



**REPORT ON THE ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF THE BOTTLNECKS IN THE POLICY,
LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IWRM AND WASH SERVICES IN
UGANDA.**

APRIL 2023

REPORT ON THE ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF THE BOTTLE NECKS IN POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON IWRM AND WASH SERVICES IN UGANDA.

150 respondents interviewed from MDAs, Global Water Partnership Uganda, and GWPEA, CSO, NGO



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Acrimony

GWPEA	: Global Water Partnership East Africa
GWLP	: Global Water Leadership Programme
SSIP	: Sector Strategic Investment Plan
MPS	: Ministerial Policy Statement
CS	: Communication Strategy
EAC	: East African Community
UKFCDO	: United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth Development Office
WMZ	: Water Management Zone
NEA	: National Environment Act
IWRM	: Integrated Water Resources Management
WASH	: Water Sanitation and Hygiene
NEMP	: National Environment Management Policy

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Executive Summary

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is a multi-stakeholder action network dedicated to working with countries towards the equitable, sustainable, and efficient management of their water resources. It comprises 3,000+ partner organizations in over 180 countries. Its network of 65+ Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) and 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) convenes, and brokers coordinated action by government and non-government actors. As an action network bridging the global to the local and the local to the global, GWP seeks to lead systems changes at all levels, as they pertain to providing water solutions, effective policy and financial planning for water, and catalyzing climate-resilient development. GWP accomplishes this by initiating steps with its local partners which lead to incremental shifts, resulting in a larger system change. GWP intends to achieve its objective through implementation of the Global Water Leadership Program GWLP.

This report reflects the root causes of the bottlenecks in Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework affecting IWRM and WASH services in Uganda. The following were the key issues identified by the respondents affecting IWRM and WASH in the four water management zones of Victoria, Albert, Kyoga and Upper Nile. These are (i) Inadequate/ lack of information on the buffer zone boundaries (ii) Lack of policy awareness, (iii) Political interference / interventions (iv) Low and sometimes lack of funding to critical departments (v) Lack of integrated and monitoring and reporting information system that is designed to capture status of the wetlands (vi) Contradictions/ conflicting policies, Policies and ACTS, (vii) Inadequate or no environmental police officers/ stations on environmental policing is a huge setback to implementation of integrated water resources management, (viii) Water abstraction / supply normally gets a lot of funding and government prioritization compared to water source protection, (ix) The land tenure system (x) There's no linkage between climate change department and the local government, (xi) There's no clear guideline on solid waste management (xii) It was also noted that there was delayed justice on environmental degradation (xiii) Top bottom planning, designing of policies was another issue affecting the implementation of an inclusive integrated water resources management and resilient WASH services. (xiv) Poor mindset on environmental conservation and lack of due diligence among the local communities, political leaders, religious leaders and other technical officers (xv) Inadequate knowledge among certain officers in the Ministry of Water and Environment, local Government and other sister ministries like Ministry of Tourism and Trade, Energy and Mineral Development on Integrated water Resources Management and WASH among other issues, therefore it was recommended that; (i) Review and update relevant institutional frameworks such as the Water Act, Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy, strategic sector investment plan, update the communication strategy, Stakeholder engagement plan (ii) Create awareness about the policies and disseminate them widely (iii) Translate the policies into local languages best understood by the local community (iv) Conditional grants be allocated to climate change resilience to enable local governments implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

In conclusion, the field exercise on identifying the root causes of the bottlenecks in Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework was conducted successfully covering issues raised by respondents in the 4 water management zones as listed above.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background to GWLP

The Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWPEA) is one of 13 regional arms of Global Water Partnership, which is a global, multi-stakeholder action network that is dedicated to working with countries towards the equitable, sustainable, and efficient management of water resources and whose vision is ‘a water secure world’. GWPEA was constituted in 2003 by stakeholders to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels in the Eastern Africa region. Key to GWPEA’s mandate is the promotion of integrated water resources management (IWRM) for sustainable development. Currently, GWPEA comprises the following nine (9) Country Water Partnerships (CWPs): Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda, and has over a total of 200 partners drawn from its respective member states. GWPEA works closely with these CWPs to address water-related challenges such as drought, floods, food insecurity, and climate change within the region.

GWP, together with partners, is implementing the Global Water Leadership in a Changing Climate (GWL) programme, with the support of the Government of the United Kingdom, through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCDO). The objective of the GWL programme is to strengthen leadership and collaboration in water resources and WASH governance at national and global levels, in addition to supporting the enabling environment for resilient and sustainable WASH services. The programme supports 7 countries from 2021 to 2024, including Uganda.

1.2 Background to root cause analysis on the bottlenecks in policies, legal and Institutional Frameworks on IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

Global Water Leadership Program in pursuit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal No.6 was officially launched in June 2022 in Uganda, during the launch, a stakeholder consultative meeting was organized and identified a series of bottlenecks and barriers affecting the achievement of IWRM and WASH services in Uganda. These were poor enforcement of policies and laws (acts, ordinances, bylaws); Social cultural norms, attitudes, religious beliefs; inadequate coordination across institutions; Limited participation of men, women, youth and PWDs in WASH and IWRM; Low acceptance levels of IWRM conservation projects due to long-term impacts; Limited capacity and management of resources; Lack of strong civil society and advocacy; Increased land degradation for human activities;

Increased infrastructural development without respect for IWRM and WASH; Non-compliance to abstraction and discharge standards and Political interferences among others.

During the GWL launch, the bottlenecks listed above were prioritized, analyzed and ranked in consultation with country water partners, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the Private Sectors, Civil Society Organizations and UNICEF. The consultation yielded into identification of two (2) bottlenecks i.e.

- a) Weak Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks for IWRM and WASH services in Uganda
- b) Inadequate finance to implement IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

Upon identification of the 2 key bottlenecks above, two thematic working groups were established comprising of members from MDAs, CSO, Private sector, Media among others, the two thematic working groups were named (i) Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework with clear terms of reference to identify the root causes of the bottlenecks and develop response strategy on how to address the bottlenecks in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda. It's against this background that a desk review exercise was conducted to ascertain the gaps impeding the success of the IWRM and WASH services in Uganda. The thematic working group 1 on Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework organized a 3-day desk review exercise at SKYZ Hotel Protea from 7th to 9th December 2022. During the desk review exercise, the team reviewed several documents on Water, WASH, Gender i.e., Water and Environment Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Water Policy, Water ACT, Ministerial Policy Statement, Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy among others.

1.3 Main Objective

The major objective of the data collection exercise was to identify the root causes affecting effective implementation of policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the assignment were

- a) Identifying the gaps/ bottlenecks in Policy, legal and institutional framework for implementation of inclusive and resilience Water Resources Management in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda using Water Management Zone approach.

- b) Conducting a root cause analysis of the identified gaps in policy, legal and institutional framework for inclusive and resilience water Resource Management in WASH and IWRM services in Uganda using the Water Management Zone approach.
- c) Guide the development of the strategic action plan/solution development for the causes of the bottleneck.

1.4 Scope of the Root cause analysis of the bottlenecks in policy and legal frameworks.

The scope of the desk review exercise was categorized into participants, number of days of literature review and field visit, documents reviewed as explained below.

1.4.1 Data collection Team

Over 10 Staff from GWPEA, GWPU, Ministry of Water and Environment participated in the Desk Review exercise (7M and 4F)

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1.4.2 Period of time / Number of days and the Venue.

The Root cause analysis was conducted from 3rd – 23rd March 2023 working from 8:00 am to 5:30 pm. With health breaks (i.e., Break-fast, Lunch and Evening Tea.)

The root cause analysis was conducted through focus group discussions organized in Soroti Hotel in Soroti District for Kyoga Water Management Zone Districts, Oxford INN hotel in Mbarara District for Victoria Water Management zone districts, Night Rose Hotel in Fort-Portal for Albert Water Management Zone Districts, and Boma Hotel in Gulu for Upper Nile Water management zone Districts

1.5 Documents Reviewed in preparation for the data collection Exercise

On 7th – 9th December 2022, the team involved in a desk review exercise on the existing literature and policies on IWRM and WASH, this informed the generation of the survey document. The scope of the desk review exercise was in the following thematic areas namely (i) Policy Documents on Water, Legal frameworks on Water and WASH, Other Relevant documents on IWRM and WASH Catchment Management Plans, Ministerial Policy Statements namely;

- a) Draft Water Policy 2019
- b) Water Act 1997
- c) Sector Strategic Investment Plan
- d) Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy
- e) Ministerial Policy statement
- f) Catchment Management Planning Guidelines
- g) Communication Strategy

The outcome of the desk review exercise yielded into identification of gaps in the Policies, guidelines, acts and frameworks, **i.e. the water policy 2022 under rev** section 1.1 does not show inclusiveness in the content, it does not emphasize climate resilience on IWRM and WASH infrastructures, Stakeholder engagement as a section wasn't included, does not show how appropriate technology will be applied to end users, the catchment management planning guidelines does not come out clearly on the representation of men, women, youth, PWDs and other marginalized groups in the management organization, the Gender and Sanitation strategy is only limited to WASH excluding gender issues resulting from Environment and Climate Change. The MWE Sector Strategic Investment Plan does not recognize gender issues and its associated challenges, and has no money allocated to address sector related gender issues. Its upon these glaring gaps that was later turned into survey questionnaires in attempt to get responses from various stakeholders across the regions of water management zones i.e., Kyoga, Victoria, Albert and Upper Nile Water Management Zones.

1.5.1 The guiding questions were as follows;

Guiding Questions for Desk Review of MWE Legal, Policy and Institutional frameworks and Assessment Reports

- 1.5.1 Are the issues of inclusiveness adequately addressed in the following areas in MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on IWRM, Climate Resilience and WASH (Gender, Youth, PWDs, HIV, elderly, culture, stakeholders,)
- 1.5.2 Introduction / Background, Objectives, Guiding Principles, Strategic Plans and Actions
- 1.5.3 Financing, Mgt, Budgeting among others
- 1.5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation
- 1.5.5 Stakeholder engagement processes.
- 1.5.6 Sustainability
- 1.5.7 Does the institutional framework and arrangements as stipulated in IWRM, Climate change and WASH related policies, guidelines address issues of inclusiveness and stakeholder engagement at all levels?
- 1.5.8 Does the financing within the Ministerial policy statements, Guidelines, implementation strategies/ plan, budget call, Budget framework paper, sector development plan adequately address issues of inclusiveness and resilience in WASH and IWRM
- 1.5.9 Does the water ACT, NEA, ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services.
- 1.5.10 Does the Water policy, NEMP, Climate change policy and ACTs, implementation strategies/plans, guidelines adequately address the issues of social and environment safeguards.
- 1.5.11 Does the policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in; (capacity, alternative livelihoods, mgt, local content,)
- 1.5.12 IWRM
- 1.5.13 WASH services
- 1.5.14 Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks identify and propose strategic actions that promote resilient IWRM and WASH services in Uganda

- 1.5.15 Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of Innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.
- 1.5.16 Do the existing policies, legal and regulatory frameworks have a communication strategy

2.0 Methodology

The team employed a series of participatory approach besides presentation, but also questionnaires, and focus group discussions.

The presentations were made on a series of topics ranging from Policies, Legal and Institutional Frameworks on water and environment herein attached as Annex IV and Gender and IWRM herein attached as Annex V

Table 1: List of interviews carried out during the root cause analysis in the bottlenecks in Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

Tool	Key areas covered	Men	Women	Total
Survey/ Questionnaire	Targeting mainly technical officers' men and women (technical Officers at District and Water management zones, Political Leaders, Religious and cultural leaders on policy awareness, and gender inclusion	45	25	70
Focus Group Discussion	Men and Women assessed on their levels of awareness on policy, inclusion, implementation challenges, climate change and holistic planning	70	10	80
Observations and Photographs	Observations was also used in conjunction with the above tools to obtain information on the context of the interviews (body language and unspoken behavior) and community practices. The different situations observed were backed up with photographs			
TOTAL		115	35	150

2.5 Presentations on Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework on IWRM and WASH in the 4 water management zone Regions.

As part of awareness creation on root cause analysis, an overview of the existing policies and legal frameworks were presented to respondents in a bid to ensure that the respondents answered the questions and the focus group guiding questions from an informed point of view. The



Figure 1: Ms Jessica Alupo, Representative of the LCV Soroti District opening the root cause analysis sessions

The presentations covered a number of topics ranging from what policies are, the objectives and principles of policies, the different policies and legal frameworks.

1.0 The presentations were graced with an opening and closing remarks from the political heads of catchment management committees of Kyoga, Upper Nile, Victoria, Albert catchment and the following were some of the key highlights of their opening and closing remarks;

2.0 When policies are made communities are in

most cases not consulted yet they are expected to adhere to the policy guidelines

3.0 The policies are made from the top and normally face resistance from the communities because they have not been part of its design and hence not addressing their needs

4.0 Some policies favor the rich than the poor e.g., the demarcation exercise which is always done selectively and in others the mark stone are diverted

5.0 Some policies are implemented without adequate awareness being done; this makes the community fail to comply because they are not aware of the policy instructions.

6.0 The policy recommends for 100% safe water coverage however to date, so many villages have no access to safe drinking water

7.0 Further - more the program on water for production has not reached the communities to build their resilience against climate change.

8.0 Climate change issues have not been adequately budgeted.

9.0 Massive corruption and the famous term ‘No gamba Noggu’ ¹has greatly affected the implementation of policies on management of wetlands resources from destruction.

10.0 We need to work together to reduce the destruction on environment

11.0 Culture is one of the victims of environmental destruction but however true culture dwells in protection of the environment ‘..... we have lived for centuries and environmental conservation is part of culture’

12.0 The best think is to work together i.e. the political leaders, religious leaders, technical officers and the cultural leaders.

13.0 Every person wherever they are should use their position to influence change.



Figure 2: Figure 2: Representative of Toro Kingdom making a closing remarks during the root cause analysis exercise at Night Rose Hotel – Fort-portal

3.2 Presentations on policies, legal and institutional frameworks on water & environment and gender issues in IWRM.

Ms. Harriet Kyomuhendo principal policy analyst at the Ministry of Water and Environment made her presentation on the National Water Policy 1995 (under Revision), National Environment Management Policy 2021 (Under Revision), National Environment Act 2019. During her presentation, she highlighted the importance of the policies and the legal frameworks in ensuring an inclusive and resilient IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

She highlighted policy goals, objectives and their principles, sections of ACTs that stipulated issues of water resources management e.g Article 237 of the water ACT, This provides for management of water resources and other named natural resources, as a public trust.

Details of her presentations are herein attached as Annex VI



Figure 3: Ms Harriet Kyomuhendo, Principle Policy Analyst with Ministry of Water and Environment presenting to the stakeholders the various policies and their implication on IWRM on WASH

3.3 Presentation on the status of Gender mainstreaming in IWRM

The presentation on the status of Gender in IWRM was presented by Ms. Firmina Acuba Bright- Senior Sociologist and assisted by Mr. Bogere Muzamiru – Social Scientist with Ministry of Water and Environment.

She highlighted the plight of women in the face of the changing climate, she covered topics on the status of gender in IWRM, the institutional frameworks supporting gender equality, the plight of the women, and the research findings on gender inequalities in IWRM with a case study of Gender Analysis conducted in Maziba Catchment which show cased that the women and Youth were still subjected to inequalities since they do not own land and yet 80% of the produce from land are implemented by the women, this hinders their decision making since they have to seek permission from their husband on the nature of the intervention to be implemented on the land.

Details of her presentation are herein attached as Annex VII



Figure 4: Ms Firmina Acuba Bright, Senior Sociologist at Ministry of Water and Environment making a presentation on the status of gender mainstreaming in Ministry of Water and Environment

3.4 Literature Review

On 7th -9th December 2022, a desk review exercise was conducted to unearth a series of the gaps in policies, legal and institutional frameworks, the participants agreed on a set of questions to guide the review of the documents, this was intended to have a common understanding of the exercise and to also ensure that the desk review exercise is subjected to set criteria.

3.4.1 The guiding questions were as follows;

Guiding Questions for Desk Review of MWE Legal, Policy and Institutional frameworks and Assessment Reports

- a) Are the issues of inclusiveness adequately addressed in the following areas in MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on IWRM, Climate Resilience and WASH (Gender, Youth, PWDs, HIV, elderly, culture, stakeholders,)
- b) Introduction / Background, Objectives, Guiding Principles, Strategic Plans and Actions
- c) Financing, Mgt, Budgeting among others
- d) Monitoring and Evaluation
- e) Stakeholder engagement processes.
- f) Sustainability
- g) Does the institutional framework and arrangements as stipulated in IWRM, Climate change and WASH related policies, guidelines address issues of inclusiveness and stakeholder engagement at all levels?
- h) Does the financing within the Ministerial policy statements, Guidelines, implementation strategies/ plan, budget call, Budget framework paper, sector development plan adequately address issues of inclusiveness and resilience in WASH and IWRM
- i) Does the water ACT, NEA, ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services.
- j) Does the Water policy, NEMP, Climate change policy and ACTs, implementation strategies/plans, guidelines adequately address the issues of social and environment safeguards.
- k) Does the policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in; (capacity, alternative livelihoods, mgt, local content,)
 - I- IWRM
 - II- WASH services

- l) Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks identify and propose strategic actions that promote resilient IWRM and WASH services in Uganda
- m) Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of Innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.
- n) Do the existing policies, legal and regulatory frameworks have a communication strategy

3.4.2 Summary of Findings during the desk review exercise.

During the desk review exercise, the participants reviewed the Ministerial Policy statements, the Catchment Management Guideline, The Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy, the Water and Sanitation Gender Mainstreaming Policy, the Water ACT, and the Draft Water policy 2019.

Matrix showing the findings and the recommendations of the desk review exercise.

The following were the findings and recommendations made during the review of the documents

Policies, Acts, Plans, Strategies	Findings & corresponding sections	Recommendations and corresponding sections and pages
Water Policy 2022	In the background section 1.1, the policy does not show inclusiveness in the content.	Include inclusiveness in the policy background
	Under the international agenda section 1.2, there are certain international agendas missing	Include SDG No.5 on gender equality and equity
	The policy does not emphasize climate resilience on IWRM and WASH infrastructures. Section 6 talks about M&E, Sustainability is well explained in terms of natural resources but not the sustainability of the	The policy should highlight some of the climate resilience infrastructure interventions. An M&E strategy should be developed

	<p>frameworks, guidelines, stakeholders, interventions</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement as a section wasn't included.</p>	<p>/A section on stakeholder engagement and management should be included in the policy</p>
	<p>The policy mentions Appropriate technology but does not show how the technology will be applied to end users</p>	<p>Strategy to operationalize appropriate technology should be developed</p>
	<p>2.3 The policy does not adequately address concerns on compliance although it highlights the issues like impunity</p>	<p>The policy has regulations to guide compliance</p>
	<p>The policy only looks at uses and is silent on water users (section 4.2)</p>	<p>This is catered for in the regulations/ guidelines</p>
	<p>Section 2.5</p> <p>Climate resilience has been mentioned and the issue of gender was not adequately addressed, it doesn't specify in details gender. Institutional coordination doesn't come out clearly, Institutional arrangement doesn't come out clearly although Sustainability is well articulated</p>	

	Under 2.2 Issues of climate resilience were mentioned and loss of labor productivity but need to highlight specifically women and lost school hours	highlight specifically about the gender and climate resilient issues i.e., loss of school hours in the problem statement
	Under 2.4, the policy justification does not show inclusiveness and should it show inclusiveness and participation of all	it should have a paragraph on inclusiveness and participation of all marginalized and persons of special interest groups
	Under 2.5 on anticipated policy outcomes, Climate resilience was not well covered	All the outcome actions should be climate proofed/ climate resilience), Add under 2.5, climate resilient and inclusive water source and water resources management as anticipated outcome number Xii)
	The policy goal under 3.3 it does not cater for inclusiveness and climate resilience	The goal should be rephrased be manage and develop water resources of Uganda in an integrated, inclusive, climate resilient and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and suitable quality for all social, economic and environmental needs of the present and future generations with full

		participation of all stakeholders.
	Under policy objectives 3.4 roman numeral ix add inclusiveness	Under policy objectives 3.4 roman numeral ix add inclusiveness
	The policy under section 5.2, on research, innovations and technology, the policy recognizes the importance of appropriate technology through the ATC but it does not show the strategy to operationalize appropriate technology	The policy should mention the strategy to operationalize appropriate technology
	The policy is silent on stakeholder engagement, management and inclusiveness under section 5.2 on the critical success factors	Add under 5.2 : Stakeholder engagement, management and inclusiveness as one of the critical success factors
	Under section 7 The policy does not give room/ highlight avenues for bottom up communication,	Establishment of hotlines, regular consumer perception surveys among others using innovative ICT)
<i>Policies, Acts, Plans, Strategies</i>	<i>Findings & corresponding sections</i>	<i>Recommendations and corresponding sections and pages</i>
Catchment Management planning guideline 2019	The organizational structure e.g. CMO, CMC, CMS, CTC is well reflected in the CMP guideline however it does not come out clearly on the representation of	The catchment management planning guideline should come out clearly to site the percentage of representation to influence inclusivity.

	men, women, youth, PWDs and other marginalized groups in the management organization	
	The CM planning guideline recognizes climate change but it does not come out open to identify focal point persons for climate change at district and lower local government in the Catchment management organization	Catchment management planning guideline should clearly show the climate change focal point persons
	The catchment management planning guideline speaks of stakeholder involvement in broad sense but does not clearly recognize other marginalized groups i.e., PWDs, Youth, persons HIV/AIDs, Women and the elderly.	The catchment management planning guideline should clearly site out the marginalized groups in order to enhance planning
	The guidelines has steps of building knowledge base, it does not come out clearly on capacity needs, technology and innovations assessment	The guideline should showcase clearly capacity needs assessment, technology and innovations
Policies, Acts, Plans, Strategies	Findings (Sections)	Recommendations
Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy 2019	The Water and Sanitation gender Strategy is expired.	Need to review and update the gender strategy
	The parameters of the WASH gender strategy is only limited	Should be updated to address gender issues related to

	to WASH excluding gender issues resulting from Environment and Climate Change.	climate change, environmental hazards such as floods, drought and WASH.
<i>Policies, Acts, Plans, Strategies</i>	<i>Findings (Sections)</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SSIP) and Sector Investment Mode (SIM) Qn 3	Gender not considered in the SIM and Plan No money allocated for gender	Gender aspects be included and budgeted
	SSIP & SIM didn't take into consideration the global shocks and challenges	Let the SSIP and SIM take into account national & global shocks
	Compliance was not ranked as a priority. Hence there is no funding allocated for enforcement and compliance.	Compliance be priority and budgeted for.
	There is need to update or review the SSIP.	The plan needs to updated (Midterm review/update)
Communication strategy	Gender, Youth, PWDs, HIV, elderly, culture not mentioned and doesn't mention targeted communication mechanisms for different groups.	Inclusiveness is lacking and clear communication mechanisms for various groups be included Communication strategy is expired and needs to be update
Ministerial Policy statement for the sector	The statement doesn't give targeted outputs for gender and inclusivity. Similarly, it doesn't allocate funds for gender mainstreaming and inclusivity.	The policy statement should include or indicate planned output on gender, inclusiveness and sustainability of WASH services.

3.5 Focus Group Discussion

During the root cause analysis exercise on the bottlenecks in policy, legal and Institutional Frameworks, the team employed a focus group discussion method, this was intended to unearth critical issues affecting the implementation of policies hence hindering the realization of an inclusive and resilient IWRM and WASH services in Uganda, a focus group guide was developed and the team had a total of 9 focus group discussions were conducted with each group having an average of 7 people, mainly male dominated the groups. This was also attributed to the number of male occupying political and technical positions at the district local government and mostly the religious leaders and cultural leaders in all the regions visited were male.



Figure 5: Ms. Firmina Acuba, Senior Sociologist at Ministry of Water and Environment conducting a focus group guide to one of the technical groups in Soroti District.

3.6 Survey

The team also applied interviews as one of the methodologies that was used. During the root cause analysis survey exercise, the team developed a questionnaire that was distributed to individual

stakeholders/ respondents to fill in. the respondents were guided on how to fill the questionnaires and where they did not understand, the team was explained to them. During the exercise, a total of 90 questionnaires were distributed and 80 returned.

The questionnaires were designed in a such a way that they were both closed and open ended giving the respondents an opportunity to elaborate some of their responses.

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The data analysis and result section highlight the results from data collected in the four (4) water management zones. in 2005, a water sector reform study was conducted leading to the approval of the Catchment based Water resources management framework in 2011 by parliament. This gave birth to the development of the catchment management planning guideline in 2014 and the establishment of water management zones namely Victoria water management zone, Kyoga Water management Zone, Upper Nile Water management zone and Albert water management zone. This was geared towards ensuring services of Ministry of Water and Environment

It is easily accessed by all Ugandans irrespective of their location, and management of the water resources was done effectively and efficiently in accordance to the constitution of the Republic of Uganda on devolution. The following are the results from the root cause analysis of the bottlenecks in policy, legal and institutional frameworks on IWRM and WASH services in the four regions of Uganda as highlighted below

4.1 Victoria Water Management Zone

VWMZ is one of the four zones established after the water sector reform study of 2005, it covers district of central and southern part of Uganda. the following were the critical issues noted during the root cause analysis.

4.1.1 Are Issues of Inclusiveness adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on IWRM, Climate Resilience and WASH.

From the findings, it was found out that 50 percent of the respondents believed that issues of inclusiveness are adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on Integrated Water Resources Management, Climate Resilience and WASH. This considers issues affecting gender, youths, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, elderly culture and all other stakeholders. However, other 50% of the respondents believed that the issues of inclusiveness have not been adequately addressed in the policy. The results from the interview are presented in the table below;

The results from rating inclusivity among different categories of people showed that the rate of inclusiveness among youths and women was moderate with the percentage of 62.5 % as shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7 whereas the highest percentage of respondents (75%) rated PwD and Elderly to be low as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** below;

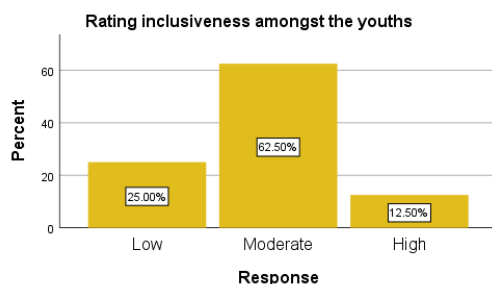


Figure 6: Inclusiveness among the youths

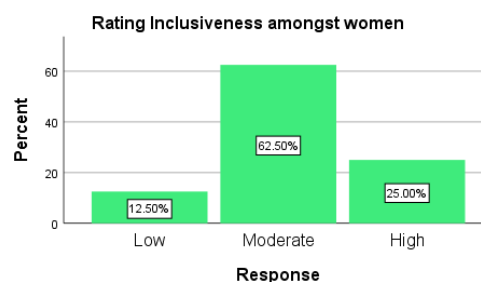


Figure 7: Inclusiveness among the Women

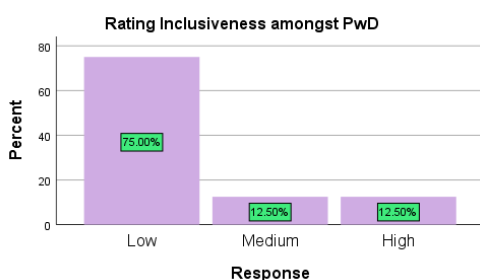


Figure 8: Inclusiveness among the PWD

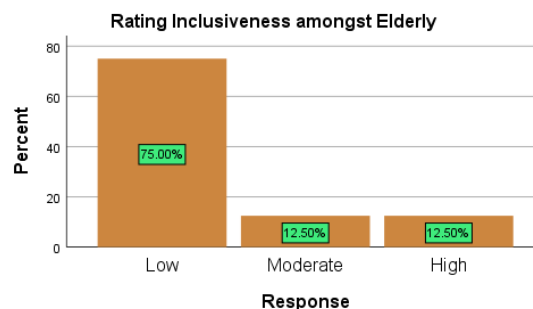


Figure 9: Inclusiveness among the Elderly

4.1.2 Does the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., (WASHC, WUC, CMC, CMO) CMP Guidelines, Water ACT, Policies as stipulated in IWRM, Climate change and WASH related policies, guidelines address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels?

