

## *SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme*

# Stage 1

# Stakeholder Consultation Report

SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM

## Uganda

2020



Prepared by:  
SDG 6.5.1 focal point: Orijabo Albert, Ministry of Water  
and Environment  
Consultation Facilitator: Dr. Callist Tindimugaya

# Stakeholder Consultation Report for SDG 6.5.1

## Executive Summary

In 2015, the Member States of the United Nations unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2030 Agenda comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets addressing social, economic and environmental aspects of development, and seeks to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all. The SDGs include aspirational global targets that are intended to be universally relevant and applicable to all countries.

Goal 6 is to “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”, and it includes targets addressing all aspects of the freshwater cycle. In relation to water, the SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which focus primarily on water supply and sanitation, to consider a more holistic approach to water management.

The targets agreed upon by Member States focus on improving the standard of water supply, sanitation and hygiene services (6.1 and 6.2); increasing treatment, recycling and reuse of wastewater (6.3); improving efficiency and ensuring sustainable withdrawals (6.4); and protecting water-related ecosystems (6.6), all as part of an integrated approach to water resources management (6.5). They also address the means of implementation for achieving these development outcomes (6a and 6b).

SDG 6 aims to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. Achieving Goal 6 will require adaptive water governance to address the intertwined aspirations of the SDGs, and to accelerate current progress.

The survey conducted for this report assesses progress towards SDG target 6.5: “by 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate” as measured by two complementary indicators:

- 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
- 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (which uses a different survey and is reported on separately)

The report summarizes results of the 75 respondents covering a broad spectrum of stakeholders in Uganda that completed the self-assessed questionnaire containing 33 questions covering the main elements of integrated water resources management at national and basin levels, organized in four sections:

- Enabling environment of policies, laws, plans and arrangements.
- Institutional frameworks, cross-sectoral coordination, private-sector and other stakeholder participation and gender objectives.
- Management instruments and programmes for informed decision making, covering water availability monitoring and sustainable water use, pollution control, water-related ecosystems and disasters, and data and information sharing.
- Financing for investments, including infrastructure, recurring costs and revenue raising.

Following the SDG 6.5.1 indicator methodology, individual question scores were averaged within and across sections to obtain overall scores representing implementation of integrated water resources management. The scores are grouped into six implementation categories, ranging from very low to very high.

The process was highly involving, and stakeholder representatives were from National (Development Partners, Line Ministries, NGOs, Government Parastatals); Regional (Catchment Management Organization, CBOs, Water User Groups, Ministry Regional Entities) and Local Government institutions (District officials).

The tool was shared electronically to the identified interest groups and clarity provided through phone calls and email correspondences. Consultative workshops were held at regional and national level mainly to support the respondents in appreciating the components of IWRM as defined in the tool. Other informal consultative visits to specific respondents were also undertaken.

Lastly a consensus workshop was organized at the central level with representatives of key institutions to agree on the final scores, which is reflected in the tool attached.

However, it should be noted that due to restrictions imposed on social interactions related to the spread of Covid-19; the number of participants in the regional meetings were limited to not more than 20 people.

A total National average of 62%, which is rated as medium high (Enabling environment 62%; Institutions 63%; Management Instruments 60% and Financing 63%) was obtained reflecting an increment from that obtained during the baseline survey whose average was 45% in 2017. This increment is attributed to a more understanding and appreciation of IWRM by stakeholders in part and deliberate efforts by the ministry to mobilize financial resources for implementation of IWRM interventions; capacity building programs; strengthened collaborative platforms; dissemination of policies and relevant guidelines; and implementing water supply programs within the IWRM framework of catchment planning and management

It was noted that while IWRM implementation is well entrenched in Uganda, many of the stakeholders could not relate their interventions to IWRM. Several were not or faintly aware of the prevailing policy and legal regimes; financing secured; management instruments in place and institutional aspects. The few who were engaged during the data collection exercise appreciated that a lot is going on and expressed the need for the sector to strengthen collaboration and create more awareness on government lead programs.

Stakeholders also agreed that the national average of 62% was a good representation of the degree of implementation, and with sustained effort to address gaps as indicated below, there is a high likelihood that the 2030 target can be achieved.

The completed survey tool indicating the consolidated and agreed average scores are hereby attached for reference and further review.

#### **1. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 1: 'Enabling Environment'**

Of the four components used to measure the degree of IWRM implementation, the Enabling Environment scored most at 63%.

This component assesses the existence of policies, laws and plans at both national and sub national level to support IWRM implementation. Stakeholders generally consented that Uganda has made long strides to ensure that an ambient enabling environment is in place to guide IWRM implementation. The National Water Policy (1999) and the Water Act (1995), The National Environment Act (2019), The Local Governments Act are in place to support IWRM framework implementation. Subsidiary legislation like regulations (The Wastewater Discharge, Lake Shores and River Banks, Water Resources Regulations, Local Government Ordinances) are also being prepared to ensure that management of water resources is at the lowest appropriate level as possible.

At the regional and district level, the Local Governments Act has provisions that not only allow districts and other administrative entities to coalesce for joint management of shared resources (basin management plans) but are also empowered to develop and enforce natural resource laws. Community water user groups are also being trained to develop Bye-Laws (Wetlands use, Charcoal production, forestry utilization) as part of the wider sustainable basin development.

