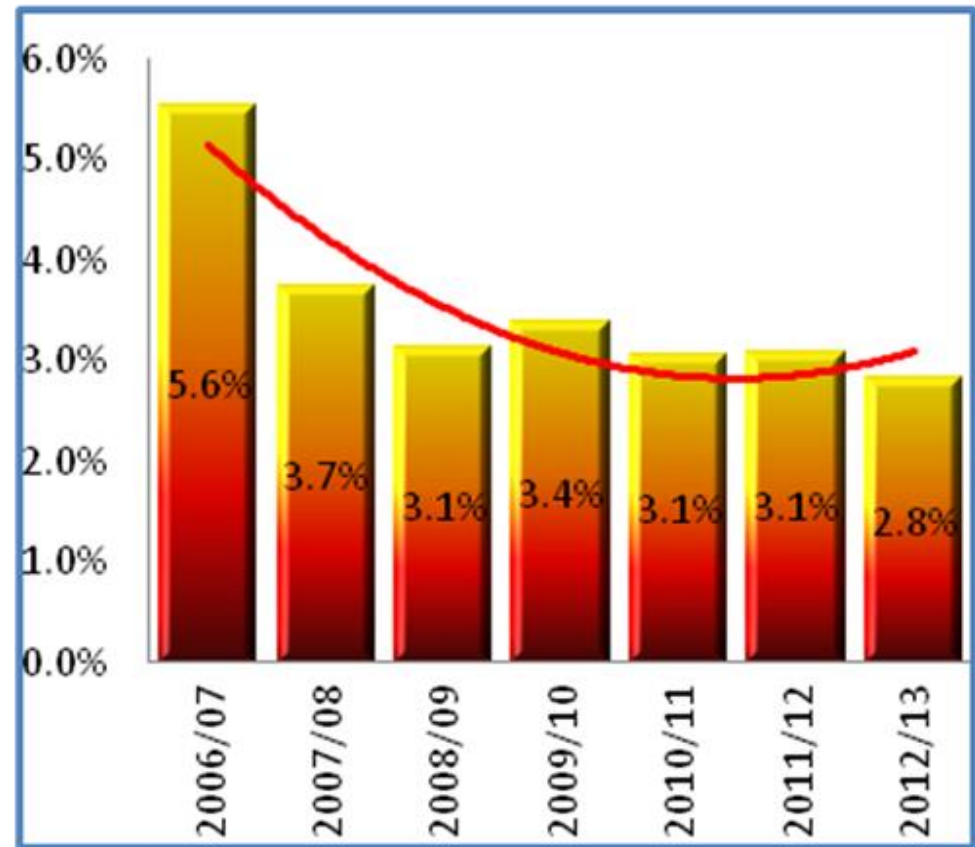
This will drastically affect JMP coverage numbers...