The findings stipulate that the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., catchment management planning guidelines, water Act, policies, climate change and WASH related policies and guidelines address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels. This was evidenced by 75% of the respondents whereas 25% rejected and gave out a number of challenges which affect the process and these include; Lack of financial resources, political interference, lack of access to information, language barrier and inadequate enforcement. The results from the analysis are presented in Figure 6 and Figure 7 below;

Does Institutional Framework and arrangements address issues of inclusiveness at all levels?

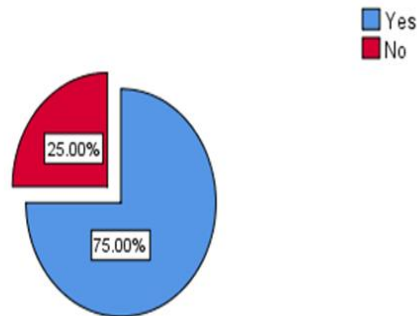


Figure 10: Institutional Framework and Arrangements in addressing inclusiveness.

What are the challenges in Implementing Policy Frameworks?

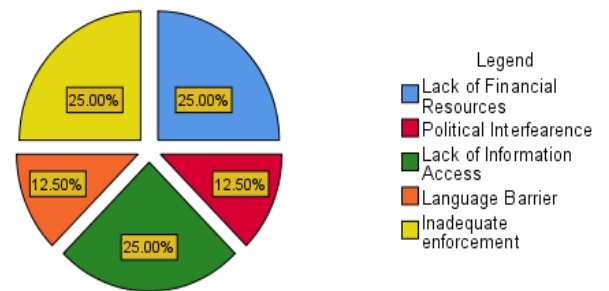


Figure 11: Challenges faced during the implementation of policy frameworks

It was found out that majority of the stakeholders (62.5%) accepted that there are a number of challenges involved in the process of implementing policies and guidelines such as catchment management planning guidelines, water Act, policies, climate change and WASH related policies and guidelines which can address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels. The mentioned challenges include language barrier and living out of the vulnerable groups such as women, youths, PwDs and elderly in the implementation process which were ranked as the main challenges with a percentage of 25% each whereas political interference in the implementation process, Poor or limited funding to the budget, lack of access to information which can guide the implementation process and lack of adequate enforcement by relevant departments were rated to be at 12.5%. This information is presented in Figure 11 and Figure 12 below

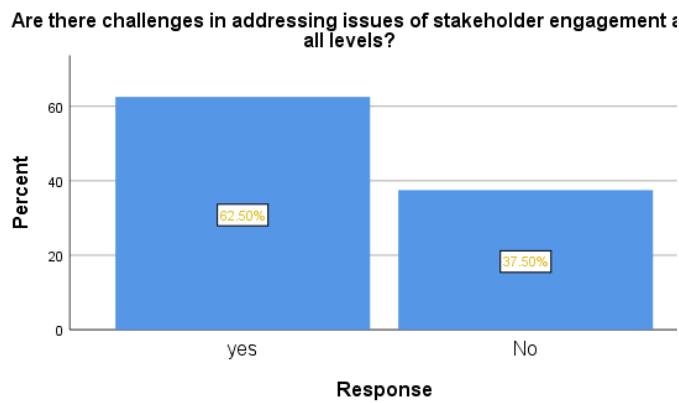


Figure 11

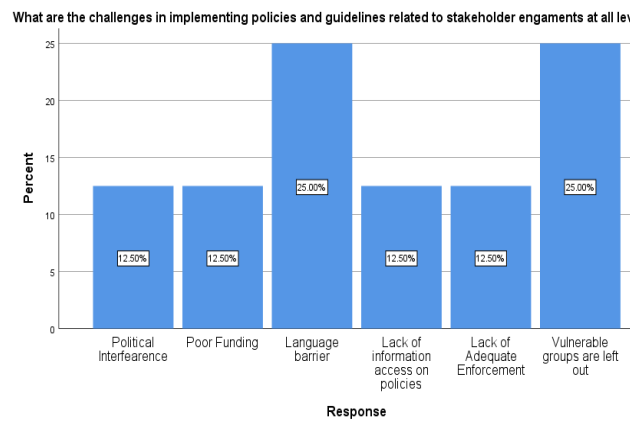


Figure 12

i. Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH challenges in the VWMZ.

There are a number of gaps that affect the inclusiveness as a response used in addressing WASH challenges. These challenges may include inadequate stakeholder capacity, inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM, Low budget to facilitate staff, culture dynamics, and many more others. In this survey, it was found out that Low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation of policies and inadequate stakeholder capacity were the main gaps (25% each) identified to be affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH in the VWMZ. However, some other gaps which include inadequate stakeholder capacity and inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM services also affect the implementation though at a low scale (12.5%). The results from the survey are presented in the Figure 0-1 below.

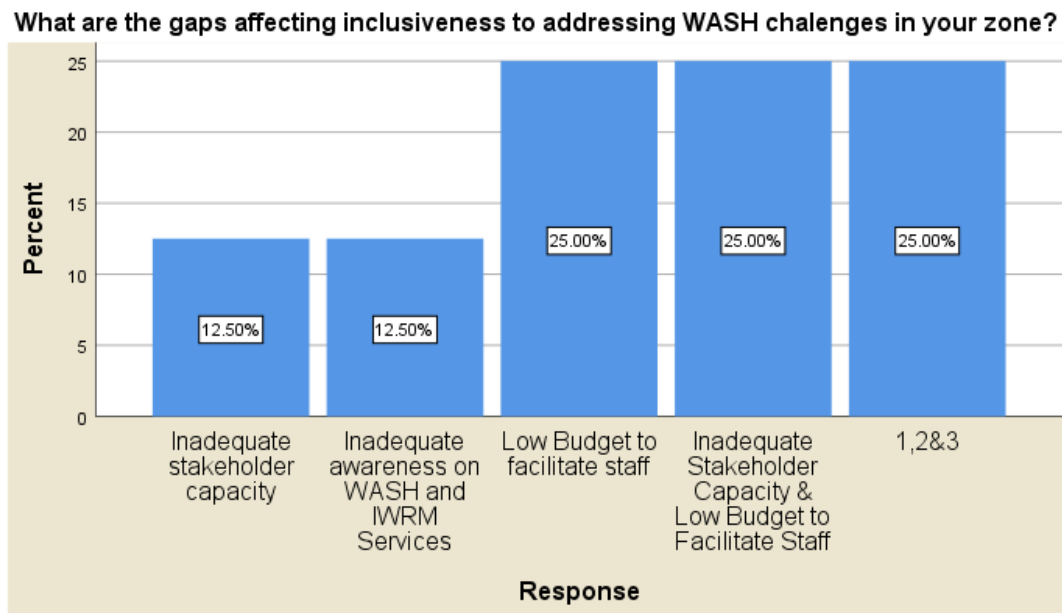
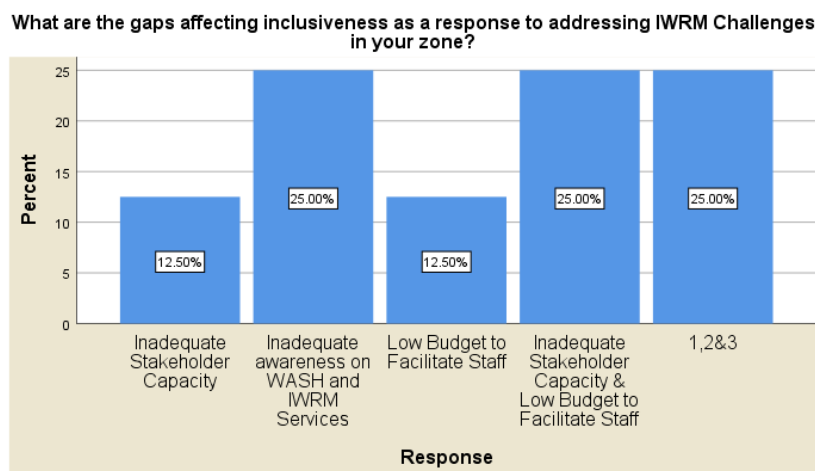


Figure 0-1: Gaps affecting inclusiveness in addressing WASH challenges in VICTORIA.

ii. Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing IWRM challenges in the VWMZ.

There are a number of gaps that affect inclusiveness as a response to addressing IWRM challenges in the VWMZ, these gaps include inadequate stakeholder capacity (12.50 %), inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM services (25.00 %) and low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation (12.50 %). It is believed that inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM services (25%) remain the main gap that need to be addressed in the VWMZ. This is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below;



iii. Understanding whether MWE budget adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e. gender, PwD and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM.

87.5% of the respondents believed that the MWE budget does not adequately address the issues of inclusiveness by considering gender, people with disabilities and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM. It was highlighted that the main challenges that affect the implementation of these policies include poor fund allocation and prioritization. For example, water extraction and distribution are more prioritized than other activities and takes the biggest percentage of the budget thus living other departments of environment and climate change underfunded. Environment and WASH are considered to be cross cutting issues and thus are not well funded like other departments. Corruption among political leaders who deviate.

the funds meant for implementation is another challenge that has affected the implementation of inclusiveness in VWMZ. It was also mentioned that the stakeholders are not well sensitized about the policies and thus do not know how to implement these policies.

In order to ensure that the implementation is done adequately, there is need to revise the budget and allocate more funds to the WASH and environment sector, focus on sensitizing all stakeholders on the policies and fight corruption among the political leaders. The results from analysis are presented in Figure 0-1 and Figure 0-2 below;

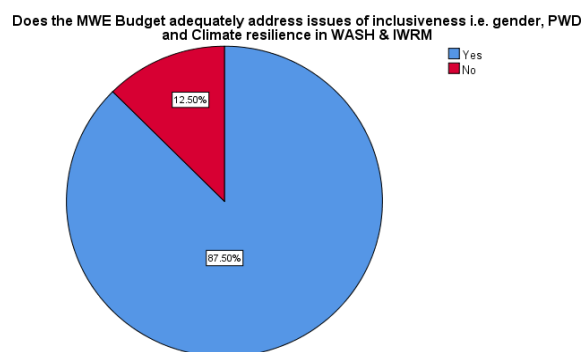


Figure 0-1: Budget and issues of inclusiveness in VICTORIA

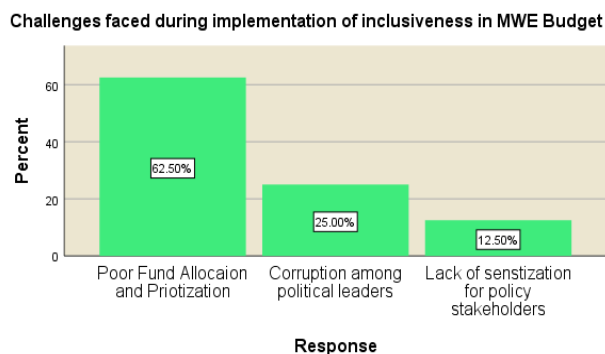


Figure 0-2: Challenges affecting implementation

iv. Does the Water ACT adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the VWMZ?

The objectives of the water Act aim at;

- o) promoting the rational management and use of the waters of Uganda through;
- p) the progressive introduction and application of appropriate standards and techniques for the investigation, use, control, protection, management and administration of water resources;
- q) the coordination of all public and private activities which may influence the quality, quantity, distribution, use or management of water resources;
- r) the coordination, allocation and delegation of responsibilities among Ministers and public authorities for the investigation, use, control, protection, management or administration of water resources;
- s) To promote the provision of a clean, safe and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes to all persons.
- t) To allow for the orderly development and use of water resources for purposes other than domestic use, such as the watering of stock, irrigation and agriculture, industrial, commercial

and mining uses, the generation of hydroelectric or geothermal energy, navigation, fishing, preservation of flora and fauna and recreation in ways which minimize harmful effects to the environment.

- u) To control pollution and to promote the safe storage, treatment, discharge and disposal of waste which may pollute water or otherwise harm the environment and human health.

According to the survey conducted in the Victoria Water Management Zone, it was confirmed by 62.5 % of the respondents how the water Act has successfully addressed issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient integrated water resources management and water sanitation and hygiene. However, 37.5 % of the respondents confirmed that the water Act has not addressed these issues This information has been presented in Figure 0-3 below;

Does the Water Act address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH ?

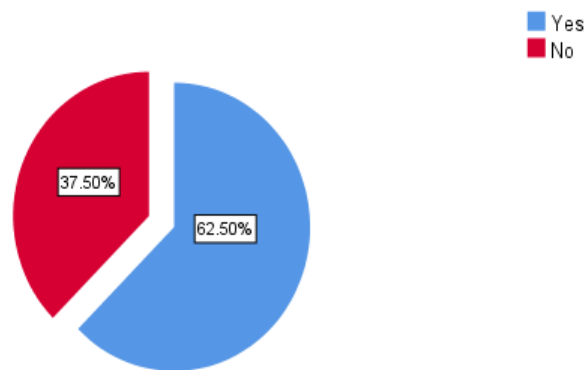


Figure 0-3: How the Water Act address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH.

A number of challenges that are faced by Victoria Water Management Zone during the implementation of the water act were given by respondents. Negative mindset and low adoption rate of newly introduced technologies amongst the communities was the biggest challenge with 50%, whereas inadequate 25% of the respondents mentioned that there is inadequate law enforcement despite the fact that there is a very good and comprehensive water act in place.

It is believed that there is inadequate technical staff of different relevant professions who can implement the Act and this has led to inadequate sensitization amongst the communities leading to low adoption rate. The analysis of the data obtained from the field has been presented in

Table 0-1 below;

Table 0-1: Challenges faced by VWMZ during the Implementation of the Water Act.

Challenges faced by Victoria during implementation of inclusiveness of Water Act.		Percentage
Response	Inadequate technical staff of different professions	12.5
	Inadequate of Law Enforcement	25.0
	Negative Mind-set and Adoption Rate among communities	50.0
	Inadequate sensitization among communities	12.5
Total		100.0

i. Does the National Environment Act adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH Services in the Victoria Water Management Zone?

The environment Act, Cap 153 was developed in 1995 to provide for sustainable management of the environment; to establish an authority as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for that purpose; and for other matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing. The results from the interviews conducted in the Victoria shows that 87.5% of the respondents believed that the National Environmental Act adequately address the issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH Services in the Victoria. The results from the analysis have been presented in Figure 0-1 below.

Does the National Environment Act Adequately address issues of enforcement and Compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services?

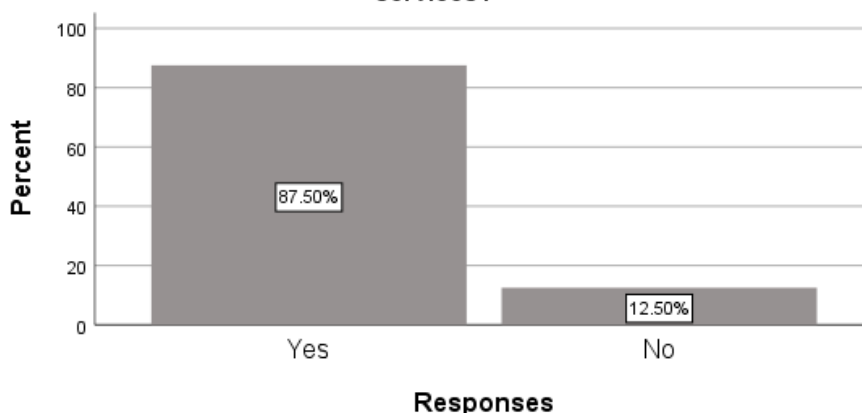


Figure 0-1: Environment Act on Issues of enforcement and compliance.

However, VWMZ face a number of challenges during the implementation of the environmental Act. These challenges include;

- v) lack of funding to help in the implementation of the policies e.g., funds to buy tools, vehicles for transport etc.,
- w) Lack of political will to implement the act as many politicians are ignorant about the law and they neglect the laws in favor of securing the votes to keep them in office.
- x) Lack of enforcement of laws and ordinances by the responsible departments
- y) Corruption amongst the political leaders and technical personnel who neglect law enforcement for their own benefits.
- z) Poor adoption levels to policies by the local communities who are meant to implement the policies and legislations.

The results from the analysis have been presented in Table 0-1 below;

Table 0-1: Challenges Faced by VWMZ in the implementation of the Environmental Act

Challenges faced by VWMZ in the implementation Environment Act.		Percentage
Response	Lack of Funding to help in implementation e.g., Tools, Vehicles, etc.	37.5
	Lack of Political Will	25.0
	Lack of Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances	12.5
	Corruption	12.5
	Poor Adoption Levels to Policies	12.5

Total	100.0
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i. Does the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the VWMZ?

The results from the interview conducted in the Victoria Water Management Zone indicate that 50% of the respondents believe that the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services and 50% of the respondents indicated that these ordinances and byelaws have not addresses the issues, the analysis is presented in the table below;

Table 0-1: Ordinances and byelaws in addressing issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to IWRM and WASH Services.

Response		Valid Percent
	Yes	50.0
	No	50.0
Total		100.0

The respondents gave a number of challenges which affect the implementation of these ordinances and byelaws in the zone and these include;

1. Lack of financial and technical empowerment to formulate these ordinances and byelaws remains the biggest challenge which affect the VWMZ and was rated to be at 62.5%.
2. Lack of adequate Knowledge to formulate the ordinances and byelaws by responsible technical staff was another challenge that affect the VWMZ. This calls for refresher trainings and capacity

building so as to equip the staff with adequate skills of developing the required ordinances and byelaws which can address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the Victoria Water Management Zone.

3. Political Interference is among the challenges faced by the VWMZ in the implementation of ordinances and byelaws, however, this was rated to be low with 12.5%. Politicians normally support the voters who disobey the byelaws and ordinances in favor of getting votes which can keep them in office. The results from analysis have been presented in the Figure 0-1 below;

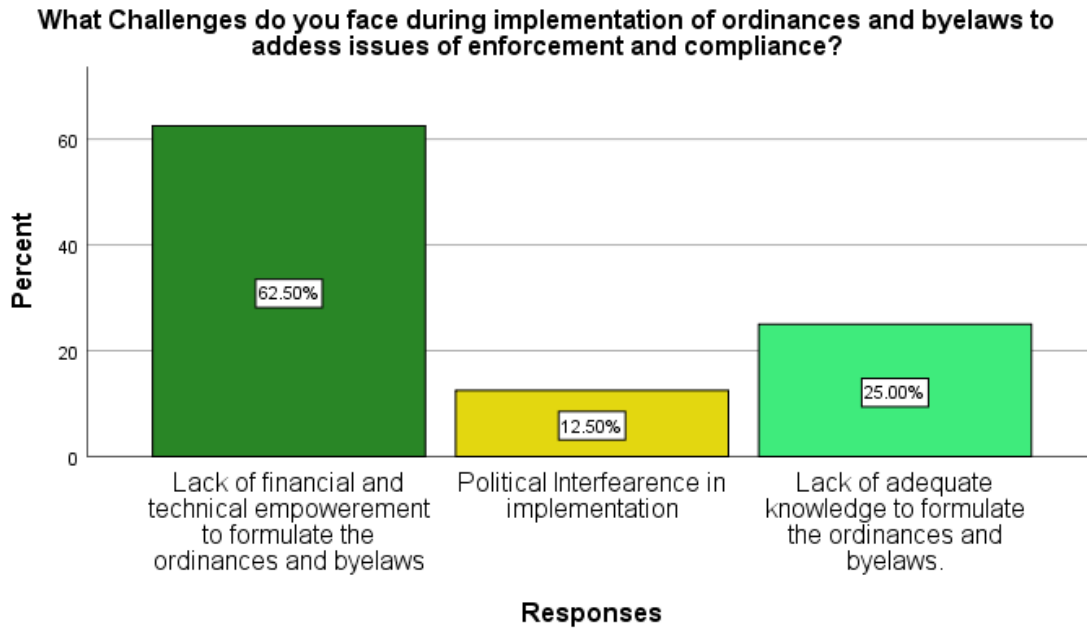


Figure 0-1: Challenges faced by VWMZ during the implementation of byelaws and ordinances.

In order to address these challenges some efforts must be done in the following areas;

- a) There is need to increase on the budget given to the local government so that they can be able to procure the required tools, vehicles and increase on the staff to support in the implementation of the ordinances and byelaws.
- b) There is need to empower the districts and sub counties financially and technically so that they can develop and pass the ordinances and byelaws.
- c) There is need for inclusiveness of all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of the ordinances and byelaws all levels.
- d) There is need to put structures at sub county of district level to deter the influence of politicians in breaking the ordinances and byelaws in favor of the voters.

- e) Adequate knowledge and information on formulating ordinances and byelaws must be put in place so that it can support the technical staff in all departments during formulation of these ordinances and byelaws.
- f) Aggressive awareness campaigns should be conducted in all the communities so that each individual can learn about the formulated ordinances and byelaws.

ii. How the following policy frameworks (water policy, NEMP, Climate Change Policy, Acts), address adequately issues of social and environmental safeguards.

Uganda has developed a number of policy frameworks that can address issues of socio and environmental safeguards of the county and these include the water policy, National Management Environmental Policy, Climate Change Policy and a number of ACTs such as the National Environment Act No. 5 of 2019, Water Act, Cap. 152, Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019

iii. The National Water Policy of Uganda, 1999.

The national water policy was developed in the year 1999 and it outlines the roles played by different institutions at central, local and community levels and states the role of private sector in IWRM and WASH. The Policy promotes an integrated approach to managing the country's water resources sustainably. Implementation of the plan can promote an integrated approach to managing the country's water resources sustainably as provided for under this policy that clearly precedes the movement towards Water Management Zones and CBWRM.

The survey conducted in the Victoria Water Management Zone indicate that the national water policy adequately addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards with 75% of the respondents supporting it. However, 25% of the respondents did not support that the water policy has addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards. There are several challenges that were raised which affect the implementation of the water policy in the VWMZ and these include;

- a) Lack of readily available environment police which can back up the technical staff at district and sub county levels to enforce these policies.
- b) The national water policy is not clearly communicated and can hardly be interpreted by the local people.
- c) There is corruption among the implementers, and this hinders the implementation process of the water policy.

- d) The budget given to the environment department is limited and thus cannot support the implementation of the policy.
- e) Lack of awareness by the communities about the national water policy and how it should be implemented creates low adoption level.

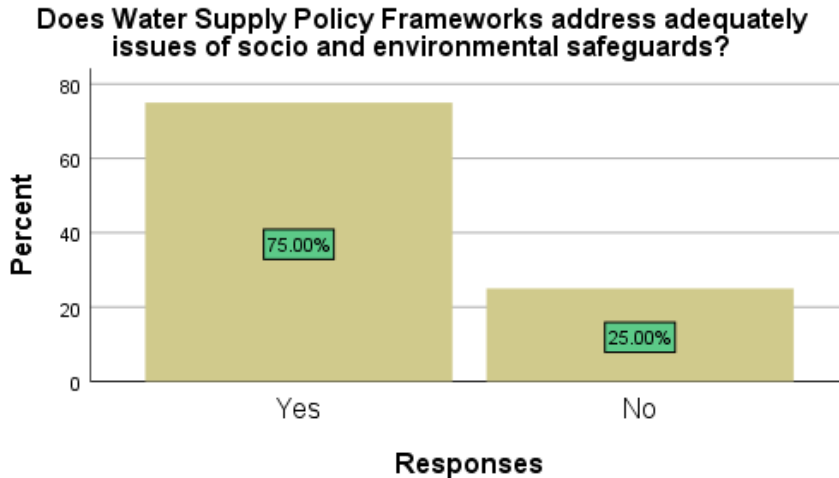


Figure 0-2: Does the National Water Policy

iv. National Environment Management Policy for Uganda, 2018. (NEMP)

The policy under one of its cross-sectoral policy objectives, principles and strategies provides for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). It recognizes the need for equitable use, integrated and sustainable management of the water resources is increasingly taking Centre stage in the national development process. Some of its guiding principles that contribute to CBWRM are: (i) Management of water resources should be de-concentrated to lower levels of governance in order to systematically respond to water resources challenges and ensure that water resources effectively contribute to socio-economic development; (ii) The “catchment/drainage basin” should be the basic planning and development unit; (iii) Priority should be given to watershed management to control, conserve and regulate the water balance in the catchment regions and water courses.

The survey conducted in the Victoria Water Management Zone indicate that the NEMP adequately addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards with 87.5% of the respondents supporting it. However, 12.5% of the respondents did not support that the NEMP has addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards. There are several challenges that were raised which affect the implementation of the NEMP in the VWMZ and these include;

- a) Lack of readily available environment police which can back up the technical staff at district and sub county levels to enforce these policies.
- b) The national water policy is not clearly communicated and can hardly be interpreted by the local people.
- c) There is corruption among the implementers and this hinders the implementation process of the water policy.
- d) The budget given to the environment department is limited and thus cannot support the implementation of the policy.
- e) Lack of awareness by the communities about the national water policy and how it should be implemented creates low adoption level.