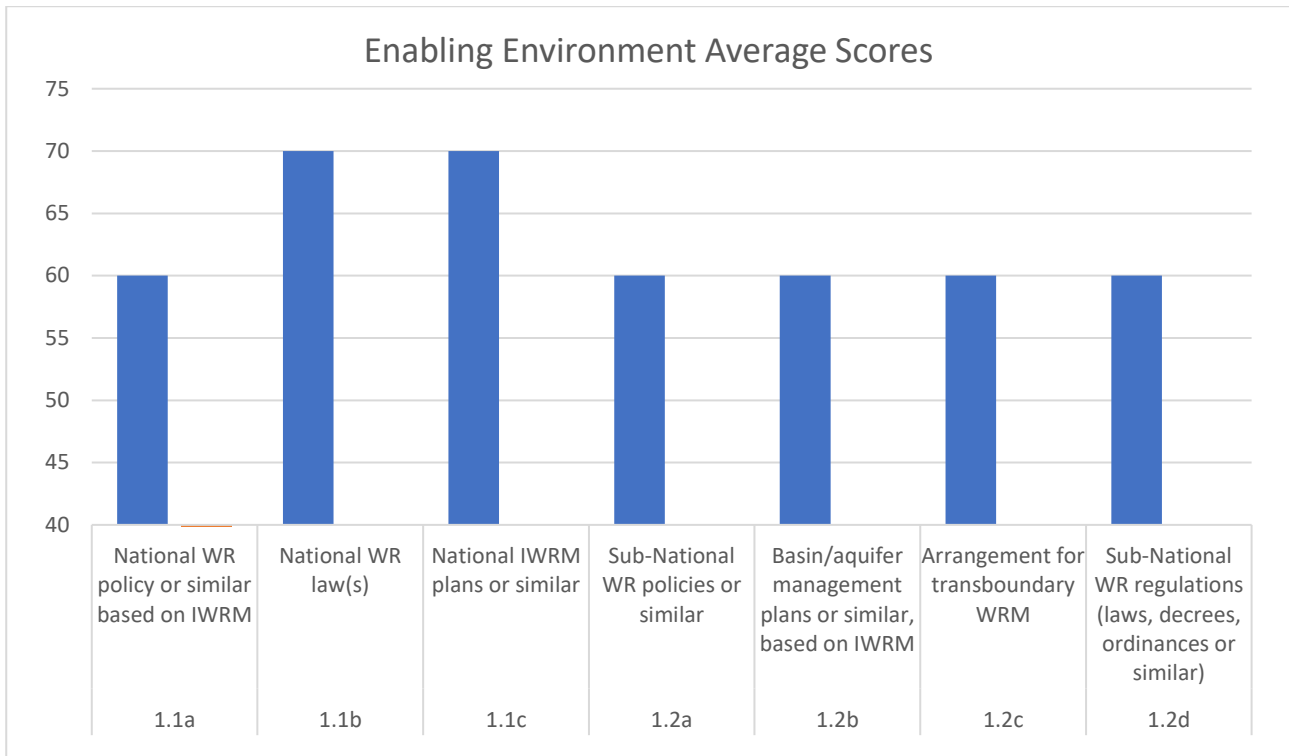
However, stakeholders pointed out at some challenges as noted below

- a) General lack of awareness of policies and laws especially at the lower levels
- b) Low enforcement of the laws and selective prosecution by enforcement institutions and authorities
- c) High ignorance, unemployment and extreme poverty levels resulting into a population that inherently depends on natural resources for their livelihoods due to lack of alternative income sources which hinders enforcement initiatives.
- d) Low capacities within sectors for sustainable natural resources utilization and IWRM implementation.
- e) Low financing of regional entities to fully implement IWRM programs.
- f) Conflicting and often times outdated policies, laws and plans by central government entities (e.g. promotion of wetland rice growing by the Ministry of Agriculture versus restoration efforts of wetlands by Ministry of Water)
- g) Low political will to support IWRM programs
- h) Low utilization of the basin and aquifer management plans by stakeholders occasioned by either lack of awareness or fragmented planning by water use sectors.

It was therefore proposed that deliberate and sustained awareness raising campaigns and dissemination of the relevant policies, laws and IWRM plans needs to be carried out at both the national and regional levels for the various stakeholder categories if the 2030 target is to be achieved. It was further proposed that popular and simplified versions of these documents be prepared to enable the lower level water users appreciate the concept.

Enforcement across the board was also encouraged to ensure voluntary compliance to the policies and laws. Stakeholders also proposed that central government harmonizes their policies and laws to avoid contradictions during implementation of government programs.

An issue of contention was the consideration of the policies and laws to inform planning and resource allocation especially at the regional and district level. It was noted that much as there was a favourable policy and legal regime to guide IWRM implementation, their utilization was not entirely guiding the planning process due to disjointed planning of government programs.



## 2. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 2: 'Institutions and Participation'

A central element of integrated approaches to water resources management is that water should be managed at a range of levels, from national through to local and catchment. Adaptive and effective institutions are therefore required at all levels. These institutions need to ensure that planning and decision making involves a participatory approach with the full range of relevant stakeholders.

It was generally recognized that tremendous progress had been achieved since the baseline survey in 2017 to address institutional reforms and challenges. It was also noted that the prevailing policy and legal regimes were aimed at strengthening institutions mandated to implement IWRM across the country. Notably was the establishment of regional sector one-stop centers by the Ministry to jointly plan and guide the utilization, conservation and development of water and related resources at the lowest appropriate levels.

An average of 63% reflecting a medium high rating was scored under this component. This component was extensively discussed since it includes institutional capacity and effectiveness, cross-sector coordination, stakeholder participation and gender equality

Coordination at the national level still presented challenges due to fragmented sector planning and resource allocation.

A few of the achievements made under this component included

- a) The existence of a Transboundary and International Water Affairs Department that coordinates transboundary aspects, including resource mobilization for implementing joint programmes and projects with riparian states.
- b) The preparation of stakeholder driven Catchment Management Plans (17 of the 23 catchments already have plans) to guide the use and development of water resources at the basin level


- c) The constitution of Catchment Management Committees, who are elected and represent the interests of all stakeholder categories. These structures oversee the implementation of IWRM programs at the regional and catchment level.
- d) The promotion of Public Private Partnerships in IWRM implementation
- e) Periodic and sustained capacity building programs and trainings of catchment management organizations and local governments in IWRM aspects.
- f) The existence of a vibrant Water Policy Committee, with representatives of key water use sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Minerals, Trade and Industry, Local Governments, Political representation) to guide the Minister in policy related issues.
- g) The development of guidelines and other operational documents (Water Source Protection Guidelines, Water Sector Gender Strategy, Catchment Planning Guidelines, Communication Strategy, Resource Mobilization Strategy etc.) to support stakeholders in the implementation of IWRM.
- h) Strengthened collaboration through coordination platforms (Water Policy Committee, Sector Working Groups, IWRM Thematic Group, Environment and National Resources Thematic Group, Joint Sector and Technical Review, Water and Environment Liaison Department).
- i) The embracement of the IWRM approach by Government Agencies and Development Partners (Danida funded programs, Office of the Prime Minister programs, FAO) to implement their programs.

Stakeholders noted the following challenges regarding institutions and participation.

- a) Coordination between and among the government authorities for leading IWRM implementation was still weak and needs to be addressed. Entities often plan and implement programs differently without consultation. This poses a lot of challenges with regard to water allocation to various sectors to meet their development aspirations. Conflicts have been registered among water users. It is therefore proposed that institutional coordination be strengthened using the existing collaborative platforms. The Third National Development Plan (2020-2025) is promoting a program-based approach to budgeting and resource allocation so as to foster coordination and harmony among government entities. This approach provides an opportunity to address gaps in planning for the development and utilization of water and related resources, including harmonization of policies and laws.