CHALLENGES/OPPORTUNITIES

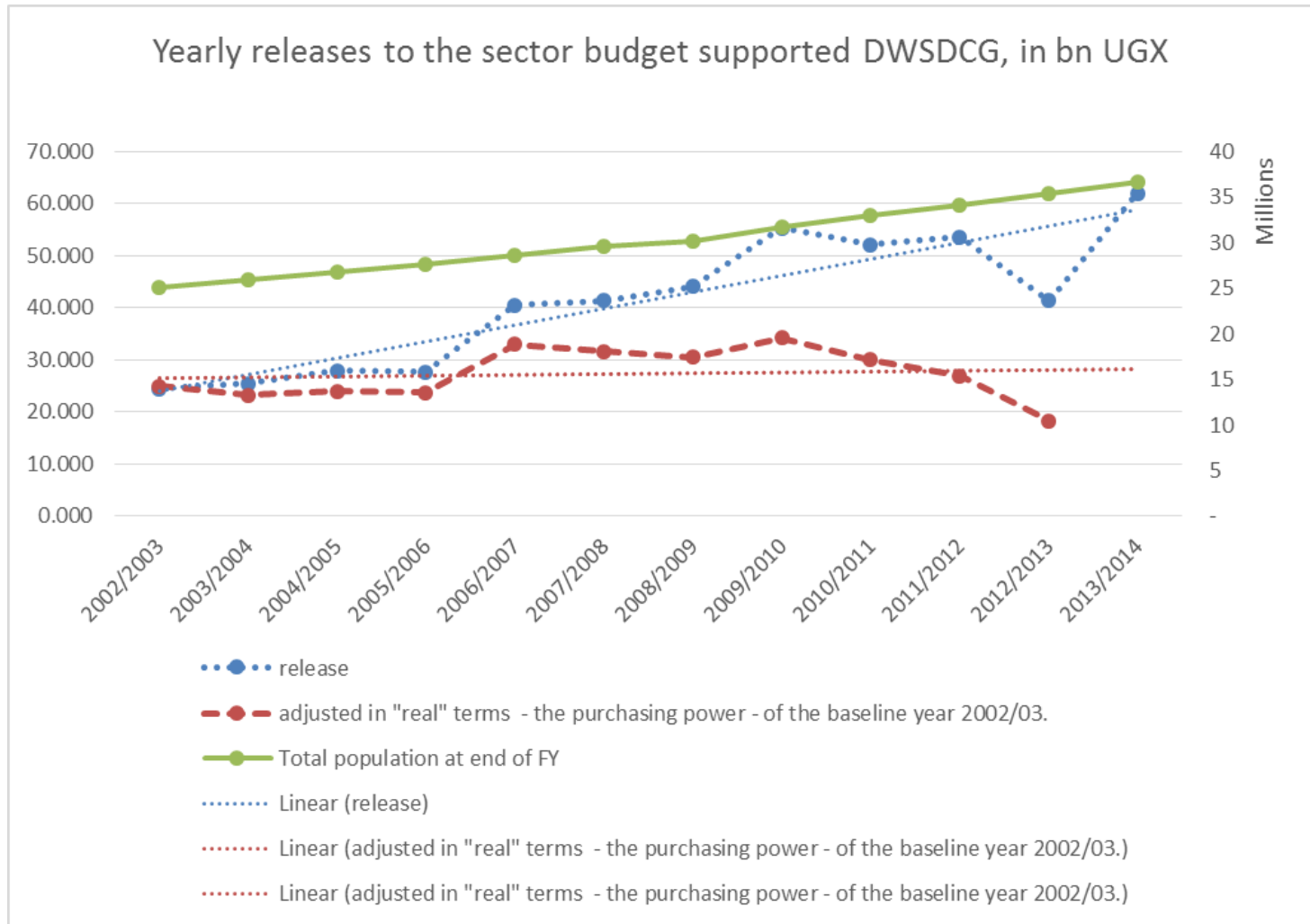
Declining sector Finance

- **Sector financing is reducing coupled with population increase.**
- **Donor funding is also reducing**
- **Weak PPP**
- **Competing demands**