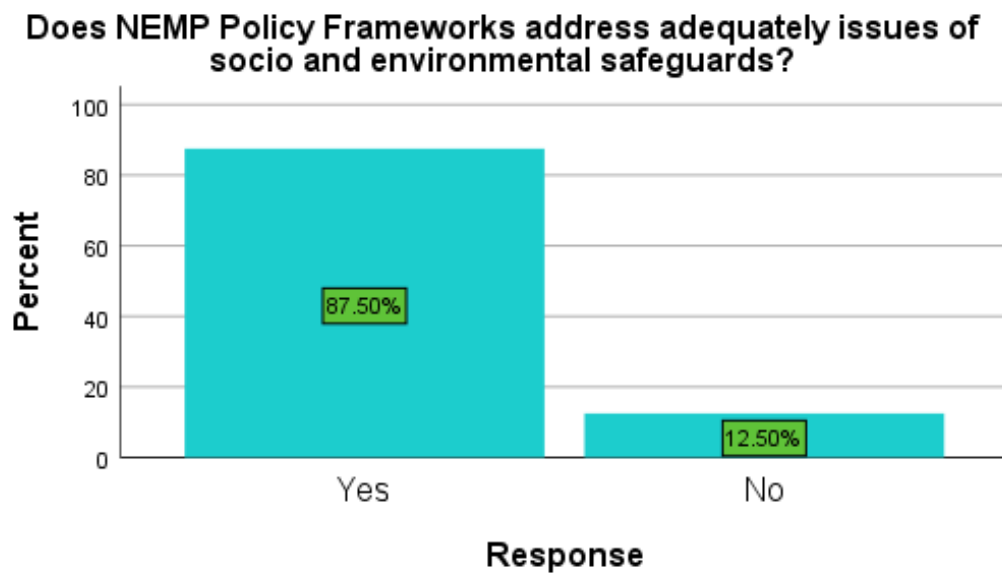
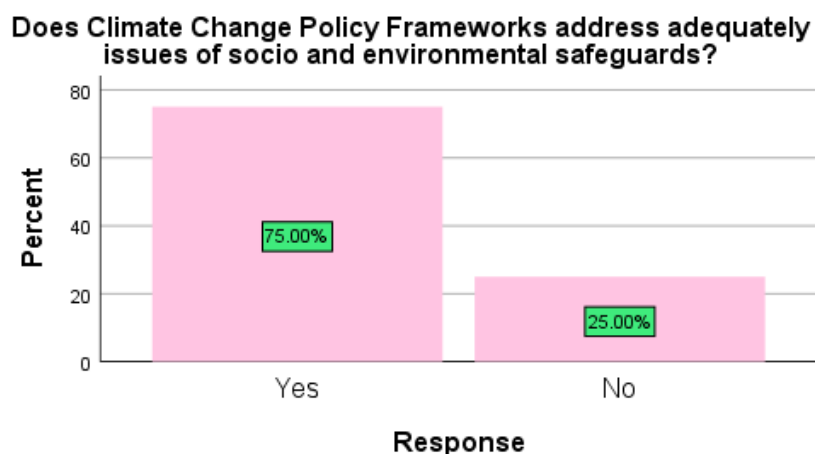


Figure 0-1: NEMP Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of socio and environmental safeguards v. The Uganda National Climate Change Policy of 2015.

This policy recognizes water as one of the most important sector-specific priorities to increase the resilience of the country’s development path to the impacts of climate change. Some of its specific strategies for tackling this sectoral policy priority is to promote and strengthen the conservation and protection against degradation of watersheds, water catchment areas, river banks and water bodies; promote IWRM, including contingency planning for extreme events such as floods and drought as well as integrating water, sanitation and hygiene issues.

The survey conducted in the Victoria Water Management Zone indicate that the Uganda National Climate Change Policy of 2015 adequately addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards with 75% of the respondents supporting it. However, 25% of the respondents did not support that the policy has addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards. There are several challenges that were raised which affect the implementation of the climate change policy by the

Figure 14: Climate Change Policy in addressing issues of socio and environment safeguards



VWMZ and these include;

- a) Lack of readily available environment police which can back up the technical staff at district and sub county levels to enforce these policies.
- b) The national water policy is not clearly communicated and can hardly be interpreted by the local people.

- c) There is corruption among the implementers, and this hinders the implementation process of the water policy.
- d) The budget given to the environment department is limited and thus cannot support the implementation of the policy.
- e) Lack of awareness by the communities about the national water policy and how it should be implemented creates low adoption level.

vi. The ACTs of Uganda.

Uganda has developed a number of ACTs in the past years such as the National Environment Act No. 5 of 2019, Water Act, Cap. 152, Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019.

According to the results obtained from the survey conducted in the Victoria Water Management Zone, only 75 % of the respondents accepted that the ACTs policy frameworks address adequately the issues of socio and environmental safeguards, and 25 % rejected the statement. The results obtained from the data analysis has been presented **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

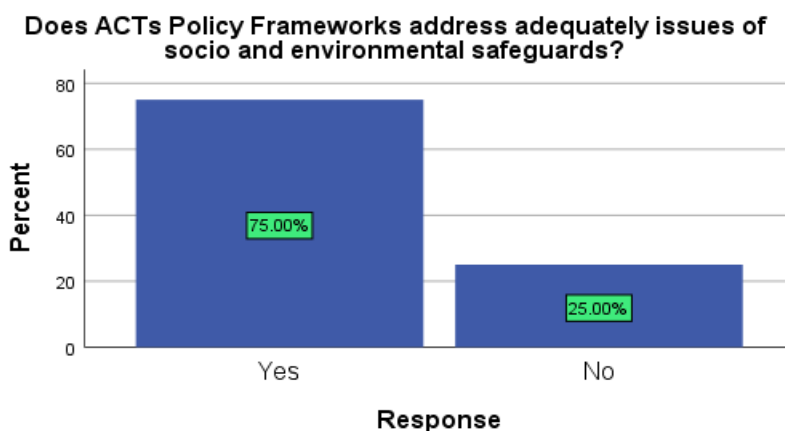


Figure 0-1: ACTs Policy Frameworks in Addressing Issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

However, the implementation of these policy frameworks is affected by some challenges which include;

- a) Lack of readily available environmental police.
- b) Guidelines and safeguards are not clearly communicated.
- c) Corruption hinders implementation process.
- d) Limited Budget to use in the implementation of these policy frameworks.
- e) Lack of awareness among the local communities

vii. Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, only 87.50 % of the respondents interviewed in the Albert Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, a small proportion of respondents (12.5 %) did not accept the statement. There are a number of challenges which affect the implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH and these include;

- a) Lack of awareness among the implementors and the local people.
- b) Poverty Among Communities.
- c) Low-Capacity Building.

The Proposed actions for addressing the above challenges include involving all stakeholders at all levels of planning and implementation, strengthening enforcement of policies and regulations and promoting direct ownership of these policies and legislations, The analyzed data is presented in Figure 0- and

Figure 0-2 below;

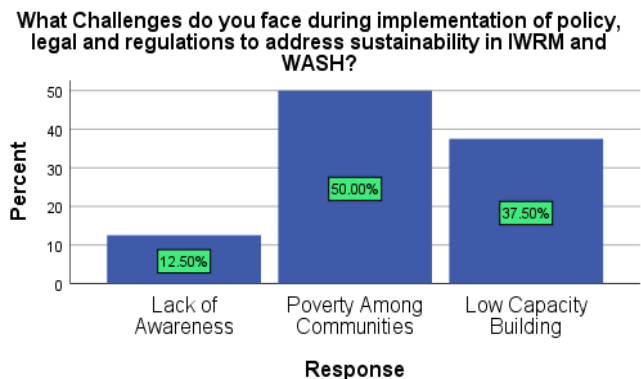
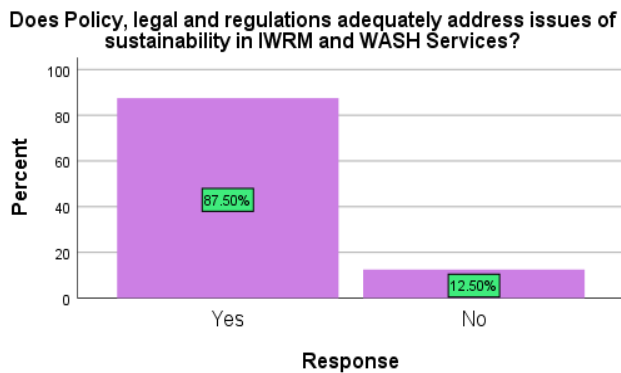


Figure 0-1: Policy, Legal and Regulations in addressing sustainability in IWRM and WASH

Figure 0-2: Challenges Faced in the Implementatio

viii. Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

87.5 % of the respondents interviewed mentioned that the legal, policy and regulatory framework do not adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH in

the Albert Water Management Zone, this is because of challenges related to corruptions, Limited Funding, Political Interference in implementation and ignorance of the people. Respondents proposed actions such as;

- a) Financing new innovations.
- b) Availing alternatives to technologies which have not properly worked.
- c) Conducting massive sanitization among the stakeholders about the policies and new innovations and
- d) Increasing budgets for the departments responsible for implementation and enforcement of these policies.

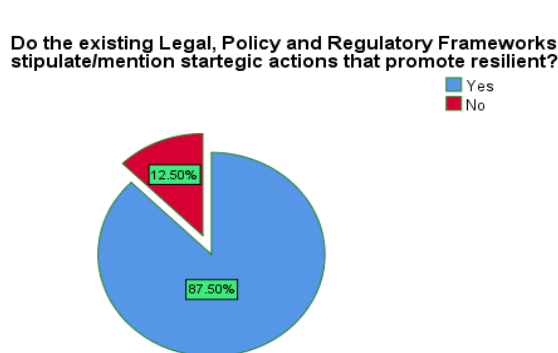


Figure 0-3: Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

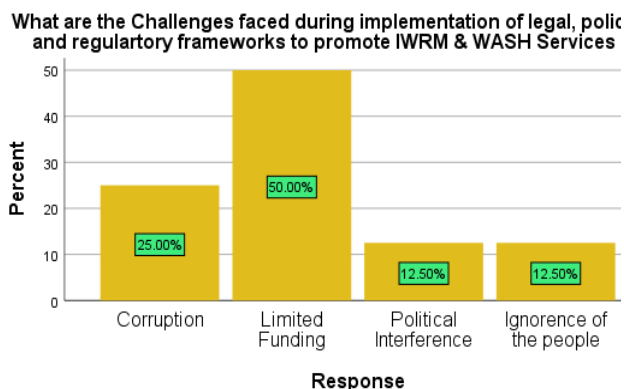
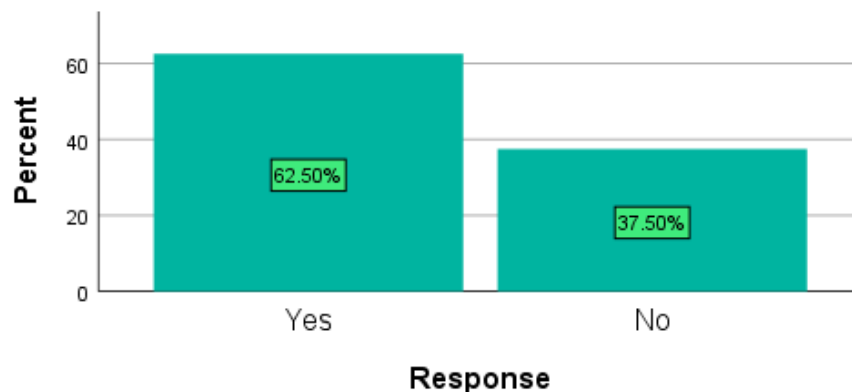


Figure 0-4: Challenges Faced During Implementation of Legal, Policy and Regulatory.

ix. ***Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.***

62.50 % of the respondents interviewed mentioned that the legal, policy and regulatory framework adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH in the Victoria Water Management Zone, However, there are a number of challenges that affect the implementation of these policies and they include; lack of awareness among the stakeholders about the existing policies and regulatory frameworks, Language barrier, Political Interference in the implementation of policies and limited funds allocated to implementation of the policies and in responsible departments responsible to implement the frameworks.

Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Framework adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH?



Respondents proposed actions such as;

- a) Financing new innovations.
- b) Availing alternatives to technologies which have not properly worked.
- c) Conducting massive sanitization among the stakeholders about the policies and new innovations and;
- d) Increasing budgets for the departments responsible for implementation and enforcement of these policies.

Table 0-1: Challenges faced during Implementation of Legal, Policy and Regulatory Framework

Challenges faced by VWMZ during the implementation of legal, policy and regulatory framework in addressing issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH.		Percentage
Response	Lack of Awareness	25.0
	Language Barrier	12.5
	Political Interference	25.0
	Limited Funds	25.0
	N/A	12.5
Total		100.0

x. Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, 87.50 % of the respondents interviewed in the Victoria Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately addresses issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, Majority of respondents (12.50 %) did not accept the statement.

However, there are a number of challenges faced during the implementation of the policies and regulations which may include; Lack of Awareness among the local people, High poverty among the local people and low-capacity building among the technical staff and politicians. The Proposed actions for addressing these challenges include involving all stakeholders at all levels of planning and implementation, strengthening enforcement of policies, regulations and promoting direct ownership of these policies and legislations, promoting income generating activities to increase the income of the people and conducting massive community sensitization in all communities. The analyzed data is presented in Figure 0-1 below;

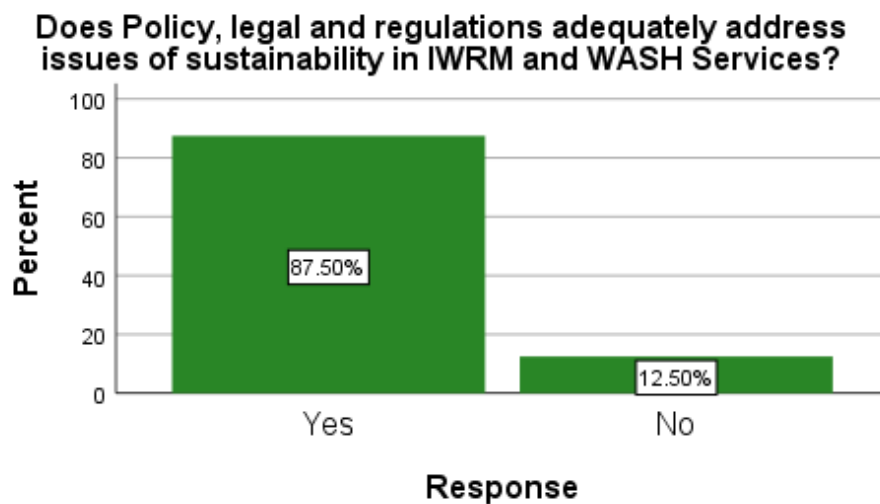


Figure 0-1: Legal, Policy and Regulatory Framework in Addressing issues of Sustainability in IWRM & WASH.

4.2 Kyoga Water Management Zone

Kyoga Water Management Zone is located in the eastern part of Uganda, it covers over 56² districts in the eastern part of Uganda it’s one of the deconcentrated centers for management of water resources in the eastern districts of Uganda. It was established in 2011 following the water sector reform study of 2005 on management of water resources at catchment-based levels. Kyoga Water Management Zone has to date developed over 11 catchment management plans i.e., Mpologoma, Aswa among others. The following are the results of the analysis of the root causes of the bottlenecks in policy, legal and institutional framework on IWRM and WASH services in the eastern part of Uganda.

xi. Are Issues of Inclusiveness adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on IWRM, Climate Resilience and WASH.

It was found out that 28 percent of the respondents believed that issues of inclusiveness are adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on Integrated Water Resources Management, Climate Resilience and WASH. This considers issues affecting gender, youths, people

with disabilities, people living with HIV, elderly culture and all other stakeholders. However, the highest percentage (71.4 %) of the respondents believed that the issues of inclusiveness have not been adequately addressed in the policy. The results from the interview are presented in the Table 0-1 below;

Table 0-1: Addressing Issues of Inclusiveness in the MWE Policy in the KWMZ

Addressing issues of inclusiveness in MWE Policy under KWMZ		Percent
Response	Yes	28.6
	No	71.4
	Total	100.0

Rating Inclusiveness Among the youths, women, men and PwD in Kyoga Water Management Zone.

The results from rating inclusivity among different categories of people showed that youths were rated to be moderate with 71.43% and 28.57% low, Women rated at 28.57% high, 37.14 % moderate and 14.29% low, Men were rated to be 71.43 % moderate and 28.57 % low, PwD were rated to be at 57.14 % moderate and 42.86 % low whereas Elderly people were rated to be 57.14 % low and 42.86 % moderate. This information has been presented in Figure 0-1 to Figure 0-5 below;

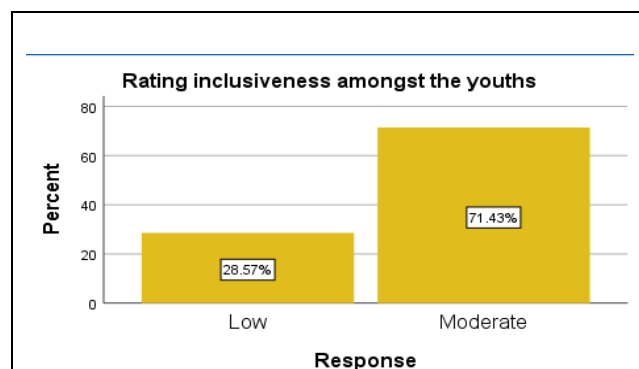


Figure 0-1: Rating Inclusiveness among the Youths

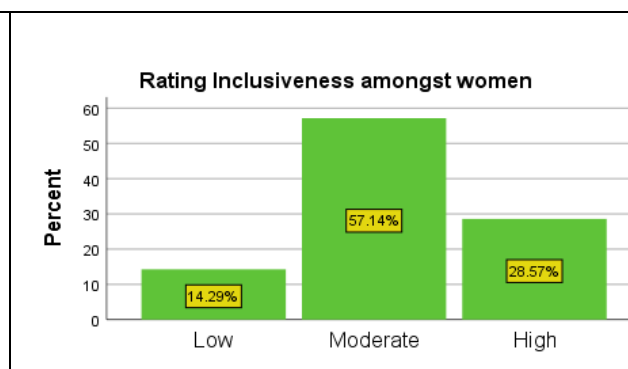


Figure 0-2: Rating Inclusiveness among Women

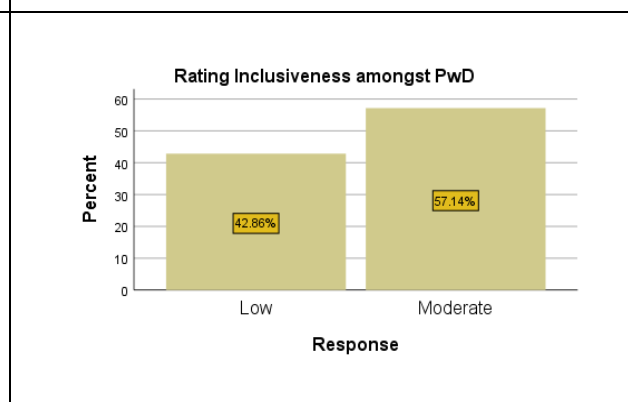
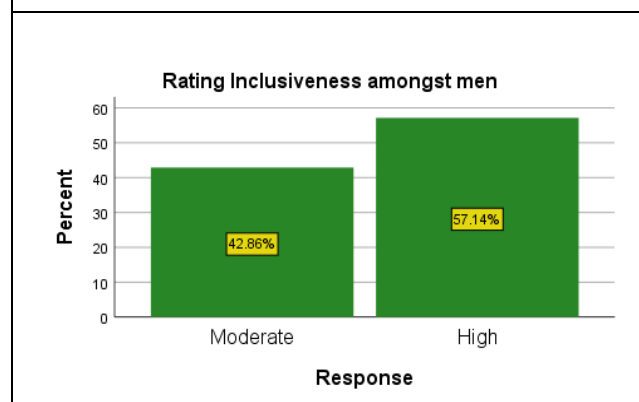


Figure 0-3: Rating Inclusiveness among the Men

Figure 0-4: Rating Inclusiveness among PwD

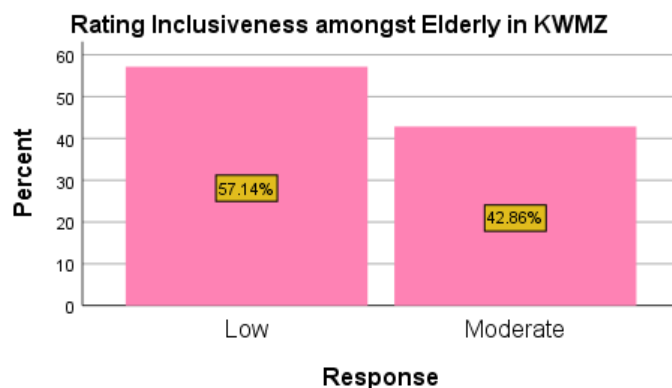


Figure 0-5: Rating Inclusiveness among Elderly.

xiii. Does the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., CMP Guidelines, Water ACT, Policies as stipulated in IWRM, Climate change and WASH related policies, guidelines address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels?

The findings stipulate that the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., catchment management planning guidelines, water Act, policies, climate change and WASH related policies and guidelines do not adequately address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels. This was evidenced by a low percentage of 42.86 % of the respondents who accepted by saying yes whereas the majority of respondents (57.14 %) rejected and confirmed that the institutional framework and arrangements do not address issues of incisiveness in the Kyoga Water Management Zone. The results from data analysis have been provided in Figure 0-6. It was noted that there are a number of challenges that affect the implementation of these policies and guidelines as related to stakeholder engagement at all levels and these were ranked according to the strength, they impose on the implementation process and so include;

- a) The challenge of not involving the vulnerable groups in the implementation process was considered to be the major challenge and had 42.86 %. The vulnerable groups include the youths, women, PwDs and elderly.
- b) There is also a problem of information access on the policies and this had a percentage of 28.57 %.
- c) The problem of poor funding and that of Political interference in implementing policies and guidelines constituted 14.29 % each.

The results from data analysis have been presented in Figure 0-7 below.

Does Institutional Framework and arrangements address issues of inclusiveness at all levels?

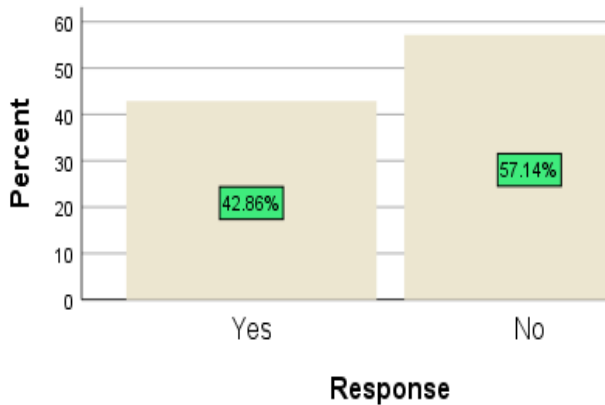


Figure 0-6: Institutional Framework and arrangements addressing issues of Inclusiveness at all levels

What are the challenges in implementing policies and guidelines related to stakeholder engagements at all levels?

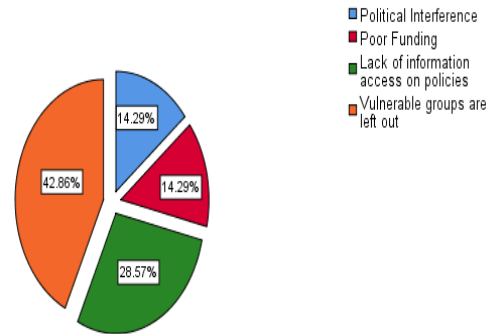


Figure 0-7: Challenges faced during implementing of policies and guidelines

xiv. Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH challenges in the KWMZ.

There are a number of gaps that affect the inclusiveness as a response used to addressing WASH and IWRM challenges. These gaps include inadequate stakeholder capacity, inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM, Low budget to facilitate staff and culture dynamics. In this survey, it was found out that Low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation of policies and inadequate stakeholder capacity were the main gaps identified to be affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH in the KWMZ. The results from the survey are presented in the **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

What are the gaps affecting inclusiveness to addressing WASH challenges in your zone?

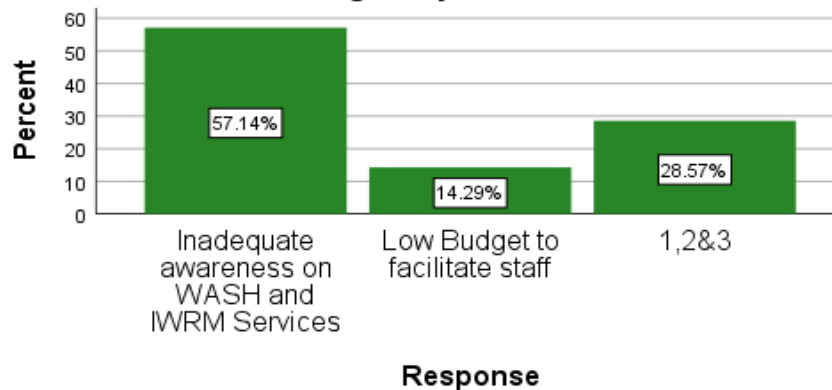


Figure 0-1: Gaps affecting Inclusiveness to addressing WASH Challenges

xv. Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing IWRM challenges in the KWMZ.