b) Effective public and private-sector participation needs to significantly increase to help advance sustainable water resources management. Although good progress has been registered with regard to involvement and participation of the public and private sectors in the formulation of policies and laws through engagement in dialogues, debate and critique; stakeholders noted that more needs to be done to accelerate the present initiatives. The role of the public is crucial to ensure good governance, accountability, transparency and equitable allocation of water resources for development projects. Financial resources can also be secured from the private sector to implement IWRM program. This has been piloted under the water stewardship program where the Ministry partnered with private entities (Coca Cola, Nile Breweries, Total Oil and Kinyara Sugar Work) to address water security in catchments so as to sustain their operations. The public and private sector have also been participating in sector led programs like the joint reviews; Water Week celebrations, public hearings of environment and social impact statements of major water infrastructure projects and budget conferences. The civil society is vibrant and plays a fundamental role in advocacy and awareness raising of sector challenges. It was therefore proposed that the recently prepared sector communication strategy be operationalized so that the public is proactively engaged in the management of water resources

c) The extent to which vulnerable groups participate in water resources planning and management is relatively low (50%) and this cuts across all levels at national, subnational and transboundary. This was attributed to the fact that vulnerable group's fall under different constituencies and categories (elderly, children, disabled, orphans and women, refugees, youth) and as such, a specific policy pronouncement covering all these categories for incorporation into sector interventions would be seemingly difficult to achieve. More so, vulnerable persons are scattered across different geographical domains with often limited information about them. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Water and Environment has often incorporated the interests of vulnerable groups in their programs (inclusion of some categories as members of the catchment management and water source committees, ensuring water supply infrastructure has accessibility features for disabled persons, preparation of the sector refugee response plan). More so, the custodian institution mandated to address the vulnerability inclusiveness question is the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development. Indeed the Gender Ministry has developed policies, laws and strategies to guide various sectors in promoting vulnerable groups inclusion in development planning but their uptake is still limited. It is therefore proposed that the Gender Ministry creates awareness and synergies with other entities including capacity building of other sectors to address this fundamental gap of service delivery.



**INTERNATIONAL WATER STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM**

*The International Water Stewardship program was designed to improve water security in stressed river basins using IWRM approaches. It included a consortium of players representing Development Partners, Central Government and the Private Sector. The private entities were very high water consuming industries (Coca Cola, Nile Breweries, Kinyara Sugar Works and Total Oil) and were experiencing water variability's in terms of quantities and qualities, which significantly affected their operations and profits. In addition to addressing water security, the program sought to address recurrent watershed degradation issues like waste disposal, bush burning, encroachment of wetlands, illegal water abstractions and poor coordination between local authorities and the business entities.*

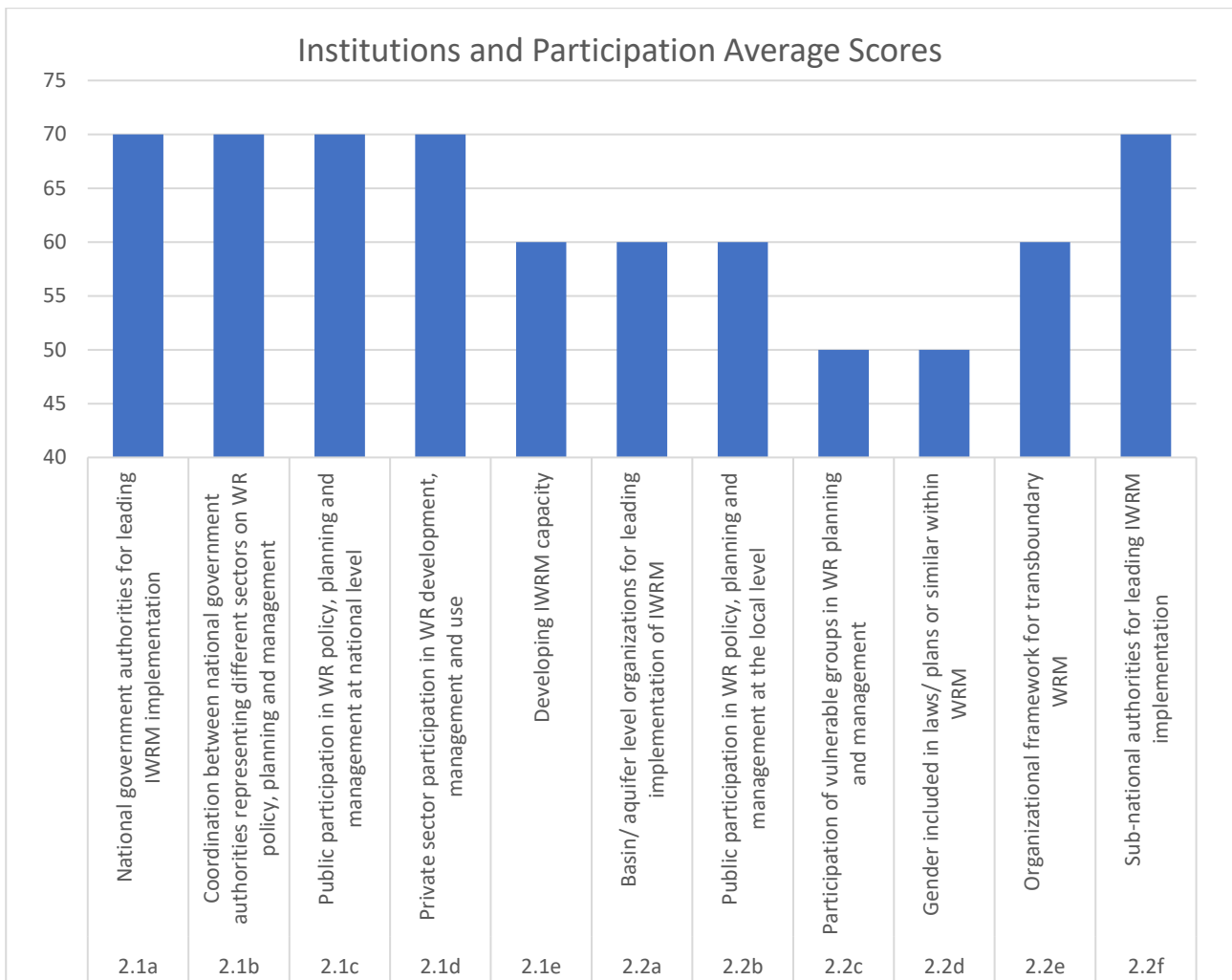
*Under this program, the Ministry provided technical support in IWRM implementation through the preparation of the catchment management plans while the private entities provided financing to implement the plans.*

*After 03 years of implementation, notable progress has been registered such as demarcation and restoration of wetlands; reduction in encroachment; improved water supply for industrial operations and strengthened coordination among catchment stakeholders. Up scaling across the country is planned.*

- d) Capacity development (CD) is at the heart of sector performance and attainment of the sector goals as set out in the National and Sector Development Planning Frameworks. For the Water and Environment Sector, human resources are as crucial as financial resources. The importance of capacity development has long been recognized by the sector and considerable resources have been devoted to capacity building since the early 1990s. Much has been achieved as evidenced by the steadily improving sector performance. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) further developed a Sector Capacity Development Strategy (SCD) to guide the implementation of training and capacity development interventions. However, most capacity development programs are still in-house, and sector tailored.

