UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Gender Statistics Profile

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Supported under the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

November 2012

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Preface

The Management of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is pleased to present the maiden Gender Statistics Profile for the Water & Sanitation Sector. This report highlights the existing gender differentials and presents a contemporary overview of gender development issues and concerns in the sector. Gender profiling for statistics is part of the various efforts to increase availability of gender responsive data to inform policy and decision making.

This profile was based on a desk review of the relevant literature; in-depth analysis of existing data for the 2009/2010 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2009/2010 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS), 2006 and 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS), the Water and Environment Sector annual performance reports of 2009 to 2012 and other relevant administrative data within the sector.

The main objectives of the exercise were to:

1. Establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the sector.
2. Generate gender responsive indicators for the sector.
3. Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and;
4. Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons (GFP) to generate gender responsive statistics.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and UN WOMEN are appreciated for providing financial support towards the profiling exercise while the facilitators, reviewers and authors are appreciated for their technical contribution.

This document is intended to expand the knowledge base of gender statistics and to inform decision making and policy development in the sector.

Ben Paul Mungyereza

Executive Director

Acknowledgements

The Management and Technical Staff of the Ministry of Water and Environment are appreciated for their valuable contribution towards the production of this Gender Statistics Profile for the sector.

The effort and commitment of the core team that conceptualised, authored, reviewed, and coordinated the entire process cannot be underestimated. The respective teams included Ms Norah Madaya (Director, Statistical Coordination Services), Ms Grace Bulenzi-Gulere (Principal Officer, Statistical Coordination Services), Ms Rose Nalwadda (Gender Advisor), Ms Pamela Nabukhonzo Kakande (Senior Statistician, Social Statistics), Ms Rachel Nambooze (Senior Statistician), and Ms Firmina Acuba (Senior Water Social Scientist/ Ministry of Water and Environment).

The contribution of Mr Steven Mugarura (Gender Statistics Specialist) and David Baguma (Ph.D) towards consolidation of the document is also appreciated. Mr Alfred Geresom Musamali (Senior Officer – Editing) did the final proofreading, for which we are most grateful. The Statisticians, Ms Sharon Apio and Ms Rosette Navugga too are recognised for their support services throughout the exercise.

Finally, the UNFPA and UN WOMEN, our development partners, are appreciated for providing the opportunity and support to deliver this assignment.

Without such concerted efforts the exercise would not have yielded a valuable document to contribute to the knowledge base of the diverse material on gender issues and concerns.

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Acronyms

BFPs	Budget Framework Papers
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
EHP	Environmental Health Policy
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GFP	Gender Focal Persons
GoU	Government of Uganda
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Industry
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMP	National Environment Management Policy
NSS	National Statistical System
NWP	National Water Policy
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
RUWASA	Rural Water and Sanitation
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach to Planning
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy

UNJP-GEWE	UN-Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
UWSS	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation
WfP	Water for Production
WSC	Water and Sanitation Committee
WSS	Water and Sanitation Sector
WSGS	Water Sector Gender Strategy
WUC	Water User Committee

Executive Summary

Development of the Gender Statistics Gender Statistics Profiles is anchored in the Beijing Platform for Action, which underscores the need for gender analysis as one of the critical starting points for Gender Mainstreaming. The main objectives of compiling the Gender Statistics Gender Statistics Profile was to establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the sector; generate gender responsive indicators for the sector; repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and build skills of the Gender Focal Persons to generate gender responsive statistics. The profile provides a contemporary overview of gender and development concerns as well as gender differentials in access, participation and use of services in the sector.

This profile was based on a desk review of the relevant literature; in-depth analysis of existing data for the 2009/2010 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2009/2010 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS), 2006 and 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS), Water and Environment Sector annual performance reports of 2009 to 2012 and other relevant administrative data within the sector.

The exercise revealed that the Ministry mainstreams gender in its programmes, which is consistent with requirements of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2010 - 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 1995 Uganda Constitution and the 2006 Uganda Gender Policy among others. There is adequate policy, legal and institutional framework for mainstreaming gender in the Water and Sanitation Sector. However, production of Gender Statistics in the sector still remains a challenge because of limited technical capacity.

More female than male headed households had access to improved water sources, at 77.4 and 74 percent respectively.

Data from 30 district reports and 4,597 water sources indicated that there is a slight increase from 81 percent in FY 2010/11 to 82 percent in FY 2011/12 of the WSCs, with at least one woman holding a key position on the committees. Data from 97 towns indicated that 45 percent of the town boards have at least one woman holding a key position, which was an improvement from the previous year when only 39 percent of the water boards had any woman in a key position.

Top and Senior Management positions in the Ministry were held by (50) men and (13) women, reflecting a male dominance at 79.4 percent and women occupying only 20.6 percent of the positions. However, there was an increase of 3.6 percent in positions for women, from the previous year. While the DWD had the highest number of staff holding Management positions, there was no female representation at Management level.

The capacity gaps related to generation and use of Gender Statistics in the Ministry were found to include:

i. Limited awareness of the need or usefulness of Gender Statistics in decision making.
ii. Limited ability to identify the data contributing to the compilation of gender statistics.
iii. Inadequate identification of gender indicators to measure progress and prediction from a gender perspective.

Review of relevant literature on the Water and Sanitation Sector indicated that there is adequate policy, legal and institutional framework for mainstreaming gender in the sector. However, production of Gender Statistics in the sector still remains a challenge because of limited technical capacity. Generally, the capacity in both the local governments and the centre needs to be strengthened and skills improved in gender analysis, planning, budgeting and monitoring.

A number of recommendations were proposed including strengthening capacity and improving skills of staff in gender analysis, planning, budgeting and monitoring at both the local governments and the centre.

This exercise will add to the wealth of knowledge to inform various stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The focus on gender for national policy analysis, programme formulation and development has not been adequately supported by gender responsive statistics. Gender Statistics is about identifying, producing, disseminating, and analysing statistics to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society. Gender differences and how they affect the economic and social development of society are also displayed. This cross cutting dimension of statistics is compiled, analysed and presented by sex, reflecting gender issues in society. Inadequate skills to analyse, interpret and package data are the major factors constraining the availability and use of gender statistics. Development of Gender Statistics Gender Statistics Profiles was intended to improve data presentation and impart skills of interpretation and use of Gender Statistics for policy, planning, budgeting and programme implementation by Sectors and Local Governments.

The process was supported by the UNFPA under the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (UNJP-GEWE). One of the main outcomes was to strengthen government capacity for gender responsive planning, budgeting and programme management. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was supported to contribute to this outcome by ensuring that the National Statistical System (NSS) collects; analyses and disseminates reliable and up-to-date Gender Disaggregated Data (GDD). Gender Statistics Gender Statistics Profiles were compiled for the seven priority sectors under the UNJP-GEWE programme to increase availability and use of gender responsive data. The sectors include Agriculture, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Justice, Law and Order Sector and Local Government.