There are a number of gaps that affect the inclusiveness as a response used to addressing WASH and IWRM challenges. These gaps include inadequate stakeholder capacity, inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM, Low budget to facilitate staff and culture dynamics. In this survey, it was found out that Low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation of policies and inadequate stakeholder capacity were the main gaps Identified to be affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH in the KWMZ. The results from the survey are presented in the

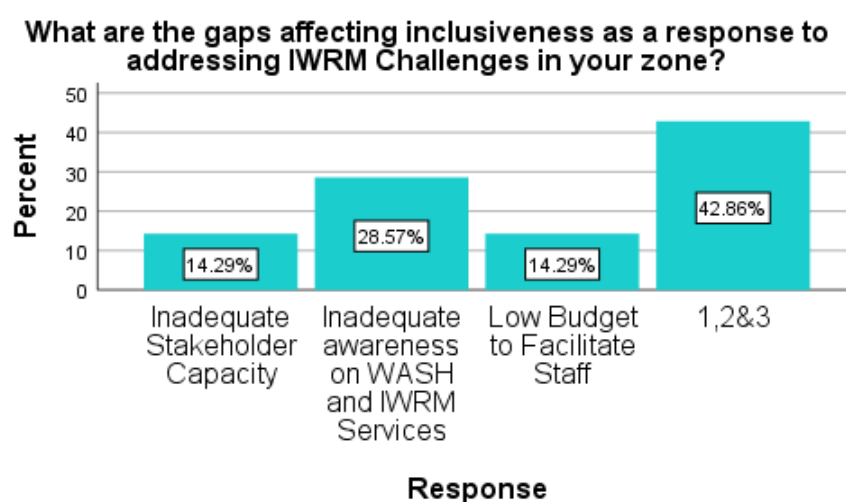


Figure 0-1: Figure 0-2: Gaps affecting Inclusiveness to addressing WASH Challenges

4.2.6 Understanding whether MWE budget adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e., gender, PwD and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM

85.7 % of the respondents believed that the MWE budget does not adequately address the issues of inclusiveness by considering gender, people with disabilities and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM whereas the remaining 14.3 % believed that the MWE budget adequately addressed the issues of inclusiveness of gender, PwD and Climate resilience in WASH and IWRM. The results from data analysis have been presented in Table 0-1 below;

Table 0-1: MWE Budget in Addressing Issues of Inclusiveness

Does the MWE Budget adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e., gender, PwD and Climate resilience in WASH & IWRM		Percent
Response	Yes	14.3

	No	85.7
Total		100.0

Table 0-2: Proposed Actions for Addressing issues of Inclusiveness in IWRM and WASH

Proposed Actions for Inclusiveness in IWRM And WASH		Percent
Response	Capacity Building	33.3
	Provide More Funding	50.0
	Bottom-up Planning	16.7
Total		100.0

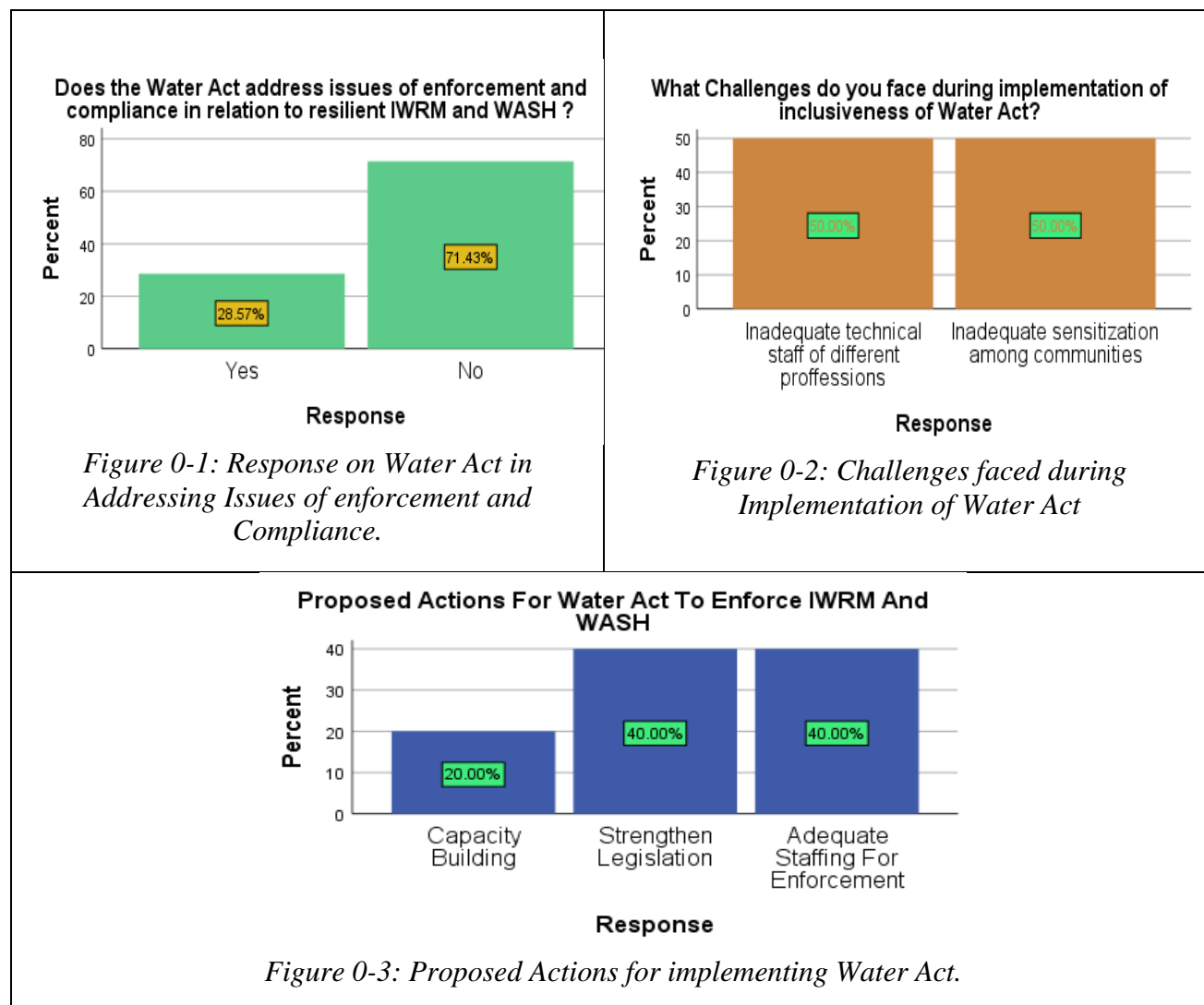
It was highlighted that the main challenges that affect the implementation of these policies include poor fund allocation and prioritization. For example, water extraction and distribution are more prioritized than other activities and takes the biggest percentage of the budget thus leaving other departments of environment and climate change underfunded. Environment and WASH are considered to be cross cutting issues and thus are not well funded like other departments. Corruption among political leaders who deviate the funds meant for implementation is another challenge that has affected the implementation of inclusiveness in VWMZ. It was also mentioned that the stakeholders are not well sensitized about the policies and thus do not know how to implement these policies.

Three main actions were proposed by stakeholders and these include enhancing capacity building of the both technical and political staff in every sector, Increase the budget of implementing these policies and guidelines and follow the approach of Bottom- up planning and implementation process so that the target stakeholders benefit directly. The results from the analysis are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** above.

xvi. Does the Water ACT adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the KWMZ?

According to the survey conducted in the Kyoga Water Management Zone, it was confirmed by 71.43 % of the respondents how the water Act does not successfully address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient integrated water resources management and water sanitation and hygiene in the KWMZ. However, 28.57 % of the respondents confirmed that the water Act has addressed these issues. The challenges faced during the implementation of inclusiveness include Inadequate technical staff of different professions who can help in scaling up sanitization among the communities. The proposed actions to address the mentioned issues include capacity building of

technical staff, strengthening legislations and adequate staffing in all relevant departments to support the enforcement of the water Act and other policies and regulations. The information from the analysis has been presented in Figure 0-1, Figure 0-2 and Figure 0-3 below;



xvii. Does the National Environment Act adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH Services in the Kyoga Water Management Zone?

The environment Act, Cap 153 was developed in 1995 to provide for sustainable management of the environment; to establish an authority as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for that purpose; and for other matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing. The results from the interviews conducted in the KWMZ shows that 57.14 % of the respondents believed that the National Environmental Act has not adequately addressed the issues of enforcement and compliance in relation

to resilient IWRM and WASH Services in the KWMZ as presented in Figure 0-1 below. This was attributed two main two challenges which affect the implementation of NEA and these include; Lack of Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances and Poor Adoption levels to policies as indicated in Figure 0-2 below. The proposed actions to address these issues include strengthening legislation and policies, sensitization of all stakeholders and involving community members and other relevant stakeholders in developing and implementation of the policies. The proposed Actions have been presented in Table 0-1 below.

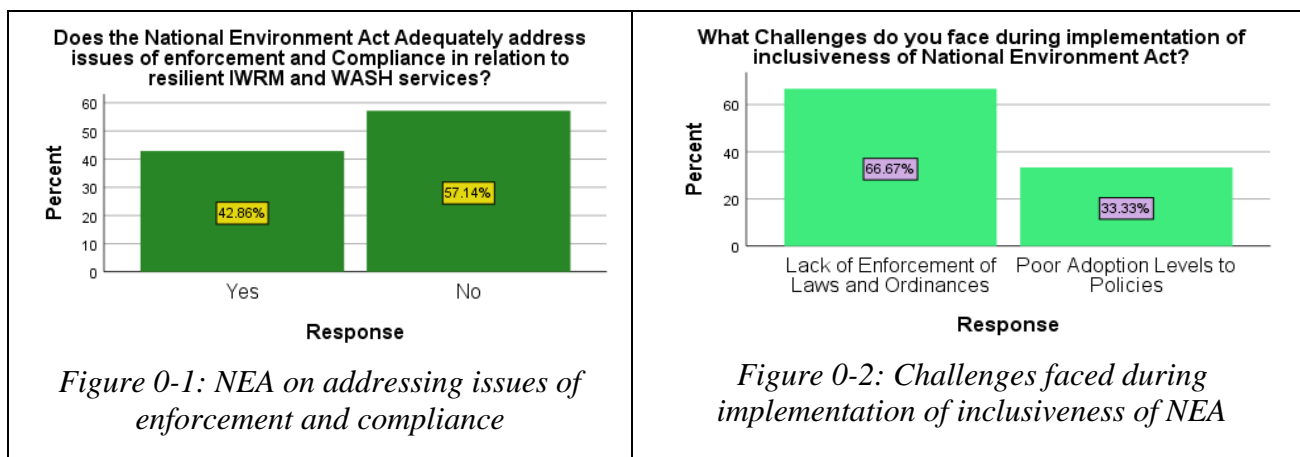
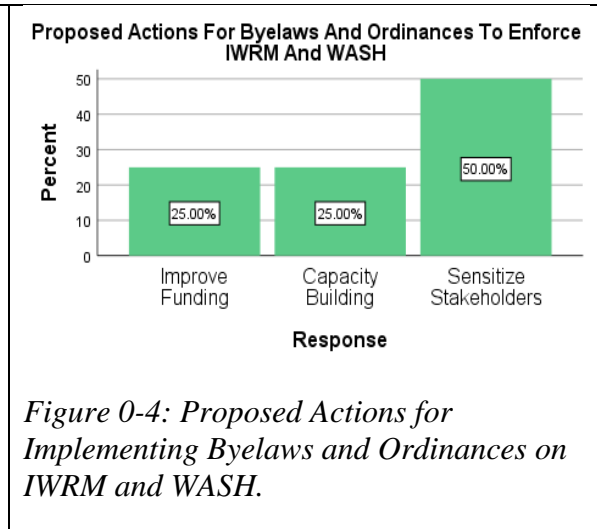
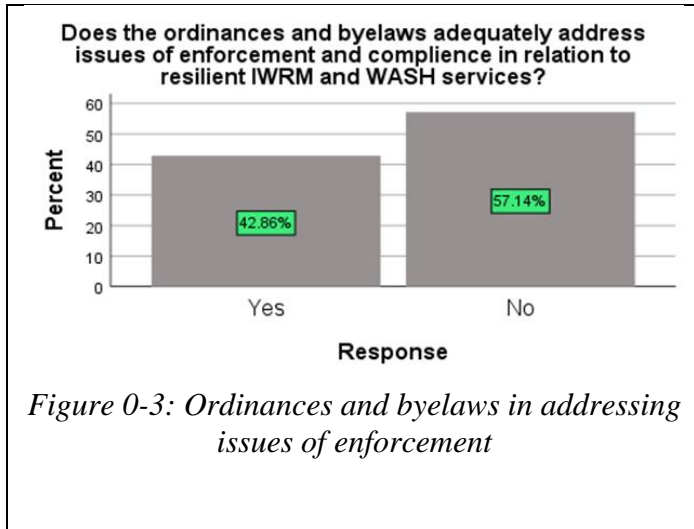


Table 0-1: Proposed Actions for NEA to enforce IWRM and WASH in the KWMZ

Proposed Actions for NEA to Enforce IWRM and WASH		Percent
Response	Strengthen Legislation	19.8
	Sensitize Stakeholders	58.6
	Involve Community in Policy Making	24.3
Total		100.0

xviii. Does the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the KWMZ?

The results from the interview conducted in the Kyoga Water Management Zone indicate that only 42.86% of the respondents believe that the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services and 57.14 % of the respondents indicated that these ordinances and byelaws have not addresses the issues, the analysis is presented in the table below;



The respondents gave a number of challenges which affect the implementation of these ordinances and byelaws in the zone and these include; Lack of financial and technical empowerment to formulate these ordinances and byelaws and lack of adequate Knowledge to formulate the ordinances and byelaws by responsible technical staff

In order to address these challenges some efforts must be done in the following areas;

- a) There is need to increase on the budget given to the local government so that they can be able to procure the required tools, vehicles and increase on the staff to support in the implementation of the ordinances and byelaws.
- b) There is need to empower the districts and sub counties financially and technically so that they can develop and pass the ordinances and byelaws.
- c) There is need for inclusiveness of all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of the ordinances and byelaws all levels.
- d) There is need to put structures at sub county of district level to deter the influence of politicians in breaking the ordinances and byelaws in favor of the voters.
- e) Awareness campaigns should be conducted in all the communities so that each individual can learn about the formulated ordinances and byelaws.

xix. How the following policy frameworks (water policy, NEMP, Climate Change Policy, Acts), address adequately issues of social and environmental safeguards.

Uganda has developed a number of policy frameworks that can address issues of socio and environmental safeguards of the county and these include the water policy, National Management Environmental Policy, Climate Change Policy and a number of ACTs such as the National Environment Act No. 5 of 2019, Water Act, Cap. 152, Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019

1. The National Water Supply Policy frameworks

The survey conducted in the Kyoga Water Management Zone indicate that the national water supply policy frameworks has not adequately addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards. This was proved by 57.14% of the respondents, however, 42.86% of the respondents accepted that the policy framework has addressed adequately the issues of socio and environmental safeguards.; The analyzed data is presented in Figure 0-1 below;

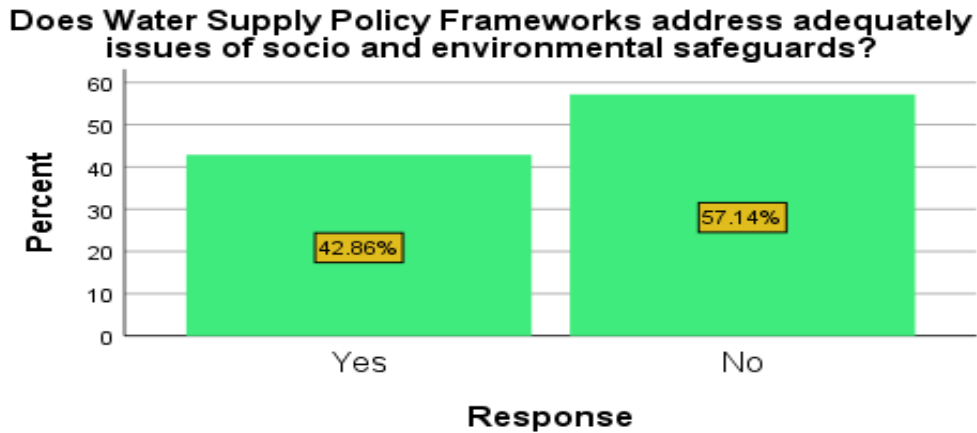


Figure 0-1: Water Supply Policy and Frameworks in addressing Issues of Socio and environmental safeguards

2. The NEMP Policy Framework

According to the study findings, 57.14 % of the respondents in KWMZ accepted that the NEMP policy framework has adequately addressed the issues of socio and environmental safeguards in the zone. However only 42.86 % did not accept this statement and were able to mention a number of challenges that affect the implementation of this policy framework and they include;

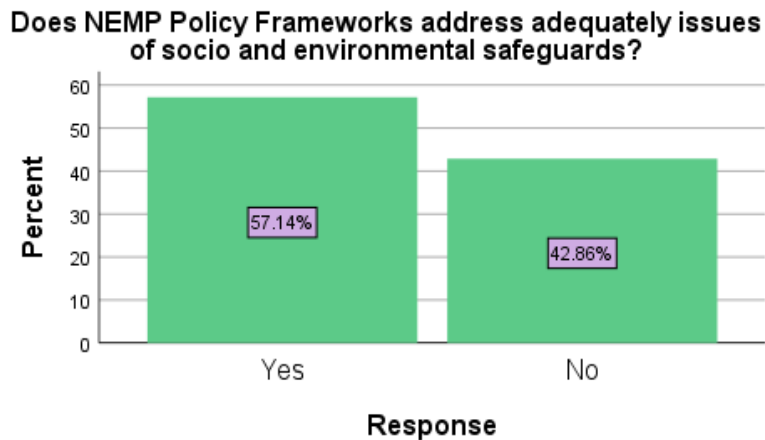


Figure 0-2: NEMP Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

3. The Climate Change Policy Frameworks

According to the respondents interviewed in the KWMZ, the climate change policy frameworks has not adequately addressed issues of socio and environmental safeguards and this was confirmed by 57.14% of the respondents while 42.86% of the respondents accepted that the policy framework address the issues of socio and environmental safeguards. This information is presented in Figure 0-3 below;

xx. The ACTs Policy Frameworks in Addressing Issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

According to the results obtained from the survey conducted in the Kyoga Water Management Zone, only 28.57 % of the respondents accepted that the ACTs policy frameworks address adequately the issues of socio and environmental safeguards, and 71.45 % rejected the statement. This is because of the many challenges they face during the implementation as outlined in section 2.8.5 below. The results from analyzing the data obtained from respondents in KWMZ has been presented in Figure 0-4 below.

4.2.11 Challenges affecting the implementation of Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of socio and environmental safeguards

The stakeholders consulted were able to give a number of challenges which affect the implementation of policy frameworks in addressing socio and environmental safeguards in KWMZ and the most ranked challenges have been mentioned with proposed interventions have been presented in Figure 0-5 and Figure 0-6 below

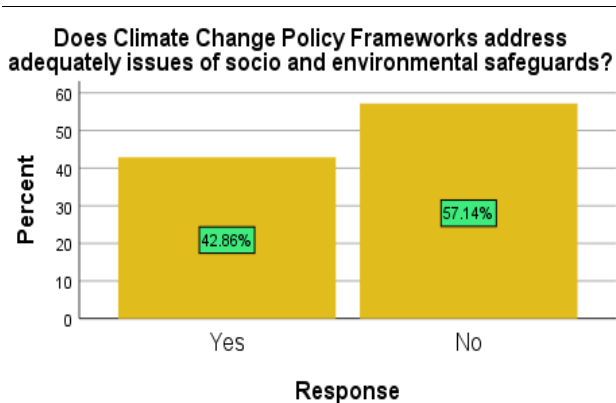


Figure 0-3: Climate Change Policy Framework.

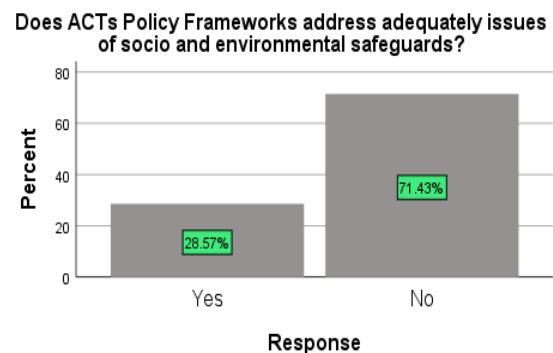


Figure 0-4: ACTs Policy Frameworks

What Challenges do you face during implementation of policy frameworks in addressing issues of social and environment safeguards?

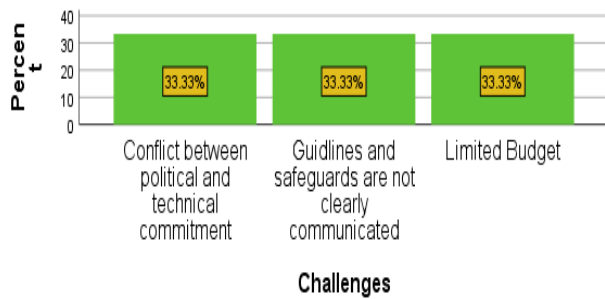


Figure 0-5: Challenges affecting the implementation of Policy Frameworks

Proposed Actions For Policy Frameworks To Address Social And Environment Safeguards



Figure 0-6: Proposed Actions to address the challenges

xxi. Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, only 28.6 % of the respondents interviewed in the Kyoga Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, Majority of respondents (71.4 %) did not accept the statement. The reason given that affect the implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH was lack of awareness among the implementors and the local people. Proposed actions for addressing the challenges include involving all stakeholders at all levels of planning and implementation, strengthening enforcement of policies and regulations and promoting direct ownership of these policies and legislations, The analyzed data is presented in Table 0-1 , Table 0-2, and Figure 0-7 below;

Table 0-1: Policy, Legal and Regulations in addressing issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH

Response		Percent
	Yes	28.6
	No	71.4
	Total	100.0

Table 0-2: Proposed Actions for Policy Frameworks to Address Sustainability Issues

Response		Percent
	Involve All Stakeholders	20.0
	Strengthen Enforcement	40.0
	Promote Direct Ownership	40.0
	Total	100.0

What Challenges do you face during implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH?

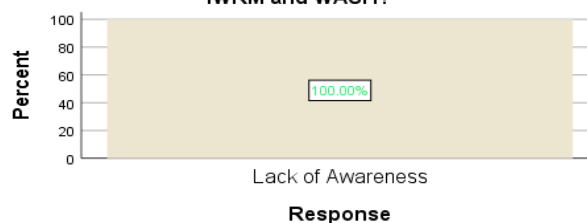


Figure 0-7: Challenges faced during implementation of policy, legal and regulations

4.2.13 Do the existing Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks stipulate or mention strategic actions that promote resilient IWRM and WASH services.

85.71 % of the respondents in the Kyoga Water Management Zone accepted that the existing legal, policy and regulatory framework of the people stipulate or mention strategic actions that promote resilient IWRM and WASH services. However, there are some challenges which affect the implementation of these legal and policy and regulatory frameworks which include;

- a) Limited funding in the departments responsible to Implement the legal, policy and regulatory frameworks.
- b) There is high ignorance of the local people who have to adopt to these legal, policy and legal frameworks.

To address these challenges, there is need to engage stakeholders at all levels, do massive sensitization of the communities, capacity building among the technical and political staff who are meant to implement the policies and increase the funds in departments meant to implement these legal and policy frameworks. The analyzed data has been presented in Figure 0-8 and Figure 0-9 below;

Do the existing Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks stipulate/mention strategic actions that promote resilience?

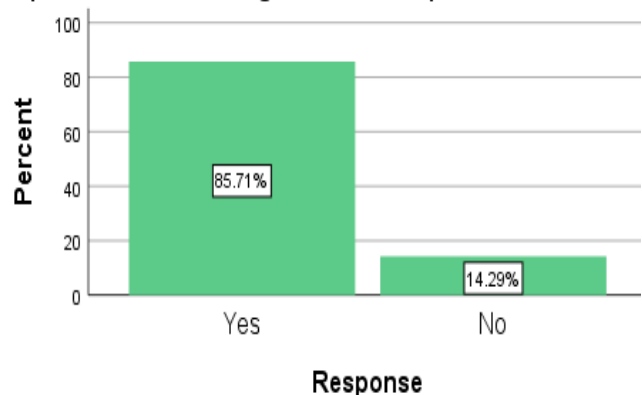


Figure 0-8: Existing Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

What are the Challenges faced during implementation of legal, policy and regulatory frameworks to promote IWRM & WASH Services

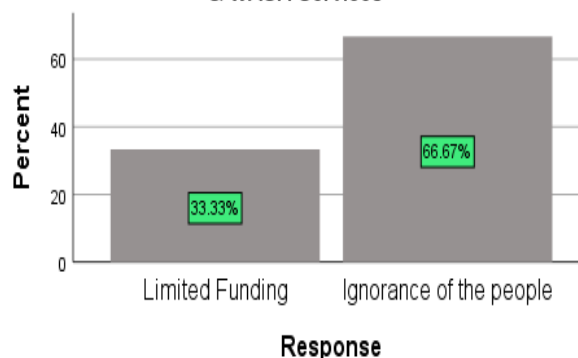


Figure 0-9: Challenges faced during implementation

xxii. Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

71.43 % of the respondents interviewed mentioned that the legal, policy and regulatory framework do not adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH in the Kyoga Water Management Zone, this is because of challenges related to lack of awareness among the stakeholders about the existing policies and regulatory frameworks and low funds allocated to the departments responsible to implement the frameworks. Respondents proposed actions such as;

- a) Financing new innovations.
- b) Availing alternatives to technologies which have not properly worked.
- c) Conducting massive sanitization among the stakeholders about the policies and new innovations and;
- d) Increasing budgets for the departments responsible for implementation and enforcement of these policies.

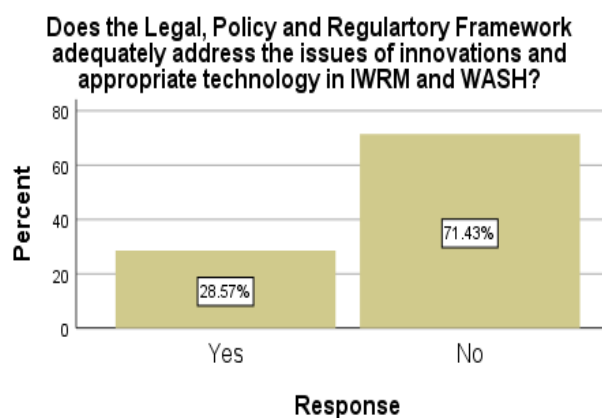


Figure 0-10: Legal, Policy and Regulatory Framework Implementation.

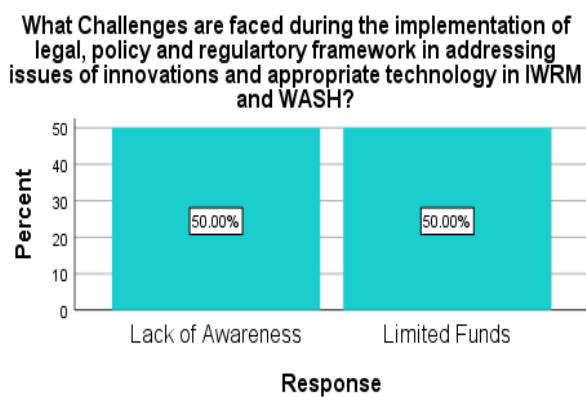


Figure 0-11: Challenges faced during implementation of legal, policy and regulatory framework.

xxiii. Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, only 28.6 % of the respondents interviewed in the Kyoga Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, Majority of respondents (71.4 %) did not accept the statement. The reason given that affect the implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH was lack of awareness among the implementors and the local people. Proposed actions for addressing the challenges include involving all stakeholders at all levels of planning and implementation, strengthening enforcement of policies and regulations and promoting direct ownership of these policies and legislations, The analyzed data is presented in Table 0-1 , Table 0-2, and Figure 0-7 below;

Table 0-3: Policy, Legal and Regulations in addressing issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH

Response		Percent
	Yes	28.6
	No	71.4
	Total	100.0

Table 0-4: Proposed Actions for Policy Frameworks to Address Sustainability Issues

Response		Percent
	Involve All Stakeholders	20.0
	Strengthen Enforcement	40.0
	Promote Direct Ownership	40.0
	Total	100.0

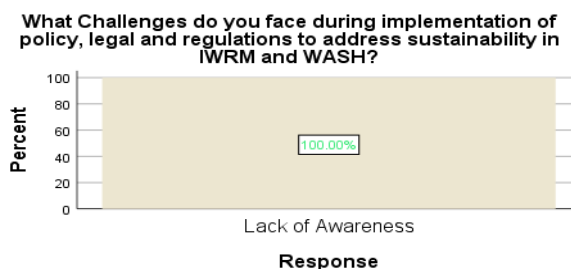


Figure 0-12: Challenges faced during implementation of policy, legal and regulations

b. Albert Water Management Zone.

Albert Water Management Zone is located in the Western part of Uganda, it covers districts in the western part of Uganda. it's one of the deconcentrated centers for management of water resources in the eastern districts of Uganda. It was among the water management zones established in 2011 after the water sector reform study of 2005. To date, over 5 catchment management plans including Mpanga, Semiliki, Nyamwamba, among others have been developed. The following are the results of the analysis of the root causes of the bottlenecks in policy, legal and institutional framework on IWRM and WASH services in the districts in western part of Uganda.

i. Are Issues of Inclusiveness adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on IWRM, Climate Resilience and WASH

It was found out that 58.1 % of the respondents believed that issues of inclusiveness are adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on Integrated Water Resources Management, Climate Resilience and WASH. This considers issues affecting gender, youths, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, elderly culture and all other stakeholders. However, the 42.9 %) of the respondents believed that the issues of inclusiveness have not been adequately addressed in the policy. The results from the interview are presented in the Table b-1 below;

Table b-1: Addressing issues of inclusiveness in MWE Policy

Response		Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	57.1
	No	42.9
	Total	100.0

ii. Rating Inclusiveness Among the youths, women, men and PwD in Albert Water Management Zone (AWMZ).