Members reported problems with enforcement of regulations, the inability to prepare and implement plans, and inadequate management capacity to address technical and financial issues. The implementation of IWRM plans at basin/aquifer levels represents one specific area in which stakeholders identified lack of capacity development as responsible for impeding progress. It is therefore proposed that capacity building be rolled out across entities to address these gaps if implementation is to be up scaled.

- e) Stakeholders reported that while notable progress has been made in managing many transboundary basins and aquifers, the results from 2.2.e. suggest that a significant effort is needed to strengthen transboundary water cooperation. Uganda lies entirely in the Nile Basin and has therefore ratified several protocols, regional frameworks and platforms with riparian states to ensure equitable and sustainable utilization of the shared resources. Joint projects are already being implemented (Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program; Lakes Edward and George IWRM Project; Sio-Malakisi IWRM Project; Nyimur IWRM Project). A gap was identified in the management of shared aquifer systems since these have not been systematically mapped out. Another concern was the effectiveness of the catchment management committees at the lower levels to engage their counter parts across borders since transboundary aspects are handled at the central government level, often times involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which does not have a local level presence.



### 3. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 3: 'Management Instruments'

Management instruments refer to the tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions and provide the framework to implement management activities. Of the four dimensions of IWRM implementation, this scored the least (60%). Stakeholders noted that although there exists a national monitoring network for both surface, water quality and groundwater, it was not adequate did not cover the entire country. Several of the critical river basins were not gaged, thus making it difficult to quantify the water resources in those catchments.

Most respondents report limited use of aquifer management instruments and yet aquifers are increasingly recognized as critically important for sustainable rural water development. At the same time, they are too often poorly understood and used unsustainably. There is therefore an urgent need to ensure that surface water and groundwater resources are managed in an integrated manner.

At the basin level, good progress has also been made in the preparation of management instruments like catchment management plans and basin water resources management strategies to guide the development of water resources. However, their utilization and uptake is still limited due to perhaps fragmented planning and coordination between entities. The Catchment Management Organizations and lower level structures

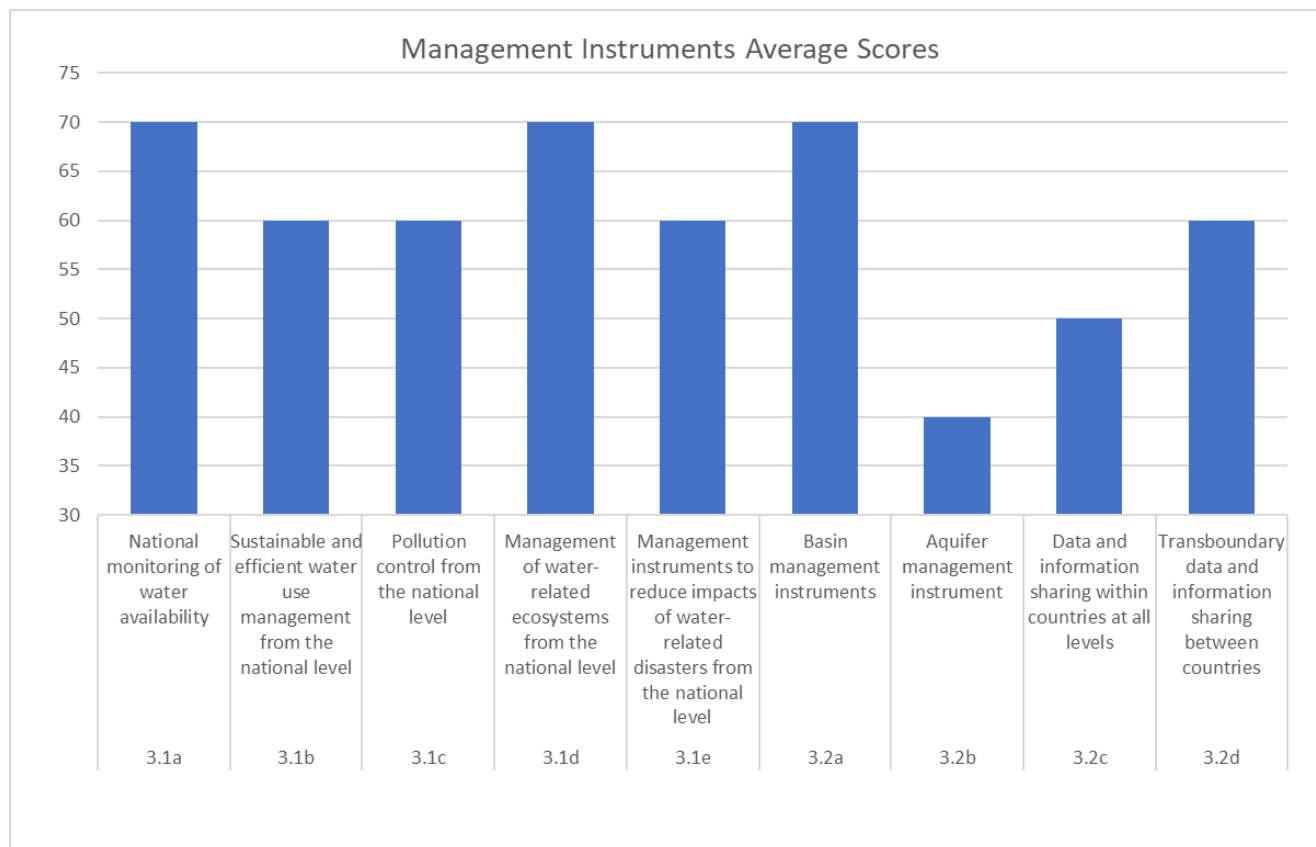
like Local Governments should be empowered to carry out their mandate of spearheading the development of basin water resources.