This profile was based on a desk review of relevant literature; in-depth analysis of existing UBOS survey data for the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2009-10, Uganda National Panel Survey data (UNPS) 2009-10, Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2006 and 2011, Water and Environment Sector annual performance reports of 2009 - 2012 and other relevant administrative data within the sector. The profile therefore, provides a contemporary overview of gender and development concerns in the water sector. It highlights the gender differentials in access, participation and use of water and sanitation services.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The main objectives of compiling the Gender Statistics Gender Statistics Profile were to:

1. Establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the sector.
2. Generate gender responsive indicators for the sector.
3. Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and;
4. Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons (GFP) to generate gender responsive statistics.

1.2 Justification

The development of the profile is anchored in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), which underscores the need for gender analysis as one of the critical starting point for Gender Mainstreaming. Gender Statistics play an important role in revealing gender perspectives that are relevant to policy and programme processes. One of the main constraints faced by the Government in development planning, monitoring and evaluation is the absence of updated gender-responsive data. The data and information collected are dispersed to selected institutions but not widely disseminated. The development of this Gender Statistics Gender Statistics Profile relates to the general importance of statistics and presents a unique requirement to promote the availability of gender responsive statistics. Most of the national statistical reports tend to provide aggregate indicators without detailing specificities addressed to gender requirements for development initiatives.

The Gender Profile provides a twofold benefit. To begin with, the sector is given an opportunity to analyse gender issues constraining development in the different socio-economic areas within its mandate and jurisdiction based on the relevant literature. Secondly, the process provides one document as a source of gender-related information on water and sanitation. This is expected to contribute to Gender Mainstreaming for planning, budgeting and programme implementation processes. The UNJPGE indicator shows an increase in the relative budget expenditure on specific strategies and activities, but the benefits to women and girls tend to be marginalised within the sector. The profile will also to inform the setting of targets and guide the allocation of resources for gender-related activities. This Gender Statistics Gender Statistics Profile will contribute to the knowledge and database on gender issues in the sector. It will further enhance technical staff basic knowledge and capacity to incorporate gender dimensions in the plans, budgets and

monitoring and evaluation processes. Variations in the concepts and definitions[1] for Gender Statistics is another constraint affecting availability, comparability and effective use of the statistics. The process of developing the profile provides information and experience exchange among sectors.

1.3 Approach

The gender profiling exercise emphasised improvement in data presentation to cater for the various needs of data users. A desk review and documentation of relevant literature on the Water and Sanitation Sector was carried out. This profile was based on a desk review of relevant literature; in-depth analysis of existing data on the 2009 / 2010 UNHS, 2009 / 2010 UNPS, 2006 and 2011 UDHS, Water and Environment Sector annual performance reports of 2009 to 2012 and other relevant administrative data within the sector. The exercise was designed to provide practical skills and experience of statisticians responsible for surveys and those responsible for generating administrative data; and GFP in gender analysis. Experimental learning methodologies were adopted for executing some of the tasks including:

i. Identification and documentation of factors influencing gender inequalities in access and utilisation of resources in the sector.
ii. Establishment of the quality of gender-related data generated through the available survey reports and administrative data in the sector.
iii. Analysis of the existing data and establishment of the patterns and trends of gender issues and concerns addressed.
iv. Identification of gender data gaps in the survey reports and administrative data.
v. Development of the sector action plan and further steps for advancing Gender Statistics within the sector.

The interaction among sectors during the compilation of the profiles also facilitated harmonisation of the metadata for indicators generated by different sectors on similar issues. The forum provided stakeholders an opportunity to develop a roadmap for addressing data gaps. Overall, the profiling exercise greatly influenced the methodology and approach adopted in the development of this profile.

[1] Concepts are terms and names of variables used in statistics and statistics production. The definitions guide the users in interpreting the statistics: what kinds of data are included in the statistics, which phenomena they do describe. A single term can have more than one definition, as the same concept may cover different meanings in different statistics (e.g. turnover, retention).

CHAPTER TWO MANDATE

2.0 Overview

This chapter presents the Vision, Mission and Mandate of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). Emphasis will however be made on Water and Sanitation for the purpose of this assignment.

The MWE has the overall responsibility for setting national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management. It also monitors and evaluates sector development programmes to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. MWE has three directorates: the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM); the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

The Mandate of MWE regarding sanitation and hygiene activities is stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding that was signed with Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES). The role of MWE is limited to development of public sanitary facilities and the promotion of good practices of hygiene and sanitation in small towns and rural growth centres.

2.1 Vision

The Vision of the Ministry is "Sound management and sustainable utilisation of water and environment resources for the betterment of the population of Uganda.

2.2 Mission

The Mission of the Ministry is “To promote and ensure the rational and sustainable utilisation, development and effective management of water and environment resources for socio-economic development of the country".

2.3 Directorate of Water Development

Water and sanitation service provision falls under the Directorate of Water Development (DWD). The Directorate is responsible for providing overall technical oversight for the planning, implementation and supervision / monitoring of delivery of rural and urban water and sanitation services across the country, including water for production. It is also

responsible for the regulation of water supply and sanitation as well as capacity development and other support services to Local Governments (LGs), Private Operators and other service providers. DWD comprises three Sections; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS); Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS) and Water for Production (WfP).

2.3.1 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

The RWSS has the following objectives;

- Provision of sustainable safe water supplies within easy reach and hygienic sanitation facilities based on management responsibility and ownership by the user households in rural areas.
- Planning, budgeting and resource allocation to District LGs for implementation of cost-effective, sustainable water and sanitation facilities to rural communities in an equitable manner.
- Development of standards, guidance and monitoring of all stakeholders involved in RWSS service delivery.
- Ensuring that District staff is equipped with the necessary skills, knowledge, to provide water and sanitation facilities, support communities in Operations and Maintenance and monitor water users.
- Promotion of appropriate technologies and approaches for rural water supply and sanitation.

2.3.2 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

The objective of the UWSS is to “promote and develop viable piped Water Supply and Sewerage/Sanitation Systems for domestic, industrial and commercial users in small towns, large towns and cities in Uganda.”

The basic principle adopted for this subsector is commercialisation and use of the private sector to improve efficiency and reduce operational costs to a level of breakeven and surplus funds from self-generated revenue through tariffs. The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and other Water Authorities concentrate on strengthening operations management, asset inventory planning, monitoring the projects and commercial operations. Through the Urban Water Sector Reform Implementation Programme, UWSS is also responsible for putting in place an institutional framework for the Urban Water and Sanitation Sub-sector, which clearly separates asset management (NWSC is to be strengthened to perform the Asset Holding Authority function), operations and regulation functions in addition to the training of Private Water Operators and Water Authorities and Boards in technical, financial and commercial operations.

2.3.3 Water for Production

The objective of WfP is to ‘’develop and promote the effective use of facilities for water for production for socioeconomic development, modernization of agriculture and mitigation of the effects of climate change.’’