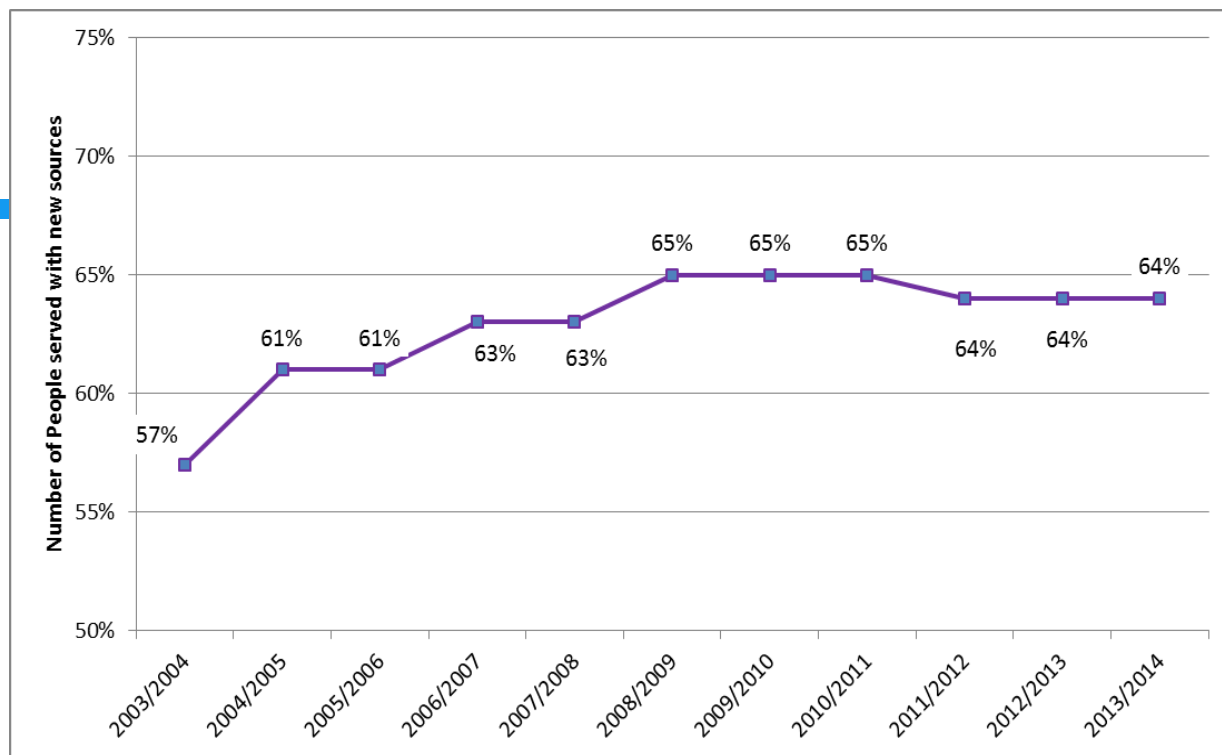
Trends in rural W&S conditional grant budgets

Purchasing power of local governments for rural water and sanitation has reduced gradually over last years, against increasing needs

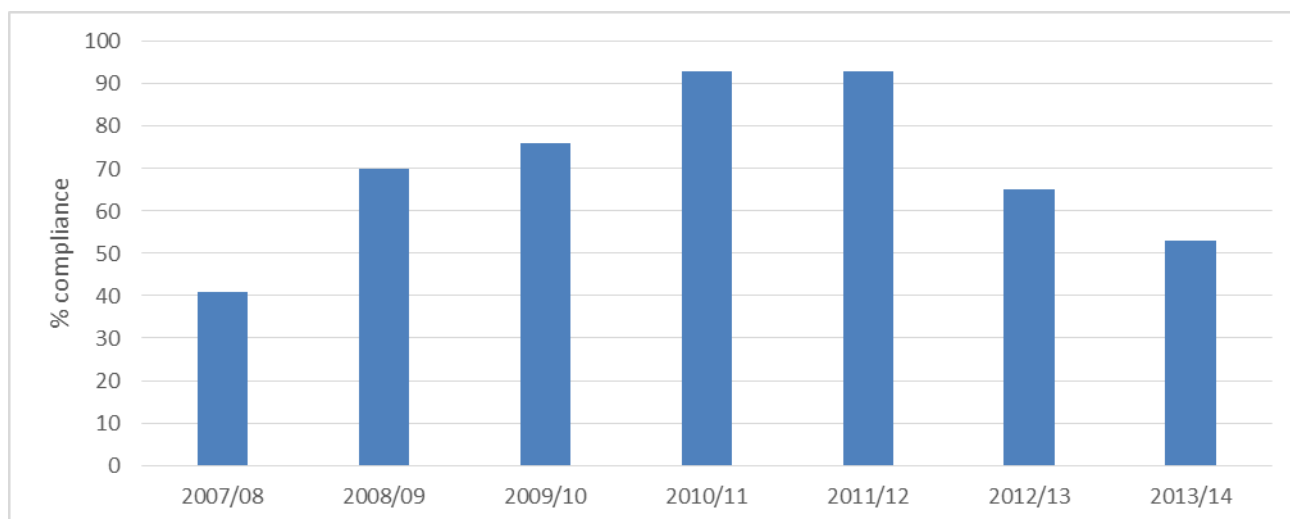


Trends....