The results from rating inclusivity among different categories of people in the Albert Water Management Zone showed that youths were rated to be moderate with 42.9 % and 28.6% low and high respectively as indicated in

Response		Valid Percent
Valid	Low	28.6

	Moderate	42.9
	High	28.6
	Total	100.0

Table b-2, Inclusiveness among Women was rated to be at 57.1 % moderate, 28.6 % moderate and 14.3 % high as indicated in Table b-3, whereas inclusiveness among the Men was rated to be 42.9 % high, moderate and 28.6 % moderate and 28.6 % low respectively as presented in Table b-4, Inclusiveness among the PwD was rated to be at 42.9 % low, 28 moderate and 28.6 % low whereas Inclusiveness among the Elderly people was rated to be 42.9 % low, 42.9 % and 14.3 % low respectively as presented in Table b-6.

Table b-2: Rating inclusiveness amongst the youths

Response		Valid Percent
Valid	Low	28.6
	Moderate	42.9
	High	28.6
	Total	100.0

Table b-3: Rating Inclusiveness amongst women

Response		Percent
Valid	Low	28.6
	Moderate	57.1
	High	14.3
	Total	100.0

Table b-4: Rating Inclusiveness amongst men

Response		Percent
Valid	Low	28.6
	Moderate	28.6
	High	42.9
	Total	100.0

Table b-5: Rating Inclusiveness amongst PwD

Response		Percent
Valid	Low	42.9
	Moderate	28.6
	High	28.6
	Total	100.0

Table b-6: Rating Inclusiveness among Elderly

Response		Percent
Valid	Low	42.9
	Moderate	42.9
	High	14.3
	Total	100.0

iii. Does the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., (WASHC, WUC, CMC, CMO) CMP Guidelines, Water ACT, Policies as stipulated in IWRM,

Climate change and WASH related policies, guidelines address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels?

The findings stipulate that the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., catchment management planning guidelines, water Act, policies, climate change and WASH related policies and guidelines fairly address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels. This was evidenced by 57.14 % of the respondents who accepted the statement whereas 42.86% rejected. However, there are a number of challenges faced during the implementation of the policy frameworks and these include;

- a) Lack of information access about the institutional frameworks among the implementing departments and the beneficiaries/ stakeholders.
- b) There is lack of human resource capacity to implement
- c) There is inadequate information regarding the institutional framework in all institutions.
- d) The youths and elderly are left out during implementation.

The data analyzed has been presented in Figure b-1 and Figure b-2 below;

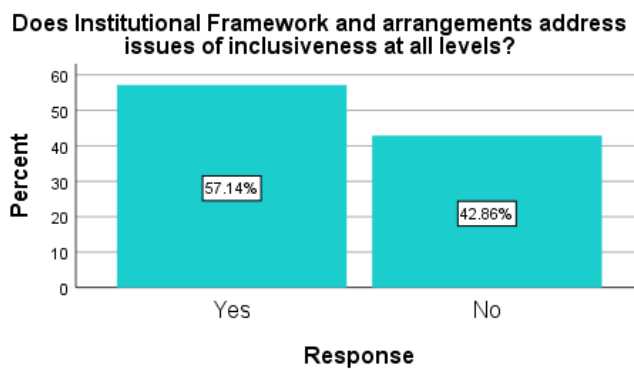


Figure b-1: Institutional Framework and Arrangements in Addressing Issues of Inclusiveness

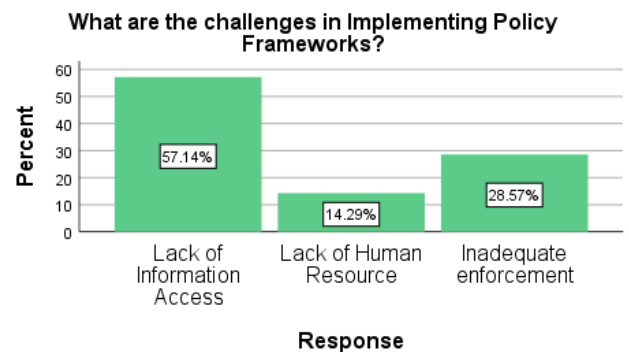


Figure b-2: Challenges Faced During Im Policy Frameworks

iv. Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH challenges in the Albert Water Management Zone.

There are a number of gaps affecting the inclusiveness as a response used in addressing WASH challenges in the Albert Water Management Zone. Through interviews conducted in the zone, the following gaps were identified and these include; inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM which stands as a major gap in the zone with 36.67 %, low budget to facilitate staff (13.33 %), Inadequate stakeholder capacity (6.67 %) and cultural beliefs (3.33 %). The results from the survey are presented in the Figure b-3 below

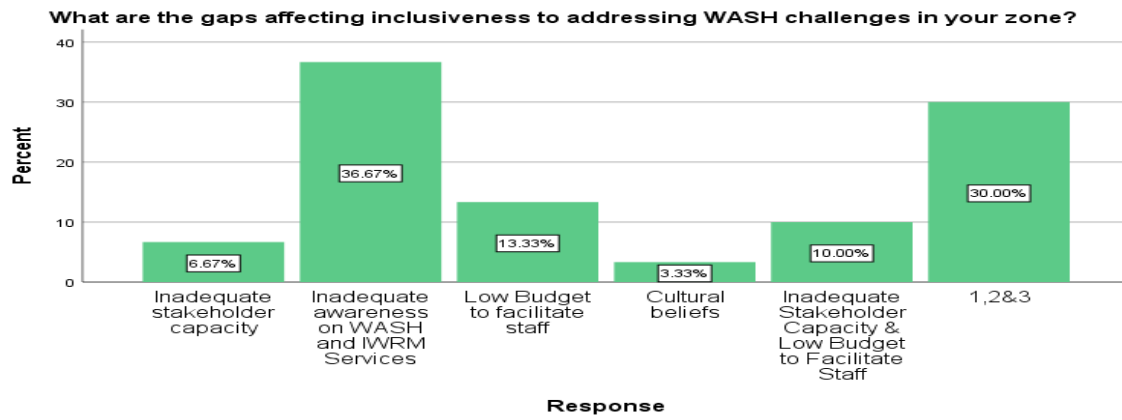


Figure b-3: Gaps affecting Inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH Challenges

v. Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing IWRM challenges in the AWMZ.

There are a number of gaps that affect inclusiveness as a response to addressing IWRM challenges in the AWMZ, these gaps include inadequate stakeholder capacity (6.67%), inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM services (36.67 %) and low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation (20.00 %). It is believed that inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM services (36.67 %) remain the main gap that need to be addressed in the AWMZ. This is presented in Figure b-4 below;

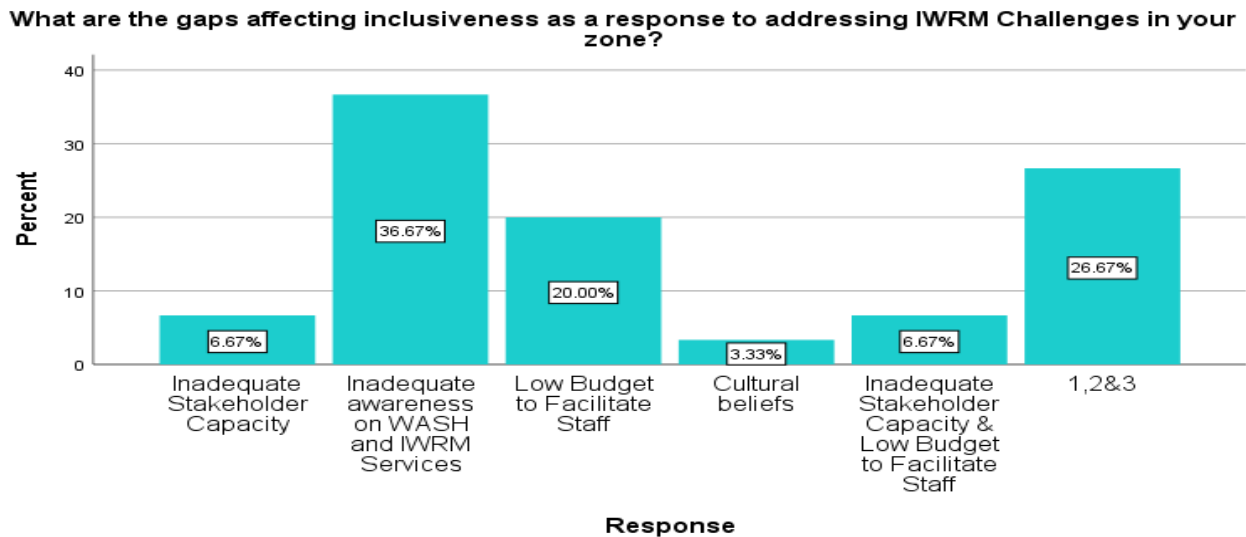


Figure b-4: Gaps affecting Inclusiveness as a response to addressing IWRM Challenges.

vi. Does the MWE budget adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e., gender, PwD and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM?

The findings from data analysis portray that the MWE budget does not adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e., gender, PwD and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM. From the analysis, 71.43

% of the respondents said nowhere as no whereas only 25.57 % accepted that the budget address issues of inclusiveness. The results are presented in Figure b-5 below.

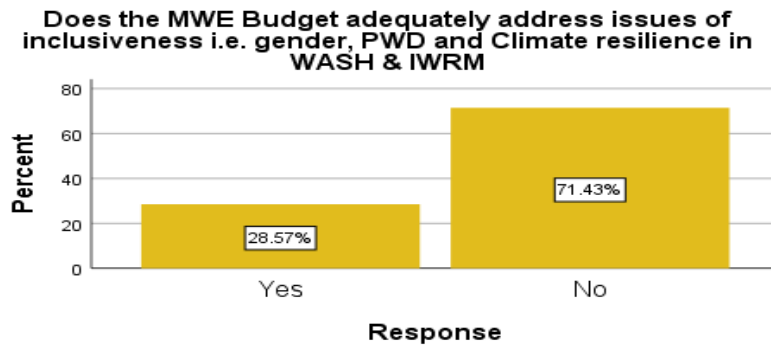


Figure b-5: MWE Budget in Addressing Issues of Inclusiveness

vii. Challenges Faced During Implementation and proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

*Challenges Faced During Implementation Proposed Strategic Actions
of Policy Framework*

<p><i>The main challenges that affect the implementation of the MWE budget were linked to;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>low funding of the implementing departments,</i> • <i>Lack of awareness among the stakeholders,</i> • <i>Low information access,</i> • <i>Low adoption level of the local people/ stakeholders,</i> • <i>Increased population,</i> • <i>Language barriers as the guidelines are all in English and cannot be understood by the illiterate people.</i> 	<p>Three key strategic actions were proposed to address the mentioned challenges and these include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Allocate more funds to the responsible departments.</i> • <i>Follow the Bottom-up Planning.</i> • <i>Focus on capacity building among the key stakeholders.</i>
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viii. Does the National Environment Act adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH Services in your area.

The findings from data analysis portray that 71.43 % of the respondents agreed that the NEA adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the Albert Water Management Zone.

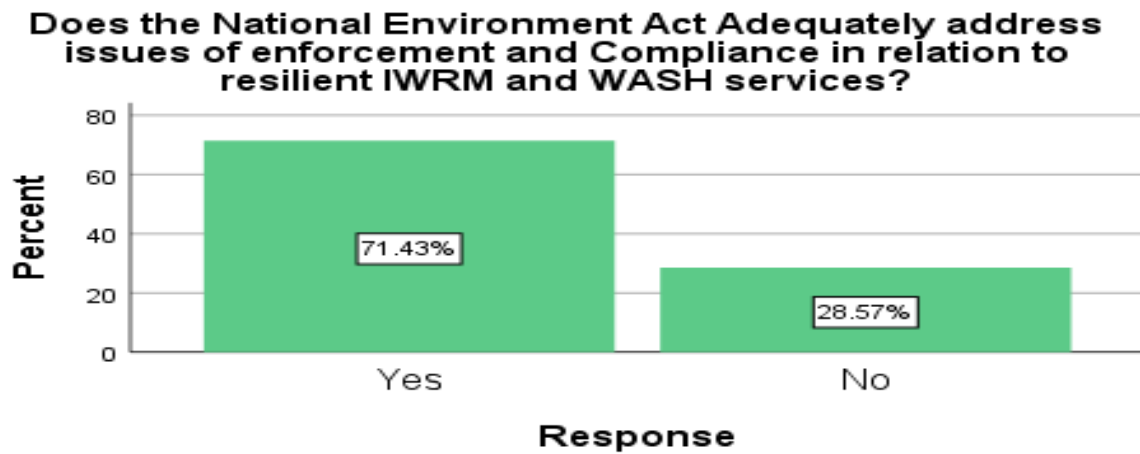


Figure b-6: NEA in addressing issues of compliance in relation to resilient and IWRM

1. Challenges Faced During Implementation.

However, its implementation is affected by a number of challenges which include;

- a) Lack of enforcement of Laws and Ordinances by the responsible technical personnel at all levels.
- b) There is inefficient communication strategy in the Ministry of Water and Environment which affects the flow of information transfer and delivery.
- c) There are poor adoption levels to policies by the local people at community level.
- d) There is rapid population growth which leads to high dependency on the natural resources for settlement, agriculture and deforestation for fuel energy hence causing depletion.

2. Proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

A number of actions to address to address the above-mentioned challenges were mentioned by the interviewed stakeholders and these include;

- a) Carryout massive sensitization meetings in communities about the policies and how they are relevant in the conservation of natural resources and the life of the local person.
- b) Disseminate information about the policies inform of IEC materials at sub county level and translated in the local language for easy understanding by all the socio groups.
- c) Increase the budget of the responsible departments and ensure that enforcement is enhanced. Tools to help in the enforcement such as vehicles for transport can be provided to the responsible officers.

ix. Does the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the AWMZ?

The results from the interview conducted in the Albert Water Management Zone indicate that only 28.6 % of the respondents believe that the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services and 71.4 % of the respondents indicated that these ordinances and byelaws have not addresses the issues, the analysis is presented in the Table b-7 below;

Table b-7: Ordinances and Byelaws in addressing issues of enforcement

Response		Percent
	Yes	28.6
	No	71.4
	Total	100.0

1. Challenges Faced During Implementation of ordinances and byelaws.

A number of challenges which affect the implementation of Bylaws and Ordinances

- a) Lack of financial and technical empowerment to formulate these ordinances and byelaws.
- b) Lack of adequate Knowledge to formulate the ordinances and byelaws by responsible technical staff.
- c) Political interference in the implementation process of the ordinances and byelaws.

2. Proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

- a) Improve funding in the departments enforcing the byelaws and ordinances.
- b) Capacity building among the technical staff and politicians.
- c) Massive sensitization of the stakeholders in order to understand the byelaws and ordinances

x. How the following policy frameworks (water policy, NEMP, Climate Change Policy, Acts), address adequately issues of social and environmental safeguards.

The respondents in the Albert Water Management Zone gave different opinions of the policy frameworks and how they address issues of socio and environmental safeguards, The results are described in the sections below;

4.3.10.1 The National Water Supply Policy frameworks

The survey conducted in the Albert Water Management Zone indicate that the national water supply policy frameworks has moderately addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards. This was proved by 57.14% of the respondents, however, 42.86% of the respondents declined that the policy framework has addressed adequately the issues of socio and environmental safeguards.; The analyzed data is presented in Figure 0-1 below;

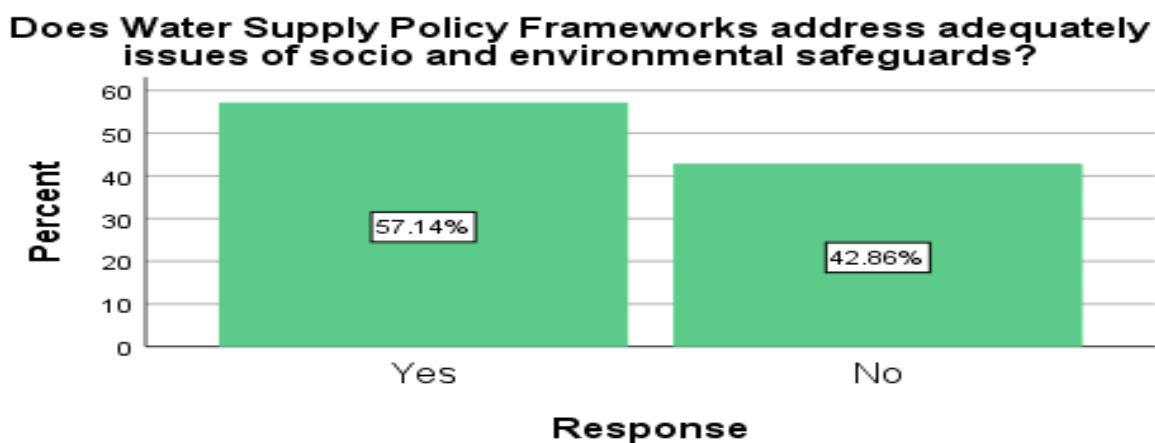


Figure b-7: Water Supply Policy and Frameworks in addressing Issues of Socio and environmental safeguards

1. The NEMP Policy Framework

According to the study findings, 42.86 % of the respondents in AWMZ accepted that the NEMP policy framework has adequately addressed the issues of socio and environmental safeguards in the zone. However only 57.14 % did not accept this statement and were able to mention a number of challenges that affect the implementation of this policy framework and they include;

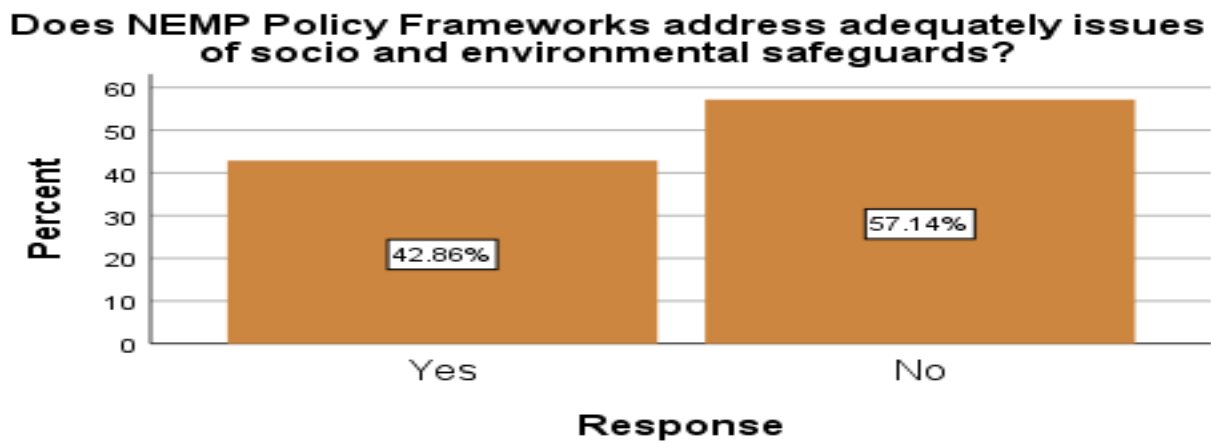
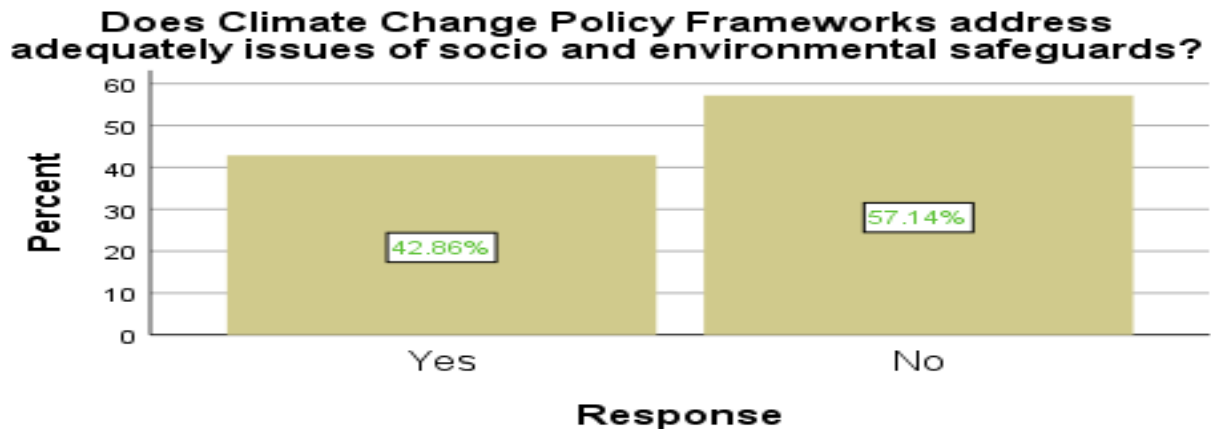


Figure b-8: NEMP Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

2. The Climate Change Policy Frameworks

According to the respondents interviewed in the AWMZ, the climate change policy frameworks has not adequately addressed issues of socio and environmental safeguards and this was confirmed by 57.14% of the respondents while 42.86% of the respondents accepted that the policy framework address the issues of socio and environmental safeguards. This information is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**Figure 0-3 below;

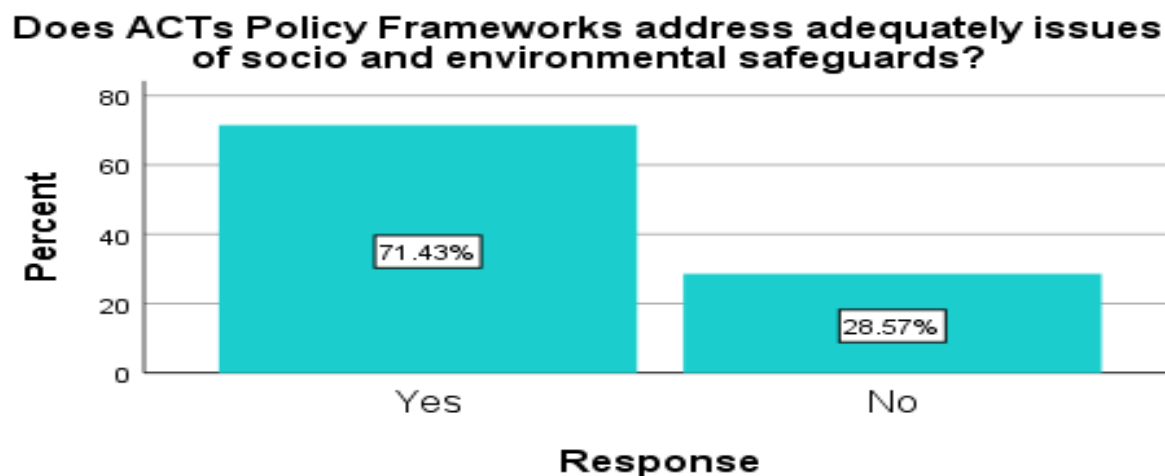


Climate Change Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

3. The ACTs Policy Frameworks in Addressing Issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

According to the results obtained from the survey conducted in the Albert Water Management Zone, only 71.43 % of the respondents accepted that the ACTs policy frameworks address adequately the

issues of socio and environmental safeguards, and 28.57 % rejected the statement. The results from data analysis are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below;



ACTs policy Frameworks in Addressing Socio & Environmental Safeguards

4.3.10.4.1 Challenges affecting the implementation of Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of socio and environmental safeguards

The implementation of policy frameworks in addressing issues of socio and environmental safeguards in the AWMZ is affected by the following challenges;

- (i) Lack of readily available environmental police to help in the enforcement of the policies at the local level.
- (ii) The guidelines and safeguards are not clearly communicated and hence are hard to interpreted.
- (iii) Lack of community will to support in the implementation of the policies.
- (iv) Limited information access at lower government levels such as sub counties, parishes and village level.
- (v) Low budget to support enforcement of the policies.

4.3.10.1.2 Proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

The following actions were proposed to be implemented for addressing the mentioned challenges;

- (i) Provide budget for environmental police and deploy at a force at every sub county for easy enforcement of laws and policies.

- (ii) Create awareness on the guidelines and safeguards at village level so that the local people can understand what they mean and their purpose.
- (iii) Provide ways of ensuring easy access to information at lower government levels such as sub counties, parishes, villages. The information should be easy to interpret by the local people.

iii.i.4 Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, only 57.1 % of the respondents interviewed in the Albert Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, some of respondents (42.9 %) did not accept the statement.

Table b-8: Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

Response		Percent
	Yes	57.1
	No	42.9
	Total	100.0

4.3.11.1 The challenges given that affect the implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH include;

- (iv) lack of awareness among the implementors and the local people.
- (v) High levels of poverty among the grassroot people who are supposed to implement these policies and regulations.

4.3.11.2 The respondents proposed the following actions as a way of correcting these challenges and they include;

- (vi) Create awareness among all the communities to understand the policies and regulations.
- (vii) Involving all stakeholders at all levels of planning and implementation,
- (viii) Strengthening enforcement of policies and regulations and
- (ix) Promoting direct ownership of these policies and legislation.

ix.i.4 Do the existing Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks stipulate or mention strategic actions that promote resilient IWRM and WASH services.

42.86 % of the respondents in the Albert Water Management Zone accepted that the existing legal, policy and regulatory framework of the people stipulate or mention strategic actions that promote resilient IWRM and WASH services while 57.14 % of the respondents rejected the statement. However, there are some challenges which affect the implementation of these legal and policy and regulatory frameworks which include;

- a) Limited funding in the departments responsible to Implement the legal, policy and regulatory frameworks.
- b) There is high ignorance of the local people who have to adopt to these legal, policy and legal frameworks.

To address these challenges, there is need to engage stakeholders at all levels, do massive sensitization of the communities, capacity building among the technical and political staff who are meant to implement the policies and increase the funds in departments meant to implement these legal and policy frameworks. The analyzed data has been presented in Figure b-9 below;

Do the existing Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks stipulate/mention strategic actions that promote resilience?