WfP refers to the development and utilisation of water resources for productive use in crop irrigation, livestock, aquaculture, rural industries, wildlife, recreation, hydropower generation, transport, commercial uses and security. It is a shared responsibility between the MWE and other relevant line ministries. MWE is responsible for “off farm activities’’ while the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) is responsible for “on-farm” activities in respect of irrigation, livestock and aquaculture. The Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industries (MTTI), on the other hand, is responsible for in-house facilities for rural industries, wildlife, and recreation.

CHAPTER THREE GENDER ENVIRONMENT

3.0 Background

In recognition of the linkages between economic growth and gender, and in line with the Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP, 2010 – 2015), The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 1995 Ugandan Constitution and the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP, 2006), the MWE mainstreams gender in its programmes.

The Gender Mainstreaming process in the Water and Sanitation Sector started in the early 1990s in the Water and Sanitation projects namely Rural Water and Sanitation project (RUWASA) and the Eastern Centres projects that were both funded by DANIDA.

In 1999, Gender Mainstreaming was part of the Uganda Water and Sanitation Sub Sector reforms, in which cross-cutting issues were recognized and included as important factors in providing efficient and effective water service delivery under a decentralised system of implementation and through a Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP). This was to enable more participation of beneficiary communities and stakeholders and hence make service delivery more effective and efficient.

In 2001, staff with social science backgrounds were recruited to spearhead the Gender Mainstreaming process. A consultant was later engaged to provide technical support. The first Gender Strategy was developed for the period 2003 – 2008. This has since been reviewed for the period 2010 – 2015. In 2005, an Assistant Commissioner was designated to oversee Gender Mainstreaming in the sector as part of the sector reforms and Gender Mainstreaming was anchored to his job description. To date there are social scientists in the whole sector to implement Gender Mainstreaming.

3.2 The Policy Framework

The development policy of the Government of Uganda (GoU) focuses primarily on the poor who constitute the majority and living in rural areas. GoU is committed to a wide range of international, regional and national policies, legislations and agreements that inform the Gender Mainstreaming process. National policies that are important to the Water and Sanitation Sector (WSS) include the National Water Policy (NWP, 1997), the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP, 2007), Environmental Health Policy (EHP, 2005), the National Environment Management Policy (NEMP, 1994), the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP, 2004) replaced by the NDP and the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA). Pieces of legislation that are important in mainstreaming gender in the sector include the

Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), the Water Statute, the Local Government Act (1997) and the Land Act (1998).

3.2.1 National Development Plan

The NDP seeks to achieve six national objectives, namely; (i) Uplift household standards of living, (ii) Enhance the quality and availability of gainful employment; (iii) Improve social, economic and trade infrastructure nationwide; (iv) Develop efficient, innovative and internationally competitive industries; (v) Develop and optimally exploit the national resource base and ensure environmental and economic sustainability and (vi) Strengthen good governance and improve human security**.**

The contribution of the WSS to the above objectives is elaborated in the WSS Strategic Investment Plan (MWE, 2009) as shown below. These will provide entry points for Gender Mainstreaming in the sub- sector.

- Uplift household standards of living: Provision of Sustainable Safe WSS facilities, Provision of viable UWSS for domestic, industrial and commercial uses; Healthy living conditions for all Ugandans living in both urban and rural areas.
- Enhance the quality and availability of gainful employment: Provision of Viable UWSS for domestic, industrial and commercial uses; Provision and effective use of WfP (agricultural production including crop irrigation, livestock and aquaculture; rural industries; hydropower and tourism); Integrated and sustainable management of water resources.
- Improve social, economic and trade infrastructure nationwide: Provision of Viable UWSS for domestic, industrial and commercial uses; Provision and effective use of WfP (agricultural production including crop irrigation, livestock and aquaculture; rural industries; hydropower and tourism); Integrated and sustainable management of water resources.
- Develop efficient, innovative and internationally competitive industries: Provision of Viable UWSS for domestic, industrial and commercial uses; Provision and effective use of WfP including crop irrigation, livestock and aquaculture; rural industries; hydropower and tourism); Integrated and sustainable management of water resources.
- Develop and optimally exploit the national resource base and ensure environmental and economic sustainability: Integrated and sustainable management of water resources; Healthy living conditions for all Ugandans living in both urban and rural areas.

- Strengthen good governance and improve human security: Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management.

3.2.2 National Water Policy

The NWP (1999) provides the overall policy framework for the water sector, and recognises the importance of gender. It states that women's involvement in design, construction, operation and maintenance of improved water supply and sanitation facilities should be supported through training. One of its guiding principles states: *"Institutional reforms promoting an integrated approach, including changes in procedures, attitudes and behaviour and the full participation of women at all levels in sector institutions and in institution making".* The policy provides for participation of women by specifying that women and men should have equal opportunity to participate fully in all aspects of community based management. The policy also emphasises that under the Community Based Maintenance System, a Water Users Committee (WUC) should have at least 50 percent women representatives. It sets out strategies for the management and sustainability aspects of WSS. The key criterion is that women and men should have equal opportunity to participate fully in all aspects of community management of water resources and facilities.

This policy has been incorporated into the sector's mobilisation guidelines for extension workers and further supplemented by a requirement for all WUCs to have at least one woman holding a key position. A key position refers to chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary or treasurer. However, the policy has not been widely implemented by all sector stakeholders.

3.2.3 Uganda Gender Policy

The UGP (2007) aims at establishing a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. The policy requires sector ministries to translate the UGP into sector-specific strategies and activities, build capacity, monitor and evaluate and commit resources for implementing the activities, among others. The role of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) under this policy is to coordinate Gender Mainstreaming at the different levels; provide technical support to sectors, local governments, civil society and private sector entities; set standards, develop guidelines and monitor their operationalisation; provide support to focal points, sector gender working

groups and local governments for improving their effectiveness; and coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the policy and gender responsive development in the country.

To operationalise the UGP, MWE developed the Water Sector Gender Strategies WSGS I and II MWE has also received support from MGLSD in policy development; sector guidelines development and staff capacity building at the Centre and in district LGs. In addition, the social sector reforms resulted into the appointment of District Gender Officers to support LGs in mainstreaming gender. This provides an opportunity for the District and Urban Water Offices to utilise this technical gender expertise during project and programme implementation.

3.2.4 Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture

The PMA is a strategic and operational framework for eradicating poverty through multi-sectoral approach interventions enabling farmers to shift from subsistence production to producing for the market. The PMA recognises that water is a major factor for production of crops, livestock, fish and for industrial use. It also advocates for the participation of both men and women at all levels and the orientation of all institutions to be gender-responsive and commits itself to pursue rigorously the equality of access and control over economic resources and benefits, as well as the recognition of women's roles and contributions to national development efforts. The PMA and one of its components, the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) programme developed Gender Mainstreaming strategies.