Rural safe water coverage



Rural bacteriological water quality

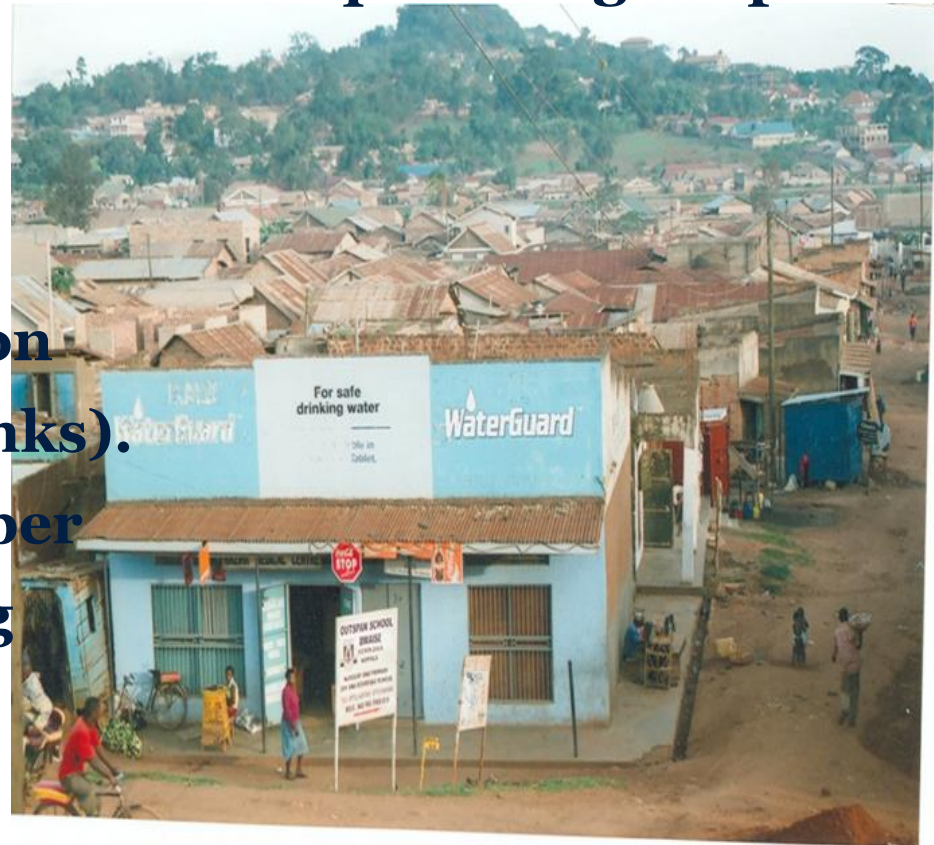


Other Challenges

- Declining water resources:
- Catchment based integrated water resources management: **Investments**
- Strategy for source protection of existing facilities
- Guidelines for mainstreaming Environment and Climate change: **Commended; leveraging resources; take full advantage.**

The Urban Challenge

- High Population Growth rate: 5.9%
- High increase in provision of water in urban areas: but inadequate thought to management of waste
- Water-based or sewered sanitation requires high capital investment.
- Result: In most towns, the majority of households use self-financed on-site sanitation systems (latrines or septic tanks).
- The Challenge: Large number of on-site facilities generating Sludge
- Over 90% pits not lined



Proposals on the way forward

- continuously Improve efficiency & effectiveness
- **Continued Advocacy, sustainable & Innovative Financing strategies**
- Market Institutions for Scaling the Private Sector
- **Innovations in Product Development**
- Capacity Building (after needs assessment)
- Urban Challenges Need New Approaches
- **Water Security Broader than Climate Change**
- GoU wide approach to sector reform - Partnership
- Adequate attention to Sanitation and IWRM

Thank You!