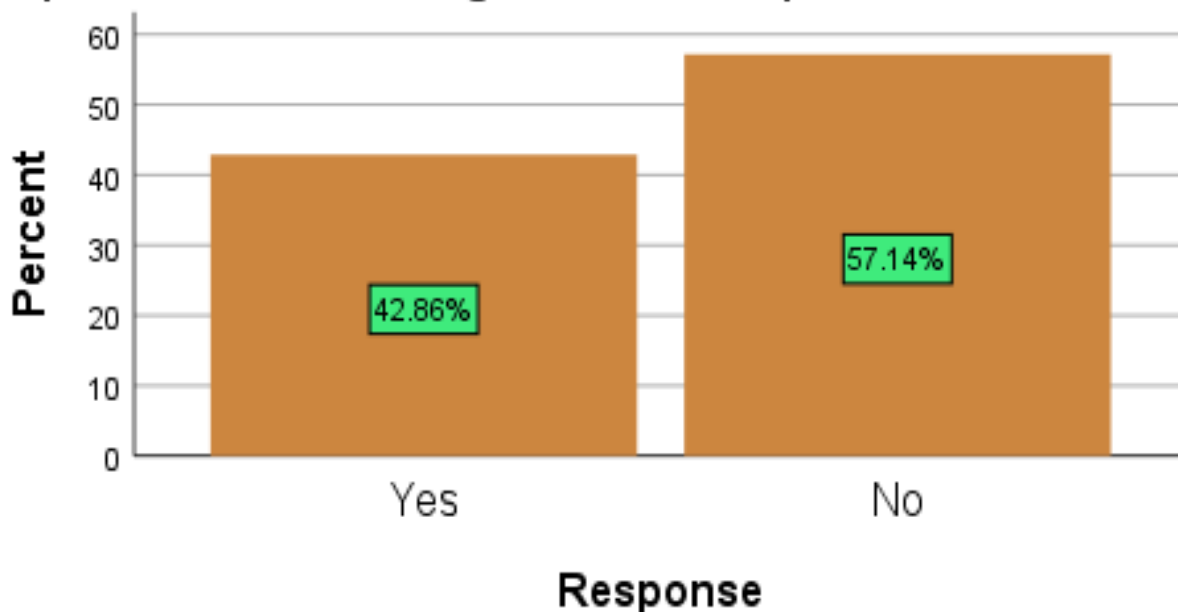


Figure b-9 Existing Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks in Promoting Resilience

ix.i.5 Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

71.43 % of the respondents interviewed mentioned that the legal, policy and regulatory framework do not adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH in the Albert Water Management Zone, this is because of challenges related to lack of awareness among the stakeholders about the existing policies and regulatory frameworks and low funds allocated to the departments responsible to implement the frameworks.

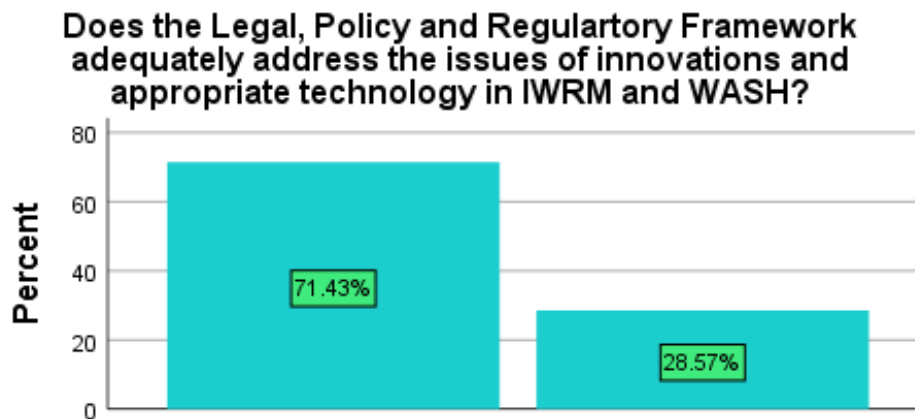


Figure b-10: Addressing Issues of Innovations and Appropriate Technology in IWRM and WASH

Respondents proposed actions such as;

- a) Financing new innovations.
- b) Availing alternatives to technologies which have not properly worked.
- c) Conducting massive sanitization among the stakeholders about the policies and new innovations and;
- d) Increasing budgets for the departments responsible for implementation and enforcement of these policies.

ix.i.6 Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, only 63.33 % of the respondents interviewed in the Albert Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, Majority of respondents (36.67 %) did not accept the statement.

Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Framework adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH?

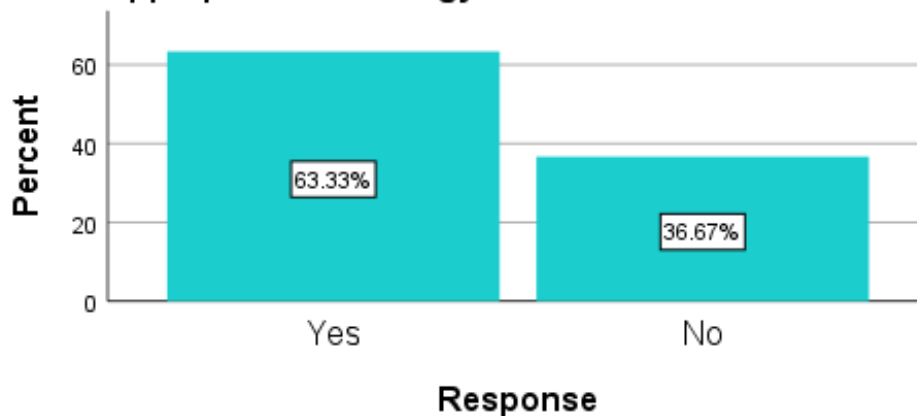


Figure b-11: Addressing Issues of Innovations and Appropriate Technologies in IWRM and WASH.

There are a number of challenges that affect that affect the implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH and these include;

- a) Lack of awareness among the implementors and the local people.
- b) Limited Funds to use in the implementation of the policies and regulations.
- c) Political Interference in the implementation of the policies and regulations.
- d) Language Barrier as most policies and regulations are in foreign language (English) and not translated to local languages for easy interpretation.

What Challenges are faced during the implementation of legal, policy and regulatory framework in addressing issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH?

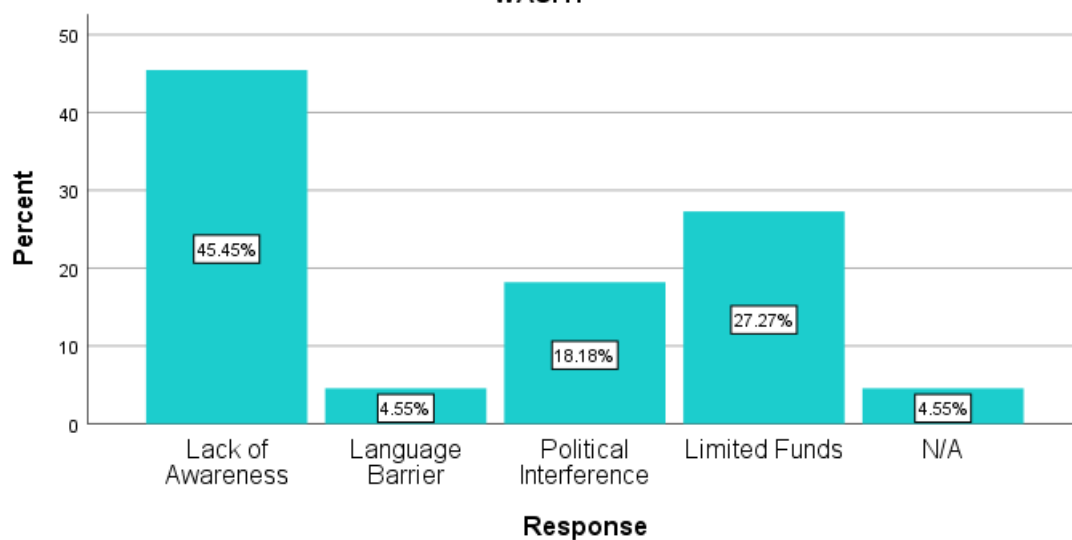


Figure b-12: Challenges Faced During Implementation of Policies on Innovations and Appropriate Technologies

In order to address the challenges, respondents were able propose some actions which need to be taken up and these include;

- a) Conduct massive/ aggressive awareness campaigns in all communities about relevant policies and regulations.
- b) Increase the budgets allocation at every department responsible for implementing these policies and regulations.
- c) Find ways/ solutions for eliminating political interference in the implementation/ enforcement of policies and regulations.
- d) Translate the policies and regulations in languages that can easily be understood by each and every person at the lowest community level.

(ii) Upper Nile Water Management Zone

Upper-Nile Water Management Zone one of the four zones established after the water sector reform study of 2005, it covers district in upper Nile and Westline regions part of Uganda. the following were the critical issues noted during the root cause analysis.

ix.ii.4 Are Issues of Inclusiveness adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on IWRM, Climate Resilience and WASH.

It was found out that 56.7 % of the respondents believed that issues of inclusiveness are adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on Integrated Water Resources Management, Climate Resilience and WASH. This considers issues affecting gender, youths, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, elderly culture and all other stakeholders. However, the 43.3 % of the respondents believed that the issues of inclusiveness have not been adequately addressed in the policy. The results from the interview are presented in the Table b-1 below;

Table ix.ii.4-1: Addressing issues of inclusiveness in MWE Policy

Response		Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	56.7
	No	43.3
	Total	100.0

Rating Inclusiveness Among the youths, women, men and PwD in Upper Nile Water Management Zone.

The results from rating inclusivity among different categories of people showed that youths were rated to be moderate with 53.33 %, 36.67 % low and 10.00 % high, Women were rated at 53.33 % Moderate, 30.00 % high and 16.67 % low, Men were rated to be 43.33 % high, 40.00 % moderate and 16.67 % low, PwD were rated to be at 56.67 % low, 33.33 % moderate and 10.00 % high whereas Elderly people were rated to be 63.33 % low and 30.00 % moderate and 6.67 % high. This information has been presented Figure ix.ii.4-1 to Figure ix.ii.4-5 below;

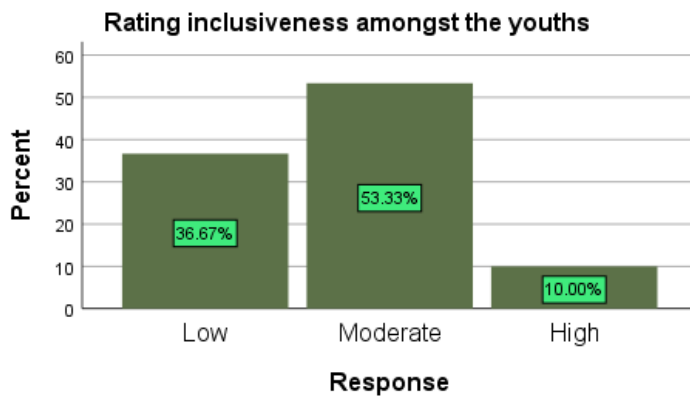


Figure ix.ii.4-1: Inclusiveness among the Youths

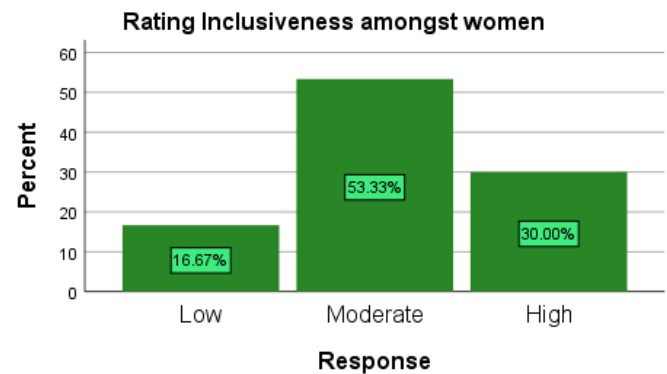
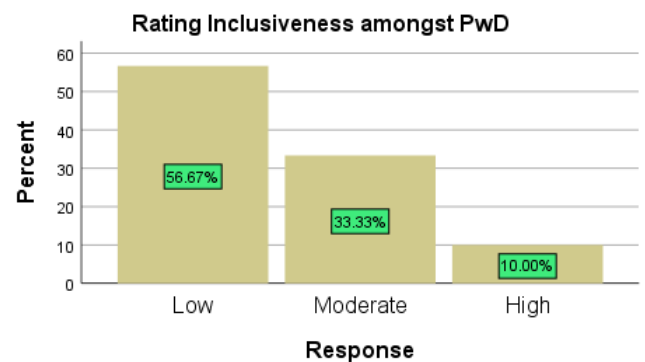


Figure ix.ii.4-2: Inclusiveness Among Wome



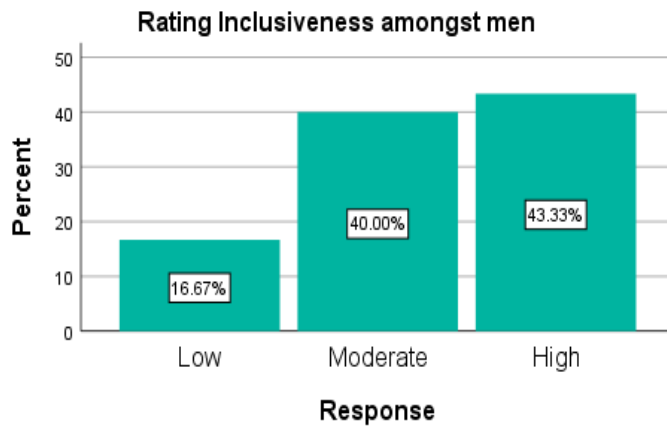


Figure ix.ii.4-3: Inclusiveness Amongst Men

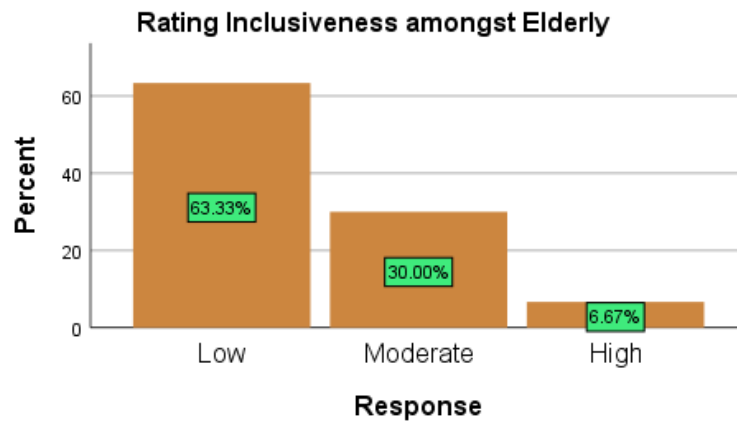


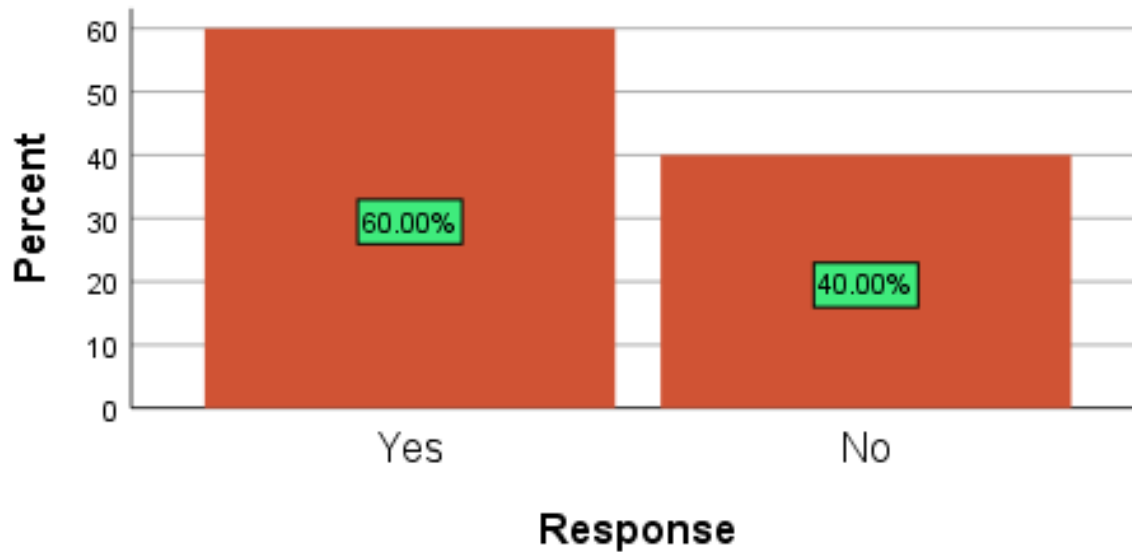
Figure ix.ii.4-5: Inclusiveness Amongst Elderly.

ix.ii.5 Does the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., (WASHC, WUC, CMC, CMO) CMP Guidelines, Water ACT, Policies as stipulated in IWRM, Climate change and WASH related policies, guidelines address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels?

The findings stipulate that the institutional framework and arrangements i.e., catchment management planning guidelines, water Act, policies, climate change and WASH related policies and guidelines fairly address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels. This was evidenced by 60.00 % of the respondents who accepted the statement whereas 40.00 % rejected.

Figure ix.ii.4-6: Institutional Framework and Arrangements in Addressing Issues of Inclusiveness.

Does Institutional Framework and arrangements address issues of inclusiveness at all levels?



However, there are a number of challenges faced during the implementation of the policy frameworks and these include;

- a) Lack of information access about the institutional frameworks among the implementing departments and the beneficiaries/ stakeholders.
- b) Inadequate enforcement of policies and regulations in IWRM.
- c) Lack of Financial Resources to finance the implementation process.
- d) Lack of human resource to support the implementation of the policies.
- e) Political interference which hinders the implementation of the policies.
- f) Language barrier since the existing policies and regulations are not translated into the local languages or are not simplified to be understood by all categories of people.

The data analyzed has been presented in Figure ix.ii.4-7

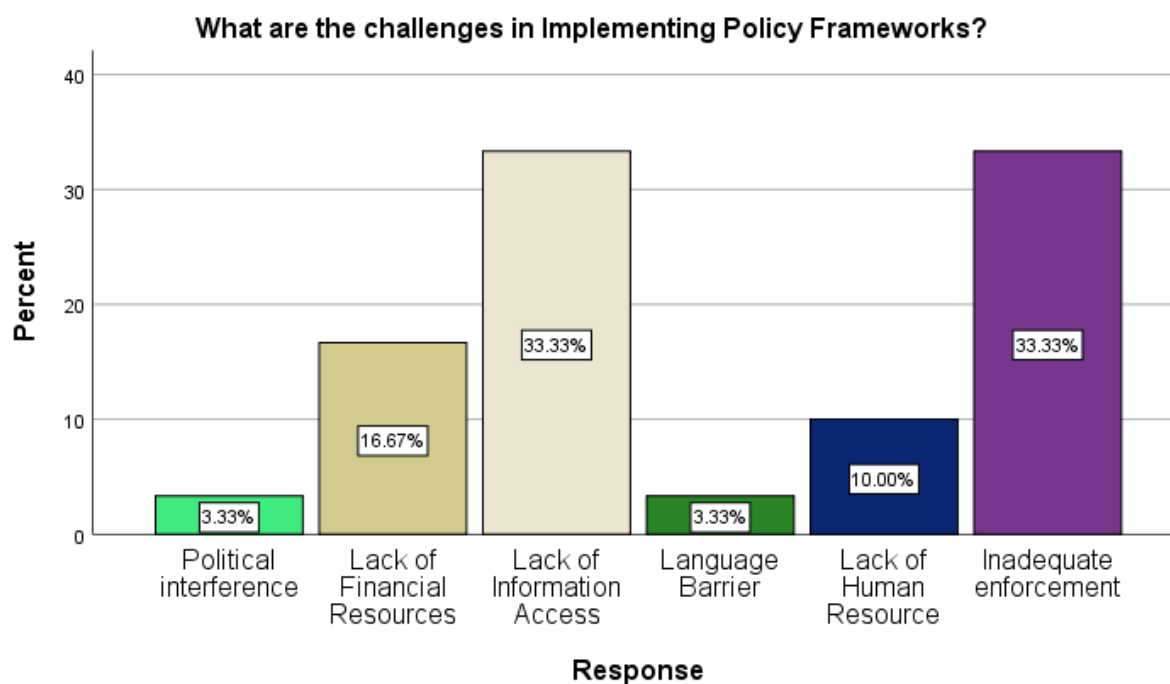


Figure ix.ii.4-7: Challenges faced during implementing of policy frameworks

ix.ii.5.1 Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH challenges in the UNWMZ.

There are a number of gaps affecting the inclusiveness as a response used in addressing WASH challenges in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone. The interviews conducted in the zone were able to identify the following gaps;

- a) Inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM Services which was rated to be the biggest gap with a 36.7 % of the respondents mentioned it as the major concern.
- b) Inadequate Stakeholder Capacity
- c) Low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation of policies.
- d) Cultural beliefs

The rating of each of the gaps identified has been presented in Table ix.ii.4-2 below.

Table ix.ii.4-2: Gaps affecting inclusiveness in addressing WASH challenges in UNWMZ

Response from Respondents		Percentage
Identified Gaps	Inadequate stakeholder capacity	6.7
	Inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM Services	36.7
	Low Budget to facilitate staff	13.3
	Cultural beliefs	3.3
	Inadequate Stakeholder Capacity & Low Budget to Facilitate Staff	10.0
	Combination of 1,2&3	30.0
	Total	100.0

Table ix.ii.4-3: Gaps affecting inclusiveness in addressing WASH challenges in UNWMZ

ix.ii.5.2 Identifying the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing IWRM challenges in the UNMZ.

There are a number of gaps affecting the inclusiveness as a response used in addressing WASH challenges in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone. The interviews conducted in the zone were able to identify the following gaps;

- (x) Inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM Services which was rated to be the biggest gap with a 36.7 % of the respondents mentioned it as the major concern.
- (xi) Inadequate Stakeholder Capacity
- (xii) Low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation of policies.
- (xiii) Cultural beliefs

The rating of each of the gaps identified has been presented in Table ix.ii.4-4 below.

Table ix.ii.4-4: Gaps affecting inclusiveness in addressing IWRM challenges in UNWMZ

Response		Percent
Identified Gaps	Inadequate Stakeholder Capacity	6.7
	Inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM Services	36.7
	Low Budget to Facilitate Staff	20.0
	Cultural beliefs	3.3
	Inadequate Stakeholder Capacity & Low Budget to Facilitate Staff	6.7
	1,2&3	26.7
	Total	100.0

xiii.i.4 Does the MWE budget adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e., gender, PwD and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM?

The findings from data analysis portray that the MWE budget does not adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e., gender, PwD and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM. From the analysis, 63.33% of the respondents said the budget does not adequately address inclusiveness whereas only 36.67 % accepted that the budget address issues of inclusiveness. The results are presented in Figure ix.ii.4-8 below

Does the MWE Budget adequately address issues of inclusiveness i.e. gender, PWD and Climate resilience in WASH & IWRM

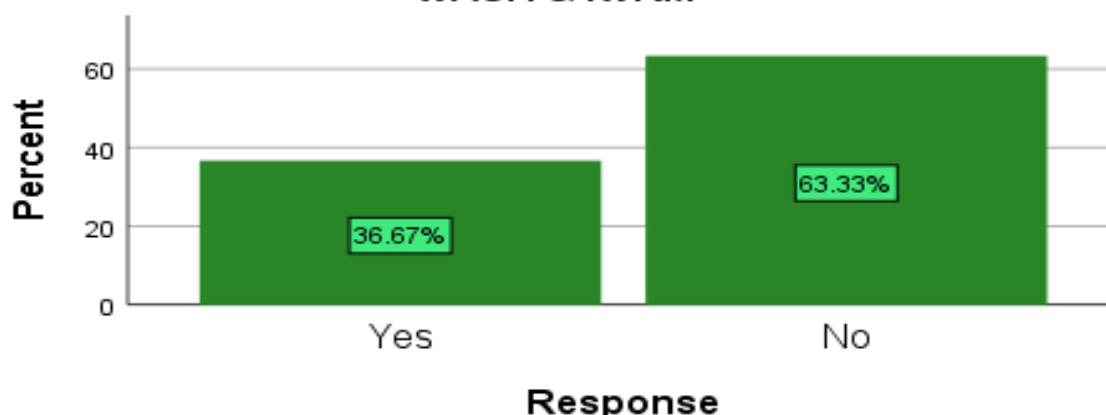


Figure ix.ii.4-8: MWE Budget in Addressing Issues of Inclusiveness

xiii.i.4.1 Challenges Faced During Implementation and proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

A number of challenges were identified by the respondents interviewed in the upper Nile water management zone and these have been provided in Table ix.ii.4-5 below; a number of proposed actions were identified by stakeholders and these include;

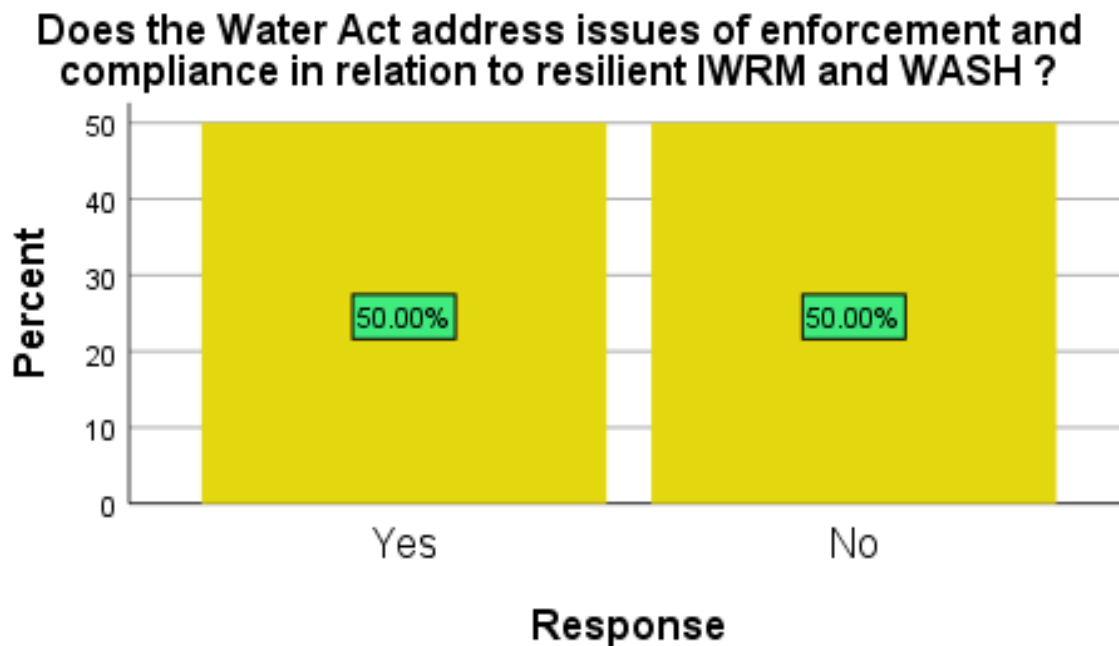
- a) Providing more funds to the departments responsible for implementation of the policies and regulations.
- b) Conduct capacity building sessions to Policy makers who are at the front of promoting the implementation of policies and legislations.
- c) Put strategies to deter corruption among the political leaders who interfere with the implementation of policies for their personal benefits.

Table ix.ii.4-5: Challenges Faced During Implementation of Inclusiveness

Response		Valid Percent
Identified Challenges	Poor Fund Allocation and Prioritization	50.0
	Corruption among political leaders	16.7
	Lack of sensitization for policy stakeholders	33.3
	Total	100.0

xiii.i.5 Does the Water ACT adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the UNWMZ?