3.2.5 Water Sector Gender Strategy

The WSGS is the Gender Mainstreaming strategy for the WSS. It provides a broad guideline for mainstreaming gender by all sector stakeholders. The first WSGS was developed in 2003 (WSGS I) for the period 2003 to 2008 and revised in 2010. The strategy is designed to mainstream gender in all the four components of the water sector, i.e.; Rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply, Water Resources Management and Water for Production.

3.2.6 Multipurpose Use Water for Production Schemes

WfP facilities have often been constructed in the water stressed areas mainly for watering livestock; an economic activity whose ownership is dominated by men. Previously, no provision was made to provide safe drinking water for domestic purposes, let alone provision of water required for crop irrigation from the same facility in such water stressed areas. This phenomenon excluded women and children from benefiting from water for production services despite the fact that the women are the key food producers in agriculture and also

collectors of water for domestic use. The effect of this has been food insecurity at the households in the water stressed regions of the country. Following the formulation of the WfP Strategy, provision of water facilities for multipurpose use emerged as an important issue and hence the implementation of the strategy has focused on water for multi-purpose use.

The sector now promotes construction of infrastructure of water storage reservoirs for multipurpose use: that is for livestock and transmission for domestic, industrial and agricultural activities as well as other uses e.g. Hydro – power and urban development and where possible bulk water transfers from water rich to water stressed areas. This is made possible through modification of water facility designs to cater for livestock watering while at the same time providing a stand tap for safe clean water for drinking and domestic purposes. In addition, connections are made for crop farmers from the same source. Such multipurpose water schemes are expected to boost agricultural production and, therefore, food security as well as reduce women and children's burden of walking long distances in search for water for domestic purposes.

3.2.7 Revision of Irrigation Policy

The MAAIF is working on formulation of water for agricultural production strategy in consultation with the MWE to provide an opportunity to ensure holistic, people driven water supply and management that provide for all needs; domestic water needs as well as water needs for household agricultural production thus boosting household food security and improving on family nutritional and health status. This will further reduce women's burden of having to care for the sick, cut family medical expenses and reduce household poverty.

3.3 Legal Framework

3.3.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, as the country's overall legal framework, provides for gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups; accords equal citizenship rights, freedom from discrimination and affirmative action in favour of women; recognises the role of women in society and articulates specific rights for women such as outlawing customs, traditions and practices that undermine the welfare, dignity and interests of women. Article 21 states "all persons are equal before the law … a person shall not be discriminated…." Article 32 provides for affirmative action and states "the state shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender … for purposes of redressing imbalances…" Article 33 provides for the rights of women and states that

“women shall be accorded full and equal dignity …, the state shall provide the facilities and opportunities to enhance the welfare of women …., shall protect women and their rights …, women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities .., women shall have affirmative action for redressing the imbalances created by history, tradition and or custom”.

Though more women in Uganda are now playing important roles in the country’s social, political and economic arenas, gender imbalances still exist due to cultural attitudes and practices, among them gender roles and responsibilities as well as control over resources, all favouring men over women. Women for example do not customarily inherit land and only 7 percent of the land in Uganda is owned by women.

3.3.2 The Water Statute (1995)

The current Water Policy is based on the Water Statute (1995) which provides the framework "...for the use, protection and management of water resources and supply; to provide for the constitution of water and sewerage authorities and to facilitate the devolution of water supply and sewerage undertakings”. One of the guiding principles of the Statute is “To recognise the role the role women play in the provision, maintenance of water”. Sections 5, 9, 50 and 52 of the Water Statute 1995 provide for the formation of Water User Groups comprising of members of the community and formation of Water User Committees for the purpose of management of the water facilities.

3.3.3 The Local Government Act, (1997)

The Local Government Act specifies functions and services for the central government, district councils, urban councils and those to be devolved by the district council to lower local government councils. It spells out issues of gender equity through increased women representation. Local Councils must have a mandatory quota system of 30% women representation. Gender Mainstreaming is now part of the minimum standards and performance measures under the annual national local government assessment. Funding to local governments is tagged to a set of criterion, including gender. Women’s participation in political activities provides an opportunity for them to become more active in the management of water and sanitation at community, local and national levels**.**

3.4 Institutional Framework

The institutional framework provides a favourable implementation platform for the mainstreaming of gender and implementation of the strategy and consists of the following.

3.4.1 Water and Sanitation Sector Reform Studies

All four water sub-sector reform studies and strategies (i.e. Rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply, Water for Production and Water resources management) have integrated gender as part of the their sub-sector reforms and are all implementing the reforms.

3.4.2 Operation Plan 2000 - 2005

Gender considerations are one of the six critical requirements set out in the OP5 (Water and Environment Sector Performance Report, 2002) and are focused on the meaningful involvement of women. Before construction of any water facility, beneficiary communities have to achieve the following minimum requirements:

- The composition of WUCs and Water and Sanitation Committees (WSCs) are to have **at least 50% women representation** ;
- Election of women in key positions in the committees (e.g. Chair, treasurer, etc.) is strongly encouraged and measured during every annual sector performance reporting process;
- Participation in any training shall target women and their male colleagues;
- Women and men are to be involved in discussing the siting of water facilities.

3.4.3 Gender in Sector Strategic Documents and Manuals and Tools

Gender has been integrated in all sector strategic documents, manuals and guidelines. Examples include Sector Investment Plans, the District Water and Sanitation Implementation Manual, the Participatory Toolkit manual, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Handbook for Extension Workers and the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

3.4.4 Gender in Reports and Monitoring Systems

The WSGS recommends integration of gender into the sector monitoring systems and a regular process of bench-marking that support policy development as well as building the evidence base that gender relates with sustainability, poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods. At the centre, a gender monitoring indicator has been incorporated among the 10 important golden indicators for the sector performance measurement conducted annually,

3.4.5 Capacity Building

The Ministry embarked on a capacity building exercise for its staff immediately after the launch of first Gender Strategy. Senior Management commitment to Gender Mainstreaming obtained through high level training workshop. In addition to capacity building on the technical aspects of gender, the workshop also imparted positive attitudes towards Gender Mainstreaming. Management commitment has enabled resource allocation for this purpose.

3.4.6 Targeted Programmes for Women and Vulnerable Groups

Support of water and sanitation programmes specifically targeting women, vulnerable groups such as people affected by HIV/ AIDS, the youth and People with Disabilities (PWDs) form part of the implementation of the policies to attain equity and inclusiveness.

3.4.7 Sector Working Groups

A Sub-sector working group [a high level policy organ] comprising of representation of government line ministries, sector stakeholders and actors such as development partners and Civil Society Organisations has been established to oversee Gender Mainstreaming on behalf of the Water and Environment Sector Working Group

3.4.8 Multi-Sectoral Approach

Support from line ministries such as MGLSD; MFPED and development partners provide technical and financial boost to the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming programmes.

3.4.9 Financial

The WSGS I and II advocate for gender responsive budgeting in the Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) which are then included in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). At the central level, gender budget lines have been included in the donor-funded Joint Partnership Funds (JPF) and the BFPs following a MFPED budget call circular directing all sectors to include gender in their budgets. To effect this, the MFPED together with sector ministries have developed a gender planning and budgeting manual to guide sectors incorporate gender in the their budgets. The ministry software budget that includes gender increased from 2 percent in 2003 to 8 percent to date.