The following discussions were held regarding management instruments

- a) The limited use of aquifer management instruments: The National Water Resources monitoring network predominately focuses on surface and water quality monitoring with fewer or no monitoring wells for groundwater sources, and yet this remains the most used source for rural and industrial water supply. At the transboundary level, little information also exists on the number and extent of shared aquifer systems and most of the collaborative platforms only handle surface water aspects. It is therefore imperative that more should be done to build more knowledge about groundwater including network intensification, delineation of critical aquifer systems and strengthening aquifer management structures.
- b) The centralized management of water resources also presented itself as a challenge. Participants noted that the establishment of regional entities (Water Management Zones) was a good step to address this challenge. Each of the zones are equipped with regional laboratories and are adequately staffed to perform water management functions in their respective jurisdictions. However, data acquisition and knowledge sharing remains a challenge. It was also noted that the use of water resources information for planning and decision making was still low. The Ministry has prepared guidelines and other operational documents to support the use and development of basin water resources (Catchment Planning Guidelines; Water Source Protection Plans, Catchment Management Plans, Rural Water Design Manuals). These documents should be disseminated to the various stakeholder categories for use. Sustainable and efficient water use and monitoring of water availability is critical to sound water resources management.
- c) One of the more challenging aspects of water resources management is pollution management, which usually involves licensing, monitoring and legal enforcement based upon laboratory testing able to withstand legal scrutiny. Pollution-control programmes include regulations, water quality guidelines, economic tools (wastewater discharge permit fees), water-quality monitoring, and education, consideration of point and non-point (e.g. agricultural) pollution sources, construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants, and watershed management. Encouragingly, in Uganda, pollution-management instruments (permits) are being implemented on a more long-term basis, even if these programmes or instruments still need to be rolled out to include more sectors and a greater proportion of the country. Many pollution-management instruments reinforce existing ecosystem-management instruments, which can include tools such as Wetland Management Plans, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, and protection of fragile and hotspot areas. Monitoring includes measuring the extent and quality of the ecosystems over time. Stakeholders report that some ecosystem-management instruments (Catchment Management Plans, Water Source Protection Plans) are being implemented on a more long-term basis, though with limited coverage across different ecosystem types and the country due to constrained financing.

Therefore, there is some capacity to implement these instruments. The challenge lies in scaling up implementation to achieve better coverage across the country. There is need for a concerted effort to

popularize these instruments especially at the basin and local government level to improve on their use while addressing enforcement constraints.



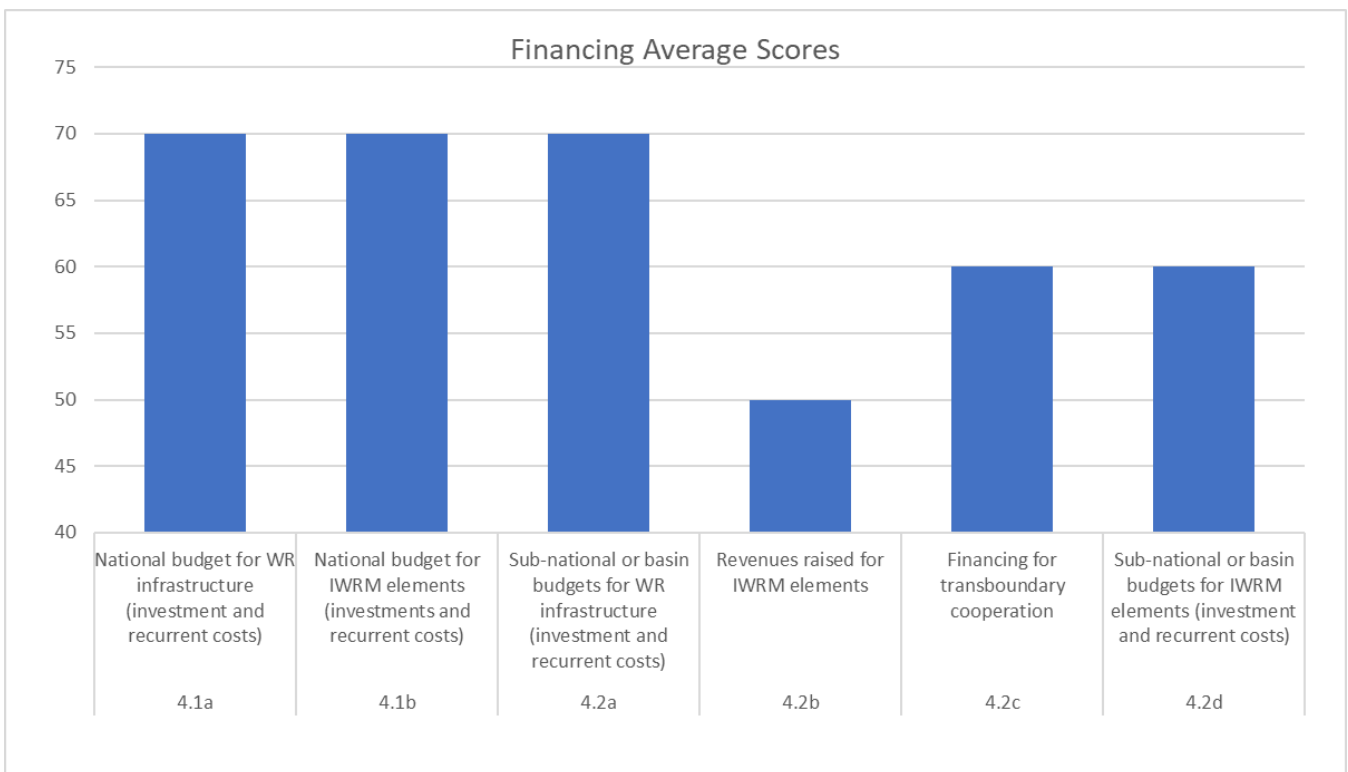
#### 4. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 4: 'Financing'

Effective water resources management requires financing for both investments and ongoing recurrent and operational costs. Investments are required for both water resources development, management and watershed restoration. As part of her IWRM implementation process, Uganda has prepared catchment management plans in 17 of the 23 catchments. The plans prescribe a variety of interventions that need to be undertaken by stakeholders as part of the overall basin management initiatives. Implementation of the plans is overseen by elected catchment management committees. Over the last three years, significant financial resources have been mobilized from a consortium of sources to implement the plans. These include multilateral organizations (World Bank, African Development Bank, Nile Basin Initiative, Green Climate and Adaptation Fund) to augment traditional Government financing. In addition to that several development partners (UN Agencies, International Organizations, Local Community Based Organizations) are also bridging the funding gaps by implementing aspects of the Catchment Management Plans (Water for People, which is one of the organizations that partnered with the ministry supports meetings of the catchment management committee of river Mpanga on a quarterly basis). Another innovative financing mechanism was the promotion of Public Private Partnerships under the Water Stewardship programs. Partnerships were built with Kinyara Sugar Works, Nile Breweries, Total Oil and Coca Cola to jointly implement interventions to address water security in 4 catchments. Development Partners (FAO, DANIDA) have also provided resources to implement IWRM programs especially in the dry cattle corridor and refugee hosting populations.

However, it was generally agreed that more and sufficient finances are still required to address all the components of IWRM. Finances must also be mobilized, secured and allocated and so that institutions, the enabling environment and management instruments can deliver sustainable, efficient, and equitable water management. Financing is also required to raise capacity across the board while enforcing relevant laws and regulations. The Ministry has prepared a resource mobilization strategy to support regional entities mobilize funds for program implementation.