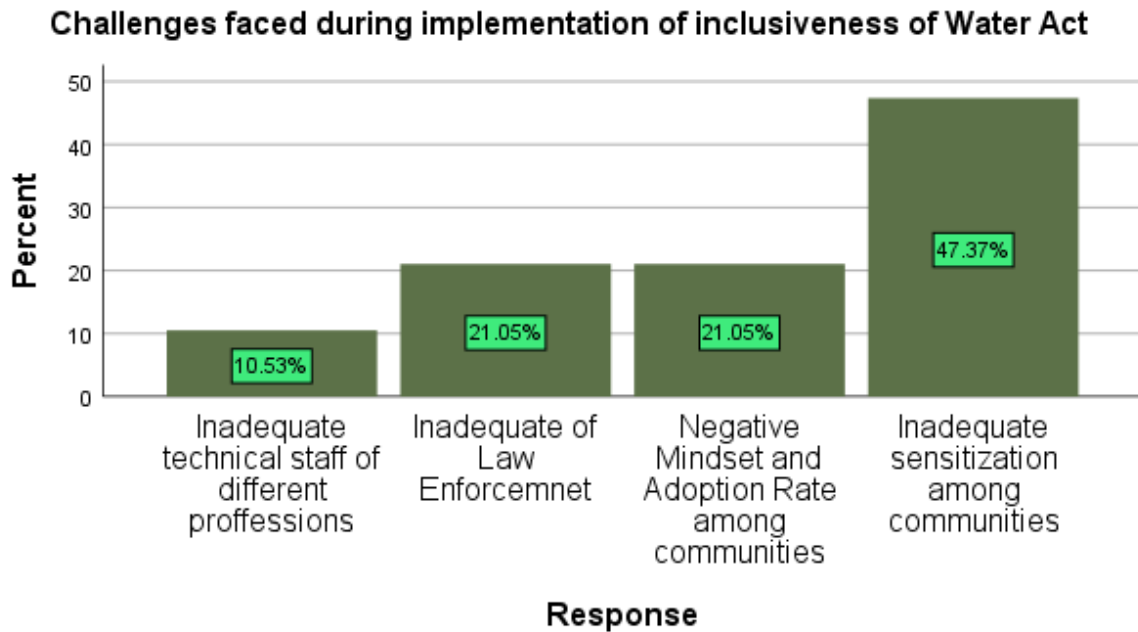
According to the survey conducted in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone, it was confirmed by 50.00 % of the respondents accepted that the water Act addresses issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient integrated water resources management and water sanitation and hygiene in the UNWMZ. However, 50.00 % of the respondents confirmed that the water Act has not addressed these issues as presented on **Error! Reference source not found.** below;



The challenges faced during the implementation of the water Act include;

- a) Inadequate sensitization of all communities about the water Act.
- b) Negative mindset and low adoption rate among communities.
- c) Inadequate low enforcement among the technical and political personal.
- d) Inadequate technical staff of different professions to support the implementation of all the policies and regulations.

The challenges have been ranked based on the percentage they affect the implementation process and presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below;



The key proposed actions for addressing the above-mentioned challenges include;

- a) Carrying out massive sensitization of the in all communities to ensure that the local people are aware about the policies and regulations related to IWRM and WASH. This will help in the mind-set change of the local communities.
- b) There is need to increase the staffing at all levels e.g parish, sub county and district who can help in the enforcement of the policies.

xiii.i.6 *Does the National Environment Act adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH Services in your area.*

The findings from data analysis portray that 66.67 % of the respondents agreed that the NEA adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the Albert Water Management Zone and 33.33 % of the respondents did not agree.

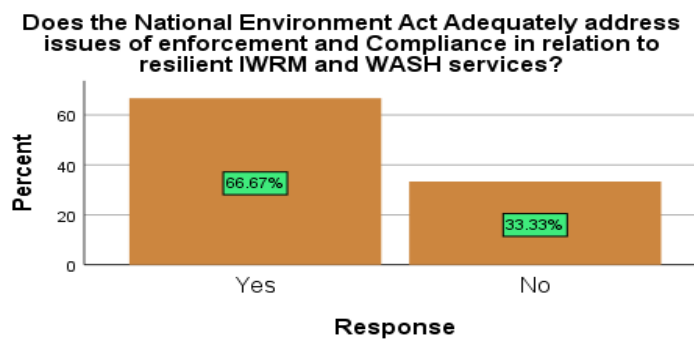


Figure ix.ii.4-9: NEA in addressing issues of compliance in relation to resilient and IWRM

xiii.i.6.1 Challenges Faced During Implementation.

However, its implementation is affected by a number of challenges which include;

- a) Lack of funding to help in the implementation of enforcement activities. The funds include those for buying tools, vehicles, stationery and others.
- b) There is lack of political will to implement and enforce the National Environmental Act. Most politicians fail to support enforcement because they fear to lose votes.
- c) Lack of enforcement of laws and ordinances.
- d) Corruption in some departments and officials/ politicians.
- e) Inefficient communication strategy in MWE.
- f) Poor Adoption Levels to policies especially by the communities.

The analyzed data is presented in Table ix.ii.4-6 below;

Table ix.ii.4-6: Challenges Faced During the Implementation of Inclusiveness in the NEA

Response		Valid Percent
Identified Challenges	Lack of Funding to help in implementation e.g., Tools, Vehicles, etc	23.8
	Lack of Political Will	9.5
	Lack of Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances	33.3
	Corruption	4.8
	Inefficient Communication Strategy in MWE	14.3
	Poor Adoption Levels to Policies	14.3
	Total	100.0

xiii.i.6.2 Proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

A number of actions to address to address the above-mentioned challenges were mentioned by the interviewed stakeholders and these include;

- a) Carryout massive sensitization meetings in communities about the policies and how they are relevant in the conservation of natural resources and the life of the local person.
- b) Disseminate information about the policies inform of IEC materials at sub county level and translated in the local language for easy understanding by all the socio groups.
- c) Increase the budget of the responsible departments and ensure that enforcement is enhanced. Tools to help in the enforcement such as vehicles for transport can be provided to the responsible officers.

xiii.i.7 Does the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in the UNWMZ?

The results from the interview conducted in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone indicate that only 50.00 % of the respondents believe that the ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services and 50.00 % of the respondents indicated that these ordinances and byelaws have not addresses the issues, the analysis is presented in the Table ix.ii.4-7 below;

Table ix.ii.4-7: Ordinances and Byelaws in addressing issues of enforcement

Response		Percent
	Yes	50.00
	No	50.00
	Total	100.0

xiii.i.7.1 Challenges Faced During Implementation of ordinances and byelaws.

A number of challenges which affect the implementation of Bylaws and Ordinances

- a) Lack of financial and technical empowerment to formulate these ordinances and byelaws.
- b) Lack of adequate Knowledge to formulate the ordinances and byelaws by responsible technical staff.
- c) Political interference in the implementation process of the ordinances and byelaws.

xiii.i.7.2 Proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

- a) Improve funding in the departments enforcing the byelaws and ordinances.
- b) Capacity building among the technical staff and politicians.
- c) Massive sensitization of the stakeholders in order to understand the byelaws and ordinances.

xiii.i.8 How the following policy frameworks (water policy, NEMP, Climate Change Policy, Acts), address adequately issues of social and environmental safeguards.

The respondents in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone gave different opinions of the policy frameworks and how they address issues of socio and environmental safeguards, The results are described in the sections below;

4.4.8.1 The National Water Supply Policy frameworks

The survey conducted in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone indicate that the national water supply policy frameworks has moderately addressed the issues of social and environmental safe guards. This was proved by 63.33 % of the respondents, however, 36.67 % of the respondents declined that the policy framework has addressed adequately the issues of socio and environmental safeguards.; The analyzed data is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below;

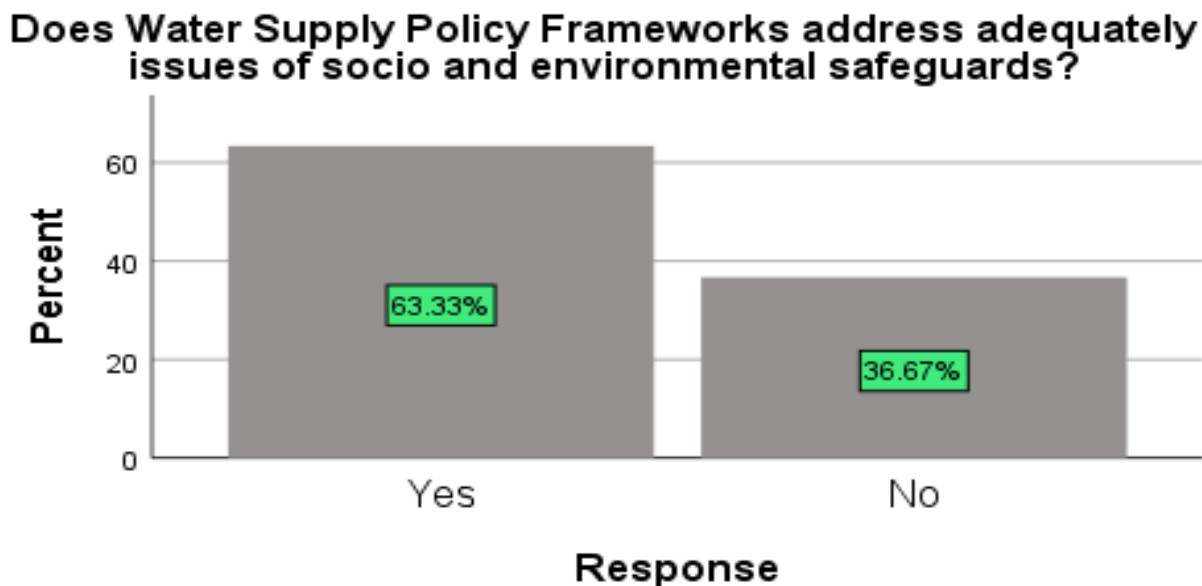


Figure ix.ii.4-10: Water Supply Policy and Frameworks in addressing Issues of Socio and environmental safeguards

xiii.i.8.1 The NEMP Policy Framework

According to the study findings, 66.67 % of the respondents in UNWMZ accepted that the NEMP policy framework has adequately addressed the issues of socio and environmental safeguards in the zone.

However only 33.33 % did not accept this statement and were able to mention a number of challenges that affect the implementation of this policy framework and they include;

Does NEMP Policy Frameworks address adequately issues of socio and environmental safeguards?

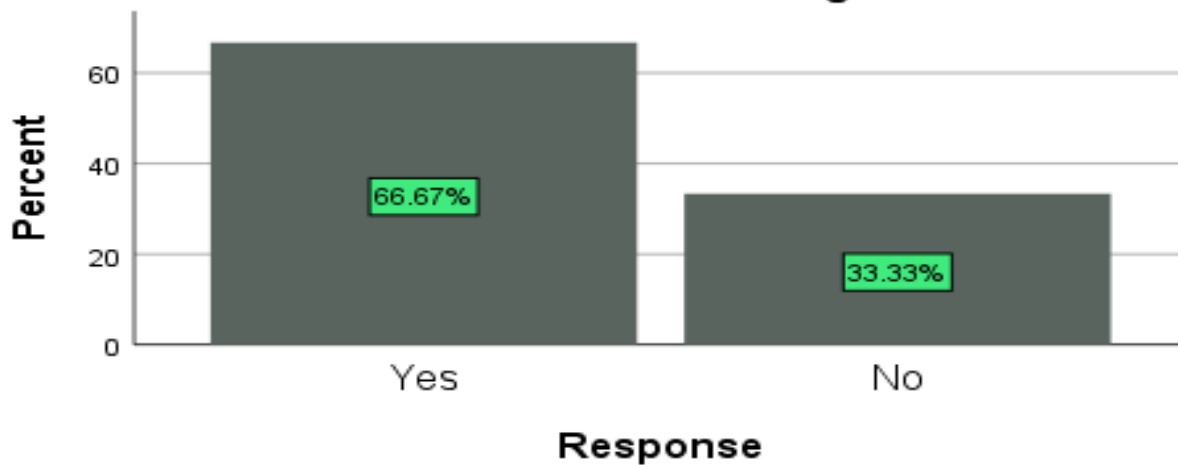
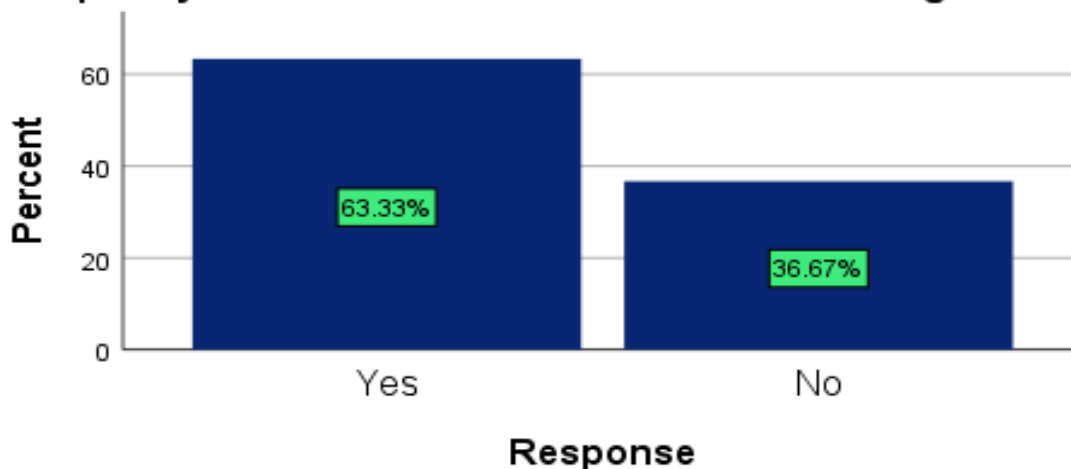


Figure ix.ii.4-11: NEMP Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

xiii.i.8.2 The Climate Change Policy Frameworks

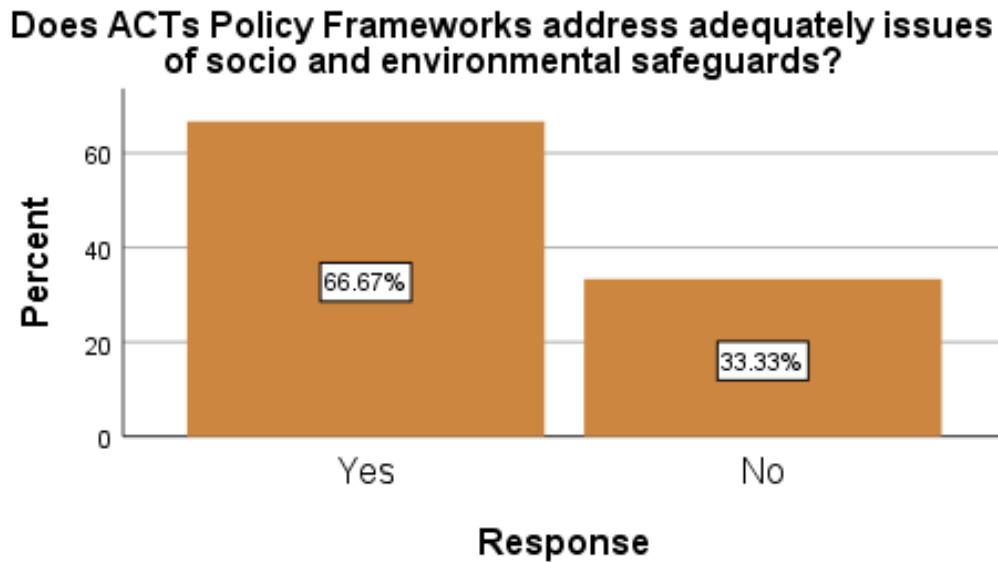
According to the respondents interviewed in the UNWMZ, the climate change policy frameworks has not adequately addressed issues of socio and environmental safeguards and this was confirmed by 63.33 % of the respondents while 36.67 % of the respondents accepted that the policy framework address the issues of socio and environmental safeguards. This information is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**Figure 0-3 below;

Does Climate Change Policy Frameworks address adequately issues of socio and environmental safeguards?



xiii.i.8.3 The ACTs Policy Frameworks in Addressing Issues of Socio and Environmental Safeguards

According to the results obtained from the survey conducted in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone, only 66.67 % of the respondents accepted that the ACTs policy frameworks address adequately the issues of socio and environmental safeguards, and 33.33 % rejected the statement. The results from data analysis are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below;



xiii.i.8.3.1 Challenges affecting the implementation of Policy Frameworks in addressing issues of socio and environmental safeguards.

The implementation of policy frameworks in addressing issues of socio and environmental safeguards in the UNWMZ is affected by the following challenges;

- a) Lack of readily available environmental police to help in the enforcement of the policies at the local level.
- b) Conflict between political and technical teams.
- c) Guidelines and safeguards are not clearly communicated.
- d) Corruption which hinders the implementation process
- e) Limited budget for facilitating the implementation process.
- f) Lack of awareness especially in local communities about social and environmental safeguards.

The analysis with percentage of each challenge is presented in Figure ix.ii.4-12 below;

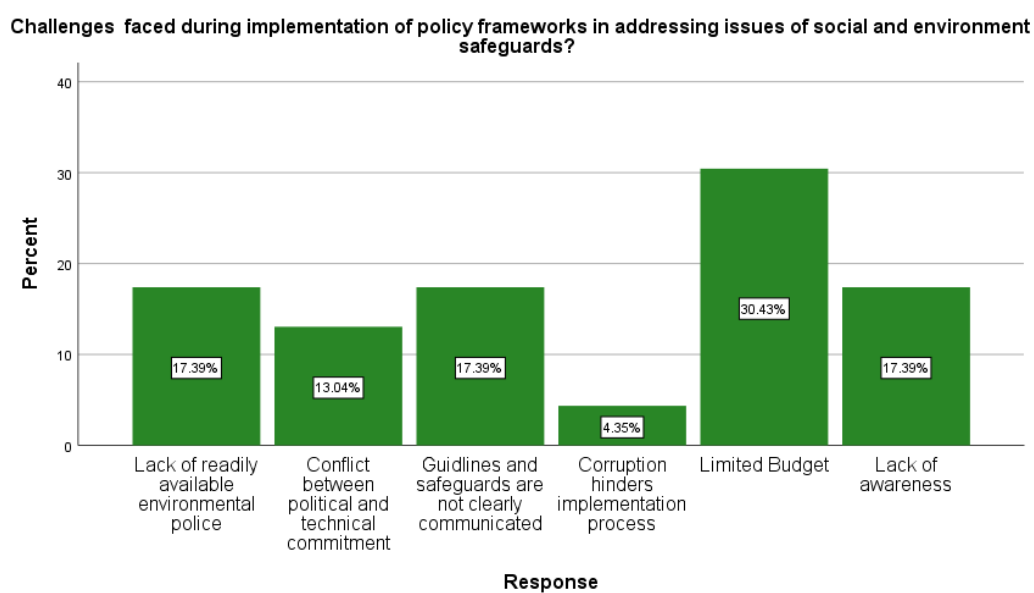


Figure ix.ii.4-12: Challenges Faced During Implementation of Policies

xiii.i.8.3.2 Proposed strategic Actions to address the challenges.

The following actions were proposed to be implemented for addressing the mentioned challenges;

- a) Provide budget for environmental police and deploy a force at every sub county for easy enforcement of laws and policies.
- b) Create awareness on the guidelines and safeguards at village level so that the local people can understand what they mean and their purpose.
- c) Provide ways of ensuring easy access to information at lower government levels such as sub counties, parishes, villages. The information should be easy to interpret by the local people.

xiii.i.9 Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, only 66.7 % of the respondents interviewed in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, some of respondents (33.3 %) did not accept the statement.

According to the findings, only 66.7 % of the respondents interviewed in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, some of respondents (33.3 %) did not accept the statement.

Table ix.ii.4-8: Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

	Response	Percent
	Yes	66.7
	No	33.3
	Total	100.0

4.4.9.1 The challenges given that affect the implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH include

- a) lack of awareness among the implementors and the local people.
- b) High levels of poverty among the grassroots people who are supposed to implement these policies and regulations.
- c) Low-capacity building among the technical and political staff.

4.4.9.2 The respondents proposed the following actions as a way of correcting these challenges and they include;

- a) Create awareness among all the communities to understand the policies and regulations.
- b) Involving all stakeholders at all levels of planning and implementation,
- c) Strengthening enforcement of policies and regulations and
- d) Promoting direct ownership of these policies and legislation.

xiii.i.10 Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

80.00 % of the respondents interviewed mentioned that the legal, policy and regulatory framework adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone, but there are a number of challenges related to lack of awareness among the stakeholders about the existing policies and regulatory framework, low funds allocated to the departments responsible to implement the frameworks and corruption among the political and technical staff hinders the progress in the implementation process.

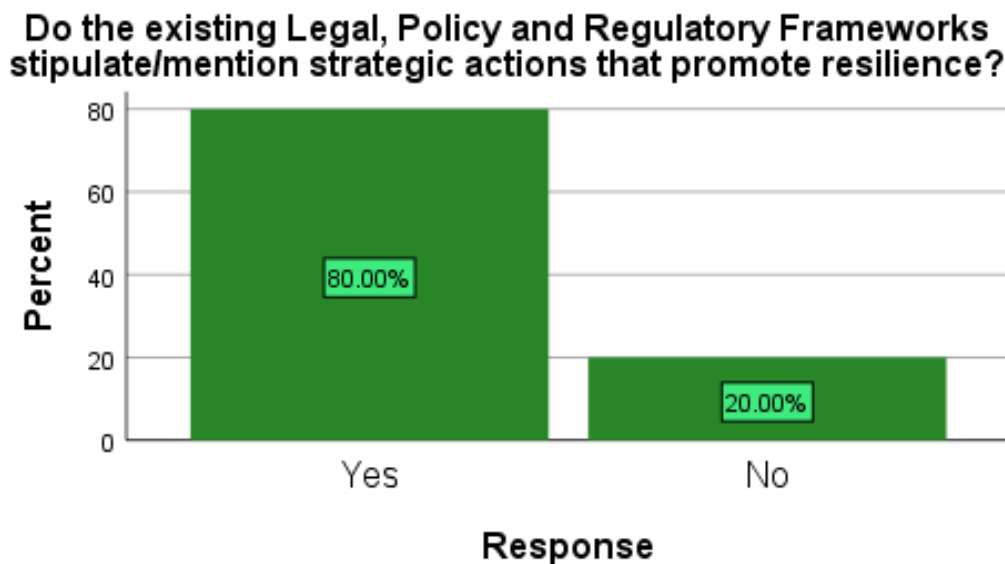


Figure ix.ii.4-13: Addressing Issues of Innovations and Appropriate Technology in IWRM and WASH.

Respondents proposed actions such as;

- a) Financing new innovations.
- b) Availing alternatives to technologies which have not properly worked.
- c) Conducting massive sanitization among the stakeholders about the policies and new innovations and;
- d) Increasing budgets for the departments responsible for implementation and enforcement of these policies.
- e) Fighting corruption at all levels through prosecuting the culprits.

xiii.i.11 Does Policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH Services?

According to the findings, only 63.33 % of the respondents interviewed in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone agreed that policy, legal and legislations adequately address issues of sustainability in IWRM and WASH services. However, Majority of respondents (36.67 %) did not accept the statement.

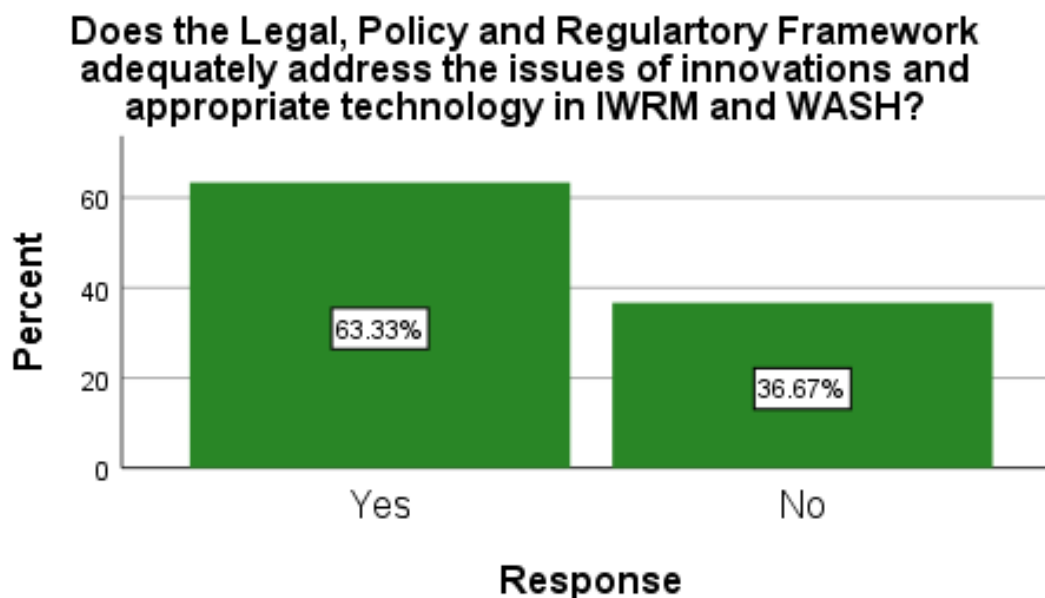


Figure ix.ii.4-14: Addressing Issues of Innovations and Appropriate Technologies in IWRM and WASH.

There are a number of challenges that affect that affect the implementation of policy, legal and regulations to address sustainability in IWRM and WASH and these include;

- a) Lack of awareness among the implementors and the local people.
- b) Limited Funds to use in the implementation of the policies and regulations.
- c) Political Interference in the implementation of the policies and regulations.
- d) Language Barrier as most policies and regulations are in foreign language (English) and not translated to local languages for easy interpretation.

What Challenges are faced during the implementation of legal, policy and regulatory framework in addressing issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH?

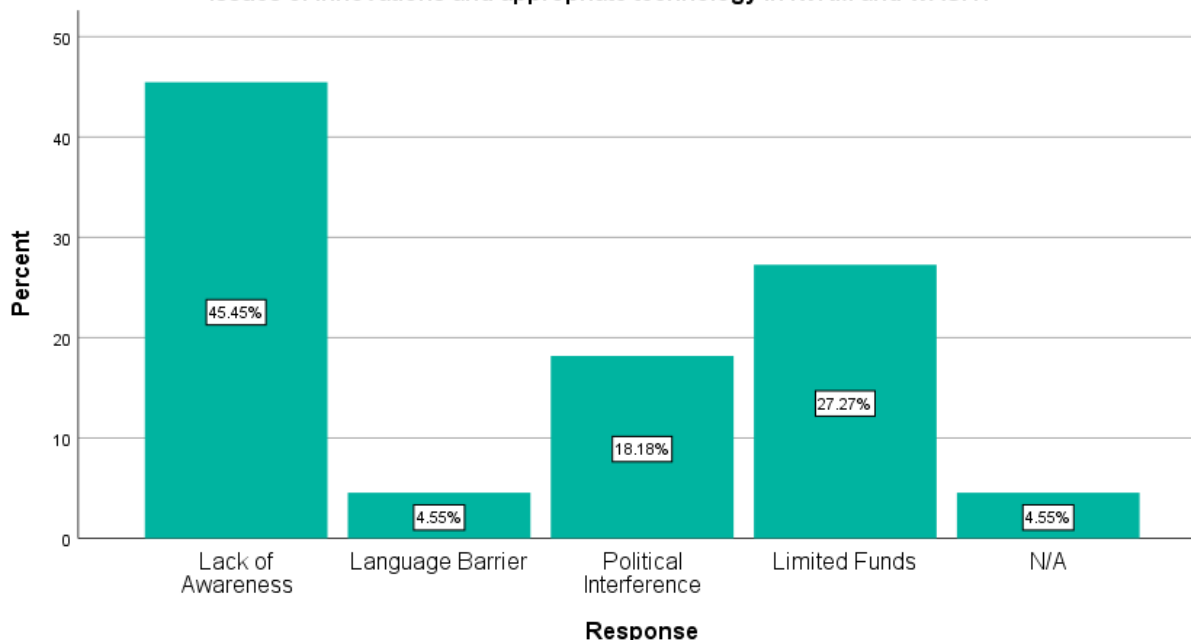


Figure ix.ii.4-15: Challenges Faced During Implementation of Policies on Innovations and Appropriate Technologies

In order to address the challenges, respondents were able propose some actions which need to be taken up and these include;

- a) Conduct massive/ aggressive awareness campaigns in all communities about relevant policies and regulations.
- b) Increase the budgets allocation at every department responsible for implementing these policies and regulations.
- c) Find ways/ solutions for eliminating political interference in the implementation/ enforcement of policies and regulations.
- d) Translate the policies and regulations in languages that can easily be understood by each and every person at the lowest community level.