3.4.10 Human Resources

There is a gender focal point person who coordinates mainstreaming activities, while social scientists are responsible for mainstreaming in their respective sub-sectors and local governments. An Assistant Commissioner oversees the Gender Mainstreaming process in the sector. There is Senior Management Commitment to Gender Mainstreaming that has enabled resource allocation for mainstreaming activities.

3.4.11 Monitoring and Evaluation

Routine monitoring of the implementation of cross-cutting issues, including gender, is done by the sub-sectors. Local government reporting formats provide reporting on gender activities. Since 2005 to date Gender has been one of the 10 golden indicators that measures sector performance. The golden indicator for gender for the sector is “percentage of WSCs / Boards with at least one woman holding a key position’’. Gender Mainstreaming forms a chapter in the Annual Sector Performance Report. The report assesses the

performance of the sector for the year against the golden indicator and is presented at the Joint Government of Uganda and Donor Review conference for the purpose of influencing sector decisions for the coming year.

CHAPTER FOUR GENDER ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

The MWE uses eleven golden indicators to measure the performance of water and sanitation. These indicators include: access to safe water and coverage, functionality of water sources, per capita investment costs, sanitation, water quality, quantity of water, equity, availability of hand washing facilities, management of water points, gender in WSCs and water resource management compliance. Data on these indicators is available from both the 2009/2010 UNHS and the Water Supply Database of the Ministry.

4.1 Access to an improved water source and coverage

The terms access and coverage refer to the percentage of people with access to an improved water source. The golden indicator is "Percentage of people within 0.2 km of an improved water source". Access to safe water is a gender sensitive indicator given the fact that women and children are responsible for collection water and therefore access to improved water source will save their time for other productive work and reduce their burden. Results on the main source of water for drinking for the household as provided from the UNHS are given in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of main source of water for drinking for the household

Main source of water for drinking for the household	Sex of Household head		Overall
	Male headed	Female headed	
Private connection	4.7	4.9	4.8
Public taps	11.6	13.5	12.2
Bore-hole	36.9	40.0	37.8
Protected well/spring	18.1	16.5	17.6
River, stream, lake,	23.5	20.1	22.4
Vendor/Tanker trunk	1.5	1.9	1.6
Gravity flow scheme	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rain water	0.7	1.1	0.8
Other (specify)	1.3	0.5	1.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: UNHS 2009/2010

The water sources reported were further categorised into “improved” and “not improved”, improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected well/springs rain water gravity flow schemes. The results show that 74 percent of the households headed by males had access to improved water sources, while 77.4 percent of the households headed by females had access to improved water sources. The average distance (kilometres) to the water source reported was also computed and the results have been illustrated by headship of the household in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Percentage distribution of distance to main source for drinking water by headship of the Household

Distance to	Male headed		Female headed	
water source	Improved water	Not improved	Improved water	Not improved
0	90.4	9.6	94.8	5.2
0.01-0.5	75.6	24.4	81.2	18.9
0.51-1	72.8	27.2	72.5	27.5
1.01-2.9	67.0	33.0	69.6	30.4
3+	51.5	48.5	43.4	56.6
Total	**73.6**	**26.5**	**77.4**	**22.6**

Source: UNHS 2009/2010

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of households by the distance travelled to the main source of water for drinking by residence. A comparison was done between the two survey periods 2005/06 and 2009/10. The findings show that rural-urban differences indicate 0.2 km for urban households and 0.8 km for rural households. The difference between the two periods indicates a drop in the average distances travelled for both rural and urban households. The average distance to the main source of drinking water for the country was 0.7Kms.

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of distance to main water source of drinking water by residence

Distance to water	2005/06			2009/10		
source (km)	urban	rural	Uganda	urban	rural	Uganda
0.0-0.5	88.6	60.0	64.5	88.0	55.9	61.5
0.51-1.00	8.3	20.5	18.5	9.5	21.6	19.5
1.01- 1.50	1.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	4.9	4.1
1.51 -2.9	1.3	11.8	10.2	1.9	14.2	12.1
3+	0.9	3.4	3.0	0.2	3.4	2.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Average distance	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.7**

Source: UNHS 2009/10

4.2. Functionality of Water Sources

The golden indicator on functionality of water sources is defined in terms of continuity of supply in small towns' water supplies. This refers to the effective duration water supply service defined as "the ratio of the actual hours of water supply from the system to the required hours of supply expressed as a percentage". Data available from MWE database provides average functionality of various towns in the country from 2006/07 to 2008/9 illustrating an upward trend *(Annex Table A)*.

The percentage distribution of water source coverage and functionality by district for the 2011/12 is shown in *Annex Table B* with more towns coming on board.

4.3 Per capita investment costs

This is defined as the average cost per beneficiary of new water and sanitation schemes (US$). The "average per capita investment cost" has only been complete for a few towns in the country.

Data is available from the MWE database, showing a downward trend in per capita investment cost. The lower costs are attributed mainly to cost-effective groundwater based supply systems serving the towns. Table 4.4 shows the breakdown.

Table 4.4 Average cost per beneficiary of new water and sanitation schemes (US$)

Per capita investment costs (US$)	Year	04/5	05/6	06/7	07/8	08/9	9/10	10/11	11/12
	Rural	31	35	38	44	43	41	47	44
	urban	72	93	58	93	64	46	40	38

Source: Water and Environment Sector Performance Report, 2011

4.4 Sanitation

Sanitation is covered in two dimensions. The first dimension is "the percent of people (households), with access to improved sanitation" while the second is the "pupil to latrine /toilet stance ratio in schools". Data obtained from the UNHS 2009/2010 database provides information on households toilet use and the results are compiled in Table 4.5 and 4.6.

Table 4.5 Distribution of households by type of toilet facilities and headship of household

Type of toilet mainly used by the household	Headship of the Household		Overall
	Male headed	Female headed	
Covered pit latrine private	38.2	28.5	35.2
Covered pit latrine shared	30.1	34.6	31.5
VIP latrine private	1.0	1.2	1.0
VIP latrine shared	2.3	1.8	2.1
Uncovered pit latrine	15.2	14.6	15.0
Flush toilet private	1.7	1.6	1.7
Flush toilet shared	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bush	10.7	16.4	12.4
Other (specify)	0.3	0.6	0.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: UNHS 2009/2010

Table 4.6 Distribution of households by type of toilet facilities, residence and region

Residence	Pit latrine	VIP	Flush	Bush/no toilet	Total
Rural	86.8	2.5	0.3	10.3	100
urban	80.0	8.6	10.2	1.3	100
Region					
Kampala	87.4	7.7	3.2	1.8	100
Central	75.9	10	14.1	0.0	100
Eastern	86.1	1.9	0.6	11.4	100
Northern	72.9	1.9	0.3	24.9	100
Western	95.7	1.2	0.8	2.3	100
Uganda	**85.5**	**3.7**	**2.2**	**8.7**	**100**

Source: UNHS 2009/10

4.5 Availability of hand washing facilities

Table 4.7 shows the percentage of people with access to (and using) hand washing facilities.