The following was noted regarding revenues raised for IWRM financing

- a) It was generally agreed that despite having legal provisions that could be financing mechanisms (through the water permitting system for applying charges for water use and wastewater discharge; hydraulic works and drilling), there was still lack provision for raising revenue from water. Revenues like permit fees and environmental levies are paid to the national treasury, rather than to the water related institutions. Even then, the revenues are very small and seldom used for IWRM related programs. At the lower levels, fees are usually raised from the sale of forestry products and though generally insufficient, the funds are retained at source. It is therefore proposed that innovative and novel strategies be adopted to bridge the funding gaps. These include review of the tariffing structures for water use permits, payment of ecosystems service, sale of products and services and encouraging public and private sector led IWRM implementation at the watershed level.



## 5. Next steps

The following are some of the reflections that were discussed by participants.

1. The National average of 62 was a good representative and progress towards the global target of 2030 can be achieved if all the components are equally addressed.
2. There is need to mobilize more resources to address gaps in IWRM implementation. More funds will ensure that IWRM implementation is promoted across all the four components.
3. The tool should be administered annually so as to continuously track progress.
4. It is important that Government promotes joint planning and coordination among and across sectors if IWRM implementation is to be fast tracked.
5. Capacity building and national awareness raising campaigns should be accelerated to enable stakeholders understand basic concepts of IWRM implementation.
6. IWRM implementation is intrinsically linked to the other SDG 6 targets and advantage can therefore be taken to accelerate its implementation while monitoring the others.

## **ANNEXES**

## Annex 1: List of participants

### Workshop participants

| No | NAMES                      | ORGANIZATION                                   | EMAIL/TELEPHONE  | SIGNATURE |
|----|----------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| 1  | DAN EVANS UGENMUNGU        | AFARD  | <a href="mailto:udanevans@gmail.com">udanevans@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 2  | ROBERT BAKYALIRE           | AFARD  | <a href="mailto:rbakyalire@gmail.com">rbakyalire@gmail.com</a>                                       |           |
| 3  | ACIDRI ALEX ARIBO          | ARUA-DFA                                       | <a href="mailto:acidrialex@gmail.com">acidrialex@gmail.com</a>                                       |           |
| 4  | EDAKU DAVID                | ARUDIFA  | <a href="mailto:edakudavid2000@gmail.com">edakudavid2000@gmail.com</a>                               |           |
| 5  | BYAMUKAMA K.JOHN           | Chairman, District Local Government            | <a href="mailto:johnkisoke@gmail.com">johnkisoke@gmail.com</a>                                       |           |
| 6  | MULUUBYA EVARIST           | Chairman, District Local Government            | <a href="mailto:muluubyae@gmail.com">muluubyae@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 7  | KAIJA RUHWEZA SAMUEL       | Chief Administrative Office - Local Government | <a href="mailto:serkaija@yahoo.co.uk">serkaija@yahoo.co.uk</a>                                       |           |
| 8  | ECIRU GLADYS               | Community Development Officer                  | <a href="mailto:eciru.gladys@gmail.com">eciru.gladys@gmail.com</a>                                   |           |
| 9  | NDIFUNA MATHIAS            | Community Development Officer                  | <a href="mailto:ndejunamathias@gmail.com">ndejunamathias@gmail.com</a>                               |           |
| 10 | JOSEPH OBAA                | Consultant - IWRM                              | <a href="mailto:obaa.joseph@gmail.com">obaa.joseph@gmail.com</a>                                     |           |
| 11 | KARUMUNA ROLLANDO          | Consultant - IWRM                              | <a href="mailto:karumuna10@gmail.com">karumuna10@gmail.com</a>                                       |           |
| 12 | NYOMI HERBERT              | Consultant - IWRM                              | <a href="mailto:nyombiherbert@gmail.com">nyombiherbert@gmail.com</a>                                 |           |
| 13 | Dr.BARASA BERNEM           | Consultant - IWRM                              | <a href="mailto:barasagis@gmail.com">barasagis@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 14 | Prof.JAMES OLOT OKUMU      | Consultant - IWRM                              | <a href="mailto:jokootokumu@yahoo.com">jokootokumu@yahoo.com</a>                                     |           |
| 15 | Eng.BADAZA MOHAMMAD        | Consultant - IWRM                              | <a href="mailto:mbadaza@gmail.com">mbadaza@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 16 | DRIBAREO HILDA             | Danish Refugee Council                         | <a href="mailto:hilda.dribareo@drc.ngo">hilda.dribareo@drc.ngo</a>                                   |           |
| 17 | EBIC ANDREW                | Danish Refugee Council                         | <a href="mailto:andrew.ebic@drc.ngo">andrew.ebic@drc.ngo</a>   |           |
| 18 | ANTHONY DRATRE             | Danish Refugee Council                         | <a href="mailto:anthony.dratre@drc.ngo">anthony.dratre@drc.ngo</a>                                   |           |
| 19 | FRANCIS LAGU               | Danish Refugee Council                         | <a href="mailto:francis.lagu@drc.ngo">francis.lagu@drc.ngo</a>                                       |           |
| 20 | SEVERINE MOISY             | Danish Refugee Council                         | <a href="mailto:severine.moisy@drc.ngo">severine.moisy@drc.ngo</a>                                   |           |
| 21 | ASWANI ADAMS               | Danish Refugee Council                         | <a href="mailto:aswani.adams@drc.ngo">aswani.adams@drc.ngo</a>                                       |           |
| 22 | TUMWESIGYE ALEX            | District Forestry Office                       | <a href="mailto:tunwesigyealex726@gmail.com">tunwesigyealex726@gmail.com</a>                         |           |
| 23 | AHARIKUNDIRA MARGARET      | District Natural Resources Office              | <a href="mailto:maharikundira@gmail.com">maharikundira@gmail.com</a>                                 |           |
| 24 | Dr.BAGOUZA PATRICK BUSINGE | District Production Office                     | <a href="mailto:bagonza.patrick@gmail.com">bagonza.patrick@gmail.com</a>                             |           |
| 25 | Dr.AMANYA MOSES            | District Production Office                     | <a href="mailto:amanyamose@gmail.com">amanyamose@gmail.com</a>                                       |           |
| 26 | MUGWERI THOMAS             | District Water Office                          | <a href="mailto:mugwerit@gmail.com">mugwerit@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 27 | MUHAIRWE TIMOTHY           | Forestry officer                               | <a href="mailto:timkupa@gmail.com">timkupa@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 28 | AYESIGA AMOS               | Manager  | <a href="mailto:ayesigaamon90@gmail.com">ayesigaamon90@gmail.com</a>                                 |           |
| 29 | OKIROR JOHN                | Ministry of Agriculture                        | <a href="mailto:jdokiror@yahoo.co.uk">jdokiror@yahoo.co.uk</a>                                       |           |
| 30 | LODUNGOKO JOHN             | Ministry of Agriculture                        | <a href="mailto:lodungokojohn36@yahoo.co.uk">lodungokojohn36@yahoo.co.uk</a>                         |           |
| 31 | MARK AMANYA                | Ministry of Finance                            | <a href="mailto:mark.amanya@finance.go.ug">mark.amanya@finance.go.ug</a>                             |           |
| 32 | FRANCIS AZABO              | Ministry of Finance                            | <a href="mailto:zb.francis@gmail.com">zb.francis@gmail.com</a>                                       |           |
| 33 | LYDIA NABINGO              | Ministry of Gender                             | <a href="mailto:ljnabingo@gmail.com">ljnabingo@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 34 | BEATRICE OKILLAN           | Ministry of Gender                             | <a href="mailto:Beatrice.okillan@socialprotection.go.ug">Beatrice.okillan@socialprotection.go.ug</a> |           |
| 35 | OGEN ZEPHANIAH             | Ministry of Gender                             | <a href="mailto:zephaniah.ogen@socialprotection.go.ug">zephaniah.ogen@socialprotection.go.ug</a>     |           |
| 36 | EMMANUEL TUGABIIRWE        | Ministry of Local Government                   | <a href="mailto:emmanueltugabiirwe@gmail.com">emmanueltugabiirwe@gmail.com</a>                       |           |
| 37 | OKELLO LAWRENCE            | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:okelloolawrence@gmail.com">okelloolawrence@gmail.com</a>                             |           |
| 38 | TUMWINE NICKOLAS           | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:tuminesunshine@gmail.com">tuminesunshine@gmail.com</a>                               |           |
| 39 | ALBERT ORIJABO             | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:albert.orijabo@gmail.com">albert.orijabo@gmail.com</a>                               |           |
| 40 | GUMA BRIAN EMMANUEL        | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:gubrian2@gmail.com">gubrian2@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 41 | KITEME RITA                | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:kitemerita@gmail.com">kitemerita@gmail.com</a>                                       |           |
| 42 | KERUDONG PASKWALE          | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:acayeker@gmail.com">acayeker@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 43 | FARIDAH NANTEGE SENOGA     | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:farddienantege@gmail.com">farddienantege@gmail.com</a>                               |           |
| 44 | NDINAWWE SCOLLASTIC        | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:ndinawescola@gmail.com">ndinawescola@gmail.com</a>                                   |           |
| 45 | KAYONGO GEOFFREY           | Ministry of Water and Environment              | <a href="mailto:kayongogeooffrey@gmail.com">kayongogeooffrey@gmail.com</a>                           |           |