(ii) The implication of Policy GAPS on IWRM and WASH Services

The desk review exercise conducted from 7-9th December 2022 unearthed a series of policy gaps hindering the smooth implementation of IWRM and WASH services in Uganda. The team reviewed the following documents **The Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy, the Water and Sanitation Gender Mainstreaming Policy, the Water ACT, and the Draft Water policy 2019, the Ministerial Policy statement, the sector strategic investment plan.** The following were the critical policy, regulation and institutional gaps identified and their implication on IWRM and WASH services in Uganda as per the data collection across the regions

Matrix showing the findings and the recommendations of the desk review exercise.

The following were gaps and their implication on IWRM and WASH services in Uganda

Policies, Acts, Plans, Strategies	Gaps in Policy, Legal & Institutional frameworks & the corresponding sections	Implication on WASH and IWRM services.	Recommendation
Water Policy 2022	In the background section 1.1, the policy does not show inclusiveness in the content.	63.3% of the respondents believed the issue of environmental and social safeguards was not adequately this was coupled with inadequate technical staff, inadequate enforcement of law, negative mindset and inadequate sensitization	Include inclusiveness in the policy background
	Under the international agenda section 1.2, there are certain international agendas missing e.g SDG No.5 on gender equity and Equality.		Include SDG No.5 on gender equality and equity
	The policy does not emphasize climate	There is low funding for climate resilience actions at	The policy should highlight some of

	<p>resilience on IWRM and WASH infrastructures.</p> <p>Section 6 talks about M&E,</p> <p>Sustainability is well explained in terms of natural resources but not the sustainability of the frameworks, guidelines, stakeholders, interventions</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement as a section wasn't included.</p>	<p>lower local levels. Several boreholes in Iteso region were reported to be malfunctioned</p>	<p>the climate resilience infrastructure interventions.</p> <p>An M&E strategy should be developed</p> <p>/A section on stakeholder engagement and management should be included in the policy</p>
	<p>The policy mentions Appropriate technology but does not show how the technology will be applied to end users</p>	<p>87.5 % of the respondents interviewed mentioned that the legal, policy and regulatory framework do not adequately address the issues of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH</p>	<p>Strategy to operationalize appropriate technology should be developed</p>
	<p>2.3 The policy does not adequately address concerns on compliance although it highlights the issues like impunity</p>	<p>50.00 % of the respondents accepted that the water Act addresses issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient</p>	<p>The policy has regulations to guide compliance</p>

	integrated water resources management and water sanitation and hygiene in the UNWMZ. This was mainly due to inadequate sensitization of communities, negative mindset, low enforcement among technocrats and politicians, inadequate technical staff	
The policy only looks at uses and is silent on water users (section 4.2)		This is catered for in the regulations/guidelines
Under 2.4, the policy justification does not show inclusiveness and should it show inclusiveness and participation of all	This was evidenced by 60.00 % of the respondents who accepted the statement whereas 40.00 % rejected.	it should have a paragraph on inclusiveness and participation of all marginalized and persons of special interest groups
Under 2.5 on anticipated policy outcomes, Climate resilience was not well covered	Climate change resilience is not adequately tackled in funding.	All the outcome actions should be climate proofed/ climate resilience), Add under 2.5, climate resilient and inclusive water source and water resources management as

			anticipated outcome number Xii)
	The policy goal under 3.3 it does not cater for inclusiveness and climate resilience	inclusiveness among youths and women was moderate with the percentage of 62.5 % whereas the highest percentage of respondents (75%) rated PwD and Elderly to be low, 63.33% of the respondents said the budget does not adequately address inclusiveness whereas only 36.67 % accepted that the budget address issues of inclusiveness.	The goal should be rephrased be manage and develop water resources of Uganda in an integrated, inclusive, climate resilient and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and suitable quality for all social, economic and environmental needs of the present and future generations with full participation of all stakeholders.
	The policy under section 5.2, on research, innovations and technology, the policy recognizes the importance of appropriate technology	87.5 % of the respondents interviewed mentioned that the legal, policy and regulatory framework do not adequately address the issues	The policy should mention the strategy to operationalize appropriate technology

	<p>through the ATC but it does not show the strategy to operationalize appropriate technology</p>	<p>of innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH in the Albert Water Management Zone, this is because of challenges related to corruptions, Limited Funding, Political Interference in implementation and ignorance of the people. Respondents proposed actions such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (xiv) Financing new innovations. (xv) Availing alternatives to technologies which have not properly worked. (xvi) Conducting massive sanitization among the stakeholders about the policies and new innovations and (xvii) Increasing budgets for the departments 	
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		responsible for implementation and enforcement of these policies.	
	The policy is silent on stakeholder engagement, management and inclusiveness under section 5.2 on the critical success factors	75% of the respondents said their was inclusivity in the implementation of IWRM whereas 25% rejected and gave out a number of challenges which affect the process and these include; Lack of financial resources, political interference, lack of access to information, language barrier and inadequate enforcement.	Add under 5.2 : Stakeholder engagement, management and inclusiveness as one of the critical success factors
	Under section 7 The policy does not give room/ highlight avenues for bottom-up communication,	There are still gaps in implementation of IWRM and WASH due to inadequate stakeholder capacity (12.50 %), inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM services (25.00 %) and low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation (12.50 %). It is believed that inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM services (25%) remain the main gap that	Establishment of hotlines, regular consumer perception surveys among others using innovative ICT)

		need to be addressed in the VWMZ	
<i>Policies, Acts, Plans, Strategies</i>	<i>Findings & corresponding sections</i>	<i>Implication</i>	<i>Recommendations and corresponding sections and pages</i>
Catchment Management planning guideline 2019	The organizational structure e.g. CMO, CMC, CMS, CTC is well reflected in the CMP guideline however it does not come out clearly on the representation of men, women, youth, PWDs and other marginalized groups in the management organization	inclusiveness among youths and women was moderate with the percentage of 62.5 % whereas the highest percentage of respondents (75%) rated PwD and Elderly to be low,	The catchment management planning guideline should come out clearly to site the percentage of representation to influence inclusivity.
	The CM planning guideline recognizes climate change but it does not come out open to identify focal point persons for climate change at district and lower local government in the Catchment management organization	Climate change resilience is taken as a by the way sector i.e., it is categorized under cross cutting issues and never given priority in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.	Catchment management planning guideline should clearly show the climate change focal point persons
	The catchment management planning guideline speaks of stakeholder involvement in broad sense but does not	87.5% of the respondents believed that the MWE budget does not adequately address the issues of inclusiveness by considering	The catchment management planning guideline should clearly site out the

	<p>clearly recognize other marginalized groups i.e., PWDs, Youth, persons HIV/AIDs, Women and the elderly.</p>	<p>gender, people with disabilities and climate resilience in WASH and IWRM. It was highlighted that the main challenges that affect the implementation of these policies include poor fund allocation and prioritization. For example, water extraction and distribution are more prioritized than other activities and takes the biggest percentage of the budget thus living other departments of environment and climate change underfunded. Environment and WASH are considered to be cross cutting issues and thus are not well funded like other departments.</p>	<p>marginalized groups in order to enhance planning</p>
	<p>The guidelines has steps of building knowledge base, it does not come out clearly on capacity needs, technology and innovations assessment</p>	<p>Negative mindset and low adoption rate of newly introduced technologies amongst the communities was the biggest challenge with 50%, whereas inadequate 25% of the respondents mentioned that there is inadequate law</p>	<p>The guideline should showcase clearly capacity needs assessment, technology and innovations</p>

		enforcement despite the fact that there is a very good and comprehensive water act in place.	
Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy 2019	The Water and Sanitation gender Strategy is expired.	inclusiveness among youths and women was moderate with the percentage of 62.5 % whereas the highest percentage of respondents (75%) rated PwD and Elderly to be low,	Need to review and update the gender strategy
	The parameters of the WASH gender strategy is only limited to WASH excluding gender issues resulting from Environment and Climate Change.	63.33% of the respondents said the budget does not adequately address inclusiveness whereas only 36.67 % accepted that the budget address issues of inclusiveness.	Should be updated to address gender issues related to climate change, environmental hazards such as floods, drought and WASH.
Strategic Sector Investment Plan (SSIP) and Sector Investment Mode (SIM)	Gender not considered in the SIM and Plan No money allocated for gender	63.33% of the respondents said the budget does not adequately address inclusiveness whereas only 36.67 % accepted that the budget address issues of inclusiveness.	Gender aspects be included and budgeted

Qn 3	Compliance was not ranked as a priority. Hence there is no funding allocated for enforcement and compliance.	71.4 % of the respondents indicated that these ordinances and byelaws have not addresses issues of compliance due (xviii) Lack of adequate Knowledge to formulate the ordinances and byelaws by responsible technical staff.	Compliance be priority and budgeted for.
Communication strategy	Gender, Youth, PWDs, HIV, elderly, culture not mentioned and doesn't mention targeted communication mechanisms for different groups.	Inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM Services which was rated to be the biggest gap with a 36.7 % of the respondents mentioned it as the major concern.	Inclusiveness is lacking and clear communication mechanisms for various groups be included Communication strategy is expired and needs to be update
Ministerial Policy statement for the sector	The statement doesn't give targeted outputs for gender and inclusivity. Similarly, it doesn't allocate funds for gender mainstreaming and inclusivity.	63.33% of the respondents said the budget does not adequately address issues of inclusion, leading to over 70% of PWDs and elder left out in the management of water resources	The policy statement should include or indicate planned output on gender, inclusiveness and

			sustainability of WASH services.
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(i) The Implication of Institutional Gaps on IWRM and WASH services

The findings stipulate that the institutional framework and arrangements in the catchment management planning guidelines, water Act, policies, climate change and WASH related policies and guidelines fairly addressed issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels. This was evidenced by 60.00 % of the respondents who suggested that the existing policies were inclusive in nature, despite the existing institutions i.e. the water management zones, catchment management committees, catchment management organizations, water users, the wetlands were still degraded in broad day lights due factors beyond institutional frameworks. These factors are highlighted below

- (i) Inadequate awareness of the policy principles in Integrated Water Resources Management and WASH
- (ii) Inadequate staffing in district local governments to implement the integrated water resources management approach
- (iii) Inadequate technical capacity of some of the staff to effectively and efficiently implement climate change reliance approaches
- (iv) Low or No funding to enable the institutions to effectively execute their mandates.
- (v) Lack of political will to avert the challenges faced by technocrats in management of natural resources and WASH.

(ii) The Implication of social Cultural norms on IWRM and WASH Services

There were a number of social cultural issues identified affecting IWRM and WASH. The interviews conducted in the zone were able to identify the following gaps;

- (i) 3.3% of the respondents noted cultural beliefs affected the smooth implementation of IWRM and WASH services in upper water management zone. This was coupled with Inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM Services which was rated to be the biggest gap with a 36.7 % of the respondents mentioned it as the major concern, Inadequate Stakeholder Capacity, Low budget to facilitate staff in the implementation of policies.

Table 0-1: Gaps affecting inclusiveness in addressing WASH challenges in UNWMZ

Response from Respondents		Percentage
Identified Gaps	Inadequate stakeholder capacity	6.7
	Inadequate awareness on WASH and IWRM Services	36.7
	Low Budget to facilitate staff	13.3
	Cultural beliefs	3.3
	Inadequate Stakeholder Capacity & Low Budget to Facilitate Staff	10.0
	Combination of 1,2&3	30.0
	Total	100.0

Table 0-2: Gaps affecting inclusiveness in addressing WASH challenges in UNWMZ

General findings on the root causes of the bottlenecks in Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

The following were the general findings on the root causes of the bottlenecks in policy, legal and Institutional Frameworks in integrated Water Resources management and WASH services in Uganda

1. Inadequate/ lack of information on the buffer zone boundaries, during the data collection exercise, it was noted that many grass root communities are not aware about the wetland, forest, rivers and lake boundaries.
2. Lack of policy awareness, it was also noted that a majority of the respondents interviewed were not aware about the existing policies on wetlands management, water resources management forestry and land management.
3. Political interference / interventions was also noted among the root causes hindering effective implementation of the policies, it was reported that the lack of political will to conserve and restore the degraded natural resources is one of the greatest hindrance to sustainable integrated water resources management in Uganda.
4. Low and sometimes lack of funding to critical departments like natural resources department renders the sectors nonfunctional and hand capped to implement the policy guidelines and objectives. This is attributed to inadequate institutional zeal to fund environmental conservation in favor of water supply.
5. Lack of integrated and monitoring and reporting information system that is designed to capture status of the wetlands at the district which is reflected at the Central Government.
6. Contradictions/ conflicting policies, Policies and ACTS, was another issue not hindering the realization of an inclusive and resilient IWRM and WASH policies in Uganda. E.g., Ministry of Agriculture coming up with large scale rich schemes in teso in the name of food security and livelihood improvement whereas the Ministry of Water and Environment calls for sustainable utilization of the wetlands, however the scale of limit is not clearly stated hence contradicting the policy guidelines set for management of wetlands since its being misused and also the wetland policies and the ACT do not speak to each other. The policy on

conservation and management of wetlands (1995) states that sound management of wetlands is promoted by creating a balance on wetlands conservation and also promoting development. However the National Wetlands Policy 2022 under review proposes a precautionary principle on wise use of wetlands and Environmental assessments but it does not highlight the parameters of wise use of wetlands,

7. Inadequate or no environmental police officers/ stations on environmental policing is a huge setback to implementation of integrated water resources management, this was reported among the root causes hindering inclusive and resilient IWRM and WASH services in Uganda since there are few or no environmental police stations in villages. For an operation to be conducted on environmental conservation in most cases they have to contact the police at MWE headquarters which tend to delay to act because of the cost implication to move from the Head Quarters to the decentralized regions, and where they can, they tend to liaise with the District Police Commander who is financially constrained to undertake such operations.
8. Water abstraction / supply normally gets a lot of funding and government prioritization compared to water source protection, ‘...why do u want to milk the cow without feeding it...’ said the Deputy CAO, Soroti District, it was reported that so many boreholes established are non-functional due to little money or no funds allocated for maintenance and management of the water facilities
9. The land tenure system i.e., the free hold land tenure gives individual owners’ rights over their land has made implementation of the policies very difficult, some of the community members have gone to even get land titles in wetlands, Rivers and Lake shores
10. There’s no linkage between climate change department and the local government, i.e., there are no climate change officers at the district and yet climate change is among the cross-cutting issues embedded in the policies. The local governments are still grappling with measures and resources to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change such as floods, drought and famine.

11. There are limited funds allocated to climate resilience, this greatly affects the implementation of the climate change policies. Issues of community resilience and adaptation is mainly left to donors through grants and donations,
12. Poor/ Weak coordination between the department of climate change and local governments, it was noted that there was a thin lining between climate change department and other sister ministries, departments and yet they work in silos, this greatly affects efforts geared towards enhancing community resilience hence most of the community needs are left unattended. this is because the climate related hazards are not well planned and managed jointly increasing communities' vulnerability to shocks.
13. there's no clear guideline on solid waste management, this has been coupled with very few lagoons established making it very difficult to manage solid wastes in the country
14. it was also noted that there was delayed justice on environmental degradation and encroachers, this has also been perpetuated by lack of or few environmental staff at the local government to ensure that encroachers of the wetlands and degraders are mapped out and brought to book.
15. Top bottom planning, designing of policies was another issue affecting the implementation of an inclusive integrated water resources management and resilient WASH services.
16. Poor mindset on environmental conservation and lack of due diligence among the local communities, political leaders, religious leaders and other technical officers who have an element of professional bias. E.g., the land board does not adequately conduct due diligence on the land being titled whether it's a wetland.
17. Inadequate knowledge among certain officers in the Ministry of Water and Environment, local Government and other sister ministries like Ministry of Tourism and Trade, Energy and Mineral Development on Integrated water Resources Management and WASH.
18. it was noted that the Draft Water Policy 2019, did not capture climate proof interventions i.e. the interventions and actions mentioned in the policy were not climate proof

19. Hence show casing a gap in the water policy and response to addressing climate change related impacts such as floods and drought, ground water challenges along dry cattle corridors
20. The water policy 2019 does not reflect some of the climate resilient infrastructure interventions,
21. There was no M&E strategy for the Ministry in existence despite the Water policy clearly citing the need to have one in place to operationalize measurement and help achieve the policy principles, goals and strategic actions.
22. It was also noted that there was no stakeholder engagement and management procedure in the Water Policy on how to engage the stakeholders on Water related issues and hence there was need to develop a stakeholder engagement and management plan for Ministry of Water and Environment
23. The water policy does not emphasize the importance of bottom-up communication, it illustrates top-down communication which normally creates a gap between the end users i.e. intended project beneficiary targets and the proponents. It also clearly mentions the need to have a communication strategy in place in order to operationalize effectively the water policy
24. Furthermore, it was also noted that, the catchment management planning guideline was silent on representation and participation of women and mean thus leaving a grey area for gender inequality in representation and management of the water resources by women and other vulnerable groups.
25. The catchment management planning guideline does not have a slot for climate change focal point person at the catchment management and sub-catchment management levels, however it clearly states the administrative structures for the management of the water resources.
26. The water policy is silent on capacity, technology and innovations needs assessment despite the threats posed by the erratic climate change and its impact on existing technologies.

27. The water and sanitation gender strategy was found to have already expired and only focusing on water and sanitation gender issues, it does not showcase the gender issues related to climate change and WASH and water related hazards and risks impact on gender.
28. The communication strategy does not mention the targeted communication mechanisms for different groups i.e., Gender, Youth, PWDs, HIV, elderly, culture among others.
29. The Ministerial Policy statement doesn't give targeted outputs for gender and inclusivity.
30. The Ministerial Policy Statement does not state the targeted outputs for gender and inclusivity in general, similarly, there was no funds allocated for gender mainstreaming and inclusivity
31. The sector strategic investment plan has no indicator on gender equality, equity and mainstreaming as one of the key ministry investment target areas to propel access of water for all.
32. Lack of funding to help in the implementation of enforcement activities. The funds include those for buying tools, vehicles, stationery and others.
33. There is lack of political will to implement and enforce the National Environmental Act. Most politicians fail to support enforcement because they fear to lose votes.
34. Lack of enforcement of laws and ordinances.
35. Corruption in some departments and officials/ politicians.
36. Inefficient communication strategy in MWE.
37. Poor Adoption Levels to policies especially by the communities.

6.0 General Recommendations

The following are the key recommendations made from the root cause analysis of the bottlenecks in policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

1. There's need to create awareness about the policies and disseminate the policies widely to reach out to cultural leaders, religious leaders, political leaders and technical officers.

2. Translation of the policies in languages best understood by the local community, most of the policies are in English and some contain scientific Jagon that are not well understood by the grass root communities.
3. Conditional grants be allocated to climate change resilience to enable local governments implement climate change mitigation and adaption measures. It was reported that currently there are no direct funds allocated specifically on addressing climate resilience.
4. Review and update relevant institutional frameworks to adequately address the gaps in the implementation of IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.
5. Develop a stakeholder engagement plan and update the communication strategy for the Ministry of Water and Environment taking into consideration all the stakeholders involved in IWRM and WASH
6. Develop an M&E Strategy for the Ministry of Water and Environment addressing the key indicators on Gender, Water access, quantity, and quality, for all persons involved in the water and Environment Sector.
7. Update the Water and Sanitation Strategy and include gender issues related to climate change, water hazards and risks and climate change.
8. Update the sector strategic investment plan to clearly include issues of inclusivity and climate resilience i.e., Gender indicators, technological advancements and innovations in IWRM and WASH.
9. Develop a response strategy based on the gaps identified in Policy, Legal and Institutional frameworks
10. Conduct inter-ministerial policy dialogues to harmonize the issues of conflicting policies between Ministries.
11. Promote low-cost appropriate technologies that are people centered, easy to operate and maintain

7.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, there was a correlation between the gaps in policy documents and its implementation however the most biting factor was that despite the few gaps noted in policies, guidelines as listed above, a huge population of Ugandans, civil servants, community leaders (cultural and religious leaders) were not aware about the policy guidelines. This therefore calls for awareness campaign, sensitization, trainings and a wide dissemination of the policies to all the stakeholders involved in management of water and environment resources in a language best understood by the local communities.

Annex I: Photo Gallery



Figure 16: Mr. Kerudong Pascal offering an opening remarks on behalf of the Team Leader Albert Water Management Zone



Figure 17: The Representative of Rwanzururu Kingdom airing out his dissatisfaction of not including the cultural leaders in designing of the policies and the lack of awareness.



Figure 18: Ms. Carol Benda Rukundo facilitating a focus group discussion in Gulu District



Figure 19: Ms Aloyo Gloriat, COmmunications Officer with Gulu District Local Government making a presentation for Group 2 focus group discussion findings



Figure 20: Member of 1 focus group discussion in mbarara District making a presentation of teir findings on root causes affecting policyy implementtaion on IWRM and WASH services



Figure 21: Ms Firmina Acuba, Senior Sociologist facilitating a focus group discussion in Soroti District



Figure 22: Presentation on gender perspective,



Figure 23: Upper Nile coordinator



Figure 24: Presenting the Policy background



Figure 252: Working group discussion.

Annex III: Tools for Data Collection i.e. Questionnaire and Focus Group Guide

DRAFT FIELD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS ON POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK BOTTLENECK TOWARDS INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA.

Group 1

1) Are the issues of inclusiveness adequately addressed in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on IWRM, Climate Resilience and WASH (Gender, Youth, PWDs, HIV, elderly, culture, stakeholders,)

YES NO

Please Rate inclusivity using percentages

Youth.....Women.....Man.....Disabled.....Elderly.....

Low (0-49%)

Moderate (50% -60%)

High (61%-100%)

2) Does the institutional framework and arrangements i.e. CMP Guidelines, Water ACT, Policies as stipulated in IWRM, Climate change and WASH related policies, guidelines address issues of inclusiveness of stakeholder engagement at all levels?

YES NO

If YES /NO what challenges do you face during implementation?

3. Does the management committees i.e. (WASH, WUC, CMC CMO) as stipulated in the MWE policy, legal and regulatory frameworks provide for inclusion of all stakeholders in the structure?

YES NO

If YES or NO Explain

4. What are some of the gaps affecting inclusiveness as a response to addressing WASH and IWRM challenges in your zone? Please Tik one or more than one

- A) Inadequate stakeholder capacity building
- B) Inadequate sensitization on WASH and IWRM services
- B) Low Budget to facilitate Staff
- C) Culture
- D Others (List them)

5. Does the MWE policy statements, Guidelines, implementation strategies/ plan, budget call, Budget framework paper, sector development plans have budgets adequately allocated to address issues of inclusiveness i.e. Gender, PWD, and Climate resilience in WASH and IWRM?

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO what strategic actions would you propose?

6. Does the Water ACT, NEA, ordinances and byelaws adequately address issues of enforcement and compliance in relation to resilient IWRM and WASH services in your zone.

YES NO

a) If YES / NO what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO what strategic actions would you propose?

7. Does the Water policy, NEMP, Climate change policy and ACTs, implementation strategies/plans, guidelines adequately address the issues of social and environment safeguards.

YES NO

a) If YES / NO what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO what strategic actions would you propose?

8. Does the policy, legal and regulations adequately address issues of sustainability in; (capacity, alternative livelihoods, local content,) IWRM and WASH services

YES NO

If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

If NO mention strategic actions to address the issue of sustainability?

9. Do the existing Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks stipulate strategic actions that promote resilient IWRM and WASH services?

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

10. Does the Legal, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks adequately address the issues of Innovations and appropriate technology in IWRM and WASH services in Uganda.

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO what strategic actions would you propose?

DRAFT FIELD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS ON POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK BOTTLENECK TOWARDS INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA.

Group 2

1. Do the existing policies, legal and regulatory frameworks have a communication strategy?

YES NO

a) If YES /NO what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) Propose the best appropriate channels of communication for information flow across

2. Are the current policies, legal and regulatory frameworks addressing climate change related impacts such as floods and drought, ground water challenges that affect WASH and IWRM?

YES NO

Is the water policy 2019 does not reflect some of the climate resilient infrastructure interventions,

3. Does the current policies, legal and regulatory frameworks stipulate for the establishment of M&E strategy for the operationalizing and measurement of the implementation of WASH and IRWM at all levels.

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

4. To What Extent does the MWE policies, legal and regulatory frameworks guide on stakeholder engagement and management procedures on IWRM and WASH service all levels. Please Tick against the following

A) Low (0-49%)

B) Moderate (50% -60%)

C) High (61%-100%)

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

5. Does the MWE communication strategy mention methods of information gathering and dissemination of WASH and IWRM services across all the stakeholders.

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

6. Are the current policies, legal and regulatory frameworks providing for representation and participation based on inclusiveness of all stakeholders on WASH and IWRM services?

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

7. Does the current policies, legal and regulatory frameworks stipulate guidelines on the use of technology and innovations to be adopted in WASH and IWRM services?

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

8. Does the current MWE gender strategy focus on mitigating hazards, risks and impacts of non-inclusion of gender in WASH and IWRM services.

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

9. Does the communication strategy mention the targeted communication mechanisms for the different groups i.e., Gender, Youth, PWDs, HIV, elderly, culture among others.

YES NO

a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

10. Does the MWE Ministerial Policy statements show the targeted outputs for gender mainstreaming and inclusivity on WASH and IWRM service?

YES NO

- a) If YES what challenges do you face during implementation?

- b) If NO suggest strategic actions you propose?

DRAFT FIELD FOCUS GROUP GUIDE FOR ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS ON POLICY, LEGAL
AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK BOTTLENECK TOWARDS INCLUSIVE AND
RESILIENT WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA.

Guiding Topics

- i. What is your understanding of WASH and IWRM
- ii. Do we require policies/ frameworks to govern WASH and IWRM and Why
- iii. Are there Challenges affecting WASH and IWRM Please Explain
- iv. Are communication between the communities and Technical Officers, political leaders etc on WASH and IWRM policies important and why
- v. Does the existing policies and frameworks address climate resilience