Table 4.7 Distribution of households with hand washing facilities by sex of the household head

Availability of a hand washing facility at the toilet	Sex of household head		Overall
	Male headed	Female headed	
No	81.4	82.0	81.5
Yes with water only	10.9	11.5	11.0
Yes with water and soap	7.6	6.4	7.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: UNHS 2010

4.6 Gender in Water and Sanitation Committees

The golden indicator for measuring women's participation in decision making in rural water and sanitation activities at community level is the *''Percentage of WSCs with at least one woman holding a key position*". Data from 30 district reports and 4,597 water sources indicates that there is a slight increase from 81 percent in FY 2010/11 to 82 percent in the FY 2011/12 of the WSCs with at least a woman holding key positions on the committees. The districts with the highest number of women in WSCs included Arua (96%), Kayunga (94%), Budaka (92%) and Ntungamo (92%). The districts with lowest women participation in management of water facilities included Rubirizi (46%) and Kiryandongo (50%) (MWE, 2012). The golden indicator for gender in urban water supply is "*the percentage of water Boards with women holding key positions*". Data for 97 towns indicates that 45% (4,491) of the town boards have at least a woman holding a key position. This is an improvement from the previous year where 39% of the water boards had a woman in key position.

Table 4.8: Percentage of women in key positions at WfP facilities as at June 2011

Facility type	No. Of Facilities	Total No. facilities with WSC	Total WSCs with women in Key positions	% of women in Key positions
Valley tanks	657	211	113	54
Dams	290	59	22	37
Fish ponds	127	18	4	22

Source: Water and Environment Sector Performance Report, 2011

4.7 Water Resource Management Compliance

The percent of water abstraction and discharge permits holders complying with permit conditions. Data on this golden indicator is available from the MWE database from 2008/09 to 2011/2012. Previously the indicator referred to permit validity only, presently for wastewater discharge, compliance to water quality conditions is taken. Table 4.9 shows the trend for the indicator.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of Water Resource Management Compliance

	Year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Percent of water abstraction and discharge permits holders complying with permit conditions	Wastewater discharge	40	44	46	22
	Surface water abstraction	65	64	73	60
	Ground water abstraction	55	63	67	60

Source: MWE database

CHAPTER FIVE DATA QUALITY AND GAPS

This chapter presents issues related to data quality and gaps for both the administrative and household based survey data.

5.1 Gender Awareness

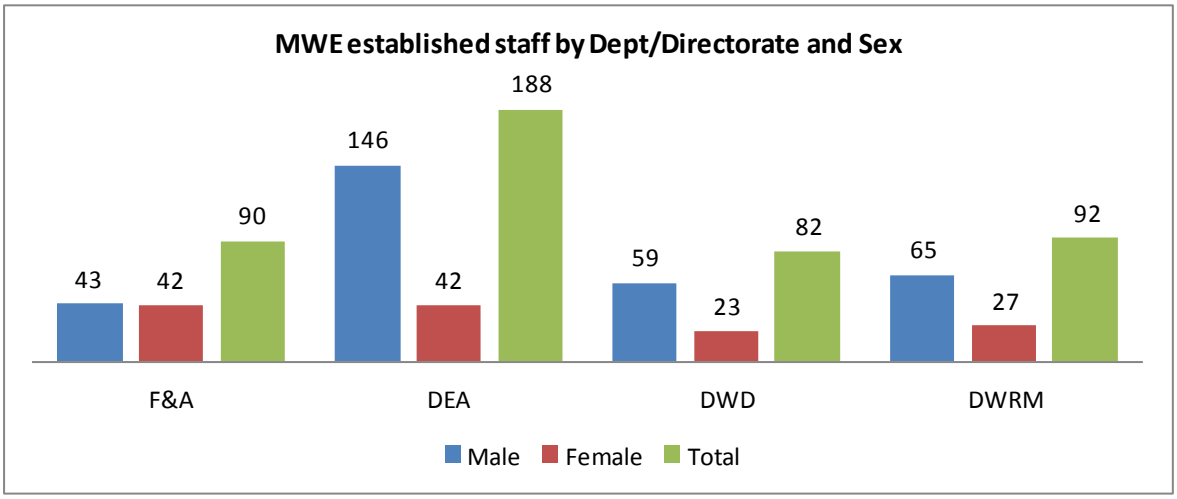
MWE personnel records as per June 2012 showed a total of 452 established staff. Of the 452 staff, 70.4 percent (318) were males and 29.6 percent (134) were females as indicated in the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1: Established staff by Departments / Directorates and Sex

Department / Directorate	Male	Female	Totals
Finance and Administration [F &D]	48	42	90
Directorate of Environmental Affairs [DEA]	146	42	188
Directorate of Water Development [DWD]	59	23	82
Directorate of Water Resources Management [DWRM]	65	27	92
Totals	318	134	452

Source: MWE Personnel Records June 2012

Figure 5.1: Employment in MWE by sex and Directorate



Source: MWE Personnel Records June 2012

There were 63 staff members holding Top and Senior Management positions in MWE. Top and Senior Management positions were held by (50) men and (13) women, reflecting a male dominance at 79.4 percent, with women occupying only 20.6 percent of the positions. However, there was an increase of 3.6 percent in positions for women, from the previous year. While the DWD had the highest number of staff holding management positions, there

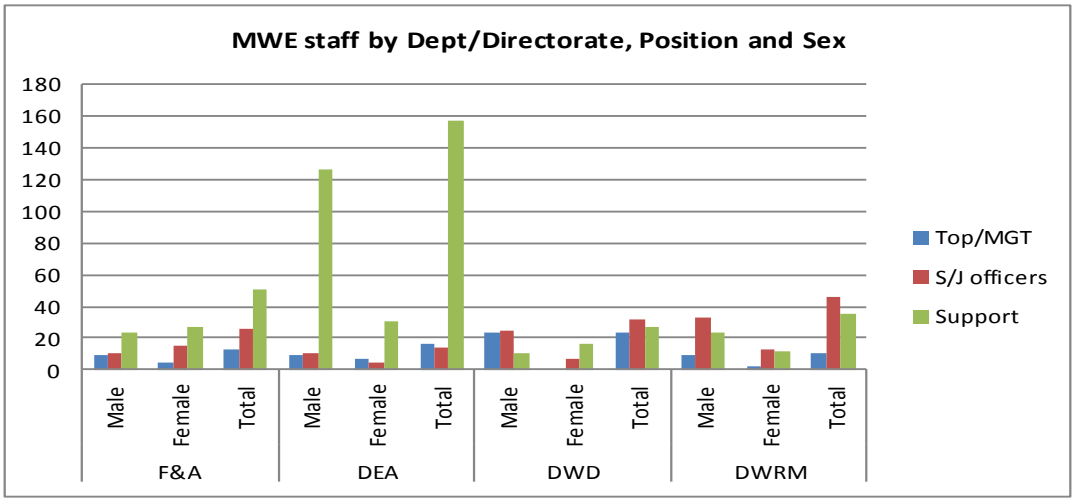
was no female representation at Management level. This phenomenon may prove to have negative implications for gender responsive planning, decision making and policy formulation, given the little influence of women in management decision making. In addition, domestic water supply is of great concern to women and therefore they need to be involved in its planning right from the policy and planning levels at the Ministry (centre). The Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) had the highest number of females (7) holding Senior Management positions representing, 11 percent of the senior management position. There was an increase of about 4 percent from the previous year. Overall, the increase of females in Management positions is attributed to the DEA, as shown in Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2