| No | NAMES                     | ORGANIZATION                                     | EMAIL/TELEPHONE  | SIGNATURE |
|----|---------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| 46 | OPIO STEPHEN              | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:stevenopio6@gmail.com">stevenopio6@gmail.com</a>             |           |
| 47 | TUSIIME T.SAMUEL          | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:samueltusiime@gmail.com">samueltusiime@gmail.com</a>         |           |
| 48 | AJIMO MARY GORETTI        | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:gajimo2018@gmail.com">gajimo2018@gmail.com</a>               |           |
| 49 | EMMANUEL OLET             | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:manuel.olet@gmail.com">manuel.olet@gmail.com</a>             |           |
| 50 | WAISWA NEWSON             | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:nwaiswa2012@gmail.com">nwaiswa2012@gmail.com</a>             |           |
| 51 | MIREMBE RACHEAL           | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:rachealmirem@gmail.com">rachealmirem@gmail.com</a>           |           |
| 52 | ROSEMARY TWINOBUSINGYE    | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:maryvonisie@gmail.com">maryvonisie@gmail.com</a>             |           |
| 53 | RICHARD MUSOTA            | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:richard.Musota@gmail.com">richard.Musota@gmail.com</a>       |           |
| 54 | BOGERE ROBERT             | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:bogere2z@gmail.com">bogere2z@gmail.com</a>                   |           |
| 55 | MUGAMA DENETH             | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:denethmugama@gmail.com">denethmugama@gmail.com</a>           |           |
| 56 | LENNIE SHADRACK ANTOINE   | Ministry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:shadrackantoine@gmail.com">shadrackantoine@gmail.com</a>     |           |
| 57 | Eng. HAUMBA MILLON        | Ministry of Works and Transport                  | <a href="mailto:haumbamil@yahoo.com">haumbamil@yahoo.com</a>                 |           |
| 58 | ALEXANDER MUGUME          | Ministry of Works and Transport                  | <a href="mailto:Mugumealexander@gmail.com">Mugumealexander@gmail.com</a>     |           |
| 59 | ODONG JOSEPH              | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:odongjoze@gmail.com">odongjoze@gmail.com</a>                 |           |
| 60 | AJOK SUSAN                | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:sueodur@gmail.com">sueodur@gmail.com</a>                     |           |
| 61 | MUSIIME LILIAN            | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:muslilian@gmail.com">muslilian@gmail.com</a>                 |           |
| 62 | NAKAYUDDE KINOBE VICTORIA | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:victoriakinobe16@gmail.com">victoriakinobe16@gmail.com</a>   |           |
| 63 | MUSIMENTA PAMELA          | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:pamelamusimenta@gmail.com">pamelamusimenta@gmail.com</a>     |           |
| 64 | KAJIMU ATHEMAH            | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:kajimujr@gmail.com">kajimujr@gmail.com</a>                   |           |
| 65 | TRUST BRENDA              | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:trustbrendaa@gmail.com">trustbrendaa@gmail.com</a>           |           |
| 66 | NANCY NALIABBO            | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:nancypale.08@gmail.com">nancypale.08@gmail.com</a>           |           |
| 67 | JOAN NAKAJIGO             | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:joannakajigo@gmail.com">joannakajigo@gmail.com</a>           |           |
| 68 | NANYUYA SYLVIA            | Minsitry of Water and Environment                | <a href="mailto:sylvia.nanyuya@gmail.com">sylvia.nanyuya@gmail.com</a>       |           |
| 69 | MUGENY CHRISTINE          | National Forestry Authority                      | <a href="mailto:christine.Mugenyi@gmail.com">christine.Mugenyi@gmail.com</a> |           |
| 70 | RILLA KIRK                | Northern Uganda Resileince Initiative Program    | <a href="mailto:rilla.kirk@nuri.ag">rilla.kirk@nuri.ag</a>                   |           |
| 71 | EBINA JOSEPH .A.          | Northern Uganda Resileince Initiative Program    | <a href="mailto:joseph.ebina@nuri.ag">joseph.ebina@nuri.ag</a>               |           |
| 72 | MARIE EDIU                | Northern Uganda Resileince Initiative Program    | <a href="mailto:marie.ediu@nuri.ag">marie.ediu@nuri.ag</a>                   |           |
| 73 | DRATERU GLORIA            | Northern Uganda Resileince Initiative Program    | <a href="mailto:gloria.drateru@nuri.ag">gloria.drateru@nuri.ag</a>           |           |
| 74 | ODONG SUNDAY              | Northern Uganda Resileince Initiative Program    | <a href="mailto:odong.Sunday@nuri.ag">odong.Sunday@nuri.ag</a>               |           |
| 75 | STELLA KULIA              | Northern Uganda Resileince Initiative Program    | <a href="mailto:stella.kulia@nuri.ag">stella.kulia@nuri.ag</a>               |           |
| 76 | OTIM OKELLO F             | Northern Uganda Resileince Initiative Program    | <a href="mailto:francis.otim@nuri.ag">francis.otim@nuri.ag</a>               |           |
| 77 | ROLAND BLESS TAREMWA      | Office of the Prime Minister                     | <a href="mailto:rolandtaremwa@opm.go.ug">rolandtaremwa@opm.go.ug</a>         |           |
| 78 | LORIKA CAROL BRALE        | Office of the Prime Minister                     | <a href="mailto:carolorika@gmail.com">carolorika@gmail.com</a>               |           |
| 79 | BRIGHT OKULI              | Office of the Prime Minister                     | <a href="mailto:okukowera@gmail.com">okukowera@gmail.com</a>                 |           |
| 80 | SSENTAYI PETE             | Office of the Prime Minister                     | <a href="mailto:pssentayi@gmail.com">pssentayi@gmail.com</a>                 |           |
| 81 | ROPARU SAUDA              | PICOT  | <a href="mailto:rsauda@picot.or.ug">rsauda@picot.or.ug</a>                   |           |
| 82 | MUSEMA TAIRI              | PICOT  | <a href="mailto:tairimusema46@gmail.com">tairimusema46@gmail.com</a>         |           |
| 83 | LUNYOLO REBECCA           | Program Director                                 | <a href="mailto:lunnyambe@gmail.com">lunnyambe@gmail.com</a>                 |           |
| 84 | TOM MUTEEBEA              | Range Manager_ Forestry                          | <a href="mailto:muteebae@yahoo.com">muteebae@yahoo.com</a>                   |           |
| 85 | OBUKUNYANG PATRICK        | RAU-ADJUMANI                                     | <a href="mailto:obukunyang.Patrick@nuri.ag">obukunyang.Patrick@nuri.ag</a>   |           |
| 86 | OCHAN CHARLES             | RAU-Agago  | <a href="mailto:charles.ochan@nuri.ag">charles.ochan@nuri.ag</a>             |           |
| 87 | BIRYABAREMA ELIJAH        | Resident District Commissioner                   | <a href="mailto:elijahbiryabareme@gmail.com">elijahbiryabareme@gmail.com</a> |           |
| 88 | BIGABWA JULIUS            | Senior Environment Officer                       | <a href="mailto:jbigakiki@gmail.com">jbigakiki@gmail.com</a>                 |           |
| 89 | MARVIN JOSHUA ONYANG      | Uganda Parliamentary Forum for Social Protection | <a href="mailto:joshuaonyang@gmail.com">joshuaonyang@gmail.com</a>           |           |
| 90 | SAKWA MASIKYE MUNGOMA     | UN/WFP   | <a href="mailto:sakwamungoma@wfp.org">sakwamungoma@wfp.org</a>               |           |