Table 5.2 Established staff by Departments/Directorates, positions held and sex

Department/ Directorates	Positions Held by staff						
	Top/ Sen. MGT		Senior / Junior Officers		Support staff		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
F& A	9	4	11	15	24	27	90
DEA	9	7	10	4	127	31	188
DWD	23	0	25	7	11	16	82
DWRM	9	2	33	13	23	12	92
Totals	**50**	**13**	**79**	**39**	**185**	**86**	**452**

Source: MWE Personnel Records June 2012

Figure 5.2 Established staff by Departments/Directorates, positions held and sex



Source: MWE personnel records, June 2012

5.2 Gender Data Gap

There is need to look at access beyond the number of water points, distance travelled and time taken to access the improved water source. In addition to distance to an improved water source and time spent, the WSGS section needs to provide information on water based on the number of men and women who access the different water technologies. The Gender Statistics should also portray equity issues such as the accessibility and convenience of the different water technologies to the PWDs and other vulnerable groups.

The gender data gaps in relation to urban water supply, therefore, point to the need to provide data on affordability of water by male and female headed households; poor and rich households as well as the PWDs. However, the time taken and distance travelled by the respective target beneficiaries may not necessarily mean affordability of the piped water within their vicinity.

Utilisation of water and sanitation services for the community may depend on whether they stand to directly benefit financially from being involved in service provision. Therefore, gender data required to assess utilisation of services is about providing information on male and female private operators of piped water schemes; owners of water and sanitation construction companies; and operators of water and sanitation services in urban areas and rural growth centres. Gender statistical data is also required on the males and females who are engaged as private hand pump mechanics to maintain rural water supply systems as well as gender disaggregated data on staff employed by the sector at all levels.

5.3 Access to Information

Information on the Water and Sanitation Sector can be accessed through the following channels: Website, Publications, Exhibitions at joint review fora and conferences, and by approaching and directly requesting departments for data.

5.4 Gender Statistics Production

The potential users of Gender Statistics in the Water and Sanitation Sector include: Government, Private Sector, Water Sector Civil Society Organisation, Investors in the water sector, Donors / Development Partners, Faith-based organisations.

- The Human Resources sections of the Finance and Administration department collects data on staff based on sex, age, education and districts of origin.

- The technical departments in the sector collect gender statistical data mainly based on females and females in the Water and Sanitation Committees and Water Board members; and male and female individuals who attend meetings.

The production of Gender Statistics for the Water and Sanitation Sector can be promoted through the following ways:

i. Creating awareness of the need and usefulness of Gender Statistics in decision making.
ii. Development of guidelines to support the production of Gender Statistics for the centre, local governments and sector stakeholders.
iii. Identification of indicators to adequately measure performance in gender perspective.

5.5 Data Sources

There are several sources of data in the Water and Sanitation Sector including but not limited to the following: Water Policy 1999; Water Statute 1995; Uganda National Population and Housing Census (UPHC) 2002; UNHS; Water and Sanitation Sector atlas; Annual Water and Sanitation Sector Performance reports 2005 – 2008; Annual Water and Environment Sector Performance reports 2009 – 2012; Water and Sanitation Sector Strategic Investment Plans; Water and Environment Ministerial Policy Statements; Water and Sanitation Sector Gender Strategy; Water and Sanitation Sector implementation manuals and guidelines; District quarterly water sector reports.

5.6 Gender Statistics and Capacity Needs

Most of the staff in the departments in the water sector still lack adequate knowledge, information and skills of compiling gender statistics. Although a number of them have attended gender training workshops, none have attended any specific Gender Statistics training. There is a provision for implementing gender activities in the budget mainly for capacity building without specific focus on gender statistics. The capacity gaps related to generation and use of Gender Statistics include:

iv. Creating awareness of the need or usefulness of Gender Statistics in decision making.
v. Supporting staff to identify the data contributing to the compilation of gender statistics.
vi. Inadequate identification of gender indicators to measure progress and prediction in a gender perspective.

CHAPTER SIX CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents possible conclusions and recommendations on the status of Gender Statistics and Gender Mainstreaming in the sector.

6.0 Conclusions

Gender environment: Findings showed that there is adequate policy, legal and institutional framework for mainstreaming gender in the Water and Sanitation Sector.

Access to improved water sources: The data revealed that improved water sources were accessed by 74 percent of male headed households compared to 77 percent of female headed households.

Distance to the water source: Findings showed that the average distance travelled to the main source of drinking water was 0.7Kms, with 0.2 km for urban households and 0.8 km for rural households.

Type of toilet mainly used: Overall, the main type of toilet facility used was a covered pit latrine. 38.2 percent of male headed households used a *private* covered pit latrine compared to 28.5 percent of female headed households. The *shared* pit latrine was used by 30.1 percent of male headed households and 34.6 per cent of the female headed households.

Hand washing facility at the toilet: Overall, 81.5 percent of households reported having no hand washing facility at the toilet. Of these, 81.4 percent of male headed households, compared to 82 percent of female headed households did not have a hand washing facility at the toilet.

Gender in Water and Sanitation Committees: Data indicates that there is a slight increase from 81 percent in FY 2010/11 to 82 percent in the FY 2011/12 of the WSCs with at least a woman holding key positions on the committees. Findings also show that 45% (4,491) of the town boards have at least a woman holding a key position, which is an improvement from the previous year where 39% of the water boards had a woman in key position.

6.1 Recommendations

Production of Gender Statistics in the sector still remains a challenge because of limited technical capacity. In addition, to distance to an improved water source and time spent, the WSGS section needs to provide information on water based on the number of men and women who access the different water technologies. Data should also portray equity issues such as the accessibility and convenience of the different water technologies to the People with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups. Generally, the capacity in both the local governments and the centre needs to be strengthened and skills improved in gender analysis, planning, budgeting and monitoring. More specifically, there is need for the following measures:

i. The need to establish Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (M&ESs) that generate gender statistical information on access to water sources, beneficiaries, and functionality of WSCs at the three levels of community, district and national to track the impact of Gender Mainstreaming programmes.
ii. Institute gender responsive M&ESs to generate information that is essential to enable easy tracking of the impact on Gender Mainstreaming programmes.
iii. Success in developing Gender Statistics for the Water and Sanitation Sector may require multi-sectoral approach. Involvement of stakeholder Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) such as ministries of MGLSD and MoFPED and UBOS is essential for building the capacity of sector staff in gender statistics.
iv. Commitment and deliberate allocation of resources to support gender statistical initiatives is essential.