### Other stakeholders engaged (not in workshops)

| Name | Organization/Position | Email address | Summary of inputs (e.g. question number(s), or full survey) |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|---|
|      |                       |               |   |

|                         |   |  |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| Eng. Kato Ronald        | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries - Commissioner | <a href="mailto:kayron@engineer.com">kayron@engineer.com</a>                 |  |
| Dr. Callist Tindimugaya | Directorate of Water Resources Management - Commissioner                | callist_tindimugaya@yahoo.co.uk  |  |
| Alfred Okot Okidi       | Ministry of Water and Environment – Permanent Secretary                 | alfred.okidi64@gmail.com   |  |
| Florence Adong          | Directorate of Water Resources Management - Director                    | floadongo@gmail.com  |  |
| Idrakua Lilian          | Directorate of Water Resources Management - Commissioner                | gescca@yahoo.com   |  |
| Twinomujuni Jackson     | Directorate of Water Resources Management - Commissioner                | jk.twinomujuni@gmail.com   |  |
| Rose Gamwera            | Uganda Local Governments Association                                    | <a href="mailto:rose.gamwera@gmail.com">rose.gamwera@gmail.com</a>           |  |
| Namukose Mary           | German Technical Cooperation  | <a href="mailto:mary.namukose@giz.de">mary.namukose@giz.de</a>               |  |
| Cate Nimanya            | Water For People  | <a href="mailto:cnimanya@waterforpeople.org">cnimanya@waterforpeople.org</a> |  |
| Phillip Tibenderana     | Kigezi Diocese  | <a href="mailto:tibenderanaphilip@yahoo.com">tibenderanaphilip@yahoo.com</a> |  |
| Kabagambe Pamela        | HEWASA  | <a href="mailto:kabapam@yahoo.com">kabapam@yahoo.com</a>                     |  |

### Annex 2: Agenda

| <b>No</b> | <b>Item</b>  | <b>Responsible</b>           |
|-----------|--|------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | Prayers  | Secretariat                  |
| <b>2</b>  | Self-Introduction of participants and workshop objectives  | Facilitator                  |
| <b>3</b>  | Overview of the SDG 6 Targets and Indicators, National baseline exercise   | National Coordinator – SDG 6 |
| <b>4</b>  | Review of the SDG 6.1.5. Survey tool. Explanation of components and national progress of implementation of components. | Focal Point Person SDG 6.5.1 |
| <b>5</b>  | General discussions  | Facilitator                  |
| <b>6</b>  | Conclusions  | Facilitator                  |

### **Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments**

The following were key highlights of and observations about the workshops including participants from the participant's thoughts about the whole process

- The survey tool is best handled during meetings and workshops since it is quite bulky, requiring some time when responded to alone
- The physical meetings have provided clarity on the components of IWRM implementation especially aspects handled in Uganda. It is therefore important that such awareness interactive sessions are held before stakeholders fill in their responses to avoid bias and influence on scores due to lack of adequate information. Several participants reviewed their earlier scores after clarify was provided in the meetings.
- It was also noted that a lot is going on in the country with regard to IWRM implementation but this information largely remains at the sector. Notable was the existence of lower and regional structures (like Catchment Management Organizations, Transboundary Structures; Policy Reviews and some projects) were still largely sector programs. Information sharing is critical to ensure progressive implementation of IWRM.
- The Covid-19 restrictions on social interactions limited the numbers of participants in the meetings. However, further consultations were done using other communication platforms (email, telephone and office visits)
- The survey tool was mainly shared on email. However, significant delays (over 2 months) were noticed in returning the tool. As such, not all the targeted respondents have submitted their responses. This was attributed to the complexity of filling the tool (33 questions with corresponding explanations). There is need to explore mechanisms of simplifying the tool while maintaining the integrity of the components being measured

Annex 4: Photos