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Appendices

Table A: Trend in functionality rates of improved water supplies in rural areas (2006/7 - 2008/9)

S/No.	District	FY 2006/7	FY 2007/8	FY 2008/9
1	Abim	60	60	61
2	Adjumani	90	94	95
3	Amolatar	75	85	76
4	Amuria	89	56	55
5	Amuru	95	82	77
6	Apac	86	76	69
7	Arua	85	87	89
8	Budaka	93	95	95
9	Bududa	79	88	88
10	Bugiri	80	81	83
11	Bukedea	74	76	88
12	Bukwo	84	85	88
13	Bulisa	85	83	85
14	Bundibugyo	71	71	74
15	Bushenyi	84	77	80
16	Busia	95	94	95
17	Butaleja	83	90	96
18	Dokolo	77	80	82
19	Gulu	95	66	66
20	Hoima	95	95	94
21	Ibanda	93	92	93
22	Iganga	92	91	88
23	Isingiro	93	93	79
24	Jinja	95	95	95
25	Kaabong	83	89	79
26	Kabale	81	79	79
27	Kabarole	83	82	82
28	Kaberamaido	89	73	74
29	Kalangala	89	90	88
30	Kaliro	91	92	93
31	Kamuli	95	91	94
32	Kamwenge	94	95	94
33	Kanungu	76	78	77
34	Kapchorwa	90	84	87
35	Kasese	95	59	61
36	katakwi	82	83	74
37	Kayunga	88	85	79
38	Kibaale	95	90	95
39	Kiboga	88	81	81
40	Kiruhura	93	92	92

S/No.	District	FY 2006/7	FY 2007/8	FY 2008/9
41	Kisoro	95	95	95
42	Kitgum	81	95	91
43	Koboko	65	73	80
44	Kotido	65	73	88
45	Kumi	85	87	87
46	Kyenjojo	84	85	87
47	Lira	78	76	83
48	Luwero	93	95	79
49	Lyantonde	75	75	63
50	Manafa	89	91	89
51	Marachi/Nyadri	85	81	89
52	Masaka	68	73	83
53	Masindi	85	87	87
54	Mayuge	91	93	95
55	Mbale	92	92	94
56	Mbarara	87	87	93
57	Mityana	77	77	82
58	Moroto	82	65	65
59	Moyo	82	68	84
60	Mpigi	95	78	79
61	Mubende	95	70	70
62	Mukono	95	92	89
63	Nakapiripirit	50	56	59
64	Nakaseke	90	76	75
65	Nakasongora	77	80	51
66	Namutumba	94	84	84
67	Nebbi	80	69	74
68	Ntungamo	93	76	79
69	Oyam	76	57	73
70	Pader	85	86	86
71	Pallisa	87	91	91
72	Rakai	78	56	78
73	Rukungiri	82	82	86
74	Sembabule	63	78	81
75	Sironko	95	94	94
76	Soroti	87	86	85
77	Tororo	94	95	94
78	Wakiso	85	94	94
79	Yumbe	78	78	70

Source: MWE, 2009 Performance report

Table B: Water source coverage and functionality by district (2011/12)

No.	District	Water source coverage (%)	Functionality (%)
1	Abim	84	78
2	Adjumani	41	84
3	Agago	83	81
4	Alebtong	87	74
5	Amolatar	64	77
6	Amudat	23	83
7	Amuria	57	87
8	Amuru	76	71
9	Apac	66	75
10	Arua	78	85
11	Budaka	69	89
12	Bududa	66	87
13	Bugiri	45	91
14	Buhweju	61	84
15	Buikwe	69	86
16	Bukedea	67	89
17	Bukomansimbi	82	69
18	Bukwo	68	94
19	Bulambuli	79	82
20	Bulisa	95	84
21	Bundibugyo	61	84
22	Bushenyi	87	78
23	Busia	74	85
24	Butaleja	57	92
25	Butambala	95	84
26	Buvuma	35	58
27	Buyende	42	86
28	Dokolo	91	74
29	Gomba	74	80
30	Gulu	93	67
31	Hoima	72	82
32	Ibanda	60	75
33	Iganga	62	87
34	Isingiro	27	96
35	Jinja	73	90
36	Kaabong	19	84
37	Kabale	82	84
38	Kabarole	90	80
39	Kaberamaido	74	84
40	Kalangala	50	89
41	Kaliro	62	95
42	Kalungu	92	64
43	Kamuli	67	90
44	Kamwenge	86	78
45	Kanungu	92	86

No.	District	Water source coverage (%)	Functionality (%)
46	Kapchorwa	78	97
47	Kasese	61	83
48	katakwi	85	93
49	Kayunga	65	83
50	Kibaale	66	83
51	Kiboga	68	72
52	Kibuku	57	90
53	Kiruhura	32	92
54	Kiryandogo	50	79
55	Kisoro	41	88
56	Kitgum	86	87
57	Koboko	66	90
58	Kotido	66	74
59	Kumi	43	82
60	Kween	59	89
61	Kyankwanzi	44	79
62	Kyegegwa	66	71
63	Kyenjojo	76	84
64	Lamwo	92	81
65	Lira	93	77
66	Luuka	58	93
67	Luwero	69	76
68	Lwengo	80	68
69	Lyantonde	48	74
70	Manafwa	51	93
71	Maracha	65	84
72	Masaka	67	61
73	Masindi	84	83
74	Mayuge	42	85
75	Mbale	63	91
76	Mbarara	68	94
77	Mitooma	88	92
78	Mityana	72	75
79	Moroto	32	90
80	Moyo	43	86
81	Mpigi	81	75
82	mubende	35	81
83	Mukono	74	83
84	Nakapiripirit	51	85
85	Nakaseke	87	84
86	Nakasongora	73	75
87	Namayingo	24	74
88	Namutumba	60	83
89	Napak	49	77
90	Nebbi	74	76
91	Ngora	66	93
92	Ntoroko	79	62

No.	District	Water source coverage (%)	Functionality (%)
93	Ntungamo	74	78
94	Nwoya	83	72
95	Otuke	93	79
96	Oyam	62	76
97	Pader	67	76
98	Pallisa	57	89
99	Rakai	43	72
100	Rubirizi	53	91
101	Rukungiri	93	76
102	Serere	71	86
103	Sheema	77	87
104	Sembabule	47	75
105	Sironko	70	85
106	Soroti	75	84
107	Tororo	63	90
108	Wakiso	68	85
109	Yumbe	30	79
110	Zombo	90	74

Source: MWE, 2011 Performance report